Thyrostroma cornicola
Fungal Planet 400 – 4 July 2016

**Thyrostroma cornicola** Crous & H.D. Shin, sp. nov.

*Etymology.* Name refers to Cornus, the plant genus from which this fungus was collected.

*Classification.* *Incertae sedis, Pleosporales, Dothideomycetes.*

*Sporodochia* dark brown, punctiform, to 300 µm diam. *Stromata* immersed to superficial, brown, 100–150 µm diam. *Conidiophores* brown, finely roughened, subcylindrical, 1–3-septate, 10–50 × 7–10 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* brown, subcylindrical, finely roughened, 7–20 × 7–10 µm, proliferating percurrently at apex. *Conidia* clavate, ellipsoid to fusoid, medium brown, with (1–)3 transverse septa, and 0–3 oblique or longitudinal septa, apex broadly obtuse, base truncate, 5–6 µm diam, (25–)30–36(–40) × (12–)14–17(–26) µm.


*Typus.* KOREA, Incheon, Namdong-gu, Incheon Arboretum, N37°27'37.1" E126°45'22.6", on leaves of *Cornus officinalis* (Cornaceae), 28 Oct. 2014, P.W. Crous & H.D. Shin (holotype CBS H-22589, culture ex-type CPC 25427 = CBS 141280; ITS sequence GenBank KX228250.1, KX228302.1, the ITS of which is 99 % (539/542) similar to the present collection. However, *T. compactum* is associated with Thyrostroma canker of *Ulmus* spp. in Europe and the USA (Ellis 1971), while the present collection is associated with leaf spots on *Cornus officinalis* in Korea. Conidia of *T. compactum* are 28–64 × 18–25 µm, with 2–4 transverse, and 1 to several, longitudinal to oblique septa (Ellis 1971), thus with conidia appearing somewhat larger than those observed in the present collection.

Although *Thyrostroma* was linked to *Dothidotthia* by Phillips et al. (2008), this treatment shows that the type of the genus clusters in the *Pleosporales*, suggesting that the asexual morph of *Dothidotthia* is thyrostroma-like, but that the two genera are not congeneric.

*Notes.* The genus *Thyrostroma* is based on the description of *T. compactum* (CBS 700.70, ITS, LSU sequences GenBank KX228250.1, KX228302.1), the ITS of which is 99 % (539/542) similar to the present collection. However, *T. compactum* is associated with Thyrostroma canker of *Ulmus* spp. in Europe and the USA (Ellis 1971), while the present collection is associated with leaf spots on *Cornus officinalis* in Korea. Conidia of *T. compactum* are 28–64 × 18–25 µm, with 2–4 transverse, and 1 to several, longitudinal to oblique septa (Ellis 1971), thus with conidia appearing somewhat larger than those observed in the present collection.

Although *Thyrostroma* was linked to *Dothidotthia* by Phillips et al. (2008), this treatment shows that the type of the genus clusters in the *Pleosporales*, suggesting that the asexual morph of *Dothidotthia* is thyrostroma-like, but that the two genera are not congeneric.

*Colour illustrations.* Symptomatic leaves of *Cornus officinalis*; sporodochia on PNA, sporulation on PNA, conidiophores and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.