

*Subramaniomyces podocarpi*



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## *Subramaniomyces podocarp* Crous, *sp. nov.*

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

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

*Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth, septate, branched, 1.5–2.5 µm diam hyphae. *Setae* solitary or in fascicles, erect, flexuous, medium brown, thick-walled, smooth, multi-septate, subcylindrical, apex obtuse, base lacking rhizoids, constricted and narrowing to where it arises from hyphae, up to 300 µm tall, 4–6 µm wide. *Conidiophores* pale brown, smooth, arranged along setae, positioned at septa, consisting of a globose basal cell, 5–7 µm diam, giving rise to 2–3 lateral branches that are 1–2-septate, with a terminal conidiogenous cell. *Conidiogenous cells* pale brown, smooth, terminal, subcylindrical, ends obtuse, with one to several pimple-like denticles, 0.5–1 µm long, inconspicuous, 6–8 × 3.5–4.5 µm. *Conidia* aseptate, pale brown, verruculose, fusoid-ellipsoid, apex acutely rounded or truncate, base truncate, 1 µm diam, in branched chains, 15–17(–19) × (3–)4 µm.

*Culture characteristics* — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margins, covering the dish after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface dirty white, reverse sienna. On PDA surface and reverse amber. On OA surface chestnut.

*Typus.* AUSTRALIA, New South Wales, Australian Botanic Garden, Mount Annan, on leaves of *Podocarpus elatus* (*Podocarpaceae*), 25 Nov. 2016, P.W. Crous (holotype CBS H-23275, culture ex-type CPC 32031 = CBS 143176, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MG386039 and MG386092, MycoBank MB823382).

## *Pseudosubramaniomyces* Crous, *gen. nov.*

*Etymology.* Name refers to *Subramaniomyces*, a morphologically similar genus.

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

*Mycelium* consisting of pale brown, smooth, branched, septate hyphae, immersed and superficial. *Conidiophores* solitary, erect, pale brown at base, hyaline at apex, smooth, subcylin-

*Notes* — *Subramaniomyces* is reminiscent of the genus *Zanclospora* (Hernández-Restrepo et al. 2017), although the conidiogenous cells are arranged differently, and its mode of conidiogenesis is distinct, having several small denticles. *Subramaniomyces podocarp* resembles the type species, *S. indicus* (on leaf litter in India, conidia 15–26.5 × 3–3.5 µm; Varghese & Rao 1979), although conidia of *S. podocarp* differ in being shorter and wider. The genus *Subramaniomyces* is polyphyletic, and *S. fusisaprophyticus* clearly represents a distinct genus (see below). Based on a megablast search using the ITS sequence, the closest matches in NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database were *Parapleurotheciopsis inaequiseptata* (GenBank EU040235; Identities 511/568 (90 %), 10 gaps (1 %)), *Wardomyces moseri* (GenBank LN850995; Identities 515/570 (90 %), 25 gaps (4 %)) and *Sarcostroma bisetulatum* (GenBank EU552155; Identities 506/566 (89 %), 18 gaps (3 %)). The highest similarities using the LSU sequence were *Pidoplitchkoviella terricola* (GenBank AF096197; Identities 821/846 (97 %), 2 gaps (0 %)), *Immersidiscosia eucalypti* (GenBank KY825092; Identities 821/848 (97 %), 5 gaps (0 %)), *Discosia fagi* (GenBank KM678047; Identities 820/848 (97 %), 5 gaps (0 %)) and *Subramaniomyces fusisaprophyticus* (GenBank EU040241; Identities 817/846 (97 %), 1 gap (0 %)).

dricul, 0–multi-septate, flexuous. *Conidiogenous cells* subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, terminal, polyblastic, with cylindrical denticles. *Conidia* aseptate, in dry acropetal chains, ellipsoid to fusoid, pale brown to subhyaline; hila unthickened, not darkened.

*Type species.* *Pseudosubramaniomyces fusisaprophyticus* (Matsush.) Crous.  
MycoBank MB823465.

## *Pseudosubramaniomyces fusisaprophyticus* (Matsush.) Crous, *comb. nov.*

MycoBank MB823466.

*Basionym.* *Ramularia fusisaprophytica* Matsush., *Microfungi of the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea* (Osaka): 48. 1971.

*Synonym.* *Subramaniomyces fusisaprophyticus* (Matsush.) P.M. Kirk, *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* 78: 71. 1982.

*Colour illustrations.* *Podocarpus elatus*; conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

*Notes* — *Pseudosubramaniomyces* is distinct from *Subramaniomyces* in the arrangement of its conidiogenous cells (see Kirk 1982). *Pseudosubramaniomyces* lacks lateral conidiogenous cells along the length of the conidiophore stipe, and tends to have pale brown conidiophores, in contrast to the dark brown stipes of *Subramaniomyces*.

Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; e-mail: p.crous@westerdijkinstituut.nl & e.groenewald@westerdijkinstituut.nl  
Michael J. Wingfield, Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI), University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa; e-mail: mike.wingfield@fabi.up.ac.za  
Treena I. Burgess & Giles E.St.J. Hardy, Centre for Phytophthora Science and Management, Murdoch University, 90 South Street, Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia; e-mail: tburgess@murdoch.edu.au & g-hardy@murdoch.edu.au