

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1321 *Ramosiphorum*

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### **Ramosiphorum** L.W. Hou, L. Cai & Crous

Hou et al. (2023) introduced *Ramosiphorum* to accommodate *R. polyporicola* L.W. Hou, L. Cai & Crous as the type species based on morphology and phylogeny of ITS, LSU, rpb2 and tef-1 $\alpha$  sequence data. Phylogenetically *Ramosiphorum* formed a sister clade to *Lasionectriella* and *Ochronectria* within *Bionectriaceae* (*Hypocreales*, *Hypocreomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes* *Sordariomycetidae*, *Pezizomycotina*). In this genus, the mycelium consists of branched, septate, hyaline, rough- and thin-walled hyphae. Conidiophores are either aggregated as sporodochiallike, or unbranched, hyaline, and smooth-walled. Conidiogenous cells are monophialidic, cylindrical, or subulate, hyaline, and thick-, smooth-walled. The conidia are aseptate, hyaline, thin-, smooth-walled, or thick- and rough-walled. Chlamydospores and sexual morph have not been observed. The strains of *Ramosiphorum* previously being labeled as "*Nectriopsis oropensoides*," however morphological characteristics indicate that they are distinct species. Unlike the conidiophores of *N. oropensoides*, which are described as monophialidic and unbranched or occasionally branched (Samuels et al. 1988), all strains examined in Hou et al. (2023) consistently produced branched conidiophores, sometimes forming aggregated sporodochia. Therefore, they reidentified all cultures listed as "*Nectriopsis oropensoides*" and introduced *Ramosiphorum* with three new species. The genus has been known from Japan, China, and Venezuela. Species within the genus are found in polypores, on the basidiocarp of *Echinoporia hydnoformis*, on dead decorticated wood on the ground, and the barks of dead trees (Hou et al. 2023).

### **References**

- Hou LW, Giraldo A, Groenewald JW, Rämä T et al. 2023 – Redisposition of acremonium-like fungi in *Hypocreales*. *Studies in Mycology* 105, 23–203.
- Samuels GJ. 1988 – Fungicolous, lichenicolous, and myxomyceticolous species of *Hypocreopsis*, *Nectriopsis*, *Nectria*, *Peristomialis*, and *Trichonectria*. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 48, 1–78.

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