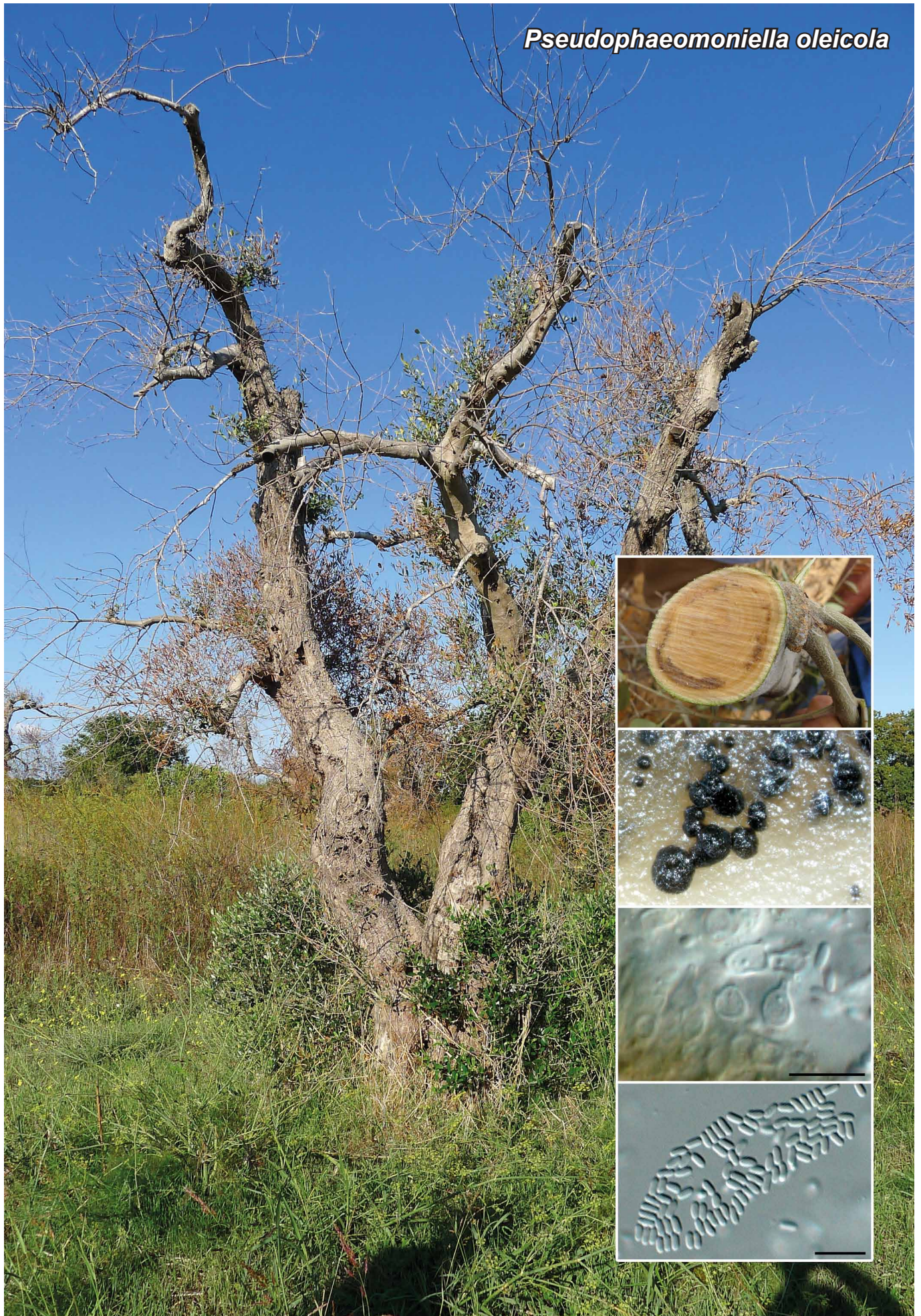


*Pseudophaeomoniella oleicola*



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***Pseudophaeomoniella oleicola* Nigro, Antelmi & Crous, sp. nov.**

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

On OA. *Conidiomata* pycnidial, dark brown to black, semi-immersed, separate, 90–400 µm diam; wall of 2–3 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity, or 1-septate, subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, 6–12 × 2–3 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* subcylindrical to ampulliform, terminal or intercalary, hyaline to green brown, smooth, 4–6 × 2–3 µm; apex 1 µm diam with minute periclinal thickening. *Conidia* solitary, hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical with obtuse ends, (2.5–)3(–3.5) × 1–1.5 µm. A yeast-like synasexual morph develops in culture on SNA.

