Matsushimaea monilioides
Matsushimaea monilioides Iturrieta-González, Dania García & Gené, *sp. nov.*

**Etymology.** Name refers to the moniliform filaments in conidia.

**Classification — Sympoventuriaceae, Venturiales, Dothideomycetes.**

*Myccelium* consisting of branched, septate, olive, smooth-walled, 1–2 μm diam hyphae, frequently forming hyphal coils, occasionally with irregular swellings not constricted at the septa. *Conidiophores* micromematous, often reduced to conidigenous cells with conidia arising directly on hyphae. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, mono- or polyblastic, intercalary or terminal, elongated, 7–14.5 × 2–4 μm, pale brown, smooth-walled. *Conidia* solitary, sessile or on short protrusions, irregularly shaped, composed of a basal cell from which arise acropetal chains of cells, giving place to moniliform, septate, often branched filaments, up to 46 μm long and 2–4.5 μm wide, remaining attached at maturity; cells globose, subglobose, ellipsoidal to somewhat pyriform, 2.5–5.5 × 2–4.5 μm, brown, smooth-walled. *Sexual morph* not observed.

**Culture characteristics — Colonies on PDA reaching up to not observed.**

*OA* and conidia after 14 d at 25 °C. Scale bars = 10 μm.

Maximum likelihood tree inferred with MEGA v. 6 software (Tamura et al. 2013) from the analysis of ITS sequences of *Sympoventuriaceae* and *Venturiales* families. Bootstrap support values above 70 % are indicated on the nodes. The alignment included 665 bp and was performed with ClustalW implemented in MEGA. Tamura 3-parameter with Gamma distribution and Invariant sites (G+I) was used as the best nucleotide substitution model. The new species proposed in this study is indicated in **bold** face in the green box. A superscript I denotes ex-type cultures.

Colour illustrations. Parc Samà, Tarragona, Spain; colony sporulating on OA and conidia after 14 d at 25 °C. Scale bars = 10 μm.

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