Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1228 *Capillisphaeria*

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Capillisphaeria Réblová

Réblová & Nekvindová (2023) introduced *Capillisphaeria* to accommodate *C. crustacea* as a monotypic species. This genus belongs to *Chaetosphaeriaceae* and phylogenetically (obtained from combined ITS, LSU and *tef*1 sequence data) closely related to *Fusichloridium* and *Spicatispora* (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). This genus has both sexual and asexual morphs. The sexual morph has perithecial ascomata, non-stromatic, globose to subglobose, dark brown, setose, papillate, periphysate ostiolar canal, carbonaceous, two-layered of peridium, branching anastomosing paraphyses, 8-spored unitunicate asci with cylindrical-clavate, apical ring non-amyloid, short-stipitate and hyaline cylindrical-fusiform and transversely septate ascospores (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). The asexual morph has macronematous, mononematous conidiophores, cylindrical, unbranched, brown, with percurrent proliferations, monophialidic conidiogenous cells with a single conidiogenous locus, cylindrical-clavate or ellipsoidal-oblong conidia, hyaline, aseptate, and adhering in slimy heads (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). Morphologically, *C. crustacea* is similar to *Fusichloridium cylindrosporum* but can differ by conidiophores forming and conidia septate (Gams & Holubová- Jechová 1976, Réblová & Gams 1999). *Chaetosphaeria crustacea* shares striking similar morphology with *Curvichaeta curvispora*, but phylogenetic analyses identified them as separate genera, and they can be distinguished on their conidiogenous loci, conidia and ascomata (Réblová & Gams 1999, Réblová 2004, Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). The type species is well known as a saprobe on decaying wood of pine trees such as *Abies alba, Picea abies* and *Pinus sylvestris* from the Czech Republic, Finland, New Zealand and Ukraine (Réblová & Gams 1999, Réblová & Nekvindová 2023).

References

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