

MYCOTAXON

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5248/128.131>

Volume 128, pp. 131–135

April–June 2014

***Xiuguozhangia*, a new genus of microfungi to accommodate five *Piricaudiopsis* species**KAI ZHANG¹, LI-GUO MA², JIAN MA², & RAFAEL F. CASTAÑEDA-RUIZ³¹*Department of Landscaping, Shandong Yingcai University, Jinan, Shandong, 250104, China*²*Department of Plant Pathology, Shandong Agricultural University, Taian, Shandong, 271018, China*³*Instituto de Investigaciones Fundamentales en Agricultura Tropical ‘Alejandro de Humboldt’ (INIFAT), Académico Titular de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, Calle 1 Esq. 2, Santiago de Las Vegas, C. Habana, Cuba, C.P. 17200**CORRESPONDENCE TO: kaise0907@126.com

ABSTRACT — *Xiuguozhangia* gen. nov. is established to accommodate five species described in *Piricaudiopsis* but characterized by holoblastic conidial ontogeny. Five new combinations are proposed: *Xiuguozhangia appendiculata*, *X. indica*, *X. punicae*, *X. raphidophorae*, and *X. rosae*. Notes and illustrations on the type species of *Piricaudiopsis*, *P. elegans*, are also provided.

KEY WORDS — asexual fungi, systematics, leaf litter

Piricaudiopsis J. Mena & Mercado, typified by *P. elegans* J. Mena & Mercado (Mena Portales & Mercado Sierra 1987), is characterized by conidiophores that are macronematous, mononematous, unbranched, erect, cylindrical, and dark brown and conidiogenous cells that are monotretic, integrated, terminal and discrete, intercalary, doliiform, and subspherical to rather lageniform (FIG. 1). Conidial ontogeny is enteroblastic; the conidia are dictyoseptate, with several compact rows of cells, somewhat complanate, brown, verrucose towards the base, verruculose or smooth towards the distal cells; 4–7 of the apical cells produce a divergent, straight to slightly curved arm.

Five additional species have been described in *Piricaudiopsis*: *P. appendiculata* (Bhat & Kendrick 1993); *P. indica* (Sureshkumar et al. 2005); and *P. punicae*, *P. raphidophorae*, and *P. rosae* (Zhang et al. 2009). All five of these species have holoblastic conidial ontogeny (in contrast to the enteroblastic conidial

ontogeny of *P. elegans*). We therefore propose a new genus, to which we transfer the five holoblastic species.

Taxonomy



FIG 1. *Piricaudiopsis elegans* (INIFAT C06/70). A. Conidia. B. Conidiogenous cells. FIG 2. *Xiuguozhangia rosae* (HSAUPVII_{0-KAI}1092). Conidiogenous cells and conidia.

Xiuguozhangia K. Zhang, R.F. Castañeda, Jian Ma & L.G. Ma, **gen. nov.**

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Differs from *Piricaudiopsis* by its holoblastic conidial ontogeny.

TYPE SPECIES: *Xiuguozhangia rosae* (K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang) K. Zhang & R. F. Castañeda

ETYMOLOGY: Latin *Xiuguozhangia*, dedicated to Prof. Xiu Guo Zhang (Shandong Agricultural University, China) for his contribution to microfungus taxonomy.

COLONIES on the natural substrate effuse, hairy, velutinous, brown to dark brown. Mycelium mostly superficial immersed. CONIDIOPHORES distinct, single, cylindrical, erect, straight or flexuous, unbranched or moderately branched, multiseptate, brown to dark brown below, mid to pale brown toward

