



Fungal Planet 709 – 20 December 2017

***Striaticonidium dekljnearum* L. Lombard, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Named for Lola and Nieve de Klijne, who collected the sample. This species was discovered during a Citizen Science project in the Netherlands, 'Wereldfaam, een schimmel met je eigen naam', describing novel fungal species isolated from Dutch soils.

Classification — *Stachybotryaceae*, *Hypocreales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

Conidiomata sporodochial, stromatic, superficial, scattered or gregarious, oval to irregular in outline, 80–140 µm diam, 50–100 µm deep, with a white setose-like fringe surrounding an olivaceous green agglutinated slimy mass of conidia. *Stroma* poorly developed, hyaline, of a *textura angularis*. *Setae* sparse, sinuous, unbranched, hyaline to subhyaline, verrucose, 30–50 µm long, 2 µm wide, terminating in a blunt apex. *Conidiophores* arising from the basal stroma, consisting of a stipe and a penicillately branched conidiogenous apparatus; stipes unbranched hyaline, smooth, septate, 10–24 × 2–3 µm; primary branches aseptate, unbranched, smooth, 8–11 × 2–3 µm; secondary branches aseptate, unbranched, smooth, 9–13 × 2 µm; terminating in a whorl of 2–4 conidiogenous cells; conidiogenous cells phialidic, cylindrical to subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, straight to slightly curved, 8–15 × 2–3 µm, with conspicuous collarettes and periclinical thickenings. *Conidia* aseptate, longitudinally striate, olivaceous green to brown, fusiform to ellipsoidal to undulate, (5–)6–8(–9) × 2–3 µm (av. 7 × 2 µm), with a distinct apical hilum.

Culture characteristics — Colonies on PDA, OA and CMA with abundant white aerial mycelium with sporodochia forming on the surface of the medium, covered by slimy olivaceous green conidial masses, reverse on PDA pale luteous.

Typus. THE NETHERLANDS, Ravenswaaij, from soil, Mar. 2017, L. & N. de Klijne (holotype CBS H-23235, culture ex-type CBS 143232 = JW17002; ITS, LSU, *tef1* and *tub2* sequences GenBank MG386077, MG386130, MG386158 and MG386171, MycoBank MB823349).

Notes — Lombard et al. (2016) introduced the genus *Striaticonidium* to accommodate myrothecium-like species characterised by longitudinally striate conidia. *Striaticonidium dekljnearum* is most similar to *S. cinctum*, but can be distinguished by having slightly smaller conidia ((5–)6–8(–9) × 2–3 µm (av. 7 × 2 µm)) compared to those of *S. cinctum* ((6–)7–9 × 2–3 µm (av. 8 × 3 µm); Lombard et al. 2016). Furthermore, the setae of *S. cinctum* (up to 120 µm long; Lombard et al. 2016) are longer than those of *S. dekljnearum* (up to 50 µm).

Based on megablast searches using the ITS sequences of the ex-type culture, the best matches were to *S. synnematum* (GenBank KU847242; Identities = 542/553 (98 %), 4 gaps (0 %)), and *S. cinctum* (GenBank KU847263; Identities = 541/552 (98 %), 1 gap (0 %)). Based on megablast searches using the *tef1* sequences of the ex-type culture, the best matches were to *S. cinctum* (GenBank KU847309; Identities 501/513 (98 %), 4 gaps (0 %)), and *S. humicola* (GenBank KU847312; Identities 215/245 (88 %), 5 gaps (2 %)). Based on megablast searches using the *tub2* sequences of the ex-type culture, the best matches were to *S. cinctum* (GenBank KU847327; Identities 362/372 (97 %), 2 gaps (0 %)), and *S. synnematum* (GenBank KU847332; Identities 352/371 (95 %), 1 gaps (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. Garden where the soil sample was collected; conidiophores, setae and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.