Lareunionomyces loeiensis
Lareunionomyces loeiensis Pinruan, Nuankaew & P. Khamsuntorn, sp. nov.

Etymology. — Refers to the location where the fungus was collected, Loei province, Thailand.

Classification — Neolauriomycetaceae, Helotiales, Leotiomycetes.

Conidiophores solitary, erect, dark brown, thick-walled, smooth, straight, subcylindrical, unbranched, 2–3-septate, 90–150(–165) × 5–6.5 µm, base lacking rhizoids. Penicillate conidiogenous apparatus brown to pale brown, smooth; primary branches brown, smooth, aseptate, subcylindrical to clavate, 6–8 × 3–6.5 µm, giving rise to 6–8 secondary branches; secondary branches pale brown, subcylindrical to clavate, 6–7.5 × 3–4 µm; tertiary branches pale brown, 4–5 × 2–3 µm, giving rise to several conidiogenous cells. Conidiogenous cells subcylindrical, pale brown, 12–14 × 1.5–2 µm. Conidia aggregating in mucoid mass, hyaline, smooth, guttulate, subcylindrical, aseptate, apex and base truncate, 4.5–5.5 × 1.5–2.5 µm, in long chains.

Conidiogenous cells subcylindrical, pale brown, 12–14 × 1.5–2 µm.

Notes — The genus Lareunionomyces was established by Crous et al. (2016b), with L. syzygii as the type species. Lareunionomyces loeiensis is designated as a new species based on both morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analyses. Lareunionomyces loeiensis is similar to L. syzygii and L. eucalypti, but distinct from them in that it has conidia aggregating in longer chains that form a mucoid spore mass. Conidiophores are longer than those of L. syzygii (50–100 × 5–8 µm) and similar to those of L. eucalypti (60–160 × 5–6 µm) but up to 3-septate only while other are 2–7-septate. Conidia of L. loeiensis are slightly wider than those species, the apex and base are truncate, and occur in long chains.


Culture characteristics — Colonies on PDA reaching up to 5 cm diam after 4 wk at 25 °C, with spreading, smooth surface; margins smooth, sparse aerial mycelium, surface pale brown to cream, reverse pale brown. Sporulation on PDA after incubation at 25 °C for 30 d.

Umpawa Pinruan & Phongswat Khamsuntorn, Microbe Interaction and Ecology Laboratory, National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), 113 Thailand Science Park, Phahonyothin Rd., Khlong Nueng, Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12120, Thailand; e-mail: umpawa.pin@biotec.or.th & phongswat.kha@ncr.nstda.or.th
Salilaporn Nuankaew, Fungal Biodiversity Laboratory, National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), 113 Thailand Science Park, Phahonyothin Rd., Khlong Nueng, Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12120, Thailand; e-mail: salilaporn.nua@biotec.or.th
Johannes Z. Groenewald, Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; e-mail: e.groenewald@westerdijkinstitute.nl

© 2018 Naturalis Biodiversity Center & Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute