



Fungal Planet 968 – 18 December 2019

## *Teratosphaeria corymbiicola* Crous, sp. nov.

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

**Classification** — *Teratosphaeriaceae*, *Capnodiales*, *Dothi-deomycetes*.

**Leaf spots** amphigenous, 3–6 mm diam, subcircular, brown with a broad red-purple margin. **Conidiomata** amphigenous, exuding a mucoid conidial mass; pycnidia brown, globose, 180–250 µm diam with central ostiole, or opening via irregular split. **Conidiophores** reduced to conidiogenous cells lining inner cavity, brown, verruculose, doliiform to ampulliform, proliferating percurrently at apex, 5–10 × 5–6 µm. **Conidia** solitary, brown, verruculose, guttulate, 0–1-septate, subcylindrical, straight to irregularly curved, apex subobtusate, base truncate, 2.5–3 µm diam, with marginal frill, (17–)25–27(–33) × (4–)5(–6) µm, in culture 1(–3)-septate, and up to 40 µm long.

**Culture characteristics** — Colonies erumpent, spreading, with sparse aerial mycelium and smooth, lobate margin, reaching 5 mm diam after 2 wk at 25 °C. On MEA surface isabelline to dirty white, reverse brown vinaceous. On PDA surface isabelline to dirty white, reverse sepia with diffuse brick pigment. On OA surface isabelline with diffuse brick pigment.

**Typus.** AUSTRALIA, New South Wales, Sydney, Longueville, on leaves of *Corymbia ficifolia* (*Myrtaceae*), 4 Sept. 2016, A.J. Carnegie, HPC 2539 (holotype CBS H-24244, culture ex-type CPC 36371 = CBS 146047, ITS, LSU, *actA*, *cmdA*, *rpb2*, *tef1* and *tub2* sequences GenBank MN562120.1, MN567628.1, MN556788.1, MN556794.1, MN556802.1, MN556823.1 and MN556840.1, MycoBank MB832875).

**Notes** — *Teratosphaeria corymbiicola* is a typical species of *Teratosphaeria* that belongs to the species complex that causes leaf spots and shoot blight of eucalypts (Andjic et al. 2019, Crous et al. 2019c). Phylogenetically it is close to *T. pseudocryptica* (conidia aseptate, (10–)12–14(–17) × (3.5–)4(–6) µm), although it is morphologically quite distinct.

Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the **ITS** sequence had highest similarity to *Kirramyces* sp. (strain A16, GenBank EU300986.1; Identities = 505/506 (99 %), 1 gap (0 %)), *Teratosphaeria pseudocryptica* (strain CBS 118504, GenBank KF901687.1; Identities = 466/475 (98 %), 1 gap (0 %)), and *Teratosphaeria rubida* (strain CBS 124579, GenBank MH863388.1; Identities = 531/542 (98 %), 4 gaps (0 %)). Closest hits using the **LSU** sequence are *Teratosphaeria complicata* (strain CBS 125216, GenBank MH874961.1; Identities = 788/790 (99 %), no gaps), *Teratosphaeria hortaea* (strain CBS 124156, GenBank MH874881.1; Identities = 788/790 (99 %), no gaps), and *Teratosphaeria mareebensis* (strain CBS 129529, GenBank MH876828.1; Identities = 787/790 (99 %), no gaps). Closest hits using the **actA** sequence had highest similarity to *Teratosphaeria pseudocryptica* (strain CBS 118504, GenBank KF903598.1; Identities = 521/528 (99 %), no gaps), *Teratosphaeria rubida* (strain CBS 124579, GenBank KF903552.1; Identities = 521/528 (99 %), no gaps), and *Teratosphaeria hortaea* (strain CBS 124156, GenBank KF903550.1; Identities = 490/533 (92 %), 9 gaps (1 %)). Closest hits using the **cmdA** sequence had highest similarity to *Teratosphaeria pseudocryptica* (strain CBS 118504, GenBank KF902760.1; Identities = 443/455 (97 %), no gaps), *Teratosphaeria rubida* (strain CBS 124579, GenBank KF902764.1; Identities = 442/455 (97 %), no gaps), and *Austroafricana associata* (strain CBS 120732, GenBank KF902532.1; Identities = 275/292 (94 %), 1 gap (0 %)). Closest hits using the **rpb2** sequence had highest similarity to *Teratosphaeria molleri-ana* (strain CBS 118359, GenBank KX348104.1; Identities = 754/879 (86 %), no gaps), *Teratosphaeria fimbriata* (strain CPC 13324, GenBank LT799766.1; Identities = 574/671 (86 %), no gaps), and *Teratosphaeria dunnii* (strain CBS 145548, GenBank MK876491.1; Identities = 777/916 (85 %), no gaps). Closest hits using the **tef1** sequence had highest similarity to *Teratosphaeria pseudocryptica* (strain CBS 118504, GenBank KF903348.1; Identities = 347/365 (95 %), 5 gaps (1 %)), *Teratosphaeria rubida* (strain CBS 124579, GenBank KF903352.1; Identities = 346/365 (95 %), 6 gaps (1 %)), and *Teratosphaeria dunnii* (strain CBS 145548, GenBank MK876500.1; Identities = 269/322 (84 %), 11 gaps (3 %)). Closest hits using the **tub2** sequence had highest similarity to *Teratosphaeria pseudocryptica* (strain CPC 11264, GenBank FJ952512.1; Identities = 318/334 (95 %), 2 gaps (0 %)), *Teratosphaeria rubida* (strain MUCC 659, GenBank FJ532013.1; Identities = 319/337 (95 %), 2 gaps (0 %)), and *Teratosphaeria australiensis* (strain MUCC 695, GenBank FJ532010.1; Identities = 295/342 (86 %), 13 gaps (3 %)).

**Colour illustrations.** *Corymbia ficifolia* tree *Teratosphaeria corymbiicola* was isolated from. Leaf spot; 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  
 Angus J. Carnegie, Forest Health & Biosecurity, Forest Science, NSW Department of Primary Industries, Level 12, 10 Valentine Ave, Parramatta NSW 2150, Australia; e-mail: angus.carnegie@dpi.nsw.gov.au