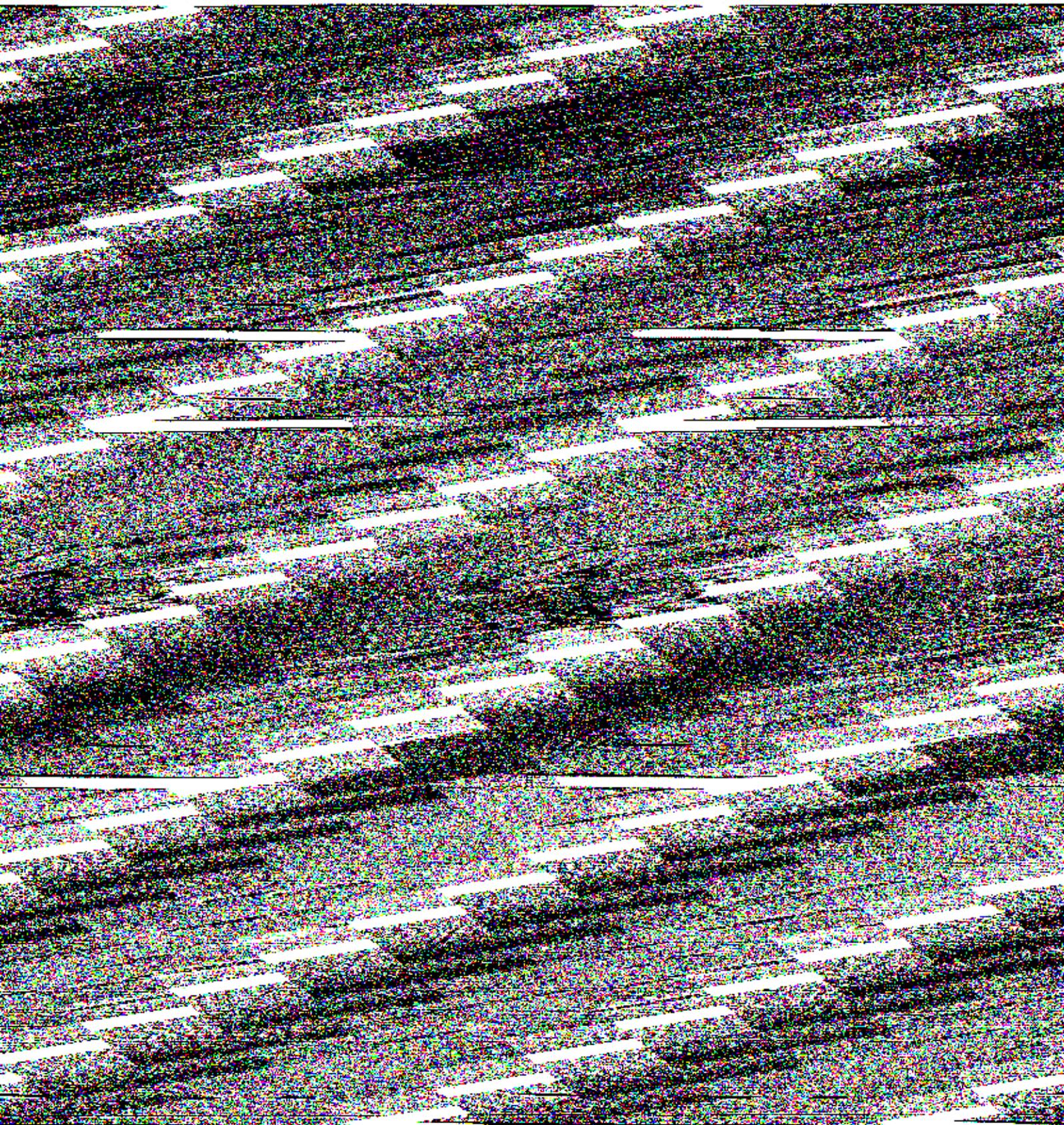


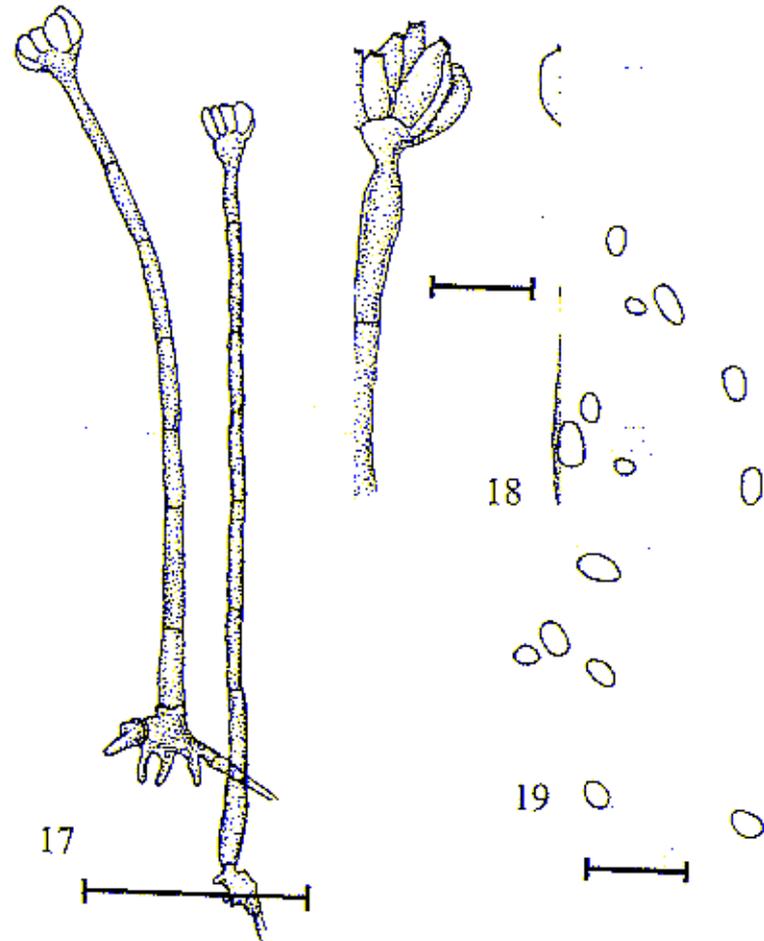
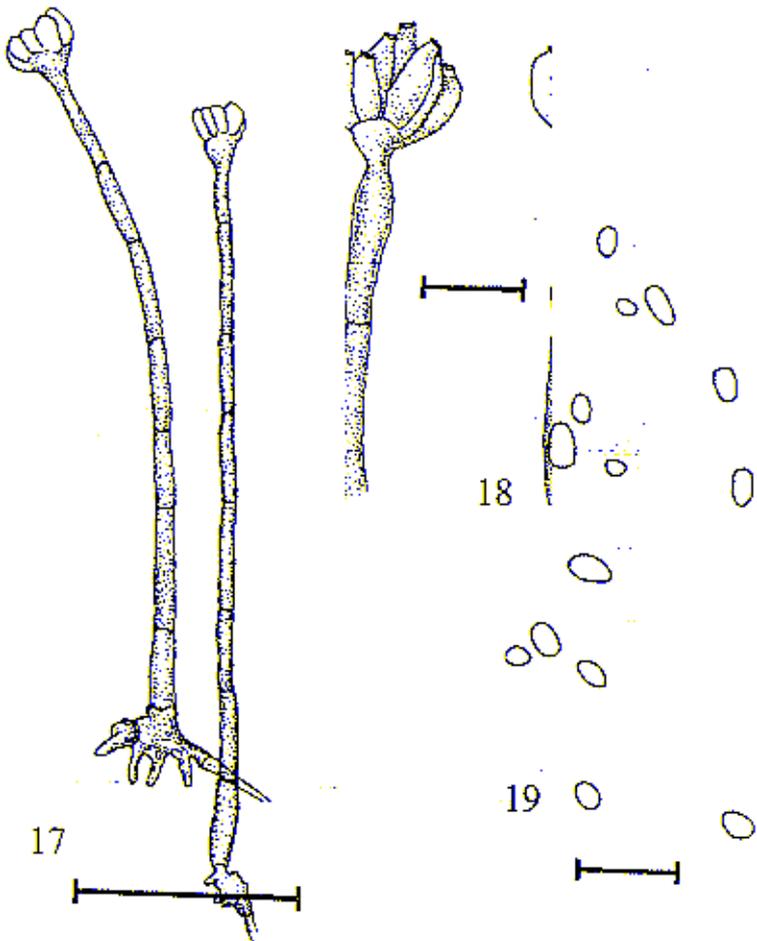
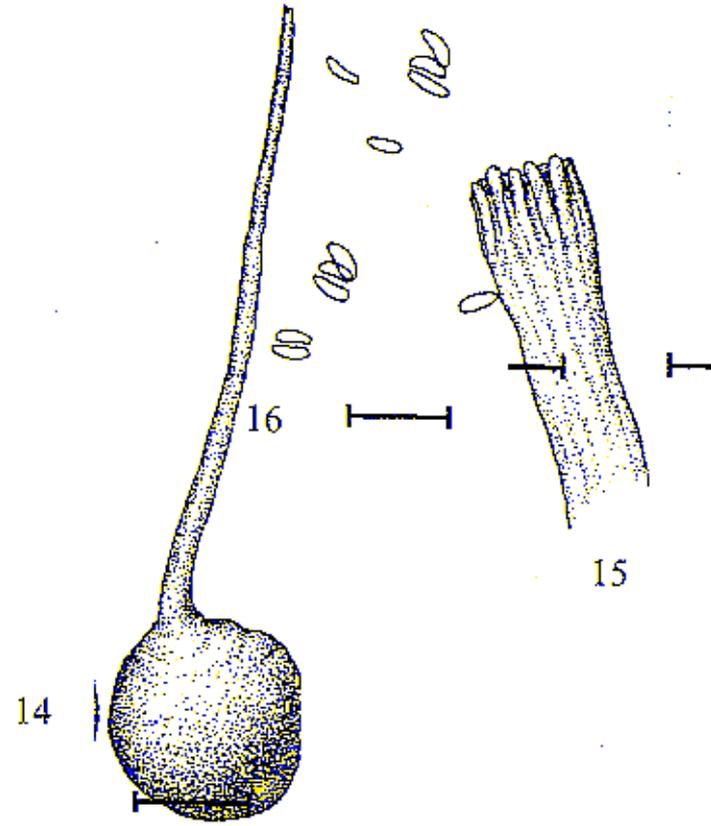
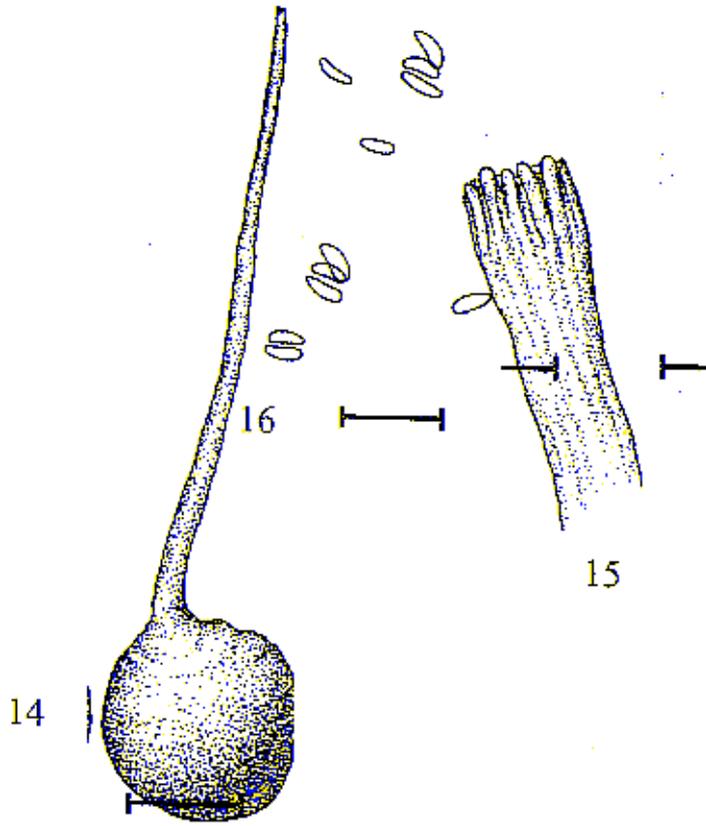
Figs 1-4. *Protosiphonum burchellii* on *Philotheca* in the field. Fig. 1, approximately two-thirds of inflorescence; Fig. 2, magnified view of leaf base. Bar = 50 μ m. Fig. 3, apex of perithecial; Fig. 4, magnified view of perithecial apex showing asci and spores. Bar = 5 μ m.

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Protosiphonum burchellii (Fig. 1-4) is a saprotrophic fungus on dead plant material. It was first described by Wingfield & Van Wyk (1987) as a new species of *Protosiphonum*. The fungus is characterized by its long, thin, branched hyphae and its ability to form perithecia on dead plant material. The perithecia are globose and contain several asci, each containing several spores. The spores are ellipsoidal and have a distinct beak. The fungus is saprotrophic and is found on dead plant material in the field. It was first described by Wingfield & Van Wyk (1987) as a new species of *Protosiphonum*. The fungus is characterized by its long, thin, branched hyphae and its ability to form perithecia on dead plant material. The perithecia are globose and contain several asci, each containing several spores. The spores are ellipsoidal and have a distinct beak. The fungus is saprotrophic and is found on dead plant material in the field.

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