

*Linteromyces quintinia*



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## *Linteromyces* Crous, gen. nov.

*Etymology.* Name refers to the canoe-shaped (L = *Linter-*) conidia.

Classification — *Incertae sedis*, *Xylariales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

*Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth, branched, septate hyphae. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells or subcylindrical, brown, smooth, erect, unbranched, becoming dark brown and thick-walled with age, septate, with integrated

terminal conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* solitary, erect, integrated on hyphae, pale to medium brown, smooth, doliiform to subcylindrical, with several cylindrical denticles near apex. *Conidia* solitary, aseptate, medium brown, slightly roughened, fusoid, apex and base with apiculus, with paler germ slit along length of conidium body.

*Type species.* *Linteromyces quintinae* Crous.  
Mycobank MB837832.

## *Linteromyces quintinae* Crous, sp. nov.

*Etymology.* Name refers to the host genus *Quintinia* from which it was isolated.

*Mycelium* consisting of hyaline, smooth, branched, septate, 1.5–2 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells or subcylindrical, brown, smooth, erect, unbranched, becoming dark brown and thick-walled with age, up to 8-septate and 100 µm tall, 3–4 µm diam, with integrated terminal conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* solitary, erect, integrated on hyphae, pale to medium brown, smooth, doliiform to subcylindrical, 5–20 × 4–6 µm, with several cylindrical denticles near apex, 2–4 × 1–1.5 µm. *Conidia* solitary, aseptate, medium brown, slightly roughened, fusoid, apex and base with apiculus, 1–2 × 1 µm, guttulate, with paler germ slit along length of conidium body, (16–)20–22(–24) × (6–)7 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies erumpent, spreading, surface folded, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 25 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface pale olivaceous grey, reverse olivaceous grey; on PDA surface pale olivaceous grey, reverse olivaceous grey; on OA surface dark brick.

*Typus.* AUSTRALIA, New South Wales, Limpinwood Nature Reserve, Corina Lookout, on leaves of *Quintinia sieberi* (*Paracryphiaceae*), 25 May 2015, B.A. Summerell, HPC 2945 (holotype CBS H-24409, culture ex-type CPC 38231 = CBS 146792, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MW175342.1 and MW175382.1, MycoBank MB837834).

Notes — *Linteromyces* resembles the genus *Subramaniomyces*, which has aseptate, polyblastic conidia occurring in branched, acropetal chains on mononematous, branched conidiophores occurring along the length of brown setae. It is morphologically distinct, however, in having solitary conidia, and being phylogenetically unrelated to *Subramaniomyces* (*S. podocarpi*, CBS 143176; Crous et al. 2017a), and close to *Tristratiperidium*, which again has conidia with terminal setulae (Daranagama et al. 2016).

Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the **ITS** sequence had highest similarity to *Tristratiperidium microsporum* (strain MFLUCC 15-0413, GenBank NR\_164238.1; Identities = 531/581 (91 %), 13 gaps (2 %)), *Kiliophora ubiensis* (strain IPBCC 131080, GenBank KF056850.1; Identities = 527/579 (91 %), 14 gaps (2 %)), and *Kirstenboschia diospyri* (strain CBS 134911, GenBank NR\_145171.1; Identities = 505/559 (90 %), 17 gaps (3 %)). Closest hits using the **LSU** sequence are *Xyladictyochaeta lusitanica* (strain CPC 32526, GenBank MH107973.1; Identities = 818/844 (97 %), no gaps), *Castanediella tereticornis* (strain CBS 145068, GenBank NG\_068600.1; Identities = 818/846 (97 %), one gap (0 %)), and *Castanediella cagnizarii* (strain CBS 101043, GenBank KP858988.1; Identities = 820/849 (97 %), four gaps (0 %)).

*Colour illustrations.* Rainforest at Limpinwood Nature Reserve (photo B. Summerell). Conidiophores and conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.