

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1435 *Riisgaardia*

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

Wu & Diao (2023) introduced *Riisgaardia* under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Riisgaardia longispora* W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao as the type species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using LSU and ITS sequence data. Three species have been accepted in *Riisgaardia*, namely *Riisgaardia*, *longispora* W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao, *Riisgaardia obclavata* (W.P. Wu) W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao, and *Riisgaardia vermiculata* (Cooke) W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao (Wu & Diao 2023). In the description of *Riisgaardia*, the colonies are effuse, hypophyllous, and brown. The mycelium is superficial and constructed of septate and brown to dark brown hyphae. In the asexual morph, conidiophores are absent. Conidiogenous cells are discrete, determinate, lageniform, subcylindrical, ampulliform, short, simple, brown to black, and truncate at the apex. Conidial ontogeny is holoblastic, with one locus per conidiogenous cell, delimited by one septum, maturation by diffuse wall-building, and secession schizolytic. Conidia are solitary, straight or slightly curved, conical-truncate at the base, euseptate, pale brown to brown, smooth, and subhyaline at the apex. The sexual morph has not been observed (Wu & Diao 2023). *Riisgaardia* shares similarities with *Stanjehughesia* and the synanamorph of *Zanclospora* in terms of lacking conidiophores, featuring dark brown to black conidiogenous cells with a truncated apex, and having cylindrical, obclavate to obclavate-rostrate, multiseptate conidia. Morphologically, they are difficult to differentiate. In the combined ITS and LSU phylogenetic tree, distinct groupings emerge. *Riisgaardia* species, along with other sporidesmium-like species, form a cluster. These species are characterized by lateral phialides and hyaline conidia. Conversely, the type species of *Stanjehughesia*, *Stanjehughesia hormiscioides*, clusters with *Exserticlava* and *Stephembruneria*, which all share brown-colored and septate conidia (Wu & Diao 2023).

Reference

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

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