Detailed References and Notes about Leotiomycete Genera – NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

Below are the references and notes associated with the decisions made in recommending generic names for use in Leotiomycetes as found in the article published as Johnston et al. 2014 IMA Fungus 5: 91-120. Also included are notes for genera initially considered to be competing but later were determined not to be synonyms.

Basic format for discussion

Type species of each genus, are they congeneric i.e. either synonyms if both type species represent the same species or taxonomically congruent if the type species are different species but congeneric?

How many names in each genus?

Is the genus well defined and/or has it been monographed?

How many Google, Google Scholar, SMML Fungal Database reports for each genus?

Any special groups using one of the names?

Are there other generic synonyms and what is the evidence?

Conclusion

1. Genera to be Conserved or Protected

Ascocalyx 1926 over Bothrodiscus 1907

The anamorph genus *Bothrodiscus* based on the type species *B. pinicola*, now regarded as *B. berenice,* and *Ascocalyx,* type species *A. abietis,* were linked as the same species by Groves (1936). *Pycnocalyx* Naumov 1916 (type species *Pycnocalyx abietis*) was placed in synonymy, Groves considering *P. abietis* and *B. pinicola* to represent the same fungus. [Note that *Ascocalyx abietina* (Lagerb.) Schläpf.-Bernh. 1969 is a different species- see below]

Bothrodiscus – 3 names, two of which are synonyms

Ascocalyx – 7 names but only four left in Ascocalyx

Pycnocalyx – 1 name

[Pycnocalyx](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pycnocalyx) abietis Naumov, *Zap. Ural'sk. Obšč. Ljubit. Estestv.* 35(11-12, Champ. Ourall.): 35 (1916)

[Fusisporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Fusisporium) berenice Berk. & M.A. Curtis, in Berkeley, *Grevillea* 3(no. 28): 147 (1875)

Ascocalyx – Google 7,070, GS 516, GS A. abietis alone107

Bothrodiscus – Google 3400, GS 31

Pycnocalyx – Google 4200, GS 4

Ascoconidium 1942 versus Sageria 1975

[Ascoconidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ascoconidium) castaneae Seaver, *Mycologia* 34(4): 414 (1942)

[Ascoconidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ascoconidium) tsugae A. Funk, *Can. J. Bot.* 44: 219 (1966)

[Sageria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sageria) tsugae A. Funk, *Can. J. Bot.* 53(12): 1196 (1975)

[Sageria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sageria) purpurascens (Ellis & Everh.) Verkley, *Stud. Mycol.* 44: 150 (1999)

[Dermatea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dermatea) purpurascens Ellis & Everh., *J. Mycol.* 4(10): 100 (1888).

Ascodichaena 1977 vs. Polymorphum 1822, Ploeoscorea 1829, Psilospora 1856, Psilosporina 1913

[Polymorphum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Polymorphum) Chevall., *J. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. Arts* 94: 32 (1822)

[Polymorphum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Polymorphum) fagineum (Pers.) Chevall., *J. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. Arts* 94: 33 (1822)

[Opegrapha](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Opegrapha) faginea Pers., *Ann. Bot. (Usteri)* 7: 31 (1794)

Now Ascodichaena rugosa

[Polymorphum fagineum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=401936) (Pers.) Chevall. 1822, (also see Species Fungorum: [Ascodichaena rugosa](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=309177)); [Ascodichaenaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Ascodichaenaceae)
[Polymorphum quercinum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=401937) (Pers.) Chevall. 1822, (also see Species Fungorum: [Ascodichaena rugosa](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=309177)); [Ascodichaenaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Ascodichaenaceae)
[Polymorphum rugosum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=320877) (L.) D. Hawksw. & Punith. 1973, (also see Species Fungorum: [Ascodichaena rugosa](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=309177)); [Ascodichaenaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Ascodichaenaceae)

[Ascodichaena](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ascodichaena) Butin, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 69(2): 249 (1977)

[Ascodichaena](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ascodichaena) rugosa Butin, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 69(2): 249 (1977)

[Ascodichaena](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ascodichaena) mexicana Butin & Marm., *Sydowia* 42: 9 (1990)

The taxonomy of the fungus of A. rugosa is referred to by several different generic and species names as treated by Hawksworth & Punithallingham (TBMS 60: 501-509, 1973) and Butin (TBMS 69: 249-254, 1977). Note that Hawksworth & Punithallingham (1973) cited the type species of Polymorphum as P. rugosum (Fr.) Hawksw. & Punith. because the basionym *Opegrapha faginea* was invalid because of the starting point at the time (Art. 13). Butin (1977) established *Ascodichaena* is a teleomorph name for *Polymorphum rugosum* (Fr.) D. Hawksw.& Punith.

SMML 20 for Ascodichaena vs. 2 for Polymorphum

Additional genera

[*Phloeoscoria*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phloeoscoria) Wallr., *Naturgesch. Flecht.* 1: 22, 721 (1825); type species [*P.*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phloeoscoria) *faginea* (Pers.) Wallr., 1825, basionym [*Opegrapha faginea* Pers. 1794](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=396395), now regarded as [*Polymorphum*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Polymorphum) *fagineum* (Pers.) Chevall. 1822.

[Psilosporina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Psilosporina) Died., *Annls mycol.* 11(6): 534 (1913), type [*P. quercus* (Rabenh.) Died. 1913](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=231245), basionym [*Psilospora quercus* Rabenh., in Fuckel 1870](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=402550), now regarded as *Ascodichaena rugosa* Butin 1977.

[Psilospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Psilospora) Rabenh., *Hedwigia* 1: 107 (1856); type species [P. faginea (Pers.) Rabenh. 1856](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=402549), [Opegrapha faginea Pers. 1794](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=396395), now regarded as [*Polymorphum*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Polymorphum) *fagineum* (Pers.) Chevall. 1822.

These genera need further checking!

[Heterographa](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Heterographa) Fée, *Essai Crypt. Exot.* (Paris): xxxi, xc (1825) [1824]; type species [H. quercina De Not. 1825](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=249723),

[Dichaena](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dichaena) Fr., *Summa veg. Scand.*, Section Post. (Stockholm): 402 (1849); type [D. quercina (Pers.) Fr. 1828](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=144231)

[Dichaenopsella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dichaenopsella) Petr., *Sydowia* 6(5-6): 375 (1952); type [D. quernea Petr. 1952](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=296604),

Blumeriella 1961 versus Phloeosporella 1924 versus Microgloeum 1922

Use Blumeriella over Microgloeum and Phloeosporella and conserve the name B. jaapii or make the new combination B. padi

Blumeriella jaapii, the type species of Blumeriella, causes shot-hole of Prunus, a common disease in temperate regions. The asexual states have been referred to as Phloeosporella padi for the macroconidial state and Microgloeum pruni for the microconidial state. The name P. padi based on Ascochyti padi Lib. 1832 has also been commonly used for this fungus. At present it is unclear if the genus Phloeosporella based on P. ceanothi is congeneric with Blumeriella as no molecular sequence data exist for the type species of Phloeosporella, P. ceanothi, also causing leaf spot and dieback of Ceanothus. Even if these genera were congeneric, the monotypic genus Microgloeum has priority over Phloeosporella. Given the common use of the name Blumeriella jaapii for this disease it seems useful to conserve the generic name Blumeriella over Microgloeum and Phloeosporella. If Blumeriella were protected, the name of the plant pathogen would need to be changed. Blumeriella padi (Lib.) comb. nov. Basionym Ascochyta padi Lib. 1832.

Notes: What about all the other species of Phloeospora?

Almost no molecular work on this genus.

Williamson, M.A., and Bernard, E.C. 1988. Life cycle of a new species of *Blumeriella* (Ascomycotina: Dermateaceae), a leaf-spot pathogen of spirea. Canad. J. Bot. 66: 2048-2054. Could this be the sexual state of P. ariaefoliae on Spirea in California in Sutton, 1980?

*Blumeriella* Arx, Phytopath. Z. 42: 164 (1961); type species *B. jaapii* (Rehm) Arx 1961, basionym *Pseudopeziza jaapii* Rehm 1907 5 species plus one variety

[Nannfeldt 1932, accepts as Higginsia jaapii and cites its anamorph as Hainesia feurichii Bub.]

[Higginsia type species H. hiemalis (basionym Coccomyces hiemalis Higg. 1913, listed as synonym of B. jaapii in Sherwood 1980]

According to Sutton, 1980, the asexual state of B. jaapii is Microgloeum pruni Petrak (p. 225) as microconidia and also Phloeosporella padi as macroconidia (p. 246). This species causes shot-hole disease of Prunus. Phloeospora padi = Ascochyta padi Lib. 1832. This is the oldest epithet.

*Phloeosporella* Höhn., Annls mycol. 22: 201 (1924); type species *P. ceanothi* (Ellis & Everh.) Höhn. 1924, basionym *Cylindrosporium ceanothi* Ellis & Everh. 1891. 17 names, three have been transferred to other genera.

Higginsia Nannf. Is a later homonym of Higginsia Pers. 1805.

Microgloeum Syd & Petr. 1922. Ann. Mycol. 20:215. Type: M. Pruni Petr. Monotypic

[Blumeriella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Blumeriella) haddenii M.A. Will. & E.C. Bernard, *Can. J. Bot.* 66(10): 2051 (1988)

[Blumeriella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Blumeriella) kerriae (V.B. Stewart) Korf, *Phytologia* 21(4): 202 (1971)

Checking Google scholar for papers, most are published as Blumeriella. Even if P. Ceanothi and P. Padi were congeneric, Microgloeum would have priority. The oldest epithet for B. Jaapii is provided by Ascochyta padi so even with Blumeriella, the name should change to B. Padi.

Arx 1961 Anamorph: Phloeosporella (Cylindrosporium).
Habitat: Parasitic on living leaves of rosaceous plants, but apothecia may develop in dead, overwintered leaves.
Representative species: Blumeriella jaapii (Rehm) Arx [Anam. Phloeosporella padi (Lib.) Arx], cause of shot-hole disease of cherry (Prunus spp.). This species was formerly classified as Coccomyces hiemalis Higgins and Higginsia hiemalis (Higgins) Nannf.

[are P. ceanothi and P. padi congeneric?]

[Nannfeldt 1932, accepts as Higginsia jaapii and cites its anamorph as Hainesia feurichii Bub. The genus Higginsia is a later homonym of ]

[Higginsia type species H. hiemalis (basionym Coccomyces hiemalis Higg., listed as synonym of B. jaapii in Sherwood 1980]

*Microgloeum* Petr., Annls mycol. 20: 215 (1922); type species *M. pruni* Petr. 1922

 [microconidial state – there are only two species, but also only 3 Blumeriella spp.]

Sutton 1980 - Von Arx (1970) suggested M. pruni was possibly the microconidial state of Blumeriella jaapii (Rehm) von Arx, of which Phloeosporella padi (Lib.) von Arx is the macroconidial state. In the holotype of M. pruni, the conidia were mixed with larger, falcate, 1-septate conidia corresponding exactly with the macroconidia of B. jaapii collections in IMI. There seems no doubt that M. pruni is microconidial B. jaapii.
Bubák (1906a) described Hainesia feurichii from leaves of Prunus padus, mixed with Cylindrosporium padi (Lib.) Karst. ex Sacc. (a later synonym of P. padi). Conidial size was 3-4 x 1-1.5 µm and conidiophores were 20 x 1-1.5 µm. Although Petrak apud Sydow & Petrak (1922) purposely excluded the use of H. feurichii when they proposed M. pruni because of a difference in conidial size it seems most unlikely that he was dealing with a different species if the macroconidia were present. If H. feurichii is the same as M. pruni, it certainly has priority, but confirmation of such a synonymy in a well-known plant pathogen must be based on a study of the type

 Arx 1961 “Anamorph: Phloeosporella (Cylindrosporium).
Habitat: Parasitic on living leaves of rosaceous plants, but apothecia may develop in dead, overwintered leaves.
Representative species: Blumeriella jaapii (Rehm) Arx [Anam. Phloeosporella padi (Lib.) Arx], cause of shot-hole disease of cherry (Prunus spp.). This species was formerly classified as Coccomyces hiemalis Higgins and Higginsia hiemalis (Higgins) Nannf.

[are P. ceanothi and P. padi congeneric?]

