

***Passalora schizolobii* M.J. Wingf. & Crous, sp. nov.**

Mycobank: MB501001.

Etymology: Named after its host, *Schizolobium parahybum*.

Latin diagnosis: *Pseudocercosporae poltronieriana* similis, sed conidia (22–)40–60(–90) × (3–)3.5(–4) µm, (1–)3(–8)-septata, hila inspissata, pigmentata et paulo refringentia.

Description: *Leaf spots* amphigenous, irregular to subcircular, 2–8 mm diam, medium brown with indistinct margins. *Caespituli* amphigenous, punctiform, dense, appearing olivaceous-brown on leaves. *Mycelium* internal, consisting of branched, septate, smooth, pale brown hyphae, 2–4 µm wide. *Stromata* prominent, subglobose, erumpent, up to 60 µm diam, medium brown. *Conidiophores* aggregated in dense fascicles, arising from stromata, erect, subcylindrical, straight to geniculate-sinuous, unbranched or branched below, 30–70 × 3.5–4 µm, brown, thin-walled, verruculose, 1–4-septate. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal or lateral, 10–30 × 3.5–4 µm, brown, verruculose, tapering to flat-tipped loci that are aggregated in the apical part, thickened, darkened, but only slightly refractive. *Conidia* solitary or in branched chains, narrowly obclavate, (22–)40–60(–90) × (3–)3.5(–4) µm, (1–)3(–8)-septate, pale brown, thin-walled, finely verruculose, apex subobtuse, base obconically truncate, 1–1.5 µm wide; hila thickened, darkened, somewhat refractive.

Cultural characteristics: Colonies reaching 10 mm diam after 1 month on 2 % potato-dextrose agar¹ (Difco) at 25 °C; colonies erumpent with sparse aerial mycelium; margins uneven, but smooth; colonies isabelline in centre, followed by a pale olivaceous zone and olivaceous-grey to iron-grey outer zone; iron-grey in reverse.

Typus: Ecuador, Buenos Aires, Pacheco, on leaves of *Schizolobium parahybum*, 17 Jan. 2006, collected by M.J. Wingfield, CBS-H 19758, **holotypus**; cultures ex-type CPC 12962 = CBS 120029, CPC 12963–12964.

Notes: *Passalora schizolobii* is distinguished from *Pseudocercospora poltronieriana* ined.², which occurs on *S. parahybum* in Brazil, by its associated leaf spots that are more irregular, with inconspicuous margins, and by its well-developed stromata, absence of superficial mycelium, and more obclavate conidia that can occur in chains, and that have slightly darkened, thickened hila.

BLASTn results of the ITS sequence of *P. schizolobii* (GenBank DQ885903) had an E-value of 0.0 (99 % identical) with the ITS sequence of a *Pseudocercospora* sp. occurring on lilac (DQ184477), and two *Pseudocercospora* species on *Eucalyptus*, *P. paraguayensis* (Tak. Kobay.) Crous (AF309596) and *P. basiramifera* Crous (AF309595).

Colour illustrations: *Schizolobium parahybum* trees in Ecuador (M.J. Wingfield); fascicle of conidiophores and conidia (P.W. Crous). Scale bars = 10 µm.

References: ¹Gams W, Hoekstra ES, Aptroot A (eds) (1998). *CBS course of mycology* 4th ed. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Delft, Netherlands. ²Braun U, Freire F. (2006). Some cercosporoid hyphomycetes from Brazil. 4. *Cryptogamie Mycologie*: In press.

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