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Rinaldiella D.A. Sutton, Y. Marín, Guarro & E.H. Thomps., *gen. nov.*

Etymology. Named in honour of the eminent medical mycologist Michael G. Rinaldi.

Ascomata immersed, ostiolate, pyriform to subglobose, dark brown to black, covered with hyphal-like hairs, with a conspicuous conical neck. *Peridium* membranaceous, translucent, brown to yellowish brown, *textura epidermoidea*. *Asci* 8-spored, fasciculate, clavate to cylindrical, without apical ring, short stipitate, early evanescent. *Paraphyses* and periphyses

hyaline, filiform, septate. *Ascospores* biseriate to uniseriate, clavate, hyaline, and aseptate when young, finally becoming transversely 1-septate; upper cell polygonal, 5-angled in side view, truncate at the base and with a slightly acuminate apex, brown, thick-walled, warted, with an apical germ pore; lower cell subhyaline, conical and slightly warted.

Type species. *Rinaldiella pentagonospora*.
Mycobank MB807137.

Rinaldiella pentagonospora D.A. Sutton, Y. Marín, Guarro & E.H. Thomps., *sp. nov.*

Etymology. Named after the shape of the upper cell of the ascospore.

Mycelium composed of brown to pale olive brown, septate, branched, smooth-walled hyphae, 1–6 µm diam. *Ascomata* immersed, ostiolate, pyriform to subglobose, dark brown to black, 180–300 × 160–230 µm, covered with long, yellowish brown, septate hypha-like hairs, 2–3 µm diam, with a conspicuous conical neck; neck 20–40 µm long, 50–90 µm wide at the base, with brown, papillate cells around the ostiole. *Peridium* membranaceous, translucent, 4–6-layered, 7–11 µm thick, brown to yellowish brown *textura epidermoidea*. *Asci* 8-spored, fasciculate, clavate to cylindrical, 50–71 × 6–12 µm, without apical ring, short stipitate, early evanescent. *Paraphyses* and *periphyses* hyaline, filiform, septate, 0.5–2 µm wide. *Ascospores* biseriate to uniseriate, clavate, hyaline, and aseptate when young, finally becoming transversely 1-septate; upper cell polygonal, 5-angled in side view, truncate at the base and with a slightly acuminate apex, brown, thick-walled, 9–10 × 7–8 µm, ornamented with rounded warts of 0.5–1 µm diam, with an apical germ pore, 0.5–1 µm diam; lower cell subhyaline, conical and slightly warted, 3–5 µm long.

Culture characteristics — Colonies on PDA growing slowly, reaching 5–8 mm diam after 30 d at 22–25 °C, velutinose, elevated, folded, zonate and slightly radiate, dark green; ascospores produced after 2 mo; reverse dark green.

Typus. USA, Georgia, Dahlonga, from a contaminated human lesion, May 2011, J.L. Robertson & D.R. Hospenthal (holotype CBS H-20903, cultures ex-type UTHSC 11-1352 = FMR 12018; LSU sequence GenBank KC702790, ITS sequence GenBank KC702789, MycoBank MB564228).

Notes — This fungus was found contaminating a lesion in a man probably acquired when he struck his hand against a tree. Morphologically, *Rinaldiella* resembles *Apiosordaria* (*Sordariales*, *Ascomycota*). However, the genetic distances between the present species and the members of that genus, in our unpublished DNA sequence database, are too long to be considered the same genus, and are closer to other genera of the same order. Currently, *Apiosordaria* comprises 24 saprobic species (Guarro et al. 2012) usually isolated from soil or herbivore dung. The similarity of D1/D2 and ITS sequences of our fungus with the type species of *Apiosordaria*, *A. verruculosa* and the ex-type strains of *A. striatispora* and *A. yaeyamensis*, which are the most closely related species morphologically, is 92.69, 90.92 and 92.09 %; and 80.11, 78.11 and 80.28 %, respectively. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hit using the D1/D2 sequence is *Immersiella immersa* (GenBank AY436409 and AY436408; Identities = 583/604 (97 %), Gaps 2/604 (0 %)); and using ITS, no sequences with significant identities were found. *Rinaldiella* is very different morphologically from *Immersiella*, the latter producing cylindrical, sigmoid or geniculate and 1-celled ascospores (Miller & Huhndorf 2004).

Colour illustrations. Dahlonga, Georgia (Photo credit: Jack Anthony); ascospores, ascus and ascospores. Scale bars = 50 µm, 10 µm, 2.5 µm.

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