Seiridium phylicae
**Seiridium phylicae** Crous & M.J. Wingf., *sp. nov.*

**Etymology.** Name refers to the host genus, *Phylica.*

Caulicolous. *Conidiomata* stromatic, pycnidial, scattered to aggregated, erumpent, conical, up to 350 µm diam, uniloculate, dark brown to black, opening by irregular rupture; basal stroma of dark brown *textura angularis.* *Conidiophores* lining cavity, filamentous, creating impression of paraphyses, septate, branched, hyaline, smooth, up to 80 µm long, and 3.5 µm wide. *Conidiogenous cells* subcylindrical, terminal and lateral, integrated, smooth, hyaline, 10–20 × 1.5–3 µm; proliferating percurrently. *Conidia* fusoid to ellipsoid, dark to golden brown, granular, 5-septate, not constricted at septa, with visible central septal pore, (23–)28–30(–35) × (9–)10(–11) µm; basal cell conical with truncate hilum, pale brown to hyaline, 3–5 µm long; 4 median cells doliiform to subcylindrical, brown, with wall and septa being darker, cells together 17–23 µm long; apical appendages tubular, unbranched, eccentric, 6–8 µm long; basal appendages unbranched, centric, 2–5 µm long.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 24 °C after 2 wk): Colonies erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and even, lobate margins. On malt extract agar surface pale olivaceous-grey, with patches of dirty white; reverse cinnamon. On potato-dextrose agar surface dirty white with patches of black sporulation; reverse dirty white. On oatmeal agar surface pale grey-olivaceous with patches of dirty white, reaching 30 mm diam.


Notes — Conidia of *Seiridium cardinale* are 21–30 × 8–10 µm, with basal appendage being 1 µm long when present, and apical appendage 0.5–1.5 µm (Sutton 1980), which clearly distinguishes it from *Seiridium phylicae.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Seiridium eucalypti* (GenBank DQ414533; Identities = 833/833 (100 %), Gaps = 0/833 (0 %)), *Seiridium unicorne* (GenBank DQ414532; Identities = 833/833 (100 %), Gaps = 0/833 (0 %)) and *Lepteutypa cupressi* (GenBank AF382379; Identities = 872/875 (99 %), Gaps = 3/875 (0 %))). Closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Seiridium cardinale* (GenBank AF409995; Identities = 552/558 (99 %), Gaps = 2/558 (0 %)), *Seiridium cupressi* (GenBank FJ430600; Identities = 558/567 (98 %), Gaps = 4/567 (1 %)) and *Seiridium unicorne* (GenBank AF377299; Identities = 567/578 (98 %), Gaps = 2/578 (0 %)). Closest hits using the TUB sequence had highest similarity to *Seiridium cardinale* (GenBank DQ926973; Identities = 353/366 (96 %), Gaps = 3/366 (1 %)) and *Seiridium cupressi* (GenBank AF320495; Identities = 385/401 (96 %), Gaps = 2/401 (0 %)). Only distant hits (e.g. Identities = 218/249 (88 %), Gaps = 12/249 (5 %)) with *Pestalotiopsis* spp. were obtained when the TEF sequences were used in a megablast search.

**Colour illustrations.** *Phylica arborea* growing on Inaccessible Island; colony on synthetic nutrient-poor agar; conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.