**Blumeriella jaapii (Rehm) Arx 1961 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

≡ Pseudopeziza jaapii Rehm 1907

≡Higginsia jaapii (Rehm) Nannf. 1932 but genus a later homonym

= Coccomyces hiemalis B.B. Higgins 1913

≡ Higginsia hiemalis (B.B. Higgins) Nannf. 1932

≡ Blumeriella hiemalis (B.B. Higgins) Põldmaa 1967

= Coccomyces lutescens B.B. Higgins 1914

≡ Higginsia lutescens (B.B. Higgins) Nannf. 1932

= Coccomyces prunophorae B.B. Higgins 1914

Variant spelling Coccomyces prunophora B.B. Higgins 1914

≡ Higginsia prunophorae (B.B. Higgins) Nannf. 1932

Blumeriella prunophorae (B.B. Higgins) Becer., Simeria & Cretiou 1983  Note: Nom. inval.

**Alternate State (Anamorph):** Phloeosporella padi (Lib.) Arx

**Distribution:** Widespread.

**Disease Note:** Shot hole, leaf spot.

**Host:** Especially *Prunus* spp. (Rosaceae).

Updated on May 25, 2011

**Phloeosporella padi** (Lib.) Arx 1961

≡ Ascochyta padi Lib. 1832

= Cylindrosporium hiemalis Higgins 1914

 ≡ Phloeosporella hiemalis (B.B. Higgins) Põldmaa 1967

= Cylindrosporium lutescens B.B. Higgins 1914

= Cylindrosporium padi P. Karst. 1884  Note: Sometimes attributed as a combination based on *Ascocyta padi*, but there is no reference of this name by Karsten who indicated new species in the text.

≡ Phloeospora padi (P. Karst.) Petr. 1919  Note: *Phlyctema padi* is found in some places, but this combination was not made.

= Septoria padi Lasch 1842

[≡Septoria padi (Lib.) Thüm. 1873 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]  Note: Not Lasch 1842. Nom. illeg.

= Cylindrosporium prunophorae B.B. Higgins 1914

I suspect that Blumeriella has a phloeosporella-like asexual morph, but doubt that it is congeneric with Phloeosporella – has there been any DNA support for this?

Although the asexual state of this species has been placed in Phloeosporella as P. padi, it is possible that the type species of Phloeosporella, P. ceanothi, is not congeneric with Blumeriella jaapii.

A separate conservation proposal will need to be written to conserve this name:

Conserve the name *Blumeriella jaapii* (Rehm) Arx, 1961

Basionym: *Pseudopeziza jaapii* Rehm 1907

Over *Ascochyta padi* Lib. 1832

*Hainesii fuerichii* Bubak 1906

Botryis versus Botryotinia 1945

Use the older name Botrytis over Botryotinia. Botrytis cinerea, the type species of Botrytis, is an important and ubiquitous plant pathogen. When the sexual state was discovered, it was placed in the new genus Botryotinia as B. fuckeliana (De Bary) Whetzel. The type species of Botryotinia, B. convoluta, basionym [Sclerotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sclerotinia) convoluta Drayton, and Botrytis cinerea are undoubtedly congeneric as indicated using ITS sequences (Host-Jensen et al. 2004). At present 414 names of taxa have been included in Botrytis while there are only 20 names in Botryotinia, most of which already have names in Botrytis. Given the frequency with which Botrytis cinerea is observed and recognition of this name and the number of described species in Botrytis, it seems expedient to propose the anamorph name Botrytis for conservation over Botryotinia.

B. cinerea Pers. : Fr., *Ann. Bot. (Usteri)* 1: 32 (1794): *Syst. mycol.* 3(2): 396 (1832).

The genus Amphobotrys has been segregated from Botrytis but the sexual states have been placed in Botryotinia. The type species A. ricini (N.F. Buchw.) Hennebert, basionym Botrytis ricini N.F. Buchw., has a sexual state referred to as Botryotinia ricini (Godfrey) Whetzel 1945, basionym Sclerotinia Godfrey. Although closely related, the genus Amphibotrys is retained as separate from Botrytis because of the distinct morphology and restricted host as well as the lack of sequence data in support of their synonymy. Although Botryotinia is an earlier name than Amphobotrys, we assume that B. ricini is not congeneric with the type species of Botryotinia, B. convolute, and thus they are not synonyms.

Additional potential synonyms none of which are older than Botrytis:

Is B. convoluta a synonym of B. fuckeliana?

References:

Hennebert Persoonia 7: 192. 1973.

Holst-Jensen, A, Vralstad, T., and Schumacher, T. 2004. *Kohninia linnaeicola*, a new genus and species of the Sclerotiniaceae pathogenic to *Linnaea borealis*. Mycologia 96: 135-142.

Jarvis, W.R. 1977. *Botryotinia* and *Botrytis* Species: Taxonomy, Physiology, and Pathogenicity. A Guide to the Literature. Monogr. Res. Branch Canada Dept. Agric. 15: 195.

Weeds, P.L., Beever, R.E., and Long, P.G. 1998. New genetic markers for *Botrytis cinerea* (*Botryotina fuckeliana*). Mycol. Res. 102: 791-800.

Wu, T.-H., and Lu, J.-Y. 1991. A new species of *Botryotinia* - the teleomorph of *Botrytis fabae* Sardina. Acta Mycol. Sin. 10: 27-30.

Whetzel 1945

Calloria 1836 versus Cylindrocolla 1851

OK as is but name change for the type species.

[Calloria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calloria) Fr., *Fl. Scan.*: 343 (1836) 122 names

[Calloria fusarioides (Berk.) Fr. 1849](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=231330) *Summa veg. Scand.*, Section Post. (Stockholm): 359 (1849)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) fusarioides Berk., *Mag. Zool. Bot.* 1: 46 (1837)

Now considered Calloria neglecta (Lib.) B. Hein, *Beih. Willdenowia* 9: 54 (1976), Peziza neglecta Lib., Plantes Crypt. Ard., Nr. 29. 1832.

[Calloria fusarioides (Berk.) Heim 1976 fide Seifert et al 2011 – which is older?]

[Calloria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calloria) fusarioides (Berk.) Fr., *Summa veg. Scand.*, Section Post. (Stockholm): 359 (1849)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) fusarioides Berk., *Mag. Zool. Bot.* 1: 46 (1837)

[Calloria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calloria) neglecta (Lib.) B. Hein, *Beih. Willdenowia* 9: 54 (1976)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) neglecta Lib., in Roumeguère, *Fungi Selecti Galliaei Exs.*: no. 20 (1879), B. Hein 1976 lists this as Lib., Plantes Crypt. Ard., Nr. 29. 1832. Thus, he considered this the oldest name. Checking Mycotaxon, Hein 1976 is correct in the place of publication but the date is 1832.

[Cylindrocolla](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cylindrocolla) Bonord., *Handb. Allgem. mykol.* (Stuttgart): 149 (1851) 33 names

[Cylindrocolla](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cylindrocolla) urticae (Pers.) Bonord., *Handb. Allgem. mykol.* (Stuttgart): 149 (1851)

= Tremella urticae Pers. 1801, = Dacrymyces urticae (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1822

Fide Seifert et al. 2011, Cylindrocolla urticae is the asexual state of Calloria neglecta as C. fusarioides, probably based on Hein (1976).

Are these genera synonyms? YES, but, Cyl. urticae is based on an older epither than Calloria neglecta, thus the name should be changed to Calloria urticae.

 Calloria Cylindrocolla

SMML 33 13

Google 12,900 189,000

Google Sch 351 64

Calloria is more commonly used.

Creothyrium Petr. 1925 fide Sutton 1977

[Creothyrium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Creothyrium) pulchellum Petr., *Annls mycol.* 23(1/2): 79 (1925)

Sutton (1977) considered this obscure species to be a member of the genus Cylindrocolla, and thus is also a synonym of Calloria.

Hein (1976) provided the most recent account of this genus including as a synonym the genus Callorina Korf (1971) based on the same type species as Calloria.

Calycellina 1918 vs. Chaetochalara 1965

The genus Calycellina based on C. punctiformes, now regarded as C. punctata (Lowen & Dumont (1984) includes 61 species. Although no asexual state is known for this species, another species, C. carolinensis, included in this genus by Lowen & Dumont (1984) was described as Chaetochalara aspera. Chaetochalara based on C. bulbosa consists of eight species on of which is C. aspera as monographed by Nag Raj & Kendrick (1975). Based on this literature Calycellina and Chaetochalara are considered taxonomically congruent. Given that Calycellina is the oldest name and has the most species, that generic name should be used. One new combination is necessitated:

Calycellina bulbosa (B. Sutton & Piroz.) nov. comb.

= Chaetochalara bulbosa Piroz. & Hodges, *Can. J. Bot.* 51(1): 157 (1973)

[Calycellina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calycellina) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 127: 601 (1918). 61 spp.

[Calycellina punctiformis (Grev.) Höhn. 1926](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=275728) [Peziza punctiformis Grev. 1824](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=211919)

Calycellina punctata (Fr.) Lowen & Dumont, *Mycologia* 76(6): 1006 (1984)

Synonymy:
Calycellina punctiformis (Grev.) Höhn., in Weese, *Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien* 3(3): 105 (1926)
Calycina querceti (Sacc.) Kuntze, *Revis. gen. pl.* (Leipzig) 3(2): 449 (1898)
Helotium punctatum Fr., *Summa veg. Scand.*, Section Post. (Stockholm): 356 (1849)
Helotium punctiforme (Grev.) W. Phillips, *Man. Brit. Discomyc.* (London): 169 (1887)
Helotium querceti Sacc., *Michelia* 1(no. 1): 68 (1877)
Hyalinia querceti (Sacc.) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris): 104 (1907)
Hyaloscypha puberula (Lasch) Nannf. ex Dennis, *Mycol. Pap.* 32: 73 (1949)
Hyaloscypha punctiformis (Grev.) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris): 126 (1907)
Hyaloscypha punctiformis (Grev.) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris): 126 (1907) var. punctiformis
Hyaloscypha punctiformis var. robustella (Sacc.) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris): 126 (1907)
Hymenoscyphus punctiformis (Grev.) J. Schröt., *Krypt.-Fl. Schlesien* (Breslau) 3.2(1–2): 71 (1893) [1908]
Peziza puberula Lasch, in Rabenhorst, *Klotzschii Herb. Viv. Mycol.*: no. 1529 (1849)
Peziza punctiformis Pat.,: fig. 89 (1883)
Peziza punctiformis Grev., *Scott. crypt. fl.* (Edinburgh): pl. 63 (1824)
Pezizella pilosa Arendh., *Morphologisch-taxonomische Untersuchungen an blattbewohnenden Ascomyceten aus der Ordnung der Helotiales (Ph.D. thesis, University of Hamburg)* (Hamburg): 41 (1979)
Pezizella puberula (Lasch) Rehm, in Winter, *Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl.*, Edn 2 (Leipzig) 1.3(lief. 38): 665 (1892) [1896]
Pezizella punctiformis (Grev.) Rehm, in Winter, *Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl.*, Edn 2 (Leipzig) 1.3(lief. 38): 665 (1892) [1896]
Pezizella punctiformis (Grev.) Rehm, in Winter, *Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl.*, Edn 2 (Leipzig) 1.3(lief. 38): 665 (1892) [1896] f. punctiformis
Phialina puberula (Lasch) Höhn., in Weese, *Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien* 3(3): 106 (1926)
Phialina puberula (Lasch) Höhn., in Weese, *Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien* 3(3): 106 (1926) var. puberula
Pseudohelotium puberulum (Lasch) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 298 (1870) [1869-70]
Pseudohelotium punctiforme (Grev.) Sacc., *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 8: 295 (1889)
Pseudohelotium punctiforme (Grev.) Sacc., *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 8: 295 (1889) var. punctiforme
Pseudohelotium punctiforme var. robustellum Sacc., *Michelia* 1(no. 4): 426 (1889)
Urceola punctata (Fr.) Quél., *Enchir. fung.* (Paris): 321 (1886)
Urceola punctata (Fr.) Quél., (1886)
Urceolella puberula (Lasch) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris) (1907)

[Chaetochalara](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chaetochalara) B. Sutton & Piroz., *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 48(3): 350 (1965). 8 spp.

[Chaetochalara bulbosa B. Sutton & Piroz. 1965](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=327999)

C. carolinensis 1975 vs. C. aspera 1973

[Calycellina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calycellina) carolinensis Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr., *Monogr. Chalara Allied Genera* (Waterloo): 183 (1975)

Protect Chaetomella 1870 over Zoellneria 1934

*Chaetomella* Fuckel, Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23-24: 401 (1870); type species *C. oblonga* Fuckel 1870. 57 names

*Zoellneria* Velen., Monogr. Discom. Bohem.: 298 (1934); type species *Z. rosarum* Velen. 1934. 6 names

*Volutellospora* Thirum. & P.N. Mathur, Sydowia 18: 38 (1965); type species *V. raphigera* (Swift) Thirum. & P.N. Mathur, basionym *Chaetomella raphigera* Swift 1930.

