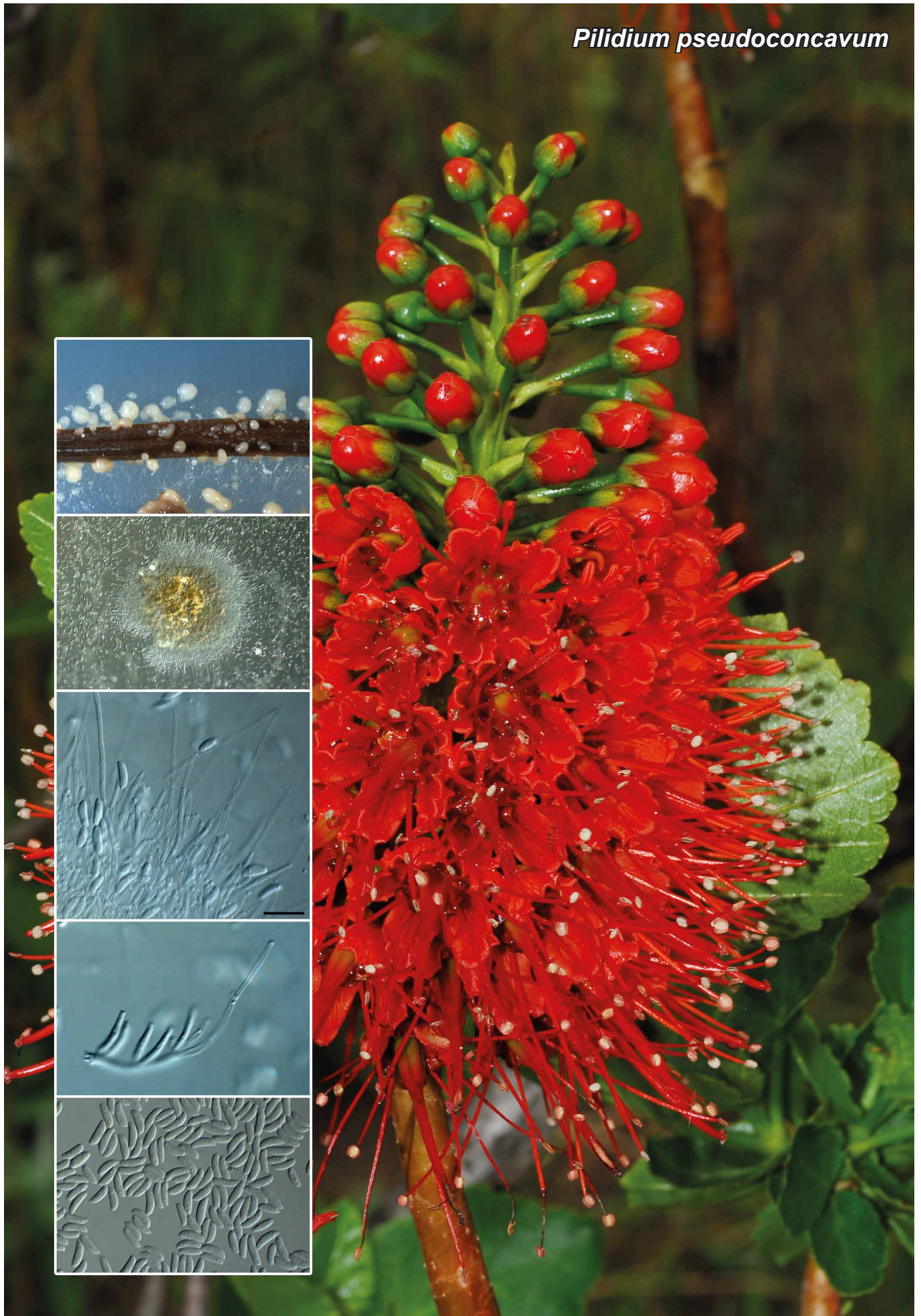


Pilidium pseudoconcauum



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Pilidium pseudoconcavum Crous, sp. nov.

Etymology. Named after its morphological similarity to *Pilidium concavum*.

On SNA. *Conidiomata* sporodochial, superficial, separate, up to 250 µm diam, creamy in colour, globose, becoming cupulate; basal wall of brown *textura angularis*, which becomes hyaline towards apex, separating into paraphyses. *Conidiophores* hyaline, smooth, branched, septate, filiform, giving rise to conidiogenous cells and paraphyses, up to 100 µm long, 1.5–3 µm diam. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal and lateral, monophialidic, subcylindrical, straight to curved, smooth, hyaline, with periclinal thickening and minute collarette, 3–18 × 1.5–2 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth, aseptate, cymbiform, guttulate, ends acute, (5–)7–8(–11) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching 50 mm diam after 2 wk, surface slimy, folded, flat, lacking aerial mycelium, with smooth, lobate margin. On PDA surface and reverse buff to honey; on MEA surface and reverse cinnamon; on OA surface honey.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, Mpumalanga, Buffelskloof Private Nature Reserve, latitude -25.302596656391604, longitude: 30.504741668701172, on leaves of *Greyia radlkoferi* (*Meliastaceae*), Sept. 2012, M. van der Bank (holotype CBS H-21443, culture ex-type CPC 21642, 21643 = CBS 136433, ITS sequence GenBank KF777184, LSU sequence GenBank KF777236, MycoBank MB805848).

Notes — Species from the genus *Pilidium* are known to have *Hainesia* synasexual morphs (Rossman et al. 2004). *Pilidium concavum* (synasexual morph *Hainesia lythri*, sexual morph *Discohainesia oenotherae*) is commonly encountered as pathogen in eucalypt cutting nurseries, where it uses wounds on cuttings as infection loci (Crous et al. 1989). Morphologically *Pilidium pseudoconcavum* resembles *P. concavum* (conidia 5.5–8.2(–10.9) × 1.4–2(–2.7) µm; Rossman et al. 2004), though it is phylogenetically distinct.

Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Pilidium concavum* (GenBank AY487095; Identities = 853/866 (98 %), Gaps = 4/866 (0 %)), *Pilidium acerinum* (GenBank AY487092; Identities = 840/859 (98 %), no gaps) and *Chaetomella raphigera* (GenBank AY487077; Identities = 823/856 (96 %), no gaps). Closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Pilidium concavum* (GenBank JX047867; Identities = 487/505 (96 %), Gaps = 3/505 (0 %)) and numerous distant hits to uncultured fungal sequences and unrelated species.

Colour illustrations. Flower of *Greyia radlkoferi*, Buffelskloof Private Nature Reserve, South Africa (photo credit: Olivier Maurin); conidiomata on PNA; conidioma; paraphyses and conidiogenous cells; conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

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