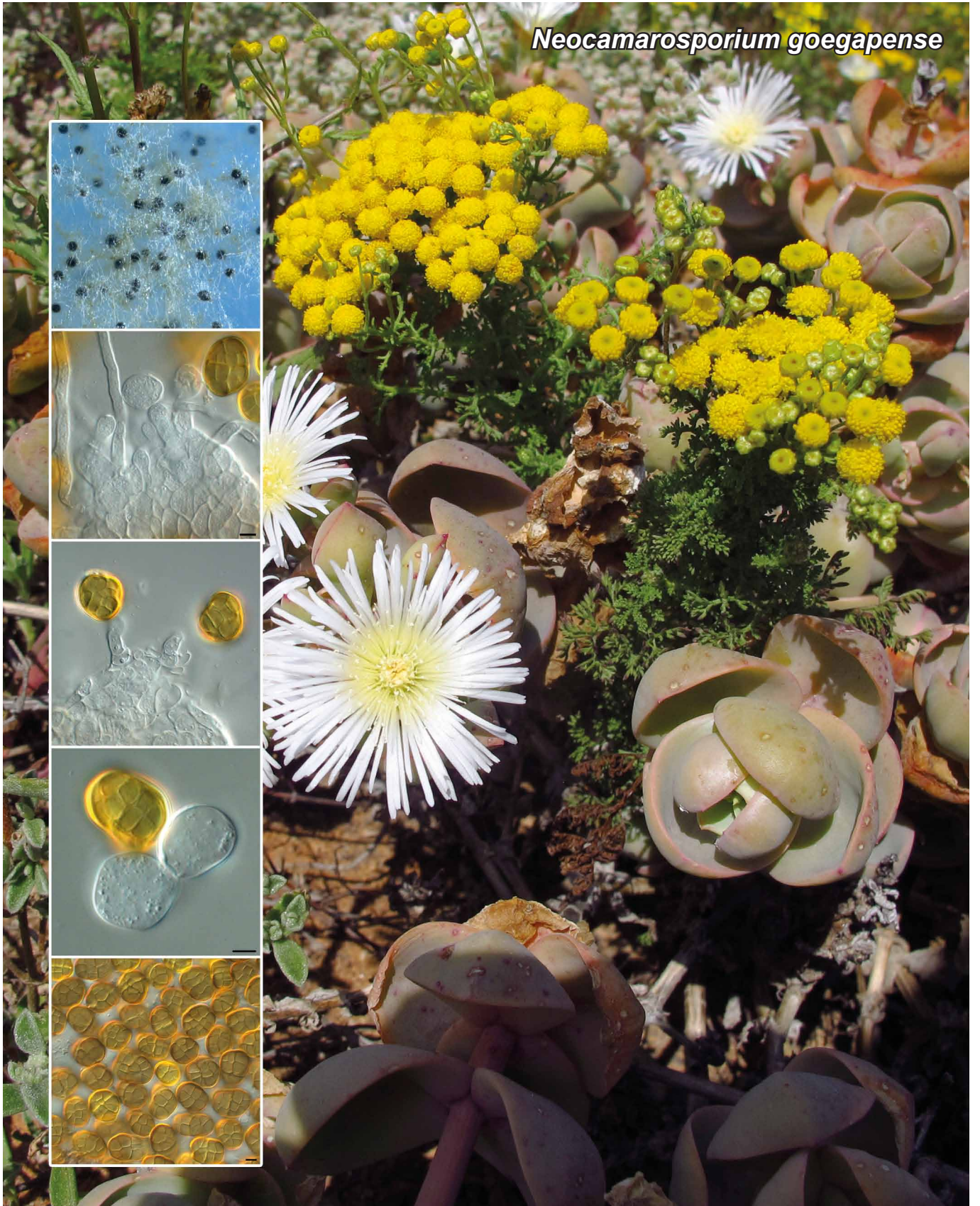


*Neocamarosporium goegapense*



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***Neocamarosporium* Crous & M.J. Wingf., gen. nov.**

*Etymology.* Named after its morphological similarity to the genus *Camarosporium*.

