

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1134 *Hispidula*

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Hispidula P.R. Johnst.

Hispidula was described by Johnston (2003) as a group of fungi characterised by the sessile apothecia having very long excipular hairs (the walls of which are dextrinoid in Melzer's reagent) aggregated into large, tapering, tooth-like appendages. Known only from Australasia, species in this saprobic genus have been described from dead tissue of tree fern fronds and fallen leaves of *Acmena* and *Dracophyllum*. Another unnamed species occurs on fallen *Nothofagus* leaves in Australia (Genbank MH921856, voucher PDD 112245). *Hispidula tokerau* has multiple genes available and these places the genus in *Helotiaceae* (Johnston et al. 2019).

References

- Johnston PR. 2003 – *Hispidula* gen. nov. (*Helotiales*, *Hyaloscyphaceae*) in Australia and New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 41(4), 685–697. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.2003.9512878>
- Johnston PR, Quijada L, Smith CA, Baral HO et al. 2019 – A multigene phylogeny toward a new phylogenetic classification of *Leotiomyces*. *IMA fungus* 10, 1. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43008-019-0002-x>

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