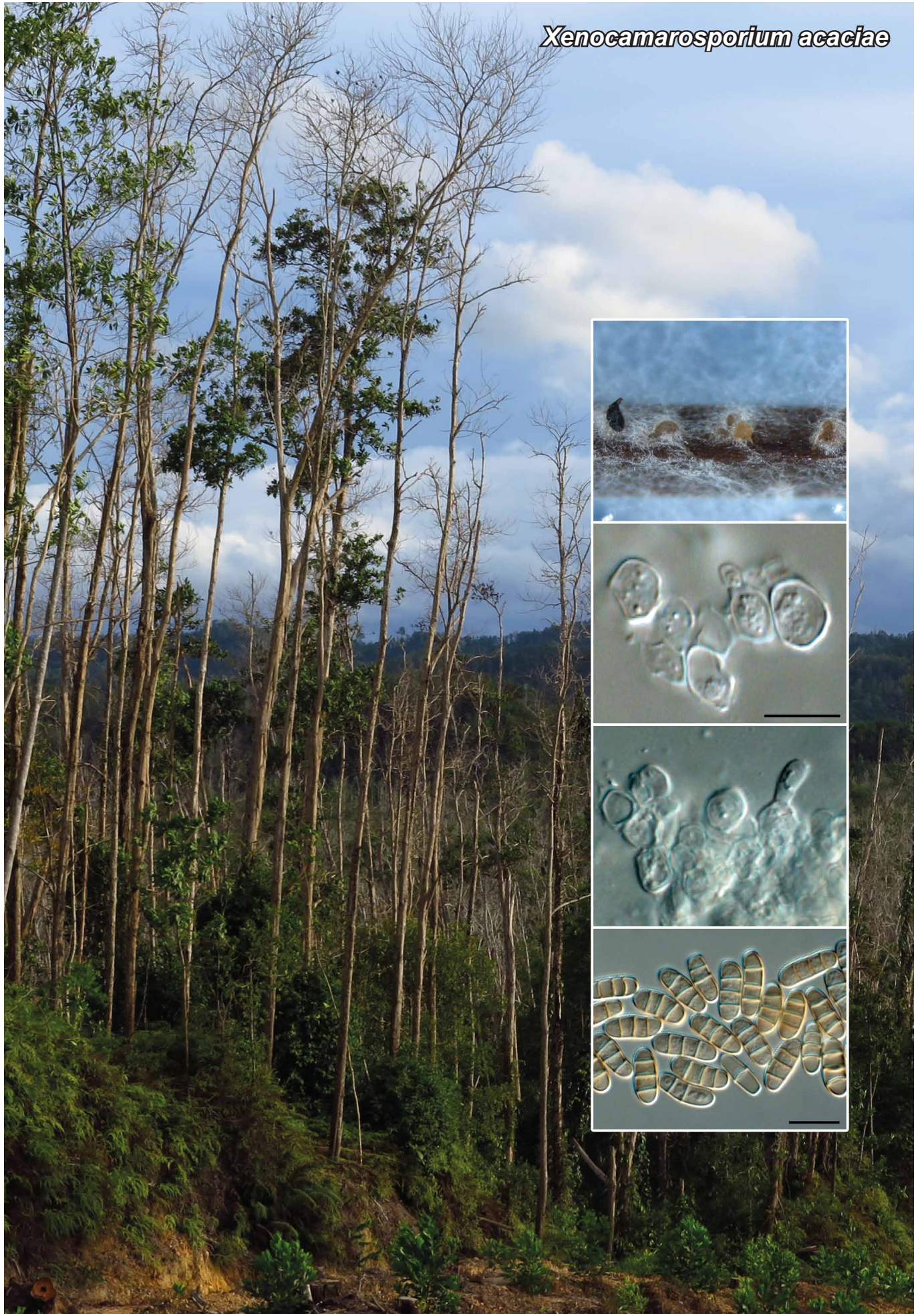


Xenocamarosporium acaciae



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

Etymology. Name reflects the fact that although morphologically similar, it is distinct from the genus *Camarosporium*.

Classification — *Montagnulaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Conidiomata separate, pycnidial, brown, globose; wall consisting of 2–3 layers of brown cells of *textura angularis*. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner conidiomatal cavity, ampulliform,

hyaline, smooth, phialidic with periclinal thickening, rarely with percurrent proliferation at apex. *Conidia* ellipsoidal to subcylindrical, with obtuse apex and obtusely rounded to truncate base, initially hyaline, smooth, becoming golden-brown and verruculose, septate, thick-walled.

Type species. *Xenocamarosporium acaciae*.
MycoBank MB812422.

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

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

Conidiomata separate, pycnidial, brown, globose, up to 300 µm diam; wall consisting of 2–3 layers of brown cells of *textura angularis*. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner conidiomatal cavity, ampulliform, hyaline, smooth, 7–12 × 5–7 µm, phialidic with periclinal thickening, rarely with percurrent proliferation at apex. *Conidia* ellipsoidal to subcylindrical, with obtuse apex and obtusely rounded to truncate base, 3 µm diam, initially hyaline, smooth, becoming golden-brown and verruculose, (1–)3-septate, thick-walled, (11–)12–14(–15) × (3.5–)4(–5) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobed margins, reaching 50 mm diam after 1 mo at 25 °C. On MEA surface dirty white, reverse cinnamon. On PDA surface dirty white, reverse isabelline with honey outer region. On OA surface buff.

Typus. MALAYSIA, Sabah, on leaf spots of *Acacia mangium* (*Leguminosae*), May 2014, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-22224, culture ex-type CPC 24755 = CBS 139895; ITS sequence GenBank KR476724, LSU sequence GenBank KR476759, MycoBank MB812423); CPC 24756.

Notes — The *Camarosporium* complex (based on *C. quaternatum*) has recently been shown to be polyphyletic, leading to the introduction of *Neocamarosporium* (Crous et al. 2014a, b), *Paracamarosporium* and *Pseudocamarosporium* (Wijayawardene et al. 2014). These genera are morphologically similar, with minor differences in conidial septation, conidiogenesis, presence/absence of paraphyses and microconidia. *Xenocamarosporium* adds another genus to this complex, being distinct from *Paracamarosporium* in lacking paraphyses, and from *Pseudocamarosporium* in its not having muriformly septate conidia. However, by having phialides with periclinal thickening or percurrent proliferation, it would be difficult to distinguish *Xenocamarosporium* from *Camarosporium* s.str. and *Neocamarosporium*. Furthermore, as shown in the two known species of *Neocamarosporium*, the presence or absence of paraphyses is not a feature at the generic level.

The separation of *Paracamarosporium* and *Pseudocamarosporium* from taxa with a typical *Paraconiothyrium* morphology (conidia (0–)1-septate, conidiogenous cells with periclinal thickening or percurrent proliferation; Verkley et al. 2014) is not supported in our analysis.

Colour illustrations. *Acacia mangium* trees in Malaysia; conidiomata sporulating on pine-needle agar; conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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