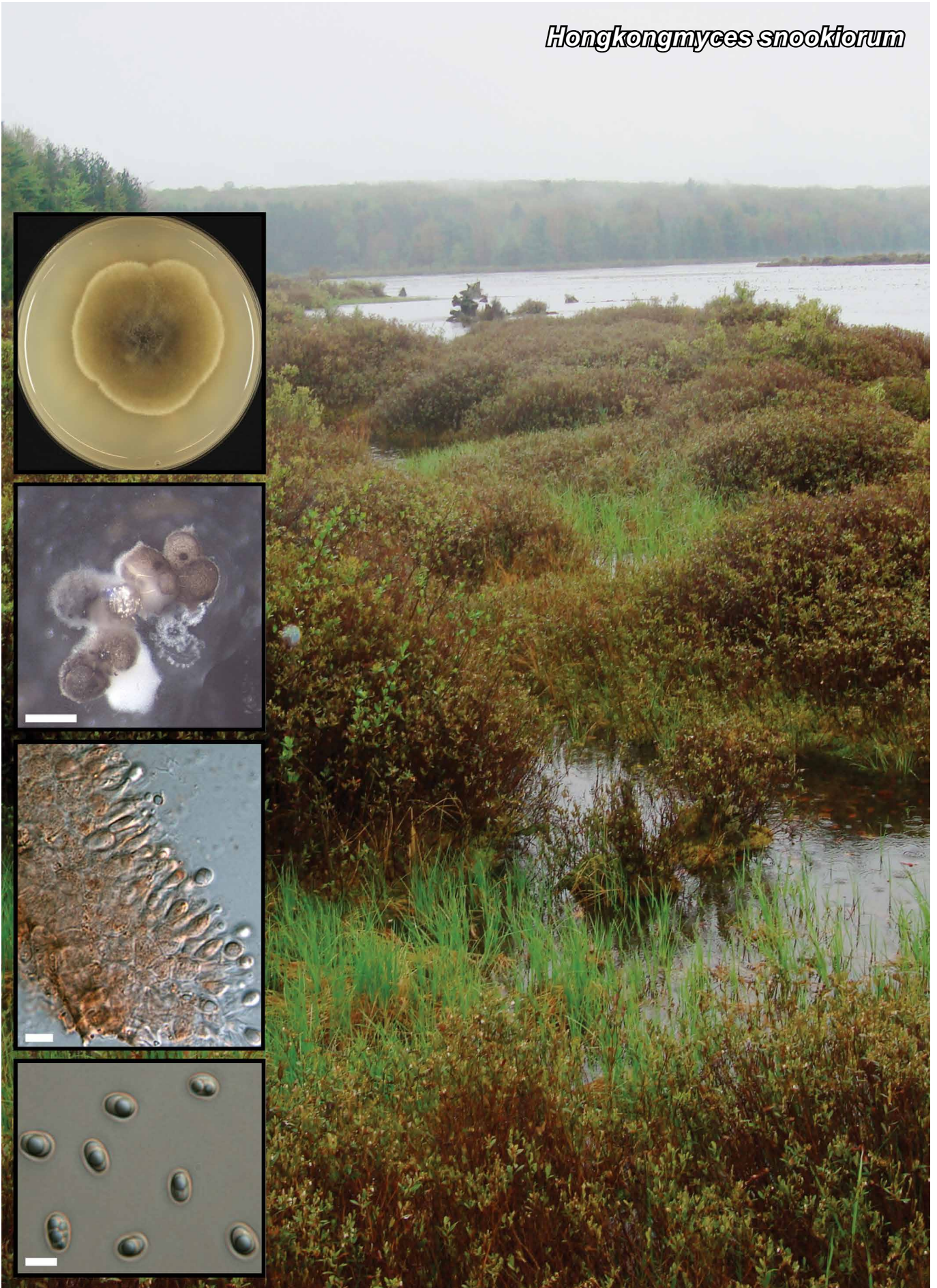


Hongkongmyces snooktorum



Fungal Planet 733 – 13 July 2018

Hongkongmyces snookiorum Raudabaugh, Iturr., & A.N. Mill., *sp. nov.*

Etymology. Named after Lucien and Shirley Snook for permitting research to be conducted on their property, which contributed to the discovery of this new species.

Classification — *Lindgomycetaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothidiomycetes*.

