

*Septoriella oudemansii*



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## *Septoriella oudemansii* Crous & Quaedvlieg, *sp. nov.*

*Etymology.* Named after Cornelius Anton Jan Abraham Oudemans, who established the genus *Septoriella* in 1889, based on a specimen collected from *Phragmites*.

*Conidiomata* up to 250 µm diam, separate, immersed, globose, brown, with central ostiole, oozing a brown conidial cirrus; wall of 3–4 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform, 5–11 × 4–5 µm; apex with minute periclinal thickening or percurrent proliferation. *Conidia* solitary, subcylindrical, yellow-brown with obtuse ends, becoming slightly constricted at septa with age, and then slightly wider in the middle, smooth, 3(–5)-septate, guttulate, with flared mucoid appendages at ends (best visible in water mounts), up to 3 µm long, (17–)23–32(–35) × (3.5–)4(–6) µm.

*Culture characteristics* — Colonies reaching 40 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C. On MEA erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and lobate, feathery margins. On MEA surface dirty white, reverse umber. On OA surface pale olivaceous-grey in centre, dirty white in outer region. On PDA surface pale olivaceous grey, reverse olivaceous-grey.

*Typus.* NETHERLANDS, Veenendaal, leaves of *Phragmites australis* (*Poaceae*), 24 Jan. 2014, *W. Quaedvlieg* (holotype CBS H-21726, culture ex-type CPC 24116 = CBS 138012; LSU sequence GenBank KJ869224, MycoBank MB808956).

*Notes* — The genus *Septoriella* is based on *S. phragmitis*, collected from *Phragmites* in the Netherlands. It is characterised by having immersed, brown pycnidial conidiomata, hyaline, percurrently proliferating conidiogenous cells, and filiform, fusiform to subcylindrical, brown, septate conidia with mucoid caps (Nag Raj 1993). Two species are known from *Phragmites*, namely *S. phragmitis* (conidia (3–)5(–7)-septate, 49–90 × 2–3 µm) and *S. phragmiticola* (nom. nud., from *Phragmites* in Taiwan; Nag Raj 1993). *Septoriella oudemansii* is distinguished from *S. phragmitis* by having shorter, wider, subcylindrical, 3-septate conidia.

*LSU.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Phaeosphaeria caricis* (GenBank GU301860; Identities = 822/823 (99 %), no gaps), *Phaeosphaeria ammophilae* (GenBank KF766314; Identities = 845/847 (99 %), no gaps) and *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha* (GenBank DQ767656; Identities = 845/847 (99 %), no gaps).

*Colour illustrations.* *Phragmites australis* in Veenendaal, The Netherlands; conidiomata, conidiogenous cells and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.