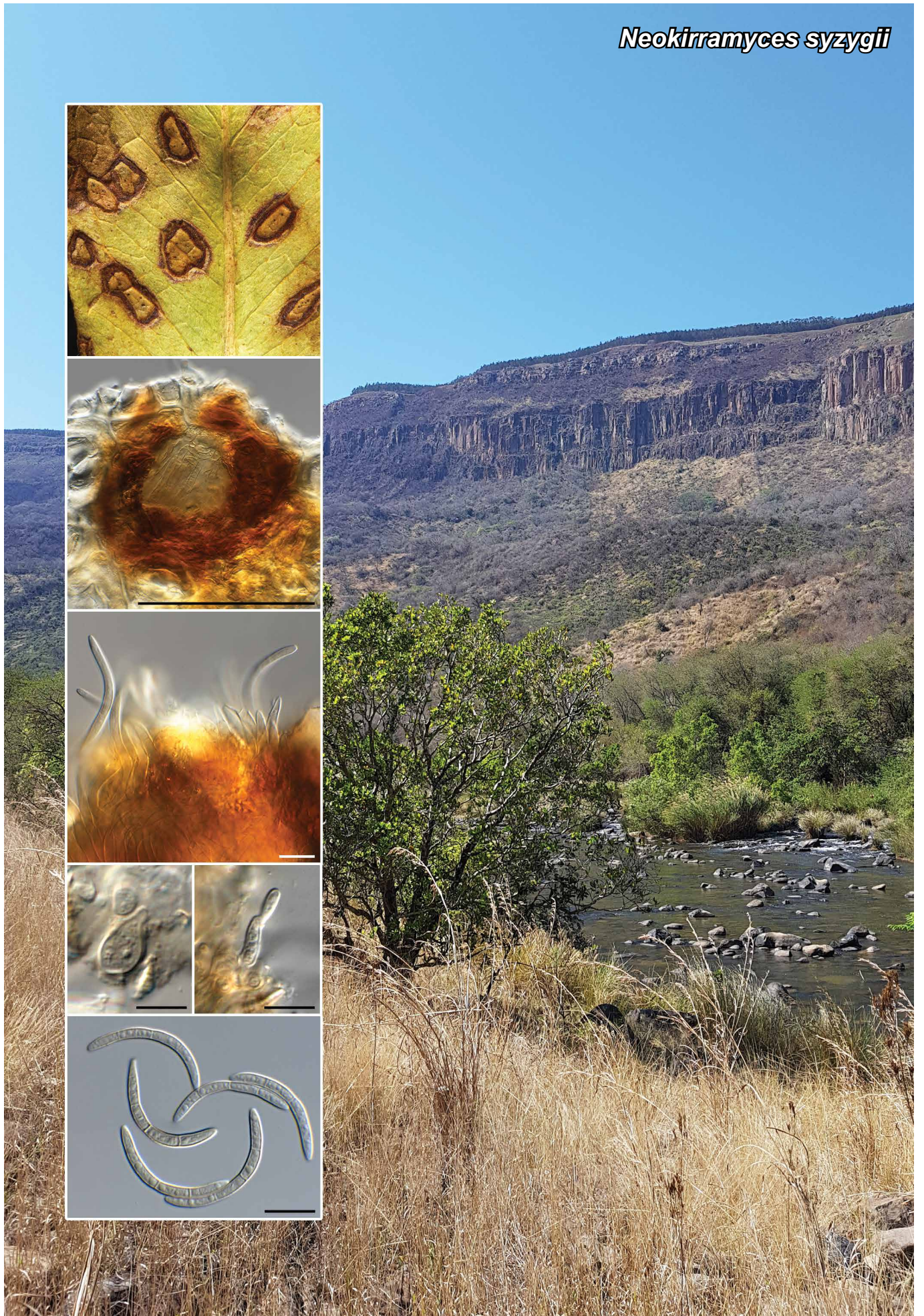
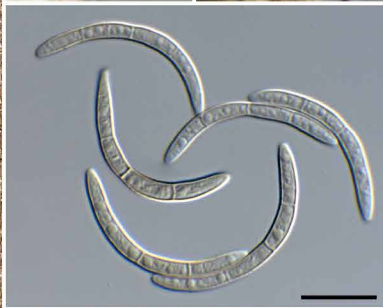
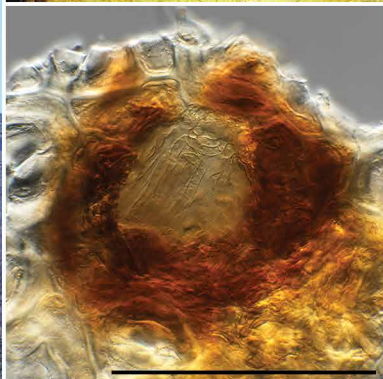


Neokirramyces syzygii



Fungal Planet 963 – 18 December 2019

Neokirramyces Crous, gen. nov.

