

# Phaeohyphomycetes

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# *Acrophialophora fusispora*

Flask-shaped phialides producing long chains of one-celled, limoniform, pale brown conidia, with indistinct spiral bands.



# *Alternaria alternata*

Showing branched acropetal chains and multi-celled, obclavate to obpyriform conidia with short conical beaks.



# *Aureobasidium pullulans*

Chains of one- to two-celled, darkly pigmented arthroconidia and numerous hyaline, single-celled, ovoid-shaped conidia which are produced on short



# ***Cladophialophora bantiana***

May be distinguished from *Cladosporium* species by the absence of conidia with distinctly pigmented hila, the absence of characteristic shield cells and by growth at 42C (compared with *Cladophialophora carrionii* which has a maximum growth temperature of 35-36C).



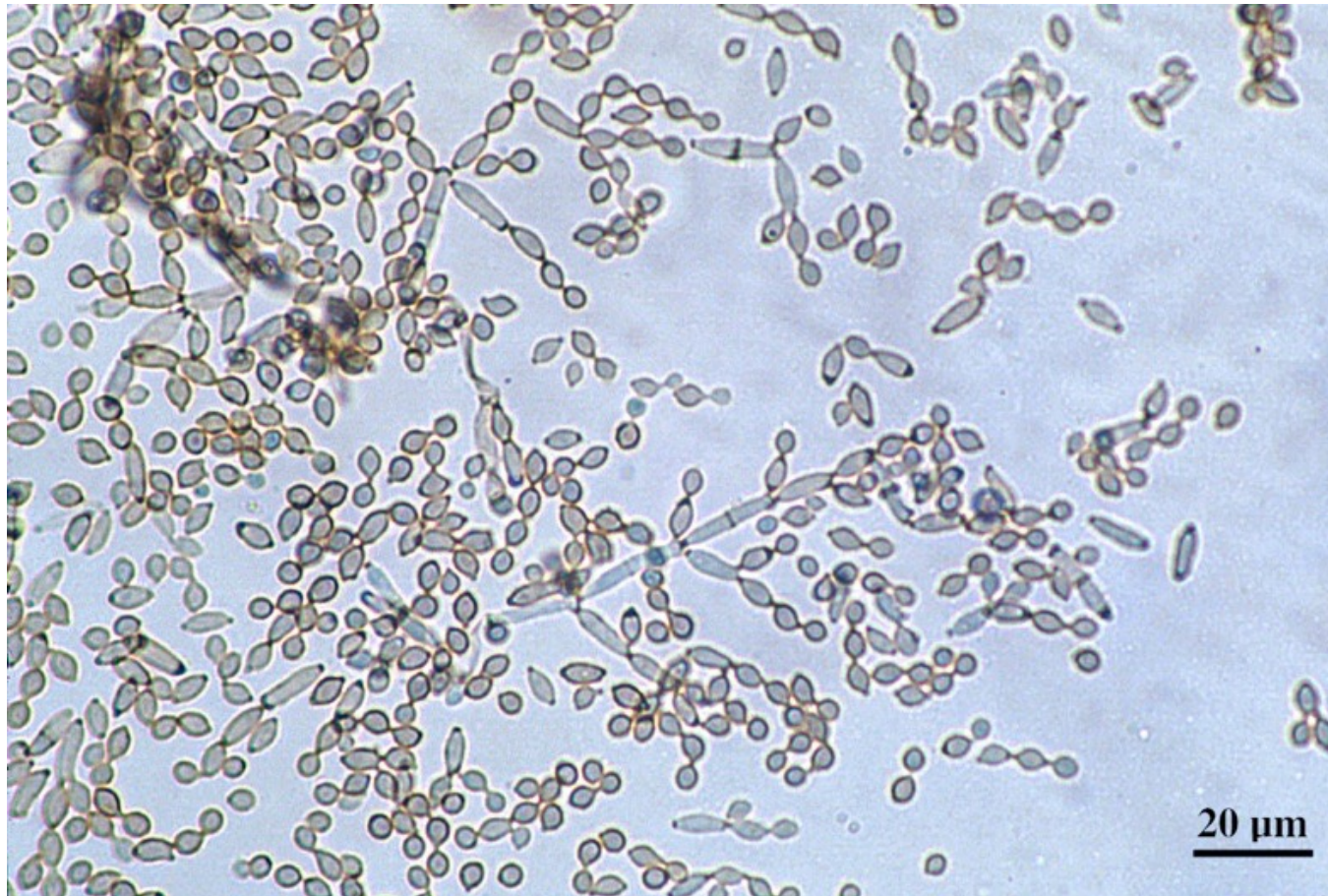
# ***Cladophialophora carrionii***

Conidia are smaller and comprise heavily branched systems which fall apart much more easily than in the other *Cladophialophora* species.



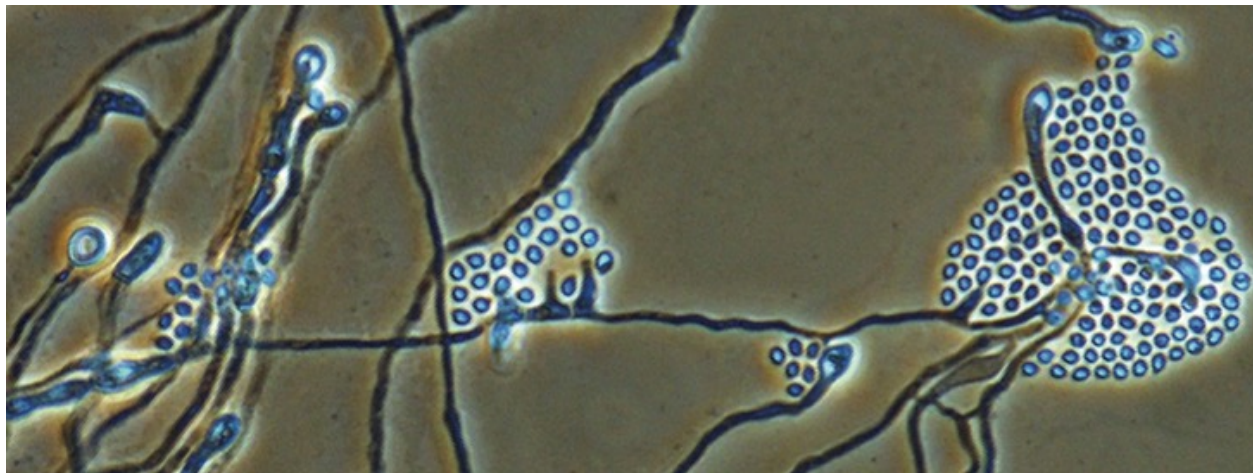
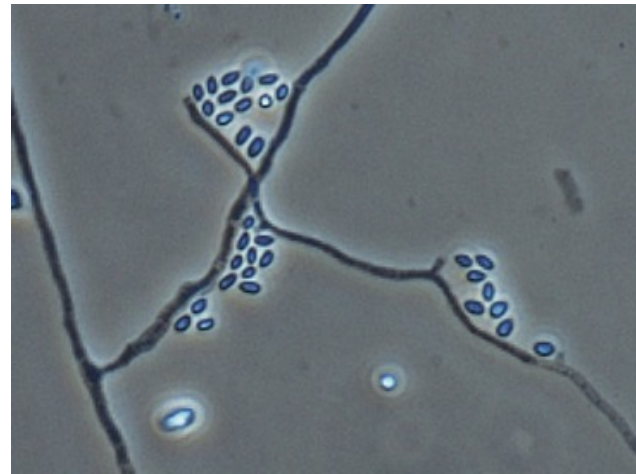
# *Cladosporium* species

Acropetal chains of conidia, each with a distinct hilum.



