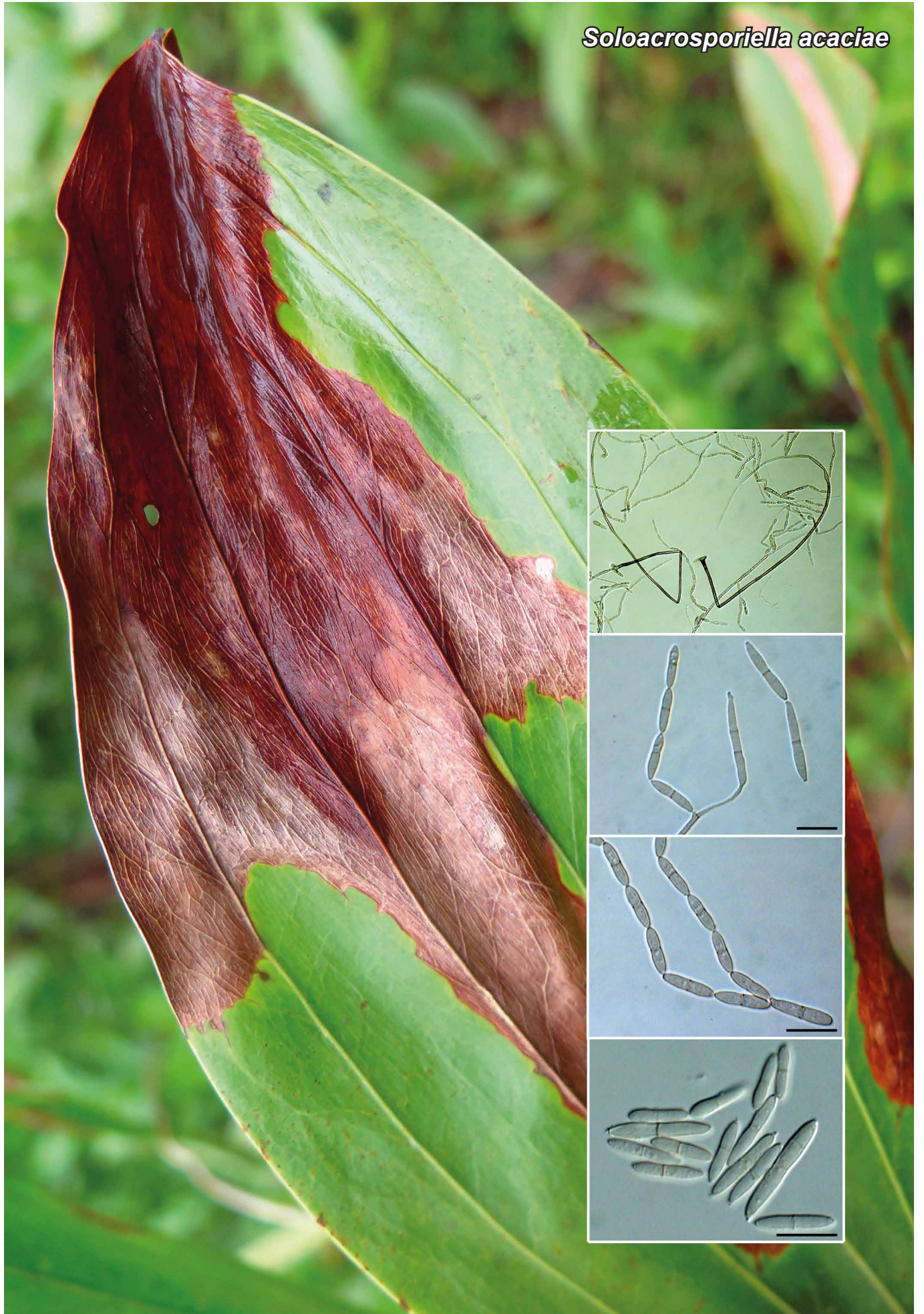


Soloacrosporiella acaciae



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***Soloacrosporiella* Crous & M.J. Wingf., gen. nov.**

Etymology. Name reflects its morphological similarity to the genus *Soloacrospora*.

Classification — *Incertae sedis*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Mycelium consisting of hyaline, smooth, septate, branched hyphae. *Setae* erect, solitary, flexuous, distributed throughout the colony, foot cell swollen or T-cell lacking rhizoids, stipe brown, smooth, multiseptate, apex obtusely rounded. *Conidiophores* erect, solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth, straight to flexuous. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal or intercalary, proliferating sympodially,

subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth; loci slightly thickened and darkened. *Conidia* in branched chains, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, fusoid-ellipsoid to subcylindrical. *Ramoconidia* fusoid-ellipsoid, septate, base obtusely rounded, apex with 1–3 sympodial loci that are slightly thickened and darkened. *Conidia* in chains of up to 20, acropetal in development, fusoid-ellipsoid, 1-septate, frequently slightly constricted at septum, loci thickened and darkened.

Type species. *Soloacrosporiella acaciae*.
Mycobank MB812420.

***Soloacrosporiella acaciae* Crous & M.J. Wingf., sp. nov.**

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

Mycelium consisting of hyaline, smooth, septate, branched, 1.5 µm diam hyphae. *Setae* erect, solitary, flexuous, distributed throughout the colony, foot cell swollen or T-cell lacking rhizoids, stipe brown, smooth, uniformly 2–2.5 µm diam, up to 300 µm long, multiseptate, apex obtusely rounded. *Conidiophores* erect, solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth, straight to flexuous, 15–80 × 2–3 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal or intercalary, proliferating sympodially, subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth, 5–20 × 1.5–2 µm; loci slightly thickened and darkened, 0.5–1 µm diam. *Conidia* in branched chains, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, fusoid-ellipsoid to subcylindrical. *Ramoconidia* fusoid-ellipsoid, 1(–3)-septate, base obtusely rounded, apex with 1–3 sympodial loci that are slightly thickened and darkened, 0.5–1 µm diam, 17–25 × 2.5–4 µm. *Conidia* in chains of up to 20, acropetal in development, fusoid-ellipsoid, 1-septate, frequently slightly constricted at septum, loci thickened and darkened, 0.5–1 µm diam, (5–)10–13(–15) × (2–)2.5–3 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies spreading, reaching 40 mm diam after 1 mo at 25 °C, lacking aerial mycelium with smooth margin. On PDA surface honey, reverse isabelline in centre, honey in outer region. On OA centre honey, outer region rosy vinaceous due to diffuse pigment. On MEA surface greyish rose, reverse salmon to ochreous.

Typus. MALAYSIA, Sabah, on seed pods of *Acacia mangium* (*Leguminosae*), May 2014, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-22223, culture ex-type CPC 24871 = CBS 139894; ITS sequence GenBank KR476729, LSU sequence GenBank KR476764, MycoBank MB812421); CPC 24872.

Notes — *Soloacrosporiella* is morphologically similar to *Soloacrospora*, but differs in that it has a much more complex arrangement of conidia, occurring in branched chains with ramoconidia and terminal conidia. Furthermore, conidiogenous loci and conidial hila are slightly thickened and darkened, features which are absent in *Soloacrospora* (Castañeda Ruiz et al. 1997). Phylogenetically it is allied to the genus *Neoclado-philophora* (Crous et al. 2014c), but is morphologically distinct in that its colonies produce numerous brown setae, produces well-defined conidiophores and ramoconidia, which are absent in *Neocladophilophora*.

Colour illustrations. Symptomatic leaf of *Acacia mangium*; setae, conidiophores and conidial chains. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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