

Fungus phantasticus sp. nov. from Transylvania

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This is the “abstract” part. The object of the study, employed methods, results, and primary conclusions are summarized in one concise paragraph.

Keywords: anamorphic fungi, *Trichoderma*, Ascomycota, taxonomy, molecular phylogeny.

This is the introduction part. Use Times New Roman and double-space for the entire manuscript. No heading. Paragraphs are set off from the rest of the text by vertical spacing as done here. See the second paragraph below. Please avoid, as far as possible, the use of any special characters or symbols (e.g. Greek letters). Do not start sentences with numbers, symbols or abbreviated words (e.g. abbreviated taxon names). Spell out numbers under 10. Please follow all instructions in this template-like text as far as possible. Authors should be cited chronologically (Name 1948, Name 1966, Name 2004, Name & Name 2004, Name *et al.* 2005).

This is the second paragraph of the introduction. Use proper mycological terms constantly throughout the manuscript avoiding botanical terms (e.g. use ‘fungi’ or ‘mycobiota’ instead of ‘mycoflora’, ‘saprobic’ instead of ‘saprophytic’, ‘basidioma’/’ascoma’ instead of ‘basidiocarp’/’ascocarp’, ‘carpophore’ or ‘sporophore’). Please, refer to a recent issue of *Sydowia*!

¹Use 10 pt also for foot-notes if they are unavoidable or for e-mail addresses (e.g. ¹e-mail: aaa@bb.ac.at).

1

2 *Fungus phantasticus* Zeus & Europa **sp. nov.** – Figs. 1 - 3.

3 MycoBank no.: MB 000000

4 *Fungus phantasticus* Zeus & Europa, Trans. Astromycol. Soc. Vienna, 1(1): 99. 1899. –
5 Figs. 1 - 3.)6 Basionym. – *Planta phantastica* Zeus & Europa . Text ... text...text..... text ... text...text..... text ...
7 text...text8 Anamorph. – *Confusaria phantastica* ... Text ... text...text..... text ... text...text..... text ... text.

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10 Latin diagnosis... Perithecia subhyalina vel flavida basi Latin diagnosis ... Perithecia subhyalina vel
11 flavida basi Latin diagnosis.... Perithecia subhyalina vel flavida basi Latin diagnosis.... Perithecia
12 subhyalina vel flavida basi Latin diagnosis.... Perithecia subhyalina vel flavida basi Latin diagnosis....
13 Perithecia subhyalina vel flavida basi ... Status asexualis inclusus.14 H o l o t y p u s . – Text text ... text...text..... text ... text...text..... text ... text...text... ..
15 text...text..... text ... text...text..... text.

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17 Description - a s c o m a t a (for distinct types of ‘fruiting bodies’ use the terms
18 ‘p e r i t h e c i a ’ , ‘c l e i s t o t h e c i a ’ , and so on; for basidiomycetes use
19 ‘b a s i d i o m a t a ’). Refer to figures (e.g. Fig. 1 or Figs. 1 - 3) in the text. The technical
20 terms for important characters are s p a c e d . Continue your description in the following
21 form. – A s c i text text text. – P a r a p h y s e s text text text. – A s c o s p o r e s (10.5)
22 11.1-12.5 (13.4) x (5.5) 5.9-6.5 (6.7) μm (n = 31). Do not use bold type except for taxon
23 names and additional information like ‘sp. nov.’ in the heading of the description as
24 demonstrated above.25 Use paragraphs like this one for structuring your description. In the following you see
26 format examples for additional information that usually follows descriptions.

27

28 E t y m o l o g y . – Text text text text text text text text.

1 Habitat or Host plant. – Text... text ... text...text...text...text..... text ...
2 text...text... text...text..... text ... text...text..... text.

3 Distribution. – Text... text ... text...text..... text ... text...text..... text ...
4 text...text... .. text...text..... text ... text...text..... text.

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6 Material examined. – *Fungus phantasticus* Author(s): AUSTRIA, Tyrol, near Innsbruck, on
7 bark of *Quercus robur* L., 10 Mar 2005, leg. A. Name, det. B. Name (mycological collection number);
8 CANADA, Alberta,, 1 Apr 2004, leg. et det. N. Name(s), ITALY, Emilia Romagna,, 3 May
9 2004, (mycological collection number). - *Confusaria phantastica* Author(s): AUSTRIA, Tyrol, near
10 Innsbruck, on bark of *Quercus robur* L., 10 Jun 2005, and so forth; CANADA, Alberta,, 1 Apr 2004,
11, ITALY, Emilia Romagna,, 3 Oct 2004, (mycological collection number).