*Harikrishnaella* D.V. Singh & A.K. Sarbhoy, Sydowia 25: 66 (1972); type species *H. arachidis* D.V. Singh & A.K. Sarbhoy 1972.

[Amerosporium](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Amerosporium) patellarioides A.L. Sm. & Ramsb., *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 6(1): 32 (1918) [1917]

Spooner 1987. Bibl. Mycol. 116.

Johnston & Gamundi, 2000. NZ J. Bot. 38: 493.

[Neither name widely used, many of the Zoellneria names have since been recombined elsewhere. Two recombinations from Zoellneria will be needed - Z. acerum and Z. rosarum. DNA sequencing has shown Z. rosarum and C. oblonga are congeneric (PRJ unpubl. data), do not know about Z. acerum. Generic synonymy amongst the anamorphs from Sutton & Sarbhoy, TBMS 66: 297-303, 1976.]

Recent research has demonstrated that *Chaetomella* based on the type species *C. oblonga* is congeneric with *Zoellneria* based on *Z. rosarum* (Johnston & Baral pers. comm.). Many more species have been included in *Chaetomella* and are widely reported from plant hosts (Rossman et al. 2004) while *Zoellneria* is a relatively obscure genus. Given the frequent citation of *Chaetomella*, it is recommended to follow the principle of priority and protect *Chaetomella* to use for this genus.

Conserve Chlorociboria 1958 over Dothiorina 1911

The type species of Chlorociboria is the commonly encountered C. aeruginosa and the genus includes 34 names, although these represent many fewer species. The monograph of Chlorociboria (Dixon 1975) suggested that the asexual morph of C. aeruginascens might be Dothiorina based on D. tulasnei but the evidence is not convincing. This fungus was little known until Sanchez & Bionchinotti (2007) provided a detailed description including conidiogenesis. They did not consider that it was the asexual state of C. aeruginascens. They also excluded or doubted that the two other species in Dothiorina belonged in that genus. Thus it is unclear if these genera are synonyms, however, based on Dixon (1975) a connection has been assumed. Given the widespread use of Chlorociboria and the number of species included in that genus, Chlorociboria is proposed for conservation.

Chlorociboria Seaver ex C.S. Ramamurthi, Korf & L.R. Batra, *Mycologia* 49(6): 857 (1958) [1957] 34 spp.

type [Chlorociboria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chlorociboria) aeruginosa (Oeder) Seaver ex C.S. Ramamurthi, Korf & L.R. Batra, *Mycologia* 49(6): 859 (1958) [1957]

Basionym: [Helvella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Helvella) aeruginosa Oeder : Fr., *Fl. Danic.* 3(9): tab. 534:2 (1770) : Fr., *Syst. mycol.* 2(1): 130 (1822), now regarded as Chlorociboria aeruginascens (Nyl.) C.S. Ramamurthi, Korf & L.R. Batra 1958 based on Peziza aeruginascens Nyl. 1869 (P. Karst.) B. Hein

[Dothiorina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dothiorina) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 120: 464 [86 repr.] (1911)

type Dothiorina tulasnei (Sacc.) v. Höhn. 1911

Basionym: Dothiorella tulasnei Sacc. 1884

3 spp. including [Dothiorina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dothiorina) subcarnea Riedl, *Sydowia* 29(1-6): 151 (1977) [1976-77]. One species D. discoidea Hohn. Already excluded by Sanchez & Bianchinotti (2007) who examined the type specimen and suggested that it was close to Hainesia, now Pilidium. They could not locate the type of D. subcarnea and considered that species to be doubtful.

Dixon 1975 accepts the type species of Dothiorina and Chlorociboria are congeneric. Dothiorina is an obscure genus that has been little used except by Sanchez & Bianchinotti (2007). They suggested that that “there is no strong evidence” for the connection between Chlorociboria aeruginascens and Dothiorina tulasnei. Following logic in rest of ms, conserve the well known and well understood Chlorociboria 1958 over Dothiorina 1911.

Connection of Dothiorina to Chlorociboria not mentioned by Johnston & Park (2005).

Dixon JR 1975. Chlorosplenium and its segregates. II The genera Chlorociboria and Chlorencoelia. Mycotaxon 1: 193-237.

Johnston, P.R., Park D. 2005. Chlorociboria (Fungi, Helotiales) in New Zealand. New Zealand J. Bot. 43: 679-719.

Sanchez, R. M., and Bianchinotti, M.V. 2007. *Dothiorina* : taxonomic concepts and comments on its condiogenesis. Mycotaxon 102: 395-402.

Claussenomyces 1923 over Dendrostilbella 1905

Use the younger name Claussenomyces over Dendrostilbella. The type species of Claussenomyces, C. jahnianus, was included in the study on this genus by Korf & Abawi (1971) with a key to four species including C. prasinula (= Peziza prasinula). Seifert (1985) presents a thorough account of the type species of Dendrostilbella, D. prasinula, considering this to be the asexual state of Claussenomyces prasinula based on Dennis (1956) and his observations. Seifert (1985) noted that the morphological species, D. prasinula, was associated with both C. prasinula and C. atrovirens (Pers.) Korf & Abawi. Although twenty-three names have been placed in Dendrostilbella, those that have been considered in the recent literature are placed in other genera. Many of the 19 names in Claussenomyces have been treated by Korf and colleagues plus others. Considering the amount of recent taxonomic work on Claussenomyces and the number of accepted species, it seems advisable to conserve Claussenomyces for this genus.

Refs.

Beaton 1978

Funk 1986

Gamundí & Giaiotti 1995

Gamundí 1998

Iturriaga & Korf 1991

Korf & W.Y Zhuang 1987

 Marson & Baral 1992

Ouellet & Korf 1979 CJB 52: 1974.

Sherwood, 1981

*Dendrostilbella* Höhn., Öst. bot. Z. 55: 22 (1905); type species *D. prasinula* Höhn. 1905.

[PRJ - Seifert, Studies in Mycology 27: 1-235, 1985, teleomorph of D. prasinula is Claussenomyces prasinula – is this congeneric with C. jahnianus? If no evidence, then both genera should be listed. If so, then Peziza prasinula 1869 has priority over C. jahnianus and D. prasinula.]

23 species

22 specimens

D. prasinula – three records

*Claussenomyces* Kirschst., Verh. bot. Ver. Prov. Brandenb. 65: 122 (1923); type species *C. jahnianus* Kirschst. 1923. 19 species

1 specimen

**Claussenomyces prasinula (P. Karst.) Korf & Abawi (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

Variant spelling Claussenomyces prasinulus (P. Karst.) Korf & Abawi

Peziza prasinula P. Karst. 1869

Helotium albovirens Cooke 1875

  Variant spelling Helotium albo-virens Cooke

Corynella prasinula (P. Karst.) Boud. 1907

10 records

Claussenomyces jahnianus:

Quercus sp.: England - 6876,

Both on Quercus in England. Dennis might know!

Coma 1972 versus Ascocoma 1987

Use the older name Coma over Ascocoma. The type species of Coma is congeneric with the type species of Ascocoma (Swart, 1987; Beilharz & Pascoe, 2005). Both names are relatively obscure with about an equal number of reports. Using Ascocoma would require transferring Pestalozziella circularis into that genus while use of Coma requires only that the orphan variety, A. eucalypti var. didymospora, be transferred to Coma.

Coma eucalypti var. didymospora (Swart) comb. nov.

= Ascocoma eucalypti var. didymospora Swart, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 87: ???. 1987.

Notes:

*Coma* Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr., Can. J. Bot. 50: 614 (1972); type species *C. circularis* (Cooke & Massee) Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr. 1972, basionym *Pestalozziella circularis* Cooke & Massee 1890. Monotypic.

*Ascocoma* H.J. Swart, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 87: 606 (1987); type species *A. eucalypti* (Hansf.) H.J. Swart 1987, basionym *Pseudopeziza eucalypti* Hansf. 1956.

One species with one variety-both in Swart 1987.

Refs:

Beilharz, V. , and Pascoe, I. 2005. *Ascocoma eucalypti* (anamorph: *Coma circularis*), confirmation of the elusive microconidial state. Mycotaxon 91: 273-278.

Nag Raj, T.R. 1993. Coelomycetous anamorphs with appendage-bearing conidia. Mycologue Publications, Waterloo, Ontario, 1101 pages.

Swart, H.J. 1987 (1986). Australian leaf-inhabiting fungi XXIV. *Coma circularis* and its teleomorph. Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 87: 603-612.

Coryne 1816 (1817 in Seifert et al. 2011) versus Pirobasidium 1902 and Ascocoryne 1967

The genus Coryne based on C. dubia includes 69 names, few of which have been considered in the last fifty years. The genus Ascocoryne based on A. sarcoides was described for the sexual state of C. dubia, thus their connection is established and these two genera are synonyms. The earlier monotypic genus *Pirobasidium* based on the same type species as Ascocoryne was overlooked by Grove & Wilson (1967) when they described Ascocoryne. Only seven names are included in Ascocoryne, suggesting that conserving Ascocoryne would require numerous name changes. The concept of this genus based on Ascocoryne is well circumscribed and a number of recent papers deal with non-taxonomic aspects of species as Ascocoryne while most of the names in the fungal genus Coryne are unknown. Coryne is also used for a genus of hydrozooans. Another argument in favor of Ascocoryne is that the epithet of Lichen sarcoides 1781 would have to be transferred to Coryne (unless the name dates from when it was sanctioned in 1822 but was A. dubium sanctioned? Did it need to be?). However, considering that number of potential name changes if Ascocoryne were used and the priority that Pirobasidium has over Ascocoryne, it seems best to use Coryne.

*Coryne* Nees, Syst. Pilze, Würzburg: 157 (1816); type species *C. dubia* (Pers.) Gray 1821, basionym *Acrospermum dubium* Pers. 1797. 69 names (not to be confused with Coryneum in the Diaporthales)

*Ascocoryne* J.W. Groves & D.E. Wilson, Taxon 16: 40 (1967); type species *A. sarcoides* (Jacq.) J.W. Groves & D.E. Wilson 1967. basionym *Lichen sarcoides* Jacq. 1781 : Fr. 1822. 7 names

Pirobasidium Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 111: 1001 (1902). Pirobasidium sarcoides (Jacq.: Fr.) Höhn. 1902 has priority over Ascocoryne based on the same type.

Roll-Hansen & Roll-Hansen. Norw. J. Bot. 46:193. 1979.

Gremmen (Kew Bull. 31:457. 1977).

Seifert, K.A. 1989. *Coryne trichophora*, comb. nov., and the implications of its conidiomatal anatomy. Stud. Mycol. 31: 157-164.

[Pleurocolla](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pleurocolla) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 22(1/2): 15 (1924), type species [Pleurocolla](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pleurocolla) tiliae Petr., *Annls mycol.* 22(1/2): 15 (1924). Seifert et al. 2011 examined the type specimen of the type species and determined it to be a Coryne but the species was not specified. Keith?

[Endostilbum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Endostilbum) Malençon, *Bull. trimest. Soc. mycol. Fr.* 80: 111 (1964), type species [E.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Endostilbum) cerasi (Bourdot & Galzin) Malençon, (1964), basionym [Sirobasidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirobasidium) cerasi Bourdot & Galzin, (1909), now regarded as Coryne albida (Berk.) Korf & Cand., basionym Tubercularia albida Berk. 1836 = Ascocoryne solitaria (Rehm) Dennis fide Korf & Candoussau 1974, basionym [Coryne solitaria Rehm, in Winter 1891](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=145061).

[Pirobasidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pirobasidium) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 111: 1001 [15 of repr.] (1902); type species [Pirobasidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pirobasidium) sarcoides (Jacq.) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 111: 1002 [16 of repr.] (1902). [Lichen](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Lichen) sarcoides Jacq., *Miscell. austriac.* 2: 20 (1781).

Taxon 16: 35. 1967.

Korf and Rossman prefer Ascocoryne.

I too prefer *Ascocorye. Coryne* has been used for too any concepts, and *"-basidium"* makes no sense for an Ascomycete

Romero prefers Ascocoryne

Crinula 1821 vs. Holwaya 1889

Use older name Crinula over Holwaya. The type species of Crinula, C. caliciiformis, was shown to be conspecific with the type species of Holwaya, H. ophiobolus, now H. mucida, by Korf & Abawi (1971). Neither name has been used more commonly than the other. Four names in Holwaya are synonyms of H. mucida and thus would be regarded as C. caliciiformes. The two remaining names have been placed outside the genus, thus no name changes would be required.

