

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1084 *Inopinatum*

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### *Inopinatum* Haelew. & Aime

Recent research of pink yeasts, relying on the analysis of combined ITS, SSU, and LSU sequence data ([Haelewaters \*et al.\* 2021](#)), discovered that *Sporobolomyces lactosus* does not belong to a corresponding genus, showing a clear relationship with *Thelebolales* lineage of *Leotiomyces*, making this species the first known yeast-like member of this class. The genus *Inopinatum* is therefore erected to accommodate its sole species. Thelebolalen fungi are markedly ecologically versatile, known to dwell under extremely diverse habitats, in a deep-sea environment inside sponges, cold Antarctic ecosystems to the extremely dry environments in bee hives, developing a wide variety of ecological/evolutionary adaptations ([Quijada \*et al.\* 2022](#)). The thelebolalean fungi known to exist as filamentous life forms under usual natural conditions, also can live under ecologically harsh conditions existing in petrochemical wastes from sewage treatment plants in a yeast-like form ([Sláviková & Grabińska-Loniewska, 1992](#)). Peterson *et al.* (2009) revealed that the sole species of *Inopinatum* (*I. lactosum*) can also inhabit dung – an ecological niche characteristic for some other thelebolalean fungi. As it is so far known, its yeast-like mother cell produces bilaterally symmetrical blastoconidia (on PDA), but colonies may also form pseudohyphae and hyphae. The intriguing question is, however, could this species develop some other features, more reminiscent of its phylogenetic relatives when inhabiting natural environments with less ecological pressure.

### Reference

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