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Fungal Planet description sheets: 1697–1780

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Abstract: Novel species of fungi described in this study include those from various countries as follows: **Antarctica**, *Leuconeurospora bhartiensis* from accumulated snow sediment sample. **Argentina**, *Pseudocercospora quetri* on leaf spots of *Luma apiculata*. **Australia**, *Polychaetomyces verrucosus* on submerged decaying wood in sea water, *Ustilaginoidea cookiorum* on *Scleria levis*, *Xylaria guardiae* as endophyte from healthy leaves of *Macaranga tanarius*. **Belgium**, *Iodophanus taxi* on leaf of *Taxus baccata*. **Belize**, *Hygrocybe mirabilis* on soil. **Brazil**, *Gongronella irregularis* from soil, *Linodochium splendidum* on decaying sheath of *Euterpe oleracea*, *Nothophysalospora agapanthi* (incl. *Nothophysalospora gen. nov.*) on flower stalks of *Agapanthus praecox*, *Phaeosphaeria tabebuiae* on leaf of *Tabebuia* sp., *Verrucohypha endophytica* (incl. *Verrucohypha gen. nov.*) from healthy roots of *Acrocomia aculeata*. **Estonia**, *Inosperma apricum* on soil under *Quercus robur*. **Greece**, *Monosporascus solitarius* isolated from surface-sterilised, asymptomatic roots of *Microthlaspi perfoliatum*. **India**, *Diaporthe neocapsici* on young seedling stems of *Capsicum annum*, *Fuscoporia naditirana* on dead wood, *Sebacina spongicarpa* on soil, *Torula kanvae* from the gut of a *Copris signatus* beetle. **Iran**, *Sarcinomyces pruni* from twig and petiole tissues of *Prunus persica* and *Prunus armeniaca*, *Xenodidymella quercicola* from leaf spots of *Quercus brantii*. **Italy**, *Agaricus aereiceps* on grass, *Agaricus bellui* in meadows, *Agaricus fabrianensis* in urban grasslands, *Beaucarnameyces muscorum* on moss growing in forest, *Xenoanthostomella quercus* on leaf litter of *Quercus ilex*. **Netherlands**, *Alfaria neerlandica* on stem lesions of *Cortaderia selloana*, *Neodictyosporium juncicola* on culms of *Juncus maritimus*, *Penicillium geertdesnooi* from soil under *Papaver rhoeas*, *Russula abscondita* on rich calcareous soil with *Quercus*, *Russula multiseptata* on rich clay soil with *Quercus*, *Russula purpureopallescens* on soil with *Populus*, *Sarocladium caricicola* on leaves of *Carex riparia*. **Pakistan**, *Circinaria shimlaensis* on limestone rocks. **Panama**, *Acrocalymma philodendri* on leaf spots of *Philodendron* sp., *Caligospora panamaensis* on leaf litter, *Chlamydocillium simulans* associated with a *Xylaria* sp., *Corynesporina panamaensis* on leaf litter, *Cylindromonium panamaense* on twig litter of angiosperm, *Cyphellophora panamaensis* on twig litter of angiosperm, *Microcera panamensis* on leaf litter of fern, *Pseudotracheloma pusillum* in tropical montane forest dominated by *Quercus* spp., *Striaticonidium panamaense* on leaf litter, *Yunnanomyces panamaensis* on leaf litter. **Poland**, *Albocremella abscondita* (incl. *Albocremella gen. nov.*) from rhizoids of liverwort *Conocephalum salebrosum*. **Portugal**, *Agaricus occidualis* in meadows. **South Africa**, *Alternaria elsarustiae* on culms of unidentified *Poaceae*, *Capronia capensis* on dead twig of unidentified angiosperm, *Codinaeella bulbinicola* on dead leaves of *Bulbine frutescens*, *Cytospora carpobroticola* on leaf of *Carpobrotus quadrifidus*, *Neophaeomoniella watsoniae* on leaf of *Watsonia* sp., *Neoplatysporoides aloigena* on leaf of *Aloe khamiesensis*, *Nothodactylaria comitabilis* on living leaf of *Itea rhamnoides*, *Nothopenidiella beaucarnea* (incl. *Nothopenidiella gen. nov.*) on dead leaves of *Beaucarnea stricta*, *Orbilbia kirstenboschensis* on dead flower stalks of *Agapanthus praecox*, *Phragmocephala agapanthi* on dead flower stalks of *Agapanthus praecox*, *Podocarpigena hagahagaensis* (incl. *Podocarpigena gen. nov.*) on leaf spots of

