

Ramichloridium eucleae



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***Ramichloridium eucleae* Crous & van der Linde, sp. nov.**

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

Mycelium consisting of branched, septate, smooth, pale brown, 1.5–2 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* dimorphic, arising from hyphae. *Microconidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells, erect, pale to medium brown, 7–20 × 3–4 µm. *Macroconidiophores* erect, straight to flexuous, 1–4-septate, 40–90 × 2.5–3 µm, unbranched, medium brown, smooth, basal cell lacking rhizoids, 4–7 µm diam. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, pale to medium brown, smooth, containing whorls of denticle-like loci in swollen regions of the conidiogenous cell, denticles 0.5 µm long, 1 µm diam, darkened and somewhat refractive, 20–40 × 2–3 µm. *Conidia* solitary, fusoid-ellipsoid, medianly 1-septate, guttulate, pale to medium brown, covered in muricate ornamentation, (9–)13–14(–15) × (4–)5 µm; basal hilum darkened, refractive and thickened.

Culture characteristics — Colonies reaching 7 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C. On MEA surface erumpent, with sparse aerial mycelium, lobed margins; surface olivaceous-grey, reverse iron-grey. On OA pale olivaceous-grey with diffuse red zone. On PDA pale olivaceous-grey.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, North West Province, Magaliesberg/Hekpoort District, Shelter Rock hiking trail, off R560, S25°50'16.2" E27°39'16.0", on leaves of *Euclea undulata* (*Ebenaceae*), 27 July 2013, E.J. van der Linde (holotype CBS H-21714, culture ex-type CPC 23551 = CBS 138000; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869155, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869212, MycoBank MB808938).

Notes — The genus *Ramichloridium*, together with species of *Dissoconium* represent the *Dissoconiaceae* (*Capnodiales*; Crous et al. 2009a, Li et al. 2012), to which *R. eucleae* is allied. *Ramichloridium apiculatum* (3–7.5 × 2–4 µm) and *R. indicum* (5–10 × 4–9 µm) are distinct from *R. eucleae* in that they have much smaller conidia (Arzanlou et al. 2007).

ITS. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Ramichloridium apiculatum* (GenBank JN850989; Identities = 490/532 (92 %), Gaps = 15/532 (2 %)), *Dissoconium proteae* (GenBank EU707897; Identities = 553/604 (92 %), Gaps = 19/604 (3 %)) and *Ramichloridium indicum* (GenBank EU041799; Identities = 477/523 (91 %), Gaps = 13/523 (2 %)).

LSU. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Ramichloridium luteum* (GenBank JQ622099; Identities = 825/835 (99 %), no gaps), *Ramichloridium apiculatum* (GenBank GU214687; Identities = 868/880 (99 %), no gaps) and *Ramichloridium indicum* (GenBank EU041856; Identities = 836/848 (99 %), no gaps).

Colour illustrations. *Euclea undulata* habitat in South Africa; 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

Elna van der Linde, ARC – Plant Protection Research Institute, Biosystematics Division – Mycology, P. Bag X134, Queenswood 0121, South Africa;
e-mail: VDLindeE@arc.agric.za