
An exceptional find on rabbit dung from Italy : third record worldwide of *Ascobolus perforatus*

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An on-going survey of coprophilous fungi from Italy has continued, resulting in reports of a new onygenalean taxon and a very rare *Ascobolus* species. The morphological characteristics of *Ascobolus perforatus* are described and compared with similar taxa. Additional differences between this species and another belonging to the same section of *Ascobolus* are provided from examination of two Italian collections. The likeness between *Ascobolus perforatus* and some *Ascodesmis* species is stressed and further proved by comparative colour figures obtained from Italian collections of *Ascodesmis microscopica*, *A. nana*, and *A. nigricans*.

Key words – *Ascobolus* – *Ascobolus reticulatus* – *Ascodesmis* – coprophilous fungi – *Pseudascodesmis*.

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Introduction

My survey on coprophilous fungi from Italy (Doveri 2004, 2010, 2011) allowed me to recognise 92 Basidiomycota and 256 Ascomycota, the latter including 93 discomycetes s.l., particularly 37 species of Ascobolaceae Boud. ex Sacc. (16 *Ascobolus* Pers.; 12 *Saccobolus* Boud.; 9 *Thecotheus* Boud.), and 11 species of Ascodesmidaceae J. Schröt. (8 *Lasiobolus* Sacc.; 3 *Ascodesmis* Tiegh.). Since then my research has continued resulting in the classification of only two taxa new to Italy, *Neogymnomyces virgineus* Doveri et al. (2012), a new keratinolytic species from dormouse dung, and *Ascobolus perforatus*, a striking, very rare species with microscopic features similar to the genus *Ascodesmis*.

The aim of this work is to describe the morphological features of *Ascobolus perforatus* and to compare it with species in the same section of *Ascobolus* and in the genus

Ascodesmis in the light of several Italian collections.

Methods

Ascobolus perforatus was obtained from dried rabbit dung collected in Central Italy in March 2011 and placed in a non-sterilized damp chamber in December 2011, following the methods suggested by Richardson & Watling (1997) and Richardson (2001), slightly modified by Doveri (2004). Cultured material, incubated at room temperature (18–23°C) under natural light, but not exposed to direct sunlight, was examined every day using a stereomicroscope.

Mature ascomata, noticed after 25 days incubation, were picked up from the dung using a sterile needle, washed in sterile distilled water and then placed in a drop of sterilised distilled water on a microscope slide.

Microscopic examinations were carried out on specimens mounted in water, Congo red, and Melzer's reagent.

Ascospore length and width were calculated on fifty ascospores discharged from mature asci in three ascomata; excluding ornamentations from measurements. Specimens were preserved both as dried material and slides in the author's personal herbarium (CLSM).

Taxonomy

Ascobolus perforatus Brumm., Persoonia 11: 356, 1981.

Figs 1–10

≡ *Ascodesmis canina* Jeng & Cain, Mycotaxon 3: 392, 1976 (ut *caninus*).

