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## Ascomycota on seeds and fruits from tropical forests of Thailand

Sayanh Somrithipol

BIOTEC, National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), Thailand

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Seed fungi are an ecological group of fungi that colonize on decaying seeds or fruits. In this study of seed fungi in Thailand, seeds and fruits were collected from forest floors, incubated in the laboratory, and observed under the microscope for fungi which were morphologically identified and isolated. Most of these seed fungi were encountered as in anamorphic or asexual stages, and the present molecular phylogeny helps to find their accurate position of taxonomic classification. The study reveals that Ascomycota is the major group of seed fungi. The major classes are Sordariomycetes (94 species), Dothideomycetes (31 species), and Incertae sedis or a class of uncertain placement (38 species) while Eurotiomycetes, Leotiomycetes, and Orbiliomycetes have only one species in each class. The major orders of seed fungi in Dothideomycetes are Tubeufiales (14 species) and Pleosporales (12 species) while there are many major orders in Sordariomycetes, such as Chaetosphaeriales (33 species), Hypocreales (14 species) and Microascales (13 species). Genera with species abundance include Dictyochaeta, Helicosporium, and Thozetella while the abundant species on seeds are *Menisporopsis theobromae*, *Cryptophialoidea secunda*, and *Kionochaeta ramifera*. The similarity between seed fungi and leaf litter fungi is discussed. The results from other studies on seed fungi in Thailand are also reviewed and compared.