

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1411 *Oblongohyalosporaceae*

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***Oblongohyalosporaceae*** Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo, S. Hongsanan & K.D. Hyde

Tennakoon et al. (2021) erected the monotypic family *Oblongohyalosporaceae* under *Botryosphaeriales* (*Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Oblongohyalospora* Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo & K.D. Hyde based on morphological characteristics and phylogeny using LSU sequence data. The only species of *Oblongohyalospora* is *O. macarangae* Tennakoon, C.H. Kuo & K.D. Hyde. Only the asexual morph has been observed in the members of a new family. Colonies are present as small dark brown to black-colored dots. The hyphae are superficial, straight to substraight, dark brown, irregular, and easily detachable from the host, without observed appressoria. Pycnothyria are superficial, scattered, rounded to oval, swollen, brown to black, and opening through stellate fissures. The upper wall consists of an irregular arrangement of dark cells, with cells at the edge branching out and forming superficial hyphae. Conidiogenous cells are evanescent. Conidia are unicellular, oblong, hyaline, and have smooth walls. The type species was isolated from the dead leaves petioles of *Macaranga tanarius* (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Taiwan. In the phylogenetic tree, the family *Oblongohyalosporaceae* 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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