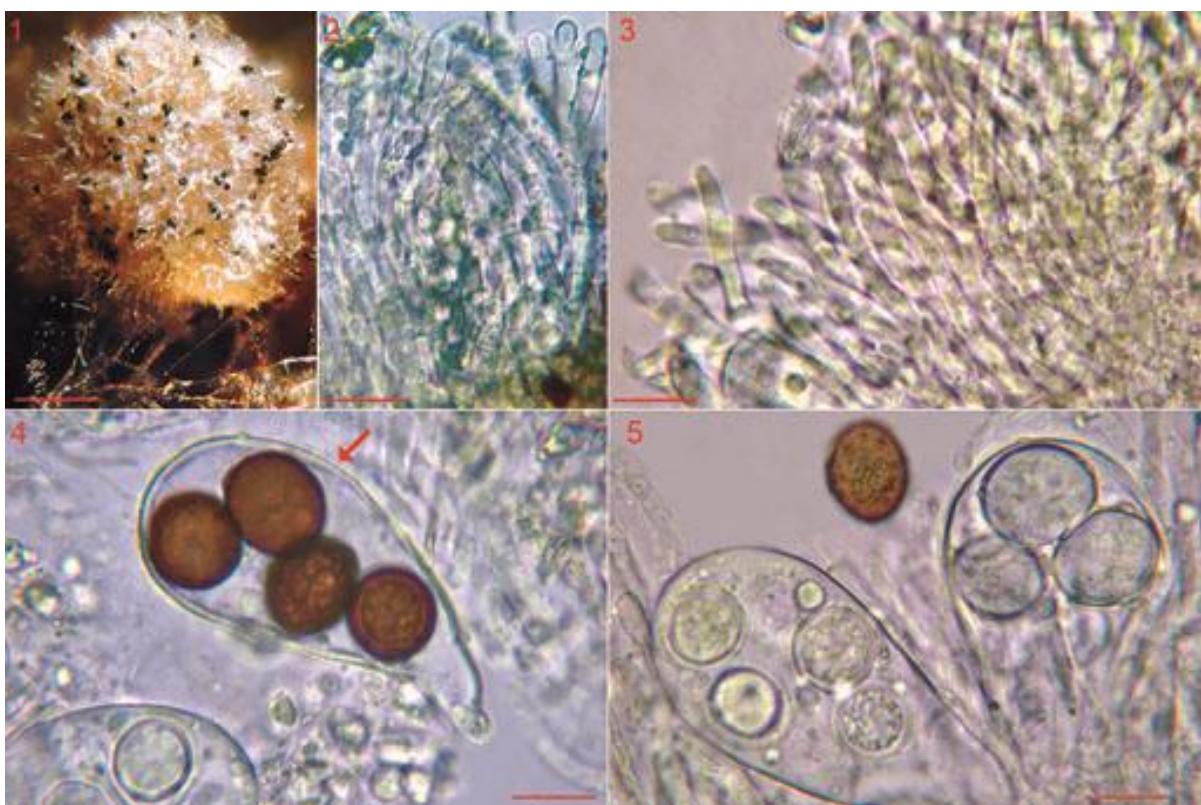
Apothecia 400–700 µm diam., subglobose to pulvinate, pure to dirty whitish, membranous, smooth to sparsely and imperceptibly white hairy, with some rhizoids at their base. Margin not differentiated. Hymenial surface slightly convex, dark dotted owing to protruding asci. Subhymenium not differentiated from medullary excipulum. Medullary excipulum a *textura angularis* or *subintricata* of hyaline, thin-walled polygonal to subcylindrical cells, the latter perpendicular to the hymenial surface, 5–10 µm diam. Ectal excipulum a *textura prismatica* of hyaline, thin-walled, rectangular cells, up to 7 µm diam., perpendicular to the hymenial surface, some lengthening beyond the hymenium and giving the hairy appearance to the apothecia. Paraphyses exceeding the asci, cylindric-filiform, 3–4 µm diam., septate, sometimes branched, containing hyaline vacuoles, usually curved and somewhat inflated at the tips. Asci 55–90 × 25–37 µm, usually 8-spored but with only two to six maturing ascospores, inamyloid, operculate, broadly clavate to saccate, thick-walled, with an abruptly contracted, short stalk and a rounded apex. Ascospores (15–) 16–21 (–23) × 13–16 (–18) µm, rarely subglobose or ellipsoidal, usually broadly ellipsoidal ($Q = 1.06–1.43$; $Q = 1.22$), hyaline and smooth in the early stages, becoming brown, irregularly biseriate, surrounded by a gelatinous sheath which disappears at maturity, lacking oil drops, with a thick, even, rough, pitted pigment.

