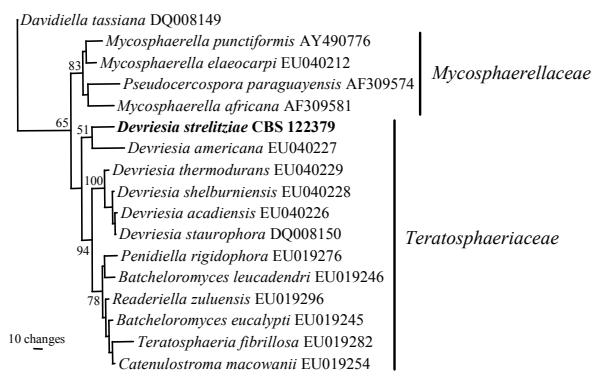


Devriesia strelitziae* Arzanlou & Crous, sp. nov.*Mycobank:** MB505949.**Etymology:** Named after its host plant, *Strelitzia*.**Latin diagnosis:** *Devriesiae staurophorae* similis, sed conidiis (6–)9–10.5(–17) × 2–3 µm, in vitro chlamydo-sporeis nullis.**Description:** *Submerged hyphae* (in vitro) smooth, pale brown, 2–3 µm wide; *aerial hyphae* smooth, pale brown, slightly narrower than submerged hyphae, about 2 µm wide. *Conidiophores* arising from aerial and submerged hyphae, aseptate or with several additional (up to 6) septa, erect, solitary, subcylindrical, straight to geniculate-sinuous, pale brown, concolourous with hyphae, smooth, (15–)19–22(–25) long, 2–3 µm wide. *Conidiogenous cells* terminal, integrated, straight, pale brown, concolourous with conidiophore, polyblastic, proliferating apically by several short, conspicuous loci; loci minutely thickened, somewhat refractive, about 1 µm wide. *Secondary ramoconidia*¹ cylindrical to subcylindrical, pale brown (6–)8–10(–15) × 2 µm, 0(–2)-septate. *Conidia* pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical to obclavate, fusiform, obpyriform, mostly in unbranched or loosely branched chains, terminal conidia with rounded apex, truncate base, intercalary conidia attenuated towards both ends, 0(–1)-septate, (6–)9–10.5(–17) × 2–3 µm, hila truncate, somewhat thickened and refractive.**Cultural characteristics:** Colonies on 2 % malt extract agar (MEA; Oxoid) erumpent, unevenly folded, with moderate aerial mycelium and undulate, smooth margins, reaching 12 mm diam after 14 d at 24 °C; surface mouse-grey, reverse dark mouse-grey. On oatmeal agar flat, slightly raised at centre, spreading with moderate aerial mycelium, reaching 7 mm diam after 14 days at 24 °C; surface pale mouse-grey¹.**Typus:** **South Africa**, KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, Botanical Garden near Reunion, on leaves of *Strelitzia nicolai*, 5 February 2005, collected by W. Gams & H. Glen, CBS H-20049, **holotypus**, culture ex-type X1037 = CBS 122379, GenBank ITS & LSU: EU436763, SSU: EU436764.**Notes:** *Devriesia strelitziae* resembles species of the genus *Devriesia* Seifert & N.L. Nick. by producing pale brown, acropetal chains of cylindrical to fusiform ramoconidia and conidia, and polyblastic conidiogenous cells, with somewhat thickened and refractive loci^{2,3}. However, it differs from the genus by lacking chlamydo-spores in culture, not having a heat-resistant ecology, and by being isolated from a *Strelitzia* leaf rather than soil. Phylogenetically it clusters close to the *Devriesia* clade, but distant from other morphologically similar genera such as *Cladophialophora* Borelli (*Herpotrichiellaceae*) and *Fusicladium* Bonord., incl. *Pseudocladosporium* U. Braun (*Venturiaceae*)⁴.Single most parsimonious trees (TL = 408; CI = 0.696; RI = 0.677; RC = 0.471) obtained from a heuristic search with 100 random taxon additions of a 28S rDNA sequence alignment using PAUP v. 4.0b10. The scale bar shows 10 changes, and bootstrap support values from 1000 replicates are shown at the deeper nodes. The species described here is printed in bold face. The tree was rooted to *Davidiella tassiana* (De Not.) Crous & U. Braun (2003) (GenBank DQ008149). The alignment and tree is available in MycoBank (Accession MB505949).**Colour illustrations:** *Strelitzia* plants growing in South Africa (P.W. Crous); conidiogenous cells giving rise to conidia in chains on MEA (M. Arzanlou). Scale bars = 10 µm.**References:** ¹Schubert K, Groenewald JZ, Braun U, Dijksterhuis J, Starink M, Hill CF, Zalar P, Hoog GS de, Crous PW (2007). Biodiversity in the *Cladosporium herbarum* complex (*Davidiellaceae*, *Capnodiales*), with standardisation of methods for *Cladosporium* taxonomy and diagnostics. *Studies in Mycology* **58**: 105–156. ²Seifert K, Nickerson NL, Corlett M, Jackson ED, Lois-Seize G, Davies RJ (2004). *Devriesia*, a new hyphomycete genus to accommodate heat-resistant, cladosporium-like fungi. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **82**: 914–926. ³Crous PW, Braun U, Schubert K, Groenewald JZ (2007). Delimiting *Cladosporium* from morphologically similar genera. *Studies in Mycology* **58**: 33–56. ⁴Crous PW, Schubert K, Braun U, Hoog GS de, Hocking AD, Shin H-D, Groenewald JZ (2007). Opportunistic, human-pathogenic species in the *Herpotrichiellaceae* are phenotypically similar to saprobic or phytopathogenic species in the *Venturiaceae*. *Studies in Mycology* **58**: 185–217.Mahdi Arzanlou, Pedro W. Crous & Johannes Z. Groenewald, CBS Fungal Biodiversity Centre,
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