

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1449 *Paraceratocleriella*

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

Wu & Diao (2022) established *Paraceratocleriella* under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate two species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using LSU and ITS sequence data. These two species are *Paraceratocleriella polysetosa* (R.F. Castañeda) W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao and *Paraceratocleriella seychellarum* (Whitton, McKenzie & K.D. Hyde) W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao. Only the asexual structure has been identified. Colonies are effuse, brown to dark brown, and hairy. The mycelium is partly immersed and superficial, constructed of brown, septate, and smooth-walled hyphae. In the asexual morph, setae are solitary or aggregated, branched, cylindrical, erect, straight, or flexuous, smooth or verruculose, and septate. Conidiophores are hyphae-like, irregularly branched, septate, flexuous, and ascendant. The conidiogenous cells are monophialidic or polyphialidic, mostly intercalary, lageniform, and ampulliform. The conidia are in slimy heads, different shapes (ovoid, cylindrical, and ellipsoidal), aseptate, and hyaline, smooth, and thin-walled, with both ends rounded. The type species (*Paraceratocleriella polysetosa*) was found on dead leaves of *Rhododendron* sp. in China. *Paraceratocleriella* shares morphological similarities with other species in the *Paraceratocleridium* genus, but stands out due to its development of branched setae, the presence of spike-like structures at intervals on the conidiophores, and the characteristic shape of its conidia - which are ovoid, cylindrical, ellipsoidal, and lack septa, ending in rounded ends. This distinction is confirmed by molecular phylogenetic analysis (Wu & Diao, 2022).

Reference

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

Entry by

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