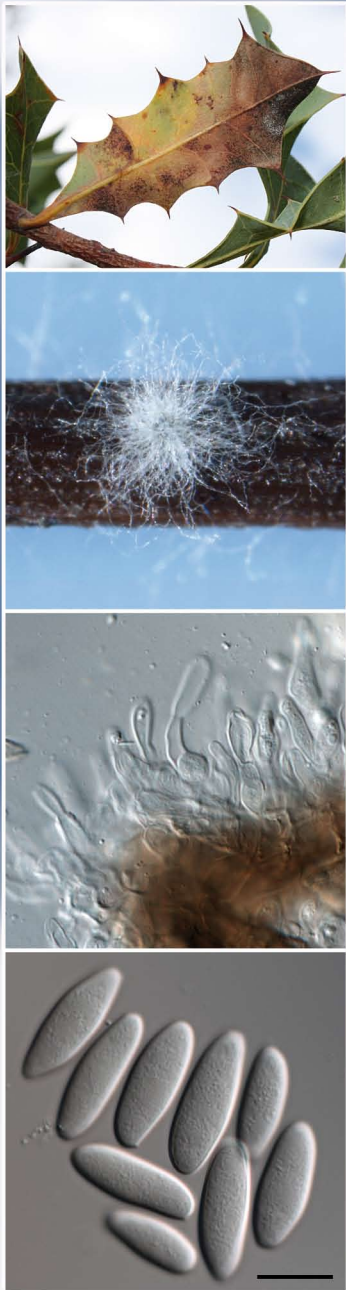


*Neofusicoccum grevilleae*



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## *Neofusicoccum grevilleae* Crous & R.G. Shivas, *sp. nov.*

*Neofusicocci parvi* simile, sed conidiis majoribus, (20–)25–28(–32) × (6–)7–8(–10) µm.

*Etymology.* Named after the host from which it was isolated, *Grevillea aurea*.

*Leaf spots* medium brown, situated along leaf margins, surrounded by a dark red-brown border; spots extending to the mid-rib, up to 7 mm diam, and up to 2 cm long. *Conidiomata* amphigenous, pycnidoid, stromatic, up to 200 µm diam (on sterilised pine needles); wall consisting of 3–5 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* lining the inner layer of conidioma, hyaline, smooth, 0–1-septate, 15–30 × 3–5 µm. *Conidigenous cells* phialidic, integrated, doliform to subcylindrical, 15–25 × 3–4 µm, proliferating 2–3 times percurrently near apex. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth, thin-walled, with granular cytoplasm, fusoid-ellipsoidal, widest in middle or in upper third of conidium, apex subobtuse, base truncate, (20–)25–28(–32) × (6–)7–8(–10) µm (av. 25.7 × 7.5 µm; L : W = 3.4 : 1).

*Culture characteristics* — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies flat, spreading, with abundant, grey aerial mycelium, covering the dish after 7 d. On potato-dextrose agar, oatmeal agar and malt extract agar iron-grey; sporulating poorly on water agar supplemented with sterile pine needles; no *Dichomera* synanamorph observed.

*Typus.* AUSTRALIA, Queensland, Brisbane, on leaves of *Grevillea aurea*, 14 July 2009, P.W. Crous & R.G. Shivas, holotype CBS H-20578, cultures ex-type CPC 16999 = CBS 129518, ITS sequence GenBank JF951137 and LSU sequence GenBank JF951157, MycoBank MB560162.

*Notes* — Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hit using the ITS sequence is representatives of the *Neofusicoccum ribis* complex, e.g. *Neofusicoccum ribis* (HQ392732; Identities = 548/561 (98 %), Gaps = 2/561 (0 %)) and *Neofusicoccum parvum* (EU080926; Identities = 561/575 (98 %), Gaps = 5/575 (0 %)). A similar search using the LSU sequence confirms this association with closest hits including *Neofusicoccum ribis* (DQ246263; Identities = 903/906 (99 %), Gaps = 0/906 (0 %)) and *Neofusicoccum mangiferae* (DQ377921; Identities = 908/912 (99 %), Gaps = 0/912 (0 %)). *Neofusicoccum grevilleae* is morphologically similar to *N. parvum* (conidia 12–25 × 5–7.5 µm; Crous et al. 2006) and *N. ribis* (conidia 16–24 × 5–7 µm; Slippers et al. 2004), but can be distinguished from it in having slightly larger conidia (20–32 × 6–10 µm).

*Colour illustrations.* *Grevillea aurea* in Brisbane Botanical Garden; symptomatic leaf; culture sporulating on sterile pine needle; conidigenous cells and conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

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