

Devriesia xanthorrhoeae



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Devriesia xanthorrhoeae Crous, Pascoe & Jacq. Edwards, *sp. nov.*

Devriesia lagerstroemiae similis, sed ramoconidiis longioribus, 11–20 × 3–4 µm, discernitur.

Etymology. Named after the host from which it was collected, *Xanthorrhoea australis*.

Mycelium on potato-dextrose agar consisting of smooth, septate, branched hyphae, medium brown, 2–3 µm diam; forming chains of chlamydospore-like cells, ellipsoid, up to 8 µm diam. *Conidiophores* dimorphic, pale brown, smooth, erect. *Macroconidiophores* subcylindrical, straight to flexuous, unbranched or branched, 1–4-septate, 30–80 × 3–4 µm. *Microconidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells, doliiform to subcylindrical, 3–7 × 3–4 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal or lateral, pale brown, smooth, proliferating sympodially, 3–25 × 2–3.5 µm; scars somewhat darkened, neither thickened nor refractive, 1–1.5 µm wide. *Conidia* pale brown, smooth, guttulate, in branched chains; ramoconidia subcylindrical to fusoid-ellipsoidal, 0–1-septate, 11–20 × 3–4 µm; intercalary and apical conidia fusoid-ellipsoid, 0–1-septate, (8–)9–10(–11) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm; hila somewhat darkened, neither thickened nor refractive, 1–1.5 µm wide.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies spreading, flat to erumpent; surface folded, margins smooth, even; colonies reaching up to 8 mm diam. On oatmeal agar pale olivaceous-grey with iron-grey margins; on potato-dextrose agar and malt extract agar iron-grey on surface and reverse.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Grampians, 37°37'7.5"S 142°19'32.3"E on leaves of *Xanthorrhoea australis* (*Xanthorrhoeaceae*), 21 Oct. 2009, P.W. Crous, I.G. Pascoe & J. Edwards, CBS-H 20500 holotype, cultures ex-type CPC 17721, 17720 = CBS 128219, ITS sequence of CPC 17720 GenBank HQ599605 and LSU sequence of CPC 17720 GenBank HQ599606, MycoBank MB517548.

Notes — A megablast search of GenBank using the LSU sequence retrieved as closest sister species *Devriesia hiliiana* (GenBank GU214414; Identities = 909/911 (99 %), Gaps = 0/911 (0 %)), *D. lagerstroemiae* (GenBank GU214415; Identities = 836/852 (99 %), Gaps = 6/852 (0 %)) and *Teratosphaeria knoxdavesii* (GenBank EU707865; Identities = 883/900 (99 %), Gaps = 6/900 (0 %)). Based on DNA sequence data of the ITS gene, *D. xanthorrhoeae* is closely related to *D. lagerstroemiae* (GenBank GU214634), but distinct in that the latter has shorter ramoconidia (9–15 × 3–5 µm), and longer intercalary and terminal conidia, (5–)8–12(–15) × 2–3(–4) µm¹.

Colour illustrations. *Xanthorrhoea australis* growing in the Grampians; colony on oatmeal agar; conidiophores with conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

Reference. ¹Crous PW, Schoch CL, Hyde KD, Wood AR, Gueidan C, Hoog GS de, Groenewald JZ. 2009. Phylogenetic lineages in the Capnodiales. *Studies in Mycology* 64: 17–47.

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