**Colletotrichum condaoense** Damm, sp. nov.

**Etymology.** The species epithet is derived from the locality where it was collected, Côn Đảo Islands, Vietnam.

**Classification.** - *Glomerellaceae*, *Glomerellales*, Sordariomycetes.

**Sexual morph** on SNA. Ascomata ovoidal to obpyriform, medium to dark brown, glabrous, 170–260 × 150–180 μm, ostiolate, wall 10–14 μm (4–6 cells) thick, outer layer composed of flattened pale brown angular cells, 5–17.5 μm diam. *Interascal tissue* composed of paraphyses, hyaline, septate, branched at the base, disintegrating quickly, 35–70 μm long, base 3–5 μm diam, apically free, the apex rounded. *Asci* cylindrical to clavate, 55–72 × 11–15.5 μm, 8-spored. *Ascospores* biseriately arranged, hyaline, smooth-walled, asceptate, fusoid, usually more tapering towards one end than to the other, straight or slightly curved, both ends rounded or one end rounded and other end ± acute, (12.5–)15–18.5 (–21.5) × (4.5–)5.5–7 (–9) μm, mean ± SD = 16.6 ± 1.7 × 6.2 ± 0.8 μm, L/W ratio = 2.7. *Asexual morph* on SNA. Vegetative hyphae 1–8 μm diam, hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. *Chlamydospores* not observed. *Conidiomata* consisting of conidiophores and setae formed directly on hyphae. *Setae* (few observed) pale brown, smooth-walled, 14–50 μm long, 3–4-septate, base cylindrical, 5–5.5 μm diam, tip ± rounded. *Conidiophores* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched, to 20 μm long. *Conidigenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, oval to doliform, with a double gelatinous layer, sometimes integrated, 7–19 × 5–6 μm, opening 1.5–2 μm diam, collarette ≤ 0.5 μm long, periclinal thickening distinct. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth-walled, asceptate, straight, sometimes very slightly curved, apex and base rounded, hilum sometimes visible, 12.5–14 (–15) × 5–5.5 (–6) μm, av. ± SD = 13.4 ± 0.8 × 5.4 ± 0.3 μm, L/W ratio = 2.5. *Appressoria* single, pale to medium brown, smooth-walled, ellipsoidal, clavate, subglobose or irregular outline, with an undulate or lobate margin, (4.5–)7.5–13 (–15) × (3–)4.5–8.5 (–12) μm, av. ± SD = 10.3 ± 2.6 × 6.4 ± 1.9 μm, L/W ratio = 1.6.

**Culture characteristics.** — (near UV light with a 12 h photoperiod, 20 °C after 10 d): Colonies on SNA flat with entire margin, hyaline to cinnamon, agar medium, filter paper and *Anthriscus* stem partly covered with grey fruiting bodies (ascomata) and sparse whitish aerial mycelium, reverse same colours; growth 12.5–15 mm in 7 d (19–21.5 mm in 10 d). Colonies on OA flat with entire margin; buff, salmon, ochreous to isabelline, partly covered with grey ascomata, salmon to ochreous conidioconidia and sparse whitish aerial mycelium, reverse olivaceous grey, growth 14–16 mm in 7 d (23–24.5 mm in 10 d). Conidia in mass rosy buff to pale salmon.


**Colour illustrations.** Sea shore of Côn Sơn (Vietnam); left: leaf of *Ipomoea pes-caprae* with leaf spots; conidiophores; conidia; conidioconidia; appressoria; right: ascomata; asc; ascospores. Scale bars = 10 μm.


Notes — *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, called bayhops, beach morning glory or goat’s foot, is a creeping vine that grows worldwide at tropical beaches; it is one of the most common and most widely distributed salt tolerant plants and one of the first colonisers of dunes (https://en.wikipedia.org/).

Two *Colletotrichum* species were described from *Ipomoea*, none from *I. pes-caprae*. *Colletotrichum ipomoeae* was described from stems of *I. batatas* in Portugal (De Sousa da Câmara 1931) with conidia that are larger than those of *C. condaoense* 16–25 × 3.5–5 μm, while *C. ipomoeica* (Rao 1963) from leaves of *I. batatas* in India, has curved conidia. There are several *Colletotrichum* species on *Ipomoea* listed in Farr & Rossman (2018): *C. truncatum* (syn. *C. capsici*), *C. circumans*, *C. dematium*, *C. dematium f. ipomoeae*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. ipomoeica* and *Colletotrichum* sp. However, there is no report from *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, and most of the species listed are species with curved conidia (Rao 1963, Damm et al. 2009), except for *C. gloeosporioides* (Weir et al. 2012). All reports were from disease indexes/lists or from references prior to the molecular era, and therefore most of the identifications are not reliable.

There is no sequence of a *Colletotrichum* species from *I. pes-caprae* in GenBank, but six sequences of five strains from other *Ipomoea* spp. Three of them (GenBank KT185055 and KT185056, Huang et al., unpubl. data, and JN672591, Hipol 2012) could be assigned to the *C. orchidearum* and *C. magnus* species complexes, respectively (Damm et al. 2019), while the other two strains (GenBank JN672598, Hipol 2012, and DQ117967/DQ119125, Steiner et al. 2006), belong to the *C. boninense* species complex but are not conspecific with *C. condaoense* (95 % and 98 % sequence identity). In contrast, the ITS of the ex-type strain of *C. condaoense* is 100 % identical with *C. hippeastri* strain TV-06 (GenBank KR704574) from a leaf of *Crotalaria bonplandianus* (*Euphorbiaceae*) probably in India (U. Nagayoithi et al., unpubl. data). It is possible that this is also *C. condaoense*; however, sequences of more loci are necessary to confirm this.

The closest species in BLASTn searches with ITS, gapdh, tub2, chs-1 and his3 sequences of the ex-holotype of *C. condaoense*, CBS 134299, in NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database restricted to ex-type strains, is *C. parsonsiae* (*C. boninense* species complex) with four (99 %), seven (97 %), six (99 %), one (99 %) and four (99 %) nucleotides different, respectively. There are several morphological differences between *C. condaoense* and *C. parsonsiae*. For example, conidia of *C. condaoense* are shorter than those of *C. parsonsiae* (18.5 × 5.4 μm on average on SNA), and the shapes of appressoria and ascospores are different (Damm et al. 2012). Based on these results we regard the strains from *I. pes-caprae* as a new species belonging to the *C. boninense* species complex.