Wojnowiciella cissampeli
& Diaporthe cissampeli
**Wojnowiciella cissampeli** Crous & Roets, *sp. nov.*

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

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

Conidiomata (on pine needle agar; PNA) pycnidial, solitary, black, erumpent, or immersed in agar, globose, to 300 μm diam, non-papillate, with a central ostiole; pycnidial wall of 3–6 layers of brown textura angularis. Conidiophores reduced to conidigenous cells. Conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform to doliiform, phialidic, 3–6 × 4–5 μm. Conidia subglobose, straight to curved, apex subobtuse, base truncate, widest in middle, (0–)3–7-septate, rarely with 1–2 oblique septa, thick-walled, verruculose, guttulate, golden-brown, (20–)22–25(–27) × (4.5–)5(–6) μm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching up to 20 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C, with spreading, flat surface; margins smooth, lobate, and moderate aerial mycelium. On MEA surface mouse-grey to greyish sepia, reverse greyish sepia. On OA surface pale mouse-grey in centre, sienna in outer region. On PDA surface pale mouse-grey, reverse greyish sepia.

**Diaporthe cissampeli** Crous & Roets, *sp. nov.*

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

**Classification — Diaporthaceae, Diaporthales, Sordariomycetes.**

Conidiomata (on pine needle agar; PNA) pycnidial, solitary, black, erumpent, globose, to 200 μm diam, exuding creamy droplets from central ostioles; walls consisting of 3–6 layers of medium brown textura angularis. Conidiophores hyaline, smooth, 1–2-septate, branched, densely aggregated, subglobose, straight to sinuous, 12–20 × 3–5 μm. Conidiogenous cells 7–10 × 2–3 μm, phialidic, cylindrical, terminal and lateral with slight taper towards apex, 1–1.5 μm diam, with visible periclinal thickening; collar not observed. Paraphyses not observed. Alpha conidia aseptate, hyaline, smooth, guttulate, subglobose, tapering towards both ends, apex subobtuse, base truncate, (7.5–)9–11(–12) × (2–)2.5(–3) μm. Gamma conidia not observed. Beta conidia not observed.

Culture characteristics — Colonies covering dish after 2 wk at 25 °C, with smooth, even margins, and moderate aerial mycelium. On MEA surface dirty white with patches of pale mouse-grey, reverse luteous. On OA and PDA surface and reverse dirty white.

**Colour illustrations.** Cissampelos capensis growing on Robben Island; Wojnowiciella cissampeli (left column); conidiomata sporulating on OA (scale bar = 300 μm), conidiogenous cells and conidia; Diaporthe cissampeli (right column); conidiomata sporulating on PNA (scale bar = 200 μm), conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 μm.

**Typus. SOUTHERN AFRICA,** Western Cape Province, Robben Island, on leaves and twigs of *Cissampelos capensis* (Menispermaceae), May 2015, P.W. Crous & F. Roets (holotype CBS H-22628, culture ex-type CPC 27455 = CBS 141297; ITS sequence GenBank KX228272.1, LSU sequence GenBank KX228323.1, MycoBank MB817036).

Notes — On ITS *Wojnowiciella cissampeli* is 98 % (565/577) similar to *W. eucalypti* (CPC 25024; GenBank KR476741.1), and 99 % (546/552) to *Wojnowicia lonicerae* (MFLUCC 13-0737; GenBank KP744471.1). Morphologically, conidia of *W. cissampeli* are smaller than those of *W. eucalypti*, (10–)28–30(–33) × (4–)6–7 μm (Crous et al. 2015a), and *Wojnowicia lonicerae* (38–42–49 × (5.5–)6 μm) (Liu et al. 2015).

**Typus. SOUTHERN AFRICA,** Western Cape Province, Robben Island, on leaves and twigs of *Cissampelos capensis* (Menispermaceae), May 2015, P.W. Crous & F. Roets (holotype CBS H-22628, culture ex-type CPC 27302 = CBS 141331; ITS sequence GenBank KX228324.1, MycoBank MB817059).

Notes — Based on ITS *Diaportha cissampeli* is 98 % (561/575) similar to *D. neotheicola* (ICMP 10076; GenBank KC-145914.1; Gomes et al. 2013). No high similarity (>99 %) hits were obtained when the protein coding sequences were blasted against NCBI’s GenBank nucleotide database. No other species of *Diaportha* are known from *Cissampelos* (Crous et al. 2000) and hence *D. cissampeli* is hereewith introduced as new.