

*Devriesia queenslandica*





Fungal Planet 84 – 31 May 2011

***Devriesia queenslandica* Crous, R.G. Shivas & McTaggart, sp. nov.**

*Devriesiae lagerstroemiae* similis, sed ramoconidiis majoribus, 10–20 × 2–3 µm, discernitur.

*Etymology.* Named after the state of Queensland, Australia, where this fungus was collected.

*Mycelium* consisting of smooth, pale brown, septate, 2–3 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* erect, subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth, straight to somewhat flexuous, unbranched, reduced to conidiogenous cells or up to 3-septate, 5–45 × 3–4 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, subcylindrical, smooth, pale brown, proliferating sympodially, 5–15 × 2.5–4 µm; scars flattened, thickened, somewhat darkened, 0.5–1.5 µm diam. *Primary ramoconidia* 0(–1)-septate, guttulate, subclindrical, smooth, pale brown, 10–20 × 2–3 µm. *Secondary ramoconidia* 0(–1)-septate, guttulate, subcylindrical, smooth, pale brown, 10–20 × 2–3 µm, frequently with lateral branch at apex, up to 10 µm long; hila somewhat thickened and darkened, 1–1.5 µm diam. *Intercalary conidia* subcylindrical to somewhat fusoid-ellipsoidal, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, 9–12 × 2–2.5 µm. *Terminal conidia* subcylindrical to fusoid-ellipsoidal, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, (5–)7–9(–11) × 2–2.5 µm; hila flattened, somewhat thickened and darkened, 0.5–1 µm diam. *Chlamydospores* thick-walled, brown, globose, in intercalary chains, up to 20 µm diam.

*Culture characteristics* — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies spreading, erumpent, with even, lobate margins and moderate aerial mycelium, reaching 10 mm diam after 2 wk; on malt extract agar pale olivaceous grey in centre, olivaceous grey in outer region, iron-grey in reverse; on oatmeal agar olivaceous grey; on potato-dextrose agar olivaceous grey in centre, iron-grey in outer region and underneath.

*Typus.* AUSTRALIA, Queensland, Daintree, S 16°02'19.8" E 145°27'39.1", on leaves of *Scaevola taccada*, 8 Aug. 2009, P.W. Crous, R.G. Shivas & A.R. McTaggart, holotype CBS H-20588, culture ex-type CPC 17306 = CBS 129527, ITS sequence GenBank JF951148 and LSU sequence GenBank JF951168, MycoBank MB560174.

*Notes* — *Devriesia queenslandica* was isolated from prominent leaf spots on *Scaevola taccada* caused by *Zasmidium scaevolicola* (Shivas et al. 2010), and appears to be a secondary coloniser of these leaf spots, though nothing is known about its potential status as a plant pathogen. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are cf. *Passalora* sp. CPC 11876 (GU214642; Identities = 579/589 (98 %), Gaps = 5/589 (1 %)), *Devriesia lagerstroemiae* (GU214634; Identities = 543/586 (93 %), Gaps = 22/586 (4 %)) and *Devriesia hilliana* (GU214633; Identities = 550/600 (92 %), Gaps = 27/600 (5 %)). Based on morphology, *D. queenslandica* can be distinguished from *D. lagerstroemiae* and *D. hilliana* by its conidial dimensions (Crous et al. 2009b).

*Colour illustrations.* *Scaevola taccada* at Cape Tribulation, northern Queensland, leaves with spots caused by *Zasmidium scaevolicola*; conidiophores with conidiogenous cells giving rise to chains of conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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