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***Catenulostroma corymbiae* Crous & Summerell, sp. nov.**

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

*Leaf spots* amphigenous, subcircular, 2–3 mm diam, grey-brown with a dark brown, raised border. *Ascomata* pseudothecial, amphigenous, black, subepidermal, erumpent, globose, up to 120 µm diam; central ostiole 10–20 µm diam; wall consisting of 2–3 layers of medium brown *textura angularis*. *Asci* aparaphysate, fasciculate, bitunicate, subsessile, obovoid to subcylindrical, straight to curved, 8-spored, 20–30 × 7–9 µm. *Ascospores* multiseriate, overlapping, hyaline, guttulate, thin-walled, straight, obovoid with obtuse ends, widest in middle of apical cell, medianly 1-septate, not or slightly constricted at septum, tapering towards both ends, but more prominently towards lower end, 7–8(–10) × (2–)3(–3.5) µm. *Ascospores* become distorted upon germination, brown, verruculose, 7–10 µm diam; initial germ tubes parallel to the long axis, but additional tubes at various angles to the long axis. *Colonies* on SNA. *Mycelium* consisting of septate, branched, smooth, pale brown, 2–3 µm diam hyphae, that give rise to globose or elongated sclerotial-like bodies of brown, multiseptate, thick-walled cells (variously shaped and branched, up to 25 µm diam). *Conidiophores* developing mostly on terminal hyphal ends, subcylindrical, brown, straight or variously curved, with multiple septa, up to 80 µm tall, and 4–6 µm wide. *Conidiogenous cells* subcylindrical, brown, smooth, terminal and lateral, 5–15 × 4–6 µm, with flattened, truncate locus, 2–3 µm diam, mono- to polyblastic. *Conidia* brown, smooth, subcylindrical to fusoid-ellipsoidal, straight to variously curved, at times with lateral branches, 0–3 transversely septate, apex obtuse or truncate, base truncate, 2 µm diam, somewhat darkened, not thickened, 8–20 × 3.5–4 µm; commonly arranged in branched chains that branch irregularly below or near apex of conidial chain.

*Culture characteristics* — (in the dark, 25 °C after 2 wk): Colonies erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and even, lobate margins. On malt extract agar (MEA) centre olivaceous-grey, outer region iron-grey, reverse iron-grey. On oatmeal agar surface olivaceous-grey. On potato-dextrose-agar same as MEA, reaching 13 mm diam.

*Typus.* AUSTRALIA, Northern Territory, Darwin, just off Arnhem Highway, S12°44.839' E131°31.558', on leaves of *Corymbia* sp. (*Myrtaceae*), 9 May 2011, P.W. Crous & B.A. Summerell, holotype CBS H-21087, cultures ex-type CPC 19435, CPC 19437 = CBS 133584, ITS sequence GenBank KC005783, LSU sequences GenBank KC005805–KC005805, MycoBank MB801781.

*Colour illustrations.* *Corymbia* and *Eucalyptus* spp. in Northern Territory, Darwin; symptomatic *Corymbia* leaf; germinating ascospores; asci and ascospores. Scale bars = 10 µm.

*Notes* — Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Teratosphaeria encephalarti* (GenBank FJ372417; Identities = 836/850 (98 %), Gaps = 0/850 (0 %)), *Catenulostroma chromoblastomycosum* (GenBank EU019251; Identities = 877/892 (98 %), Gaps = 0/892 (0 %)) and *Penidiella rigidophora* (GenBank EU019276; Identities = 833/853 (98 %), Gaps = 0/853 (0 %)). Closest hits using the ITS sequence yielded highest similarity to *Catenulostroma protearum* (GenBank GU214628; Identities = 600/668 (90 %), Gaps = 29/668 (4 %)), *Catenulostroma hermanusense* (GenBank JF499833; Identities = 599/668 (90 %), Gaps = 29/668 (4 %)) and *Teratosphaeria encephalarti* (GenBank FJ372400; Identities = 592/661 (90 %), Gaps = 21/661 (3 %)). Although phylogenetically closely related to *C. protearum* (conidia 12–45 × 7–25 µm; Crous & Groenewald 2011), *C. corymbiae* has much smaller conidia.