# Outlineoffungi.org - Note 834 Unguispora

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#### Unguispora T. Ri & Degawa

Unguispora was introduced by Ri et al. (2022) to accommodate a novel kickxellalean species, U. rhaphidophoridarum T. Ri & Degawa as the type, isolated from the excrement of cave crickets, Diestrammena japanica and D. elegantissima (Rhaphidophoridae) in Japan. Phylogenetic analysis of SSU and LSU nuclear ribosomal RNA coding genes indicated that Unguispora is distinct from all known kickxellalean genera and placed it next to the genus Linderina. The single species of Unguispora is a dimorphic taxon, which has a yeast-like form inside the gut of the insect host and a filamentous form outside of the host. Sporangiophores of *Unguispora* are simple or branched, septate with median pores and plugs. Sporocladia are septate, giving rise to lateral sterile filiform appendages, with basal cells bearing three sterile corniform appendages, and terminal cells bearing one sterile corniform appendage. Pseudophialides are lageniform, each producing a single hyaline, cylindrical, onespored sporangiolum. Sporangiola are immersed in liquid at maturity are ornamented terminally by claw-like minute denticles arranged in transverse rows repeated several times lengthwise. Sporangiospores germinate basally through the production of yeast-like cells ("secondary spores") under anaerobic conditions. Secondary spores germinate by the production of asexual hyphae under aerobic conditions. Zygospores have not been observed. Unguispora differs from other kickxellalean species by the formation of corniform appendages on the basal and terminal sporocladial cells and filiform lateral appendages of sporocladia, as well as the claw-like ornamentation of sporangiola (Ri et al. 2022). The taxonomic placement of Unguispora is in Kickxellaceae, Kickxellales, Kickxellomycetes, Kickxellomycotina, and Mucoromycota.

#### Reference

Ri T, Suyama M, Takashima Y, Seto K, Degawa Y 2022 – A new genus Unguispora in Kickxellales shows an intermediate lifestyle between saprobic and gut-inhabiting fungi. Mycologia 114(6), 934–946. https://doi.org/10.1080/00275514.2022.2111052

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