On potato dextrose agar (PDA). *Conidiomata* pycnidial, globose to ampulliform, hyaline turning dark brown with age, up to 500 µm diam, with central ostiole to multiple ostioles, 10–15 µm diam; *outer wall* one cell layer of brown *textura prismatica* to *textura angularis*, inner wall 2–3 cell layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiogenous cells* discrete, phialidic, hyaline, smooth, tightly aggregated, subulate to ampulliform, 7.5–10 × 4–4.5 µm, with sympodial proliferations. *Conidia* white in mass, hyaline, solitary, ellipsoid to ovoid, 4.5–5.5 × 3.5–4 µm, 1–2 central guttules when mature, several small guttules when young.

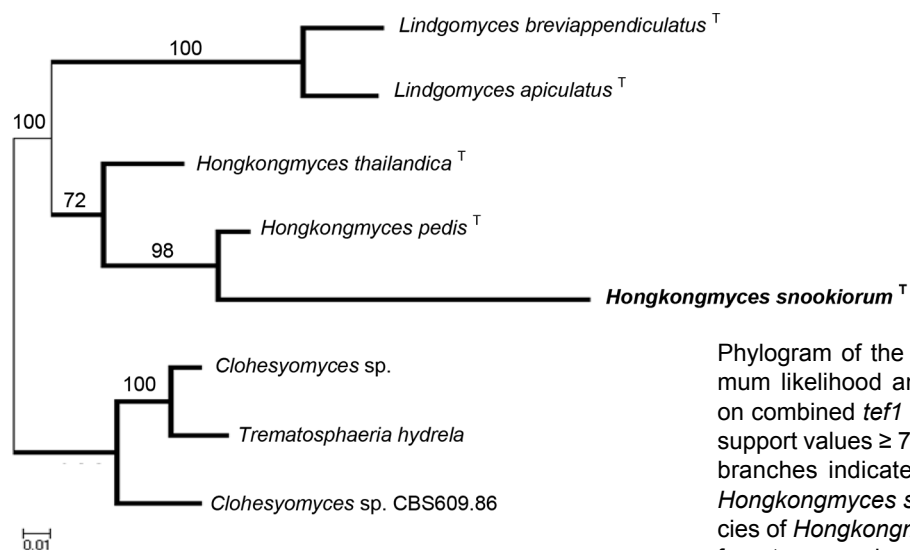
Culture characteristics — Colonies (holotype, 25 °C after 2 wk) moderately slow-growing on water agar (WA), cornmeal agar (CM), and potato dextrose agar (PDA). Colonies reaching 38–40 mm diam on WA, 18–21 mm diam on CMA, and 28–32 mm diam on PDA. Silky, hyaline on WA, felty, hyaline to white on CMA, and felty, greyish brown (D3–D5) (Kornerup & Wanscher 1978) with hyaline margin on PDA; margin even, appressed; reverse same as the mat.

Habitat — Submerged detritus from a fresh water fen.

Distribution — Known only from Pennsylvania, USA.

Typus. USA, Pennsylvania, Center County, near Philipsburg, Black Moshannon State Park, 40.9008, -78.0604, isolated from submerged detritus from a fresh water fen, 11 Aug. 2014, *D.B. Raudabaugh & M. Woodley* (holotype ILLS81638, ex-type strain DAOMC 251900, ITS-LSU and *tef1* sequences GenBank MH161189 and MH161190, MycoBank MB825179).

Notes — Phylogenetic analyses employing ML and Bayesian criteria of individual and concatenated *tef1* and ITS-LSU nrDNA sequences suggest that *H. snookiorum* and *H. pedis* are sister taxa. *Hongkongmyces snookiorum* can be distinguished from *H. pedis* based on habitat (fresh water fen vs human tissue), geography (USA vs Japan), and lack of a yellow to red pigment around the colony on PDA and oatmeal agar (OA) (Tsang et al. 2014).



Phylogram of the RAxML v. 8.2.10 (Stamatakis 2014) maximum likelihood analysis of *Hongkongmyces* species based on combined *tef1* and ITS-LSU nrDNA sequences. Bootstrap support values $\geq 70\%$ are shown above branches. Thickened branches indicate Bayesian posterior probabilities $\geq 95\%$. *Hongkongmyces snookiorum* is shown in **bold**. The type species of *Hongkongmyces* is *H. pedis*. ^T = sequences generated from type specimens.

Colour illustrations. Background photo of freshwater fen; 14-d-old culture on OA; mature conidiomata with conidia in mass; conidiogenous cells with immature conidia; conidia. Photos: D. Raudabaugh and T. Iturriaga. Scale bars = 400 µm (conidiomata), 5 µm (all others).