*Crinula* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 493 (1821); type species *C. caliciiformis* Fr. 1821. Ten species and two varieties.

C. caliciiformis – 4 reports, 17 specimens

Genus: 4 reports, 4 specimens but Stilbum giganteum, Graphium giganteum 17 specimens

*Holwaya* Sacc., Syll. fung. 8: 646 (1889); type species *H. ophiobolus* (Ellis) Sacc. 1889, basionym *Bulgaria ophiobolus* Ellis 1883. Seven species and one variety.

H. ophiobolus – 4 specimens, no reports.

Lots of specimens of Holwaya, H. gigantea, H. mucida (= H. leptosperma) – 4 reports, 30 specimens; the species is relatively common, but this species may not be congeneric with Crinula.

I could see going with Holwaya—I think it’s more commonly used.

None of the suggested generic synonyms are valid names, specifically Juggerlandia Lloyd 1923 – not validly published, Crinula Sacc. 1889 non Fries 1821, and Ditiola Schulzer 1860 non Fries 1822.

Refs: Korf & Abawi, Can J Bot 49: 1879-1883, 1971 placed Juggerlandia Lloyd 1923, Crinula Sacc. 1889, and Ditiola Schulzer 1860 in synonymy. They regard the respective type species of Holwaya and Crinula as congeneric.

Aronsson, 1991. Svensk. Bot. Tidskr. 85: 9-18.

Seifert, 1985. Stud. Mycol. 27: 192-193.

**Seifert, K.A., and Okada, G.** 1990. Taxonomic implications of conidiomatal anatomy in synnematous hyphomycetes. Stud. Mycol. 32: 29-40.

Sutton, 1973. Mycol. Pap. 132: 45-47.

Wang et al. 2006. Mol. Phylogen. Evol. 41: 295.

Rossman, Kohn, Zhuang, Korf prefer Holwaya

Seifert Holwaya a possibility.

*Holwatya* preferred, as C*rinula* has even been used for a pyrenomycete anamorph.

Cristulariella 1916 versus Nervostroma2006

The genus Nervostroma based on N. deprardans was established for the sexual state of Cristulariella depraedans, type of Cristulariella, thus these genera are synonyms. Because three species previously described in Cristulariella were removed to Hinomyces, Cristulariella now includes only three species while Nervostroma includes only two suggesting that neither name is widely used. Given that Cristulariella is the earlier name, it is suggested that this anamorph name be protected.

[Cristulariella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cristulariella) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 125(1-2): 124 (1916) 6 spp. but three are placed elswhere

 Type: [Cristulariella depraedans (Cooke) Höhn. 1916](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120318)

[Cristulariella cercidiphylli](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=521670) Narumi & Y. Harada 2006,

[Cristulariella corni](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=521671) Narumi & Y. Harada 2006,

[Cristulariella moricola](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=118597) (I. Hino) Redhead 1980, (also see Species Fungorum: [Hinomyces moricola](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=521681)); Anamorphic [Grovesinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=25807)
[Cristulariella pruni](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=134410) Y. Harada & Noro 1988, (also see Species Fungorum: [Hinomyces pruni](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=521673)); Anamorphic [Grovesinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=25807)
[Cristulariella pyramidalis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=285864) Waterman & R.P. Marshall 1948, (also see Species Fungorum: [Grovesinia pyramidalis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=107680));

[Nervostroma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Nervostroma) Narumi & Y. Harada, in Narumi-Saito, Hosoya, Sano & Harada, *Mycoscience* 47(6): 357 (2006) Type: [Nervostroma depraedans Narumi & Y. Harada 2006](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=521665) 2 spp.

[Nervostroma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Nervostroma) cercidiphylli Narumi & Y. Harada, in Narumi-Saito, Hosoya, Sano & Harada, *Mycoscience* 47(6): 358 (2006)

Google Cristulariella 5170 Nervostroma 3100

GS 397 14

SMML 164 but many are H.) 2

Redhead SA (1975) The genus *Cristulariella*. Can J Bot 53:700–707

Redhead SA (1979) Mycological observations: 1, on *Cristulariella*; 2, on

*Valdensinia*; 3, on *Neolecta*. Mycologia 71:1248–1253

Crumenulopsis 1969 over Digitosporium 1953

The generic name Crumenulopsis, type species, C. pinicola based on Peziza pinicola, was established to replace the name Crumenula Rehm 1888 non De Not. 1864. Van Vloten & Gremmen (1953) established the name Digitosporium piniphilum for the asexual state of Crumenula sororia, now referred to as Crumenulopsis sororia. Although no molecular data exist to determine whether C. pinicola, type of Crumenulopsis, and C. sororia are synonyms, this appears likely. At present six taxa are named in Crumenulopsis including C. pinicola and C. sororia, both causing dieback diseases of pine in Europe, and C. atropurpurea, causing a disease of Japanese red pine in Georgia (Hanlin et al. 1992). Because the older, monotypic genus Digitosporium has not been widely used for this species, it seems advisable to conserve the name Crumenulopsis.

[Crumenulopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Crumenulopsis) J.W. Groves, *Can. J. Bot.* 47: 48 (1969). 6 taxa

[Crumenulopsis pinicola (Rebent.) J.W. Groves 1969](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=329351)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) pinicola Rebent., *Prodr. fl. neomarch.* (Berolini): 385 (1804)

Sanctioning citation:
Fr., *Syst. mycol.* 2(1): 113 (1822).

**Crumenulopsis pinicola (Fr.) J.W. Groves 1969 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

Crumenula pinicola (Fr.) P. Karst. 1870

Godronia pinicola (Fr.) P. Karst.

Peziza pinicola Fr.

[Crumenula Rehm, in Winter 1888](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=1303) non De Not. 1864

Crumenulopsis sororia (P. Karst.) J.W. Groves, *Can. J. Bot.* 47: 50 (1969)

Crumenula sororia P. Karst., *Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk* 19: 211 (1871)

Crumenulopsis sororia var. meridionalis M. Morelet, *Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Arch. Toulon et du Var* 34(221): 15 (1978)

[Digitosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Digitosporium) Gremmen, *Acta bot. neerl.* 2(2): 233 (1953), monotypic

[Digitosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Digitosporium) piniphilum Gremmen, *Acta bot. neerl.* 2(2): 233 (1953)

The generic name Crumenulopsis 1969 was established to replace the name Crumenula Rehm 1888 non De Not. 1864. At present six taxa are named in Crumenulopsis including the cause of pine dieback in Europe, C. sororia (P. Karst.) J.W. Groves of which Digitosporium piniphilum has been applied to the asexual state (Sutton, 1980). Because the younger, the monotypic genus Digitosporium has not been widely used for this species, thus is seems advisable to conserve the name Crumenulopsis and thus retain name C. sororia for the cause of pine dieback.

**Groves, J.W.** 1969. Crumenulopsis, a new name to replace Crumenula Rehm. Canad. J. Bot. 47: 47-51.

**Apparently C.** sororia in Europe is distinct from C. pinicola so it’s not clear to which specie D. piniphilum should be applied.

Are C. pinicola and C. soraria congeneric? MR 95: 521. 1991. Hanlin 84: 650. 1992.

Dematioscypha 1977 vs. Schizocephalum 1852 and Haplographium 1859

Conserve Dematioscypha over Schizocephalum and Haplographium

The oldest genus Schizocephalum, based on S. atrofuscum, includes four species none of which have been considered since before 1900, thus this genus should be ignored. The type species was placed in Haplographium by Saccardo but no one has dealt with it since then. Based on Hughes (1953, 1958), more recent authors have considered H. catenatum (= H. delicatum, type of Haplographium) to be the asexual state of Dematioscypha dematiicola, type of Dematioscypha. Although 39 names still are listed in Haplographium, most have not been considered recently and those that have were placed in other genera. Conversely, the genus Dematioscypha is clearly circumscribed to include five related taxa (Svrcek (1977, Huhtinen 1987, Hosoya & Otani 1997) and thus should be conserved over Haplographium.

Are the D. dematiicola and H. catenatum (= H. delicatum) congeneric? Apparently so based on Hughes (1958) but not recognized in recent pubs. Rather H. catenatum is placed in another genus Lauriomyces.

*Schizocephalum* Preuss, Linnaea 25: 77 (1852); type species *S. atrofuscum* Preuss 1852. 4 names, all pre-1900, no recent literature, DOF lists = Haplographium fide Saccc.4:306. Hard to know what is S. atrofuscum. This name should not be used!

*Dematioscypha* Svrček, Česká Mykol. 31: 193 (1977); type species *D. dematiicola* (Berk. & Broome) Svrček 1977, basionym *Peziza dematiicola* Brek. & Broome 1865. 5 names all recent. 37 records. Has many more Google hits than H.

*Haplographium* Berk. & Broome, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 3 3: 360 (1859); type species *H. delicatum* Berk. & Broome 1859, sometimes regarded as *H. catenuatum* (Preuss) Hol.-Jech. (= ?) fide Huhtinen 1987 but is this the same as H. catenatum in IF? Yes, fide Seifert et al. 2011 . 53 names minus 14 placed elsewhere already, 68 records

Hosoya, T., and Otani, Y. 1997. Hyaloscyphaceae in Japan (1): Non-glassy-haired members of the tribe Hyaloscypheae. Mycoscience 38: 171-186.

Huhtinen, S. 1987. Taxonomic studies in the genera *Protounguicularia*, *Arachnopeziza* and *Dematioscypha*. Mycotaxon 30: 9-28. Reports connection of D. dematiicola and H. catenulatum based on his observations and Hughes (1953) although with some questions. Even if not conspecific, these two species are certainly congeneric. He restricts D. to non-conifer hosts.

Haplographium catenatum (Preuss) Hol.-Jech., Proc. K. Ned. Akad. Wet. 76(3): 301 (1973)
Stilbum catenatum Preuss, Linnaea 24: 132 (1851)
Stysanus catenatus (Preuss) Sacc., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 4: 622 (1886)

Lauriomyces catenatus (Preuss) R.F. Castañeda & W.B. Kendr. [as 'catenata'], Univ. Waterloo Biol. Ser. 32: 26 (1990)

Haplographium delicatum Berk. & Broome, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 3 3: 360 (1859).

*Refs.*

*Wiehe, P.O. 1949. Wilt of Callophyllum inophyllum L. var. tacamaha* (Willd.) R.E.V. caused by *Haplographium calophylli* sp. nov. in Mauritius. Mycol. Pap. 29: 1-11.

C.M.I. 1953. *Haplographium calophylli*. Distrib. Maps Pl. Dis. 276: 1-2.

Ellis, M.B. 1976. More dematiaceous Hyphomycetes. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, England, 507 pages.

Dorai, M., and Vittal, B.P.R. 1988. Additional notes on *Haplographium heliocephalum*. Curr. Sci. 57: 1127-1128.

Zucconi, L., and Pagano, S. 1993. Concerning the generic limits in *Haplographium*. Mycotaxon 46: 11-18.

Wang, C.J.K. 2010. Wood-Inhabiting Microfungi (Molds) of New York. Published by the author, Amherst, MA, 238 pages.

Dermea 1825 over Sphaeronaema 1815 vs. Foveostroma 1978

Dermea is a well defined genus that includes a number of plant pathogenic species. Although over 200 names have been placed in Sphaeronaema, almost nothing is known about the type species, S. cylindricum. Most of the named Sphaeronaema that considered in the modern literature have been placed in other genera. Based on the unknown phylogeny of Sphaeronaema and the accepted use of the genus Dermea, it seems advisable to conserve the name Dermea over Sphaeronaema.

[Dermea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dermea) Fr., *Syst. orb. veg.* (Lundae) 1: 114 (1825), 31 names

[Dermea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dermea) cerasi (Pers.) Fr., *Syst. orb. veg.* (Lundae) 1: 115 (1825)

[Peziza cerasi Pers. 1794](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=165915)

Alternate state: Foveostroma drupacearum (Lév.) DiCosmo

Micropera drupacearum Lév. 1846, type of the genus Micropera Lev. Non Lindl. 1832 (Orchidaceae).

Occurs primarily on Prunus spp. in northern hemisphere.

DiCosmo, F. 1978. A revision of *Corniculariella*. Canad. J. Bot. 56: 1665-1690.

Verkley, G.J.M. 1999. A monograph of the genus *Pezicula* and its anamorphs. Stud. Mycol. 44: 1-180. Says Dermea = Dermatea.

