

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1247 *Chalara*

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*Chalara* (Corda) Rabenh.

Based mostly on specimens from China, Wu & Diao (2023) revised the taxonomy of *Leotiomyces* with *Chalara*-like asexual states. It has long been known that *Chalara* is polyphyletic, but a lack of reliable DNA sequences from the type species, *C. fusidioides*, has hampered efforts to clearly define the genus phylogenetically. Wu & Diao (2023) accepted *Chalara* sensu stricto to accommodate eight *Chalara*-like fungi (*Chalara africana*, *C. bambusicola*, *C. clidemiae*, *C. cylindrosperma*, *C. longiphora*, *C. platanicola* and *C. qinlingensis*) based on phylogenetic and morphological data. These species clustered as a strongly supported clade distinct from the other *Chalara*-like fungi in *Pezizellaceae*. Morphologically *Chalara* s.s. is characterized by solitary and unbranched conidiophores, the terminal phialide consisting of a venter and a cylindrical collarete with deeply seated sporulating locus, and hyaline, aseptate, cylindrical conidia (Wu & Diao 2023). However, the type species, *C. fusidioides*, has no reliable DNA sequence data available, and the conclusions of Wu & Diao (2023) need confirmation following epitypification of *C. fusidioides*.

### Reference

Wu W, Diao Y. 2023 – The *Chalara*-like anamorphs of *Leotiomyces*. *Fungal Diversity* 119, 213–490.

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