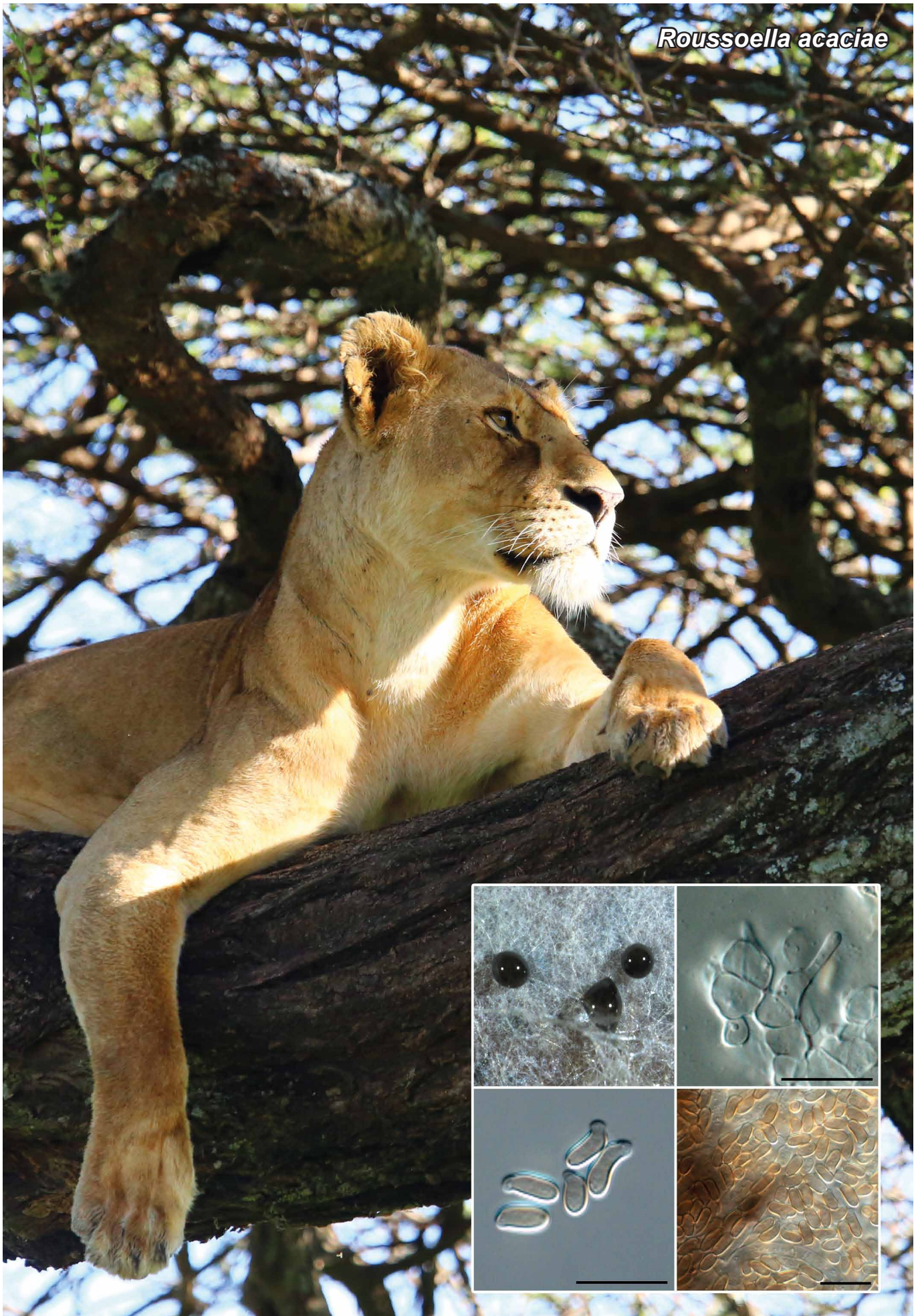


Rousoella acaciae



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Rousoella acaciae Crous & M.J. Wingf. *sp. nov.*

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

Conidiomata eustromatic, multilocular, separate, globose, immersed, brown, up to 200 µm diam, opening via central ostiole, exuding a brown conidial mass; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform to doliiform, 3–7 × 5–7 µm, with prominent periclinal thickening at apex, or with tightly aggregated percurrent proliferations at apex. *Conidia* solitary, pale to medium brown, smooth, guttulate, subcylindrical, straight to slightly curved, apex obtuse, base truncate, 2–3 µm diam, mostly central, but at times also displaced laterally, (5–)6–7(–10) × (2–)2.5–3 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and even, smooth margin, reaching 6 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C in the dark. On MEA surface olivaceous-grey with patches of pale luteous, reverse sienna in centre, orange in outer region. On OA olivaceous-grey in centre, with dirty white in outer region. On PDA centre olivaceous-grey on surface and reverse.

Typus. TANZANIA, Serengeti, on leaves of *Acacia tortilis* (*Fabaceae*), Feb. 2014, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-22002, culture ex-type CPC 24314 = CBS 138873; ITS sequence GenBank KP004469, LSU sequence GenBank KP004497, MycoBank MB810617).

Notes — Members of the genus *Rousoella* (1888) (*Rousoellaceae*; Liu et al. 2014) mostly occur on monocotyledons, thus the occurrence of *R. acaciae* on *Acacia* is unusual. Although we isolated only the *Cytoplea* (1885) asexual morph, which is unknown for most species of *Rousoella*, the fungus on *Acacia* appears to be phylogenetically distinct from other members of the genus. Both the genera *Rousoella* and *Cytoplea* are in need of revision.

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Rousoella chiangraina* (GenBank KJ474828; Identities = 360/395 (91 %), Gaps = 17/395 (4 %)), *Rousoella siamensis* (GenBank KJ474837; Identities = 352/387 (91 %), Gaps = 16/387 (4 %)) and *Arthopyrenia salicis* (GenBank KM030296; Identities = 353/390 (91 %), Gaps = 17/390 (4 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Rousoella percutanea* (GenBank KF366449; Identities = 822/841 (98 %), Gaps = 3/841 (0 %)), *Sporidesmium australiense* (GenBank DQ408554; Identities = 827/847 (98 %), Gaps = 2/847 (0 %)) and *Rousoella hysterooides* (GenBank AB524622; Identities = 809/829 (98 %), Gaps = 2/829 (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. Lion resting in an *Acacia tortilis* tree, Serengeti, Tanzania; conidiomata sporulating on OA, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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