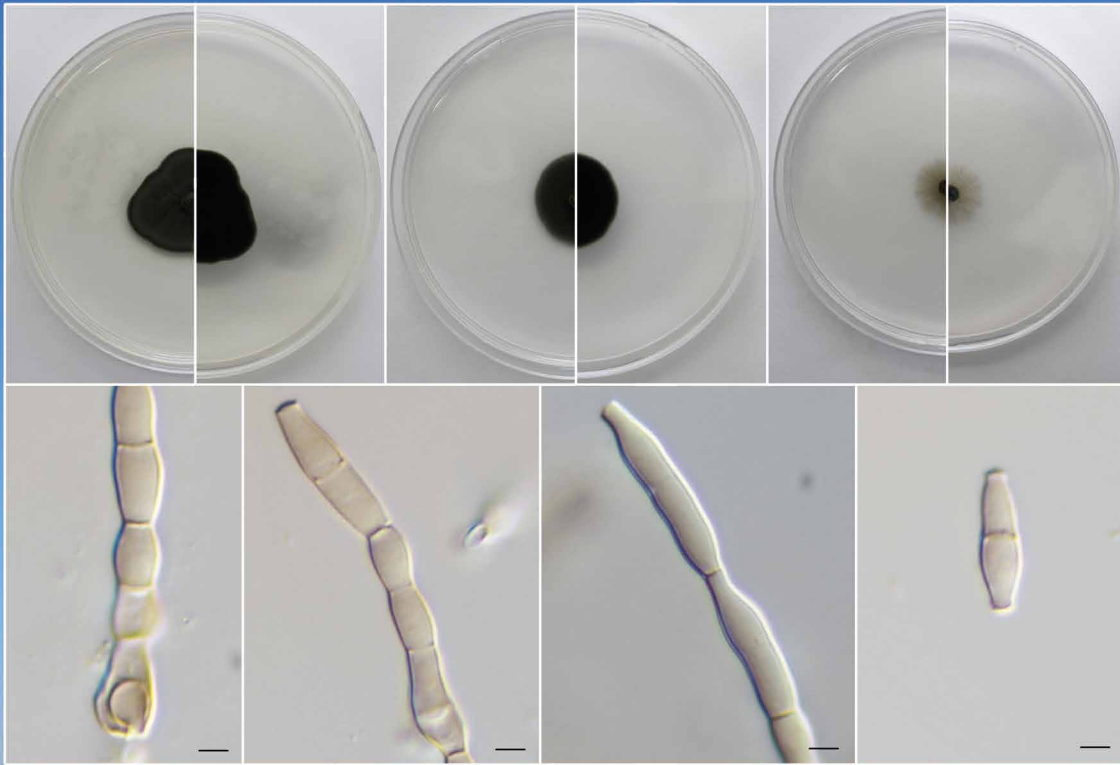


*Neodevriesia aestuarina*



Fungal Planet 1096 – 29 June 2020

***Neodevriesia aestuarina* M. Gonçalves & A. Alves, sp. nov.**

*Etymology.* Named after the environment where the species was collected, namely an estuary.

