Penidiella carpentariae
**Penidiella carpentariae** Crous & Summerell, *sp. nov.*

**Etymology.** Named after the host genus from which it was isolated, *Carpentaria*.

Colonies on synthetic nutrient-poor agar. **Mycelium** consisting of branched, septic, smooth subhyaline to pale brown hyphae. **Conidiophores** macronematous, occasionally micronematous; macronematous conidiophores arising from superficial mycelium, solitary, erect, pale brown, thin-walled, smooth to finely verruculose; terminally penicillate, unbranched in terminal part; conidiogenous apparatus composed of a series of conidiogenous cells and/or ramoconidia. **Conidiogenous cells** integrated, terminal or intercalary, unbranched, pale brown, smooth, tapering to a flattened or rounded apical region, mono- or polyblastic, sympodial, giving rise to a single or several sets of ramoconidia on different levels; with relatively few conidiogenous loci, slightly thickened, slightly darkened. Conidia in branched acropetal chains. **Ramoconidia** 0–1-septate, pale brown, smooth, thin-walled, fusoid-ellipsoidal to subcylindrical. **Conidia** subcylindrical, fusoid to ellipsoid-ovoid, aseptate, pale olivaceous to pale brown, smooth, thin-walled, catenate; hila truncate, slightly thickened, somewhat darkened.


**Notes —** Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Parapenidiella tasmaniensis* (GenBank GU214452; Identities = 865/895 (97 %), Gaps = 2/895 (0 %)), *Parapenidiella pseudotasmaniensis* (GenBank GQ582526; Identities = 859/889 (97 %), Gaps = 2/889 (0 %)) and *Phaeococcum paspali* (GenBank GU14669; Identities = 863/895 (96 %), Gaps = 3/895 (0 %)). Closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Devriesia tardiicrescens* (GenBank JF499840; Identities = 453/527 (86 %), Gaps = 21/527 (4 %)), *Teratosphaeria* (GenBank EU707857; Identities = 360/391 (92 %), Gaps = 9/391 (2 %)) and *Teratosphaeria parva* (GenBank AY629680; Identities = 458/534 (86 %), Gaps = 32/534 (6 %)). *Penidiella carpentariae* clusters basal to a clade that contains *Parapenidiella tasmaniensis* and *P. pseudotasmaniensis*.

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**Parapenidiella pseudotasmaniensis** (Crous) Crous, *comb. nov.*

MycoBank MB801784.

**Parapenidiella tasmaniensis** (Crous & M.J. Wingf.) Crous, *comb. nov.*

≡ *Passalora tasmaniensis* (Crous & M.J. Wingf.) Crous & U. Braun, in *Mycosphaerella* and its anamorphs. 1. Names published in *Mycosphaerella* (Seifert et al. 2004) and *Penidiella* (Crous et al. 2007), which are known to be paraphyletic (Crous et al. 2009a, b). All three genera have *Teratosphaeria*-like teleomorphs (Crous et al. 2008, 2012). *Parapenidiella* is distinguished from *Penidiella* and *Devriesia* by having pale brown, unbranched, penicillate conidiophores, with olivaceous to pale brown, branched conidial chains. *Penidiella carpentariae* strongly resembles *Parapenidiella* in morphology, yet appears to represent a different lineage in this generic complex.

MycoBank MB801785.