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 187 (1815), 271 names

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) cylindricum (Tode) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 187 (1815)

[Sphaeria cylindrica Tode 1790](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=199325)

Dermea acerina = Sphaeronaema acerinum Groves (Mycologia 38:409. 1946).

Entomosporium 1856 over teleomorph Diplocarpon 1912 and anamorph name Marssonina 1906.

*Entomosporium* Lév., Bull. Soc. bot. Fr. 3: 31 (1856); type species: *E. mespili* (DC.) Sacc. 1880, basionym *Xyloma mespili* DC 1815, 9 names

*Nomenclatural synonym: Morthiera* Fuckel, Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23-24: 382 (1884); type species *M. mespili* Sacc. 1870.

*Diplocarpon* F.A. Wolf, Bot. Gaz. 54: 231 (1912); type species: *D. rosae* F.A. Wolf 1912. 11 names

*Marssonina* Magnus, Hedwigia 45: 89 (1906); type species *M. potentillae* (Desm.) Magnus 1906, basionym Phyllosticta potentillae Desm. 1847, now regarded as M. fragariae (Lib. Kleb., basionym Leptothyrium fragariae Lib. 1832. Sexual state Diplocarpon earlianum (Ellis & Everh.) Wolf, basionym ???. 164 names

*Entomopeziza* Kleb., Vortrag. Gesamtgeb. Bot. ser. 1 XX: 33 (1914); type species *E. soraueri* Kleb. 1914.

[Bostrichonema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Bostrichonema) Ces., *Erb. critt. Ital.*, Ser. 1, fasc. 2: no. 149 (1867)

[Bostrichonema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Bostrichonema) alpestre Ces., *Erb. critt. Ital.*, Ser. 1, fasc. 2: no. 149 (1867)

The genus Bostrichonema based on B. alpestre, regarded as B. polygoni, includes seven names. This species is considered the asexual state of Diplocarpon polygoni. Assuming that D. polygoni is congeneric with D. rosae, then Bostrichonema is taxonomically congruent with Diplocarpon.

The type species of Entomosporium, E. mespili, is used for the asexual state of a cosmospolitan leaf and fruit spot disease of rose and other rosaceous plants to which the sexual state name, Diplocarpon mespili, has been applied. The type species of Diplocarpon, D. rosae, has been linked to an asexual state in Marssonina, M. rosae, for the serious disease of roses called black spot. A third genus, Marssonina based on M. potentillae as M. fragariae, has a sexual state referred to as D. earlianum, and thus also competes for synonymy with Entomosporium. Although the conidia of these species appear superficially different especially because of the long appendages on the conidia of E. mespili, developmental similarities to the conidia of M. rosae and M. fragariae have been noted (ref?) as well as the morphologically similar sexual states suggesting that these three type species may be congeneric. No molecular data exist for these type species but ITS sequences indicate that all three type species may be congeneric. The number of names in Entomosporium and Diplocarpon are about equal. Over 100 names have been placed in Marssonina, but this genus has not been well defined suggesting that many of these names represent unrelated species, thus Marssonina should not be used for the well known diseases on rosaceous plants. Despite the greater usage for *Diplocarpon*, *Entomosporium* is widely used in the plant pathology literature and thus seems the best choice for this genus.

Several imporrtant plant pathogens will need new combinations, such as *Diplocarpon rosae* (anamorph *Marssonina rosae*, basionym *Asteroma rosae* Lib. 1827) and *Diplocarpon earlianum* (anamorph *Marssonina fragariae*, basionym *Leptothyrium fragariae* Lib. 1832).

Both *Diplocarpon* and *Marssonina* have higher Google hit counts than *Entomosporium* (42000-52000 versus 15,000). Although there have been many more *Marssonina* species described than there have *Entomosporium* or *Diplocarpon*, and hence more taxonomic changes will be probably be needed if *Entomosporium* is selected rather than *Marssonina*. The discussion in Booth (1980) suggests that *Marssonina,* as currently used, is polyphyletic, meaning that the phylogenetic relationship of each name will need to be considered before a recombination is proposed. So it is perhaps best to avoid this name. Also, the history of the name Marssonina is messy, being a replacement name for the earlier *Marsonia* J.C. Fisch. 1874 (non *Marsonia* H. Karst. 1860).

**Entomosporium mespili (DC.) Sacc. 1880**

≡ Xyloma mespili DC. 1815

= Entomosporium maculatum Lév. 1857 [1856]

= Entomosporium maculatum var. domesticum (Sacc.) Grove 1884

**Alternate State (Teleomorph):** Diplocarpon mespili (Sorauer) B. Sutton

**Notes:** Leaf and fruit spot of Rosaceae (Sutton. The Coelomycetes. p. 150. 1980; Sivanesan & Gibson. C.M.I. Descr. 481. 1976 as *Diplocarpon maculatum*). Nag Raj (Coelomycetous anamorphs. p. 349. 1993).

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan.

Updated prior to 1989

**Diplocarpon mespili** (Sorauer) B. Sutton 1980 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)

Fabraea maculata Atk. 1951

Diplocarpon maculatum (Atk.) Jørst. 1945

We might seriously consider switching to Diplocarpon!

What about Drepanopeziza?

Chuck Hodges Entomosporium is such an apt name for the spores of the fungus

Romera prefers Diplocarpon

Use Gelatinipulvinella 1995 over Aureohyphozyma 1995

The type species of *Gelatinipulvinella, G. astraeicola*, and *Aureohyphozyma, A. astraeicola*, were described as the sexual and asexual state of the same species (Hosoya 1995). These genera compete equally for use. Given the past preference for sexual state names, it is recommended that *Gelatinipulvinella* be used.

Gelatinipulvinella 44,700 19

*Aureohyphozyma 586 5*

Gloeotinia 1954 vs. Endoconidium 1891

Use the younger name Gloeotinia over Endoconidium. Although six species have been described in Endoconidium and only four species in Gloeotinia, the blind seed diseases caused by these fungi are most commonly referred to as Gloeotinia granigena and G. temulentum. Their distinction as two different species has only recently been reported (Alderman 1998). If Endoconidium were used, the relatively well known name G. granigena would have to be transferred to that genus.

*Endoconidium* Prill. & Delacr., Bull. Soc. bot. Fr. 38: 208 (1891); type species *E. temulentum* Prill. & Delacr. 1891. [PRJ - no name changes needed, but would be several recombinations neeed if Gloeotinia listed- what about G. granigena?] 6 speciesbut only one well known known

*Gloeotinia* M. Wilson, Noble & E.G. Gray, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 37: 31 (1954); type species *G. temulenta* (Prill. & Delacr.) M. Wilson, Noble & E.G. Gray 1954, basionym *Phialea temulenta* Prill. & Delacr. 1892. 4 species, 2 known.

[current name Gloeotinia granigena (Quél.) T. Schumach. 1979, basionym Phialea granigena Quél. 1883.]

Two common plant pathogenic species as Gloeotinia.

62 reports – Phialea temulenta most common, then G. granigena but all used. Oldest name is Phialea granigena, would need to be placed in Endoconidium. Based on recent articles using Gloeotinia, why not keep it the same as Gloeotinia?

**Endoconidium temulentum Prill. & Delacr. 1891**

**Gloeotinia granigena** (Quél.) T. Schumacher 1979 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)

Phialea granigena Quél. 1883

Gloeotinia temulenta (Prill. & Delacr.) M. Wilson, Noble & E. Gray 1954

Phialea temulenta Prill. & Delacr. 1892

**Notes:** Blind seed disease of grasses.

Alderman, S.C. 1998. *Gloeotinia temulenta* and *G. granigena*, two distinct species. Mycologia 90: 422-426. Not molecular evidence but still convincing.

Nag Raj, 1975

Schumacher 1979 Mycotaxon 8:125.

[Endoconidium abietinum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=201826) Höhn. 1925, (also see Species Fungorum: [Endoconidium abietinum](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=201826)); is a Phialophora fide Nag Raj 1975
[Endoconidium ampelophilum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=196773) Pat. 1891; Anamorphic [Gloeotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/genusrecord.asp?RecordID=2086)  Nomen dubium fide Nag Raj 1975
[Endoconidium fragrans](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=201684) Delacr. 1893, (also see Species Fungorum: [Ceratocystis paradoxa](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=294224));
[Endoconidium luteolum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=201562) Delacr. 1893; Anamorphic [Gloeotinia, type specimen unknown fide Nag Raj 1975, nomen dubium.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/genusrecord.asp?RecordID=2086)
[Endoconidium tembladerae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=201898) H. Rivas & Zanolli 1909 Cabral et al. 1999 suggest that this species is a Neotyphodium.

[Endoconidium temulentum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=201915) Prill. & Delacr. 1891, (also see Species Fungorum: [Gloeotinia granigena](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=283466)); Helotiales

Conserve Godronia 1846 over Sphaeronaema 1815 and Topospora 1836

*Godronia* basaed on the type species *G. muehlenbeckii* on *Phragmites communis* in Europe was monographed by Groves (1965) and includes a number of plant pathogenic species, primarily on woody dicot hosts. Only one species, *G. urceolata*, has been sequenced (de Gruyter et al. 2009) so the phylogenetic placement of this species in the Leotiomycetes is confirmed but the relatedness to other species in *Godronia* or asexual states is unknown. Although over 200 names have been placed in *Sphaeronaema*, almost nothing is known about the type species, *S. cylindricum*. Most of the names in Sphaeronaema that have been considered in the modern literature have been placed in other genera. The taxonomic congruence of *Godronia* with *Sphaeronaema* is not known. *Topospora* based on *T. uberiformis* is considered the asexual state of *Godronia uberiformis* on *Ribes*, thus these genera are taxonomically congruent. Godronia includes 88 names while eight species have been placed in Topospora. The type species of several later asexual genera are linked to the species placed in *Godronia* and these generic names would be available for species segregate genera. Based on the unknown phylogeny of *Sphaeronaema,*the relative obscurity of *Topospora*, and the accepted use of *Godronia*, it seems advisable to conserve the name *Godronia*.

Groves, J.W. 1965. The genus *Godronia*. Canad. J. Bot. 43: 1195-1276.

de Gruyter,J., Aveskamp,M.M., Woudenberg,J.H., Verkley,G.J., Groenewald,J.Z. and Crous,P.W.

Molecular phylogeny of Phoma and allied anamorph genera: towards a reclassification of the Phoma complex. Mycol. Res. 113 (PT 4), 508-519 (2009)

[Godronia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Godronia) Moug. & Lév., in Mougeot, *Consid. Vég. Vosges*: 355 (1846) 88 names

Type: [Godronia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Godronia) muehlenbeckii Moug. & Lév. [as '*muhlenbeckii*'], in Mougeot, *Consid. Vég. Vosges*: 355 (1846). On Phragmites communis on Europe, poorly known.

Godronia urceolata on Betula.

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 187 (1815), 271 names

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) cylindricum (Tode) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 187 (1815)

[Sphaeria cylindrica Tode 1790](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=199325)

See also Dermea.

[Topospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Topospora) Fr., *Fl. Scan.*: 347 (1836), 7 names

type [Topospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Topospora) uberiformis (Kunze) Fr., *K. svenska Vetensk-Akad. Handl.* 69: 33 [repr.] (1849) [1848]

[Sphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeria) uberiformis Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, *Mykologische Hefte* (Leipzig) 2: 40 (1823)
Fr., *Syst. mycol.* 2(2): 491 (1823).

Sexual state Godronia uberiformis J.W. Groves 1965 on Ribes

[Crumenula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Crumenula) De Not., *Comm. Soc. crittog. Ital.* 2(1): 363 (1864) 23 names

[Crumenula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Crumenula) urceolus (Alb. & Schwein.) De Not., *Comm. Soc. crittog. Ital.* 2(1): 363 (1864)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) urceolus Alb. & Schwein., *Consp. fung.* (Leipzig): 332 (1805)

[Chondropodiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chondropodiella) Höhn., *Hedwigia* 59: 281 (1917), type species [Chondropodiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chondropodiella) clethrincola (Ellis) Höhn., *Hedwigia* 59(5): 281 (1917), [Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) clethrincola Ellis, *Bull. Torrey bot. Club* 6: 107 (1876). Grove (1965) considered this the microconidial state of Godronia urceolata.

*Fuckelia* Bonord 1864, F. ribesia (Link) sutton, basionym Sphaeria ribesia Link, synonym Fuckelia ribis Bonord. The type species is recognized as the asexual state of Godronia ribesia

[Mastomyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Mastomyces) Mont., *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 10: 134 (1848), type species [Mastomyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Mastomyces) friesii Mont., *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 10: 134 (1848), considered a synonym of Topospora uberiformis by Sutton (1980 based on Groves 1965), the asexual state of Godronia uberiformis on Ribes.

