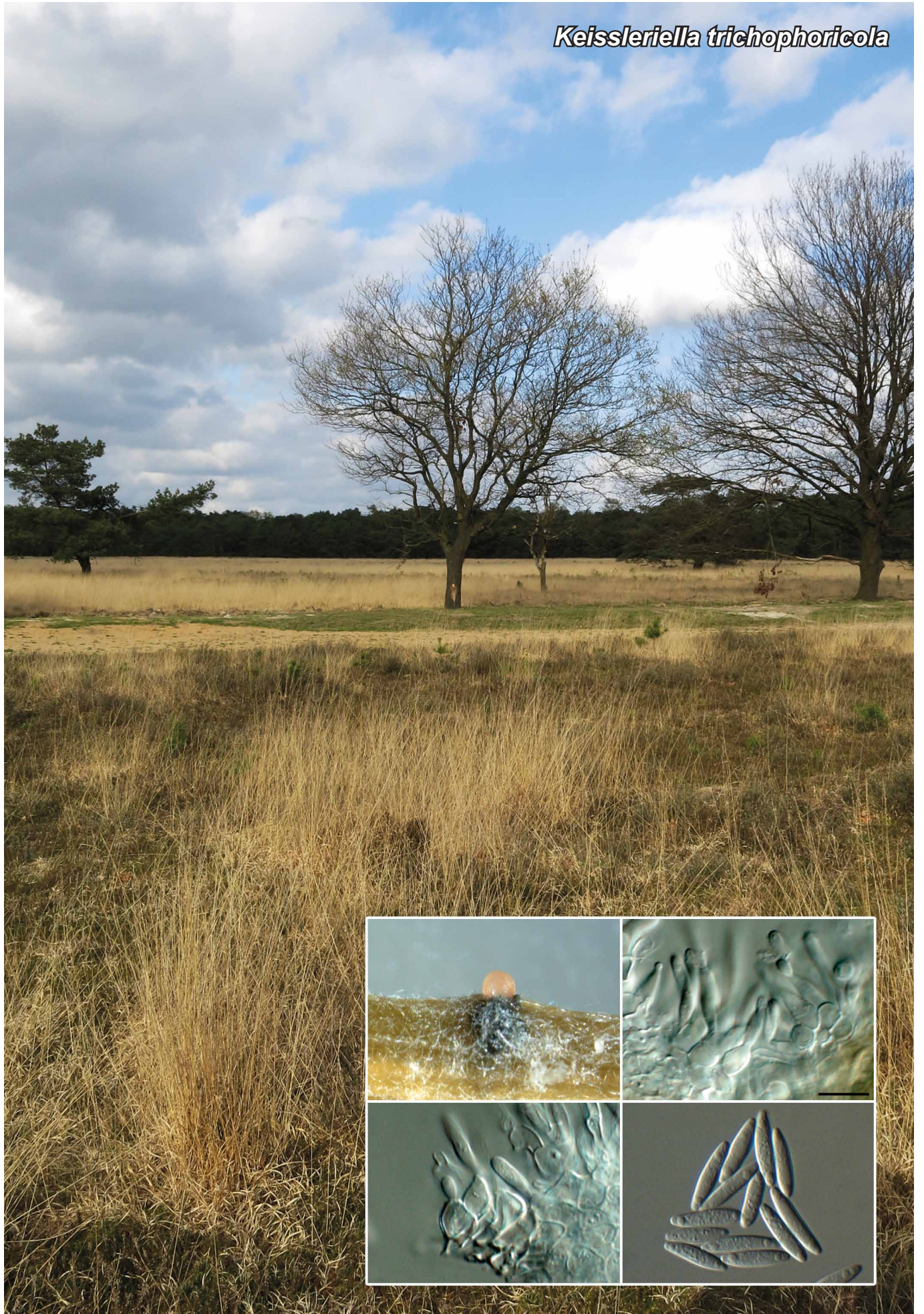


Keissleriella trichophoricola



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***Keissleriella trichophorica* Crous & Quaedvlieg, sp. nov.**

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

Conidiomata solitary to aggregated, pycnidial, up to 200 µm diam; outer surface with brown setae; ostiolar region darker brown than rest of conidioma; wall of 4–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*, giving rise to 6–10 layers of hyaline cells of *textura globulosa*, that form conidiogenous cells and paraphyses. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth, at times with a supporting cell, ampulliform to subcylindrical, 5–12 × 3–4 µm, proliferating via periclinal thickening at apex. *Paraphyses* intermingled among conidiogenous cells, hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical, branched below, septate with obtuse ends, up to 70 µm long, 2.5–3.5 µm diam. *Conidia* solitary, hyaline, smooth, fusoid-ellipsoidal, guttulate, widest in middle, apex subobtuse, base truncate, 1–1.5 µm diam, aseptate, (8–)11–13(–16) × 3(–3.5) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with sparse to moderate aerial mycelium, and lobate, even margins, reaching 20 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface dirty white, reverse ochreous. On OA surface umber in centre, rosy buff in outer zone. On PDA surface and reverse dirty white.

Typus. NETHERLANDS, Elspeet, on *Trichophorum cespitosum* (Cyperaceae), 2013, *W. Quaedvlieg* (holotype CBS H-21673, culture ex-type D790 = CBS 136770; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869113, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869171, MycoBank MB808888).

Notes — Although the genus *Keissleriella* is poorly known (Zhang et al. 2012b), it has previously been linked to *Dendrophoma* asexual morphs (Bose 1961). The present collection is phoma-like in morphology and lacks a sexual morph. It is thus placed in *Keissleriella* primarily based on its phoma-like morphology and close phylogenetic affinity to species of *Keissleriella*.

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Coniothyrium fuckelii* (GenBank HQ832837; Identities = 330/362 (91 %), Gaps = 10/362 (2 %)), *Paraphaeosphaeria sporulosa* (GenBank JX496227; Identities = 329/362 (91 %), Gaps = 10/362 (2 %)) and *Paraphaeosphaeria neglecta* (GenBank JX496204; Identities = 329/362 (91 %), Gaps = 10/362 (2 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Pleurophoma pleurospora* (GenBank JF740327; Identities = 625/633 (99 %), no gaps), *Keissleriella genistae* (GenBank GU205222; Identities = 625/634 (99 %), Gaps = 2/634 (0 %)) and *Keissleriella cladophila* (GenBank JX681090; Identities = 625/634 (99 %), Gaps = 2/634 (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. Elspeet, The Netherlands; conidiomata, conidiogenous cells and conidia in culture. Scale bar = 10 µm.