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***Crucellisporiopsis marquesiae* Crous, sp. nov.**

*Etymology.* Name reflects the host genus *Marquesia*, from which the species was isolated.

Foliicolous. *Conidiomata* stromatic, scattered to gregarious, erumpent, erect, acervuloid to cup-shaped, up to 400 µm diam; basal stroma up to 100 µm deep, consisting of *textura angularis*, hyaline, thick-walled; excipulum of *textura prismatica* and *textura intricata*; cavity surrounded by sterile hyphae, hyaline, 3–6-septate, with obtuse ends, up to 150 µm long, 2–2.5 µm diam. *Conidiophores* arising from conidiomatal cavity, septate, branched, hyaline, thin- and smooth-walled, branches fertile or ending in obtusely rounded, sterile setae, 10–50 × 2–2.5 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated or discrete, subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, 8–15 × 2–2.5 µm, with mucoid layer; proliferating inconspicuously percurrently at apex. *Conidia* tetra-radiate, main axis cylindrical, 0–1-septate, cells unequal, base narrow, truncate with marginal frill, hyaline, smooth, 15–20 × 2–2.5 µm, with tubular, unbranched central appendage, 1–3.5 µm long; arms 3(–4), at different apical loci on main axis, separated by septa, attenuated, septate, hyaline, smooth, not constricted at septa, (15–)30–40(–55) × 1.5 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching 12 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C in the dark, erumpent, with moderate aerial mycelium and even, lobed margin. On MEA, PDA and OA surface dirty white to buff, reverse luteous with patches of buff.

*Typus.* ZAMBIA, OM 4142, -11.81730 24.36443, on twigs of *Marquesia acuminata* (Dipterocarpaceae), 24 Feb. 2013, M. van der Bank (holotype CBS H-21977, culture ex-type CPC 22539 = CBS 138895; ITS sequence GenBank KP004443, LSU sequence GenBank KP004471, MycoBank MB810587).

*Notes* — The genus *Crucellisporiopsis* was treated by Nag Raj (1993), who accepted three species. The genus is characterised by having stromatic, acervuloid conidiomata, hyaline structures with conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia via inconspicuous percurrent proliferation, and conidia with a subcylindrical central axis with basal appendage, and 4–5 radiate, septate arms. *Crucellisporiopsis marquesiae* can be distinguished from all three species based on its conidia having a basal appendage, and the dimensions of its central axis, and lateral, 3(–4) radiating arms.

*ITS.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Crucellisporium umtamvunae* (GenBank GU291797; Identities = 546/560 (98 %), Gaps = 1/560 (0 %)), *Lachnum varians* (GenBank AB481267; Identities = 465/511 (91 %), Gaps = 8/511 (1 %)) and *Lachnellula tricolor* (GenBank KC464643; Identities = 488/541 (90 %), Gaps = 8/541 (1 %)).

*LSU.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Lachnellula suecica* (GenBank KC492980; Identities = 788/809 (97 %), no gaps), *Lachnellula flavovirens* (GenBank KC492975; Identities = 788/809 (97 %), no gaps) and *Lachnum* cf. *bicolor* (GenBank AY544674; Identities = 788/809 (97 %), no gaps).

*Colour illustrations.* *Marquesia acuminata* in Zambia; conidiomata, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars: conidiomata = 400 µm, all others = 10 µm.

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