Phyllosticta hymenocallidicola
**Phyllosticta hymenocallidicola** Crous, Summerell & Romberg, sp. nov.

*Phyllostictae citricarpae* similis, sed conidiis minoribus, (8–)9–10(–11) × (6–)6.5–7 µm, discemitur.

**Etymology.** Named after the host genus from which it was isolated, *Hymenocallis*.

Associated with brown leaf spots and leaf tip blight. *Conidio­mata* pycnidial, solitary, black, erumpent, globose, exuding colourless to opaque conidial masses; pycnidia up to 200 µm diam; pycnidial wall of several layers of brown *textura angulairis*, up to 30 µm thick; inner layer of hyaline *textura angularis*. *Ostiole* central, up to 20 µm diam, rim lined with darker brown cells. *Conidiophores* subcylindrical to ampulliform, reduced to conidigenous cells, or with 1–2 supporting cells, at times branched at base, 10–25 × 4–7 µm. *Conidiogenous cells terminal, subcylindrical to doliform, hyaline, smooth, coated with a mucoid layer, 7–15 × 3–4 µm; inconspicuously proliferating several times percurrently near apex. *Conidia* (8–)9–10(–11) × (6–)6.5–7 µm, solitary, hyaline, aseptate, thin and smooth walled, coarsely guttulate, or with large, single, central guttule, ellipsoid to obvoid, tapering towards a narrowly truncate base, 2–3 µm wide, enclosed in a thin (frequently not persistent) mucoid layer, 1 µm thick; and bearing a hyaline mucoid apical appendage, 3–5(–8) × 1.5(–2) µm, flexible, unbranched, tapering towards an acutely rounded tip.

*Culture characteristics* — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies reaching 55 mm after 2 wk on oatmeal agar (OA) and potato-dextrose agar (PDA), but only 25 mm diam on malt extract agar (MEA). Colonies on PDA with smooth, lobate margins, sparse aerial mycelium, surface and reverse olivaceous grey; on MEA colonies folded, erumpent, irregular with feathery margin, and sparse aerial mycelium, olivaceous grey (surface), iron-grey (reverse). On OA with feathery, lobate margins and sparse aerial mycelium, olivaceous grey in centre, pale olivaceous grey in outer region.

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*Phyllosticta hymenocallidicola* was originally described from this host, which was shown to be a synonym of *Phoma hymenocallica*. *Phyllosticta hymenocallidicola* confirms its placement in the genus; closest hits include *Phylllosticta owaniana* strain KSJM1 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Guazuma ulmifolia* in India; GenBank HQ680382; Identities = 571/571 (100 %), Gaps = 0/571 (0 %)), *Phylllosticta* sp. strain KSJM2 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Cassia alata* in India; GenBank HQ680383; Identities = 531/531 (100 %), Gaps = 0/531 (0 %)) and *Guignardia citricarpa* isolate FLP-21 (from leaves of sweet orange in Brazil; GenBank FJ769643; Identities = 521/545 (96 %), Gaps = 8/545 (1 %)), amongst others. However, the retrieved sequence of *Phylllosticta owaniana* (GenBank HQ680382) does not match those for the same species of Wulandari et al. (2009) and Glienke et al. (2011). A megablast search of the NCBI's GenBank nucleotide sequence database using the ITS sequence of *P. hymenocalidis* retrieves as closest hits *Phylllosticta owaniana* strain KSJM1 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Guazuma ulmifolia* in India; GenBank HQ680382; Identities = 571/571 (100 %), Gaps = 0/571 (0 %)), *Phylllosticta* sp. strain KSJM2 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Cassia alata* in India; GenBank HQ680383; Identities = 531/531 (100 %), Gaps = 0/531 (0 %)) and *Guignardia citricarpa* isolate FLP-21 (from leaves of sweet orange in Brazil; GenBank FJ769643; Identities = 521/545 (96 %), Gaps = 8/545 (1 %)), amongst others.

**Notes** — During a meeting of the Australasian Society for Plant Pathology in Darwin (April 2011), a serious leaf spot and tip blight disease was noticed on the *Hymenocallis littoralis* plants growing in front of the conference centre. Furthermore, during a workshop on the taxonomy of plant pathogenic fungi at the Charles Darwin University, the same disease was spotted on these plants growing on campus. The fungus consistently associated with the dieback proved to be a species of *Phyllosticta*, described here as *P. hymenocallica*. A　megablast search of the NCBI's GenBank nucleotide sequence database using the ITS sequence of *P. hymenocalidis* retrieves as closest hits *Phylllosticta owaniana* strain KSJM1 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Guazuma ulmifolia* in India; GenBank HQ680382; Identities = 571/571 (100 %), Gaps = 0/571 (0 %)), *Phylllosticta* sp. strain KSJM2 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Cassia alata* in India; GenBank HQ680383; Identities = 531/531 (100 %), Gaps = 0/531 (0 %)) and *Guignardia citricarpa* isolate FLP-21 (from leaves of sweet orange in Brazil; GenBank FJ769643; Identities = 521/545 (96 %), Gaps = 8/545 (1 %)), amongst others. However, the retrieved sequence of *Phylllosticta owaniana* (GenBank HQ680382) does not match those for the same species of Wulandari et al. (2009) and Glienke et al. (2011). A megablast search of the NCBI's GenBank nucleotide sequence database using the LSU sequence of *P. hymenocalidis* confirms its placement in the genus; closest hits include *Guignardia vaccinii* (GenBank FJ588242; Identities = 917/923 (99 %), Gaps = 0/923 (0 %)), *Phylllosticta* sp. (GenBank DQ377929; Identities = 849/856 (99 %), Gaps = 0/856 (0 %)) and *Guignardia citricarpa* (GenBank EU754165; Identities = 861/877 (98 %), Gaps = 4/877 (0 %)), amongst others.

**Colour illustrations.** *Hymenocallis littoralis* growing on campus at Charles Darwin University; flower; sporulation on oatmeal agar; conidigenous cells giving rise to conidia; conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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