Pseudorobillarda bolusanthi Crous, sp. nov.

**Etymology**. Name refers to Bolusanthus, the host genus from which this fungus was isolated.

**Classification** — *Pseudorobillardaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Conidiomata immersed, globose, 200–250 µm diam, with central ostiole 50–70 µm diam, surrounded by darker cells than conidiomatal body which is transparent; wall of 3–6 layers of thin-walled, flattened *textura angularis*; conidiomata giving rise to both micro- and macroconidia. *Macroconidiophores* lining the inner cavity, reduced to conidiogenous cells, hyaline, smooth, doliiform, phialidic with periclinal thickening and flared collarette, or proliferating percurrently when older, 4–7(–15) × 3–4 µm. *Paraphyses* numerous, hyphae-like, intermingled among conidiophores, aseptate, guttulate, hyaline, smooth, septa thick and prominent with a central pore linking each cell, apex subobtuse, tapering to a truncate base, 3 µm diam, (21–)26–28(–30) × 6(–7) µm; apical appendages arising from splitting of the conidial sheath, hair-like, flexuous, unbranched, 3–5, up to 30 µm long, fragile, flexuous, unbranched, mostly absent. *Microconidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth, subcylindrical to ampulliform, proliferating percurrently, 10–15 × 4–5 µm. *Microconidia* solitary, aseptate, hyaline, smooth, guttulate, cylindrical, apex obtuse, base truncate, 4–8 × 2–4 µm; apical appendages hair-like, flexuous, unbranched, 3–5, up to 10 µm long, fragile, flexuous, unbranched.

Culture characteristics — Colonies flat, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 40 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface saffron, reverse ochreous. On PDA surface saffron, reverse umber. On OA surface saffron.

**Typus.** **SOUTH AFRICA.** Limpopo Province, Kruger National Park, on leaves of *Bolusanthus speciosus* (Fabaceae), 19 Nov. 2010, P W. Crous, HPC 2263 (holotype CBS H-23782, culture ex-type CPC 34670 = CBS 145072, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MK047441.1 and MK047491.1, MycoBank MB828189).

**Notes** — *Pseudorobillarda* was treated by Nag Raj (1993), and presently contains 15 species. Species of *Pseudorobillarda* have been recorded as saprobes, plant pathogens, and endophytes (Vujanovic & St-Arnaud 2003), but have also been isolated from soil (Kadowaki et al. 2014). *Pseudorobillarda bolusanthi* has paraphyses and 3-septate conidia, being most similar to *P. indica* (conidia 14.5–21.5 × 3.5–5.5 µm; Nag Raj 1993), but is distinct in having larger conidia with thick septa, and characteristic microconidia that also bear apical appendages.

Based on a megablast search of NCBI’s GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Pseudorobillarda siamensis* (GenBank FJ825370.1; Identities = 725/912 (79 %), 56 gaps (6 %)), *Acrocalymma aquatica* (GenBank JX276951.1; Identities = 562/642 (88 %), 20 gaps (3 %)) and *Rhizopycnis vagum* (GenBank HE585021.1; Identities = 558/637 (88 %), 19 gaps (3 %)). Closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Pseudorobillarda texana* (GenBank FJ825377.1; Identities = 815/854 (95 %), 4 gaps (0 %)), *Pseudorobillarda sojae* (GenBank KF827458.1; Identities = 814/861 (95 %), 6 gaps (0 %)) and *Pseudorobillarda phragmitis* (GenBank MH869670.1; Identities = 805/859 (94 %), 4 gaps (0 %)).