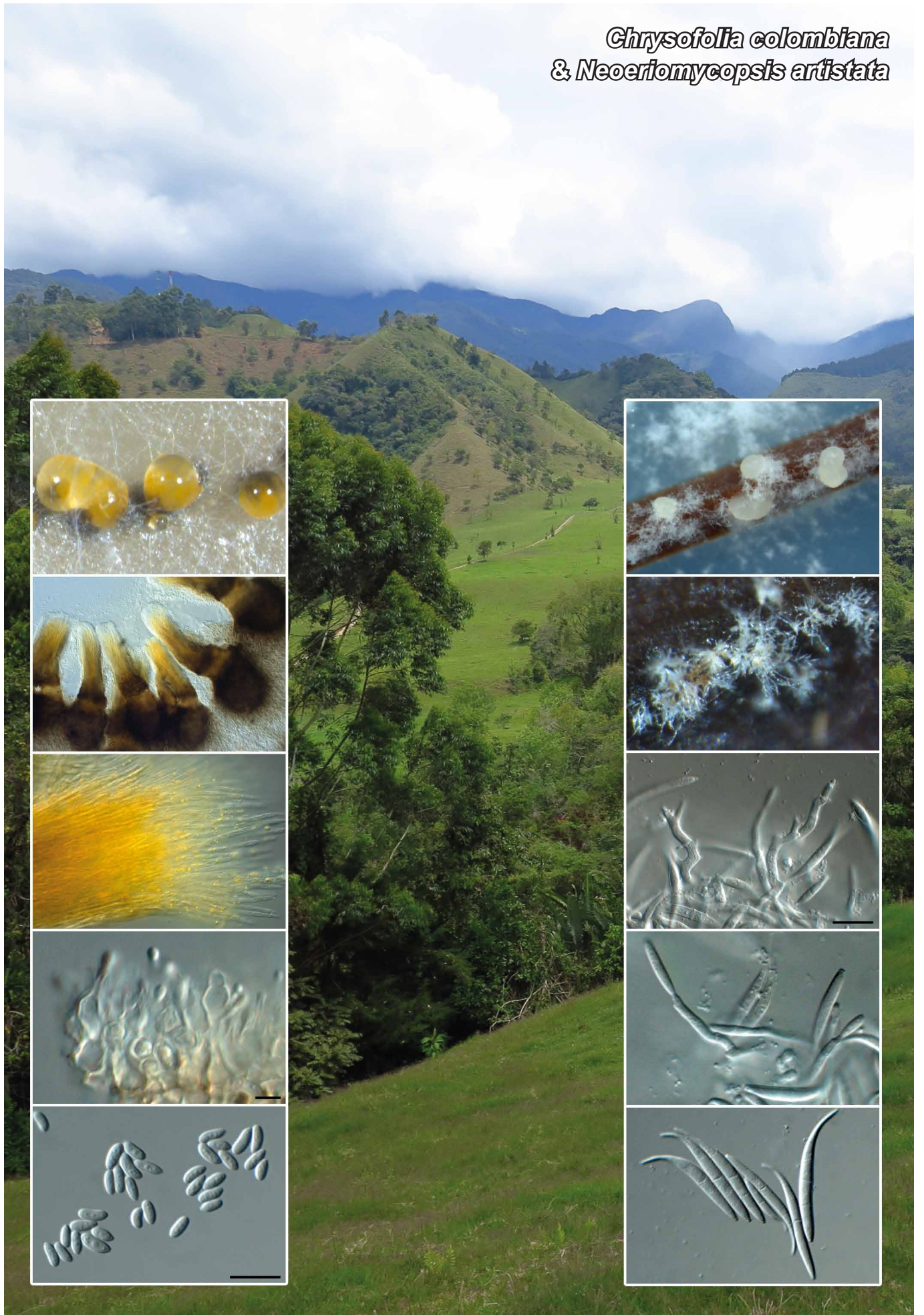


*Chrysofolia colombiana*  
& *Neoeritomyopsis artistata*



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## *Chrysofolia* Crous & M.J. Wingf., *gen. nov.*

*Etymology.* Chryso (Greek) = orange, and folia (Latin) = foliar.

Classification — *Cryphonectriaceae*, *Diaporthales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

*Conidiomata* pycnidial, separate to aggregated, exuding a yellow slimy conidial mass; pycnidia globose, base immersed, green-brown in lactic acid, but bright yellow in Shears; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*; neck long, with a pale yellow zone just above the agar surface, which then turns yellow-brown while the apical part is pale yellow to almost subhyaline, terminating in an obtusely rounded

apex with central ostiole surrounded by loose hyphal elements. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity of base, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform, tapering abruptly towards neck, with several apical percurrent proliferations. *Paraphyses* interspersed among conidiogenous cells, hyaline, smooth, cylindrical, septate. *Conidia* solitary, hyaline, smooth, guttulate, ellipsoid, straight to allantoid, apex obtuse, base with flattened hilum.

*Type species.* *Chrysofolia colombiana*.  
Mycobank MB812450.

## *Chrysofolia colombiana* Crous, Rodas & M.J. Wingf., *sp. nov.*

*Etymology.* Name reflects the country, Colombia, from which the species was collected.

