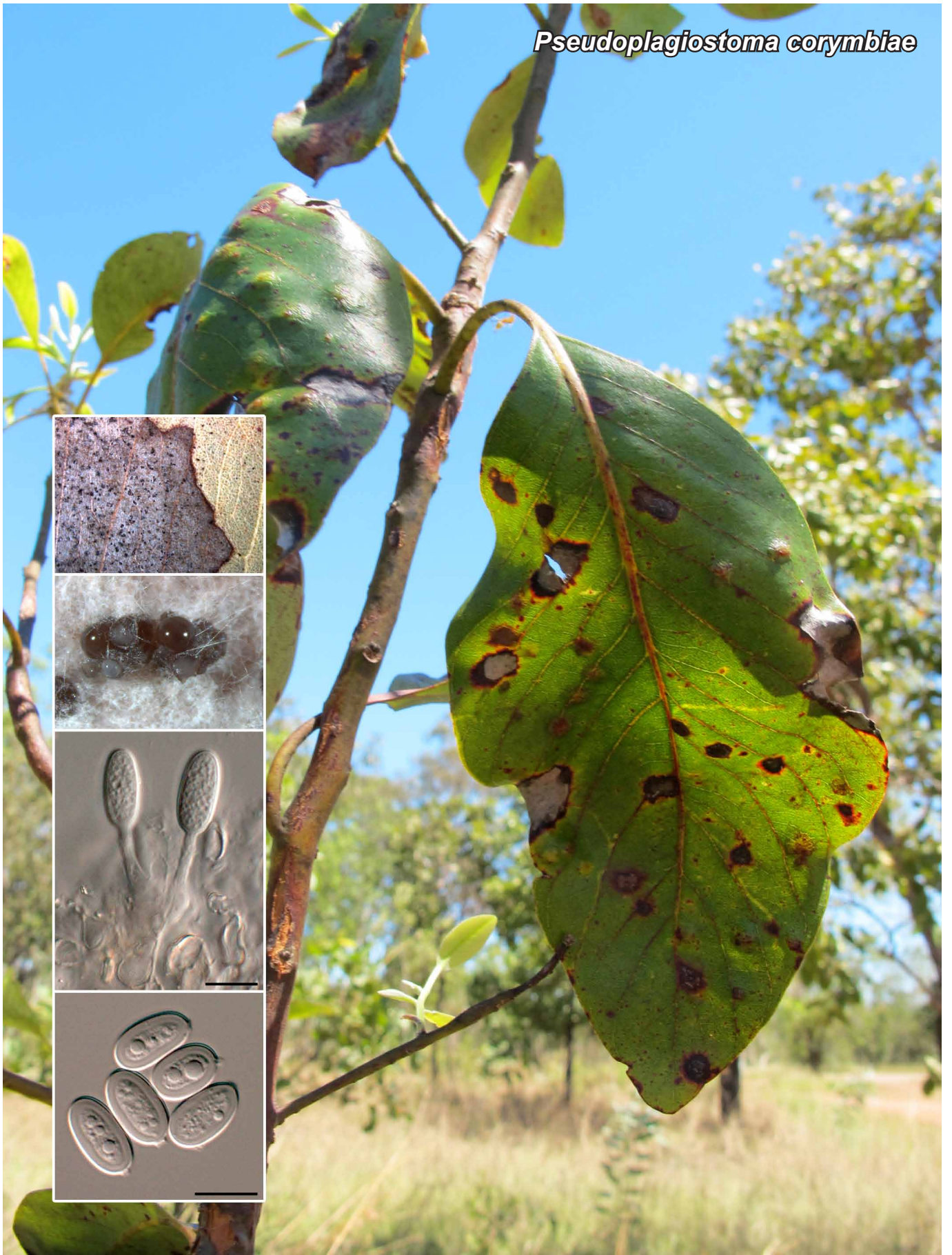


Pseudoplagiostoma corymbiae



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***Pseudoplagiostoma corymbiae* Crous & Summerell, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Named after the genus *Corymbia*, on which it occurs.

Leaf spots large, up to 3 cm diam, subcircular to somewhat irregular, medium brown with thin red-brown border. *Conidiomata* amphigenous on leaves, acervular, subcuticular to subepidermal, brown, separate; wall consisting of 2–3 layers of brown *textura angularis*, up to 300 µm diam; dehiscence by means of irregular slits; exuding white to cream conidial masses. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner cavity, discrete, cylindrical to ampulliform with long cylindrical neck, hyaline, smooth, straight to curved, proliferating several times percurrently near apex, 10–20 × 4–7 µm. *Conidia* aseptate, hyaline, smooth, thick-walled, (1–2 µm diam), guttulate, elongate ellipsoidal, straight, apex broadly obtuse, tapering at base to a truncate hilum (1 µm diam), with minute marginal frill, (14–)16–18(–19) × (7–)8–9(–10) µm.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies reaching 60 mm diam. On malt extract agar with smooth, lobate margins and sparse aerial mycelium; surface smoke-grey, reverse ochreous with patches of grey; on PDA and OA smoke-grey on surface and reverse.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Northern Territory, Harrison Dam Conservation Area, S12°41.953' E131°24.008', on leaves of *Corymbia* sp. (*Myrtaceae*), 25 Apr. 2011, P.W. Crous & B.A. Summerell, holotype CBS H-20957, cultures ex-type CPC 19287 = CBS 132529, ITS sequence GenBank JX069861 and LSU sequence GenBank JX069845, MycoBank MB800373.

Notes — The genus *Pseudoplagiostoma* (*Pseudoplagiostomaceae*; *Diaporthales*) contains three species associated with leaf spots on *Eucalyptus*, viz. *P. eucalypti*, *P. oldii*, and *P. variabile* (Cheewangkoon et al. 2010). Using the key provided by Cheewangkoon et al. (2010), *P. corymbiae* is distinct from *P. oldii* (pigmented at maturity), and is most similar to *P. eucalypti* in conidial shape (ellipsoid), and dimensions (14–)16–19(–22) × (6–)7–9(–11) µm. However, conidia of *P. corymbiae* tend to be somewhat longer and narrower, and it has longer conidiogenous cells (10–20 × 4–7 µm) than those of *P. eucalypti* (6–15 × 2–6 µm).

Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hit using the ITS sequence is *Pseudoplagiostoma variabile* (GenBank GU973536; Identities = 565/573 (99 %), Gaps = 3/573 (1 %)), followed by *Pseudoplagiostoma eucalypti* (GenBank GU973526; Identities = 563/573 (98 %), Gaps = 2/573 (0 %)), and *Pseudoplagiostoma oldii* (GenBank GU973535; Identities = 562/573 (98 %), Gaps = 4/573 (1 %)). Closest hits using the LSU sequence yielded highest similarity to *Cytospora* cf. *austromontana* (GenBank EU552118; Identities = 870/907 (96 %), Gaps = 7/907 (1 %)), *Diaporthe acaciigena* (GenBank JF951160; Identities = 870/907 (96 %), Gaps = 9/907 (1 %)), and *Harknessia gibbosa* (GenBank JQ706226; Identities = 869/907 (96 %), Gaps = 7/907 (1 %)).

Colour illustrations. *Corymbia* sp. with leaf spots at the Harrison Dam Conservation Area; close-up of leaf spot; conidiomata sporulating in culture; conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.