Fungal Planet 565 – 20 June 2017

**Disculoides calophyllae** Crous, *sp. nov.*

*Etymology.* Name refers to Corymbia calophylla, the host from which this fungus was collected.

*Classification.* — *Incertae sedis, Diaporthales, Sordariomycetes.*

Associated with Corymbia leaf litter. Conidiomata black, amphiogenous, subepidermal, acervular, opening by irregular rupture, 200–400 µm diam; wall of 6–10 layers of brown textura angularis. Conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells or 1–2-septate, 10–20 × 4–6 µm. Conidiogenous cells terminal and intercalary, hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical to ampulliform, tapering to a long thin neck, 10–15 × 3.5–4 µm, proliferating percurrently at apex, with minute flaring collarette. Conidia hyaline, smooth, thick-walled, guttulate, ellipsoid to fusoid, straight to curved, (9–)11–13(–15) × (4–)4.5(–5) µm; apex subobtuse, base truncate, 1–1.5 µm diam, with minute marginal frill.

*Colour illustrations.* Corymbia leaf litter; conidiomata sporulating on PNA (scale bar = 350 µm), conidiogenous cells and conidia (scale bars = 10 µm).

*Notes.* — *Disculoides* represents a genus of foliar pathogens of Corymbia and Eucalyptus (Crous et al. 2012a), which is presently known to accommodate three species. *Disculoides calophyllae* is morphologically most similar to *D. corymbiae* (conidia 10–15 × 3.5–4.5 µm; Crous et al. 2016), although it is only 95 % similar to *D. corymbiae* (ITS GenBank KY173403; Identities = 397/420 (95 %), 9 gaps (2 %)), and 97 % similar to *D. eucalyptorum* (ITS GenBank JQ685518; Identities = 354/365 (97 %), 4 gaps (1 %)) and *D. eucalypti* (ITS GenBank NR_120089; Identities = 353/365 (97 %), 4 gaps (1 %)).