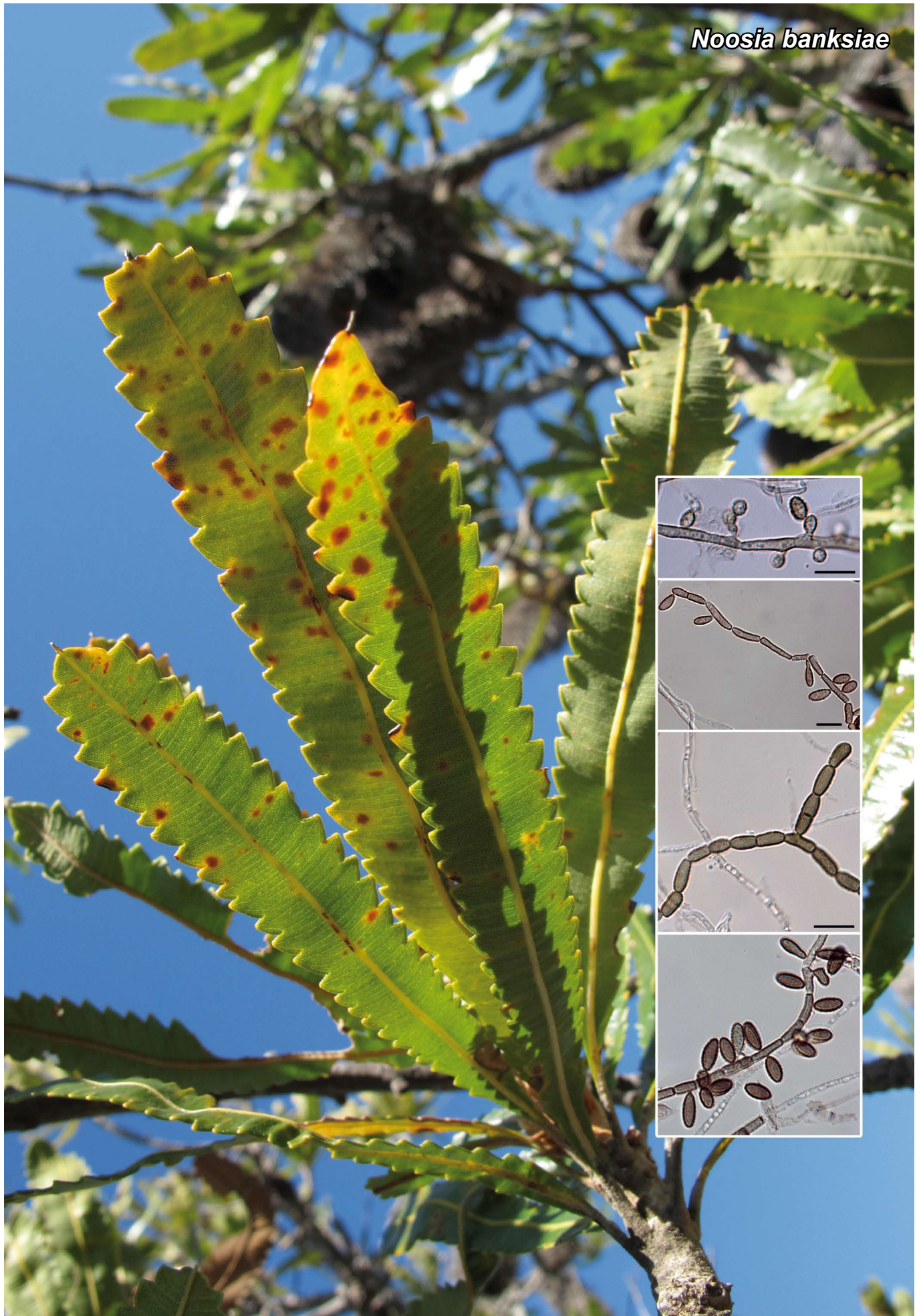


Noosia banksiae



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Noosia Crous, R.G. Shivas & McTaggart, *gen. nov.*

Conidiophoris ad cellulas conidiogenas reductis, solitariis, lateralibus vel integratis, inconspicuis, lateralibus vel terminalibus, poris minutis, verruciformibus, 0.5 µm diam, conidiis solitariis vel in catenis brevibus efferentibus. Conidiis dimorphis; conidiis primariis aseptatis, primo globosis, subhyalinis, levibus, deinde fusoidibus-ellipsoideis, brunneis, verruculosi, solitarii vel in catenis brevibus; conidiis secundariis (phragmoconidiis) ex cellulis hypharum disarticulantium formantibus, brunnescentibus et verruculosi.

Etymology. Named after the town Noosa, in Queensland (Australia), where this fungus was collected.

