

## Outlineoffungi.org – Note 1353 *Papillospora*

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***Papillospora*** Réblová, in Réblová & Nekvindová, 2023

*Papillospora* was introduced by Réblová & Nekvindová (2023), to accommodate chloridium-like asexual morphs (*Chloridium sensu lato*) in *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*) based on ITS, LSU, and *tef1-α* sequence data. Phylogenetically, *Papillospora* is sister to *Achrochaeta* (Réblová et al. 2021b) and it is related to *Caliciastrum* and *Caligospora* (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). The asexual morph of *Papillospora* is characterized by setae which are erect, unbranched, cylindrical, septate, brown, terminal cells cylindrical, clavate or inflated, subhyaline to hyaline, apically broadly rounded, and sterile. Conidiophores are macronematous, mononematous, solitary, erect, straight or gently curved, cylindrical, unbranched, or sparsely branched, and brown. Conidia are ellipsoidal to slightly asymmetrical, hyaline, aseptate, smooth, and adhering in slimy heads. *Papillospora* develops perithecial ascomata which are non-stromatic, superficial, globose to subglobose, setose, and setae similar to those accompanying conidiophores. The ostiolar canal is periphysate and the ascomatal wall is two-layered, brittle, and carbonaceous. They produce unitunicate asci which are cylindrical to clavate, short-stipitate with an apical ring non-amyloid consisting of 8 ascospores. Ascospores are hyaline, fusiform, transversely septate, hyaline. The type species, *Papillospora hebetiseta* (Réblová & W. Gams) Réblová, (= *Chaetosphaeria hebetiseta* Réblová & W. Gams) is morphologically resemblance to *Stilbochaeta brevisetula* (Hughes & Kendrick 1968, Réblová et al. 2021a). However, they could be distinguished by *S. brevisetula* producing smooth-walled ascospores, and simple conidiophores growing in tufts with setae and falcate, septate conidia adorned with terminal setulae (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). *Papillospora* has been reported as a saprobe on decaying *Fagus sylvatica* wood and other unidentified host from Ukraine and the USA (Réblová & Gams 2000, Huhndorf & Fernández 2005).

### References

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### Entry by

**Ishara S. Manawasinghe**, Innovative Institute for Plant Health / Key Laboratory of Green Prevention and Control on Fruits and Vegetables in South China, Ministry of Agriculture and

Rural Affairs, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou 510225,  
Guangdong, P.R. China

(Edited by **Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

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