



Fungal Planet 251 – 10 June 2014

Zetiasplozna acaciae Crous, *sp. nov.*

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

Follicolous. *Conidiomata* stromatic, pycnidiod to indeterminate or variable, amphigenous, erumpent, globose or depressed globose, up to 200 µm diam, unilocular, glabrous brown, lacking an ostiole; wall of brown *textura angularis*, cells thick-walled and brown in the outer layers, becoming thin-walled and paler toward the conidial hymenium. *Conidiophores* arising all around the cavity of the conidioma from the innermost wall layer, reduced to conidiogenous cells or with a supporting cell, invested in mucus. *Conidiogenous cells* ampulliform, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, 7–12 × 3–5 µm; proliferating percurrently near apex. *Conidia* subcylindrical, widest in upper region, 4-septate, smooth (warty with age), slightly constricted at the septa, (31–)33–37(–41) × (3.5–)4(–4.5) µm, bearing appendages; basal cell obconic with a truncate base, hyaline; apical cell conical, subhyaline, guttulate, devoid of contents, forming a tubular, unbranched central appendage; apical cell subhyaline, smooth with apical excentric appendage and lateral appendage in middle of apical cell; apical appendages unbranched, flexuous, cellular, not separated by a septum, 12–17 × 1 µm. Basal appendage single, unbranched, filiform, central, flexuous, 2–8 × 1 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching 30 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C. On MEA spreading, with moderate to sparse aerial mycelium and even, smooth margins; surface grey-olivaceous in centre, dirty white in outer margin, reverse olivaceous-grey in middle, dirty white in outer region. On OA grey-olivaceous. On PDA grey-olivaceous, reverse also grey-olivaceous.

Typus. FRANCE, Nice, Nice Botanical Garden, N43°41'08.2" E007°12'34.4", on leaves of *Acacia melanoxylon* (*Leguminosae*), 20 July 2013, P.W. Crous (holotype CBS H-21708, culture ex-type CPC 23421 = CBS 137994; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869149, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869206, MycoBank MB808931).

Notes — The genus *Zetiasplozna* was established by Nag Raj (1993) for species that are bartalinia-like in general morphology, but have a centric basal appendage (excentric in *Bartalinia*), and apical appendages are apical and lateral on the apical cell (with central attachment point in *Bartalinia*). *Zetiasplozna acaciae* closely resembles *Z. thuemenii* (on leaves and fruit of diverse hosts, conidia 20–32 × 4–5 µm; Nag Raj 1993), except that it has much longer conidia.

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Morinia pestalozzioides* (GenBank AY929325; Identities = 489/500 (98 %), Gaps = 1/500 (0 %)), *Morinia longiappendiculata* (GenBank AY929323; Identities = 485/500 (97 %), Gaps = 2/500 (0 %)) and *Bartalinia pondoensis* (GenBank JX854540; Identities = 644/676 (95 %), Gaps = 8/676 (1 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Bartalinia robillardoides* (GenBank EU552102; Identities = 836/850 (98 %), Gaps = 3/850 (0 %)), *Bartalinia pondoensis* (GenBank GU291796; Identities = 833/847 (98 %), Gaps = 3/847 (0 %)) and *Bartalinia laurina* (GenBank AF382369; Identities = 808/823 (98 %), Gaps = 2/823 (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. *Acacia melanoxylon* in Nice Botanical Garden, France; conidiophores and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.