

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1326 *Corollosporella*

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

Correia et al. (2023) established *Corollosporella* to accommodate *C. anglusa* (Abdel Wahab & Nagah) E. Azevedo, P. Correia & M.F. Caeiro as the type species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using ITS and/or 28S sequence data. The second species is *C. ramulosa* (Meyers & Kohlm) E. Azevedo, P. Correia & M.F. Caeiro. The type species was discovered in Egypt. These two species are new combinations of *Corollospora anglusa* Abdel-Wahab & Nagah (*C. anglusa*) and *C. ramulosa* (Meyers & Kohlm) E.B.G. Jones & Abdel-Wahab (*C. ramulosa*). Both sexual and asexual morphs have been observed for *Corollosporella*. In the asexual morph, conidiophores are simple or branched, multiseptate, and hyaline. Conidiogenous cells are proliferated and sympodial at the apex or monoblastic. Conidia are septate, hyaline, branched, and filamentous, breaking down into smaller segments or conidia that form a system of axes. In the sexual morph, ascospores are solitary or gregarious, superficial, ostiolate, papillate, and black-colored. The peridium comprises thick-walled brown cells, consisting of two layers: the outer layer consists of polygonal, roundish cells, while the inner layer consists of flat cells. Asci are eight-spored, ellipsoidal, unitunicate, and early deliquescent. Ascospores are fusiform to ellipsoidal, one-septate, and hyaline. *Corollosporella* is classified within *Halosphaeriaceae* (*Microascales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*). *Corollosporella anglusa* (the type species) and *C. ramulosa* are grouped distinctly from *Corollospora sensu stricto*. *Corollosporella anglusa* differs from *Corollospora* species due to its smaller, leathery ascospores and narrower one-septate ascospores with shorter polar spines. The asexual form of *Variscosporina anglusa* is characterized by the production of conidia composed of filaments branching rectangularly, breaking into bi-celled or occasionally single-celled segments. These segments are hyaline, cylindrical, septate, and constricted at the septa, and the fungus produces numerous chlamydospores in culture (Correia et al. 2023).

Reference

Correia P, Azevedo E, Caeiro MF. 2023 – Redefining the Genus *Corollospora* based on morphological and phylogenetic approaches. *Journal of Fungi* 9(8), 841.

Entry by

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