

*Phacidium grevilleae*



Fungal Planet 321 – 10 June 2015

## *Phacidium grevilleae* Crous & M.J. Wingf., *sp. nov.*

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

*Classification* — *Phacidiaceae*, *Phacidiales*, *Leotiomyces*.

*Conidiomata* stromatic, pycnidoid, scattered, black, subepidermal, multiloculate, up to 400 µm diam, with papillate ostioles. *Conidiophores* arising from inner layers of cavity, subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth but pale brown at base, extensively branched, 2–7-septate, 15–35 × 3–4 µm, invested in mucus. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, subcylindrical with prominent periclinal thickening or percurrent proliferation, hyaline, smooth, 5–8 × 2–3 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth, granular, subcylindrical, tapering at both ends, apex subobtuse, base truncate, hilum 1–2 µm diam, bearing a funnel-shaped mucoid appendage, (15–)17–19(–22) × (2.5–)3 µm.

*Culture characteristics* — Colonies spreading, covering dish after 1 mo at 25 °C, lacking aerial mycelium, with feathery margins. On PDA surface hazel, with patches of honey; isabelline in reverse. On OA mouse grey. On MEA surface vinaceous buff, reverse hazel.

*Typus.* UGANDA, Kabat, on leaves of *Grevillea robusta* (*Proteaceae*), Jan. 2014, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-22221, culture ex-type CPC 24326 = CBS 139892; ITS sequence GenBank KR476718, LSU sequence GenBank KR476753, MycoBank MB812417); CPC 24327.

*Notes* — *Phacidium grevilleae* is closely related to a sequence deposited as *Ceuthospora pinastri* (= *Phacidium lacerum*) (GenBank FR717225), although its conidia are longer and somewhat narrower than those of *P. lacerum* (10–18 × 2.5–4 µm) (Crous et al. 2014a), which is a species commonly isolated from needles of *Pinus sylvestris* in Europe. It is also related to *Phacidium pseudophacidioides* (conidia 11–13 × 2–2.5 µm), although it has much larger conidia than the latter species (Crous et al. 2014a).

*Colour illustrations.* *Grevillea robusta* trees in the background, growing in Uganda; colony, conidiophores and conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; e-mail: p.crous@cbs.knaw.nl & e.groenewald@cbs.knaw.nl  
Michael J. Wingfield, Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI), University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa; e-mail: mike.wingfield@up.ac.za