# *Coniochaeta hoffmannii*

Culture, hyphae with small collarettes and conidia.





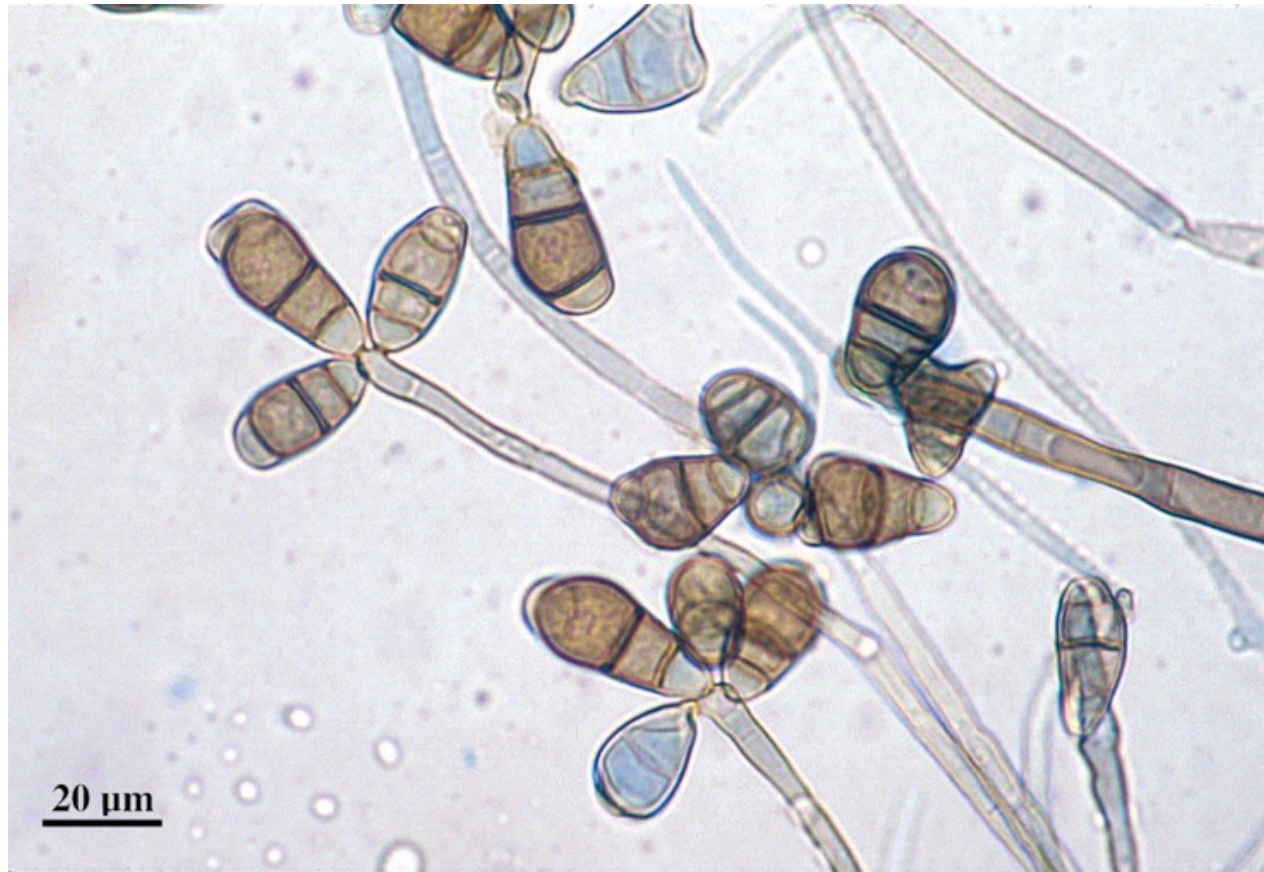
# *Curvularia australiensis*

Sympodial development of pale brown, fusiform to ellipsoidal, pseudoseptate, poroconidia on a geniculate or zig-zag rachis.



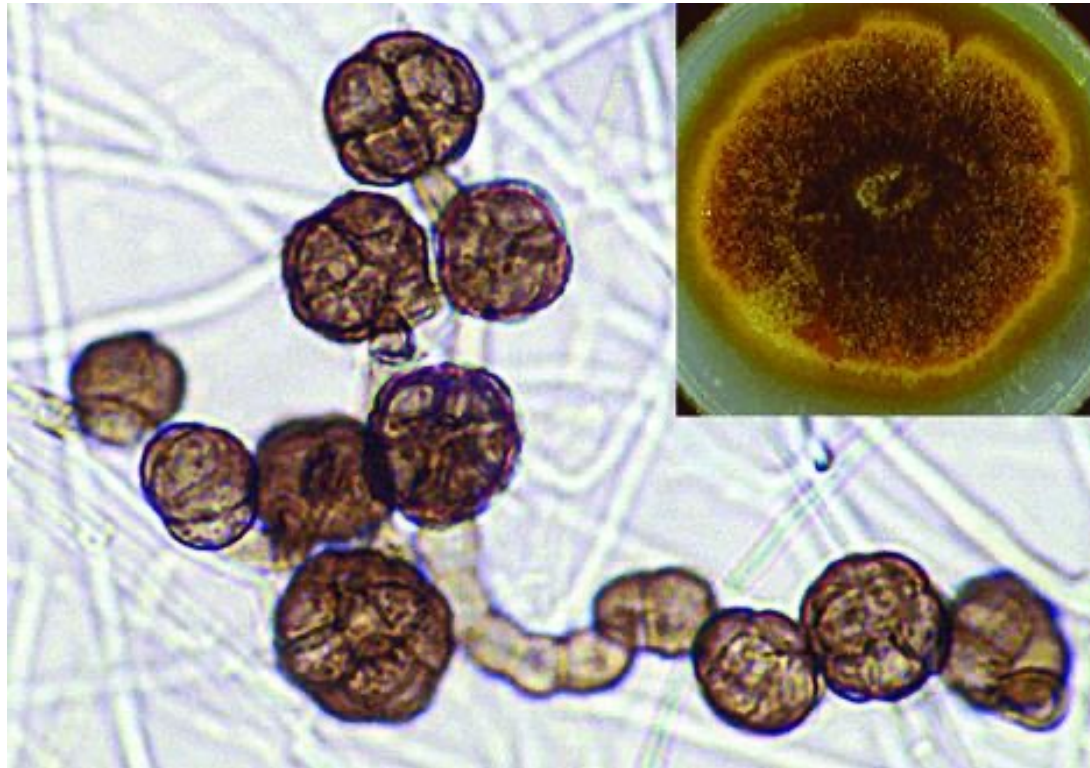
# *Curvularia lunata*

Sympodial, pale brown, cylindrical or slightly curved phragmoconidia, with one of the central cells being larger and darker.



