

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1508 *Planisphaeriales*

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***Planisphaeriales*** J.F. Zhang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde

*Planisphaeriales* was introduced to accommodate *Planisphaeriaceae* J.F. Zhang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde as the type family according to morphology and phylogeny using LSU, SSU, TEF1- $\alpha$  and Rpb2 sequences data of species in *Sordariomycetes* (Zhang et al. 2023). *Planisphaeria* J.F. Zhang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde and *Planisphaeria reniformispora* J.F. Zhang & K.D. Hyde are the type genus and type species, perceptively, for the order *Planisphaeriales*. *Planisphaeriales* is classified under *Sordariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, and *Ascomycota* (Zhang et al. 2023). In the sexual morph, the ascomata are perithecial, either immersing in or erumping through the host tissue. They display broadly cracked apices and can appear gregarious or scattered. Their shapes range from depressed subglobose to obpyriform-shaped, characterized by fattened bases. The texture remains coriaceous and exhibits brown to black colors, appearing clypeate and periphysate. The peridium comprises several layers of subhyaline to hyaline, thin-walled elongated cells of textura angularis that merge with red-brown pseudoparenchymatous cells. Paraphyses either dissolve or persist as they age. The asci maintain a unitunicate, clavate, and pedicellate structure, featuring apical rings in some cases. The ascospores are hyaline and non-septate, and take on shapes that are reniform or narrowly ovoid, occasionally displaying irregular forms. They can be straight or curved, with some having a mucilaginous sheath. The asexual morphology remains unknown. The members of this order are saprophytes on dead woody plants (Zhang et al. 2023).

### Reference

Zhang JF, Liu JK, Hyde KD, Chen YY et al. 2023 – Ascomycetes from karst landscapes of Guizhou Province, China. *Fungal Diversity* 122(1), 1–60.

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