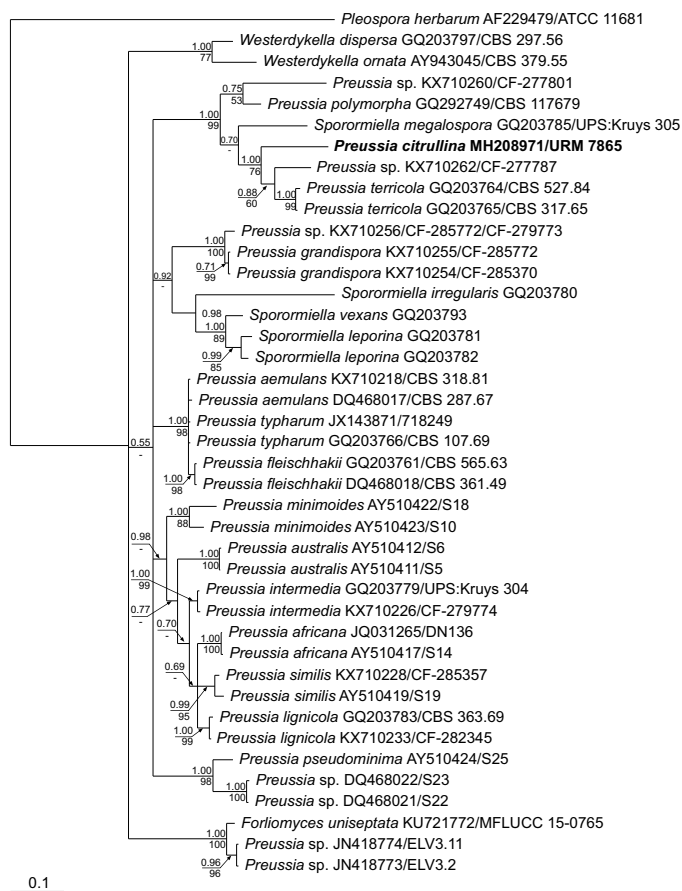




Fungal Planet 745 – 13 July 2018

Preussia citrullina R.M.F. Silva, R.J.V. Oliveira, Souza-Motta, J.L. Bezerra & G.A. Silva, *sp. nov.**Etymology.* The name refers to the host plant, *Citrullus lanatus*.Classification — *Sporormiaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideo-mycetes*.*Conidiomata* pycnidial on juice agar medium (V8), first immersed then erumpent, brown, glabrous, solitary or aggregated, globose to subglobose, ostiolate, 75–150 × 50–125 µm; walls of 2–3 layers of medium brown cells of *textura angularis*. *Conidiogenous cells* phialidic, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform to doliiform, 6.5–9.5 × 5 µm. *Conidia* ellipsoid to oblong, hyaline, aseptate, sometimes guttulate, 2–3 × 2 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies after 7 d at 23 °C on V8, 20 mm diam, irregular margin, cottony, surface greyish, reverse olivaceous buff. Colonies on MEA, 20 mm diam, sterile, irregular margin, sulphur yellow surface, reverse straw coloured. Colonies on OA, 20 mm diam, sterile, regular margin, floccose, surface sulphur yellow, reverse straw coloured. Colonies on PDA, 18 mm diam, sterile, surface sulphur yellow, reverse straw coloured.

Typus. BRAZIL, Petrolândia municipality, Pernambuco state, isolated as endophyte from leaves of *Citrullus lanatus* (*Cucurbitaceae*), 25 July 2016, R.M.F. Silva (holotype URM 91190, culture ex-type URM 7865, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MH208971 and MH208972, MycoBank MB825032).Notes — The genus *Preussia* was established by Fuckel (1867). Members of this genus are predominantly coprophilous, although a few species have been isolated from soil, wood, plant debris and as endophytes (Mapperson et al. 2014, Gonzalez-Menendez et al. 2017). Based on morphological analysis and phylogenetic relationships using ITS rDNA sequences, the new species, *P. citrullina*, differs from other species of *Preussia* based on its phoma-like asexual morph. The asexual morphs of *Sporormiaceae* genera, when found, are phoma-like in morphology (Von Arx & Storm 1967, Cannon & Kirk 2007). Based on ITS, *Preussia citrullina* is 93 % similar to *Sporormiella megalospora* (GenBank GQ203785) and *P. terricola* (CBS 317.65, GenBank GQ203765), amongst others. The LSU sequence is 98 % similar to *P. terricola* (CBS 317.65, GenBank GQ203725) and 97 % to *Sporormiella megalospora* (GenBank GQ203743). In the present phylogenetic analyses, *P. citrullina* is closest to *P. terricola* and *Sporormiella megalospora*.*Colour illustrations.* Watermelons for sale, Pernambuco, Brazil; pycnidial conidiomata; conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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