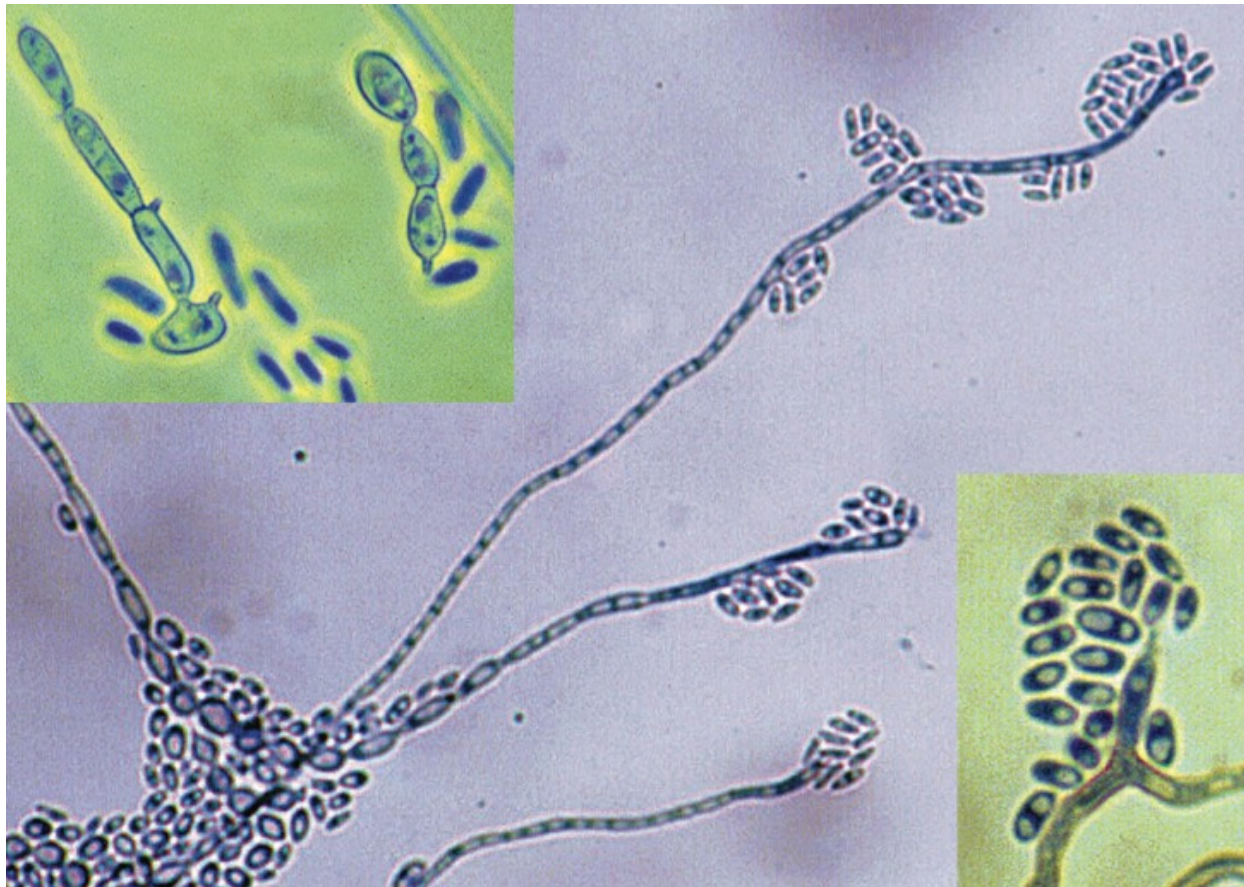
# *Epicoccum nigrum*

Conidia become multicellular (dictyoconidia), darkly pigmented and have a verrucose external surface.



