

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1328 *Mesophoma*

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Mesophoma H.B. Zhang, A.L. Yang & L. Chen

Yang et al. (2023) established *Mesophoma* to accommodate two species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using LSU, ITS, *rpb2*, and *tub2* sequence data. The type species is *Mesophoma speciosa* H.B. Zhang, A.L. Yang & L. Chen, and another species is *M. ageratinae* H.B. Zhang, A.L. Yang & L. Chen. The type species was isolated from the roots of *Ageratina adenophora* in China. The new genus *Mesophoma* is classified in *Didymellaceae*, *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Ascomycota*. In the asexual morph, conidiomata of *Mesophoma* are pycnidial, solitary or aggregated, and globose to subglobose. The pycnidial wall consists of two to six layers of angular cells (*textura angularis*). Conidiogenous cells are phialidic, hyaline, smooth-walled, and ampulliform to doliiform. Conidia are aseptate, smooth, thin-walled, guttulate, and hyaline. Phylogenetically, *Mesophoma* forms a distinct clade separate from other genera within the *Didymellaceae*. Morphologically, the conidia of *Mesophoma* are smaller than those of *Stagonosporopsis* and *Boeremia*. Conidia of *Heterphoma* typically have 0–1 (occasionally 2) septum, whereas the majority of *Mesophoma* conidia are typically without septa (Yang et al. 2023).

Reference

Yang AL, Chen L, Cheng L, Li JP et al. 2023 – Two Novel Species of *Mesophoma* gen. nov. from China. *Current Microbiology* 80(4), 129.

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