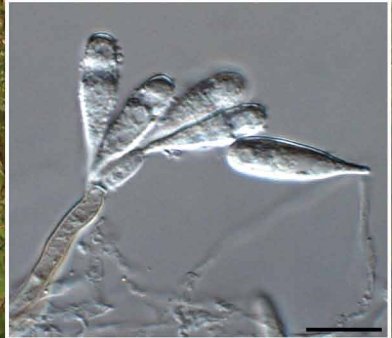


Beltraniella endiandrae



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***Beltraniella endiandrae* Crous & Summerell, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Named after the host genus from which it was collected, *Endiandra*.

Setae erect, dark brown, straight to flexuous, arising from superficial hyphae, frequently branched at base, subcylindrical, tapering to obtuse apices, 3–7-septate, 60–140 × 3–4 µm, basal cell sometimes slightly swollen. *Conidiophores* subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth, arising from superficial mycelium, straight to flexuous, 1–10-septate, 15–100 × 4–5 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal or lateral, subcylindrical to somewhat clavate, pale brown, smooth, 15–30 × 4–6 µm; with 1–4 denticulate loci, 0.5–1 × 0.5 µm. *Supporting cells* pale brown, smooth, ellipsoid, aseptate, 8–10 × 4–5 µm. *Conidia* solitary, turbinate, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, aseptate, with hyaline band of pigment visible in older conidia, (22–)24–26(–27) × 6(–7) µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching 70 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C, flat, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, even margins. On PDA surface and reverse iron-grey. On OA iron-grey with patches of pale olivaceous-grey. On MEA surface pale olivaceous-grey, reverse umber.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, New South Wales, Nightcap National Park, S28°33'91.8" E153°20'22.8", on *Endiandra introrsa* (*Lauraceae*) leaves, 9 Mar. 2013, B.A. Summerell (holotype CBS H-21688, culture ex-type CPC 22193 = CBS 137976; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869128, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869185, MycoBank MB808903).

Notes — The genus *Beltraniella* (*Hyphonectriaceae*, *Xylariales*; Shirouzu et al. 2010) was established for species with brown, unbranched, fertile setae and sympodially proliferating, denticulate conidiogenous cells, separating cells and biconic, brown conidia with a hyaline equatorial band (Seifert et al. 2011). Of the species presently known (Shirouzu et al. 2010), *B. endiandra* is most similar to *B. lyrata* (conidia 20–29 × 9–11 µm) in conidium length but differs in having narrower, non-clavate conidia.

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Beltraniella portoricensis* (GenBank GU905993; Identities = 478/486 (98 %), Gaps = 1/486 (0 %)), *Menisporopsis theobromae* (GenBank GU905996; Identities = 473/488 (97 %), Gaps = 4/488 (0 %)) and *Beltrania rhombica* (GenBank GU797390; Identities = 494/514 (96 %), Gaps = 7/514 (1 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Pseudomassaria carolinensis* (GenBank DQ810233; Identities = 814/820 (99 %), Gaps = 1/820 (0 %)), *Subramaniomyces fusisaprophyticus* (GenBank EU040241; Identities = 818/833 (98 %), Gaps = 1/833 (0 %)) and *Parapleurotheciopsis inaequi-septata* (GenBank EU040235; Identities = 807/834 (97 %), Gaps = 2/834 (0 %)).

Colour illustrations. Nightcap National Park, New South Wales, Australia; setae, conidiophores and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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