

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1319 *Shirahamella*

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Shirahamella E. Azevedo, P. Correia & M.F. Caeiro

Shirahamella (*Halosphaeriaceae*, *Microascales*, *Hypocreomycetidae*, *Pezizomycotina*) was introduced as a new genus based on morphology and phylogeny to accommodate *S. gracilis* (Nakagiri & Tokura) E. Azevedo, P. Correia & M.F. Caeiro (\equiv *Corollospora gracilis* Nakagiri & Tokura) as a monotypic species (Correia et al. 2023). This species is characterized by narrow, uni-septate ascospores, typically measuring less than 8 μ m in diameter. Moreover, it has been noted to produce abundant ascomata in single-spore cultures (Nakagiri & Tokura 1987). These characteristics distinguish it from other *Corollospora* species. Based on molecular analysis of combined ITS, LSU, and SSU sequence data, this species grouped in a well-supported clade separate from the closest taxa including *Ajigaurospora* and *Garethelia* species (Correia et al. 2023). *Shirahamella gracilis* is a marine fungus initially isolated from sea foam in Japan (Nakagiri & Tokura 1987). Interestingly, it has also been documented as a saprobe in marine substrates in India, South Africa, Cuba, and Thailand, indicating its status as an obligate marine fungus (Steinke & Lubke 2003, Borse et al. 2013, Samón-Legrá et al. 2014).

References

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