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Xenophaeosphaeria* Crous & M.J. Wingf., gen. nov.Etymology.* Name reflects a morphological similarity to *Phaeosphaeria*.

Caulicolous. *Ascomata* solitary to gregarious, immersed, opening via a central ostiole, somewhat papillate, globose, brown; wall of 3–4 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Pseudoparaphyses* intermingled among asci, hyaline, smooth, septate, hyphal-like, anastomosing. *Asci* clavate to fusoid-ellipsoid, fasciculate, short-stipitate with apical chamber, bitunicate, ascospores uni-

biseriate, overlapping, 8-spored. *Ascospores* brown, guttulate, smooth, fusoid-ellipsoid, straight, apex obtusely rounded, base subobtusely rounded, medianly euseptate, but each cell contains 2–4 distosepta.

Type species. *Xenophaeosphaeria grewiae*.
Mycobank MB810612.

Xenophaeosphaeria grewiae* Crous & M.J. Wingf., sp. nov.Etymology.* Name reflects the host genus *Grewia*, from which this species was isolated.

Caulicolous. *Ascomata* solitary to gregarious, immersed, opening via a central ostiole, up to 100 µm diam, somewhat papillate; *ascomata* up to 350 µm diam, globose, brown; wall of 3–4 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Pseudoparaphyses* intermingled among asci, hyaline, smooth, septate, hyphal-like, anastomosing, 3–5 µm diam, frequently constricted at septa. *Asci* clavate to fusoid-ellipsoid, fasciculate, short-stipitate with apical chamber, 3–4 µm diam, bitunicate, ascospores uni- to biseriate, overlapping, 8-spored, 80–120 × 12–15 µm. *Ascospores* brown, guttulate, smooth, fusoid-ellipsoid, straight, apex obtusely rounded, base subobtusely rounded, 1-euseptate, apical cell (12–15 µm) shorter than basal cell (15–20 µm), widest at top of basal cell, but each cell contains 2–4 distosepta, (28–)32–37(–40) × (6–)7(–8) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies appressed, spreading with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, even, lobate margins, reaching 20 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C in the dark. On PDA surface greyish sepia with patches of mouse grey, reverse greyish sepia. On MEA surface greyish sepia with patches of dirty white, reverse greyish sepia. On OA surface mouse grey with patches of red in outer zone.

Typus. TANZANIA, Masek Lake, on twigs of *Grewia* sp. (*Malvaceae*), Feb. 2014, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-21999, culture ex-type CPC 24398 = CBS 138867; ITS sequence GenBank KP004466, LSU sequence GenBank KP004494, MycoBank MB810613).

Colour illustrations. *Grewia* sp. in Tanzania; colony sporulating on OA, ostiolar region, asci and ascospores. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Notes — *Xenophaeosphaeria* represents a novel genus in the *Phaeosphaeriaceae* (Zhang et al. 2009, 2012). This resembles genera such as *Neomassariosphaeria* and *Neophaeosphaeria*, but is distinct with regards to the development of its ascospore septation. *Xenophaeosphaeria grewiae* sporulates readily in culture, and is not associated with an asexual morph.

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Setophoma vernoniae* (GenBank KJ869141; Identities = 423/481 (88 %), Gaps = 15/481 (3 %)), *Ophiobolus disseminans* (GenBank KM014664; Identities = 424/483 (88 %), Gaps = 15/483 (3 %)) and *Chaetosphaeronema hispidulum* (GenBank KF871469; Identities = 423/483 (88 %), Gaps = 16/483 (3 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Phaeosphaeria juncicola* (GenBank KF251686; Identities = 786/810 (97 %), Gaps = 2/810 (0 %)), *Coniothyrium concentricum* (GenBank EU754152; Identities = 786/810 (97 %), Gaps = 2/810 (0 %)) and *Leptospora rubella* (GenBank DQ195792; Identities = 86/810 (97 %), Gaps = 2/810 (0 %)).

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