

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1425 *Spicatispora*

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Spicatispora Réblová

The genus *Spicatispora* was established under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes* *Sordariomycetidae*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate two species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using ITS, LSU, and *tef1* sequence data. This genus was typified by *Spicatispora fennica* (P. Karst.) Réblová ([Réblová & Nekvindová 2023](#)). The type species was discovered on decaying wood from *Abies alba*, *Picea abies*, and aged stromata of *Eutypa* sp. in the Czech Republic, Finland, and Ukraine ([Réblová & Nekvindová 2023](#)). In the new genus, colonies are effuse, hairy, and constructed of conidiophores and ascomata. In the asexual morph, conidiophores are macronematous, mononematous, cylindrical, and unbranched. Conidiogenous cells are terminal, integrated, cylindrical to narrowly lageniform. Conidia are aseptate and smooth. In the sexual morph, ascomata are perithecial, superficial, non-stromatic. Paraphyses are persistent and branched. Asci are unitunicate, cylindrical, and eight-spored. Ascospores are elongate-fusiform, transversely septate, and hyaline. *Fusichloridium* and *Capillisphaeria* are closely related genera to *Spicatispora* based on the analysis using a concatenated dataset of ITS, LSU, and *tef1* sequence data ([Réblová & Nekvindová 2023](#)).

References

Réblová M, Nekvindová J. 2023 – New genera and species with chloridium-like morphotype in the *Chaetosphaeriales* and *Vermiculariopsiellales*. *Studies in Mycology*. 106(1), 199– 258.

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