Pseudocercospora nephrolepidicola
**Pseudocercospora nephrolepidicola** Crous & R.G. Shivas, *sp. nov.*

**Teleomorph. Mycosphaerella-like.**

_Pseudocercosporae_ *nephrolepidis* similis, sed conidiis minoribus, (40–)50–60 (–95) × (2.5–)3.5(–4) μm, distinguitur.

**Etymology.** Named after the host from which it was collected, _Nephrolepis_ (Lomariopsidaceae).

**Leaf spots** amphiogenous, medium brown, with indistinct margins, 2–12 mm diam. _Conidiomata_ pale to medium brown, amphiogenous, fasciculate, arising from a well-developed subepidermal, medium brown stroma, up to 150 μm wide, and 50 μm high. _Mycelium_ consisting of smooth, septate, brown, branched, 2–3 μm diam hyphae. _Conidiophores_ subcylindrical, medium brown, smooth, unbranched or branched below, irregularly geniculate-sinuous, in loosely aggregated fascicles, or separate on superficial mycelium, 1–4–septate, 25–45(–90) × 2.5–3(–3.5) μm. _Conidiogenous cells_ terminal on conidiophore, integrated, subcylindrical, pale brown, smooth, proliferating 1–2 times percurrently near apex, 15–25(–40) × (2–)2.5(–3) μm. _Conidia_ medium brown, smooth, guttulate, subcylindrical, straight to irregularly flexuous, apex obtusely rounded, base truncate, 3–6(–9)-septate, (40–)50–60 (–95) × (2.5–)3.5(–4) μm; hila not thickened nor darkened. _Ascomata_ globose, erumpent, brown, up to 80 μm diam, with a central ostiole. _Asci_ subcylindrical to narrowly obvoid, 35–50 × 8–10 μm. _Ascospores_ fusoid-ellipsoidal, widest in middle of apical cell, tapering towards both ends, apex acutely rounded, constricted at septum, 9–11 × 2.5–3.5 μm.

**Culture characteristics —** (in the dark, 25 °C, after 2 wk): Colonies spreading, erumpent, with folded surface and even, lobate margins, reaching up to 15 mm diam. On potato-dextrose agar surface smoke-grey with patches of grey-olivaceous, iron-grey in reverse; on malt extract agar surface smoke-grey with patches of grey-olivaceous, iron-grey in reverse; on oatmeal agar olivaceous-grey with patches of pale olivaceous-grey.

**Notes.** There are several specimens of _Pseudocercospora_ spp. on _Nephrolepis_ in BRIP, which cannot easily be identified using morphology alone. _Pseudocercospora nephrolepidicola_ is morphologically and phylogenetically distinct from _P. nephrolepidis_ (on _Nephrolepis cordifolia_ (as _N. auriculata_) in Taiwan¹; _Nephrolepis schizolobii_ (as _N. auriculata_ in Taiwan²) in Taiwan. _Fungal Diversity_ 26: 219–239. ²Chupp C. 1954. A monograph of the fungus genus _Cercospora_. Ithaca, New York. Published by the author.


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