Etymology. Name reflects its morphological similarity to *Kirramyces*.

Classification — *Mycosphaerellaceae*, *Capnodiales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Conidiomata amphigenous, pycnidial, immersed, globose, brown; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity, brown, smooth to finely verruculose, ampulliform to subcylindrical, proliferating percurrently near apex. *Conidia* solitary, subcylindrical, prominently curved, guttulate, medium brown, smooth, 3(–4)-euseptate, apex subobtusate, tapering in basal cell to a truncate hilum.

Conidia solitary, subcylindrical, prominently curved, guttulate, medium brown, smooth, euseptate, apex subobtusate, tapering in basal cell to a truncate hilum.

Type species. *Neokirramyces syzygii* Crous.
Mycobank MB832869.

Neokirramyces syzygii Crous, sp. nov.

Etymology. Name refers to the host genus *Syzygium* from which it was isolated.

Leaf spots amphigenous, angular to subcircular, 2–4 mm diam, pale brown with raised dark brown border surrounded by red-purple zone. *Conidiomata* amphigenous, pycnidial, immersed, globose, brown, 80–120 µm diam; wall of 3–6 layers of brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells lining the inner cavity, brown, smooth to finely verruculose, ampulliform to subcylindrical, 6–8 × 3.5–4 µm, proliferating percurrently near apex. *Conidia* solitary, subcylindrical, prominently curved, guttulate, medium brown, smooth, 3(–4)-euseptate, apex subobtusate, tapering in basal cell to a truncate hilum, 1.5–2 µm diam, (30–)35–45(–50) × (2.5–)3 µm.

Culture characteristics — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 4 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA, PDA and OA surface and reverse olivaceous grey.

Typus. SOUTH AFRICA, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Richmond, Hela Hela, on leaf spots of *Syzygium* sp. (*Myrtaceae*), 2 June 2010, J. Roux, HPC 2521 (holotype CBS H-24247, culture ex-type CPC 36122 = CBS 146050, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MN562115.1 and MN567623.1, MycoBank MB832870).

Notes — *Neokirramyces* resembles the *Kirramyces* asexual morph of *Teratosphaeria* (*Teratosphaeriaceae*) (Quaedvlieg et al. 2014, Andjic et al. 2019), but is phylogenetically related to *Sonderhenia* (*Mycosphaerellaceae*) (Videira et al. 2017, Crous et al. 2019c). Morphologically *Neokirramyces* is distinct from *Sonderhenia* in that it has euseptate conidia that are kirramyces-like in morphology.

Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the ITS sequence had highest similarity to *Pallidocercospora ventilago* (strain CPC 21817, GenBank KF777177.1; Identities = 488/528 (92 %), 3 gaps (0 %)), *Pallidocercospora crystallina* (strain 148B3, GenBank JQ732910.1; Identities = 446/483 (92 %), 2 gaps (0 %)), and *Trochophora fasciculata* (strain CPC 10282, GenBank FJ839632.1; Identities = 490/531 (92 %), 2 gaps (0 %)). Closest hits using the LSU sequence are *Stigmima palmivora* (strain VIC 39741, GenBank KF656785.1; Identities = 769/782 (98 %), no gaps), *Sonderhenia eucalypticola* (as *Mycosphaerella walkeri*, strain CMW 20333, GenBank DQ267574.1; Identities = 764/782 (98 %), no gaps), and *Pallidocercospora irregulariramosa* (strain CPC 1362, GenBank GU214441.1; Identities = 762/782 (97 %), no gaps).

Colour illustrations. Leaf spots on *Syzygium* sp. Section through conidioma; conidiogenous cells; conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute, P.O. Box 85167, 3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; e-mail: p.crous@wi.knaw.nl & e.groenewald@wi.knaw.nl
Jolanda Roux, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI), Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, South Africa; e-mail: jolanda.roux@gmail.com