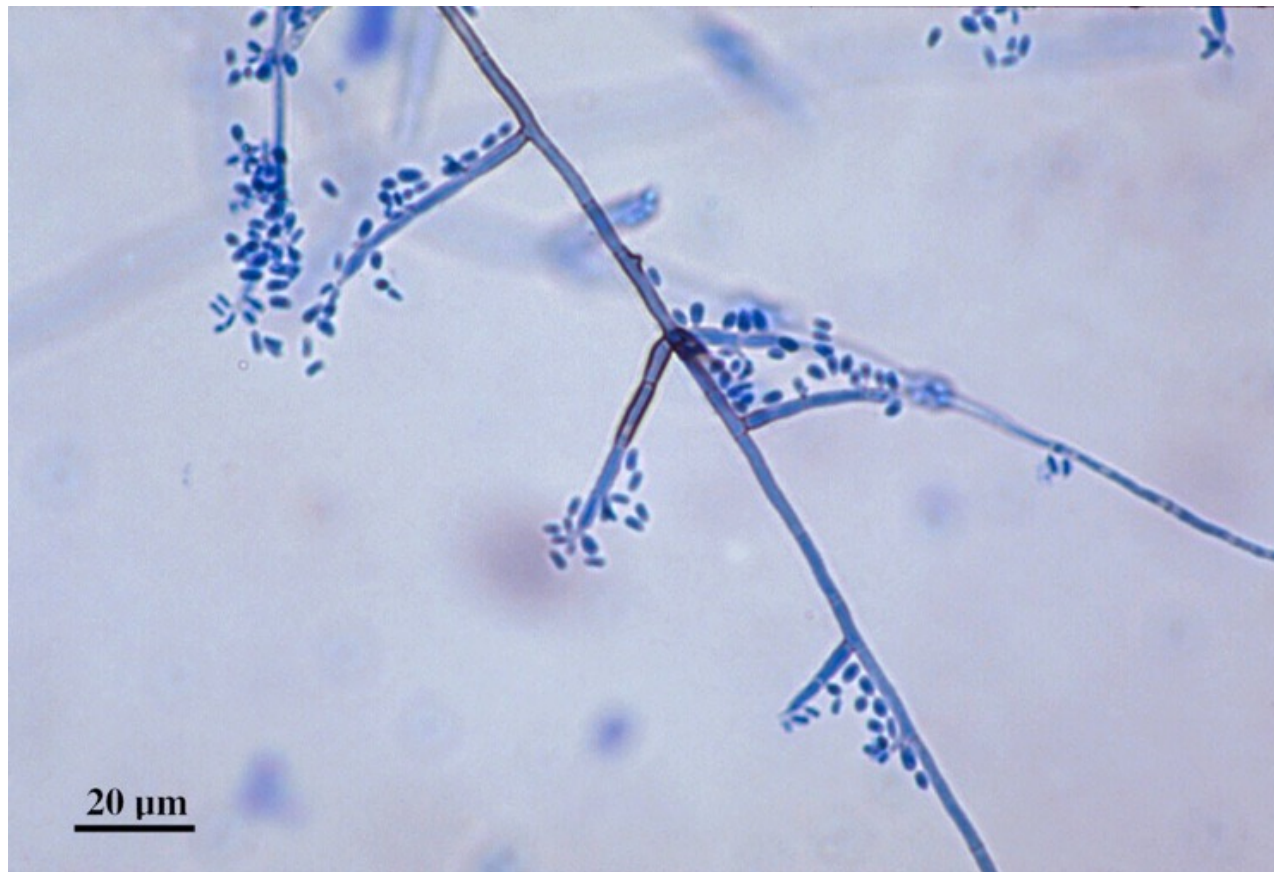
# *Exophiala jeanselmei*

Anellides, conidia and conidiogenous pegs (anellides)  
on yeast-like cells and torulose hyphae.



# *Exophiala spinifera*

Erect, multiseptate conidiophores that are darker than the supporting hyphae, with long annellated zones and conidia.



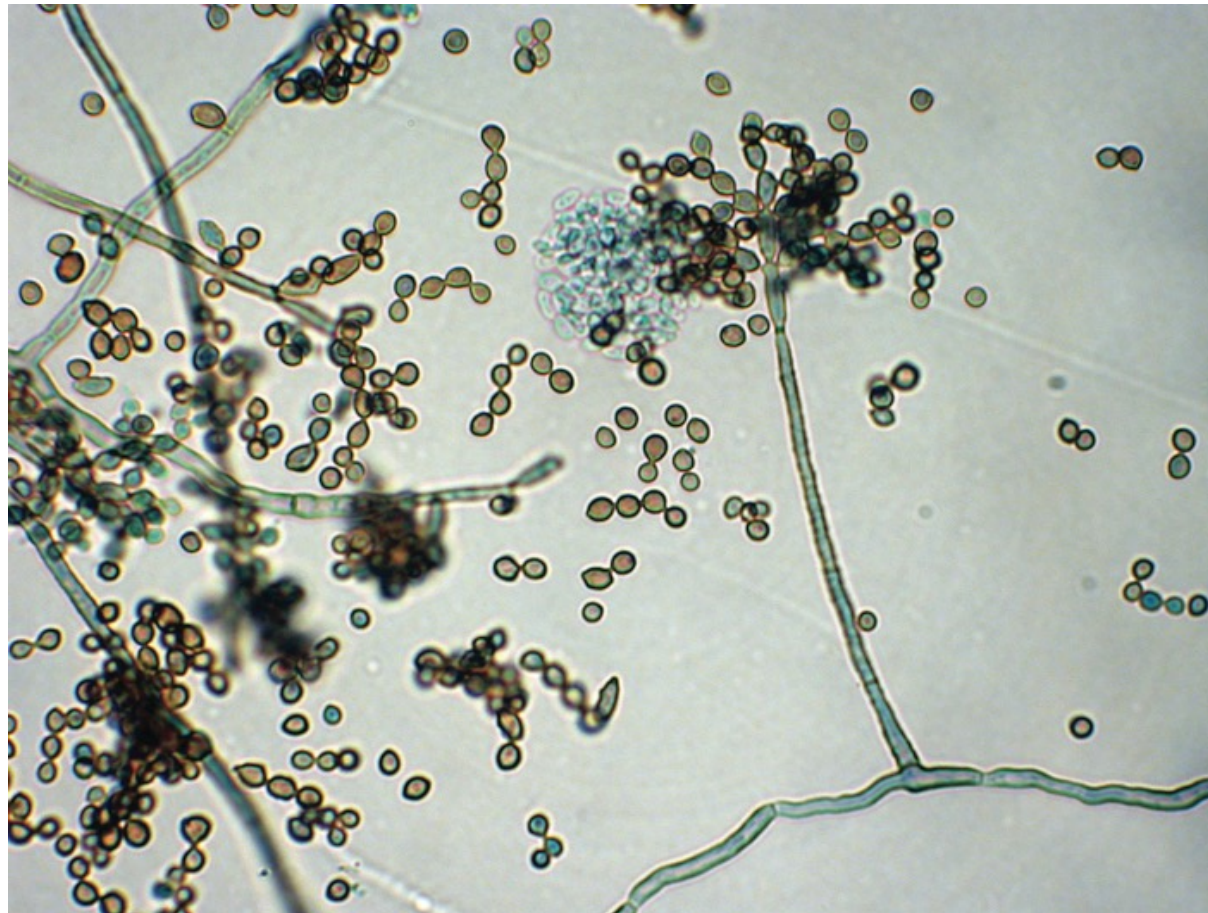
# *Exserohilum rostratum*

Sympodial, transverse septate, ellipsoidal to fusiform conidia with a strongly protruding, truncate hilum.