Material examined – Italy, Pisa, Monteverdi Marittimo, Podere Allumiere, 200

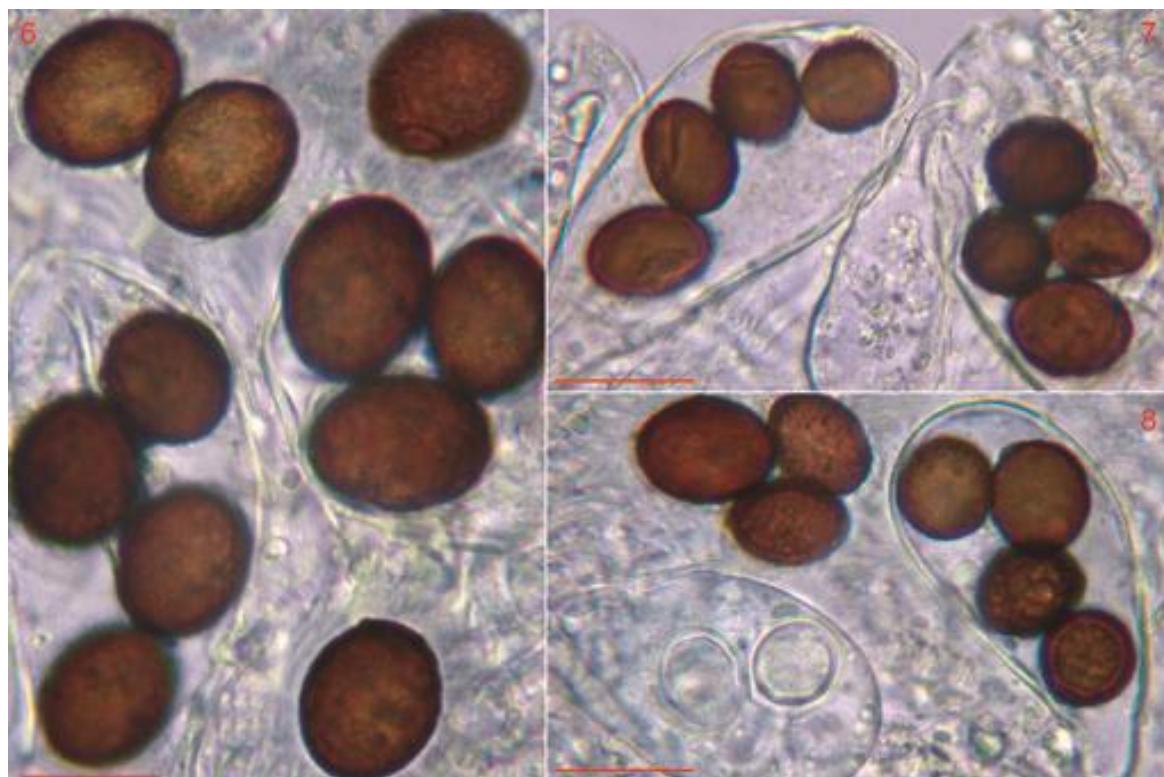
m a.s.l., six scattered, superficial specimens, on rabbit dung in a damp chamber culture, F. Doveri, 25.3.11, 306.4–Monteverdi Marittimo, CLSM 006.11.

Notes – *Ascobolus perforatus* was erected by van Brummelen (1981) as a new name (*nomen novum*) based on *Ascodesmis canina* Jeng & Krug, whose morphological features appeared to fully match those of *Ascobolus* sect. *Pseu-dascodesmis* Brumm. (Ascobolaceae). Growth on dung, small gymnohymenial apothecia with a scarcely developed excipulum, pigmented and globose to broadly ellipsoidal ascospores with ornamentations, and broadly clavate to saccate, inamyloid asci, are the main features of this section (van Brummelen 1967), which is similar to the genus *Ascodesmis* (*inde nomen*), in Ascodesmidaceae J. Schröt. *Ascodesmis*, how-ever, can be distinguished by its minute asco-mata (usually less than 200 µm wide) growing gregarious or even crowded and forming crusts rather than scattered, and by an even more reduced or missing excipulum, often restricted to a few basal hyphae. The absence of excipu-lum justifies this kind of ascomata being called “athecia” (from Latin = “lacking a receptacle”) (Weber et al. 1997). Apothecoid, or better cleistothecoid ascomata, opening in a late maturity phase are, on the contrary, typical of sect. *Pseudascodesmis*. They are clearly obser-vable under a stereomicroscope and appear very similar to pale ascomata of *Iodophanus* Korf species.

