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Dendryphiella eucalyptorum Crous & E. Rubio, *sp. nov.*

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

Mycelium consisting of smooth, hyaline, septate, branched, 1.5–2 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* erect, arising from hyphae, dark brown, subcylindrical, verruculose, branched above and below, up to 500 µm long, 3–5 µm diam, 7–12-septate. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal and intercalary, clavate, with 1–4 loci arranged at the apex, 20–40 × 6–10 µm; loci thickened, darkened and refractive, 1–2 µm diam. *Conidia* subcylindrical, apex obtuse, base bluntly rounded, medium brown, verruculose, (1–)3(–5)-septate, occurring in short chains, (19–)20–23(–25) × 5(–7) µm; hila thickened, darkened and refractive, 1 µm diam.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching 40 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and even, smooth margins. On PDA surface hazel with patches of luteous, reverse olivaceous-grey with patches of luteous; on OA surface luteous with patches of isabelline; on MEA surface buff, reverse buff with patches of isabelline.

Typus. SPAIN, La Granda (Asturias), on small branches of *Eucalyptus globulus* (*Myrtaceae*), 10 May 2013, E. Rubio (holotype CBS H-21699, culture ex-type CPC 22927 = CBS 137987; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869139, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869196, MycoBank MB808918).

Notes — The genus *Dendryphiella* occurs commonly on herbaceous stems, and presently has around 10 species, characterised by branched to unbranched conidiophores, with polytretic conidiogenous cells, darkened, thickened scars, and brown, septate, catenulate conidia. Conidia of *D. eucalyptorum* are smaller than that of the type species, *D. vinosa* (13–39 × 4–8 µm; Ellis 1971, described from Congo bean in Cuba). Phylogenetically, *D. eucalypti* also appears distinct from *D. vinosa*, which probably represents a species complex. Matsushima (1983) described *D. eucalypti* from *Eucalyptus* leaf litter in Taiwan, having shorter conidiophores (150–400 µm), but conidia of overlapping dimensions, (1–)3(–4)-septate, (15–)17.5–25(–30) × (4–)4.5–6 µm. He distinguished *D. eucalypti* from *D. vinosa*, and by default also *D. eucalyptorum*, in that *D. eucalypti* has smooth conidia.

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Dendryphiella vinosa* (GenBank DQ307316; Identities = 457/468 (98 %), no gaps), *Dictyosporium toruloides* (GenBank DQ018093; Identities = 418/489 (85 %), Gaps = 34/489 (6 %)) and *Dictyosporium heptasporum* (GenBank GU361946; Identities = 346/391 (88 %), Gaps = 16/391 (4 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Dendryphiella vinosa* (GenBank EU848590; Identities = 821/821 (100 %), no gaps), *Cheiromyces inflatus* (GenBank JQ267363; Identities = 798/821 (97 %), no gaps) and *Dictyosporium stellatum* (GenBank JF951177; Identities = 794/821 (97 %), Gaps = 5/821 (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. *Eucalyptus* tree in Spain; conidiophores and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.