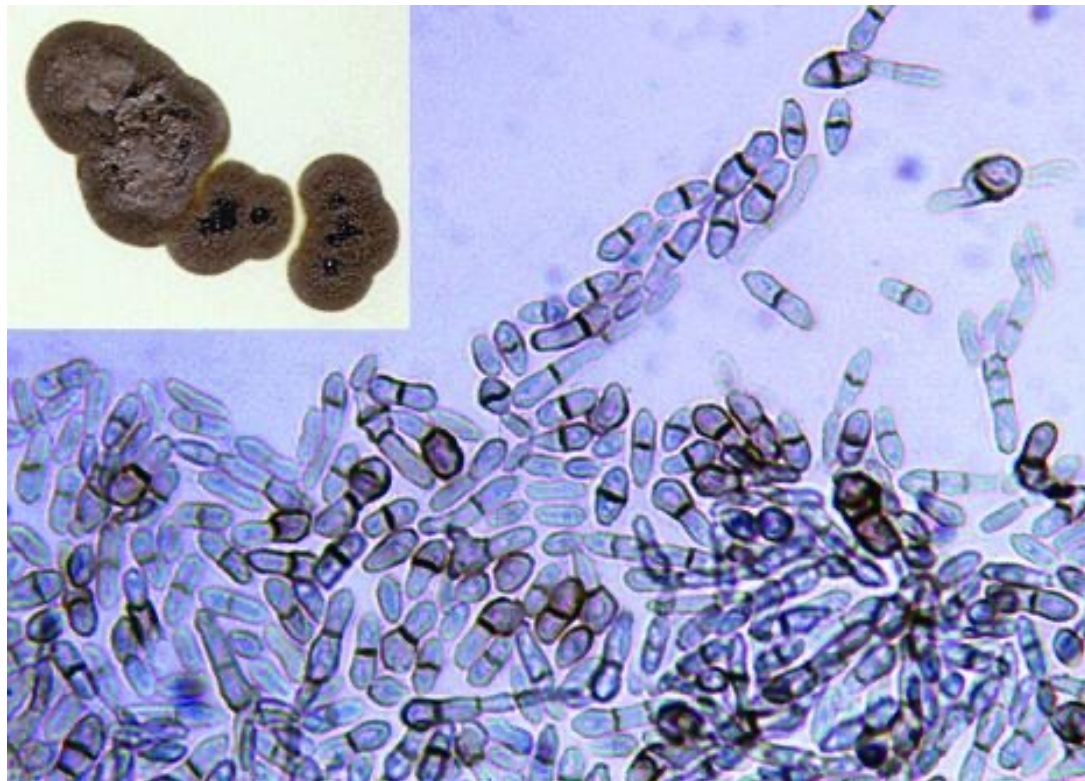
# *Fonsecaea pedrosoi/monophora*

Conidiophores and conidia.



# *Hortaea werneckii*

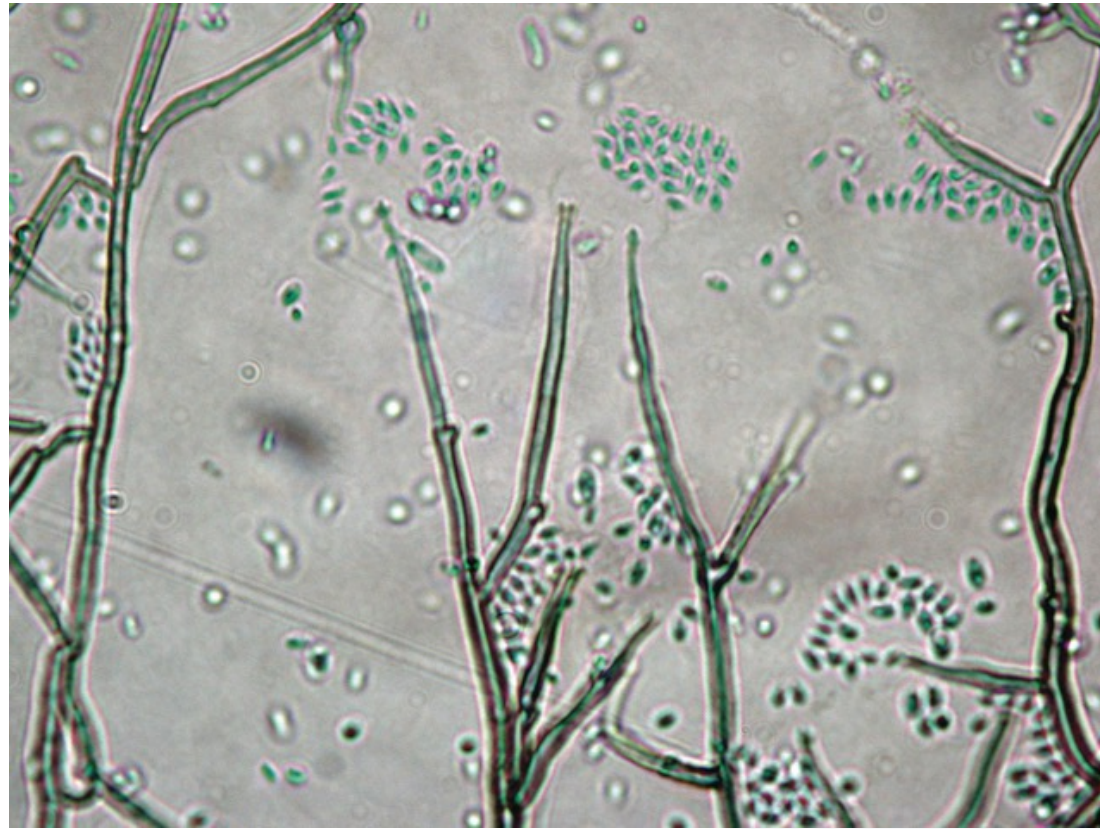
Conidia are one to two-celled, cylindrical to spindle-shaped, hyaline to pale brown and usually occur in aggregated masses.





# *Phaeoacremonium parasiticum*

Phialides are brown, thick-walled, slender, acular to cylindrical slightly tapering towards the tip, with small, funnel-shaped collarettes. Conidia, often in balls, are hyaline, thin-walled, cylindrical to sausage-shaped.



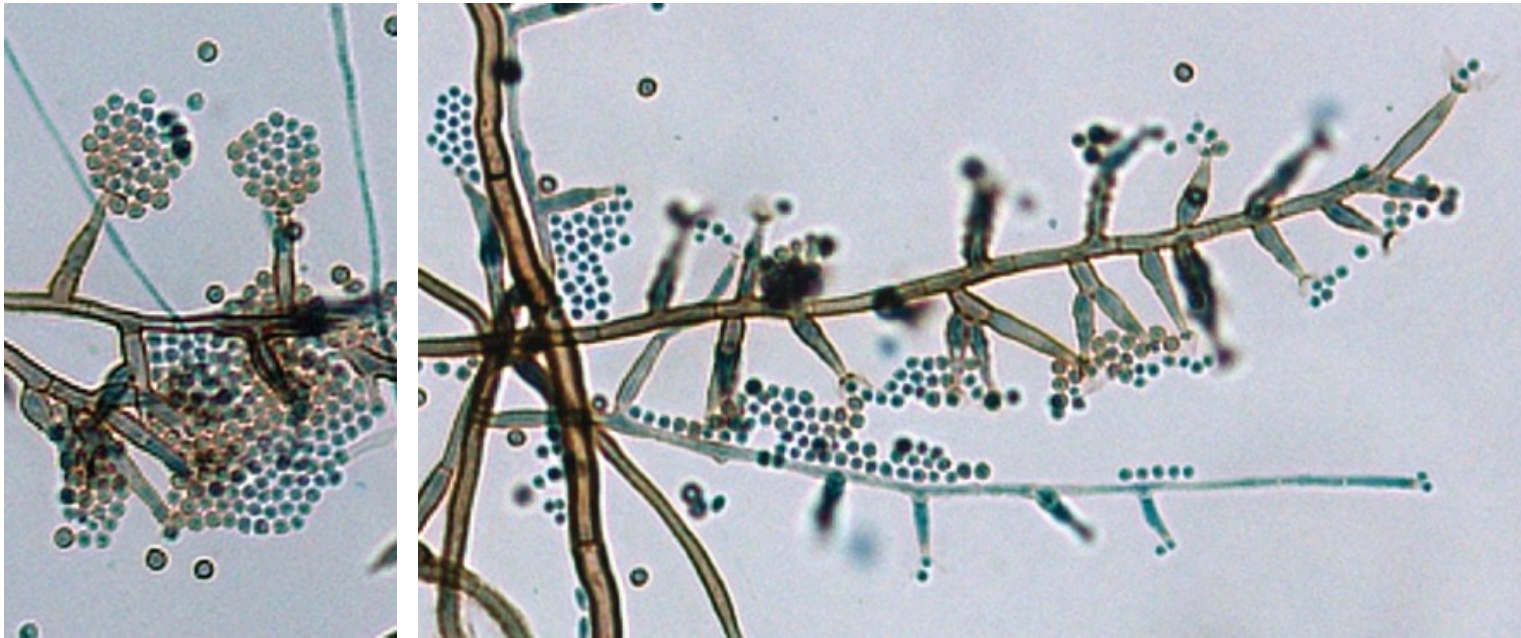
# *Pithomyces chartarum*

Darkly pigmented, multicellular conidia formed on small peg-like branches of the vegetative hyphae.



