

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1516 *Nothorousoella*

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Nothorousoella M. Li & L. Cai

The monotypic genus *Nothorousoella* was introduced by Li et al. (2023) under *Rousoellaceae* (*Pleosporales*, *Pleosporomycetidae*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Nothorousoella irregularis* M. Li & L. Cai according to morphology and phylogeny using a concatenated dataset of ITS, LSU, SSU, *rpb2* and *tef1* sequences. The asexual morph features conidiomata that appear pycnidial, semi-immersed, and either scattered or aggregated. These structures take on a globose to subglobose shape, becoming oval to irregularly shaped when confluent, and display a brown to dark brown coloration. The conidiomata are unilocular and covered by abundant long hyphal outgrowths. Each conidioma possesses one papillate ostiole, which sometimes elongates into a short neck. The pycnidial wall exhibits a pseudoparenchymatous structure, multi-layered, with the outer layers composed of brown, flattened, polygonal cells. Conidiogenous cells are phialidic, appearing hyaline to light yellow and feature a smooth texture. They can be ampulliform, lageniform, or subconical in shape. The conidia are ellipsoidal to oblong, characterized by thin and smooth walls, initially hyaline but becoming pale brown over time. These conidia are aseptate and guttulate. The sexual morph has not been observed (Li et al. 2023). The type species was isolated from sediment in China. Phylogenetic analyses based on ITS, LSU, SSU, *tef1*, and *rpb2* sequences demonstrated that the new species should be classified within the *Rousoellaceae* family. The examination revealed that two strains representing *N. irregularis* clustered together in a well-supported clade, indicating a close relationship to the genus *Rousoella*. Morphologically, *Nothorousoella irregularis* is characterized by unilocular pycnidia that possess a short neck and a distinct ostiole with a single papilla. In contrast, *Rousoella* typically produces multilocular pycnidia, which either lack ostioles or feature indistinct ostioles (Li et al. 2023).

Reference

Li M, Raza M, Song S, Hou L, et al. 2023 – Application of culturomics in fungal isolation from mangrove sediments. *Microbiome* 11(1), 272.

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