
Wojnowiciella eucalypti

Fungal Planet 335 – 10 June 2015

Wojnowiciella Crous, Hern.-Restr. & M.J. Wingf., *gen. nov.*

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

Classification — *Phaeosphaeriaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Conidiomata pycnidial, globose, brown, separate, non-papillate, but with central ostiole; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity, hyaline to pale brown, smooth, ampulliform to subcylindrical, appearing phialidic. *Microconidia* occurring in same conidioma as macroconidia. *Microconidiophores* intermingled with macroconidiogenous cells, branched at the base, septate, subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth. *Microconidiogenous cells* terminal and intercalary, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform to subcylindrical, phialidic with periclinal thickening. *Microconidia* solitary, hyaline, guttulate, smooth, subcylindrical to ellipsoid, apex obtuse to subobtuse, base truncate. *Macroconidia* subcylindrical, straight to slightly curved, apex subobtuse, base truncate, septate, at times with 1–2 oblique septa, thick-walled, verruculose, guttulate, golden brown.

Type species. Wojnowiciella eucalypti.
MycoBank MB812443.

Wojnowiciella eucalypti Crous, Hern.-Restr. & M.J. Wingf., *sp. nov.*

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

Conidiomata pycnidial, globose, brown, superficial on PNA, up to 400 µm diam, separate, non-papillate, but with central ostiole; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity, hyaline to pale brown, smooth, ampulliform to subcylindrical, appearing phialidic. *Microconidia* occurring in same conidioma as macroconidia. *Microconidiophores* intermingled with macroconidiogenous cells, branched at the base, 0–3-septate, subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, 5–20 × 3–5 µm. *Microconidiogenous cells* terminal and intercalary, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform to subcylindrical, phialidic with periclinal thickening, 5–10 × 2.5–3.5 µm. *Microconidia* solitary, hyaline, guttulate, smooth, subcylindrical to ellipsoid, apex obtuse to subobtuse, base truncate, 2.5–4 × 2.5–3 µm. *Macroconidia* subcylindrical, straight to slightly curved, apex subobtuse, base truncate, widest in the middle, (1–)5–7-septate, at times with 1–2 oblique septa, thick-walled, verruculose, guttulate, golden brown, (10–)28–30(–33) × (4–)6–7 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies spreading, reaching 60 mm diam after 1 mo at 25 °C, lacking aerial mycelium, with smooth, lobed margins. On PDA surface and reverse brown vinaceous. On MEA surface isabelline, reverse chestnut. On OA surface isabelline, reverse brown vinaceous.

Typus. Colombia, Restrepo, on leaves of *Eucalyptus grandis* (*Myrtaceae*), 18 July 2014, *M.J. Wingfield* (holotype CBS H-22233, culture ex-type CPC 25024 = CBS 139904; ITS sequence GenBank KR476741, LSU sequence GenBank KR476774, MycoBank MB812444); CPC 25025.

Notes — *Wojnowicia* was erected by Saccardo (1892) with *W. hirta* as type species. Species in this genus are characterised by setose pycnidia, with ampulliform, enteroblastic, phialidic conidiogenous cells and septate, pale brown conidia. *Wojnowiciella* represents a genus distinct from *Wojnowicia*, characterised by non-papillate conidiomata lacking setae and having dark brown conidia. Furthermore, *Wojnowiciella eucalypti* has microconidiophores intermingled with macroconidiogenous cells, that produce hyaline microconidia.

Wojnowiciella viburni (Wijayaw., Yong Wang bis & K.D. Hyde) Crous, Hern.-Restr. & M.J. Wingf., *comb. nov.*

Basionym. Wojnowicia viburni Wijayaw., Yong Wang bis & K.D. Hyde, Sydowia 65: 132. 2013.
MycoBank MB812445.

Notes — This species has been associated with leaf spots of *Viburnum utile* in China (Wijayawardene et al. 2013). *Wojnowiciella viburni* clusters close to *W. eucalypti*, and is best assigned to *Wojnowiciella*, since it has non-papillate conidiomata, lacks setae, and has dark brown conidia.

Colour illustrations. *Eucalyptus* trees in Colombia; conidiomata on PNA; macroconidia, microconidiogenous cells and microconidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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