[Sirexcipulina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirexcipulina) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 21(3/4): 278 (1923); type species [S.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirexcipulina) moravica Petr., *Annls mycol.* 21(3/4): 278 (1923). Sutton (1980) considered S. moravica to be a synonym of Sirococcus spiraea but where that is a synonym of Topospora is unknown.

[Hypocenia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hypocenia) Berk. & M.A. Curtis, in Berkeley, *Grevillea* 3(no. 25): 4 (1874), type species [Hypocenia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hypocenia) obtusa Berk. & M.A. Curtis, in Berkeley, *Grevillea* 3(no. 25): 4 (1874). Although Sutton (1980) lists this genus as a synonym of Topospora, he does not list the type species as a synonym.

[Sphaerocista](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaerocista) Preuss, *Linnaea* 25: 734 (1852), type species [Sphaerocista](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaerocista) schizothecioides Preuss, *Fung. Hoyersw.*: no. 34 (1851). Although Sutton (1980) lists this genus as a synonym of Topospora, he does not list the type species as a synonym.

[Sirodiplospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirodiplospora) Naumov [as '*Sidoriplospora*'], *Mater. Mikol. Fitopat. Ross.* 1(4): 15, 22 (1915), type species [Sirodiplospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirodiplospora) spiraeae Lebedeva, *Notul. syst. Inst. cryptog. Horti bot. petropol.* 1: 62 (1922), Sirococcus spiraeae (Lebedeva) Petr., *Sydowia* 1(1-3): 155 (1947)

[Clinterium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Clinterium) Fr., *Summa veg. Scand.*, Section Post. (Stockholm): 418 (1849), type species [C.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Clinterium) obturatum (Fr.) Fr., *Summa veg. Scand.*, Section Post. (Stockholm): 418 (1849), basionym [Sphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeria) obturata Fr., *Syst. mycol.* (Lundae) 2(2): 495 (1823), now regarded as Topospora obturata (Fr.) B. Erikss., *Symb. bot. upsal.* 19(no. 4): 33 (1970)

Conserve Godroniopsis 1929 over Sphaeronaema 1815

Godroniopsis is a small but well defined genus that includes two plant pathogenic species. Although over 200 names have been placed in Sphaeronaema, almost nothing is known about the type species, S. cylindricum. Most of the names in Sphaeronaema that have been considered in the modern literature have been placed in other genera. Based on the unknown phylogeny of Sphaeronaema and the accepted use of Godroniopsis, it seems advisable to conserve the name Godroniopsis over Sphaeronaema.

[Godroniopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Godroniopsis) Diehl & E.K. Cash, *Mycologia* 21(5): 243 (1929) 2 names

[Godroniopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Godroniopsis) quernea (Schwein.) Diehl & E.K. Cash, *Mycologia* 21(5): 244 (1929)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) quernea Schwein., *Schr. naturf. Ges. Leipzig* 1: 124 (1822)

Petrak 1952 Sydowia 6:336. 1952.

Godroniopsis quernea 1929 = Dichaeonopsella quernea 1952

Godroniopsis nemopanthis 1937 = Sphaeronaema peckii 1899. If true, then new comb needed.

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 187 (1815), 271 names

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) cylindricum (Tode) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 187 (1815)

[Sphaeria cylindrica Tode 1790](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=199325)

Nothing known about this species. See also Dermea and Godronia.

Gremmeniella 1969 vs. Brunchorstia 1891 vs. Lagerbergia 1905 and conserve the name G. abietina

*Gremmeniella* M. Morelet, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Arch. Toulon et du Var 183: 9 (1969); type species *G. abietina* (Lagerb.) M. Morelet 1969, basionym *Crumenula abietina* Lagerb. 1913.

*Brunchorstia* Erikss., Bot. Zbl. 46: 298 (1891); type species *B. destruens* Erikss. 1891, now regarded as *B. pinea* (Karst.) Höhn. 1905, basionym *Septoria pinea* Karst. 1884.

*Lagerbergia* J. Reid, Kew Bull. 25: 350 (1971); type species *L. abietina* (Lagerb.) J. Reid ex Dennis 1971, basionym *Crumenula abietina* Lagerb. 1913.

*Ascocalyx abietina* (Lagerb.) Schläpf.-Bernh., Sydowia, 22 (1-4): 44, 1969, based on *Crumenula abietina* Lagerb., 1949, now *Gremmeniella abietina* (Lagerb.) M. Morelet 1969 is a different species than *A. abietis*. *C. abietina* is the type species of *Gremmeniella*. *Gremmeniella abietina* is linked to the anamorph *Brunchorstia pinea* (P. Karst.) Höhn. 1915. Mycobank placed the type species of *Brunchorstia*, *B. destruens* Erikss. 1891 in synonymy with *Gremmeniella abietina*, meaning that *Brunchorstia* provides the oldest generic name for these fungi. CMI Descriptions of Fungi No. 369 (1973) mentions a disease ‘brunchorstia dieback’, however Muller (Sydowia 36: 193- , 1983) refers to the disease as ‘scleroderris canker’. *Gremmeniella* is somewhat more widely used (1720 Google hits versus 408) but the brunchorstia disease name seems to have been widely used. Recent genetic studies use *Gremmeneilla*. For discussion on these fungi see <http://www.nrcresearchpress.com/doi/abs/10.1139/b89-360?journalCode=cjb1>

[Septoria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septoria) pinea P. Karst., *Hedwigia* 23: 58 (1884)

Brunchorstia 7 names but four of these are synonyms of G. abietina, one is now in Sirococcus, one is now in Dermea. Only one name is left in Brunchorstia.

Gremmeniella 7 names but three are synonyms of G. abietina, one is now in Ascocalyx, while three more are left in Gremmeniella.

Lagerbergia 1 name based on the same basionym as G. abietina.

*Lagerbergia* J. Reid ?ex Dennis?, Kew Bull. 25: 350 (1971); type species *L. abietina* (Lagerb.) J. Reid ex Dennis 1971, basionym *Crumenula abietina* Lagerb. 1913.

Gremmeniella – Google 26,300, G.S. 1890

Brunchorstia – Google 2,410, G.S. 419 but none of these are in the last ten years.

What about Scleroderris? It is synonym of Godronia.

**Punithalingam, E., and Gibson, I.A.S.** 1973. ***Gremmeniella abietina***. C.M.I. Descr. Pathog. Fungi Bact. 369: 1-2.

Conserve *Gremmeniella* *abietina* (Lagerb.) M. Morelet 1969 over *Septoria pinea* Karst. 1884

*Basionym: Crumenula abietina* Lagerb. 1913

Korf: *Brunchorstia* preferred since the epithet  *abietina* makes no sense.

Romero: Prefers Gremmeniella

Grovesinia 1983 vs. Hinomyces 2006

[Grovesinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Grovesinia) M.N. Cline, J.L. Crane & S.D. Cline, *Mycologia* 75(6): 989 (1983) 2 spp.

[Grovesinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Grovesinia) pyramidalis M.N. Cline, J.L. Crane & S.D. Cline, *Mycologia* 75(6): 991 (1983)

[Hinomyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hinomyces) Narumi & Y. Harada, in Narumi-Saito, Hosoya, Sano & Harada, *Mycoscience* 47(6): 357 (2006), same 2 spp.

Hinomyces moricola (I. Hino) Narumi & Y. Harada, in Narumi-Saito, Hosoya, Sano & Harada, *Mycoscience* 47(6): 357 (2006)

Botrytis moricola I. Hino, *Bull. Miyazaki Coll. Agric. Forest.* 1: 80 (1929)
Cristulariella moricola (I. Hino) Redhead, *Mycologia* 71(6): 1249 (1980) [1979]

[Grovesinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Grovesinia) pruni Y. Harada & Noro, *Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan* 29(1): 85 (1988)

[Hinomyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hinomyces) pruni (Y. Harada & Noro) Narumi & Y. Harada, in Narumi-Saito, Hosoya, Sano & Harada, *Mycoscience* 47(6): 357 (2006)

[Cristulariella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cristulariella) pruni Y. Harada & Noro, *Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan* 29(1): 86 (1988)

Use Helgardia 2003 instead of Oculimacula 2003

Both of these genera were described in the same paper for the same species. Oculimacula includes two species while Helgardia includes four species. The number of google hits is about equal but many more for Oculimacula in google scholar. If we used Oculimacula, the name for the eyespot disease would have to become O. herpotrichoides.

Basionym: [Cercosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cercosporella) herpotrichoides Fron, *Annales Sci. agron.*, Paris, 4 Série 1: 11 (1912)

[Pseudocercosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pseudocercosporella) aestiva Nirenberg, *Z. PflKrankh. PflSchutz* 88(5): 246 (1981)

[Pseudocercosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pseudocercosporella) anguioides Nirenberg, *Z. PflKrankh. PflSchutz* 88(5): 246 (1981)

[Helgardia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Helgardia) Crous & W. Gams, in Crous, Groenewald & Gams, *Eur. J. Pl. Path.* 109(8): 845 (2003)

[Helgardia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Helgardia) herpotrichoides (Fron) Crous & W. Gams, in Crous, Groenewald & Gams, *Eur. J. Pl. Path.* 109(8): 846 (2003)

[Cercosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cercosporella) herpotrichoides Fron, *Annales Sci. agron.*, Paris, 4 Série 1: 11 (1912)

[Oculimacula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Oculimacula) Crous & W. Gams, in Crous, Groenewald & Gams, *Eur. J. Pl. Path.* 109(8): 845 (2003)

[Oculimacula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Oculimacula) yallundae (Wallwork & Spooner) Crous & W. Gams, in Crous, Groenewald & Gams, *Eur. J. Pl. Path.* 109(8): 846 (2003)

[Tapesia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tapesia) yallundae Wallwork & Spooner, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 91(4): 703 (1988)

 **Crous, P.W., Groenewald, J.Z., and Gams, W.** 2003. Eyespot of cereals revisited: ITS phylogeny reveals new species relationships. Eur. J. Pl. Pathol. 109: 841-850.

Oculimacula acuformis (Boerema, R. Pieters & Hamers) Crous & W. Gams, Eur. J. Pl. Path. 109(8): 846 (2003)

Basionym: Tapesia yallundae var. acuformis Boerema, R. Pieters & Hamers, *Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology*, Supplement 1 98: 22 (1992)

= Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides var. acuformis Nirenberg, *Z. PflKrankh. PflSchutz* 88(5): 244 (1981)

≡ Helgardia acuformis (Nirenberg) Crous & W. Gams, in Crous, Groenewald & Gams, *Eur. J. Pl. Path.* 109(8): 846 (2003)

Gams argues for Helgardia

Peter and Pedro say Oculimacula

**Heterosphaeria 1824 vs. Heteropatella 1874**

OK as is. These type species are synonyms. The sexual state name, Heterosphaeria, is oldest and should be used for this species, thus OK as is.

[Heterosphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Heterosphaeria) Grev., *Scott. crypt. fl.* (Edinburgh) 1: pl. 103 (1824) 31 names

[Heterosphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Heterosphaeria) patella (Tode : Fr.) Grev., *Scott. crypt. fl.* (Edinburgh): pl. 103 (1824)

[Sphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeria) penetrans a patella Tode, *Fung. mecklenb. sel.* (Lüneburg) 2: 45 (1790)

[Heteropatella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Heteropatella) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 27-28: 54 (1874) [1873-74] 33 names

[Heteropatella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Heteropatella) lacera Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 27-28: 54 (1874) [1873-74]

Nag Raj, T.R. 1993. Coelomycetous anamorphs with appendage-bearing conidia. Mycologue Publications, Waterloo, Ontario, 1101 pages. (7129)

Use Hyphodiscus 1907 rather than Catenulifera Hosoya 2002

The genus Hyphodiscus based on H. gregarius, now regarded as H. theioideus, was reviewed by Hosoya (2002) who described the genus Catenulifera typified by C. rhodogena, as the asexual morph of H. hymeniophilus. More recently Bogale et al. (2010) confirmed this relationship based on sequence analyses, thus we assume that Hyphodiscus and Catenulifera are taxonomically congruent. They transferred two species of Phialophora to Catenulifera now with four names in that genus. The genus Hyphodiscus currently included 11 species many of which do not have known asexual morphs. Given the greater number of species, the frequency of use, and its priority, we recommend the use of Hyphodiscus.

