

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 898 *Parasporendocladia*

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

Parasporendocladia W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao

Parasporendocladia was introduced by Wu & Diao (2022) to accommodate *Sporendocladia bactrospora*. The type species, *Parasporendocladia bactrospora* W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao was first introduced as *Phialocephala bactrospora* (Kendrick 1961), then later reclassified as *Sporendocladia bactrospora* based only on conidial development, but without molecular data (Wingfield et al. 1987). Later, the phylogenetic analysis of ITS, SSU, and LSU sequences showed that *S. bactrospora* belongs to *Microascales* (*Hypocreomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*), while the type species of *Phialocephala*, *P. dimorphospora* belongs to *Helotiales* (*Leotiomycetidae*, *Leotiomyces*) (Grünig et al. 2002, Jacobs et al. 2003). On the other hand, the type species of *Sporendocladia*, *S. fomusa*, belongs to *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetes*) (Wu & Diao 2022). Based on molecular data, *S. bactrospora* was distinct from species of *Phialocephala* and *Sporendocladia*, thus the genus *Parasporendocladia* was introduced (Wu & Diao 2022). It is difficult to distinguish *Parasporendocladia* morphologically from *Phialocephala* and *Sporendocladia* (Wu & Diao 2022). *Parasporendocladia* has conidiophores that are solitary to aggregated, erect or flexuous, branched at the apex, septate, brown, and smooth (Wu & Diao 2022). The conidiogenesis cells are holoblastic and the conidia are cylindrical, hyaline, aseptate, smooth, truncate at both ends and extruded in long chains (Wu & Diao 2022). *Parasporendocladia bactrospora* (\equiv *Phialocephala bactrospora*) was first isolated as a saprobe from *Populus trichocarpa* (Kendrick 1961). Although the species has been reported as a saprobe on dead material of *Clusia melchiorii* in Brazil and *Fagus sylvatica* in Czechoslovakia (Barbosa et al. 2007, Kubatova 1992), some studies have reported it as a plant pathogen associated with wounds on native broadleaved trees in Norway (Roux et al. 2014) and canker and dieback of *Juglans regia* in Iran (Sohrabi & Mohammadi 2023).

References

- Barbosa FR, Maia LC, Fernando L, Gusmão P. 2007 – Novos registros de Hyphomycetes decompositores para o Estado da Bahia, Brasil 1. *Acta Botanica Brasil.* 23, 323-329. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-33062009000200004>
- Grünig CR, Sieber TN, Rogers SO, Holdenrieder O. 2002 – Genetic variability among strains of *Phialocephala fortinii* and phylogenetic analysis of the genus *Phialocephala* based on rDNA its sequence comparisons. *Canadian Journal of Botany* 80, 1239–1249.
- Jacobs A, Coetzee MPA, Wingfield BD, Jacobs K, Wingfield MJ. 2003 – Phylogenetic relationships among *Phialocephala* species and other *ascomyces*. *Mycologia* 95, 637–645. <https://doi.org/10.1139/b02-115>
- Kendrick WB. 1961 – The *Leptographium* complex. *Phialocephala* gen. nov. *Canadian Journal of Botany* 39, 1079–1085. <https://doi.org/10.1139/b61-094>
- Kubatova A. 1992 – New records of *micromycetes* from Czechoslovakia. I. *Česká Mykologie* 45, 155-163. <https://doi.org/10.1079/cabicompndium.39647>
- Roux J, Solheim H, Kamgan Nkuekam G, Wingfield MJ. 2014 – *Sporendocladia bactrospora* associated with wounds on native broadleaved trees in Norway and Sweden. *Forest Pathology.* 44, 124–130. <https://doi.org/10.1111/efp.12076>
- Sohrabi M, Mohammadi H. 2023 – *Parasporendocladia bactrospora* associated with canker and dieback of walnut trees (*Juglans regia* L.) in Iran. *Mycologia Iranica* 10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22043/MI.2023.361059.1246>

Wingfield MJ, Schalk van Wyk P, Wingfield BD. –1987 Reclassification of *Phialocephala* based on conidial development. Transactions of the British Mycological Society 89, 509–520. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0007-1536\(87\)80085-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0007-1536(87)80085-2)

Wu W, Diao Y. 2022 – Anamorphic chaetosphaeriaceous fungi from China. Fungal Diversity 116, 1–546. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-022-00509-w>

Entry by

Carlo Chris S. Apurillo, Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand

(Edited by **Chayanard Phukhamsakda & Kevin Hyde & Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi**)

Published online 5 April 2024