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Qarounispora Nourel-Din, Abdel-Aziz & Abdel-Wahab

Qarounispora was declared a new genus in the family Halosphaeriaceae based on morphology and multi-gene analysis of LSU, SSU and ITS sequences (Nourel-Din et al. 2022). The type species, Qarounispora grandiappendiculata Nourel-Din, Abdel-Aziz & Abdel-Wahab was isolated as a saprobe on decaying submerged wood in the Qaroun Lake in Egypt, where the genus name was based (Nourel-Din et al. 2022). This genus formed a distinct separate clade in the family Halosphaeriaceae together with Nimbospora (Nourel-Din et al. 2022). *Qarounispora* has hyaline to yellow-orange, ellipsoidal to broadly ellipsoidal ascospores with only one equatorial appendage (Nourel-Din et al. 2022). It has yellow to orange-brown ascomata that are globose to subglobose, and catenophyses developing from the pseudoparenchyma. The asci are thin-walled, unitunicate, eight-spored, clavate, or broadly ellipsoid (Nourel-Din et al. 2022). These characteristics differ from Nimbospora species which have ascospores with enlarged sheaths and fibrillar equatorial appendages (Koch 1982). Five genera of *Halosphaeriaceae* have one polar appendage similar to Qarounispora. These are Moana, Oceanitis, Okeanomyces, Ophiodeira and Tirispora. Based on multi-gene analysis of LSU, SSU, and ITS regions, Qarounispora is in a wellsupported clade that is clearly separate from these other genera (Nourel-Din et al. 2022). Also, morphological differences in ascomata, asci, and ascospores separated *Qarounispora* with these similar genera.

References

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