

Camarosporium mamanan* Crous, sp. nov.*MycoBank:** MB501006.**Etymology:** Named after its host plant, *Sophora*.**Latin diagnosis:** *Camarosporio sophorae-sinensis* simile, sed conidiis majoribus, (10–)12–13(–14) × (6–)7–8(–9) µm, differens.**Description:** *Conidiomata* pycnidial, up to 500 µm diam in culture, immersed, singular, unilocular with a single, visible ostiole, up to 15 µm wide, lined with hyaline, cylindrical periphyses; wall consisting of 2–3 layers of dark brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiogenous cells* ampulliform, hyaline, lining the inner layer of the conidioma, phialidic with periclinal thickening, but also proliferating percurrently, 5–7 × 4–6 µm. *Conidia* ellipsoidal, smooth, initially hyaline, becoming red-brown and muriformly septate, with 1–4 horizontal, and 1–3 oblique or vertical septa, (10–)12–13(–14) × (6–)7–8(–9) µm *in vitro*, (12–)17–18(–19) × 8–9 µm *in vivo*. After 2 weeks on PDA fertile pycnidia are observed at the point of inoculation, while spermatogonia occur in the outer region of the culture, imbedded in the agar, up to 100 µm diam, with spermatogenous cells hyaline, ampulliform, 5–7 × 5–6 µm, and spermatia hyaline, bacilliform, with bluntly rounded to subtruncate ends, 4–7 × 2–2.5 µm.**Cultural characteristics:** Colonies on 2 % potato-dextrose agar¹ (Difco) fast-growing, reaching 60 mm diam after 2 weeks at 25 °C; colonies spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium, imbedded in agar, margins smooth, regular, submerged; centre grey-olivaceous, becoming olivaceous-buff towards the margin; reverse grey-olivaceous; colonies fertile.**Typus:** **Hawaii**, Saddle road, on stems of *Sophora chrysophylla* (mamane), Aug. 2005, collected by W. Gams & Y. Degawa, CBS-H 19775, **holotypus**; cultures ex-type CPC 12252 = CBS 120031, CPC 12253–12254.**Notes:** The distinction between *Dichomera* Cooke (stromatic, multilocular conidiomata, and percurrently proliferating conidiogenous cells) and *Camarosporium* Schulzer (separate pycnidia, phialidic proliferating conidiogenous cells with periclinal thickening) is tenuous at best. Based on DNA phylogeny, *C. mamanan* clustered separate from isolates identified as *C. quaternatum* (Hazsl.) Sacc.², which is the type species of the genus *Camarosporium*. Morphologically, however, *C. mamanan* is a typical species of *Camarosporium*. BLASTn results of the ITS sequence of *C. mamanan* (GenBank DQ885900) had an E-value of 0.0 with ITS sequences of members of the *Pleosporales*, for example a *Paraphaeosphaeria* sp. (AB096264; 95 % identical), *Paraconiothyrium brasiliense* Verkley (AY642531; 95 % identical) and *Paraconiothyrium estuarinum* Verkley & M. da Silva AY642530 (95 % identical). Similarities were also found with unclassified fungal endophytes. Because we could not find a more suitable genus in which to place this fungus, it is described as a species of *Camarosporium*, though the generic concept is in need of revision.Numerous names have been introduced in *Camarosporium*, but little is known about the host specificity of this genus. A similar species to *C. mamanan* is *C. sophorae-sinensis* Gonz.Frag., described from *S. sinensis* collected in the Botanical Garden in Madrid, Spain. The latter species has conidia smaller (9–12 × 3.5µm) than those of *C. mamanan*³.**Colour illustrations:** *Sophora chrysophylla* trees in Hawaii showing typical witch's brooms. *Camarosporium mamanan* was isolated from these branches (Y. Degawa); conidiomata in culture; conidia and conidiogenous cell (P.W. Crous). Scale bars = 300, 10 & 10 µm.**References:** ¹Gams W, Hoekstra ES, Aptroot A (eds) (1998). *CBS course of mycology* 4th ed. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Delft, Netherlands. ²Crous, PW, Slippers B, Wingfield MJ, Rheeder J, Marasas WFO, Phillips AJL, Alves A, Burgess T, Barber P, Groenewald JZ (2006). Phylogenetic lineages in the *Botryosphaeriaceae*. *Studies in Mycology* **55**: 235–253. ³Saccardo PA (1931). Supplementum universale pars X. Myxomycetae, Myxobacteriaceae, Deuteromycetae, Mycelia Sterilia. *Sylloge Fungorum* **XXV**.

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