

Outline of fungi- Note 1205 *Chalarosphaeria*

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

A monotypic genus *Chalarosphaeria* was defined based on *C. breviclavata* (Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr.) W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao as its type species (Wu & Diao 2023). This classification was determined by assessing morphological traits and a phylogenetic analysis encompassing SSU, LSU, and ITS sequence data. Phylogenetically, *Chaetosphaeria* and *Paragaeumannomyces*, two closely related genera are separated from *Chalarosphaeria*. Morphologically, *Paragaeumannomyces* differs from *Chalarosphaeria* by having filiform or cylindrical ascospores accompanied by Obeliospora-like anamorphs. *Chaetosphaeria* differs from *Chalarosphaeria* by having one-septate ascospores and *Chloridium* anamorphs with wet spore mass in the type species. The examined type species was isolated from dead branches of an unidentified plant and on the rotten wood of *Betula* sp. in China. Furthermore, *Chalarosphaeria breviclavata* (= *Chalara breviclavata* Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr) is a saprophytic fungus inhabiting deceased branches across diverse tree species. Its distribution encompasses regions in Asia, Central America, Europe, and North America. (Wu & Diao 2023). Both sexual and asexual morphs have been observed. In the asexual morph, conidiophores are solitary, simple, cylindrical to subcylindrical-shaped, septate, and smooth. Conidiogenous cells are integrated, phialidic, subcylindrical-shaped, and smooth. Conidia are hyaline, aseptate, guttulate, and smooth. In the sexual morph, ascomata are perithecia, superficial, subglobose-shaped, and smooth. Asci are thin-walled and cylindrical to clavate-shaped with hyaline and septate paraphyses. Ascospores are fusiform to elongate fusiform-shaped, hyaline, and guttulate (Wu & Diao 2023). The taxonomical placement of this genus is in *Chaetosphaeriaceae*, *Chaetosphaeriales*, *Pezizomycotina*, and the members were isolated as saprobes on dead plant materials (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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