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ABOUT *APIOSPORA PHYLLOSTACHIDIS*, A NEW REPRESENTATIVE OF MYCOBIOTA

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Abstract. Telemorpha *Apiospora phyllostachidis* of the fungus *Scyphospora phyllostachidis* L.A. Kantsch. was marked for the first time by us while studying bamboo mycobiota and the genetic connection between them was established.

Key words: *Apiospora phyllostachidis*, *Scyphospora phyllostachidis,* mycobiota, telemorpha, anamorpha

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Many years' mycological researches showed that plant mycobiota is not studied in detail yet in separate regions of West Georgia. It especially concerns to decorative plants. Telemorpha *Apiospora phyllostachidis* (Beradze 1976; Гогуа и Берадзе 1977) of fungus *Scyphospora phyllostachidis* L.A. Kantsch. was marked for the first time by us while studying bamboo mycobiota. As well, genetic connection between them was established. Description of fungus *A. phyllostachidis* is presented both in natural and clear culture.

Fungus fruitage – stroms are located parallely as on internodes and nodes of healthy stalk-branches of bamboo so on dried ones (Fig. 1), they are oblong, about 2 mm length, of black shiny colour.

In period of maturity the center is bending, the epidermis is opening. The peritheciumes (from 1 to 13) are with wide

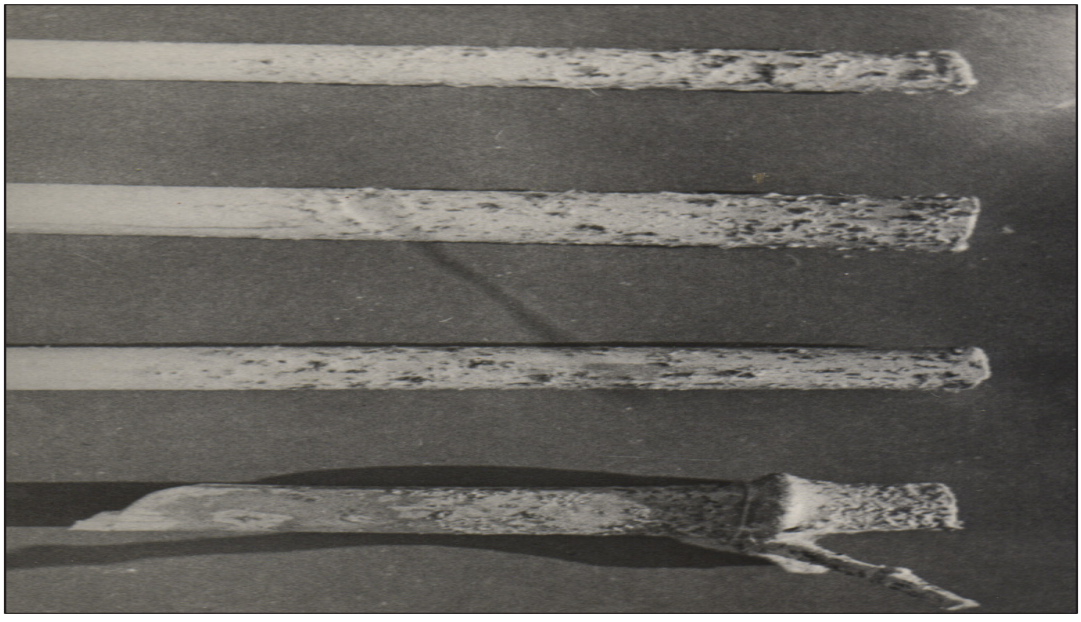

Fig. 1. Bamboo branches artificially diseased with *Apiospora phyllostachidis.*

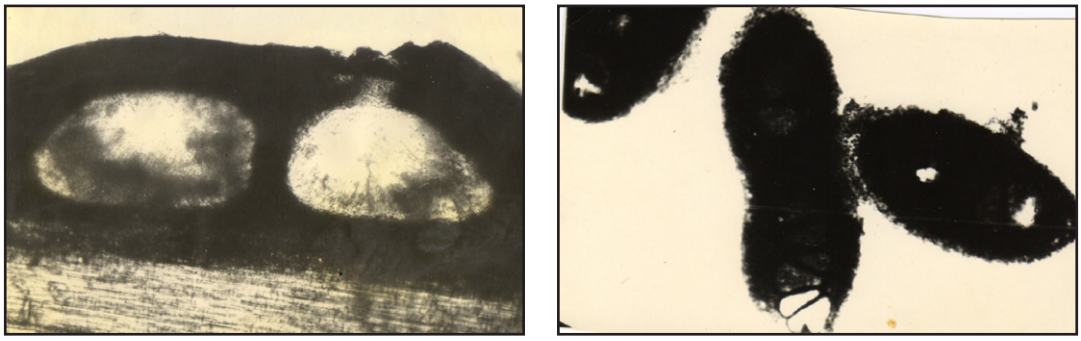

Fig. 2. Stroms of *Apiospora phyllostachidis* with peritheciums.