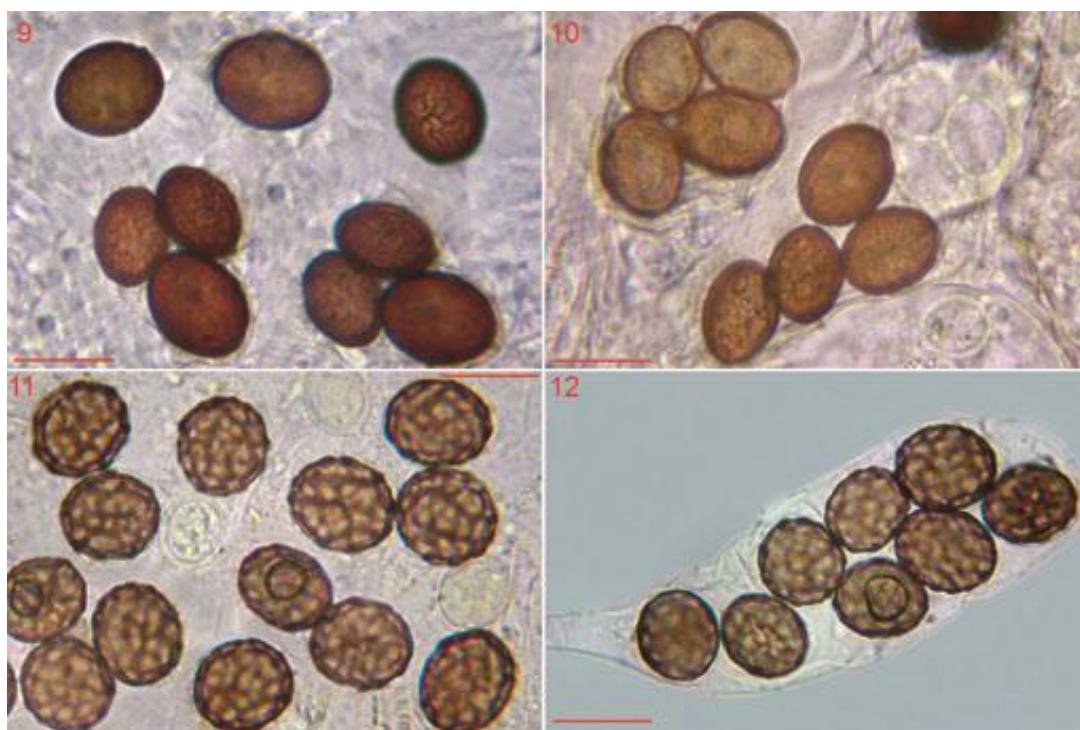
Besides *A. perforatus*, sect. *Pseudascodesmis* includes only one other species, i.e., *Ascobolus reticulatus* Brumm. The differences between the two species are slight: *A. perforatus* has somewhat larger ascospores on average [15–21 × 12–16 µm (Jeng & Cain 1976)] versus 13–19.5 × 13–15.5 µm (van Brummelen 1967)], with an episporium ornam-ented with holes and pores rather than with a wide-meshed, almost complete reticulum joining low tubercles (Figs 11–12). We have observed additional differences in our Italian isolates, *A. reticulatus* having longer (130–160 µm, Doveri 2007) and clavate rather than basically saccate asci with slenderer instead of abruptly contracted stalks, and usually all ascospores reaching maturity in 8-spored asci (Fig 12). *A. reticulatus* is a rare species, but



