

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1408 *Monosporoschisma*

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Monosporoschisma W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao

The monotypic genus *Monosporoschisma* was erected to accommodate *Monosporoschisma elegans* W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) based on morphology (Wu & Diao, 2022). *Monosporoschisma elegans* was found on a dead material of an unidentified palm in China. Colonies are superficial, effuse, black, are hairy to setose. In the asexual morph, capitate hyphae are present, erect, simple, sterile, brown, and septate. Conidiophores are subcylindrical, erect, single, or small clusters with capitate hyphae, septate, and dark brown to blackish. Conidiogenous cells are integrated, terminate, monophialidic, brown to dark brown, and cylindrical. The conidia are ellipsoidal, and oblong with rounded ends, and have three septa, with the central cells ranging from brown to dark brown, and the end cells appearing pale brown to brown, featuring a distinct scar at the base. The sexual morph has not been seen (Wu & Diao, 2022). The type species found on decaying palm leaves bears a resemblance to *Fusichalara* S. Hughes & Nag Raj, *Sporoschisma* Berk. & Broome, and *Sporoschismopsis* Hol.-Jech., but differs from them in terms of conidiogenesis. In *Fusichalara*, *Sporoschisma*, and *Sporoschismopsis*, the conidiogenous cells feature a differentiated venter and collarette, with the conidiogenous loci deeply embedded at the base of long collarettes. On the other hand, the type species conidiogenous cells with typical phialides possessing inconspicuous collarettes, and only a small part of the conidia is situated within the collarettes. Additionally, *Fusichalara* and *Sporoschismopsis* lack capitate hyphae (Wu & Diao, 2022). Regarding conidiogenesis and conidial morphology, *Monosporoschisma elegans* shares some similarities with *Paradischloridium ychafrei* and *Endophragmia microaquatica*. However, the latter two species do not form capitate hyphae. The conidial appearance of *Monosporoschisma elegans* also draws comparisons to *Duosporium cyperi*. Nevertheless, in *D. cyperi*, the conidiogenous cells exhibit sympodial proliferations, and the conidiogenous loci are narrow holes encircled by a distinct scar. A live strain for molecular analysis was not obtained, and the assignment of *Monosporoschisma elegans* to the *Chaetosphaeriaceae* is based on morphological traits such as the presence of capitate hyphae, phialidic conidiogenous cells, and conidiogenesis (Wu & Diao, 2022).

Reference

Wu W, Diao Y. 2022 – Anamorphic chaetosphaeriaceous fungi from China. *Fungal Diversity* 116(1), 1–546.

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