

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1416 *Multiverruca*

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***Multiverruca*** H.Y. Wang, Y.F. Han & Z.Q. Liang

Wang et al. (2023) introduced the monotypic genus *Multiverruca* under *Latoruaceae* (*Pleosporales*, *Pleosporomycetidae*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *M. sinensis* H.Y. Wang, Y.F. Han & Z.Q. Liang as the type species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using ITS and LSU sequence data. The type species was isolated from soil in China. In this genus, conidiophores are reduced to conidiogenous cells. Conidiogenous cells are solitary on the mycelium and erect. Conidia are acrogenous, brown, verruculose, mostly cymbiform, and septate. The sexual morph has not been observed. Phylogenetically, *Latorua* formed a sister clade with *Multiverruca* based on the concatenated ITS and LSU dataset. While *Multiverruca* and *Latorua* both have conidiophores that are reduced to conidiogenous cells, *Latorua* stands out because it has clavate conidiogenous cells on its mycelium. Additionally, its conidia have a small, globose apical cell and are constricted at the septa, with the second and third cells being more swollen than the base cell (Wang et al. 2023).

### Reference

Wang HY, Zhang ZY, Ren YL, Shao QY et al. 2023 – *Multiverruca sinensis* gen. nov., sp. nov., a thermotolerant fungus isolated from soil in China. *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* 73(2), 005734.

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