

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1452 *Zanclosporiella*

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### *Zanclosporiella* W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao

Wu & Diao (2022) erected the monotypic genus *Zanclosporiella* under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Zanclosporiella minuta* (F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf) W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using LSU and ITS sequence data. The type species was a saprobe on decorticated branches in Panama. In the genus, Ascomata are globose to subglobose, dark brown, superficial on a thin subiculum, and distinctly papillate. The ascomatal wall is in surface view and opaque in water, and the textura angularis is in lactophenol and constructed of pseudoparenchymatic cells. Ascomatal apex are papillate and opaque. The paraphyses are unbranched, septate, and tapering. Asci are eight-spored, cylindrical-clavate, short-stalked, unitunicate, and thin-walled. Ascospores are hyaline, fusiform to narrow-ellipsoid, and one-septate. Conidiophores are setiform, solitary, erect, unbranched, multiseptate, and brown. Conidiogenous cells are mono- or poly-phialides, ovoid-shaped, brown. The collarettes are small and funnel. Conidia are narrow fusiform-shaped, hyaline, and one-celled (Wu & Diao 2022). The established new genus is closely related to *Zanclospora* in phylogenetic analysis (ITS and LSU sequences) but has distinct characteristics. This new genus is defined by hyaline, fusiform to narrow-ellipsoid-shaped ascospores without septa, and an anamorph similar to *Zanclospora* with thread-like conidiophores and several phialides on one side along the middle, producing hyaline, spindle-shaped conidia. It differs from *Zanclospora* by its aseptate ascospores and unilateral arrangement of phialides on one side of the conidiophores (Wu & Diao 2022).

### Reference

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

### Entry by

**Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi**, Innovative Institute for Plant Health, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou 510225, People's Republic of China

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