Periconia cyperacearum & Paracladophialophora cyperacearum
**Periconia cyperacearum** Crous, sp. nov.

*Etymology.* Name refers to Cyperaceae, the host family from which this fungus was collected.

*Classification.* — *Periconiaceae, Pleosporales, Dothideomycetes.*

*Conidiophores.* Solitary, erect, subcylindrical, unbranched with branches in conidiogenous head bearing a cluster of dry conidia; thick-walled (1–2 µm diam), dark brown, finely roughened, septa 40–60 µm apart, base bulbous, 12–25 µm diam, stipe 150–350 µm tall (with percurrent rejuvenation), 10–13 µm diam. *Conidiogenous head* penicillate, primary branches dark brown, subcylindrical, finely roughened, 5–6 (4.5–)5–6(–7) µm; giving rise to 1–3 secondary branches, aseptate, doliiform to subcylindrical, medium brown, finely roughened, 8–12 × 6–7 µm; tertiary branches aseptate, doliiform to subcylindrical, medium brown, finely roughened, 5–7 × 5–6 µm; giving rise to monoblastic (rarely polyblastic) *phialides*, doliiform to ellipsoid, pale to medium brown, finely roughened, 5–6 × 3–4 µm. *Conidia* occurring in short, unbranched chains (–6), aseptate, ellipsoid to subcylindrical, medium brown, verruculose, thick-walled, (6–)7–9(–12) × (4.5–)5–6(–7) µm.

*Culture characteristics.* — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 12 mm diam on PDA, and 35 mm diam on MEA and OA after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface dirty white to buff, reverse cinnamon. On PDA surface buff, reverse isabelline. On OA surface isabelline with patches of dirty white.

*Type.* — *Periconia cyperacearum* sp. nov., CBS H-23569, LAMA 17045 (holotype), Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam.

*Notes.* — This new species forms conidiogenous structures in short, unbranched chains (–6), aseptate, and has a mean length of 7–10 µm. The conidial wall thickness is 0.5–1.5 µm.

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**Paracladophialophoraceae** Crous, fam. nov.

*Classification.* — *Paracladophialophoraceae, Chaetothyriales, Eurotiales.*

*Mycelium.* Consisting of pale brown, smooth, septate, branched, hyphae. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells on hyphae, pale brown, smooth, subcylindrical, proliferating sympodially. *Conidia* pale brown, smooth, guttulate, fusoid-ellipsoid to subcylindrical, aseptate, occurring in branched chains; hila not thickened nor darkened.

*Type genus.* — *Paracladophialophora* Crous. MycoBank MB825430.

*Notes.* — *Paracladophialophoraceae*, which presently only includes the type genus, is allied to *Cyphellophoraceae*, which is distinct in having solitary conidia arising from phialides and aggregating in a mucoid droplet.

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**Paracladophialophora cyperacearum** Crous, sp. nov.

*Etymology.* Name refers to Cyperaceae, the host family from which this fungus was collected.

*Mycelium.* Consisting of pale brown, smooth, septate, branched, 2.5–3 µm diam hyphae. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells on hyphae, pale brown, smooth, subcylindrical, proliferating sympodially. *Conidia* pale brown, smooth, guttulate, fusoid-ellipsoid to subcylindrical, aseptate, occurring in branched chains (–20); ramoconidia 8–10 × 2–2.5 µm; conidia 4–9 × (1.5–)2(–2.5) µm; hila not thickened nor darkened.

*Culture characteristics.* — Colonies flat, spreading, with moderate aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 5 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA, PDA and OA surface and reverse olivaceous grey.

*Type.* — *Paracladophialophora cyperacearum* sp. nov., CBS H-23575, LAMA 17046 (holotype), Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam.

*Notes.* — The monotypic genus *Paracladophialophora* was established for *P. carceris* (on leaves of Aloe sp., collected in the prison courtyard on Robben Island, South Africa). *Paracladophialophora cyperacearum* is allied to *P. carceris*, but distinct in that the latter species has well-defined conidiophores, and longer ramoconidia (0–3-septate, (7–)9–15(–17) × (2–)2.5(–3) µm), and conidia (6–)7–8 × (2.5–)3 µm) (Crous et al. 2016a).

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