

*PSEUDOCANALISPORIUM* Castañeda et Kendrick **anam.-gen. nov.**

Ad fungus conidiales, Hyphomycetes, pertinens. *Conidiomata* sporodochialia, superficialia, amphigena, dissita, complanata vel compressa, ad centrum sterilia, alba, ad marginem fecunda, brunnea. Mycelium plerumque in substrato immersum, ex hyphis septatis, ramosis, subhyalinis, laevibus, compositum. *Stromata* superficialia, incolorata, ex 'textura globosa' vel 'textura angulosa' composita. *Conidiophora* in cellulis conidiogenis reducta. *Cellulae conidiogenae* monoblasticae, globosae vel ellipsoideae, incoloratae vel subhyalinae, peripheraliae. *Conidia* muriformia (dictyoseptata), lentiformia, rotundata vel irregularia, attenuata versus basim angustam; primo incolorata deinde dilute brunnea vel brunnea, solitaria in loco conidiogeno, semper in periphèria conidiomatum oriunda, complanata, sessilia, persistentia.

Conidial fungi, Hyphomycetes. *Conidiomata* sporodochial, superficial, amphigenous, scattered, complanate, or compressed, sterile in the centre, fertile at the margin, centre white, margin brown, Mycelium mostly immersed. Hyphae branched, septate, smooth-walled and almost colourless. *Stromata* superficial, colourless, of 'textura globosa' or 'textura angulosa.' *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* monoblastic, globose or ellipsoidal, colourless or almost so, peripheral. *Conidia* muriformly septate (dictyospores), lenticular, rounded or irregular, tapering to the narrow base; at first colourless, then pale brown to brown, arising singly at the conidiogenous locus, always developing around the periphery of the conidiomata, complanate, sessile, persistent.

Type species: *Pseudocanalisporium circumfecundum*

Commentary: *Pseudocanalisporium* resembles *Canalisporium* Nawawi et Kuthubutheen (1989) in the shape and pigmentation of the conidia, but differs in several ways: (1) the conidia develop only in a circle around the periphery of the stroma (not over the entire surface); (2) the conidiogenous cell is an inflated cell, part of the pseudoparenchymatous stroma; (3) the conidium arises from a narrow base (not broadly attached to the apex of a separate hypha); (4) detached conidia do not bear remains of the conidiogenous cell, and lack a differentiated basal cell.