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#### WOOD-DECAYING ASCOMYCETES AND FUNGI IMPERFECTI

The significance of the Fungi Imperfecti and Ascomycetes that inhabit wood was recognized with the discovery that some are capable of causing a decay called soft rot (2). Soft-rot fungi are prevalent in situations of extreme wetness or frequent dryness-conditions that retard or inhibit development of the more aggressive wood-destroying Basidiomycetes. With improved means of studying these fungi it was found that a large percentage of isolates were able to digest the secondary walls of tracheids and fibers. Wood-attacking capacities and physiology of the fungi were first emphasized with only tentative identifications assigned to the isolates (1). The results of the completed taxonomic study are presented in this report which lists the fungi found at the Forest Products Laboratory capable of the soft-rot type of decay under pure culture conditions.<sup>1</sup>

#### ASCOMYCETES

##### Eurotiales

###### Eurotiaceae

*Orbicula parietina* (Schrad. ex Fr.) Hughes

*Orbicula* sp.

<sup>1</sup>Assistance in the identification, or verification of identity, of many of the fungi was generously provided by C. S. Hodges of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service; L. M. Ames, Army Research Office; and R. W. Davidson, Colorado State University.

## Chaetomiales

## Chaetomiaceae

- Chaetomium elatum* Kunze & Schmidt  
*Chaetomium cochliodes* Palliser  
*Chaetomium funicolum* Cooke  
*Chaetomium globosum* Kunze ex Fr.  
*Chaetomium indicum* Corda  
*Chaetomium velutinum* Ames (Syn. *C. brasiliense* Batista & Pontual)  
*Chaetomium spirale* Zopf

## Xylariales

## Sordariaceae

- Sordaria* sp.

## Xylariaceae

- Xylaria digitata* (L. ex Fr.) Grev.  
*Xylaria* sp. B.

## Pezizales

## Pezizaceae

- Ascobolus* sp.  
*Peziza* sp.

## Helvellaceae

- Morchella* sp.

## FUNGI IMPERFECTI (DEUTEROMYCETES)

## Sphaeropsidales

## Sphaeropsidaceae

- Coniothyrium* sp.  
*Cytospora* sp.  
*Cytosporella* sp.  
*Diplodia* sp.  
*Phoma glomerata* (Corda) Wollenw. & Hochapf.  
*Phoma pigmentivora* Massee (Syn. *Aposphaeria violaceae* Bertel)  
*Phoma* sp. A  
*Phoma* sp. B

## Melanconiales

## Melanconiaceae

- Pestalotia funerea* Desm.  
*Pestalotia* sp. A  
*Pestalotia* sp. B

## Moniliales

## Moniliaceae

- Acremonium* sp.  
*Arthrobotrys* sp.  
*Cephalosporium* sp. A  
*Cephalosporium* sp. B  
*Cephalosporium* sp. C  
*Chromosporium* sp.  
*Corethropsis* sp.  
*Gliocladium roseum* (Link) Thom  
*Monosporium olivaceum* Cooke & Massee  
*Penicillium* sp. A.  
*Penicillium* sp. B

## Dematiaceae

- Acrostaphylus* sp.  
*Alternaria* sp. A  
*Alternaria* sp. B  
*Bispora effusa* Pk.  
*Bispora betulina* (Corda) Hughes  
*Chloridium chlamydosporis* (van Beyma) Hughes  
*Catenularia* sp.  
*Chalara* sp.  
*Cladosporium herbarum* (Pers.) Link  
*Helicosporium aureum* (Corda) Linder  
*Helminthosporium spiciferum* (Bainier) Nicot  
*Periconia* sp.  
*Phialophora fastigiata* (Lagerb. & Melin) Conant  
*Phialophora richardsiae* (Nannf.) Conant  
*Phialophora* sp.  
*Piricauda* sp. A.  
*Piricauda* sp. B  
*Stachybotrys chartarum* (Ehrenb.) Hughes  
*Stemphylium* sp.  
*Thielaviopsis* sp.  
*Torula* sp.

## Stilbaceae

- Graphium rigidum* (Pers.) Sacc.  
*Graphium* sp.  
*Phaeoisaria* sp.  
*Stilbella* sp.  
*Stysanus* sp.  
*Trichurus terrophilus* Swift & Povah

## Tuberculariaceae

*Fusarium solani* (Martius) Appel & Wollenweber*Fusarium* sp. A.*Fusarium* sp. B*Myrothecium verrucaria* (Alb. & Schw.) Ditm. ex Fr.

Mycelia Sterilia

*Sclerotium* sp.

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