

Cladophialophora carrionii [klad'-ō-fī-əl-ō-for-ə kar'-ē-ō-nē-ī]

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Cladophialophora carrionii is a black fungus that causes chromoblastomycosis. The fungus was first reported in 1946 as *Fonsecaea pedrosoi* var. *cladosporium*. In 1954, mycologist Alfonso Trejos named this chromoblastomycosis agent *Cladosporium carrionii* n. sp. (Figure). Later, molecular phylogenetic analysis and morphologic traits (cladosporioid anamorphs and phialidic synanamorphs) supported its current placement in the genus *Cladophialophora*.

The term *Cladophialophora* is derived from the Greek words *klados* (branch) and *phiala*

(flask or bottle) and the suffix *phora*, which means bearing or carrying, emphasizing that these structures produce and harbor the fungal spores. The specific epithet *carrionii* is in honor of the charismatic Puerto Rican mycologist Prof. Dr. Arturo I. Carrión, renowned for his contributions to medical mycology, particularly in the taxonomy and clinical understanding of dematiaceous fungal pathogens. Therefore, the full name *Cladophialophora carrionii* means a black flask-shaped fungus with branched conidia chains, named in honor of Dr. Carrión.

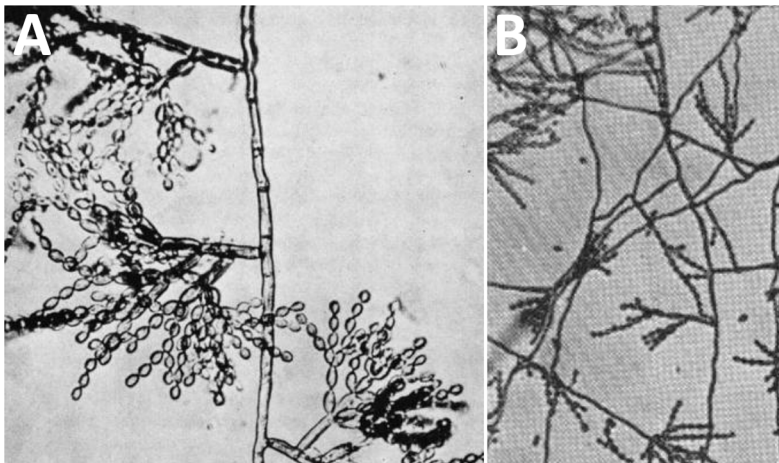


Figure. Images from early records of *Cladosporium carrionii*. A) *Fonsecaea pedrosoi* var. *cladosporium* by F.W. Simson in 1946. B) *Cladosporium carrionii* n. sp. by A. Trejos in 1954.

Sources

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