

Web-links: [Index Fungorum](#), [Facesoffungi](#), [MycoBank](#)

### [Pseudosoloacrosporiella](#) Crous

Crous et al. (2021) introduced this monotypic genus with [Pseudosoloacrosporiella cryptomeriae](#) Crous as the type species, based on ITS, LSU and *tef1* sequences. [Pseudosoloacrosporiella cryptomeriae](#) was found on the leaves of *Cryptomeria japonica* (Cupressaceae) in the Netherlands (Crous et al. 2021). The family placement of [Pseudosoloacrosporiella](#) is uncertain within *Microthyriales* (*Dothideomycetes*). The genus is characterized by conidiophores that are mostly reduced to conidiogenous cells. Conidiogenous cells have 1–3 sympodial conidiogenous cells at their apical loci, and they undergo rhexolytic conidiogenesis, which results in the formation of tiny collarettes at denticulate loci (Crous et al. 2021). Ramoconidia are fusoid to ellipsoid, tapering towards both ends, septate, light brown, guttulate and smooth-walled (Crous et al. 2021). [Pseudosoloacrosporiella](#) is phylogenetically closely related to *Soloacrosporiella* (Crous et al. 2021). However, [Pseudosoloacrosporiella](#) differs from *Soloacrosporiella* lacking setae, without thickened and darkened hila, but rather have a characteristic marginal frill (also on conidiogenous loci) (Castañeda-Ruiz et al. 1997, Crous et al. 2014). Morphologically, this genus also resembles the asexual morph of [Zeloasperisporium](#) (*Zeloasperisporiaceae*, *Zeloasperisporiales*) in having conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, sympodial conidial proliferation, with one to several conidiogenous loci. However, [Pseudosoloacrosporiella](#) has fusoid to ellipsoid, septate ramoconidia in long unbranched chains, rhexolytic loci with minute marginal frill (Crous et al. 2021), while [Zeloasperisporium](#) has fusiform to obclavate or cylindrical, straight to curved, 1–3-septate conidia tapered towards the apex (Hongsanan et al. 2015). The sexual morph of *Microthyriaceae* and *Zeloasperisporiaceae* are also similar by forming thyriothecium. The genera commonly occur as epiphyte on plant leaves (Hongsanan et al. 2015; Crous et al. 2021). Further studies are needed to explain their close relationship and evolution of the characters.

### References

- Castañeda-Ruiz RF, Gams W, Saikawa M. 1997 – Three new conidial fungi (hyphomycetes) from Cuba. *Nova Hedwigia* 64, 473–483. <https://doi.org/10.1127/nova.hedwigia/64/1997/473>
- 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>
- Crous PW, Wingfield MJ, Schumacher RK, Summerell BA et al. 2014 – Fungal Planet description sheets 281–319. *Persoonia* 33, 212–289. <https://doi.org/10.3767/003158514X685680>
- Hongsanan S, Tian Q, Bahkali AH, Yang JB, et al. 2015 – *Zeloasperisporiales* ord. nov., and two new species of *Zeloasperisporium*. *Cryptogamie, Mycologie* 36, 301–317. <https://doi.org/10.7872/crym/v36.iss3.2015.301>

### Entry by

**Sinang Hongsanan**, <sup>1</sup>Research Center of Microbial Diversity and Sustainable Utilization, Faculty of Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand; <sup>2</sup>Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50002, Thailand

(Edited by **Kevin D. Hyde & Chayanard Phukhamsakda**)

Published online 7 April 2023