

*Dinemasporium ipomoeae*



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***Dinemasporium ipomoeae* Crous, sp. nov.**

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

*Conidiomata* stromatic, scattered or aggregated, superficial, pale brown, cupulate, unilocular, globose, up to 250 µm diam, setose with a central crystalline conidial mass on PNA; basal stroma of *textura angularis*, layer 20–30 µm thick. *Setae* of two types. Type A brown to black, simple, subulate with acute apex, unbranched, smooth, thick-walled, up to 6-septate, 50–200 × 5–8 µm, 1 µm wide at acute apex, arising from basal stroma or lateral from excipulum. Type B setate pale brown, flexuous, septate, up to 100 µm long, 1.5–2 µm diam. *Conidiophores* lining the basal stroma, 1–2-septate, sparingly branched, cylindrical, thin-walled, smooth, base pale brown, apex hyaline, 15–20 × 2–3 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* determinate, phialidic with periclinal thickening, hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical, 8–12 × 2–2.5 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, thin-walled, smooth, fusoid-ellipsoid, straight, ends acutely rounded, guttulate, (7–)8(–9) × (2.5–)3(–3.5) µm, with three, unbranched, flexuous, centric, tubular appendages at each end, 3–5 µm.

*Culture characteristics* — Colonies after 2 wk at 25 °C in the dark spreading, flat, with sparse to moderate aerial mycelium and feathery margins. On MEA surface white, reverse white to ochreous. On OA buff. On PDA surface dirty white, reverse buff.

*Typus.* VIETNAM, Can Dao Islands, Con Son, sea shore, on leaves of *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (*Convolvulaceae*), 12 Dec. 2012, U. Damm (holotype CBS H-21980, culture ex-type CPC 21885 = CBS 138898; ITS sequence GenBank KP004446, LSU sequence GenBank KP004474, MycoBank MB810589).

*Notes* — The genus *Dinemasporium* and allied genera were recently treated in separate studies (Crous et al. 2012b, 2014, Hashimoto et al. 2014), in which *Diarimella* and *Stauronema* were reduced to synonymy under *Dinemasporium*. In conidiomata of *Dinemasporium ipomoeae*, dehiscence by a longitudinal raphe was not seen, but the conidial appendages and two types of setae suggest that this is a member of the genus *Diarimella* sensu Sutton (1980). This adds further support to reduce *Diarimella* to synonymy with *Dinemasporium* (Hashimoto et al. 2014). *Dinemasporium ipomoeae* is phylogenetically distinct from other members.

*ITS.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Dinemasporium polygonum* (GenBank JQ889276; Identities = 428/445 (96 %), Gaps = 8/445 (1 %)), *Dinemasporium americana* (GenBank JQ889274; Identities = 474/509 (93 %), Gaps = 13/509 (2 %)) and *Dinemasporium strigosum* (GenBank JQ889283; Identities = 521/560 (93 %), Gaps = 16/560 (2 %)).

*LSU.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Dinemasporium polygonum* (GenBank JQ889292; Identities = 788/793 (99 %), no gaps), *Dinemasporium morbidum* (GenBank JQ889297; Identities = 786/793 (99 %), no gaps) and *Dinemasporium pseudostrigosum* (GenBank JQ889295; Identities = 786/793 (99 %), no gaps).

*Colour illustrations.* Scenic tree from Can Dao Islands, Vietnam; conidiomata on CLA, setae, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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