
Pseudocercospora cyathicola

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Pseudocercospora cyathicola Crous & R.G. Shivas, *sp. nov.*

Pseudocercosporae macadamiae similis, sed conidiis majoribus, (35–)60–80(–90) × (2–)3(–3.5) µm, discernitur.

Etymology. Named after the host from which it was isolated, *Cyathea australis*.

Occurring on dead fronds, associated with a *Mycosphaerella*-like teleomorph. *Mycelium* internal, consisting of smooth, pale brown, septate, branched, 2.5–3 µm diam hyphae. *Stromata* amphigenous on fronds, brown, erumpent, up to 60 µm diam and 40 µm high, giving rise to fascicles of conidiophores. *Conidiophores* subcylindrical, pale to medium brown, smooth, straight to geniculate-sinuous, unbranched, 30–70 × 2–3 µm, 1–3-septate. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, pale brown, smooth, proliferating percurrently, scars inconspicuous, on truncate ends, 1.5–2 µm wide. *Conidia* solitary, pale brown, smooth, guttulate, subcylindrical but irregular in width, straight to irregularly curved, hilum truncate, 2 µm wide, neither thickened nor darkened, tapering from the middle of the conidium to an acutely rounded apex, 3–9-septate, (35–)60–80(–90) × (2–)3(–3.5) µm.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 1 mo): Colonies spreading, somewhat erumpent, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margins, reaching 35–45 mm diam. On malt extract agar surface olivaceous grey, with patches of smoke-grey; reverse iron-grey; on potato-dextrose agar surface pale olivaceous grey, margin olivaceous grey, reverse iron-grey; on oatmeal agar surface pale olivaceous grey, margin olivaceous grey.

Typus. Australia, Queensland, Brisbane, on fronds of *Cyathea australis*, 14 July 2009, *P.W. Crous & R.G. Shivas*, holotype CBS H-20580, cultures ex-type CPC 17047 = CBS 129520, CPC 17048, ITS sequence GenBank JF951139 and LSU sequence GenBank JF951159, MycoBank MB560163.

Notes — DNA sequence data of the ITS region of *P. cyathicola* is 100 % identical to sequences deposited as *P. macadamiae* in GenBank (EU541884; Identities = 473/473 (100 %), Gaps = 0/473 (0 %)). The LSU sequence confirms its association with *Pseudocercospora*. However, *P. cyathicola* is morphologically different from the latter by having unbranched conidiophores, and conidia that are longer than those of *P. macadamiae* (17–)45–69 × 2–2.5 µm (Beilharz et al. 2003). *Pseudocercospora cyathicola* is distinct from *P. cyatheae* (on *Cyathea* sp., Japan), which has conidiogenous cells with a rim-like thickening at the tip, and cylindrical to obclavate conidia, 30–50 × 3.7–5.5 µm (Nakashima et al. 2006).

Colour illustrations. *Cyathea australis* in Brisbane Botanical Garden; conidiophores giving rise to conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

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