

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1409 *Oblongohyalospora*

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Oblongohyalospora Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo & K.D. Hyde

Tennakoon et al. (2021) erected the monotypic genus *Oblongohyalospora* under *Oblongohyalosporaceae* (*Botryosphaeriales*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Oblongohyalospora macarangae* Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo & K.D. Hyde based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using LSU sequence data. Only the asexual morph has been observed. The hyphae are superficial, straight, dark brown, irregular, and have no appressoria. Pycnothyria are superficial, scattered, rounded to oval, fattened, brown to black, and opened by stellate fissures. The upper wall consists of an uneven arrangement of dark cells, with cells at the edge branching out and developing superficial hyphae. Conidiogenous cells are evanescent. Conidia are unicellular, hyaline, distinct two to three large guttules, straight or slightly curved, and smooth-walled. The type species was isolated from the dead leaves petioles of *Macaranga tanarius* (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Taiwan. In the phylogenetic tree, *Oblongohyalospora* species forms a distinct clade that falls between *Asterotexaceae* and *Neobuelliellaceae*. The link between the sexual and asexual forms of *Asterotexaceae* and *Neobuelliellaceae* has not been confirmed, as no asexual forms have been identified in any species (Tennakoon et al. 2021).

Reference

Tennakoon DS, Kuo CH, Maharachchikumbura SS, Thambugala KM, et al. 2021 – Taxonomic and phylogenetic contributions to *Celtis formosana*, *Ficus ampelas*, *F. septica*, *Macaranga tanarius* and *Morus australis* leaf litter inhabiting microfungi. *Fungal Diversity* 108(1), 1–215.

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