

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1178 *Nagrajchalara*

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Nagrajchalara W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao

Based mostly on specimens from China, Wu & Diao (2023) revised the taxonomy of *Leotiomyces* with *Chalara*-like asexual states. Wu & Diao (2023) accepted *Chalara* sensu stricto within *Pezizellaceae*, along with two new genera *Nagrajchalara* and *Parachalara*, and the reinstated *Cylindrocephalum*. Both *Nagrajchalara* and *Cylindrocephalum* are distinguished from *Chalara* s.s. by their septate conidia. Wu & Diao (2023) accepted 43 species with DNA sequences available in *Nagrajchlarara*. Although morphologically very variable, the conidiophores are well-developed with multi-septate basal stalk or reduced to 1–2 basal stalk cells with a terminal phialide. The conidia are always septate, cylindrical or short-cylindrical, with obtuse apex and truncate or obtuse base, often with basal frills. Included in Wu & Diao (2023) *Nagrajchalara* clade are two species with a sexual state, ‘*Calycellina*’ *leucella* and the type of *Rubropezicula*, *R. thailandica*. If the rDNA-based phylogenies on which this relationship is based are found to be supported by more gene-rich analyses, then *Nagrajchalara* would be a synonym of the older name *Rubropezicula*. There are many other existing *Chalara* species with a similar morphology but with no DNA sequences available and many of these may also belong to *Nagrajchlarara* (Wu & Diao 2023).

Reference

Wu W, Diao Y. 2023 – The chalara-like anamorphs of *Leotiomyces*. *Fungal Diversity* 119(1), 213–490. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-023-00515-6>

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