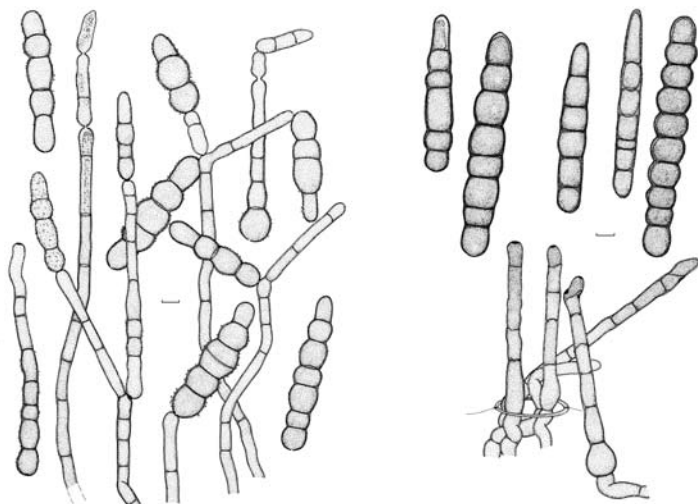


Alternaria thalictrigena* K. Schub. & Crous, sp. nov.Mycobank*: MB504455.**Etymology**: Epithet derived from the host plant, *Thalictrum* sp..**Latin diagnosis**: Differt a *A. thalictrina* et *A. thalictricola* conidiis latioribus et longioribus, minute verruculosa vel irregulariter verrucosa, apice non rostrato et non attenuato et a *A. chrysanthemi* 4–7(–9)-septate.

Description: *Leaf spots* amphigenous, at first punctiform to somewhat irregular, formed mainly at major leaf veins, dark brown, surrounding leaf tissue discolored, turning yellowish, later enlarging and confluent, covering almost the entire leaf surface, dark brown, somewhat paler on the lower leaf surface. *Colonies* hypophyllous, scattered, loose, not velvety, with erect conidiophores and many conidia lying on the leaf surface. *Mycelium* internal, substomatal, subcuticular to intercalary; hyphae sparingly branched, 2–4 µm wide, septate, sometimes slightly constricted at septa, hyaline, smooth, walls thin; hyphae later becoming up to 12 µm wide, mostly constricted at septa, walls almost unthickened, protoplasm somewhat granular, forming loose aggregations and swollen hyphal cells, up to 16 µm wide. True stromata absent. *Conidiophores* solitary or in loose groups or fascicles, arising from hyphae or swollen hyphal cells, erect, straight to slightly flexuous, broadly cylindrical-oblong, becoming geniculate because of sympodial proliferation forcing terminal loci to one side of the stipe, forming small lateral shoulders; conidiophores unbranched, occasionally forming short lateral branch-like outgrowth starting points of branching, 35–140 × 7–11 µm, sometimes slightly attenuated or wider within the stipe, up to 13 µm wide, septate, not constricted, septa sometimes becoming sinuous, medium to dark brown, paler towards the base, sometimes also at the ultimate tip, smooth or almost so, walls about 1 µm thick, base often somewhat wider, up to 10 µm, or slightly swollen, protoplasm often apparently granular, often regenerating enteroblastically near the apex. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal, sometimes intercalary, subcylindrical to cylindrical, sometimes geniculate because of sympodial proliferation, 10–26 µm long, with one or two loci on a broadly obtuse apex or on small lateral shoulders, conidiogenesis monotretic, sometimes polytretic, with a pigmented alternarioid scar, 1–1.5 µm wide. *Conidia* acropleurogenous, solitary or in short unbranched chains, straight to curved, cylindrical-oblong, at first 65–100 × 12–15 µm, with 4 transverse septa, not constricted or only slightly constricted, pale brown or pale olivaceous, wall approx. 1 µm thick, almost smooth to minutely verruculose, becoming larger, wider, darker and usually distinctly constricted at septa, 65–135 × (10–)12–20 µm, 4–7(–9)-septate, transverse septa becoming sinuous with age, lacking longitudinal septa, medium to dark brown, verruculose to irregularly verrucose, walls distinctly thickened, up to 2 µm thick, beakless, often with a bulbous base, apical cell slightly attenuated, narrowly rounded, protoplasm often granular, with a darkened-refractive alternarioid hilum. For *Cultural characteristics*, *Notes* and *References*, consult the online supplementary information: MB504455.

Typus: Germany, Baden-Württemberg, Tübingen, Botanical Garden, on leaves of *Thalictrum* sp. (*Ranunculaceae*), 1 October 2006, collected by P.W. Crous, CBS H-19825, **holotypus**, culture ex-type CPC 13410 = CBS 121712, GenBank EU040211.



Conidia and conidiophores of *A. thalictrigena* in culture on synthetic nutrient-poor agar (left), and on host tissue (right) (K. Schubert). Scale bars = 10 µm.

Colour illustrations: Tübingen, Botanical Garden (D. Bigerow); conidiophores giving rise to conidia; conidiogenous cells; conidium (K. Schubert). Scale bars = 10 µm.

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