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Abstract:

Podocarpus falcatus, *Sporisorium enterogonipteri* from the gut of *Gonipterus* sp., *Synnemapestaloides searsiae* on leaf of *Searsia populifolia*, *Xenophragmocapnias diospyri* (incl. *Xenophragmocapnias* gen. nov.) on leaf spots of *Diospyros* sp., *Yunnanomyces hagahagaensis* on leaf spots of *Sideroxylon inerme*. **Spain**, *Agaricus basicinctus* in meadows, *Agaricus quercetorum* among leaf litter in oak forests, *Coprinopsis palaciosii* on degraded woody debris, *Inocybe complutensis* in calcareous loamy soil, *Inocybe tanitiae* in calcareous sandy soil, *Mycena subfragosa* on dead leaves of *Salix atrocinerea*, *Pseudobaeospora cortegadensis* in laurel forests, *Trichoderma sedimenticola* from fluvial sediments. **Sweden**, *Inocybe badjelannana* on calcareous soil. **Ukraine**, *Beaucarameomyces lupini* on overwintered stems of *Lupinus polyphyllus*, *Protocreopsis globulosa* on thallus and apothecia of *Lecania cyrtella* on bark of *Populus* sp., *Thyridium tiliae* on dead twigs of *Tilia* sp. **USA**, *Cladosporium louisianense*, *Cyphellophora americana* from a bedroom vent, *Extremus massachusettsianus* from lyse buffer, *Myxotrichum tapetae* on carpet in basement, *Neospissiomycetes floridanus* (incl. *Neospissiomycetes* gen. nov.) on swab from hospital, *Polychaetomyces marinus* (incl. *Polychaetomyces* gen. nov.) on submerged driftwood in sea water, *Steccherinum fragrans* on hardwood fallen on the beach, *Steinbeckomyces carnegieae* (incl. *Steinbeckomyces* gen. nov.) on *Carnegiea gigantea*, *Tolypocladium pennsylvanicum* from air sampled in basement. **Vietnam**, *Acidomyces ducanhii* from *Aglaia* flowers, *Acidomyces paludis* from dead bark of *Acacia* sp., *Phakopsora sageretiae* on *Sageretia theezans*, *Puccinia stixis* on *Stixis scandens*. Morphological and culture characteristics are supported by DNA barcodes.

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Pseudocercospora quetri



Pseudocercospora quetri* G.H. Ramirez, *sp. nov.

Etymology: The name derives from the term “quetri”, used by the native Mapuche people to refer to the arrayán tree (*Luma apiculata*), from which this fungus was isolated.

Classification: *Mycosphaerellaceae*, *Capnodiales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

Leaf spots amphigenous, circular to irregular, up to 7 mm diam, grey to pale brown in middle, sometimes with concentric rings, with raised purple border. **Ascomata** pseudothecial, epiphyllous, semi-immersed, globose, dark brown, up to 130 µm wide, unilocular, with central ostiole 10–20 µm wide; wall consisting of 2–4 layers of brown *textura angularis*. **Asci** fasciculate, bitunicate, cylindric-clavate, straight to slightly curved, 8-spored, with apical chamber, hyaline, 40–60 × 8–12 µm. **Ascospores** biserial, fusoid-ellipsoidal with obtuse ends, straight to slightly curved, 1-septate, slightly constricted at septum, widest in middle of apical cell, tapering towards both ends, more prominently towards the lower end, thin-walled, smooth, hyaline, (14–)15–21(–22) × 3–4 µm. **Mycelium** subhyaline to pale brown, smooth, septate, branched, 2–4 µm diam hyphae. **Sclerotia** formed on sterile pine needles, cylindrical, dark brown, up to 300 × 100 µm. **Asexual morph** observed only on artificial cultures (potato dextrose agar; PDA, malt extract agar; MEA, and oatmeal agar; OA). **Conidiophores** reduced to conidiogenous cells, indistinguishable from the vegetative hyphae. **Conidia** solitary, subcylindrical, apex obtuse to subobtuse, base obconically truncate to truncate, straight to geniculate, smooth, subhyaline, 0–8-septate, (24–)32–96(–108) × 2.5–3.5(–4) µm; hila neither thickened nor darkened-refractive, with marginal frill.

