Outlineoffungi.org - Note 771 *Salinomyces*

Web-links: Index Fungorum, Facesoffungi, MycoBank

Salinomyces Czachura & Piatek

Salinomyces was introduced by Czachura et al. (2021) with *S. polonicus* Czachura & Piątek as the type species. The name is derived from the environment inhabited by the isolates collected from brine samples (Czachura et al. 2021). As described by Czachura et al. (2021), members of the genus typically have greenish grey or blackish colonies. The mycelia consist of hyphae which are hyaline, pale brown to brown, septate, branched verrucose or smooth (Czachura et al. 2021). Brown chlamydospores and multicellular bulbil-like structures are sometimes present (Czachura et al. 2021). The conidiogenous cells are intercalary on hyphae which may be simple or with inconspicuous collarettes (Czachura et al. 2021). The conidia are aseptate to 3-septate, pale brown to brown, smooth or rugose (Czachura et al. 2021). The genus is closely related to *Hortaea*; however, analysis of combined ITS, LSU and *rpb2* loci revealed that this genus formed a well-supported clade separate from other species of *Hortaea* (Czachura et al. 2021). Moreover, they also differ morphologically from the members of *Hortaea* based on the appearance of the conidiomata and conidia (Czachura et al. 2021). *Salinomyces polonicus* was isolated from brine samples collected from Southern Poland; thus, it is moderately halophilic (Czachura et al. 2021). Another species, previously known as *Hortaea thailandica* (Crous et al. 2009), was reassigned to this genus after analysis of combined ITS, LSU, and *rpb2* genes showed that it is a sister species of *S. polonicus*. This was subsequently renamed *Salinomyces thailandicus* (Crous & K.D. Hyde) Czachura & Piątek. This species was previously isolated from corals (Mitchison-Field et al. 2019) and monumental sites close to the sea (Isola et al. 2016). Thus, it is believed that this species is also halotolerant. The sexual morph is unknown.

References

Crous PW, Schoch CL, Hyde KD, Wood AR et al. 2009 – Phylogenetic lineages in the *Capnodiales*. Studies in Mycology 64, 17–47. https://doi.org/10.3114/sim.2009.64.02

Czachura P, Owczarek-Kościelniak M, Piątek M 2021 – *Salinomyces polonicus*: A moderately halophilic kin of the most extremely halotolerant fungus *Hortaea werneckii*. Fungal Biology 125(6), 459–468. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.funbio.2021.01.003

Isola D, Zucconi L, Onofri S, Caneva G et al. 2016 – Extremotolerant rock inhabiting black fungi from Italian monumental sites. Fungal Diversity 76(1), 75–96. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-015-0342-9

Mitchison-Field LMY, Vargas-Muñiz JM, Stormo BM, Vogt EJD et al. 2019 – Unconventional cell division cycles from marine-derived yeasts. Current Biology 29(20), 3439–3456. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.08.050

Entry by

Carlo Chris S. Apurillo, Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand

(Edited by **Kevin D. Hyde & Chayanard Phukhamsakda**)

Published online 7 April 2023