

Phaeosphaeriopsis sansevieriae
& *Lasionectria sansevieriae*



Fungal Planet 1209 & 1210 – 13 July 2021

***Phaeosphaeriopsis sansevieriae* Crous, sp. nov.**

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

Classification — *Phaeosphaeriaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Conidiomata red-brown, globose, 80–300 µm diam, with central ostiole (40–60 µm diam), frequently densely aggregated; wall of 6–8 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining inner cavity, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform, phialidic, 5–7 × 5–6 µm. *Conidia* solitary, aseptate, golden brown, verruculose, ellipsoid to subcylindrical with obtuse ends, (5–)6(–7) × 3–4 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 50 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA, PDA and OA surface and reverse buff.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga, Mbombela, Buffelskloof Nature Reserve, on leaves of *Sansevieria hyacinthoides* (*Ruscaceae*), 23 Nov. 2018, *P.W. Crous*, HPC 3143 (holotype CBS H-24496, culture ex-type CPC 38956 = CBS 146984, ITS, LSU and *rpb2* sequences GenBank MZ064438.1, MZ064495.1 and MZ078204.1, MycoBank MB 839524).

Additional material examined. SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga, Mbombela, Buffelskloof Nature Reserve, on leaves of *Sansevieria hyacinthoides* (*Ruscaceae*), 23 Nov. 2018, *P.W. Crous*, HPC 3143 (CBS H-24540, culture CPC 39087 = CBS 147076, ITS, LSU and *rpb2* sequences GenBank MZ064439.1, MZ064496.1 and MZ078205.1).

Notes — *Phaeosphaeriopsis* was introduced by Câmara et al. (2003) to accommodate several paraphaeosphaeria-like taxa. *Phaeosphaeriopsis sansevieriae* formed only an asexual morph in culture. It is closely related to *P. obtusispora* (ascospores 17–22 × 5–6 µm, on leaves *Yucca gloriosa*, Argentina; Câmara et al. 2003), but is phylogenetically distinct from that species.

(notes *Phaeosphaeriopsis sansevieriae* continues on Supplementary material page FP1209 & 1210)

***Lasionectria sansevieriae* Crous & L. Zhao, sp. nov.**

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

Classification — *Bionectriaceae*, *Hypocreales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

Mycelium consisting of hyaline, smooth, 2.5–3.5 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* solitary to aggregated, erect, flexuous, subverticillate, up to 100 µm tall, 1–3-septate. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal and intercalary, subcylindrical to aculeate, 20–50 × 2.5–3(–4) µm, phialidic with periclinal thickening with minute flared collarete, 1 µm long. *Conidia* solitary, aggregated in mucoid droplet, smooth, hyaline, aseptate, fusoid-ellipsoid to subcylindrical, straight, apex subobtuse, base truncate, granular, (6–)7–7.5(–8) × (2.5–)3 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, with abundant aerial mycelium and smooth, even margin, reaching 50 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA, PDA and OA surface buff, reverse buff to brick.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga, Mbombela, Buffelskloof Nature Reserve, on leaves of *Sansevieria hyacinthoides* (*Ruscaceae*), Nov. 2018, *P.W. Crous*, HPC 3143 (holotype CBS H-24485, culture ex-type CPC 38898 = CBS 146973, ITS, LSU and *tef1* (first part) sequences GenBank MZ064437.1, MZ064494.1 and MZ078227.1, MycoBank MB 839525).

Notes — *Lasionectria sansevieriae* is related to *L. mantuana*, *L. hilhorstii*, *Nectriopsis lecanodes* and *Acremonium cereale* (Lombard et al. 2015), but is phylogenetically and morphologically distinct, being an acremonium-like taxon in the *Bionectriaceae*. Further research is currently underway to redefine genera in the family.

(notes *Lasionectria sansevieriae* continues on Supplementary material page FP1209 & 1210)

Colour illustrations. *Sansevieria hyacinthoides*. Left column: *Phaeosphaeriopsis sansevieriae*. Conidiomata on OA; conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia; conidia. Right column: *Lasionectria sansevieriae*. Conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia; conidia. Scale bars = 300 µm (conidiomata of *P. sansevieriae*), 10 µm (all others).

Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; e-mail: p.crous@wi.knaw.nl & e.groenewald@wi.knaw.nl
Michael J. Wingfield, Department of Biochemistry, Genetics and Microbiology, Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI), Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, South Africa; e-mail: mike.wingfield@fabi.up.ac.za