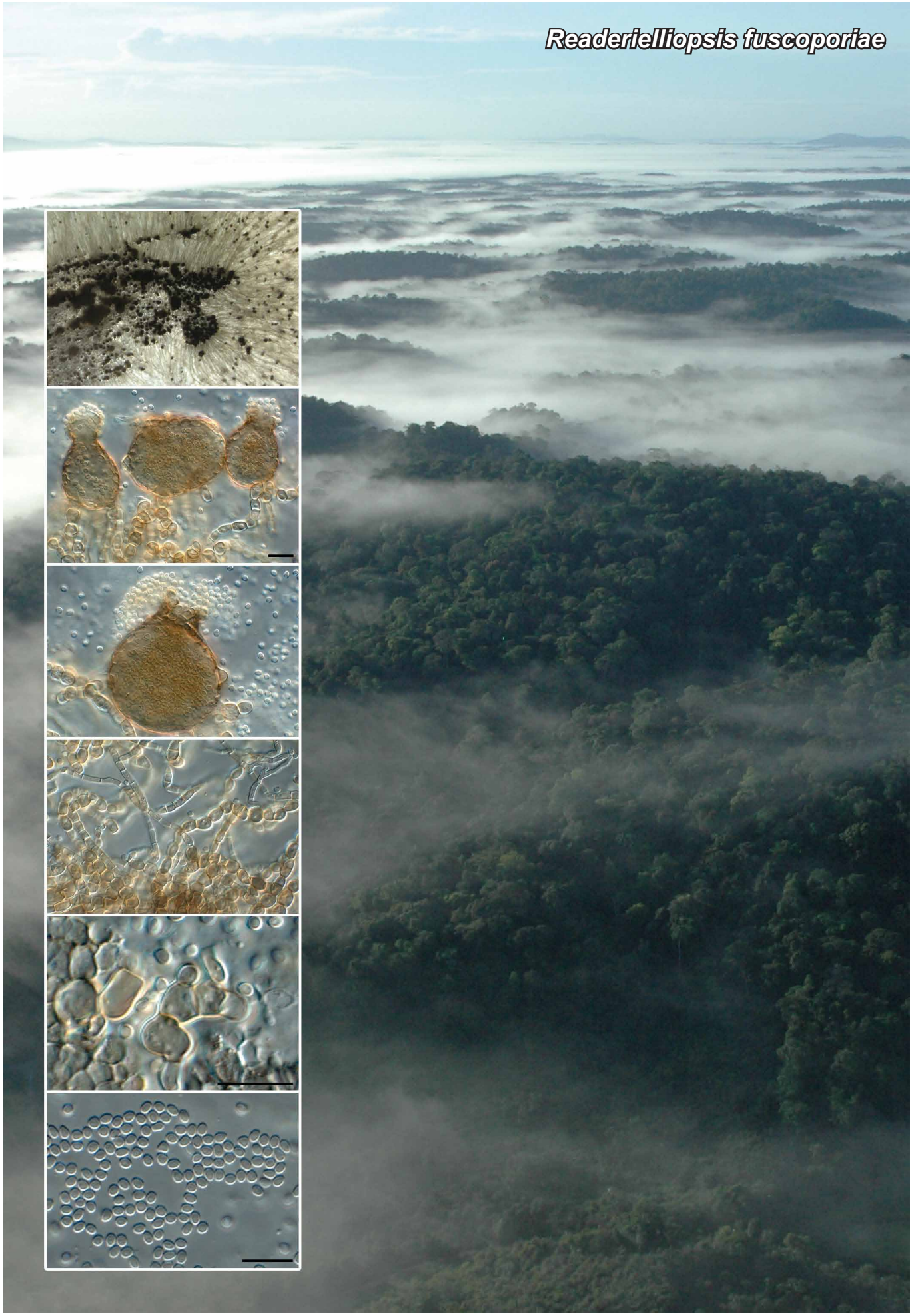
Readerielliopsis fuscoporiae

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Readerielliopsis Crous & Decock, *gen. nov.*

Etymology. Name reflects the genus *Readeriella*, which is morphologically similar.

