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**Foliocryphia eucalyptorum** Crous & Thangavel, *sp. nov.*

**Etymology.** Name refers to *Eucalyptus*, the host genus from which this fungus was collected.

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

*Conidiomata* eustromatic, separate, pulvinate, subglobose, up to 250 µm diam with central ostiole, pale to medium brown, singular to multilocular. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity, subcylindrical to ampulliform with prominent apical taper towards narrowly cylindrical apical part, phialidic, with apical collarette and periclinal thickening, 5–12 × 3–5 µm. *Conidia* aseptate, hyaline, smooth, ellipsoid, straight to irregularly curved, apex obtuse, base truncate with protruding hilum, somewhat off-centre, smooth, thin-walled, (5–)6–8(–9) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm.

**Culture characteristics —** Colonies flat, spreading, covering dish in 2 wk with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, even margins. On MEA surface dirty white to luteous, reverse luteous. On PDA surface and reverse pale luteous. On OA surface pale luteous.

*Typus. New Zealand*, Warkworth, Kaipara coast road, on *Eucalyptus* sp. (Myrtaceae), 2015, R. Thangavel (holotype CBS H-23099, culture ex-type CPC 29357 = CBS 142536 = T15_06344D = ICMP 21664, ITS, LSU, and *tub2* sequences GenBank KY979772, KY979827, and KY979936, MycoBank MB820962), CPC 29358, ITS, LSU, and *tub2* sequences GenBank KY979773, KY979828, and KY979937.

Notes — The genus *Foliocryphia* was established as monotypic genus by Cheewangkoon et al. (2009) to accommodate a foliicolous fungus occurring on *Eucalyptus*. *Foliocryphia eucalyptorum* can be distinguished from *F. eucalypti* (conidia 8.5–11.5 × 3.3–4.2 µm) by its smaller conidia. The two species are 99 % similar on ITS (GenBank NR_135975; Identities = 571/579 (99 %), no gaps) and 95 % similar on *tub2* (GenBank JQ706128; Identities = 708/742 (95 %), 12 gaps (1 %)).

*Colour illustrations.* *Eucalyptus* trees along the Kaipara coastal road; conidioma sporulating on PNA (scale bar = 250 µm); conidiogenous cells and conidia (scale bars = 10 µm).