

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1401 *Caliciastrum*

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### *Caliciastrum* Réblová

The monotypic genus *Caliciastrum* was established under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes* *Sordariomycetidae*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *C. bicolor* Réblová based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses of ITS, LSU, and *tef1 $\alpha$*  sequence data (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). The type species *C. bicolor* was found on decorticated wood of a fallen branch of *Acer macrophyllum* in Canada. Both sexual and asexual morphs have been observed. In the asexual morph, setae are erect, unbranched, cylindrical-shaped, and septate. Conidiophores are macronematous, mononematous, solitary, erect, and unbranched with terminal, integrated conidiogenous cells. Conidia are hyaline, aseptate, and smooth. In the sexual morph, ascomata are perithecial, superficial, and non-stromatic. Setae are similar to the asexual characters. Paraphyses are persistent, branching, and anastomosing. Asci are unitunicate, cylindrical-clavate, and eight-spored. Ascospores are ellipsoidal-fusiform and transversely septate. Morphologically, *Caliciastrum* stands out from other family members due to its unique characteristics, such as septate and bicolorous ascospores. Its cup-shaped, setose ascomata associated with a chloridium-like asexual morph also place *Caliciastrum* within *Chaetosphaeriaceae*. Based on the phylogenetic analysis of concatenated ITS, LSU, and *tef1 $\alpha$*  sequence dataset, *Craspedodidymum elatum* and *Caligospora* form sister clades with *Caliciastrum* (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023).

### Reference

Réblová M, Nekvindová J. 2023 – New genera and species with chloridium-like morphotype in the *Chaetosphaeriales* and *Vermiculariopsiellales*. *Studies in Mycology* 106(1), 199–258.

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