## *Pleurostoma richardsiae*

Phialides produce 2 types of conidia. (1) hyaline conidia, formed on inconspicuous, peg-like phialides; and (2) brown, thick-walled conidia formed on dark brown, slender, tapering phialides with flaring collarettes.



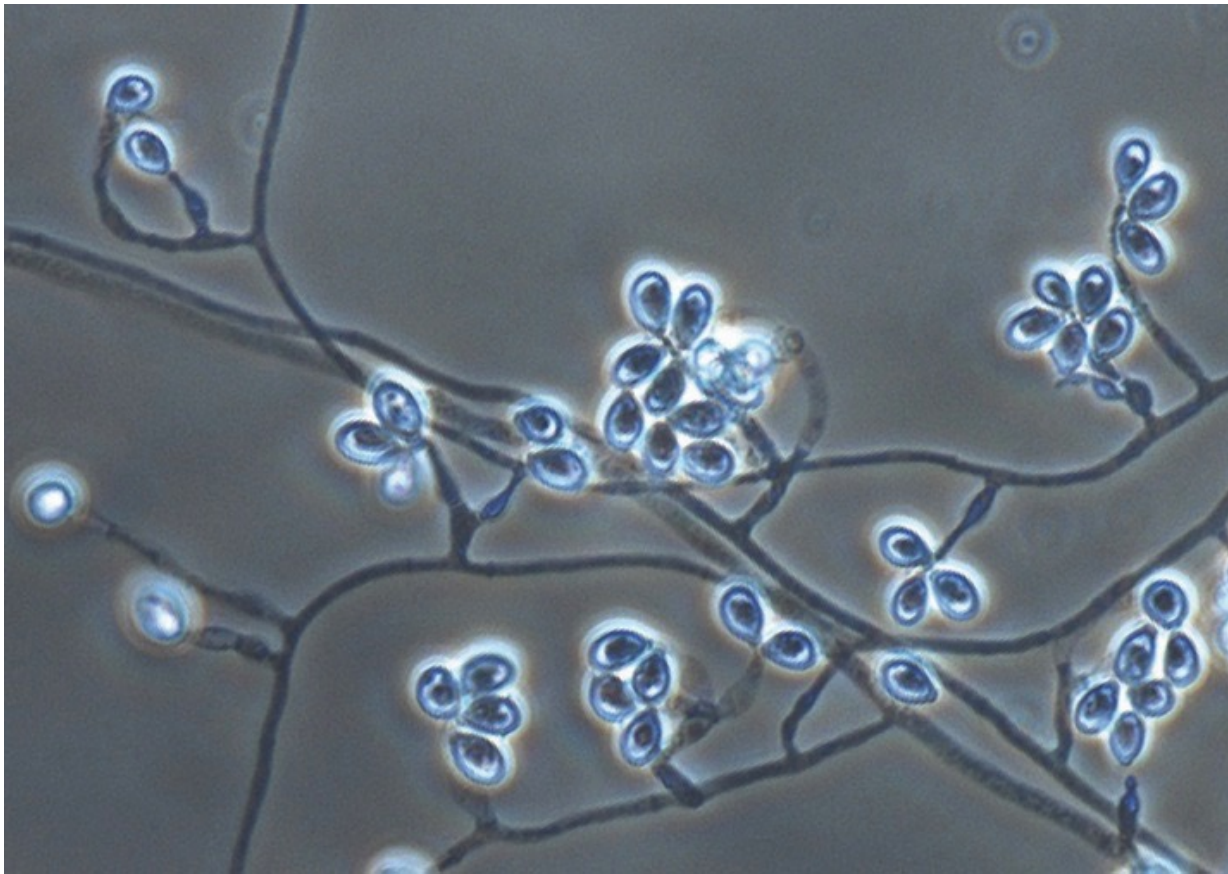
# *Phialophora verrucosa*

Phialides are flask-shaped or elliptical with distinctive funnel-shaped, darkly pigmented collarettes.



# *Lomentospora prolificans*

Conidia are borne in small groups on distinctive basally swollen, flask-shaped annellides, which occur singly or in clusters along the hyphae.