Culture characteristics (in darkness, 20 °C, 14 d): Colonies round, raised surface, velvety, with entire margin, reaching 11 mm diam. On MEA and PDA surface greyish sepia, reverse olivaceous. On OA surface smoke grey, reverse greyish sepia.

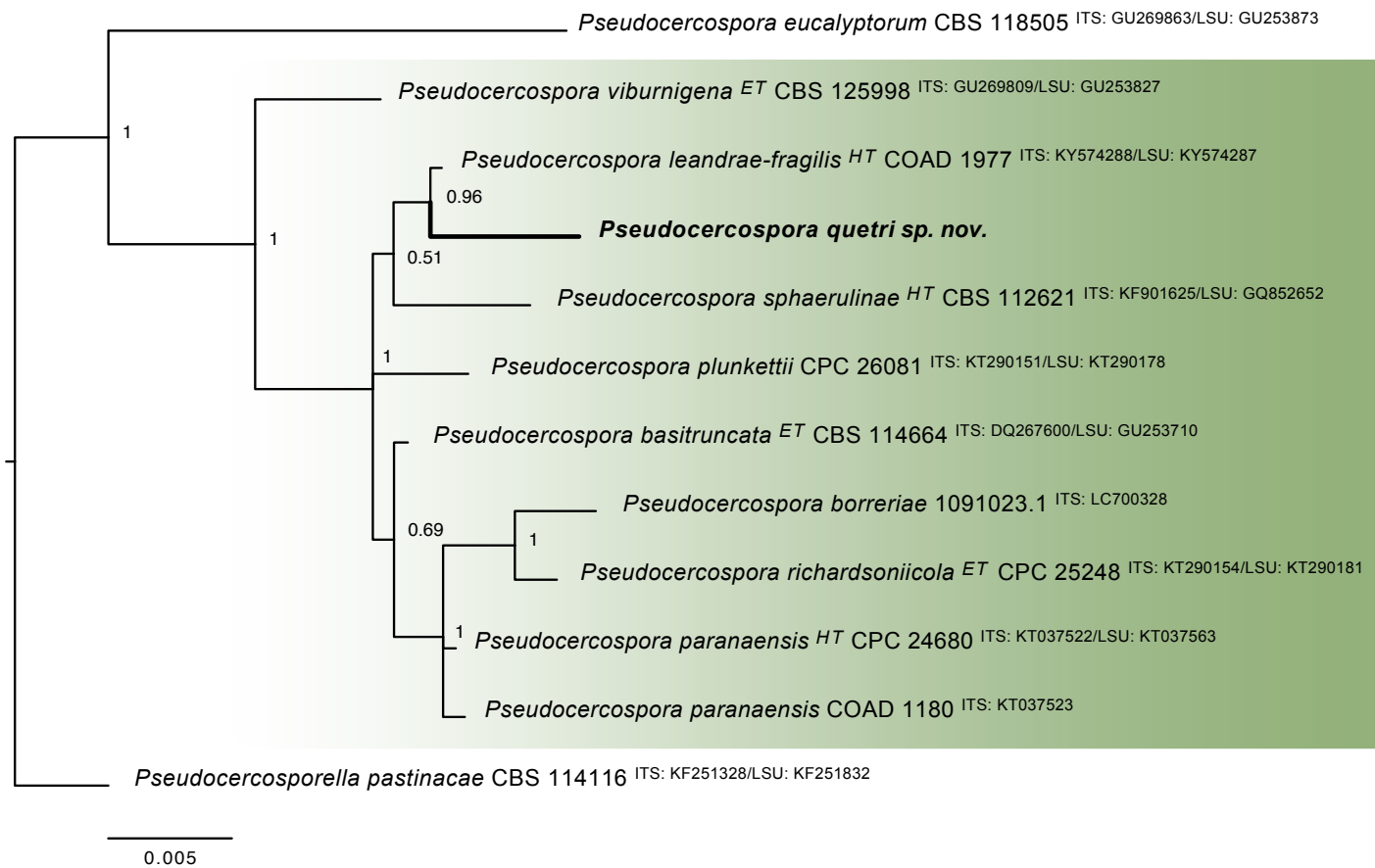
Typus: **Argentina**, Neuquén Province, Villa la Angostura, 40°47'S, 71°39'W, on leaf spots of *Luma apiculata* (*Myrtaceae*), 21 Jan. 2024, G.H. Ramírez (**holotype** BBB:GR-LUM-03, culture ex-type BBB:GR-PSE-03; ITS and LSU sequences GenBank PQ111801 and PQ111802).