12 Holotypus. – Text... text ... text...text..... text ... text...text..... text ... text...text... ..
13 text...text..... text ... text...text..... text.

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15 **Key to *Fungus* species**

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17 text text tex *F. phantasticus*

18 1*. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
19 text text text text text text text text text text text text text 2

20 2. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
21 text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
22 *F. pseudophantasticus*

23 2*. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text 13

24 13. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
25 text text text text text text text text text text text text text text 14

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27 **Discussion**

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Acknowledgments

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1 **Tab. 1.** – *Hygrophorus lucorum*. Spore size and spore shape according to different authors
 2 and collections. (av = average; n.d. = no data; SAV = S. Adamčík.)

3

Reference ^a	Size (µm) ^b	Quotient	Shape
Arnolds (1990)	6.5-9.0 × 4.0-5.5	(1.6) 1.7-1.9 (2)	oblong, rarely ellipsoid
Bon (1992)	8.0-9.0 × 5.0-6.0	n.d.	ellipsoid or inverted ovoid
Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1991)	6.8-9.5 × 4.5-5.3	1.4-1.9	ellipsoid
Candusso (1997)	7.2-9.0 × 5.0-6.0	1.4-1.5	ellipsoid, ovoid, plum-shaped
Eotype (SAV)	7.0-8.2 × 4.5-5.1 (av 7.6 × 4.8)	1.5-1.7 (av 1.6)	mostly ovoid, rarely oblong
Oľše (SAV)	7.1-8.1 × 3.9-4.5 (av 7.6 × 4.2)	1.7-1.9 (av 1.8)	oblong, ovoid or ellipsoid
Nat. res. Travertínová kopa, Sobotisko (SAV)	7.3-8.4 × 4.0-4.5 (av 7.9 × 4.2)	1.7-2.0 (av 1.9)	mostly oblong

4

5 ^a Please note that all terms in the top-line and the left column must begin with a capital letter.

6 Do not use vertical lines in the table.

7 ^b All entries should be left-aligned. For mere numerical data align the columns of numbers by
 8 their decimal points using word processor decimal tabs. Also, place a zero before the
 9 decimal point of numbers less than 1 (e.g. 0.1).

10 ^c For supplemental notes, use letters or asterisks (a, b, c or *, **, ***).

