**Harknessia banksiae-repens** Crous, sp. nov.

**Etymology.** Name refers to *Banksia repens*, the host from which this fungus was first collected.

**Classification —** *Harknessiaceae*, *Diaporthales*, *Sordariomyces*.

Foliicolous. *Conidiomata* pycnidioïd, separate to gregarious, subepidermal, becoming erumpent, stromatic, globose, up to 250 μm diam, with irregular opening and border of yellowish furfuraceous cells; wall of *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity. *Conidiogenous cells* 5–10 × 4–6 μm, ampulliform to subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, invested in mucilage, proliferating percurrently at apex. *Conidia* (19–)20–23(–26) × (10–)11–12(–13) μm (av. 22 × 12 μm) in vitro, fusoid, apex acutely rounded, aseptate, apiculate, pale yellow-brown, thick-walled, smooth, lacking striations, frequently with central zone of pale pigment along the length of conidium, multi-guttulate. Basal appendage (2–)3–8(–10) × 2–2.5 μm in vitro, hyaline, tubular, smooth, thin-walled, devoid of cytoplasm. *Spermatia* hyaline, smooth, narrowly fusoid-ellipsoid, (4–)7–10 × 2–2.5 μm.

**Culture characteristics —** Colonies spreading, fluffy, with moderate to abundant aerial mycelium, covering dish in 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface dirty white, reverse saffron. On PDA surface and reverse dirty white. On OA surface salmon.

**Typus.** *Australia*, Western Australia, Murray Road (at Ranger Station), on leaves of *Banksia repens* (Proteaceae), 21 Sept. 2015, *P.W. Crous* (holo-CBS H-23104, ex-type CPC 29006 = CBS 142541, ITS, LSU, cmdA, and tub2 sequences GenBank KY979785, KY979840, KY979875, and KY979940, MycoBank MB820967).


**Notes —** *Harknessia banksiae-repens* is phylogenetically related to (see phylogenetic tree in Fungal Planet 591) *H. ravenstreetina* (conidia broadly venticose, (14–)16–18(–20) × (7–)8(–9) μm, av. 17 × 9 μm; Crous et al. 2012b) and *H. karwarrae* (conidia ellipsoid to ventricose, (12–)13–16(–19) × (10–)11(–12) μm, av. 15 × 11 μm; Lee et al. 2004), but is distinct in having larger, fusoid conidia. Based on a megablast search using the ITS sequence of the ex-type strain, the best matches were to *H. ravenstreetina* (GenBank JQ706113; Identities = 428/431 (99 %), no gaps) and to *H. ellipsoidea* (GenBank JQ706087; Identities = 613/621 (99 %), 4 gaps (0 %)). However, based on a megablast search using the cmdA sequence of the ex-type strain, the best matches were to *H. eucalyptorum* (GenBank JQ706178; Identities = 467/482 (97 %), no gaps) and to *H. ravenstreetina* (GenBank JQ706198; Identities = 465/483 (96 %), 2 gaps (0 %)). Based on a megablast search using the tub2 sequence of the ex-type strain, the best matches were to *H. eucalyptorum* (GenBank JQ706136; Identities = 655/686 (95 %), 11 gaps (1 %)) and to *H. renispora* (GenBank KY720769; Identities = 653/687 (95 %), 9 gaps (1 %)).

**Colour illustrations.** Stirling Range National Park, Stirling Range Drive, with a diversity of plant species, including *Banksia victoria*; conidioma sporulating on PNA (scale bar = 250 μm); conidiogenous cells, conidia and spermatia (scale bars = 10 μm).