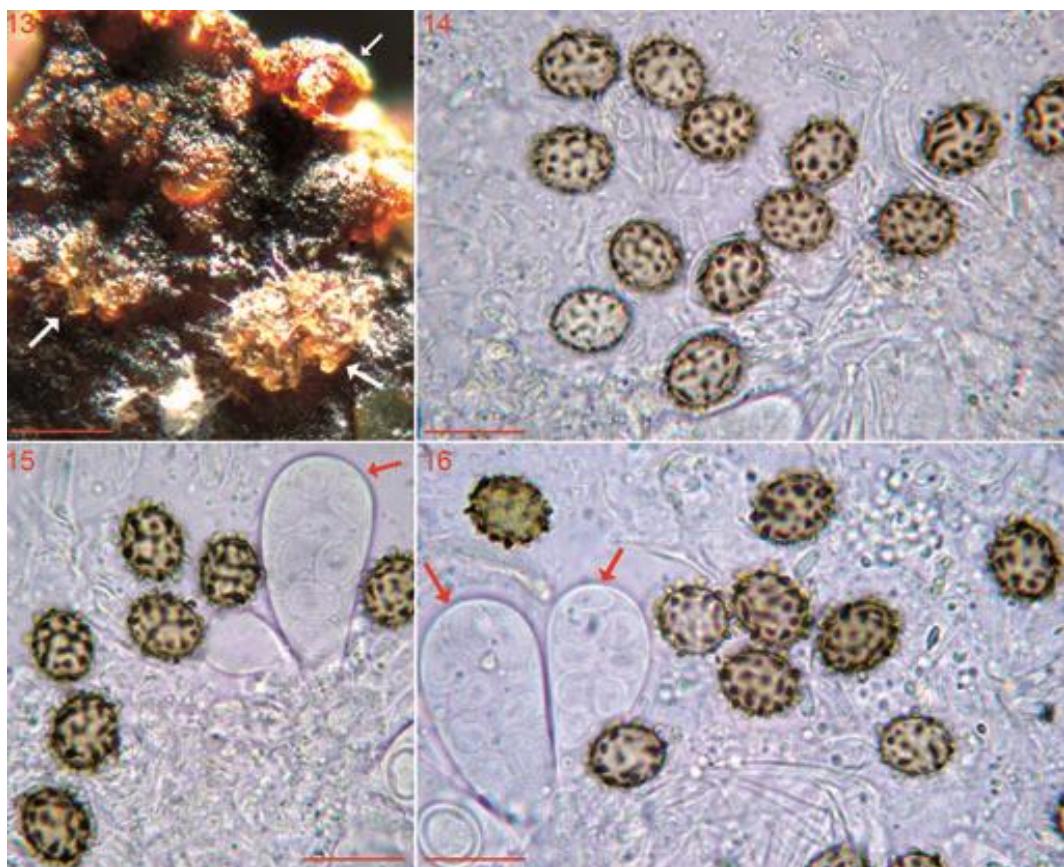
Figs 1–5 – *Ascobolus perforatus* CLSM 006.11. **1** Ascoma on dung. **2** Ectal excipulum: a textura prismatica with some emerging hyphae. **3** Paraphyses. **4** Ascus with only four mature ascospores. **5** Immature asci and one, free mature ascospore. Bars 1 = 200 µm, 2 = 10 µm, 3–5 = 15 µm.



