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[Paramicrothecium](#) Crous, Krimhilde Müll., Siepe, Reul & Osieck

[Paramicrothecium](#) was introduced by [Crous et al. \(2021\)](#) to accommodate [P. sambuci](#) collected on dead stem of *Sambucus ebulus* from Germany. The presumably saprobic genus is characterized by superficial to immersed, globose solitary ascomata, of *textura epidermoidea* on surface, of 3–6 layers of *textura prismatica* peridium, covered with short, stubby, thick-walled setae, unitunicate, clavate to subcylindrical, asci with a long stipe and (2–)4(–6)-spored, and ellipsoid, medium brown, becoming dark brown, smooth- and thick-walled ascospores with 2–3 large guttules, and a large refractive germ pore at each polar end. The hyphomycetous asexual morph is characterized by reduced conidiophores to conidiogenous cells in singly or more commonly in clusters, hyaline, smooth-walled conidiogenous cells arising from superficial mycelium, ampulliform, consisting of an obovoid venter, and a cylindrical neck, and smooth- and thin-walled, guttulate, aseptate, shortly clavate conidia with an obtuse apex, tapering to a truncate hilum, produced in short, false chains that slime down into a globoid mass. LSU phylogeny showed that [Paramicrothecium](#) clustered with [Melanospora](#) and [Gonatobotrys](#), but as a distinct clade in [Ceratostomataceae](#) ([Coronophorales](#)).

Reference

Crous PW, Osieck ER, Jurjević Ž, Boers J et al. 2021 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1284–1382. *Persoonia* 47, 178–374. <https://doi.org/10.3767/persoonia.2021.47.06>

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