**Fungalpedia - Note 30** [***Marinophialophora***](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733)

[***Marinophialophora***](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733)J.F. Li, Phookamsak & K.D. Hyde

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[Index Fungorum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733), [Facesoffungi](https://www.facesoffungi.org/marinophialophora/), [MycoBank](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/566509), [GenBank](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/?term=Marinophialophora), Fig. 1

*[Marinophialophora](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733)* is a monotypic genus in [*Herpotrichiellaceae*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=80856), *Chaetothyriales* and it is only known from its asexual morph ([Li et al. 2018](https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.345.1.1), [Tian et al. 2021](https://doi.org/10.5943/mycosphere/12/1/15)). This genus was introduced to accommodate a hyphomycetous species that is associated with *Halocyphina* species ([*Niaceae*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=80014), [*Agaricales*](https://www.facesoffungi.org/product/agaricales-new-zealand-pluteaceae-entolomataceae/)) on the intertidal decaying wood of mangroves ([Li et al. 2018](https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.345.1.1)). [*Marinophialophora garethjonesii*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552734)is the type species and this genus is characterized by superficial or immersed, septate, branched, smooth, thin-walled hyaline to subhyaline mycelia on the substrate. Conidiophores arising from hyphae are hyaline to subhyaline, aseptate, thin-walled, smooth, macronematous, mononematous, and straight. Conidiogenous cells are phialidic, terminal or intercalary, globose to ellipsoidal, smooth, and without a conspicuous collarette. Phialoconidia form basipetally and develop unbranched or branched chains, and are hyaline or subhyaline, globose to subglobose, aseptate, and smooth-walled ([Li et al. 2018](https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.345.1.1), [Tian et al. 2021](https://doi.org/10.5943/mycosphere/12/1/15)).

*[Marinophialophora](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733)* shows similar morphological characteristics to [*Cladophialophora*](https://www.facesoffungi.org/cladophialophora/)*,* [*Junctospora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=2540), [*Phialomyces*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=9341)*,* and[*Phialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=9342). However,[*Cladophialophora*](https://www.facesoffungi.org/cladophialophora/)differs from [*Marinophialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733) by having holoblastic conidiogenesis. [*Marinophialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733)varies from [*Junctospora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=2540)by having intercalary and terminal phialides. Also, [*Marinophialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733) hasintegrated conidiogenous cells and [*Phialomyces*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=9341)has discrete conidiogenous cells.[*Marinophialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733) differs from [*Phialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=9342) in that its phialides lack a prominent collarette, whereas [*Phialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=9342) has very large and prominent collarettes ([Li et al. 2018](https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.345.1.1)). The multi-gene phylogeny of ITS, LSU, and SSU placed *[Marinophialophora](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733)* within thefamily [*Herpotrichiellaceae*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=80856)(*Chaetothyriales,* [*Eurotiomycetes*](https://www.facesoffungi.org/eurotiomycetes/)), and the type species of [*Marinophialophora garethjonesii*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552734)formed an independent lineage basal to the genus *Exophiala* ([Li et al. 2018](file:///D:\Work\Paperwork\2022\Fungalpedia\2018\Marinophialophora\Downloads\LIJUNFUMarinophialophoragarethjonesiiPhytotaxa345.pdf)). The study by Tian et al. ([2021](https://doi.org/10.5943/mycosphere/12/1/15)) also showed that [*M. garethjonesii*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552734) clusters with *Atrokylindriopsis setulosa* (HMAS245592) in[*Herpotrichiellaceae*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=80856)with high statistical support in their ITS, LSU phylogenetic tree ([Tian et al. 2021](https://doi.org/10.5943/mycosphere/12/1/15))*.* Even though the holotype of this genus was found on the surface of another fungus ([*Halocyphina*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=17719)sp.), the relationship between this [*Marinophialophora*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552733) sp. and [*Halocyphina*](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=17719) sp. is not clear.

**Type species**: ***[Marinophialophora garethjonesii](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552734)*** J.F. Li, Phookamsak, Dayar. & K.D. Hyde



**Fig** **1.** [***Marinophialophora garethjonesii***](https://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=552734) (KUMCC 16-0066, ex-type) a. Conidia attached to the conidiophore. b, c. Conidiophores with conidiogenous cells. d. Conidia in chain. e. Conidia. Scale bars: a = 10 μm, b–d = 5 μm, e = 2 μm. Redrawn from Li et al. ([2018](https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.345.1.1)).

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