Outlineoffungi.org - Note 900 Safagamyces

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Safagamyces Bakhit & Abdel-Wahab

Safagamyces was introduced by Bakhit & Abdel-Wahab (2022) based on morphology and phylogenetic analysis of SSU and LSU sequences. Due to differences in morphology and its position in the phylogenetic tree, Safagamyces was segregated as a new genus. The name is based on Safaga City, Egypt where the holotype was collected. The type species, Safagamyces marinus Bakhit & Abdel-Wahab, was isolated from decaying stems of Phragmites australis, a mangrove along the Red Sea (Bakhit & Abdel-Wahab 2022). To date, there is only one species described in this genus. Safagamyces formed a basal branch to three marine genera Cucurbitinus, Cirrenalia and Pseudolignicola in the family Halosphaeriaceae. Morphologically, Safagamyces, Cucurbitinus and Cirrenalia are similar in having conidia that are constricted at the base, which gradually become bigger and darkly pigmented from base to apex (Meyers & Moore 1960, Liu et al. 2020). However, Safagamyces is distinct by its conidia that are branched, variable in shape, septate, and strongly constricted at the septa (Bakhit & Abdel-Wahab 2022). Conidiogenesis cells are holoblastic with sympodial conidial proliferation. In addition, species of this genus have micronematous, smooth, hyaline conidiophores (Bakhit & Abdel-Wahab 2022). The taxonomic placement of Safagamyces is in Halosphaeriaceae, Microascales and Sordariomycetes.

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