

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1349 *Uvarisporella*

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Uvarisporella J. Yang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde

[Yang et al. \(2023\)](#) introduced *Uvarisporella* as a monotypic genus under *Tilachlidiaceae* (*Hypocreales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *U. aquatica* J. Yang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde ([Species Fungorum 2024](#)). *Uvarisporella aquatica* was reported as a saprobe from a decaying twig from freshwater in China. The generic placement was confirmed by a polyphasic approach using morphological and single locus (LSU) phylogeny ([Yang et al. 2023](#)). In the genus, no sexual morph has been reported, and the hyphomycetous asexual morph has been described. Colonies on the host surface were scattered and effuse, consisting of conidiophores with conidial mass on the apex. The conidiophores can be macronematous or mononematous, smooth-walled, erect, cylindrical, septate, unbranched, and brown. Conidiogenous cells are polyblastic and terminal, which percurrently proliferate with the swollen apex producing new conidiogenous cells enteroblastically. Conidia are clustered in masses and they are guttulate, uniseptate, globose to subglobose or obovoid, and brown, with a minute marginal frill ([Yang et al. 2023](#)). Although *Uvarisporella* morphologically resembles *Exserticlava* and they can be distinguished by their conidiogenous cell characters. This distinction is also supported by molecular phylogenetic analysis.

References

Yang J, Liu LL, Jones EG, Hyde KD et al. 2023 – Freshwater fungi from karst landscapes in China and Thailand. *Fungal Diversity* 119(1), 1–212.
Species Fungorum. 2024 – <https://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp>. Accessed on 31.01.2024

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(Edited by **Antonio Roberto Gomes de Farias & Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

Published online 31 May 2024