

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1458 *Quadrisporella*

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Quadrisporella Senwana, Cheewangkoon & K.D. Hyde

The monotypic genus, *Quadrisporella* was erected by Senwana et al. (2021) to accommodate *Quadrisporella heveae* Senwana, Cheewangkoon & K.D. Hyde based on morphological characters and analyses of a combined LSU, SSU, ITS, and TEF1 sequence data. The type species was isolated from the branch of *Hevea brasiliensis* (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Thailand. Only the sexual morph has been observed. Ascumata are black, without a subiculum, superficial to semi-immersed, solitary or scattered, and carbonaceous. Ostiole is central. The peridium is thick-walled with uneven thickness, poor development at the base, becoming slightly thicker on the sides towards the apex, and consisting of two layers of cells; an outer layer with thick walls made of black, fragile carbonaceous cells, and an inner layer that is hyaline and composed of pseudoparenchymatous cells arranged in a textura angularis pattern. Hamathecium contains cylindrical to filiform and septate, pseudoparaphyses. Asci are four-spored, bitunicate, cylindrical- and pedicellate. Ascospores are irregular, oblong to broadly fusiform, hyaline, one-septate, constricted at the septum, guttulate, and smooth-walled. Phylogenetically, *Setoapiospora thailandica* is the closest clade to *Quadrisporella heveae*. Morphologically, *Quadrisporella* exhibits several resemblances to *Setoapiospora* with its superficial to semi-submerged, carbonaceous ascumata that manifest as dark brown to black spots on the host's surface, as well as hyaline ascospores. Nonetheless, *Quadrisporella* distinguishes itself with ascumata lacking external setae, 4-spored asci, and oblong to broadly fusiform, hyaline ascospores that possess a single septum at the middle. The taxonomic placement of *Quadrisporella* is in *Muyocoproneae*, *Muyocoprionales*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Ascomycota* (Senwana et al. 2021).

Reference

Senwana C, Mapook A, Samarakoon MC, Karunarathna A, et al. 2021 – Ascomycetes on Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*). *Mycosphere* 12(1), 1334–512.

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