

Curvularia moringae &
Moringomyces phantasmae



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***Curvularia moringae* Crous, sp. nov.**

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

Classification — *Pleosporaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Mycelium consisting of pale to medium brown, smooth, branched, septate, 4–6 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* solitary, subcylindrical, erect, geniculate-sinuuous, mostly unbranched, 1–10-septate, 20–110 × 5–7 µm, medium brown, smooth. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal or intercalary, subcylindrical, geniculate-sinuuous to curved or straight, medium brown, smooth, 12–20 × 5–7 µm; hila thickened, darkened, 2–4 µm diam. *Conidia* solitary, arranged in rosettes, ellipsoid, straight to slightly curved, medium brown, finely roughened, 3–5-dis-septate, guttulate, apex obtuse, base bluntly rounded with darkened, thickened hilum, 1.5–3 µm diam, (30–)40–48(–51) × (16–)17–21(–23) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, even margin, covering dish after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA, PDA and OA surface and reverse iron-grey.

Typus. NAMIBIA, Gobabeb-Namib Research Institute, on leaves of *Moringa ovalifolia* (*Moringaceae*), 19 Nov. 2019, P.W. Crous, HPC 3117 (holotype CBS H-24447, culture ex-type CPC 38873 = CBS 146828, ITS, LSU, *gapdh* and *rpb2* sequences GenBank MW175363.1, MW175403.1, MW173105.1 and MW173117.1, MycoBank MB837854).

Notes — *Curvularia moringae* is phylogenetically distinct from species presently known in the genus (Marin-Felix et al. 2017a, b, 2020).

(notes *Curvularia moringae* continues on Supplementary material page FP1139 & 1140)

***Moringomyces* Crous, gen. nov.**

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

Classification — *Sacchettoeciaceae*, *Dothideales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Mycelium consisting of hyaline, smooth, septate, branched, hyphae. *Hyphal cells* becoming swollen, brown, roughened,

forming intercalary chains of chlamydospores enclosed in mucoid sheath, initially transversely septate, becoming muriformly septate, becoming swollen, eventually forming *microsclerotia*.

Type species. *Moringomyces phantasmae* Crous.
MycoBank MB837855.

***Moringomyces phantasmae* Crous, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Name refers to the host *Moringa ovalifolia* (Namibian phantom tree), *L. phantasma* = phantom).

Mycelium consisting of hyaline, smooth, septate, branched, 1.5–3 µm diam hyphae. *Hyphal cells* becoming swollen, brown, roughened, forming intercalary chains of chlamydospores enclosed in mucoid sheath, initially transversely septate, becoming muriformly septate, initially 3–4 µm diam, becoming swollen, 8–10 µm diam, eventually forming *microsclerotia*, more prominent and larger on OA than on SNA, up to 100 µm diam.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, surface folded, with sparse aerial mycelium and feathery, lobate margin, reaching 45 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA, PDA and OA surface and reverse iron-grey.

Typus. NAMIBIA, Gobabeb-Namib Research Institute, on flower of *Moringa ovalifolia* (*Moringaceae*), 19 Nov. 2019, P.W. Crous, HPC 3130 (holotype CBS H-24449, culture ex-type CPC 38883 = CBS 146830, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MW175364.1 and MW175404.1, MycoBank MB837856).

Notes — *Moringomyces* is related to the genera *Axiella*, *Aureobasidium* and *Pseudosydowia*. Other than the *microsclerotia*, *Moringomyces* did not form any conidiomata or conidia in culture, making morphological comparisons difficult. Genera in this complex have similar culture characteristics, namely pigmented hyphae that are strongly constricted at septa, encased in mucilage, and aggregations of hyphal cells that tend to form *microsclerotia*.

(notes *Moringomyces phantasmae* continues on Supplementary material page FP1139 & 1140)

Colour illustrations. *Moringa ovalifolia* tree growing in the Namib Desert. Left column *Curvularia moringae*. Conidiophores and conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia. Right column *Moringomyces phantasmae*. Colonies on SNA; hyphae encased in mucilage; *microsclerotium*. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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