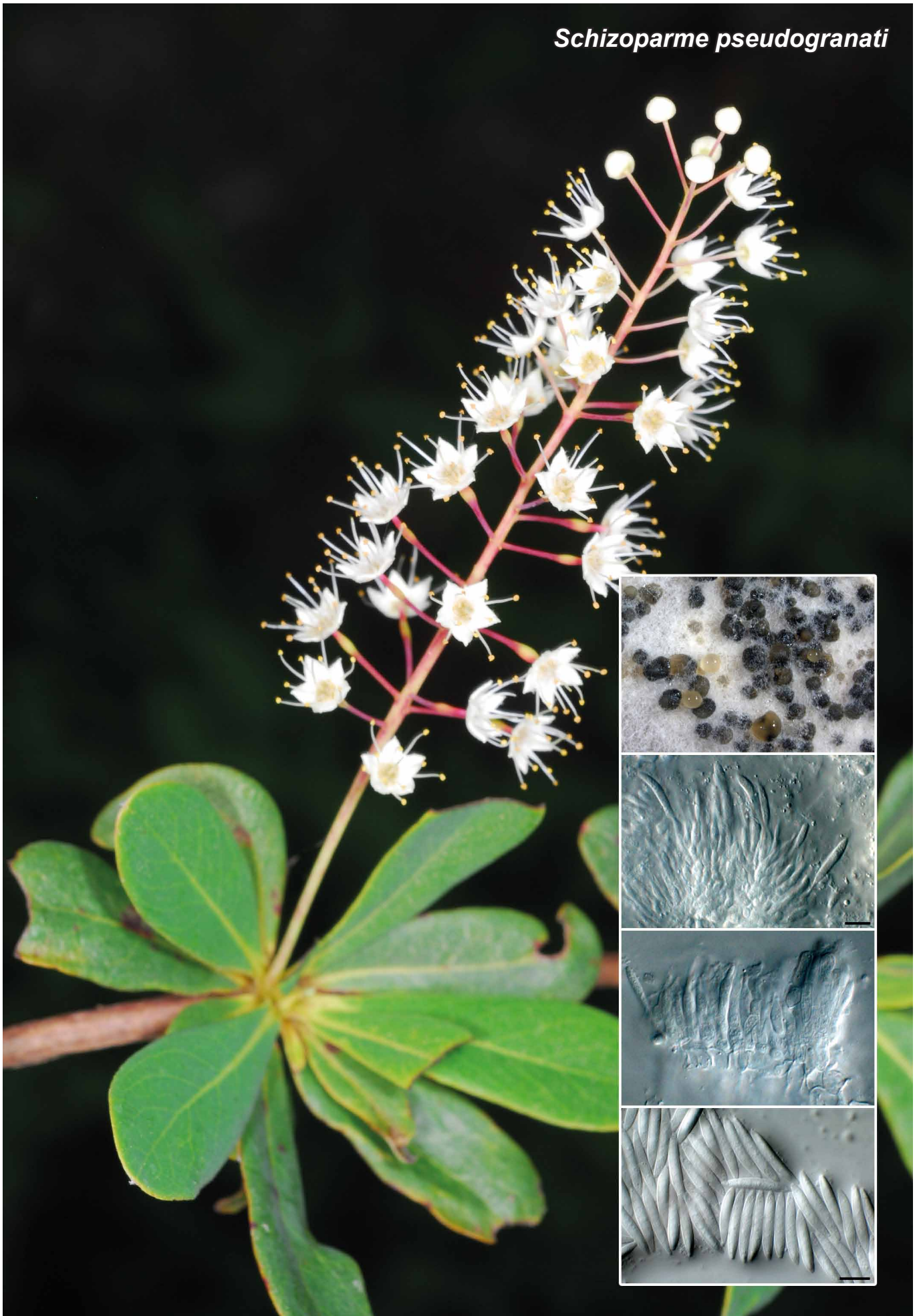


Schizoparme pseudogranati



Fungal Planet 235 – 10 June 2014

***Schizoparme pseudogranati* Crous, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Named after its morphological similarity to *Pilidiella granati*.

Conidiomata pycnidial, erumpent, globose, up to 200 µm diam, unilocular with central ostiole; wall dark brown of *textura angularis*, becoming hyaline towards inner layers, with central cushion, convex, pulvinate, hyaline *textura angularis*, giving rise to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiophores* septate, branched, hyaline, smooth, 15–20 × 4–6 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* subcylindrical to obclavate, hyaline, smooth, 8–12 × 3–4 µm, with long, visible apical collarettes, invested in mucus; apex with visible periclinal thickening, rarely with percurrent proliferation. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth, guttulate, fusoid to naviculate, apex subobtuse, base truncate, thin-walled with mucoid appendage along the side of conidium, straight to curved, frequently inequalateral, (19–)21–24(–25) × (3–)4 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies covering the dish within 2 wk at 22 °C, with clear growth zones in concentric circles and sparse aerial mycelium. On PDA, OA and MEA surface buff, reverse buff to honey.

Typus. ZAMBIA, OM4168, on *Terminalia stuhlmannii* (Combretaceae), 28 Feb. 2013, M. van der Bank (holotype CBS H-21692, culture ex-type CPC 22545 = CBS 137980; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869132, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869189, TUB sequence GenBank KJ869244, MycoBank MB808908).

Notes — The genus *Pilidiella* (1927) is linked to *Schizoparme* (1923) (*Schizoparmaceae*; Rossman et al. 2007) sexual morphs, suggesting that the better known *Schizoparme* would have preference for the holomorph, as Nag Raj (1993) regarded *Pilidiella* as synonym of *Coniella*, until van Niekerc et al. (2004) showed them to be two distinct genera. *Schizoparme pseudogranati* is a species intermediate between *Pilidiella granati* (conidia 9–16 × 3–4.5 µm) and *Schizoparme straminea* (= *P. castaneicola*; conidia 13–29 × 2.5–4 µm; Nag Raj 1993).

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Pilidiella granati* (GenBank JN815312; Identities = 611/617 (99 %), Gaps = 2/617 (0 %)), *Pilidiella diplodiella* (GenBank KC771899; Identities = 583/590 (99 %), Gaps = 2/590 (0 %)) and *Pilidiella diplodiopsis* (GenBank AY339334; Identities = 577/584 (99 %), Gaps = 2/584 (0 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Coniella musaiaensis* (GenBank AF408337; Identities = 855/857 (99 %), no gaps), *Schizoparme straminea* (GenBank AF362569; Identities = 852/857 (99 %), no gaps) and *Pilidiella tibouchinae* (GenBank JQ281777; Identities = 840/845 (99 %), no gaps).

TUB. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the TUB sequence are *Colletotrichum yunnanense* (GenBank JX519248; Identities = 205/248 (83 %), Gaps = 21/248 (8 %)), *Geosmithia langdonii* (GenBank HG799887; Identities = 201/245 (82 %), Gaps = 7/245 (2 %)) and *Colletotrichum crassipes* (GenBank FN599817; Identities = 271/361 (75 %), Gaps = 27/361 (7 %)).

Colour illustrations. *Terminalia stuhlmannii* in Zambia (photo: Olivier Maurin); conidiomata, conidiophores and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands;
e-mail: p.crous@cbs.knaw.nl & e.groenewald@cbs.knaw.nl

Michelle van der Bank, Department of Botany and Plant Biotechnology, University of Johannesburg, P.O. Box 524, Auckland Park, 2006, South Africa;
e-mail: mvdbank@uj.ac.za