



Fungal Planet 1198 & 1199 – 13 July 2021

***Diatrype dalbergiae* Crous, sp. nov.**

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

Classification — *Diatrypaceae*, *Xylariales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

Ascomata brown, erumpent, in tight clusters on host tissue, punctiform with elongated neck, 200–500 µm diam; ascomata overmature, asci and ascospores not seen. On PNA: *Conidiomata* pycnidial, immersed, brown, subglobose, 200–300 µm diam; wall of 3–4 layers of pale brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical, branched, 1–4-septate, 20–40 × 2–3 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical with slight apical taper, phialidic, apex 1 µm diam, lacking flared collarete, 12–20 × 2–2.5 µm. *Conidia* solitary, hyaline, smooth, aseptate, sickle-shaped, widest in middle, apex subobtuse, base truncate, (15–)18–22(–25) × 1.5(–2) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, even margin, covering dish after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface and reverse isabelline; on PDA surface and reverse umber; on OA surface buff.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga, Mbombela, Buffelskloof Nature Reserve, on bark of *Dalbergia armata* (*Fabaceae*), Nov. 2018, P.W. Crous, HPC 3147 (holotype CBS H-24531, culture ex-type CPC 38900 = CBS 147068, ITS, LSU and *tub2* sequences GenBank MZ064448.1, MZ064505.1 and MZ078274.1, MycoBank MB 839511).

Notes — The phylogeny of the *Diatrypaceae* requires revision, as the present phylogeny does not correlate with the morphology (De Almeida et al. 2018). *Diatrype dalbergiae* is only known from its asexual morph, making a comparison with sexual morphs impossible. Based on its similarity to known species such as *D. disciformis* and *D. palmicola*, it is therefore placed in the genus *Diatrype*.

(notes *Diatrype dalbergiae* continues on Supplementary material page FP1198 & 1199)

***Lylea dalbergiae* Crous, sp. nov.**

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

Classification — *Sporidesmiaceae*, *Sporidesmiales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

Mycelium consisting of septate, branched, hyaline to pale brown, smooth, 1.5–3 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* micro-nematous, erect, solitary or aggregated, inconspicuous, subcylindrical, forming from superficial hyphae, hyaline to pale brown, smooth, unbranched, 3–8-septate, 50–120 × 2.5–3 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal, monoblastic, subcylindrical, hyaline to pale brown, smooth, 15–30 × 3–4 µm, forming unbranched conidial chains; loci 1 µm diam, not thickened nor darkened. *Conidia* in unbranched, dry chains, acrogenous, acropetal, in long flexuous chains, subcylindrical, ends sub-obtuse, thick-walled, guttulate, hyaline becoming medium brown, smooth, (1–)2(–4)-distoseptate, (17–)23–31(–48) × (5–)6–6.5(–7) µm; scars 1 µm diam, not thickened nor darkened; conidia attached via narrow isthmus, thus frequently remaining attached for long periods.

Culture characteristics — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 2–3 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface and reverse olivaceous grey with diffuse reddish pigment; on PDA surface and reverse olivaceous grey; on OA surface olivaceous grey with diffuse red pigment.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga, Mbombela, Buffelskloof Nature Reserve, on *Diatrype dalbergiae* on bark of *Dalbergia armata* (*Fabaceae*), 23 Nov. 2018, P.W. Crous, HPC 3147 (holotype CBS H-24509, culture ex-type CPC 38960 = CBS 147004, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MZ064423.1 and MZ064480.1, MycoBank MB 839512); CBS H-24510, CPC 38961 = CBS 147005, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MZ064424.1 and MZ064481.1.

Notes — Morgan-Jones (1975) established *Lylea* with *L. catenulata* as the type species. *Lylea* is characterised by forming catenate, distoseptate conidia on monoblastic conidiogenous cells. *Lylea dalbergiae* is related to *L. tetracoila* (conidia 3–4-distoseptate, (17.5–)20–40(–65) × (3–)4–5.5(–7) µm; Holubová-Jechová 1978), but distinct in that it has shorter conidia. It is also distinct from other species in the genus (Xia et al. 2014). *Lylea dalbergiae* was isolated as a mycophylic fungus, growing on ascomata of *Diatrype dalbergiae* (see FP1198 on top of this page) on bark of *Dalbergia armata*.

(notes *Lylea dalbergiae* continues on Supplementary material page FP1198 & 1199)

Colour illustrations. *Dalbergia armata*. Left column: *Diatrype dalbergiae*. Ascomata; ostiolar region; conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia; conidia. Right column: *Lylea dalbergiae*. Conidial chains on SNA; conidia. Scale bars = 300 µm (ascomata of *D. dalbergiae*), 10 µm (all others).

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