Three species of Catinulifera should be transferred to Hyphodiscus:

[Hyphodiscus](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hyphodiscus) Kirschst., *Verh. bot. Ver. Prov. Brandenb.* 48: 44 (1907) [1906]; type species [H. gregarius Kirschst. 1907](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=156104), now regarded as H. theiodeus, basionym Peziza theiodeus Cooke & Ellis.

[Catenulifera](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Catenulifera) Hosoya, *Mycoscience* 43(1): 48 (2002); type species C. [rhodogena (F. Mangenot) Hosoya 2002](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=484945), basionym [Scopulariopsis rhodogena F. Mangenot 1952](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=305674)

SMML H = 6, C = 14

Bogale, M., Orr, M.-J., O'hara, M.J., and Untereiner, W.A. 2010. Systematics of *Catenulifera* (anamorphic Hyaloscyphaceae) with an assessment of the phylogenetic position of *Phialophora hyalina*. Fung. Biol. 114: 396-409.

Hosoya, T. 2002. Hyaloscyphaceae in Japan (6): the genus *Hyphodiscus* in Japan and its anamorph *Catenulifera* gen. nov. Mycoscience 43: 47-57.

Hyphodiscus 12 names

C. 4 names, 2 left in C.

Use Hypnotheca 1970 rather than Monochaetiellopsis 1977

The monotypic genus Hypnothecia based on H. graminis was described as the sexual morph of the type species of Monochaetiellopsis themedae as its basionym Monochaetiella themedae (Tommerup 1970), thus these genera are synonyms. Neither genus is especially well known although several reports exist for the two species of Monochaetiellopsis (Nag Raj 1993). Given the obscurity of both genera, Hypnotheca has priority and thus is recommended for use, however, this requires the transfer of the older epithet into Hypnotheca.

[Hypnotheca](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hypnotheca) Tommerup, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 55(3): 467 (1970)

Type: [Hypnotheca](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hypnotheca) graminis Tommerup, (1970)

[Monochaetiellopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Monochaetiellopsis) B. Sutton & DiCosmo, *Can. J. Bot.* 55(19): 2536 (1977)

Type: [Monochaetiellopsis themedae (M. Kandasw. & Sundaram) B. Sutton & DiCosmo 1977](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=317834)

Basionym: Monochaetiella themedae M. Kandasw. & Sundaram. 1957

Hypnotheca themedae (M. Kandasw. & Sundaram.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Monochaetiella themedae M. Kandasw. & Sundaram. *Indian Phytopath.* 9: 202 (1957)

Personally, I’d go with Monochaetiellopsis!

Tommerup (1970) and Nag Raj (1993) accept that the respective type species are synonyms.

 SMML H = 1, M = 13

GS H = 0, M = 11

Hypohelion 1990 vs. Leptostroma 1815

The type species of Hypohelion, H. scirpinum, is based on Hypoderma scirpinum which is considered the sexual state of Leptostroma scirpinum, the type species of Leptostroma. This relationship was first established by Grove (1937) as Leptothyrium scirpinum (= Leptostroma scirpinum) and accepted by Minter (1997) as Hypohelion scirpinum. The genus Leptostroma includes 208 names but many of these have been removed to other genera. Although Sutton (1980) recognizes Leptostroma, he only includes the type species. The remaining names in Leptostroma are of unknown phylogenetic affinities. The genus has been used for species on Pinus that are most likely not congeneric with L. scirpinum. One additional species have been placed in Hypohelion, H. durum (Lin et al. 2004). Given the polyphyletic nature of the genus Leptostroma, it would seem most useful to conserve the well-characterized genus Hypohelion.

*Leptostroma* Fr., Observ. mycol. 1: 196 (1815); type species *L. scirpinum* Fr. 1823.

[PRJ – numerous species, surely polyphyletic; perhaps the Hypohelion name more useful as very few will be congeneric with L. scirpinum??] 208 names quite a few of which have been removed to other genera.

*Hypohelion* P.R. Johnst., Mycotaxon 39: 221 (1990); type species *H. scirpinum* (DC.) P.R. Johnst. 1990, basionym *Hypoderma scirpinum* DC. 1823. 3 names.

[Hypohelion durum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=487849) Y.R. Lin, C.L. Hou & S.J. Wang 2004, *Mycosystema* 23(2): 169 (2004)

 I agree with Peter’s comments about genera that are grossly polyphyletic should not necessarily be used.

Sutton (1980) based on Grove (1937) lists the type species of Leptostroma, L. scirpinum as the asexual state of Hypoderma scirpinum, the type species of Hypohelion. This connection has not been confirmed by later authors.Grove (1937) recognized L. scirpinum in Leptothyrium scirpinum

Grove, W.B. 1937. British Stem and Leaf Fungi.

Conserve Leptotrochila 1871 over Sporonema 1847

[Leptotrochila](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Leptotrochila) P. Karst., *Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk* 19: 22, 245 (1871), 23 names

Type species [Leptotrochila radians (Desm.) P. Karst. 1871](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=178317), basionym [Phacidium radians Roberge ex Desm. 1842](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=182891)

[Sporonema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sporonema) Desm., *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 8: 172, 182 (1847) 51? names

Type species: [Sporonema phacidioides Desm. 1847](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=146206), anamorphic Godronia, Limber Mycol. 47: 389. 1955.

Yellow leaf blotch of alfalfa, a widespread disease in temperate regions, is caused by a fungus known as Leptotrochila medicaginis that has an asexual state eferred to as S. phacidioides, the type species of Sporonema (Schuepp 1959, Sutton 1980). The type of Leptotrochila is L. radians, occurring on Campanula in Europe. Assuming that L. medicaginis is congeneric with L. radians, then Leptotrochila and Sporonema are taxonomically congruent. None of the species of either of these genera have been sequenced. Leptotrochila was separated from Pseudopeziza by Schuepp (1959) who included 14 species in Leptotrichila. These genera are about equally well known although plant pathologists appear to use the name Leptotrochila most frequently.

Based on Schuepp (1959) two name changes are required (or conserve L. medicaginis):

**Leptotrochila phacidioides (Desm.) comb. nov.**

**Basionym: Sporonema phacidioides Desm. 1847**

**=** Pyrenopeziza medicaginis Fuckel 1870 [1869-70]

**= Leptotrochila medicaginis (Fuckel) H. Schüepp 1959**

= Pseudopeziza jonesii Nannf. 1932

= Ascochyta medicaginis Fuckel 1870 [1869]

= Phyllosticta medicaginis (Fuckel) Sacc. 1884

= Gloeosporium morianum Sacc. 1886

Leptotrichila campanulae (DC.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Xylome campanulae DC.

= Phacidium radians Rob.

= Leptotrochila radians (Rob.) Karst.

Leptotrichila 6980 367 86

Sporonema 29,200 231 82

Use Micraspis 1963 rather than Periperidium 1963

[Micraspis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Micraspis) Darker, *Can. J. Bot.* 41(10): 1390 (1963) 3 names

Type: Micraspis acicola Darker 1963

[Periperidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Periperidium) Darker, *Can. J. Bot.* 41: 1392 (1963)

Type: Periperidium acicola Darker 1963

The type species of Micraspis, M. acicicola, was described as the sexual morph of the type species of Periperidium, P. acicicola, by Darker (1963), therefore the genera are synonyms. Two additional names have been placed in Micraspis and this name has been more frequently used than the monotypic Periperidium, thus the use of Micraspis is recommended.

Use the sexual state name *Monilinia* 1928 instead of the earlier asexaul state names *Monilia* 1794, with the rejection of *Epochnium* 1809

*Monilia* is one of the most heterogeneous  of the classical hyphomycete genera. Named for species with constricted chains of spores (i.e. monilioid), it includes about 350 species that have been subsequently classified in a vast array of yeast and hyphomycete genera such as *Candida, Chrysonilia* (i.e. *Neurospora* anamorphs), *Cladosporium*, *Aspergillus,* and *Scopulariopsis,* to name just a few. The extremely confused nomenclature of this genus name was reviewed by Donk (1963). It was originally proposed in the pre-binomial literature by Hill 1780 (in this sense a synonym of the zygomycete genus *Syzigites*), then Persoon 1794 (with several subsequent conflicting lectotypifications) and then Link 1809 (in this sense a synonym of *Bispora*).  Donk (1963) ultimately proposed conservation of the genus with attribution to Bonorden (1851), choosing *M. cinerea* Bonord. as lectotype, now a synonym of the anamorph of *Monilinia laxa*. Since that time, the genus name *Monilia* has been used consistently for the anamorphs of *Monilinia.* Despite its older age, the extremely confused nomenclatural history and contradictory typifications prior to its stabilized taxonomic application argue against continued use of *Monilia*. Although *Monilia* has been used in a consistent sense in the modern literature, the name is scarcely used independently of the sexual stsate genus name.

Although *Monilinia* is a younger genus name, it has always been used in a taxonomically and phylogenetically consistent fashion, in particular since the monograph of Batra (1991).  Of the approximately 40 named species, …  some of these were invalid because the epithets arose in anamorph genera, no longer a problem. The genus name *Monilinia* has been used almost exclusively in the plant pathogenic literature for economically important diseases of tree fruit such as *M. laxa* and *M. fructicola* on stone fruit, *M. oxycocci* and *M. vaccinii-corymbosi* on ericaceous berry crops, and *M. fructigena* on pome fruit (Batra 1991). Several of the species are involved in international quarantine legislation, most notably *M. fructicola*, of great concern in the European Union (EPPO 2012.).

The other anamorph genus name under consideration, *Epochnium* Link 1809, was considered a synonym of *Monilia* by Hughes (1958), but Donk (1963) questioned the logic of this; neither examined a type specimen. Because no author has examined the type of *Epochnium*, if it exists, and the name has never been used in any literature other than taxonomic compilations``, it would be impractical to adopt this name. We propose that *Epochnium* Link and its type species *E. monilioides* Link both be placed on the list of formally rejected names.

[Monilinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Monilinia) Honey, *Mycologia* 20(4): 153 (1928); type species M. fructicola (G. Winter) Honey 1928, basionym [Ciboria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ciboria) fructicola G. Winter, *Hedwigia* 22: 131 (1883)

Monilia Bonord., *Handb. Allgem. mykol.* (Stuttgart): 7 (1851), nom. cons. Art. 14; type species M. cinerea Bonord. 1851,

Epochnium Link, *Mag. Gesell. naturf. Freunde, Berlin* 3(1-2): 18 (1809)
Halobyssus Zukal, *Öst. bot. Z.* 43: 279 (1893)
Monilia Link, *Mag. Gesell. naturf. Freunde, Berlin* 3(1-2): 16 (1809)
Monilia Hill ex F.H. Wigg., *Prim. fl. holsat.* (Kiliae): 111 (1780)

[Monilia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Monilia) cinerea Bonord., *Handb. Allgem. mykol.* (Stuttgart): 76 (1851)

Monilinia laxa (Aderh. & Ruhland) Honey, in Whetzel, *Mycologia* 37(6): 672 (1945)

Synonymy:
Acrosporium laxum (Ehrenb.) Pers., *Mycol. eur.* (Erlanga) 1: 25 (1822)
Monilia cinerea Bonord., *Handb. Allgem. mykol.* (Stuttgart): 76 (1851)
Monilia laxa (Ehrenb.) Sacc. & Voglino, in Saccardo, *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 4: 35 (1886)
Oidium laxum Ehrenb., *Sylv. mycol. berol.* (Berlin): 22 (1818)
Oospora laxa (Ehrenb.) Wallr., *Fl. crypt. Germ.* (Norimbergae) 2: 183 (1833)
Sclerotinia cinerea (Bonord.) J. Schröt., in Cohn, *Krypt.-Fl. Schlesien* (Breslau) 3.2(1–2): 67 (1893) [1908]
Sclerotinia cinerea Wormald, *Ann. Bot.*, Lond. 33(no. 131): 361-404 (1919)
Sclerotinia cinerea Wormald, *Ann. Bot.*, Lond. 33(no. 131): 361-404 (1919) f. cinerea
Sclerotinia cinerea f. mali Wormald, *Ann. Bot.*, Lond. 33(no. 131): 361-404 (1919)
Sclerotinia cinerea f. pruni Wormald, *Ann. Bot.*, Lond. 33(no. 131): 361-404 (1919)
Sclerotinia laxa Aderh. & Ruhland, *Arbeit Bid. Abt. fur Landtu Forswirthsch. am Kais. Gesundheitsamte*: 427 (1905)
Sclerotinia laxa Aderh. & Ruhland, *Arbeit Bid. Abt. fur Landtu Forswirthsch. am Kais. Gesundheitsamte*: 427 (1905) f. laxa
Stromatinia laxa (Ehrenb.) Naumov, *Flora Gribov Leningradskoi oblasti, 2 Diskomitseti*: 131 (1964)

Mycopappus vs. Redheadia

The type species of Mycopappus, M. alni, does not have a known sexual state; however, a second species, M. quercus, is the asexual state of the type species of Redheadia, R. quercus (Suto & Suyama (2005). When Redhead & White (1985) described M. alni, they suggestesd that it was a sclerotiniaceous fungus as is M. quercus based on the apothecial sexual state arising from a sclerotium. Thus, it seems likely that M. alni and M. quercus are congeneric. The two other species in Mycopappus have been placed in the Dothideomycetes: M. aceris in Xenostigmina (Crous et al. 2009) and M. aesculi as the asexual state of Mycodidymella aesculi (Wei et al. 1998). Mycopappus is the more widely used generic name but some of those references are to the species that no longer belong in that genus. Nevertheless, it seems advisable to use the earliest name, Mycopappus, for this genus.

