

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1354 *Petriomyces*

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Petriomyces Thitla & Suwannar

The monotypic genus *Petriomyces* was introduced by Thitla et al. (2023) under *Herpotrichiellaceae* (*Chaetothyriales*, *Eurotiomycetes*) to accommodate *P. obovoidisporus* Thitla, Kumla & Suwannar, as the type species. *Petriomyces obovoidisporus* was isolated from sandstone in Sukhothai province, Thailand. Only the asexual morph has been reported and is characterized by branched, septate, hyaline mycelia. Conidiophores are long, semi-micronematous, branched, subhyaline to pale brown, smooth, thin-walled, septate, and produced vertically from the hyphae. Conidiogenous cells are intercalary or terminal, sympodial, polyblastic, sub-conspicuous to conspicuous. Conidiogenous loci are thin-walled, subcylindrical, and sub-denticulate. Conidia are obovoid or pyriform, aseptate, hyaline to subhyaline, and hilum conspicuous (Thitla et al. 2023). Among the rock-inhabiting fungi (herpotrichiellaceous fungi), *Rhinocladiella* is similar to *Petriomyces* by having polyblastic, sympodial conidial formation, and aseptate conidia (Thitla et al. 2023). However, *Rhinocladiella* differs from *Petriomyces* by having thick-walled and brown conidiophores (Thitla et al. 2023). Based on the multigene phylogeny (ITS, LSU and SSU), *Petriomyces* formed a well-supported sister clade to *Atrokylandriopsis setulose* and *Exophiala siamensis* in *Herpotrichiellaceae* which were isolated from an unidentified broadleaf tree and rocks, respectively (Thitla et al. 2023). *Atrokylandriopsis setulose* differs from *Petriomyces* by having monophialidic conidiogenesis with setulate conidia (Ma et al. 2015). *Exophiala siamensis* differs from *Petriomyces* by having short conidiophores, subspherical conidia, and pale brown chlamydospores (Thitla et al. 2022).

References

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Published online 31 May 2024