

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1383 *Minimispora*

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Minimispora W. Dong & K.D. Hyde

Dong et al. (2023) introduced the monotypic genus *Minimispora* within *Phomatosporaceae* (*Phomatosporales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *M. superficialis* W. Dong & K.D. Hyde, based on morphology and phylogenetic analysis using LSU, SSU, and ITS sequence data. The type species was found on submerged wood in a lotic stream in China. The sexual morph of *Minimispora* has scattered, superficial, globose, black, unilocular, and thin-walled ascomata. Paraphyses are numerous, cylindrical, hyaline, and septate. Asci are eight-spored, unitunicate, cylindrical, and thin-walled. Ascospores are uniseriate, straight, hyaline, and aseptate. The asexual morph has not been observed. Phylogenetically, *Paramicrothyrium chinensis* and *Microdochium sclerotiorum* form the sister clades with *Minimispora*. Also, *Minimispora* can be differentiated from the closely related genus *Lanspora* based on differences in the characteristics of ascomata, the shapes of asci and ascospores, and appendages. While *Minimispora* shares similarities with *Tenuimurus* by having cylindrical, thin-walled asci and uniseriate, ellipsoidal, hyaline ascospores, it is differentiated by its superficial ascomata, unlike the immersed ascomata found in *Tenuimurus* that develop under a small blackened clypeus. Unlike other genera in *Phomatosporaceae*, *Minimispora* exclusively displays superficial ascomata, while the latter primarily have immersed ascomata or ones that become erumpent (Dong et al. 2023).

Reference

Dong W, Hyde KD, Jeewon R, Liao CF et al. 2023 – Mycosphere notes 449–468: saprobic and endophytic fungi in China, Thailand, and Uzbekistan. *Mycosphere* 14(1), 2208–2262.

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