Penicillium lunae
**Penicillium lunae** Visage & Yilmaz, sp. nov.

**Etymology.** Latin, *lunae*, named after Luna Visage. This species was isolated from a banana she was about to eat.

**Classification —** Aspergillaceae, Eurotiales, Eurotiomycetes. Conidiophores mon ontovulcattatalle, minor proportion verticillatetalle; stipes smooth-walled, 13–60 x 2–3(–3.5) μm; vesicle 5–7 μm; metulae two when present, 18–30 x 2–3(–3.5) μm; phialides ampulliform, 10–20 per vesicle. (7.5–18–10 × 2–3 μm (8.8 ± 0.8 × 2.5 ± 0.4)); average length metula/phialide 2.5: conidia smooth-walled, subglobose to broadly ellipsoidal, 2–3(–3.5) × 1.5–2(–2.5) μm (2.2 ± 0.4 × 1.8 ± 0.2), average width/length = 1.2, n = 70.

**Culture characteristics (25 °C, 7 d) —** On Czapek yeast autolysate agar (CYA): Colonies margins low, narrow (1 mm), entire; mycelia white; texture floccose, sunken in centrally; margins low, wide (3 mm), entire; mycelia white; texture floccose, sporeulation moderately dense, conidia en masse greyish to dull green (26B3–C3–D4); soluble pigments absent; exudates clear, minute droplets; reverse greyish white to pale yellow (30A2), yellowish white to pale yellow (2A2–3). On dichloran 18 % glycerol agar (DG18): Colonies margins low, slightly radially sulcate, low, slightly radially sulcate; margins low, wide (3 mm), entire; mycelia white; texture floccose; sporulation moderately dense, conidia en masse greyish to dull green (26B3–C3–D4); soluble pigments absent; exudates clear, minute droplets; reverse yellowish white to pale yellow (2A2–3). On yeast extract sucrose agar (YES): Colonies margins low, slightly radially sulcate; margins low, wide (3 mm), entire; mycelia white; texture floccose; sporulation moderately dense, conidia en masse greyish to dull green (26B3–C3–D4); soluble pigments absent; exudates clear, minute droplets; reverse pale to light yellow (3A3–4). On dichloran 18 % glycerol agar (DG18): Colonies low, plain, sunny in centrally; margins low, wide (3 mm), entire; mycelia white; texture floccose, loosely funiculose; sporulation moderately dense, conidia en masse greyish to dull green (26B3–C3–D4); soluble pigments absent; exudates clear, minute droplets; reverse greyish white (30A2), yellowish white to pale yellow (2A2–3). Colony diam (mm): CYA 34–36; CYA 30 °C 28–30; CYA 37 °C no growth; CYAS 33–35; MEAbi 25–26; DG18 24–25; YES 34–35; OA 28; PDA 29–30.

**Typus.** SOUTH AFRICA, Gauteng Province, Pretoria, from Musa sp. (Musaceae), 2018, coll. N. Yilmaz, holotype PREM 62233, cultures ex-type PPRI 25881 = CMV00668, LSU, ITS, CaM and RPB2 sequences GenBank MK598746, MK450725, MK451088, MK451660 and MK450863; MycoBank MB830662.

Notes — A BLAST search against an ex-type reference sequence dataset placed the new species in *Penicillium* sect. Cin namopurpurea (Visage et al. 2014b). A multigene phylogeny based on ITS, BenA, CaM and RPB2 resolves *Penicillium lunae* as sister to *P. chermesinum*. All four genes can be used to make an identification. Morphologically, the new species is easily distinguished from *P. chermesinum* based on the absence of sclerotia and no growth on CYA at 37 °C. Microscopically, they are very similar except for *P. lunae* producing longer phialides (7.5–8.10 vs 7–8 μm) (Pitt 1980).

**Colour illustrations.** Luna Visage with her banana. Colonies on CYA; colonies on MEA; colony texture on MEA; conidiophores. Scale bars = 10 μm.