Figs 6–8 – *Ascobolus perforatus*. CLSM 006.11. Ascii with mature, pitted ascospores. Bars 6 = 15 µm, 7–8 = 20 µm



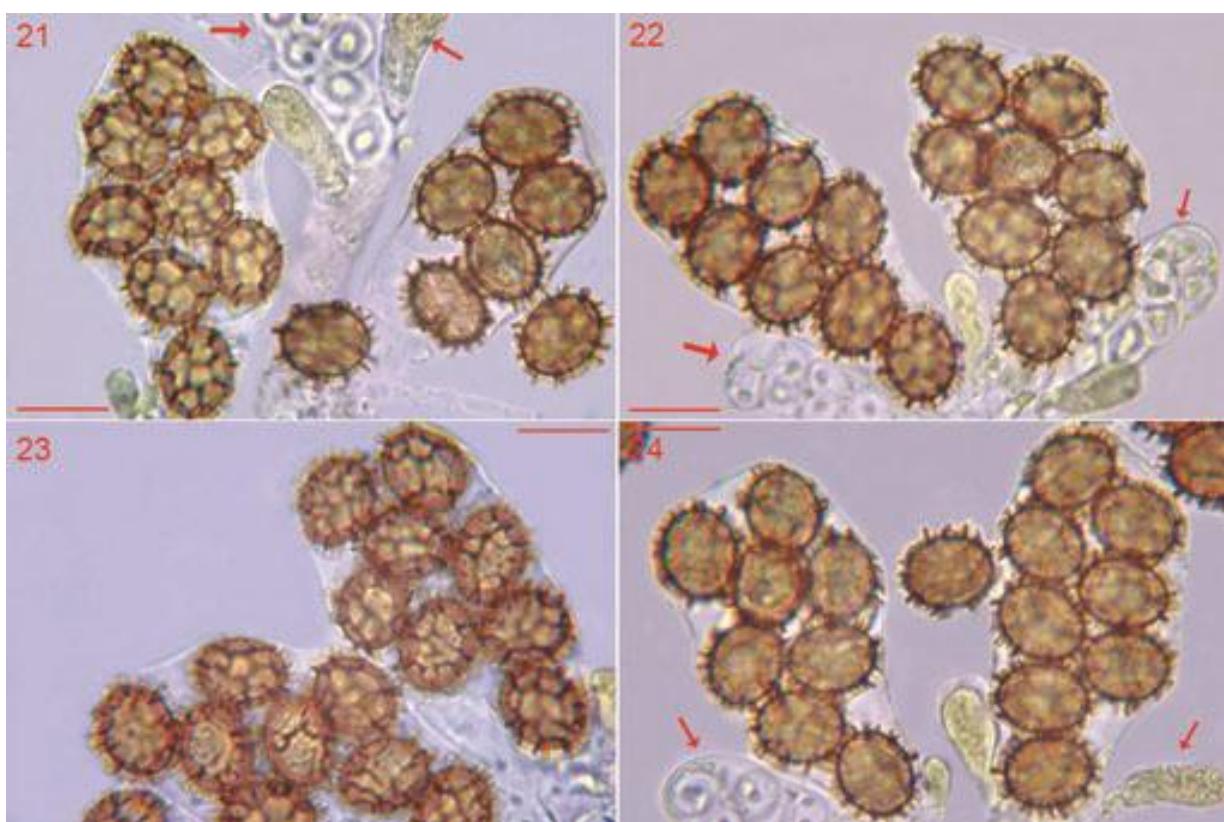
Figs 9–10 – *Ascobolus perforatus*. CLSM 006.11. **9** Free mature ascospores. **10** Pitted ascospores inside ascus. **Figs 11–12** – *Ascobolus reticulatus*. CLSM 004.06 **11** Free reticulate ascospores. **12** 8-spored ascus with mature ascospores. Bars 9–12 = 15 µm.



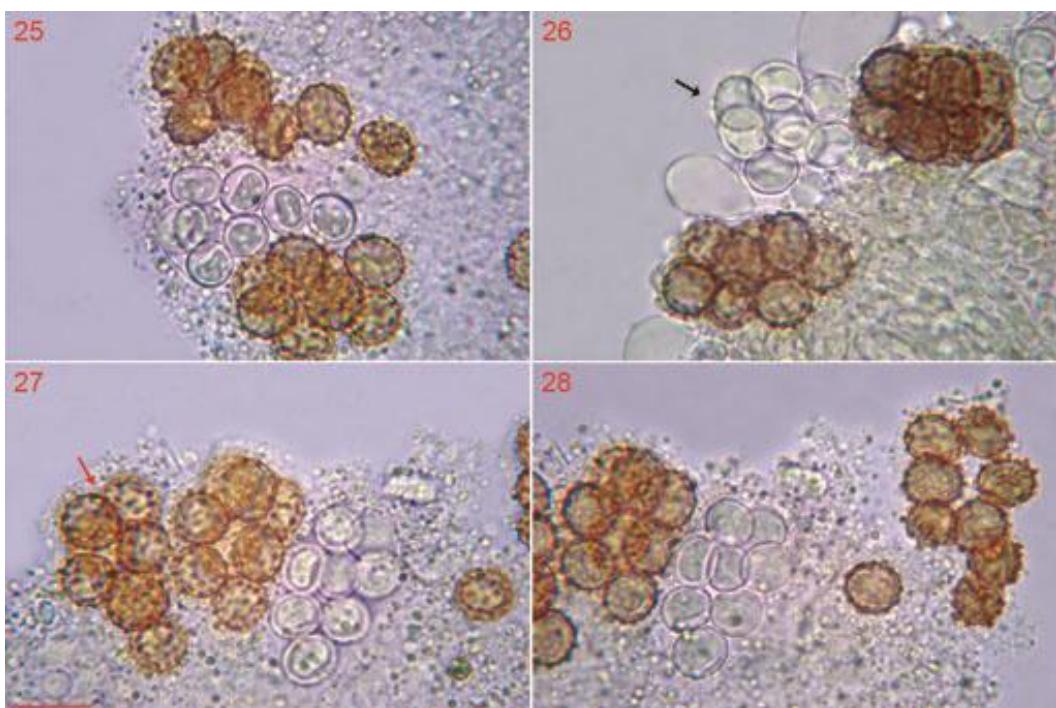
Figs 13–16 – *Ascodesmis nigricans*. CLSM 03897 bis. **13** Ascomata on dung (arrows). **14–16** Free mature ascospores, and 8-spored immature asci (arrows). Bars 13 = 150 µm, 14–16 = 15 µm.



Figs 17–20 – *Ascodesmis microscopica*. CLSM 02899. One free, mature ascospore (black arrow) beside an 8-spored ascus (red arrow), containing ascospores in four different focuses. Bars = 13 µm.



Figs 21–24 – *Ascodesmis microscopica*. CLSM 02899. 8-spored ascii containing mature ascospores in four different focuses. Bars = 13 µm.



Figs 25–28 – *Ascodesmis nana*. CLSM 01599. Mature (red arrow) and immature (black arrow) ascospores inside 8-spored asci. Bar = 15 µm.

less than *A. perforatus*, and it has been reported so far from Germany on giraffe dung (van Brummelen 1967), Japan on Barbary sheep (Minoura et al. 1978), Taiwan on sheep and deer (Wang 1996, 1999), Italy on goose (Doveri 2007), and Spain on rabbit (Vicente et al. 2010).

A. perforatus has been reported only twice before, from Venezuela on dog dung (Jeng & Cain 1976) and from Iraq on cow dung (Abdullah & Alutbi 1993). Ours is the third record worldwide and the first combined record of *A. perforatus* and *A. reticulatus* from the same country.

We also collected from Italy (Doveri et al. 2000, Doveri 2004) three of the four recognized European species of *Ascodesmis*, the quite common (ten strains) *A. nigricans* Tiegh. (Figs 13–16), the less common (three strains) *A. microscopica* (H. Crouan & P. Crouan) Seaver (Figs 17–24) and the rare (one strain) *A. nana* Brumm. (Figs 25–28).

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