

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 617 [Caespitomonium](#)

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[Caespitomonium](#) Crous

[Caespitomonium](#) was introduced by [Crous et al. \(2021\)](#) with [Caespitomonium euphorbiae](#) Crous as the type species while *Fusidium squamicola* Berk. & Broome and *Torula hyalinula* Sacc. were synonymized under [Caespitomonium](#) ([Crous et al. 2021](#)). Phylogenetic analyses of LSU showed that this genus clustered within *Bionectriaceae* and formed well-separated branches with good bootstrap support (94% ML) with *Acremonium persicinum* (CBS 203.73) ([Crous et al. 2021](#)). In addition, a megablast search of *actA* and *rpb2* showed a similarity of less than 96% with other genera in *Bionectriaceae* ([Crous et al. 2021](#)). *Caespitomonium* is similar to *Acremonium*, but differs in having extensively branched tuft-like conidiophores and the presence of only asexual morphs ([Crous et al. 2021](#)). The members of this genus can be found in different habitats and environments viz; stems of *Euphorbia* sp., on sooty moulds and aphids on *Clerodendron monahassa* and air in hospitals, while the life mode was not clearly mentioned ([Crous et al. 2021](#)).

Reference

Crous PW, Osieck ER, Jurjevi 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>

Entry by

Saowaluck Tibpromma, The Center for Yunnan Plateau Biological Resources Protection and Utilization, College of Biological Resource and Food Engineering, Qujing Normal University, Qujing, Yunnan 655011 P.R. China

(Edited by **Sajeewa Maharachchimbura and Kevin D. Hyde**)