

Fungal Planet 65 – 23 December 2010

Devriesia fraseriae Crous & R.G. Shivas, *sp. nov.*

Devriesia lagerstroemiae similis, sed ramoconidiis longioribus, (9–)10–14 (–20) × (3–)3.5(–4) µm, distinguitur.

Etymology. Named after Eliza Anne Fraser (c. 1798–1858?) from whom Fraser Island, where this specimen was collected, takes its name. The pregnant Eliza was shipwrecked on a reef off the Queensland coast in 1836, along with 18 men including her husband Captain James Fraser, who was captain of the sailing ship *Stirling Castle*. The subsequent events, including her rescue, have been the source of much myth and legend.

Mycelium on potato-dextrose agar consisting of smooth, septate, branched hyphae, medium brown, 1.5–2.5 µm diam; forming chains of chlamydospore-like cells, globose, 5–7 µm diam. *Conidiophores* solitary, erect, subcylindrical, straight to somewhat flexuous, unbranched or branched, 6–12-septate, with septa and walls becoming darkened and thickened, medium to dark brown, smooth, 20–110 × 3–4(–5) µm. *Conidigenous cells* integrated, terminal or lateral, subcylindrical, medium brown, 5–11 × 3–5 µm; proliferating sympodially, scars flattened with an outer collarette visible as a circular rim, darkened along the rim, neither thickened nor refractive, 1–2 µm wide. *Conidia* medium brown, smooth, ellipsoid to subcylindrical or obclavate, in branched chains that often remain intact; ramoconidia 1–2-septate, mostly not constricted at septa, (9–)10–14(–20) × (3–)3.5(–4) µm; intercalary and apical conidia ellipsoid, 0–1-septate, (6–)8–10(–11) × 3(–4) µm; hila somewhat darkened, neither thickened nor refractive, 1–2(–3) µm wide; minute collarette visible on conidial hila.

Culture characteristics — (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies spreading, flat, with sparse aerial mycelium and even, lobate margins, reaching up to 8 mm diam. On oatmeal agar iron-grey; on malt extract agar olivaceous-grey to iron-grey (surface), iron-grey in reverse; on synthetic nutrient-poor agar olivaceous-grey.

Typus. AUSTRALIA, Queensland, Fraser Island, Kingfisher Bay Resort, Main Camp, 25°23'33.2"S 153°01'47.0"E, on leaves of *Melaleuca* sp., 30 July 2009, P.W. Crous, CBS-H 20498 holotype, cultures ex-type CPC 17343, 17342 = CBS 128217, ITS sequence of CPC 17342 GenBank HQ599602, MycoBank MB517546.

Notes — A search of GenBank using the ITS sequence retrieved as closest sister species *Devriesia lagerstroemiae* (GenBank GU214634; Identities = 561/585 (96 %), Gaps = 13/585 (2 %)), *Teratosphaeria knoxdaviesii* (GenBank EU707865; Identities = 561/590 (96 %), Gaps = 11/590 (1 %)) and *Devriesia hilliiana* (GenBank GU214633; Identities = 552/605 (92 %), Gaps = 28/605 (4 %)). Based on DNA sequence data of the ITS region, *D. fraseriae* is closely related to *D. lagerstroemiae*, but distinct in that the latter has shorter ramoconidia (9–15 × 3–5 µm), and narrowly ellipsoid intercalary and terminal conidia, (5–)8–12(–15) × 2–3(–4) µm¹.

Colour illustrations. Beach at Fraser Island; conidiophores with conidigenous cells giving rise to conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Reference. ¹Crous PW, Schoch CL, Hyde KD, Wood AR, Gueidan C, Hoog GS de, Groenewald JZ. 2009. Phylogenetic lineages in the Capnodiales. *Studies in Mycology* 64: 17–47.

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Pseudocercospora casuarinae