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***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 smooth, pale brown, septate, branched, 2–3 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* erect, subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth to finely verruculose, straight or flexuous, unbranched, 1–3(–7)-septate, 20–90 × 2–4 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, subcylindrical, smooth, pale brown, proliferating sympodially, 15–25 × 2–3 µm; numerous scars aggregated at apex, flattened, thickened, somewhat darkened, 0.5–1.5 µm diam. *Ramoconidia* 0(–1)-septate, granular to guttulate, subcylindrical to fusoid-ellipsoidal, smooth, pale brown, 10–18 × 2–3 µm, with one to numerous loci at apex (especially on OA); hila somewhat thickened and darkened, 0.5–1 µm diam. *Conidia* fusoid-ellipsoidal, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, (6–)7–8(–10) × (1.5–)2(–2.5) µm, aseptate; hila flattened, truncate, somewhat thickened and darkened, 0.5–1 µm diam. *Chlamydospores* not observed.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C after 2 wk): Colonies erumpent, spreading, with smooth, lobate margins and sparse to moderate aerial mycelium. On potato-dextrose

agar, malt extract agar and oatmeal agar surface and reverse iron-grey, colonies reaching 20 mm diam.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Northern Territory, Litchfield National Park, Wangi Falls, on leaves of *Carpentaria acuminata* (Arecaceae), 24 Apr. 2011, P.W. Crous & B.A. Summerell, holotype CBS H-21088, cultures ex-type CPC 19439 = CBS 133586, ITS sequence GenBank KC005784, LSU sequence GenBank KC005806, MycoBank MB801782.

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 GQ852625; Identities = 859/889 (97 %), Gaps = 2/889 (0 %)) and *Phacellium paspali* (GenBank GU214669; Identities = 863/895 (96 %), Gaps = 3/895 (0 %)). Closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Devriesia tardicrescens* (GenBank JF499840; Identities = 453/527 (86 %), Gaps = 21/527 (4 %)), *Teratosphaeria associata* (GenBank EU707857; Identities = 360/391 (92 %), Gaps = 9/391 (2 %)) and *Teratosphaeria parva* (GenBank AY626980; Identities = 458/534 (86 %), Gaps = 32/534 (6 %)). *Penidiella carpentariae* clusters basal to a clade that contains *Parapenidiella tasmaniensis* and *P. pseudotasmaniensis*.

***Parapenidiella* Crous & Summerell, gen. nov.**

Etymology. Para (= close to) + its morphological similarity to *Penidiella*.

Mycelium consisting of branched, septate, 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 ramocoonidia. *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.

Type species. *Parapenidiella tasmaniensis* (Crous & M.J. Wingf.) Crous. MycoBank MB801783.

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

Penidiella pseudotasmaniensis Crous, Persoonia 23: 126. 2009. MycoBank MB801784.

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

Basionym. *Mycovellosiella tasmaniensis* Crous & M.J. Wingf., Mycol. Res. 102: 527. 1998.

≡ *Passalora tasmaniensis* (Crous & M.J. Wingf.) Crous & U. Braun, in *Mycosphaerella* and its anamorphs. 1. Names published in *Cercospora* and *Passalora*: 472. 2003.

= *Mycosphaerella tasmaniensis* Crous & M.J. Wingf., Mycol. Res. 102: 527. 1998.

Notes — *Parapenidiella* represents a genus between *Devriesia* (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.

Colour illustrations. Wangi Falls, Litchfield National Park, Northern Territory; colony sporulating on synthetic nutrient-poor agar; conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; e-mail: p.crous@cbs.knaw.nl & e.groenewald@cbs.knaw.nl
Brett A. Summerell, Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Mrs Macquaries Rd, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia; e-mail: Brett.Summerell@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au