Associated with leaf spots. *Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth, branched, 2–5 µm diam hyphae, becoming brown and verruculose with age, frequently aggregating in hyphal strands

of up to 20. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells that are solitary, lateral, or integrated, inconspicuous, lateral and terminal, with small, pimple-like pores of up to 0.5 µm diam, giving rise to conidia that can be solitary or in short chains of up to 5. *Conidia* dimorphic; primary conidia aseptate, initially globose, subhyaline, smooth, becoming fusoid-ellipsoidal, brown, verruculose, solitary or in short, branched chains; apex obtuse, base truncate with minute, unthickened pore; secondary conidia arising as phragmoconidia from disarticulating hyphal cells that become brown and verruculose.

Type species. *Noosia banksiae*.
Mycobank MB560172.

Noosia banksiae Crous, R.G. Shivas & McTaggart, *sp. nov.*

Conidiophoris ad cellulas conidiogenas reductis, solitariis, lateralibus vel integratis, inconspicuis, lateralibus vel terminalibus, poris minutis, apiculatoidibus, 0.5 µm diam, conidiis solitariis vel in catenis brevibus (ad 5) efferentibus. Conidiis dimorphis; conidiis primariis aseptatis, primo globosis, subhyalinis, levibus, deinde fusoidibus-ellipsoideis, brunneis, verruculosi, solitarii vel in catenis brevibus, ramosis, (4–)7–10(–13) × (3.5–)4(–5) µm; conidiis secundariis (phragmoconidiis) ex cellulis hypharum disarticulantium formantibus, brunnescentibus et verruculosi, 5–15 × 4–5 µm.

Etymology. Named after the host genus from which it was collected, *Banksia*.

Immersed *mycelium* on potato-dextrose agar consisting of hyaline, smooth, up to 5 µm diam hyphae; aerial mycelium consisting of hyphae that are smooth, branched, septate, hyaline, 2–3 µm diam; hyphae become brown and verruculose with age, frequently aggregating in hyphal strands of up to 20. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells that are solitary, lateral, or integrated, inconspicuous, lateral and terminal, with small, pimple-like pores of up to 0.5 µm diam, giving rise to conidia that can be solitary or in short chains of up to 5. *Conidia* dimorphic; primary conidia aseptate, initially globose, subhyaline, smooth, becoming fusoid-ellipsoidal, brown, verruculose, solitary or in short, branched chains, (4–)7–10(–13) × (3.5–)4(–5) µm; apex obtuse, base truncate with minute, unthickened pore; secondary conidia arising as phragmoconidia from disarticulating hyphal cells that become brown, verruculose, 5–15 × 4–5 µm; secondary conidia in short chains when young, but forming directly on conidiogenous cells that can be reduced to loci on hyphae when mature.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies spreading, erumpent, with sparse to moderate aerial mycelium and lobate margins, reaching 30 mm diam; on malt extract agar smoke-grey, reverse grey olivaceous with dirty white outer margin; on oatmeal agar olivaceous grey in centre, dirty white in outer region; on potato-dextrose agar isabelline on surface and reverse.

Colour illustrations. Leaf spots on *Banksia aemula* in Noosa National Park; hyphae giving rise to short chains of conidia, or breaking up into phragmospores. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Queensland, Noosa, S 26°34'14.0" E 153°4'21.6", on leaves of *Banksia aemula*, 13 July 2009, P.W. Crous, R.G. Shivas & A.R. McTaggart, holotype CBS H-20587, culture ex-type CPC 17282 = CBS 129526, ITS sequence GenBank JF951147 and LSU sequence GenBank JF951167, MycoBank MB560173.

Notes — Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are species of *Periconia*, albeit with poor coverage across the sequence length. A similar search using the LSU sequence gives as closest hits *Sporidesmium tengii* (DQ408559; Identities = 847/856 (99 %), Gaps = 1/856 (0 %)), *Massarina igniaria* (DQ810223; Identities = 825/845 (98 %), Gaps = 2/845 (0 %)), *Bysothecium circinans* (AY016357; Identities = 863/895 (96 %), Gaps = 12/895 (1 %)) and *Corynespora smithii* (GU323201; Identities = 856/890 (96 %), Gaps = 5/890 (1 %)). *Noosia* has some resemblance to the genera *Conioscypha* (it forms similar strange phialides in vitro, but never in vivo), *Trichobotrys* (but setae lacking, and supporting cells lacking at maturity), and *Periconiella* s.l., which is also a generic complex (Seifert et al. 2011). Based on the fact that the present fungus is distinct from those presently known, and that the DNA sequence could not be matched with any currently deposited in GenBank, a new genus is herewith introduced to accommodate it.