

***Bionectria*: a genus for species of the *Nectria ochroleuca* group**

H.-J. SCHROERS & G. J. SAMUELS

SCHROERS, H.-J. & G. J. SAMUELS (1997) - *Bionectria*: a genus for species of the *Nectria ochroleuca* group. Z. Mykol. 63/2: 149 - 154.

Key Words: *Gliocladium*, *Hypocreales*, systematics.

Summary: *Nectria* as it is traditionally viewed is heterogeneous. Species of the *Nectria ochroleuca* group differ significantly from *Nectria sensu stricto*, particularly from the type species, *Nectria cinnabarina*, but they are similar to *Bionectria tonduzii*, the type species of *Bionectria*. To reflect natural relationships in the generic classification, *N. ochroleuca*, *N. byssicola*, *N. aureofulva*, and *N. apocyni* are transferred to *Bionectria*.

Zusammenfassung: *Nectria*, im traditionellen Sinne, ist heterogen. Arten der *Nectria ochroleuca*-Gruppe unterscheiden sich signifikant von *Nectria sensu stricto*, insbesondere von der Typenart *Nectria cinnabarina*; sie ähneln jedoch *Bionectria tonduzii*, der Typenart von *Bionectria*. Um eine Gattungsklassifikation zu erreichen, die natürlich verwandte Artengruppen zusammenfaßt, werden die Arten *N. ochroleuca*, *N. byssicola*, *N. aureofulva* und *N. apocyni* in *Bionectria* überführt.

1. Introduction

The genus *Nectria* Fries is generally used for hypocrealean fungi that have brightly colored, stromatic or non-stromatic perithecia, unitunicate asci, and one-septate ascospores. About 650 species have been described in *Nectria* (SAMUELS, 1976). Anamorphs of species classified in *Nectria* are phialidic and can be classified in more than 20 genera (SEIFERT, 1993). Many species are well-known plant pathogens, and others are toxigenic to animals and man.

In its broadest sense, *Nectria* is heterogeneous (see, e.g., ROSSMAN, 1996; SAMUELS, 1996), and two approaches have been adopted to account for this heterogeneity, viz. classification at infra-generic level or segregation of genera. SACCARDO (1883) and subsequent authors delimited subgenera based on single or few characters, such as ascospore septation or the kind of perithecium

Anschrift der Verfasser: H.-J. Schroers, Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, P.O. Box 273, 3740 AG Baarn, The Netherlands; Dr. G. J. Samuels, U. S. Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service, Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, B-011A, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-West, Beltsville, MD 20705-2350, U.S.A.