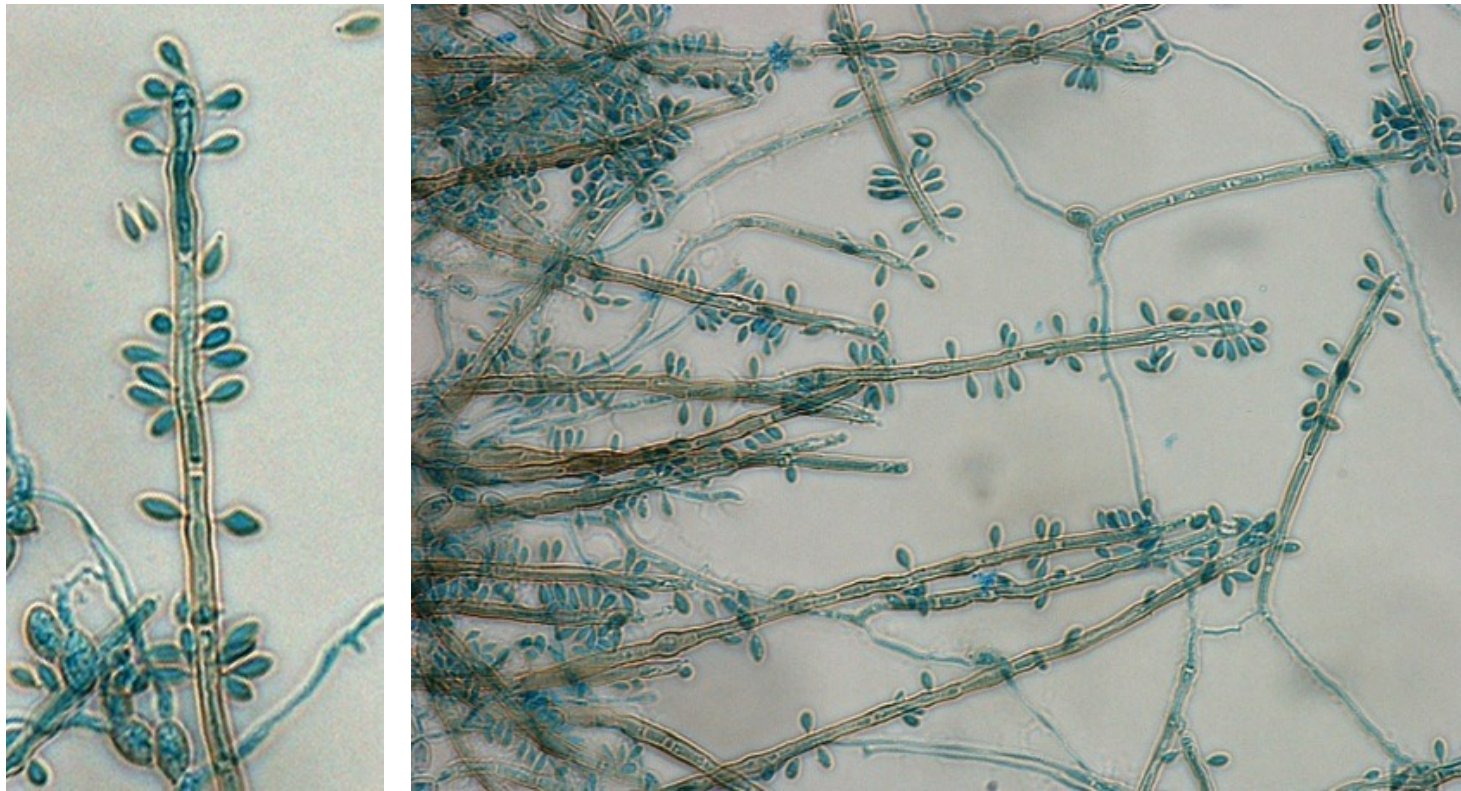
# *Madurella mycetomatis*

Culture showing brown diffusible pigment and phialides.



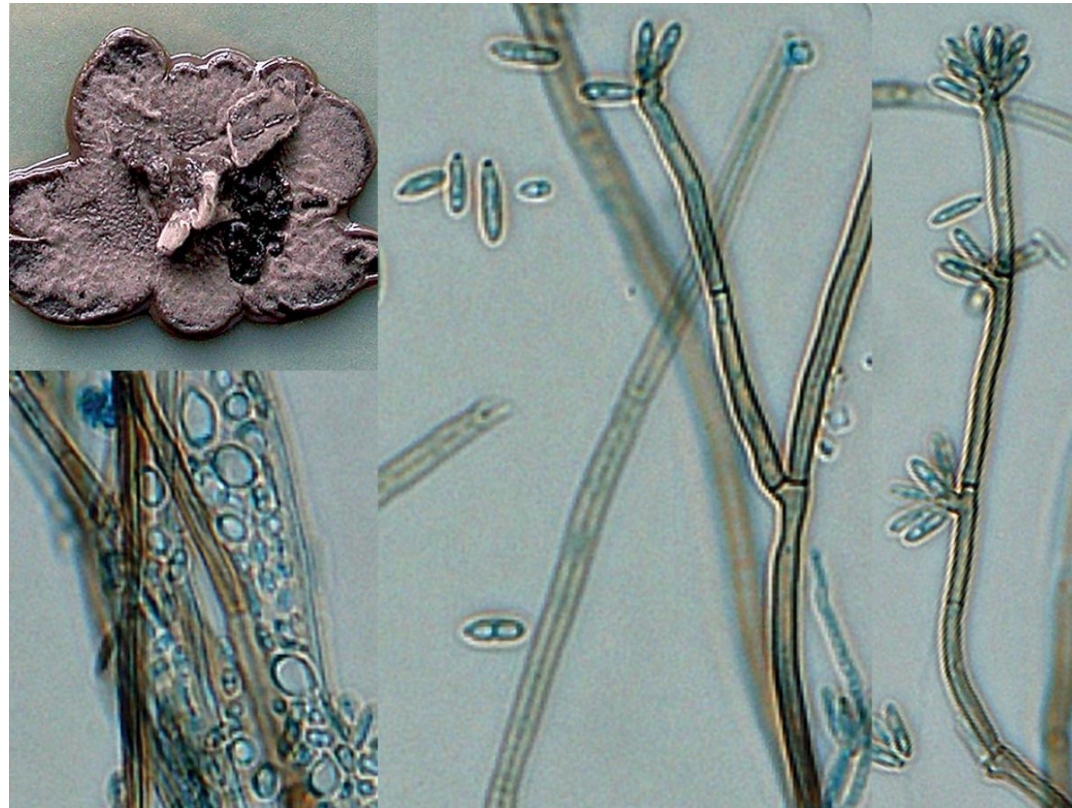
# *Myrmecridium schulzeri*

Conidiophores are erect, straight, unbranched, thick-walled, reddish-brown, gradually becoming paler towards the apex, of variable length, elongating sympodially during conidiogenesis, with scattered, pimple-shaped conidium bearing denticles which have unpigmented scars.



# *Rhinocladiella atrovirens*

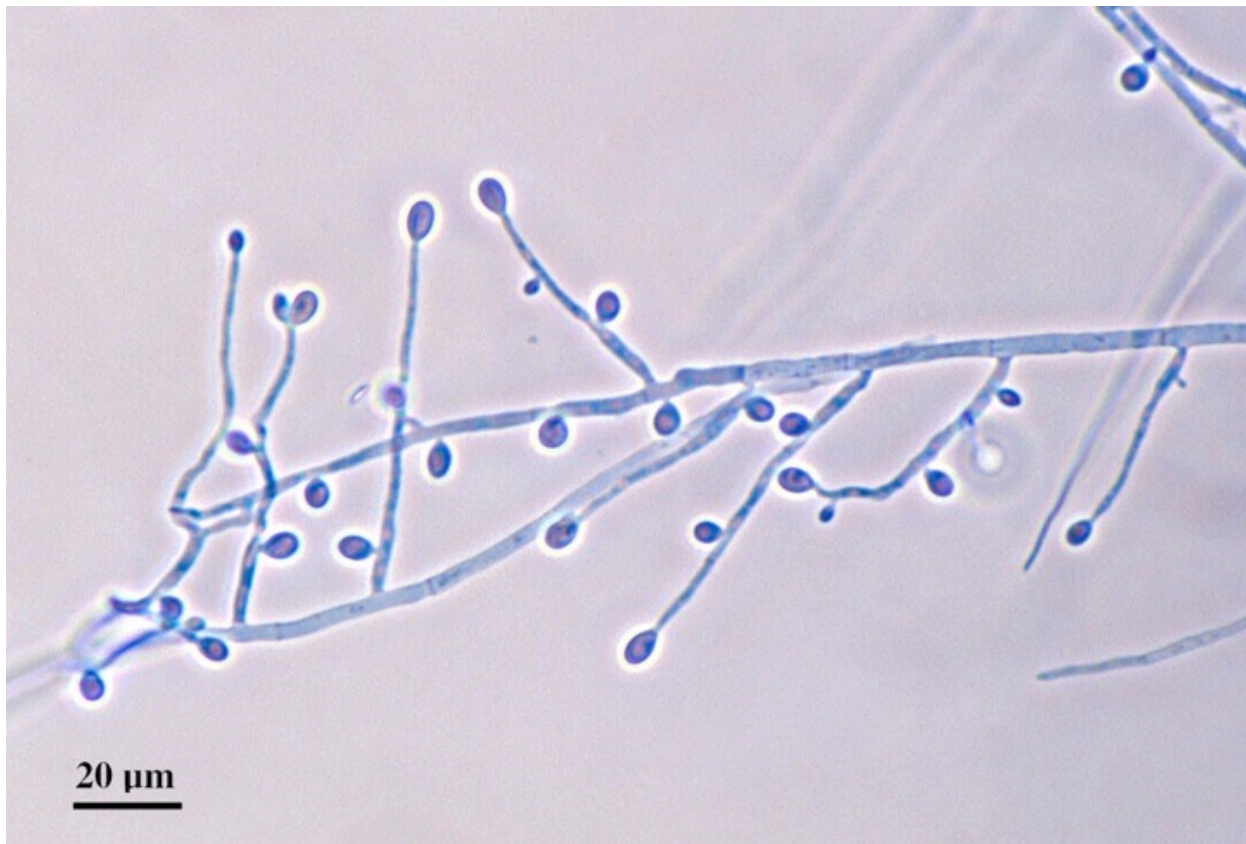
Culture, conidiophores showing a terminal denticulate rachis, conidia and budding yeast cells.