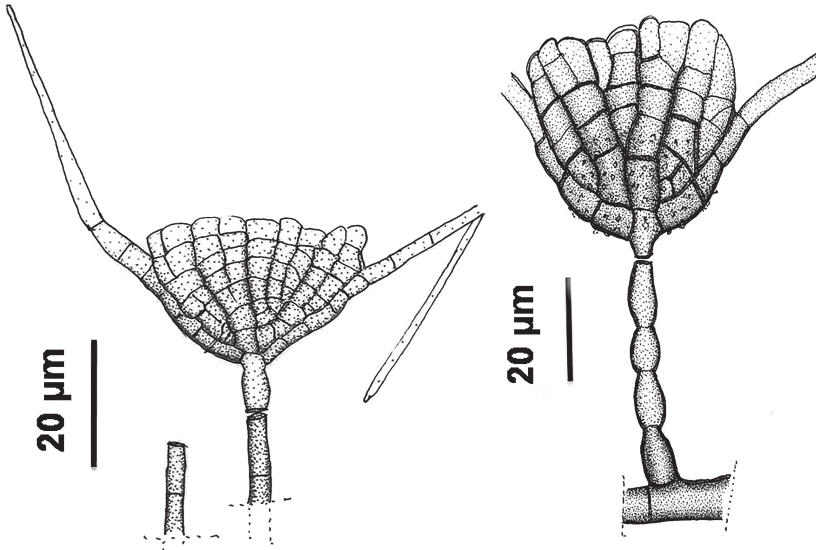


Fig 3. *Xiugozhangia appendiculata* (DAOM 214610). Conidiogenous cell and conidium. FIG 4. *Xiugozhangia indica* (ex HCIO-45498). Conidiogenous cell and conidium. Redrawn from original publication.

the apex, smooth or verruculose. CONIDIOGENOUS CELLS monoblastic, mostly discrete, few, terminal, integrated, lageniform, determinate, or indeterminate with several enteroblastic percurrent elongations, pale brown. Conidiogenous loci flat, truncated. CONIDIAL ONTOGENY holoblastic. CONIDIAL SECESSION schizolytic. CONIDIA solitary, acropleurogenous, dictyoseptate, campanulate, cheiroid, composed of several compact rows of cells, that form a compact cluster after successive \pm dichotomous branchings, brown, verrucose towards the base, verruculose or smooth towards the distal cells; 0–4 of the apical cells may produce a slender, divergent, straight to slightly curved, septate, pale brown, appendage.

Xiugozhangia rosae (K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang) K. Zhang & R.F. Castañeda,
comb. nov.

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\equiv *Piricaudiopsis rosae* K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang, *Mycologia* 101(3): 419 (2009).

FIG. 2

Xiugozhangia appendiculata (Bhat & W.B. Kendr.) K. Zhang & R.F. Castañeda,
comb. nov.

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\equiv *Piricaudiopsis appendiculata* Bhat & W.B. Kendr., *Mycotaxon* 49: 62 (1993).

FIG. 3



FIG 5. *Xiuguozhangia punicae* (HSAUPVII_{0-KAI}0432) Conidiophore, conidiogenous cells and conidia. FIG 6. *Xiuguozhangia raphidophorae* (HSAUPVII_{0-KAI}1417). A. Conidia. B–C. Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia.

Xiuguozhangia indica (Sharath, Sureshk., Kunwar & Manohar.) K. Zhang & R.F.

Castañeda, **comb. nov.**

FIG. 4

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≡ *Piricaudiopsis indica* Sharath, Sureshk., Kunwar & Manohar, Mycotaxon 92: 280 (2005).

Xiuguozhangia punicae (K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang) K. Zhang & R.F. Castañeda, **comb. nov.**

FIG. 5

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≡ *Piricaudiopsis punicae* K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang, Mycologia 101(3): 417 (2009).

Xiuguozhangia raphidophorae (K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang) K. Zhang & R.F.

Castañeda, **comb. nov.**

FIG. 6

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≡ *Piricaudiopsis raphidophorae* K. Zhang & X.G. Zhang, Mycologia 101(3): 420 (2009).

Acknowledgments

The authors express their sincere gratitude to Dr. Luis F. P. Gusmão and Dr. De-Wei Li for their critical review of the manuscript. This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 31200013, 31093440, 30770015, 30499340) and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China (Nos. 2006FY120100, 2006FY110500–5). We also thank to Cuban Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) and CITMA (Project P131LH003033, Program Salud animal y Vegetal) for facilities. Dr. Lorelei L. Norvell's editorial review and Dr. Shaun Pennycook's nomenclature review are greatly appreciated.

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