Notes: The occurrence of *Mycosphaerella* and its asexual morphs on *Myrtaceae* has been extensively documented (e.g. Crous 1999, Aptroot 2006). Among these species, *Amomyrtus luma* is frequently misidentified as *Luma apiculata* due to their overlapping distribution. *Mycosphaerella luma* was originally described on leaves of *A. luma* (Sydow 1928). Despite the lack of molecular data for *M. luma*, it has notable differences from *Pseudocercospora quetri*, such as the morphology and location of the ascomata (hypophyllous, densely clustered in groups, and often aggregated in a stroma in *M. luma*).

Molecular phylogenetic analysis places *Pseudocercospora quetri* within a monophyletic clade, being closely related to *P. leandrae-fragilis* and *P. sphaerulinae*. Although the absence of a known sexual morph of *P. leandrae-fragilis* to compare with, its conidial size (80–164.5 × 4–5 µm) is notably larger than those from *P. quetri*. In contrast, while the conidia of *P. sphaerulinae* (70–100 × 2–3 µm) are similar to those of *P. quetri*, it can be distinguished by its 3-septate ascospores. *Pseudocercospora quetri* represents the first recorded species of *Pseudocercospora* with a sexual morph occurring on *Luma apiculata*.

Based on a search in GenBank database, the closest hits using the **ITS** sequence had highest similarity to *Pseudocercospora basitruncata* [CBS 114664, GenBank DQ267600; Identities = 497/505 (98%), three gaps], *P. paranaensis* [CPS 24680, GenBank NR_147289; Identities = 495/505 (98%), three gaps] and *P. plunkettii* [CPC 26081, GenBank KT290151.1; Identities = 484/494 (98%), four gaps]; closest hits using the **LSU** sequence had highest similarity to *P. paranaensis* [CPC 24680, GenBank NG_069294; Identities = 804/811 (99%), no gaps], *P. rhabdothamni* [CBS 114872, GenBank NG_069099; Identities = 804/811 (99%), no gaps] and *P. cyatheicola* [CBS 129520, GenBank MH878060; Identities = 804/811(99%), no gaps].

Colour illustrations: *Luma apiculata* in Villa la Angostura, Argentina. Foliar symptoms; detail of leaf spot with semi-immersed ascomata; asci; ascospores; conidia; sclerotium. Scale bars = 10 µm.



Bayesian inference phylogenetic tree of concatenated ITS and LSU sequences using MrBayes v. 3.2.7, illustrates the relationship of *Pseudocercospora quetri* to closely related species. The species included in this analysis belong predominantly to clade 5 *sensu* Groenewald *et al.* (2024), with the exception of *P. eucalyptorum*, which belongs to clade 7. *Pseudocercosporella pastinacae* was used as outgroup. Sequences derived from material with a type status are indicated with a superscript HT [from (ex-)type] and ET [from (ex-)epitype]. Bayesian posterior probability values are shown at the nodes. The coloured block comprises Clade 5, and the novel species is indicated in **bold**. The alignment and tree were deposited at figshare.com, (doi: 10.6084/m9.figshare.27173130.v1).

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