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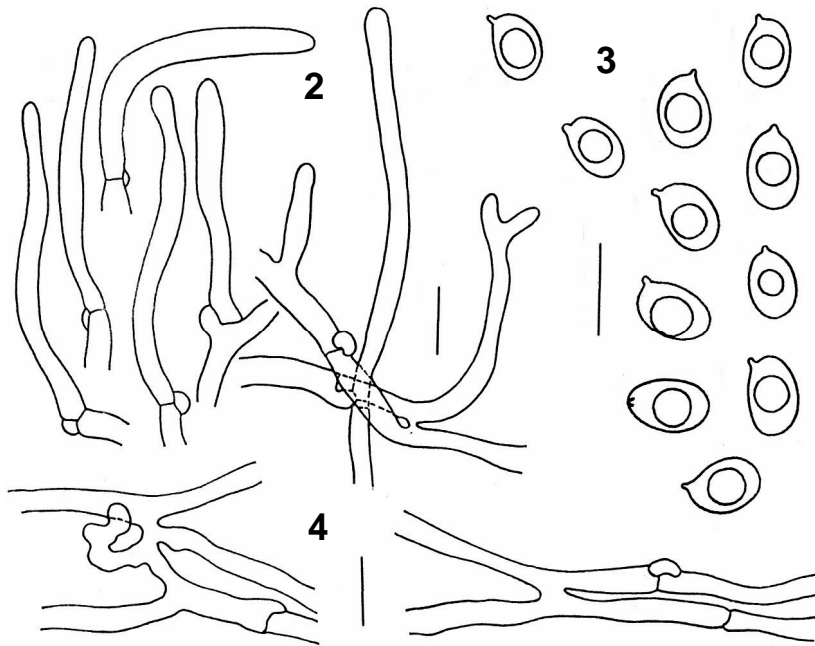
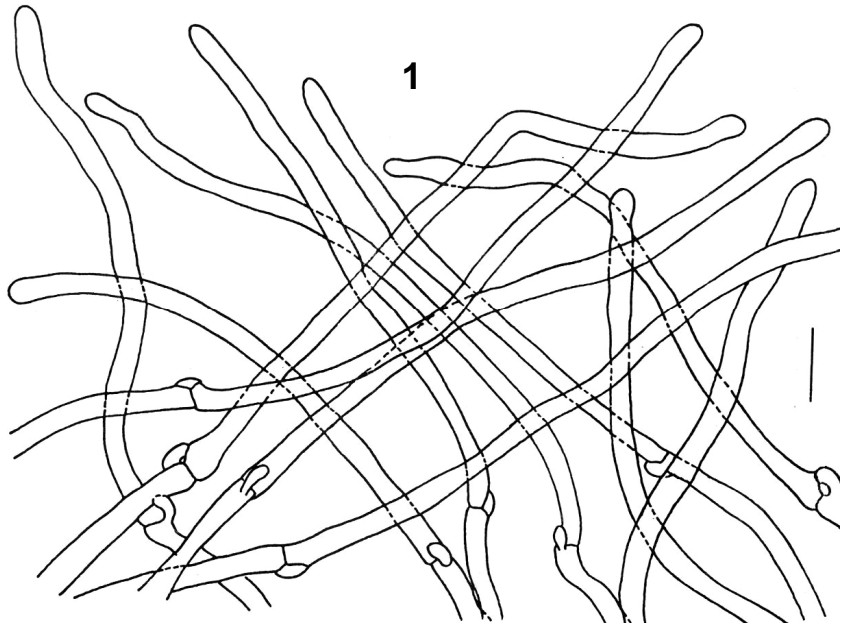
1 **Tab. 2.** – Fine root biomass and number of mycorrhizal root tips in the upper soil layer (depth
 2 5 cm) of a montane Norway spruce stand after snow melt. DW = dry weight; SD = standard
 3 deviation; N = sample size.

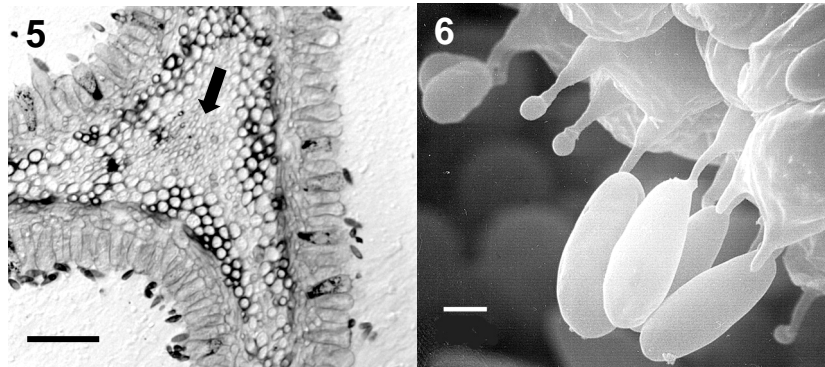
4

Sample site	DW Biomass mean value (g 100 mL ⁻¹)	SD	Number of root tips (mean value 100 mL ⁻¹)	SD	N
Plot 1	0.41 *	0.23 *	900 *	699 *	18 *
Plot 2	0.66	0.36	2345	1450	22
Plot 3	0.52	0.30	3500	1800	21
Plot 4	1.10	0.42	2340	999	22
Plot 5	0.82	0.23	2560	1212	20
Plot 6	0.69	0.27	1925	789	25
Plot 7	0.75	0.34	2800	750	21

5

6 * All values in this table were arbitrarily chosen. They serve only for demonstration of a table
 7 layout.





Legends to figures

Figs. 1-4. *Hygrophorus lucorum* (epitype): **1.** Terminal cells of pileipellis hyphae from the cap margin. **2.** Pileipellis hyphae from the centre of cap. **3.** Spores. **4.** Anastomosing hyphae from the subpellis. Bars 10 μm .

Figs. 5-6. *Boletus edulis*: **5.** Three adjoint tubes from a mature fruiting body in cross section stained with PAS. The hyphae of the mediostratum (arrow) differ in shape, size, and staining behaviour from the elements of the subhymenium (bar = 50 μm). **6.** SEM micrograph of basidia and basidiospores (bar = 2 μm).