Outlineoffungi.org - Note 916 *Pyrisporaceae*

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Pyrisporaceae C.M. Tian & N. Jiang

Pyrisporaceae was introduced by Jiang et al. (2021) based on the molecular investigation with ITS, RPB2, and TEF sequence data to typify a pathogenic genus Pyrispora C.M. Tian & N. Jiang. This genus is saprobic or pathogenic of Castanea mollissima leaves. Pyrispora is typified by Pyrispora castaneae C.M. Tian & N. Jiang. In the sexual morph, ascomata are semi-immersed and aggregated with cylindrical to clavate asci that have 8spored, aseptate ascospores which are straight to slightly curved. In the asexual morph, conidiomata are pycnidia with globose to subglobose shapes in which conidiophores are reduced to conidiogenous cells. Conidia are aseptate, and hyaline with ellipsoidal to multiguttulate in shape. This family is sister to Apoharknessiaceae (Jiang et al. 2021). However, *Pyrisporaceae* is different from *Apoharknessiaceae* in having asci with a distinct apical ring, conidiogenous cells with a pyriform base, and a long neck. Species in this family were reported from Brazil (São Paulo), India (Maharashtra), Malaysia (Sabah), Mauritius, Paraguay, Philippines, and Taiwan (Senanayake et al. 2017, 2018) on leaves of *Achatocarpus* sp., Celastrus paniculatus, Dendrocalamus latiflorus, Dalbergia sp., Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus pellita, Eugenia aurata, Ficus disticha, Leguminosae sp., Machaerium lanatum, Myrtaceae, Phyllostachys makinoi, and Zanthoxylum sp. The taxonomic placement for Pyrisporaceae is in Diaporthales, Sordariomycetes.

Reference

Jiang N, Fan X, Tian C. 2021 – Identification and characterization of leaf-inhabiting fungi from *Castanea* plantations in China. Journal of Fungi 7, 64. https://doi.org/10.3390/jof7010064

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