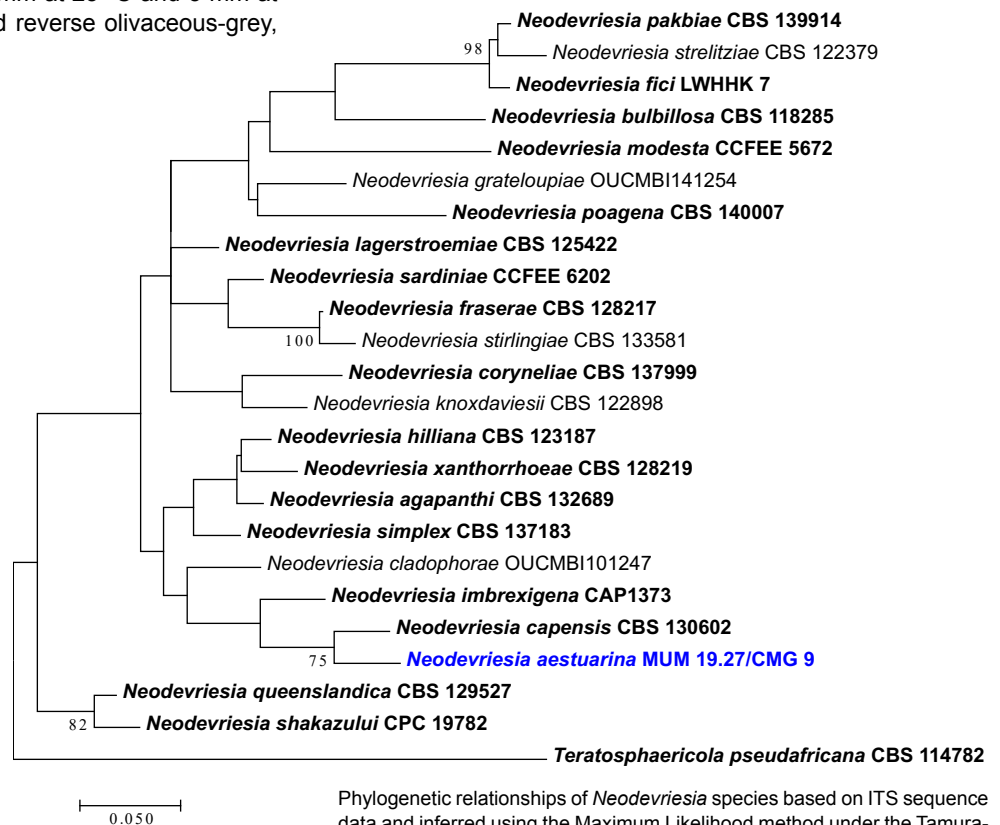
*Classification* — *Neodevriesiaceae*, *Mycosphaerellales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Mycelium on synthetic nutrient-poor agar (SNA) consisting of branched, septate, olivaceous grey (Rayner 1970), moniliform hyphae with aerial hyphae absent. *Chlamydospores* not observed. *Conidiophores* arising from hyphae occasionally reduced to conidiogenous cells, thick-walled, cylindrical, straight to slightly curved, long, septate, brown with an apical conidiogenous apparatus. *Conidia* smooth, cylindrical, sometimes in acropetal chains, apex and base truncate with one and occasionally two septa, (13.2–)15.6(–18.9) × (2.2–)3.0(–3.7) µm (n = 100).

*Culture characteristics* — Optimum temperature for growth 25 °C. No growth at 35 °C on potato dextrose agar (PDA), cornmeal agar (CMA) and SNA. Colony radius after 30 d: on PDA, colonies have 2 mm at 10 °C, 5 mm at 15 °C, 10 mm at 20 °C, 12 mm at 25 °C and 5 mm at 30 °C; colony flat, circular, dense, obverse and reverse greenish black, aerial hyphae absent. On malt extract agar (MEA), colonies have 2 mm at 10 °C, 4 mm at 15 °C, 7 mm at 20 °C, 10 mm at 25 °C and 4 mm at 30 °C; colony circular, dense, obverse and reverse greenish black, aerial hyphae absent. On SNA, colonies have 2 mm at 10 °C, 4 mm at 15 °C, 6 mm at 20 °C, 7 mm at 25 °C and 5 mm at 30 °C; colony circular, obverse and reverse olivaceous-grey, aerial hyphae absent.

*Typus.* PORTUGAL, Ria de Aveiro, from saline water, 2019, *M. Gonçalves* (holotype MUM H-19.27, a dried culture; ex-holotype living culture MUM 19.27 = CBS 146734 = CMG 9; ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MN046879 and MN653390, MycoBank MB831390).

*Notes* — The genus *Neodevriesia* was introduced by Quaedvlieg et al. (2014) to accommodate devriesia-like species. Although morphologically very similar to *Devriesia* it is phylogenetically distinguishable. *Neodevriesia aestuarina* is the first member of the genus isolated from saline water, but other species have been found in a marine environment associated with macroalgae. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the **ITS** sequence are *Neodevriesia capensis* (GenBank MK448259; Identities = 497/529 (94 %), 17 gaps (3 %)) and an uncultured marine ascomycete (GenBank AF423023; Identities = 495/531 (93 %), 19 gaps (3 %)). Closest hits using the **LSU** sequence had highest similarity to *Neodevriesia grateloupiae* (GenBank KU578120; Identities = 1078/1099 (98 %), 3 gaps (0 %)), *Neodevriesia cladophorae* (GenBank KU578114; Identities = 1076/1099 (98 %), 7 gaps (0 %)) and *Neodevriesia strelitziae* (GenBank GU301810; Identities = 1061/1091 (97 %), 7 gaps (0 %)).



*Colour illustrations.* Estuary Ria de Aveiro (Portugal). Colony after 30 d at 25 °C on PDA, MEA and SNA; moniliform hyphae, conidiogenous cells and conidia on SNA. Scale bars = 2.5 µm.