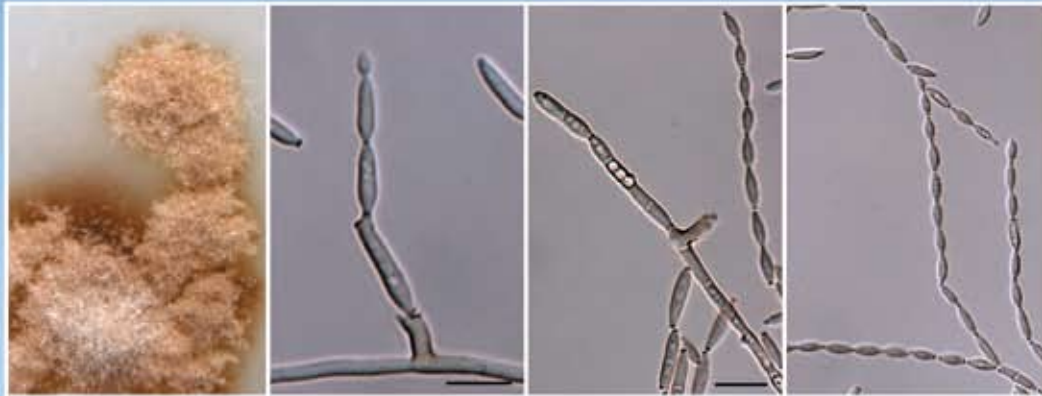


Fusicladium eucalypti



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Fusicladium eucalypti Crous & R.G. Shivas, *sp. nov.*

Fusicladio africano simile, sed conidiis terminalibus minoribus, (7–)8–9(–10) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm, discernitur.

Etymology. Named after the host from which it was collected, *Eucalyptus*.

Mycelium on potato-dextrose agar consisting of smooth, septate, branched hyphae, medium brown, 2–3 µm diam. *Conidiophores* dimorphic, solitary, erect, pale brown, smooth. *Macroconidiophores* 1–6-septate, subcylindrical, straight to flexuous, 30–60 × 2.5–4 µm. *Microconidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells, subcylindrical to doliiform, 4–6 × 3–4 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal or lateral, subcylindrical to doliiform, pale brown, smooth, 4–15 × 3–4 µm; proliferating sympodially near apex; loci thickened and darkened, not refractive, 1–1.5 µm wide. *Conidia* in branched chains, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, subcylindrical to fusoid-ellipsoidal, widest in middle, tapering towards truncate ends; ramoconidia 0–1-septate, (10–)12–13(–15) × (2–)2.5–3 µm; intercalary and apical conidia aseptate, (7–)8–9(–10) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm; hila with darkened, thickened scars, not refractive, 0.5–1 µm wide.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and even, lobate margins, reaching up to 10 mm diam. On malt extract agar surface umber, reverse chestnut; on oatmeal agar umber; on synthetic nutrient-poor agar ochreous.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Queensland, Brisbane, Mt Coot-tha, Bardon Trail, 27°27'42.5"S 152°57'15.5"E, on leaves of *Eucalyptus* sp., 12 July 2009, P.W. Crous & R.G. Shivas, CBS-H 20497 holotype, cultures ex-type CPC 17325, 17324 = CBS 128216, ITS sequence of CPC 17324 GenBank HQ599600 and LSU sequence of CPC 17324 GenBank HQ599601, MycoBank MB517545.

Notes — Based on the LSU sequence of *Fusicladium eucalypti*, a megablast search of the NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database revealed a strong association with *Venturiaceae* (*Dothideomycetes*), with closest neighbours being *Fusicladium africanum* (GenBank EU035423; Identities = 849/900 (95 %), Gaps = 17/900 (1 %)), *Sympoventuria capensis* (GenBank DQ885904; Identities = 824/878 (94 %), Gaps = 17/878 (1 %)) and *Venturia chlorospora* (GenBank DQ384101; Identities = 843/902 (94 %), Gaps = 18/902 (1 %)). The LSU sequence data showed an interesting association with *Tyrannosorus pinicola* (GenBank DQ470974; Identities = 720/765 (95 %), Gaps = 9/765 (1 %)). Morphologically, there is no similar species known from *Eucalyptus*¹.

Colour illustrations. View of Brisbane River from Mt Coot-tha; conidiophores with conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Reference. ¹Schubert K, Ritschel A, Braun U. 2003. A monograph of *Fusicladium* s. lat. (hyphomycetes). *Schlechtendalia* 9: 1–132.

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