*Conidiomata* brown to black, immersed, becoming erumpent, globose with papillate apex and central ostiole; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner layer of conidioma, separate, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform; proliferating several times percurrently near apex, or at the same level,

giving rise to prominent periclinal thickening. *Conidia* solitary, initially hyaline, aseptate, thick-walled, developing a central septum and then becoming muriformly septate, shape variable from globose to obovoid to ellipsoid, golden brown, finely roughened, thick-walled.

*Type species.* *Neocamarosporium goegapense*.  
MycoBank MB808949.

***Neocamarosporium goegapense* Crous & M.J. Wingf., sp. nov.**

*Etymology.* Named after the Goegap Nature Reserve, where this fungus was collected.

*Conidiomata* brown to black, immersed, becoming erumpent, globose with papillate apex and central ostiole, up to 300 µm diam; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* lining the inner layer of conidioma, separate, hyaline, smooth, ampulliform, 7–9 × 5–6 µm; proliferating several times percurrently near apex, or at the same level, giving rise to prominent periclinal thickening. *Conidia* solitary, initially hyaline, aseptate, thick-walled, developing a central septum and then becoming muriformly septate, shape variable from globose to obovoid to ellipsoid, golden brown, finely roughened, thick-walled, (15–) 20–22(–24) × 15–17(–19) µm.

*Culture characteristics* — Colonies reaching 55 mm diam after 2 wk at 22 °C. On MEA flat, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and feathery margins. On MEA surface grey-olivaceous, reverse umber. On OA grey-olivaceous. On PDA grey-olivaceous with patches of citrine, reverse greenish black in middle, citrine in outer region.

*Typus.* SOUTH AFRICA, Northern Cape Province, Springbok, Goegap Nature Reserve, on dying leaves of *Mesembryanthemum* sp. (*Aizoaceae*), Sept. 2013, M.J. Wingfield (holotype CBS H-21722, culture ex-type CPC 23676 = CBS 138008; ITS sequence GenBank KJ869163, LSU sequence GenBank KJ869220, MycoBank MB808950).

*Notes* — The genus *Camarosporium* (based on *C. quaternatum*) presently contains several hundred species, and is accepted as in urgent need of revision. *Camarosporium* is characterised by having pycnidial conidiomata, conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells that are hyaline, and line the inner cavity, proliferating percurrently, giving rise to brown, smooth, muriformly septate conidia (Sutton 1980, Crous et al. 2006). A morphologically similar genus is *Camarosporellum*, though the latter appears to have holoblastic conidiogenesis. Phylogenetically, *Neocamarosporium* is allied to a clade containing taxa accommodated in *Phoma*, *Chaetosphaeronema* and *Pleospora*, and is thus morphologically quite distinct.

*ITS.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence are *Phoma betae* (GenBank KC460811; Identities = 464/486 (95 %), Gaps = 2/486 (0 %)), *Ascochyta obiones* (GenBank GU230752; Identities = 471/496 (95 %), Gaps = 3/496 (0 %)) and *Phoma schachtii* (GenBank FJ427066; Identities = 419/447 (94 %), Gaps = 7/447 (1 %)).

*LSU.* Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Phoma betae* (GenBank EU754179; Identities = 846/848 (99 %), Gaps = 1/848 (0 %)), *Chaetosphaeronema hispidulum* (GenBank EU754145; Identities = 845/847 (99 %), no gaps) and *Pleospora bjoerlingii* (GenBank AY849954; Identities = 805/807 (99 %), Gaps = 1/807 (0 %)).

*Colour illustrations.* *Mesembryanthemum* sp. growing in Goegap Nature Reserve, South Africa; conidiomata, conidiophores and conidia in culture. Scale bars = 10 µm.

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