Outlineoffungi.org – Note 783 *Paradissoconium*

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Paradissoconium Crous & Boers

Crous & Boers (2021) introduced the monotypic genus *Paradissoconium* to accommodate *P. narthecii* Crous & Boers. The species was isolated from dead leaves of *Narthecium ossifragum* (*Nartheciaceae*) as saprobes in the Netherlands (Crous et al. 2021). This genus is characterized by solitary conidiophores which are unbranched, septate, pale brown and smoothwalled. The conidiogenous cells are terminal, integrated, loci slightly darkened, proliferating sympodially and rejuvenating percurrently. Primary conidia are solitary, straight, constricted at median septum, smooth-walled, hyaline, ellipsoid, apex obtuse, base obconically truncate, hilum pronounced and darkened. Secondary conidia are adjacent to primary conidia, hyaline, smooth, aseptate, ellipsoid, tapering to truncate hilum and anastomosing with primary conidia after active discharge (Crous et al. 2021). The sexual morph is not known. *Paradissoconium* has a typical dissoconium-like asexual morph that develops in culture and is morphologically similar to *Dissoconium* s. str (Hyde et al. 2020). However, based on a megaBLAST search of NCBI GenBank nucleotide database, only the ITS sequence is the closest to *Dissoconium*, and the LSU, *actA* and *rpb2* sequences are all different from *Dissoconium* (Crous et al. 2021). The taxonomic placement of *Paradissoconium* is in *Dissoconiaceae* (*Mycosphaerellales*, *Dothideomycetes*).

References

Crous PW, Osieck ER, Jurjevi Ž, Boers J et al. 2021 – Fungal planet description sheets: 1284–1382. Persoonia-Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi, 47, 178–374. https://doi.org/10.3767/persoonia.2021.47.06

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