

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 877 *Parastenospora*

Web-links: [Index Fungorum](#), [Facesoffungi](#), [MycoBank](#), [GenBank](#)

Parastenospora Crous

Parastenospora was established by Crous et al. (2022) to accommodate *P. pini* based on morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS, LSU, *tub2* and *rpb2* sequence data. *Parastenospora* was isolated from dead twigs of *Pinus sylvestris* in Netherlands. In the genus, conidiophores are mostly solitary and hyaline, and occur terminally on hyphae. Conidiogenous cells are subcylindrical, hyaline, and smooth, while conidia are solitary, hyaline, and obclavate. Their sexual morph is undetermined. *Parastenospora* morphologically resembles *Condylospora* and *Stenospora*. However, the main character that demarcates *Parastenospora* from *Stenospora* is the hilum. *Stenospora* exhibits thickened scars and hila (Braun et al. 2013) while the hila in *Parastenospora* are not dark and remain unthicken. In addition, *Stenospora* is parasitic while *Parastenospora* was reported as a saprobe on dead twigs. The taxonomic placement of *Parastenospora* is in *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, and *Ascomycota*.

References

- Braun U, Nakashima C, Crous PW. 2013 – Cercosporoid fungi (*Mycosphaerellaceae*) 1. Species on other fungi, *Pteridophyta* and *Gymnospermae*. IMA Fungus 4, 265–345. <https://doi.org/10.5598/imafungus.2013.04.02.12>
- Crous P, Boers J, Holdom D, Osieck ER et al 2022 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1383–1435. Persoonia-Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi 48, 261 - 371. <https://doi.org/10.3767/persoonia.2022.48.08>

Entry by

Deeksha Gomdola, Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand; School of Science, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand.

(Edited by **Ruvishika S. Jayawardena**, **Kevin D. Hyde**, **Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi** & **Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

Published online 2 April 2024