Classification — *Capnodiaceae*, *Capnodiales*, *Dothideomycetes.*

Mycelium consisting of brown, smooth, branched, septate hyphae; constricted at septa, cells frequently guttulate. *Conidiomata* pycnidial, arising from superficial mycelium; *pycnidia* brown, subglobose to pyriform, aggregated, somewhat papillate, ostiolate, mostly with single, central ostiole, rarely with 1–2 lateral ostioles, unilocular, exuding a brown conidial mass. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity. *Conidiogenous cells* pale brown, subglobose, phialidic, apex with visible minute collarette. *Conidia* solitary, brown, smooth, globose to clavate or obdeltoid, with three bluntly rounded ends, mostly straight, but somewhat curved conidia also observed.

Type species. *Readerielliopsis fuscoporiae.*
MycoBank MB812436.

Readerielliopsis fuscoporiae Crous & Decock, *sp. nov.*

Etymology. Name reflects the genus *Fuscoporia*, from which the ex-type strain was isolated.

Mycelium consisting of brown, smooth, branched, septate, 3–5 µm diam hyphae; constricted at septa, cells frequently containing 1–3 large guttules. *Conidiomata* pycnidial, arising from superficial mycelium; *pycnidia* brown, subglobose to pyriform, aggregated, somewhat papillate, ostiolate, mostly with single, central ostiole, rarely with 1–2 lateral ostioles, 30–60 × 35–60 µm, unilocular, exuding a brown conidial mass. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity. *Conidiogenous cells* pale brown, subglobose, 3–4 × 2.5–3 µm, phialidic, apex with visible minute collarette. *Conidia* solitary, brown, smooth, globose to clavate, tapering slightly to inconspicuous basal scar, at times triangular, with three bluntly rounded ends, mostly straight, but somewhat curved conidia also observed, 2.5(–3) × 2(–2.5) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies covering dish after 1 mo at 25 °C, surface smooth with even margin, lacking aerial mycelium. On PDA, MEA and OA surface and reverse black.

Typus. French Guiana, Municipality of Roura, Montagne de Kaw, Sentier des Coq-de-roche, isolated from basidiomata of *Fuscoporia wahlbergii* (*Hymenochaetaceae*) specimen No. FG-14-847, 10 Apr. 2014, *C. Decock* (holotype CBS H-22229, culture ex-type CPC 24637 = CBS 139900 = MUCL FG 14-847; ITS sequence GenBank KR476720, LSU sequence GenBank KR476755, MycoBank MB812437).

Readerielliopsis guyanensis (Decock) Crous & Decock, *comb. nov.*

Basionym. *Readeriella guyanensis* Decock, Cryptog. Mycol. 26: 145. 2005.
MycoBank MB812438.

Notes — The genus *Readeriella* is based on *R. mirabilis*, which is coelomycetous with characteristic deltoid conidial projections (Crous et al. 2007a). *Readeriella* has *Cibiessia* and *Nothostrassia* synanamorphs, and teratosphaeria-like sexual morphs (Crous et al. 2009a, b). *Readeriella fuscoporiae* is phylogenetically closely related to *R. guyanensis*, which was also collected from French Guyana, where it occurred on leaf litter, having conidia that are 2.7–3.5 µm long and 2.5–3.3 µm diam at apex (Decock 2005), thus being somewhat larger than those of *R. fuscoporiae*.

Colour illustrations. Aerial view of forest in French Guyana; colony on SNA, conidiomata, mycelium, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Readeriella guyanensis was shown in earlier studies to not be related to *Readeriella* s.str. (Crous et al. 2009a, b). Hence the new genus *Readeriellopsis* is introduced to accommodate these two species. Morphologically, *Readeriellopsis* has phialidic conidiogenesis, and aggregated, somewhat papillate conidiomata, in contrast to *Readeriella*, which has phialides with percurrent proliferation, and separate, non-papillate conidiomata.

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