Outlineoffungi.org - Note 990 Cylindrohyalosporaceae

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Cylindrohyalosporaceae Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo, Hongsanan & K.D. Hyde

Cylindrohyalosporaceae ***was introduced*** by Tennakoon et al. (2021) ***to accommodate*** *Cylindrohyalospora* Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo, Hongsanan & K.D. Hyde as a monotypic genus based on the morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of LSU sequence data. The type species, *Cylindrohyalospora* fici Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo & K.D. Hyde, of was isolated from the upper surface decaying leaves of *Ficus septica* in Taiwan. The sexual morph has not been observed. Pycnothyria is superficial, scattered, and rounded to oval in shape. Conidiogenous cells are evanescent. Conidia are unicellular, hyaline, and smooth-walled. *Cylindrohyalosporaceae* formed a clade with *Melaspileellaceae* based on LSU analyses (Tennakoon et al. 2021) and formed a clade with *Brunneofissuraceae* based on LSU sequence data (Marasinghe et al. 2022). Asterinales are epifoliar taxa which present superficial mycelium forming a network on host surfaces with a star-like opening to the thyriothecium (Hongsanan et al. 2014). *Cylindrohyalosporaceae* was segregated based on its distinct pycnothyria characters. *Brunneofissuraceae* have a star-like opening thyriothecium while *Melaspileellaceae* have small rounded superficial ascomata on bark or stem (Ertz & Diederich 2015). Based on the study of Marasinghe et al. (2022), the taxonomic placement of *Cylindrohyalosporaceae* is in Asterinales, *Dothideomycetes*, and *Ascomycota.*

References

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