

misc Dothideomycetes LSU sequences

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LSU sequences generated from three recently collected specimens of *Dothideomycetes* from New Zealand were incorporated into the LSU phylogeny published by Guatimosim et al. 2015 (Persoonia 35: 230-241, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3767/003158515X688046>)

PDD 112249 (<https://scd.landcareresearch.co.nz/Specimen/PDD%20112249>) is a hyperparasite of *Rhagadolobium dicksonii* folium. This specimen has immature ascomata typical of *Paranectriella* (Rossman, Myc Pap 157, 1987) and *Titaea* conidia of the asexual state. *Paranectriella* was placed in the *Paranectriellaceae* by Hyde et al. (Families of Dothideomycetes, Fungal Diversity 63: 1-313, 2013), incertae sedis in the *Dothideomycetes*. The sequences from PDD 112249 are the first for this family, and confirm its unclear relationship within the *Dothideomycetes*.

PDD 112241 (<https://scd.landcareresearch.co.nz/Specimen/PDD%20112241>) is a *Parmulariaceae*-like pathogen of the fern *Adiantum cunninghamii*. LSU sequences placed it sister to *Asterotexis* and *Inocyclus angularis* in the Guatimosim et al. 2015 phylogeny. Although these authors treat *Inocyclus* as incertae sedis because no type material has been studied, their order *Asterotexiales* seem appropriate for the PDD 112241 fungus with respect to biology and morphology. Based on the phylogeny, it probably needs a new genus.

NG_059638 is the GenBank record for the LSU sequences from PDD 107531 (https://scd.landcareresearch.co.nz/Specimen/PDD_107531) the holotype specimen of *Neocoleroa metrosideri*, a leaf pathogen of *Metrosideros excelsa*. This is the only DNA sequence available for a species of *Neocoleroa*. The LSU phylogeny presented here confirms the conclusion of Johnston & Park (2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.253.3.5>) that *Neocoleroa* belongs in the *Symptoventuriaceae*, a clade sister to the *Venturiaceae*.

