Aspergillus tumidus
**Aspergillus tumidus** J.P.Z. Siqueira, Gené, Dania García & Guarro, *sp. nov.*

*Etymology.* Name refers to the swollen metulae on its conidiophores.

*Classification* — Aspergillaceae, Eurotiales, Eurotiumycetes.

*Conidiophores* on MEA hyaline, commonly septate, smooth, 80–400 x 3–5.5 μm. *Conidial heads* biseriate, radiate, in shades of green. *Vesicles* subglobose, 5.5–15 μm wide. *Metulae* usually inflated, covering 75–100 % of the vesicle, 5.5–9.5 x 2.5–8 μm. *Phialides* flasket-shaped, 6.5–10 x 2.5–5 μm. *Conidia* globose to subglobose, in shades of green, smooth-walled to finely roughened, 3–8 μm. *Hülle cells* frequently observed, mostly globose, sometimes irregularly shaped, 12–28 μm. *Ascomata* not observed.

*Culture characteristics* — (in the dark, at 25 °C after 7 d): Colonies on CYA attaining 34–37 mm diam, velvety to floccose, slightly radially sulcate, with elevated centre, mycelium white, margin entirely to slightly lobulate; reverse light grey (28A4) to dark brown (6F6) (Kornerup & Wanscher 1978); sporulation dense; with conidial masses pale green (28A4) to dark green (28F7); soluble pigment absent; exudate light green (5A4); sporulation dense, with conidial masses deep green (29E8); soluble pigment absent; exudate absent. On CREA, colonies reaching 20–22 mm diam, loosely cottony, dense at the centre, mycelium white, margin irregular; sporulation moderately dense, with conidial masses greyish green (28B4); acid production absent. On CYA after 7 days, the colonies reached 32–34 mm diam at 30 °C; growth absent at 37 °C.

*Notes* — A multilocus phylogenetic analysis based on ITS, *BenA*, *CaM* and *RPB2* revealed that this species belongs to the *A. multicolor* clade in section *Nidulantes*, together with *A. multicolor*, *A. mulundensis* and *A. pluriseminatus* (Chen et al. 2016). Species in this clade show low genetic similitude, being easier to distinguish by sequence comparison. Nonetheless, phenotypic differences could be observed in order to differentiate the new species from others. *Aspergillus multicolor* has pink to purple drab mycelium and pink *Hülle* cells; *A. mulundensis* presents conidial masses pale green to blue green (Chen et al. 2016); and *A. pluriseminatus* produces only the sexual morph (Stchigel & Guarro 1997).

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