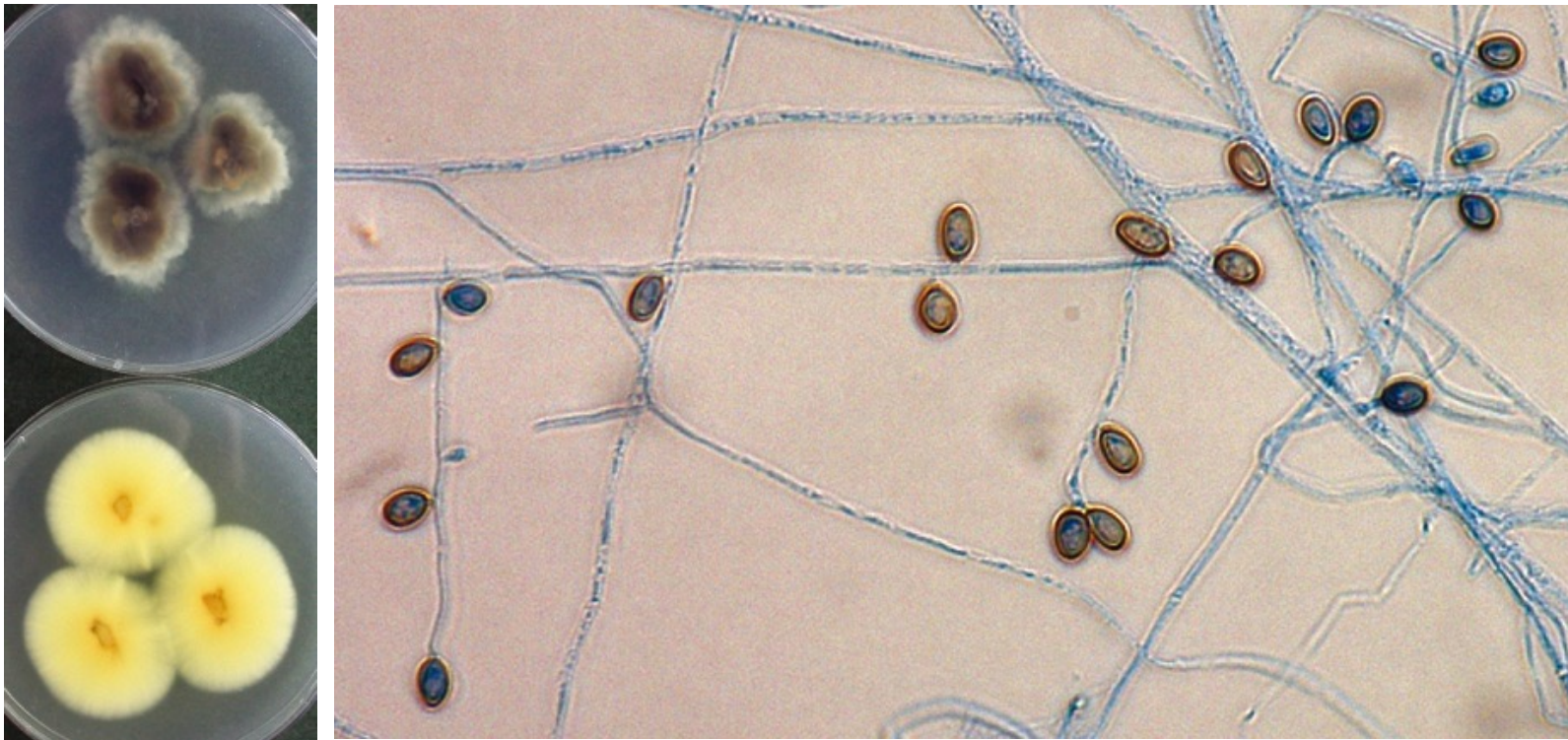
# *Scedosporium apiospermum*

Numerous single-celled, pale-brown, broadly clavate to ovoid conidia, with truncate bases. Conidia are borne singly or in small groups on elongate, simple or branched conidiophores or laterally on hyphae.



# *Scedosporium aurantiacum*

Culture reverse (PDA) of *S. apiospermum* (top) and *S. aurantiacum* (bottom) showing the production of a light yellow diffusible pigment that is typical of *S. aurantiacum*. Conidiogenous cells and conidia are similar in shape and size to *S. apiospermum*, and the two can best be distinguished by genetic analysis.



# *Stemphylium* species

Solitary, darkly pigmented, terminal, multicellular conidia (dictyoconidia) are formed on a distinctive conidiophore with a darker terminal swelling.



# *Ulocladium* species

Numerous, usually solitary, multi-celled conidia are formed by a sympodially elongating geniculate conidiophore. Conidia are typically obovoid (narrowest at the base), dark brown and often rough-walled.



# *Veronaea botryosa*

Conidiophores are erect, straight or flexuose, and are usually genticulate, due to the sympodial development of the conidia. Conidia are pale brown, two-celled, cylindrical with a truncated base, smooth-walled or slightly verrucose.



# *Verruconis gallopava*

Conidiophores are mostly cylindrical to acicular, sometimes poorly differentiated, bearing a few conidia at the tip. Conidia are two-celled, subhyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled to verrucose, cylindrical to clavate and constricted at the septum.

