

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1103 *Hypomontagnella*

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*Hypomontagnella* Sir, L. Wendt & C. Lamb.

Lambert et al. (2019) segregated this genus from *Hypoxylon* based on the analysis of combined ITS, LSU, *rpb2*, and *tub2* and, was accepted within *Hypoxylaceae* (*Xylariales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) (Lambert et al. 2019). *Hypomontagnella* is typified by *Hypomontagnella monticulosa* (Mont.) Sir, L. Wendt & C. Lambert. *Hypomontagnella* species produce pulvinate to effused-pulvinate, brown vinaceous to blackish stromata with inconspicuous to conspicuous perithecial mounds. The young stromata are KOH+ vinaceous purple, without apparent KOH extractable pigments in mature stromata (Lambert et al. 2019). Ascumata are spherical to obovoid, ostiolate, and perithecial with minutely to conspicuous conical papillate ostioles higher than the stromatal surface and surrounded by a black disc (Lambert et al. 2019). Asci are 8-spored, cylindrical, stipitate, and persistent with an amyloid, distinct discoid apical ring. Ascospores are ellipsoid-inequilateral, light brown, brown or dark brown, aseptate, with broadly or narrowly rounded ends, and perispore dehiscent or indehiscent in 10% KOH. The germ slit on the convex side is straight, oblique, or sigmoid and much less than spore-length or nearly spore-length or spore-length (Lambert et al. 2019). The asexual morph is hyphomycetous with mononematous or synnematous hyaline to pale brown, smooth, or roughened conidiophores. The conidiophore branching pattern is virgariella-like or rarely nodulisporium-like. Conidiogenesis is holoblastic. Conidiogenous cells are hyaline and smooth to finely rough-walled. Conidia are ellipsoid, hyaline, and smooth to finely rough-walled (Lambert et al. 2019). Species of this genus are associated with wood and barks as saprobes. *Hypomontagnella* distinct from the genera *Annulohypoxylon* and *Jackrogersella* by having perispores and striate ornamentations. Additionally, this genus is distinct from *Hypoxylon* by stromata, papillate ostioles, and KOH-extractable pigments.

### Reference

Lambert C, Wendt L, Hladki AI, Stadler M. et al 2019 – *Hypomontagnella* (*Hypoxylaceae*): a new genus segregated from *Hypoxylon* by a polyphasic taxonomic approach. *Mycological Progress* 18(1), 187–201.

### Entry by

**Rekhani Hansika Perera**, School of Biological Sciences and Institute of Microbiology, Seoul National University, Seoul, 08826, Republic of Korea.

(Edited by **Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi**)

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