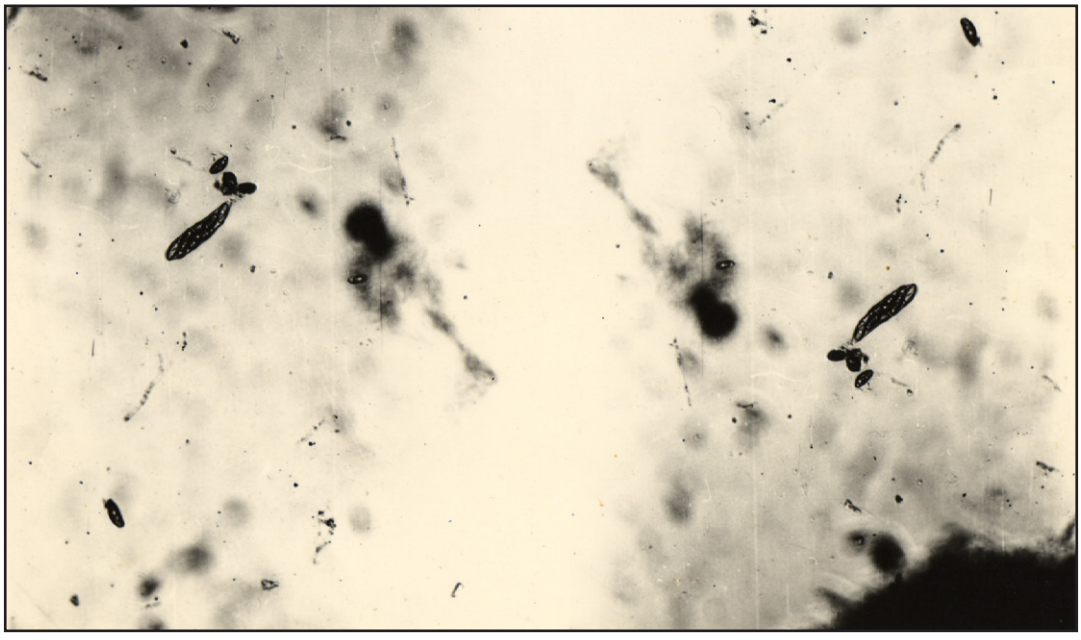

Fig. 3. Asci of *Apiospora phyllostachidis* with ascospores.

Fig. 4. *Scyphospora phyllostachidis* (anamorphic stage of fungus *Apiospora phyllostachidis*).

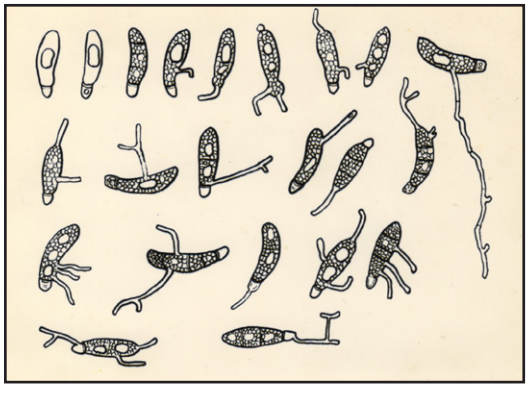

Fig. 5. Node forms of *Apiospora phyllostachidis.*

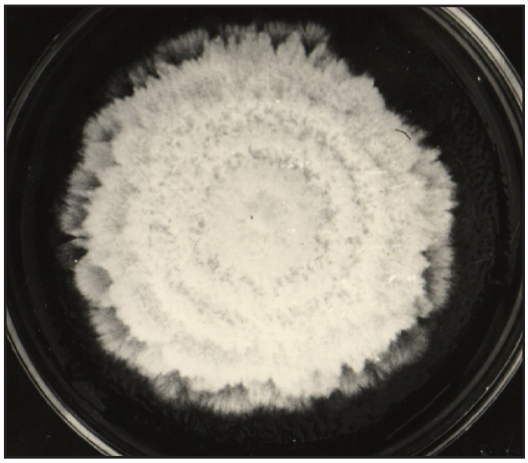

Fig. 6. Clean culture of *Apiospora phyllostachidis.*

basis, unequal, thick pages, black color peruse and 210-315×140-210 μm (Fig. 2). The bags are crooked, exact, slightly flexed, 75-135×15-128 μm, with good expressive leg. (Fig. 3). The ascospores are exact, ellipsoid, pins more or less flexed, with 1-4 elements, densely disposition with graining entrails, 1-3 drops of fat. The immaturities are colorless, the maturities are green 21-42×9-12 μm (Fig. 4). In period of germination of ascospores the shoot is developing from all cells.

Observations showed that fungus divides difficultly on artificial substrate. Fungus conidial stage *S. phyllostachidis* develops on the agarized beer sweet nutrient area on the third day since sowing. Initially it has a weak, snow-white airy mycelium of medium height, but then it turns into dirty color and forms bulges on formation of fruitage. After 20-30 days the asci stage (*A. phyllostachidis*) developed, and it has a form of solid bulges (hills) (Fig. 5).

We have carried out inoculation of bamboo stalk-branches with mycelium of fungus *A. phyllostachidis*. Resultant disease symptoms were the same as in natural conditions (Fig. 6). Pathogenic nature of fungus to bamboo stalk branches was established by the way of its isolation and reisolation.

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