

*Dendryphion europaeum*



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***Dendryphion europaeum* Crous & R.K. Schumacher, sp. nov.**

*Etymology.* Named after the fact that it occurs on diverse host substrates in Europe.

*Mycelium* consisting of branched, septate, hyaline to pale brown, 2.5–3 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* erect, branched in upper part, forming a distinct stipe and conidiogenous apparatus; stipe 180–250 × 8–10 µm, 6–10-septate, dark brown, thick-walled, finely roughened, foot cell 10–17 µm diam, with prominent rhizoids. *Conidiophores* solitary, branches medium brown, verruculose, with 1–3 primary branches, subcylindrical, 10–15 × 5–7 µm; additional branches (–2), 8–10 × 5–6 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* subcylindrical to clavate, medium brown, verruculose, 6–10 × 5–7 µm, with rounded apex bearing a thickened, darkened, refractive, cicatrized scar, 1–2 µm diam. *Conidia* (15–)20–28(–33) × (6–)7 µm, (2–)3(–5)-septate, dry, catenate, in simple or branched chains, mostly subcylindrical, but also cheiroid, apical cell rounded, constricted at septa, medium brown, verruculose, basal cell rounded, with central hilum, darkened, thickened and refractive, 1–2 µm diam.

*Culture characteristics* — Colonies reaching 45 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C, spreading with moderate aerial mycelium and even, smooth margins. On PDA surface and reverse pale olivaceous-grey. On OA surface smoke-grey. On MEA surface dirty white, reverse buff with patches of isabelline.

*Typus.* GERMANY, from a garden, on twig of *Hedera helix* (*Araliaceae*), 26 Mar. 2013, R. Jarling (holotype CBS H-21705, culture ex-type CPC 23231 = CBS 137991; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869145, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869202, MycoBank MB808927). – NETHERLANDS, Huissen, on *Heracleum sphondylium* (*Apiaceae*), May 2013, W. Quaadvlieg (CPC 22943 = CBS 137991; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869146, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869203).

*Notes* — The genus *Dendryphion* is characterised by having apically branched conidiophores with polytretic dark scars, and chains of brown, septate (didymo or cheiro) conidia. Although there are more than 80 names, Seifert et al. (2011) recognise around six species. Inderbitzin et al. (2006) showed that *Dendryphion* was polyphyletic and erected *Brachycladium* and *Crivellea* to accommodate species allied to *Alternaria* (but see Woudenberg et al. 2013). Based on the morphological key provided by Siboe et al. (1999), *D. europaeum* appears distinct from currently recognised species based on its conidial morphology.

*ITS.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Dendryphion nanum* (GenBank KC989061; Identities = 554/583 (95 %), Gaps = 8/583 (1 %)), *Torula caligans* (GenBank JX156379; Identities = 375/426 (88 %), Gaps = 18/426 (4 %)) and *Massarina albocarnis* (GenBank EU552142; Identities = 566/675 (84 %), Gaps = 38/675 (5 %)).

*LSU.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Arthopyrenia* sp. (GenBank GU385149; Identities = 856/877 (98 %), Gaps = 1/877 (0 %)), *Corynespora smithii* (GenBank GU323201; Identities = 831/877 (95 %), Gaps = 3/877 (0 %)) and *Rousoella hysterioides* (GenBank AB524622; Identities = 824/872 (94 %), Gaps = 2/872 (0 %)).

*Colour illustrations.* *Heracleum sphondylium* plants growing in Huissen, The Netherlands; conidiophores and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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