

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1402 *Chloridiopsis*

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### *Chloridiopsis* Réblová

Réblová & Nekvindová (2023) introduced a new genus *Chloridiopsis*, which includes two species; the type species, *Chloridiopsis constrictospora* and *C. syzygii*, within *Vermiculariopsiaceae*, (*Vermiculariopsiales*, *Incertae sedis*, *Sordariomycetes* *Sordariomycetidae*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) based on morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis using ITS, LSU, *rpb2*, and *tef1α*. These two species are closely related to *Chloridiopsiella preussi* (Gams & Holubová-Jechová 1976), forming a moderately supported clade within the *Vermiculariopsiales* (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). Despite the apparent similarities, *Chloridiopsis* species indicate significant morphological differences in their conidiophores, phialides, and conidia. The sexual morphologies for these species have not been documented. *Chloridiopsis constrictospora* was found in South Africa on leaf litter from *Syzygium cordatum* whereas *C. Syzygii* was found in Cuba, growing on leaf litter from *Syzygium jambos* (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). These species have been found as saprobes, thriving on leaf litter from various *Syzygium* species (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). *Chloridiopsis* is characterized by its distinctive conidia, which are oblong to cylindrical and slightly constricted in the middle. In laboratory culture conditions, this species develops setiform, dark brown conidiophores that form in clusters, alongside shorter and paler conidiophores. This growth pattern aligns with observations made in natural settings, as documented by Crous et al. (1995). While *Chloridiopsis constrictospora* bears a strong resemblance to *C. syzygii*, they can be differentiated based on the genetic variations observed in their ITS, *tef1α*, and *rpb2* sequence data (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). These two species are closely related, representing sibling species within a strongly supported monophyletic clade (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). Differentiating these two species in culture presents a challenge, as both exhibit similar morphological characteristics. They both produce dark, setiform conidiophores, accompanied by smaller and paler conidiophores. Additionally, they share a similar conidial morphology, characterized by oblong to cylindrical hyaline conidia, with overlapping sizes (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023). The conidia of *Chloridiopsis constrictospora* are characterized by a regular constriction in the middle, which distinguishes them from those of *C. syzygii*, where such constriction is less commonly observed on both sides. DNA comparisons between these two species reveal distinct genetic identities, as evidenced by the sequence identity percentages; 90.5% sequence identity in the ITS region, 88% in *tef1α*, and 96.5% in *rpb2*, supporting their classification as separate species (Réblová & Nekvindová 2023).

### References

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

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