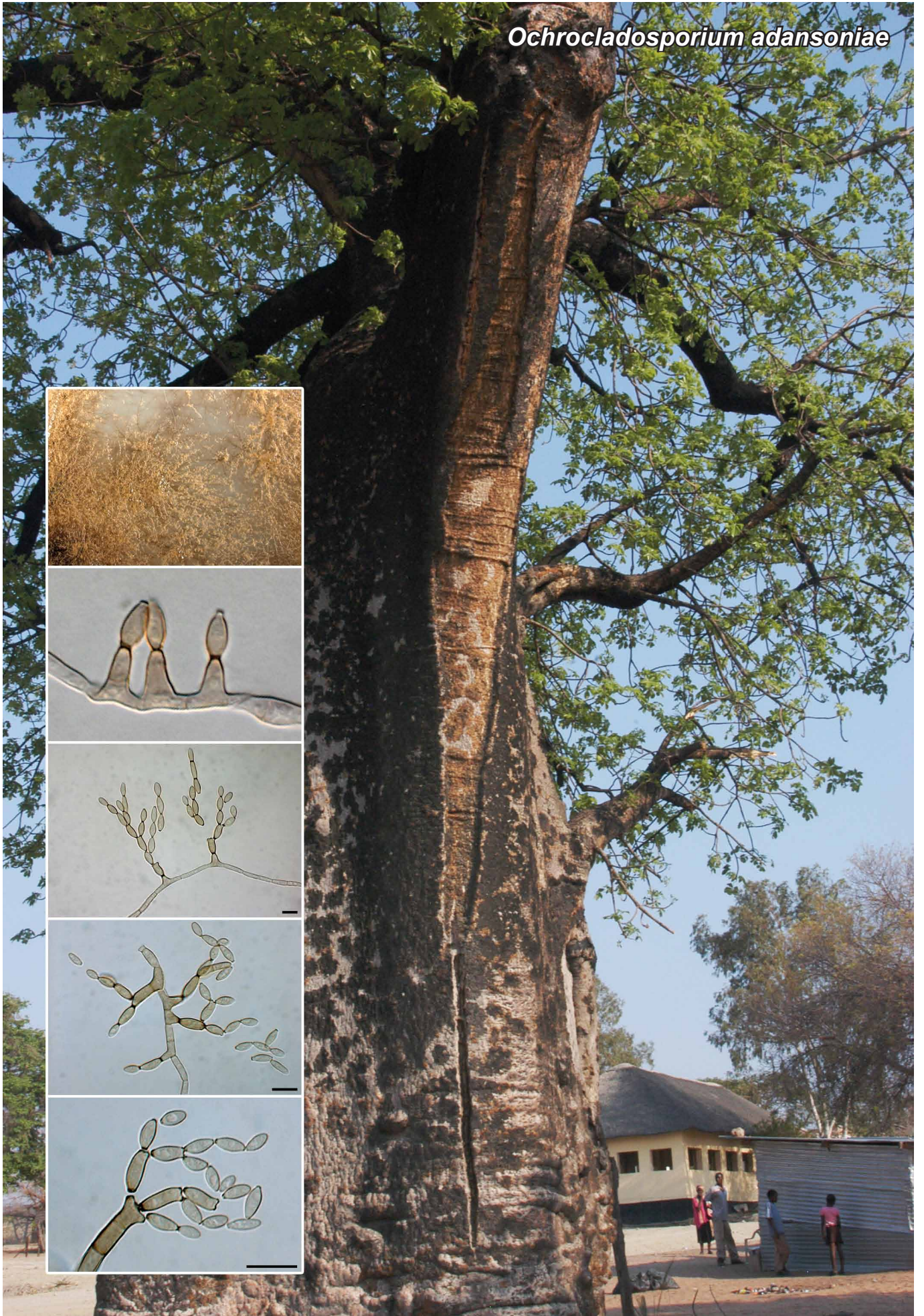


Ochrocladosporium adansoniae



Fungal Planet 190 – 26 November 2013

Ochrocladosporium adansoniae Crous & Cruywagen, *sp. nov.*

Etymology. Named after the host genus from which it was isolated, *Adansonia*.

Mycelium consisting of branched, septate, 2–3 µm wide hyphae, occasionally constricted at septa, subhyaline to pale brown, smooth, thin-walled, giving rise to two types of conidiophores. *Macronematous conidiophores* solitary, erect, arising from superficial hyphae, 20–50 × 4–6 µm, 1–3(–4)-septate, without a swollen or lobed base or rhizoids, but with a T-shaped foot cell, wall ≤ 1 µm wide, guttulate, with thick septa, dark brown, finely verruculose. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal, subcylindrical to doliiform, pale brown, finely verruculose, 5–15 × 4–5.5 µm, loci somewhat protruding 1.5–2 µm wide, thickened and somewhat darkened. *Micronematous conidiophores* representing solitary conidiogenous loci on hyphae, or erect, medium brown, finely verruculose, doliiform to subcylindrical, 5–10 × 3–4 µm, mostly unbranched, rarely branched below, proliferating sympodially via 1(–3) loci, 1.5–2 µm wide, denticle-like, somewhat thickened and darkened. Ramoconidia 0–1-septate, (7–)9–12(–13) × (3.5–)4(–5) µm, medium brown, guttulate, finely verruculose, ellipsoid to ovoid. *Conidia* ellipsoid to ovoid, aseptate, medium brown, thin-walled, finely verruculose, occurring in branched chains, (7–)8–9(–11) × (3–)3.5–4 µm; hila 1 µm wide, somewhat darkened and thickened.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, reaching 35 mm diam after 2 wk, with sparse aerial mycelium, and smooth, even margins. On OA surface olivaceous-grey in centre, iron-grey in outer region; on MEA surface olivaceous-grey, reverse iron-grey.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, Limpopo Province, Muswodi village, Venda, S22°34'36.0" E30°31'18.9", on stems of *Adansonia digitata* (*Malvaceae*), July 2012, *E. Cruywagen* (holotype CBS H-21449, culture ex-type CPC 21227, 21228 = CBS 136439, ITS sequence GenBank KF777176, MycoBank MB805855).

Notes — The genus *Ochrocladosporium* was established by Crous et al. (2007a) to accommodate two species, *O. elatum* and *O. frigidarii*. The genus is distinguished from *Cladosporium* by commonly having dimorphic conidiophores, and conidiogenous loci and conidial scars that are neither thickened nor darkened. With regards to the latter feature, *O. adansoniae* is somewhat deviant from the established concept of *Ochrocladosporium*.

Closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Ochrocladosporium elatum* (GenBank EU040233; Identities = 475/494 (96 %), Gaps = 5/494 (1 %)), *Trametes ochracea* (GenBank EU661884; Identities = 482/502 (96 %), Gaps = 6/502 (1 %)) and *Coniothyrium carteri* (GenBank KF251209; Identities = 543/561 (97 %), Gaps = 2/561 (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. Stem of *Adansonia digitata*, Muswodi village, Venda, South Africa; colony on PDA; conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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