*Conidiomata* pycnidial, separate to aggregated, exuding a yellow slimy conidial mass; pycnidia globose, base immersed, green-brown in lactic acid, but bright yellow in Shears, wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*; neck long, with a pale yellow zone just above the agar surface, which then turns yellow-brown while the apical part is pale yellow to almost subhyaline; neck 100–300 µm long, 50–110 µm diam where attached to the globose base, terminating in an obtusely rounded apex, 20–40 µm diam, with central ostiole surrounded by loose hyphal elements, 1.5–2 µm diam. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity of base, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform, 5–8 × 2–3 µm, tapering abruptly towards neck, with several apical percurrent proliferations. *Paraphyses* interspersed among conidiogenous cells, hyaline, smooth, cylindrical,

1–2-septate, up to 55 µm long. *Conidia* solitary, hyaline, smooth, guttulate, ellipsoid, straight to allantoid, apex obtuse, base with flattened hilum, 0.5 µm diam, (4–)6–7.5(–10) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm.

Culture characteristics — See MycoBank.

*Typus.* COLOMBIA, Suiza, on leaf spots of *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *grandis* (*Myrtaceae*), July 2014, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-22238, culture ex-type CPC 24986 = CBS 139909; ITS sequence GenBank KR476738, LSU sequence GenBank KR476771, MycoBank MB812451); CPC 24987.

Notes — *Cryphonectriaceae* have erumpent conidiomata with bright yellow-brown furfuraceous margins (Rossman et al. 2007, Vermeulen et al. 2011). These fungi are commonly associated with serious canker diseases (Chen et al. 2013, Crane & Burgess 2013) and leaf spots of woody hosts, e.g. *Aurantiosacculus*, *Foliocryphia*, *Chrysocrypta* and *Mastigospora* (Cheewangkoon et al. 2009, Crous et al. 2012b, c, 2013b).

## *Neoeriomycopsis* Crous & M.J. Wingf., *gen. nov.*

*Etymology.* Named reflects its morphological similarity to the genus *Eriomycopsis*.

Classification — *Incertae sedis*, *Sordariomycetes*.

*Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth, branched hyphae. *Conidiophores* developing from hyaline stromata aggregated but loose in vivo, forming sporodochia in vitro, subcylindrical, erect, flexuous, branched below, septate. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal or intercalary, subcylindrical,

cal, smooth, hyaline, polyblastic, containing one to several denticle-like loci, not thickened nor darkened. *Conidia* hyaline, 1–3-septate, thin-walled, smooth, fusiform, slightly curved with prominent taper towards apex, unbranched; conidia undergoing microcyclic conidiation in culture; hila unthickened, truncate.

*Type species.* *Neoeriomycopsis aristata*.  
Mycobank MB812452.

## *Neoeriomycopsis aristata* (B. Sutton & Hodges) Crous & M.J. Wingf., *comb. nov.*

*Basionym.* *Eriomycopsis aristata* B. Sutton & Hodges, Nova Hedwigia 29: 600. 1978.

Mycobank MB812453.

*Colonies* on host floccose, white. *Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth, branched, 1.5–2 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* developing from hyaline stromata aggregated but loose (in culture commonly forming sporodochia, up to 300 µm diam, with slimy conidial masses developing with age), subcylindrical, erect, flexuous, branched below, septate, up to 100 µm tall, 1.5–3 µm diam. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal or intercalary, subcylindrical, smooth, hyaline, 5–15 × 2–3 µm, polyblastic, containing one to several denticle-like loci, 1–3 × 1 µm, not thickened nor darkened. *Conidia* (10–)17–26(–32) × (2.5–)3(–3.5) µm (excluding appendage), hyaline, 1–3-septate, thin-walled, smooth, fusi-

form, slightly curved with prominent taper towards apex, unbranched, (3–)5–7(–12) µm long; conidia undergoing microcyclic conidiation in culture; hila unthickened, truncate, 1 µm diam.

Culture characteristics — See MycoBank.

*Specimens examined.* BRAZIL, São Paulo, Maranhão, on *Eucalyptus* leaf litter, 24 June 1975, C.S. Hodges, holotype IMI 196481. – COLOMBIA, Restrepo, on leaves of *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *grandis* (*Myrtaceae*), 18 July 2014, M.J. Wingfield (epitype designated here CBS H-22243, MBT201329, culture ex-epitype CPC 25050 = CBS 139913; ITS sequence GenBank KR476743, LSU sequence GenBank KR476776); CPC 25051.

Notes — The genus *Eriomycopsis* is mycophylic, based on *E. bonplandi*, but presently includes a heterogeneous assemblage of species (Deighton & Pirozynski 1972). Sutton & Hodges (1978) placed *E. aristata* in *Eriomycopsis*, although noting that it was ecologically and morphologically different. The present collection of *E. aristata* formed sporodochia in culture, and loose conidiophores on host tissue. Another characteristic feature of this species is the bluish pigment that it produces in culture.

*Colour illustrations.* *Eucalyptus* trees in Colombia; *Chrysofolia colombiana* (left column): conidiomata on OA; conidiomatal apex, conidiogenous cells and conidia; *Neoeriomycopsis aristata* (right column): sporodochia on PNA, loose conidiophores on host leaf tissue; conidiophores and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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