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

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

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 angularis*, 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 conidiogenous 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 obovoid, 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.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Northern Territory, Darwin, Charles Darwin University, S 12°22'25.2" E 130°52'07.4" on leaves of *Hymenocallis littoralis* (*Amaryllidaceae*), 1 May 2011, P.W. Crous & M. Romberg, holotype CBS H-20759, cultures ex-type CPC 19332, 19331 = CBS 131309, ITS sequence GenBank JQ044423 and LSU sequence GenBank JQ044443, MycoBank MB560699; Darwin, in front of Vibe Hotel, Kitchener Drive, Darwin Conference Centre, on leaves of *Hymenocallis littoralis*, 27 Apr. 2011, P.W. Crous & B.A. Summerell, CBS H-20760, cultures CPC 19330, 19329 = CBS 131310, ITS sequence GenBank JQ044424.

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. hymenocallidicola*. *Phyllosticta hymenocallidis*, which was originally described from this host, was shown to be a synonym of *Phoma narcissi*, a common pathogen of *Narcissus*, *Hippeastrum* and other *Amaryllidaceae*, on which it causes a leaf scorch, neck rot and red leaf spot disease (Boerema 1993). No other species of *Phyllosticta* is presently known from this host, and this taxon also appeared to be phylogenetically distinct from those presently deposited in GenBank (Wulandari et al. 2009, Glienke et al. 2011). A megablast search of the NCBI's GenBank nucleotide sequence database using the ITS sequence of *P. hymenocallidis* retrieves as closest hits *Phyllosticta owaniana* strain KSJM1 (isolated as plant endophyte of *Guazuma ulmifolia* in India; GenBank HQ680382; Identities = 571/571 (100 %), Gaps = 0/571 (0 %)), *Phyllosticta* 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 *Phyllosticta 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. hymenocallidis* confirms its placement in the genus; closest hits include *Guignardia vaccinii* (GenBank FJ588242; Identities = 917/923 (99 %), Gaps = 0/923 (0 %)), *Phyllosticta* 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; conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia; conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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