NEW JAPANESE FUNGI
NOTES AND TRANSLATIONS—VI
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Uncinula curvispora K. Hara sp. nov. (in litt.).

Spots obsolete, hypophyllous; mycelia spreading in thin film-like overgrowth, fugacious; perithecia punctiform, scattered, flat-discoidal or conspicuously compressed into scale form, 170–220 µ (aver. 200 µ) diam., black; perithecial wall membranaceous, cells small and irregular, sometimes more or less radiating, 4–8 µ wide; appendages numerous, 200–300 altogether, filiform, simple, smooth, thin-walled, 35–200 µ long, 4–11 septate throughout, the basal half yellowish-brown, 6–7 µ across, gradually narrowed toward the apex, 2–2.5 µ across near the hyaline ends, apex coiled spirally; asci 3–5 to one perithecium, ellipsoid or ovoid, rounded at the apex, beaked, below, walls rather thick but brittle, 65–75 × 37–50 µ; ascospores 4–5, ellipsoid, ovoid, or ovoid-reniform, both ends rounded, yellowish, unicellular, granular inside, 28–35 × 12–15 rarely 45 × 18 µ.

On Fagus sylvatica var. Sieboldii.

Locality and distribution: Not given.

Notes: In a letter from Mr. Hara, received shortly before by the writer, a very peculiar habit of this fungus is described, which caused him to determine to raise this as a species. He found that the perithecia at maturity behaved always to turn over on their heads holding the substratum with their appendages exactly like the perithecia of Phyllactinia corylea do with the second appendages. He proposes a new subgenus Asterothecia to which the species belong, characterized by another noteworthy peculiar form of flattened perithecia.

Uncinula geniculata Gerard var. carpinicola K. Hara var. nov. in Dainippon Sanrin Kwaihô (Journ. Forestry Assoc. Japan) Tôkyô, no. 392, p. 62, 63, 1 text fig. on p. 64 (to the right) T. 4, vii, Jul. 1915. (Japanese.)
Amphigenous; mycelia persistent or evanescent, thin, filmy; hyphae filamentous, colorless, branching, septate, 3–4 μ across; perithecia gregarious or scattered, spheroid or depressed-spheroid, 70–100 μ diam.; perithecial walls membranaceous, dark-brown, composed of cells 10–18 μ wide; appendages 16–20 altogether, delicate, filiform, straight or inturned about the middle, continuous, glabrous, equally thickened, spirally helicoid at the apex, 150–440 × 6–7 μ; asci 6–8 in one perithecium, ellipsoid or ovoid, unicellular, hyaline, one or two nucleate at the middle, 15–20 × 9–11 μ.

On Carpinus sp.
Locality and distribution: Not given.
Figures (woodcut) give the shape of appendages.
Differs from the type by having (1) amphigenous and much smaller perithecia, (2) very long appendages measuring 1.5 to 4 times as long as the perithecium and in numbers and dimensions of asci and ascospores.

U. Actinidiae Miyabe ex Salm. Monogr. Eris. 101. 1900 (nom. nud.).

Spots amphigenous, white or cinereous, irregular, somewhat pulverulent; mycelia thin, effused, persistent or evanescent; hyphae filamentous, branched, septate, 3–4 μ diam.; perithecia amphigenous, scattered or gregarious, spheroid or complanate-spheroid, 80–120 μ, average 100 μ diam.; cells forming perithecial wall 10–20 μ, rarely 23 μ wide, dark-brown; appendages 10–23, linear, simple or rarely forked, 3–7 septate or continuous, colorless above, usually 6–8 μ across, strongly helicoid at the apex, swollen at the base with diam. 9–13 μ, total length 100–250 μ, commonly, 200 μ; asci 4–6, ovoid, ellipsoidal or spheroidal, beakless or occasionally beaked, 50–60 × 35–40 μ, spherical ones 50 μ diam.; ascospores 4–6, hyaline, ellipsoidal or ovoid, 18–23 × 10–13 μ.

On Actinidia polygama and Actinidia Kolomikta.
Locality and distribution: Not given.
Illustrations (woodcut) gives appendages, ascus, and ascospores. In comparison, several appendages of U. necator from wine grape are figured to the left hand.
Tanaka, Cho zaburo.


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