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Pseudostanjehughesiaceae K.D. Hyde & Hongsanan

Hyde et al. (2021) established *Pseudostanjehughesiaceae* to accommodate Pseudostanjehughesia J. Yang & K.D. Hyde based on the morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS, and LSU sequence data. The type species is Pseudostanjehughesia aquitropica J. Yang & K.D. Hyde that it was isolated from decaying submerged wood in Thailand. Another species is Pseudostanjehughesia lignicola Z.L. Luo, K.D. Hyde & H.Y. Su. This family has distinctive characteristics in its asexual morph. Colonies are characterized by effuse, scattered, dark brown appearance, glistening in texture. These colonies feature mycelium that is partly superficial and partly immersed in the substratum. Mycelium is composed of brown, septate, and branched hyphae. Conidiophores are macronematous, mononematous, solitary, cylindrical, slightly tapering towards the apex, and can be either straight or slightly flexuous, septate, and mid to dark brown, sometimes reduced to a single conidiogenous cell, and truncate at the apex. Conidiogenous cells are monoblastic, integrated, terminal, and brown, producing acrogenous, solitary, fusiform or obclavate conidia. These conidia are truncate at the base, septate, and mid to dark brown, becoming paler towards the apex (Hyde et al. 2021). The comprehensive phylogenetic analysis conducted by Hyde et al. (2021) revealed a distinct clade formed by Pseudostanjehughesia. This clade was found to be closely related to Acrodictyaceae, as well as the **Proliferophorum** thailandicum and Platytrachelon abietis clade within Diaporthomycetidae. The taxonomic placement of Pseudostanjehughesiaceae is in Sordariomycetes, Pezizomycotina, Ascomycota.

Reference

Hyde KD, Bao DF, Hongsanan S, Chethana KWT et al. 2021 – Evolution of freshwater *Diaporthomycetidae (Sordariomycetes)* provides evidence for five new orders and six new families. Fungal Diversity 107, 71–105. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-021-00469-7

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