Culture characteristics — Colonies spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and feathery margins, reaching 60 mm diam after 1 mo at 25 °C. On MEA surface olivaceous grey, centre buff, outer region olivaceous grey to buff. On OA surface olivaceous grey to buff. On PDA surface buff with zones of isabelline, also in reverse.

***Celerioriella* Crous, gen. nov.**

*Etymology.* Name reflects a rapid growth rate in culture.

*Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth-walled hyphae, lacking chlamydospores. Conidia formed on hyphal cells and in pycnidia. *Conidiophores* on hyphae often reduced to conidiogenous cells; if not, then 2–3-celled, unbranched. *Conidiogenous cells* enteroblastic, rarely occurring as discrete phialides, mostly reduced to adelophialides or more often with collarettes formed directly on hyphal cells; collarettes distinct, cylindrical. *Conidia* aggregated in masses around the hyphae, hyaline, aseptate, sometimes septate when very large, cylindrical, with one end obtuse and the other end attenuated; smooth-walled, sometimes biguttulate with tiny droplets. *Conidiomata* pycnidial, solitary, subglobose, superficial, unilocular, opening by irregular rupture, with wall composed of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* hyaline, branched and septate. *Conidiogenous cells* enteroblastic, hyaline, consisting of discrete phialides that are ampulliform to conical, with cylindrical collarettes. *Conidia* hyaline, 1-celled, cylindrical, sometimes slightly curved, with both ends obtuse, smooth-walled, sometimes biguttulate with tiny droplets.

*Type species.* *Celerioriella dura*.  
Mycobank MB812477.

*Colour illustrations.* Symptomatic olive tree in Italy; infected sapwood showing discoloration; conidiomata on OA, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

*Typus.* ITALY, Province of Lecce, Trepuzzi, isolated from black-discoloured xylem of wilting *Olea europaea* (*Oleaceae*) branch of plant infected by *Xylella fastidiosa* 'CoDiRO strain', May 2014. *F. Nigro* (holotype CBS H-22251, culture ex-type M24 = CBS 139192; ITS sequence GenBank KP411807, LSU sequence GenBank KP635970, ACT sequence GenBank KP411805, TEF sequence GenBank KP411802, MycoBank MB812472).

Notes — The genus *Pseudophaeomoniella* is morphologically similar to *Neophaeomoniella*, and the two genera are best separated based on their DNA phylogeny. The two species of *Pseudophaeomoniella* described here are associated with brown wood streaking of various olive varieties, with both young as well as centenarian trees affected. Preliminary inoculation tests confirmed the pathogenicity of both species to olive plants, where they induced extensive wood discoloration. This suggests that they play a role in Olive Quick Decline Syndrome. The interaction with *Neophaeomoniella* and infections by *Xylella fastidiosa* 'CoDiRO strain' need to be further investigated. In addition to the species occurring on olive trees, several phaeomoniella-like species described from *Prunus* wood (Damm et al. 2010) should also be placed elsewhere, as they do not reside to *Phaeomoniella* s.str. (see Chen et al. 2015).

***Celerioriella dura* (Damm & Crous) Crous, comb. nov.** — MycoBank MB812478

*Basionym.* *Phaeomoniella dura* Damm & Crous, Persoonia 24: 73. 2010.

Description & Illustration — See Damm et al. (2010).

***Celerioriella prunicola* (Damm & Crous) Crous, comb. nov.** — MycoBank MB812479

*Basionym.* *Phaeomoniella prunicola* Damm & Crous, Persoonia 24: 75. 2010.

Description & Illustration — See Damm et al. (2010).

Notes — The novel genera *Aequabiliella*, *Celerioriella*, *Minutiella*, *Neophaeomoniella*, *Paraphaeomoniella* and *Pseudophaeomoniella* in the *Phaeomoniellales* described here lack the typical hyphomycetous synasexual morph found in *Phaeomoniella* s.str. (if present, mostly reduced to loci on hyphae), and have pycnidial to acervular conidiomata. They are, however, best distinguished based on their DNA-based phylogeny.