*Mycopappus* Redhead & G.P. White Can. J. Bot. 63: 1430 (1985); type species *M. alni* (Dearn. & Barthol.) Redhead & G.P. White 1985. 4 spp.

*Redheadia* Y. Suto & Suyama, Mycoscience 46: 228 (2005); type species *R. quercus* Y. Suto & Suyama 2005. 1 sp.

Google – Mycopappus 7010 Redheadia 4400

GS 35 20

Suto & Suyama 2005 suggest that M. alni, type, and M. quercus having a sexual state in Redheadia, are not congeneric with M. aceris and M. aesculi that have sexual states in the Dothideomycetes.

In fact, M. aceris is now placed in Xenostigmina in the Dothideomycetes by Crous et al. (2009).

Crous, P.W., Braun, U., Wingfield, M.J., Wood, A.R., Shin, H.D., Summerell, B.A., Alfenas, A.C., Cumagun, C.J.R., and Groenewald, J.Z. 2009. Phylogeny and taxonomy of obscure genera of microfungi. Persoonia 22: 139-161.

Funk, A., and Dorworth, C.E. 1988. *Mycosphaerella mycopappi* sp. nov. and its anamorphs on leaves of *Acer macrophyllum*. Canad. J. Bot. 66: 295-297.

Lee, S.C., Han, K.S., Park, J.H., Cho, S.E., and Shin, H.D. 2013. First Report of Frosty Mildew Caused by *Mycopappus alni* on Asian Pear in Korea. Pl. Dis. 97: 147.

Redhead, S.A., and White, G.P. 1985. *Mycopappus*, a new genus of leaf pathogens, and two parasitic *Anguillospora* species. Canad. J. Bot. 63: 1429-1435.

Suto, Y., and Kawai, M. 2000. *Mycopappus quercus* sp. nov., causing frosty mildew in *Quercus acutissima*. Mycoscience 41: 55-60.

Suto, Y., and Suyama, H. 2005. *Redheadia quercus* gen. et sp. nov., the teleomorph of *Mycopappus quercus*, the frosty mildew fungus in *Quercus acutissima*. Mycoscience 46: 227-234.

Takahashi, Y., Matsushita, N., Hogetsu, T., and Harada, Y. 2006. First report of *Mycopappus alni* in Japan: species identification of the pathogenic fungus of a frosty mildew disease in *Crataegus chlorosarca*. Mycoscience 47: 388-390.

Wei, C.Z., Harada, Y., and Katumoto, K. 1998. *Mycodidymella aesculi* gen. et sp. nov. and its synanamorphs *Blastostroma aesculi* gen. et sp. nov. and *Mycopappus aesculi* sp. nov. on *Aesculus turbinata* in Japan. Mycologia 90: 334-345.

Neofabraea vs. Phlyctema Done

*Neofabraea* H.S. Jacks., Rep. Oregon Exp. Sta. 1911-1912: 187 (1913); type species *N. malicorticis* H.S. Jacks. 1913.

*Phlyctema* Desm., Annls Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 8: 16 (1847); type species *P. vagabunda* Desm. 1847.

*Allantozythia* Höhn., Annls mycol. 22: 203 (1924); type species *A. alutacea* (Sacc.) Höhn., basionym *Gloeosporium alutaceum* Sacc. 1897, now regarded as *Phlyctema* *vagabunda*.

Ocotomyces 1985 (S) is a synonym of Uyucamyces 1985 (A)

[Ocotomyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ocotomyces) H.C. Evans & Minter, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 84(1): 68 (1985), type species O. [parasiticus H.C. Evans & Minter 1985](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=106310)

[Uyucamyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Uyucamyces) H.C. Evans & Minter, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 84(1): 68 (1985), type species U. [parasiticus H.C. Evans & Minter 1985](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=106530), now Ocotomyces parasticus H.C. Evans & Minter 1985.

Ocotomyces and Uyucamyces are both monotype genera described for the same species. Ocotomyces is used more widely than Uyucamyces, thus Ocotomyces should be used.

. GS 10-3.

Both monotypic, both equally unknown.

Use Ovulinia rather than Ovulitis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [*Ovulinia*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ovulinia) F.A. Weiss, *Phytopathology* 30: 242 (1940); type species *O. azaleae* F.A. Weiss (1940) | [*Ovulitis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ovulitis) N.F. Buchw., *Friesia* 9(3): 328 (1970); type species *O. azaleae* N.F. Buchw. (1970) | These types represent the same species. |

The type species of *Ovulinia, O. ozaleae*, is the sexual state of the type species of *Ovulitis azaleae*, type species of *Ovulitis*, thus these generic names are synonyms. Both genera include a second species that are also synonyms. Because Ovulinia has priority, this generic name should be used.

[Ovulinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ovulinia) F.A. Weiss, *Phytopathology* 30: 242 (1940)

[Ovulinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ovulinia) azaleae F.A. Weiss, *Phytopathology* 30: 243 (1940)

[Ovulitis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ovulitis) N.F. Buchw., *Friesia* 9(3): 328 (1970)

[Ovulitis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ovulitis) azaleae N.F. Buchw., *Friesia* 9(3): 328 (1970)

2 spp in each genus, both states of the same species. No problem—use Ovulinia.

Pezicula vs. Cryptosporiopsis

*Discosporiella* Petr. 1923, Annales Mycologici 21: 14.

[Discosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Discosporella) Höhn., in Weese, *Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien* 4(2): 80 (1927)

Typification Details:
[Discosporella didyma (Fautrey & Roum.) Höhn. 1927](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=263163)

[Dendrophoma didyma Fautrey & Roum. [as '*didymium*'] 1892](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=166810)

Synonym of Colpoma quercina.

[Lagynodella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Lagynodella) Petr., in Sydow & Petrak, *Annls mycol.* 20(3/4): 207 (1922)

Typification Details:
[Lagynodella pruinosa (Peck) Petr. 1922](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=275334)

[Sphaeronaema](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeronaema) pruinosum Peck, *Ann. Rep. N.Y. St. Mus.* 24: 84 (1872) [1871]

Cryptosporiopsis pruinosa (Peck) Wollenw., *Arb. biol. Reichsanst. Land-u. Forstw.* 22: 527 (1938)

*Asexual state of Pezicula pruinosa fide Verkley (1999)*

[Pachydiscula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pachydiscula) Höhn., *Z. Gärungsphysiol.* 5: 210 (1915)

[Pachydiscula diplodioides (Allesch.) Höhn. 1915](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=431915)

[Myxosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Myxosporium) diplodioides Allesch., *Ber. bayer. bot. Ges.* 4: 37 (1896)

[Cryptosporiopsis diplodioides (Allesch.) Petr. 1923](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=263267)

According to Verkley (1999) this type species does not have a known sexual state. Wollenweber (1939) placed this species as a synonym of Cryptosporiopsis pyri, the asexual state of Pezicula crataegi but the type of C. pyri has been used to typify Phacidiopycnis Potegnia Sutton (1977).

Protect Phacidiopycnis over Potebniamyces

Potebniamyces pyri (Berk. & Broome) Dennis, *Brit. Ascom.*, Edn 2 (Vaduz): 231 (1978)

Synonymy:
Phacidiella discolor (Mouton & Sacc.) Potebnia, *Z. PflKrankh. PflSchutz* 22: 147 (1912)
Phacidium discolor Mouton & Sacc., in Saccardo, *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 8: 716 (1889)
Potebniamyces discolor (Mouton & Sacc.) Smerlis, *Can. J. Bot.* 40: 352 (1962)
Propolis pyri (Berk. & Broome) W. Phillips, *Man. Brit. Discomyc.* (London): 375 (1887)
Stictis lecanora var. pyri Berk. & Broome, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, Ser. 4 17: 144 (1876)

Phacidiopycnis Google 3470, GS 202 SMML 69

Potebniamyces google 34,000, GS 187 SMML 45

 4 species in Potebniamyces, type on Pyrus and 3 on conifers

10 species in Phacidiopycnis, half on conifers, half on rosaceae

Only species on fruits have sequences in GenBank. It is possible that the species on conifers do not belong in this genus but that does not influence this decision as neither type species is on a conifer.

The plant pathologists at WSU are now using Potebniamyces for P. pyri but Phacidiopycnis for P. washingtonensis. The species on conifers may not belong here at all.

Phacidiopynis balsamicola was placed in Apostrasseria by Di Cosmo et al. 1984 but the type of that genus is on Vaccinium.

Phacidiopycnis pseudotsugae is now placed in Allantophomopsis but the type is A. cytisporeae also on Vaccinium.

[Discosporiopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/Names.asp?strGenus=Discosporiopsis) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 19(3/4): 217 (1921); type [D. pyri (Fuckel) Petr. 1921](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=189636), basionym [Cytospora pyri Fuckel [as '*piri*'] 1860](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=541932), now regarded as Phacidiopynis pyri.

[Leptoteichion](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Leptoteichion) Kleb., *Phytopath. Z.* 6(3): 297 (1933); type species [L. laricis Kleb. 1933](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=269005). Not much found about this species.

[Operculella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Operculella) Khesw., *Indian J. agric. Sci.* 11: 317 (1941); type species [Operculella padwickii Khesw. 1941](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=288948). Not much found about this species.

Chondrostroma Syd. is a later homonym of Chondrostroma Gurich 1906

Use *Phacidium* 1815 rather than *Ceuthospora* 1826

[Phacidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phacidium) Fr. : Fr., nom. cons. *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 167 (1815) : Observ. Mycol. 2: 313. 1818, type species [P. lacerum Fr. 1818](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=183563)

[Ceuthospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ceuthospora) Grev., nom. cons. *Scott. crypt. fl.* (Edinburgh) 5: pl. 253-254 (1826), lectotype species C. lauri (Grev.) Grev. 1827, basionym Cryptosphaeria lauri Grev. 1824.

The type species of Phacidium, P. lacerum, has an asexual morph named Ceuthospora pinastri (DiCosmo et al. 1984.) while the type species of Ceuthospora, C. lauri, has been linked P. multivalve based on Sutton (1972) as C. phacidioides. The latter connection has not been reviewed in the recently literature but, given the number of species of Ceuthospora having sexual states in Phacidium, it seems likely that these genera are taxonomically congruent. Issues concerning the type species of Ceuthospora and conservation of Greville’s name were addressed by Sutton (1972). The name Phacidium has been widely used and includes a greater number of names than Ceuthospora, therefore we recommend use of the older name Phacidium.

Ceuthospora lauri (Grev.) Grev. 1827 (≡ Cryptosphaeria lauri Grev. 1824) [putative teleomorph Phacidium multivalve]

Both Di Cosmo et al (1984) and Nag Raj (1993) accept that the type species of Ceuthospora is likely to have Phacidium multivalve as its teleomorph. Phacidium lacerum, the type species of Phacidium, has Ceuthospora pinastri as its anamorph. Surely the species of Phacidium sensu Di Cosmo with Ceuthospora anamorphs will form a monophyletic group [although no genetic support, case seems as strong as for, e.g. Crumenulopsis].

Phacidium lacerum Fr. 1815 [anamorph Ceuthospora pinastri]

I presume the Phacidium spp. with Apostrasseria (type species A. lunata, teleomorph Phacidium lunatum according to Di Cosmo) anamorphs will probably be not be congeneric with those with a Ceuthospora anamorph.

Phacidium more widely used (1180 versus 373 in Google Scholar), use the older name.

[other possible synonyms Melanostroma, Phacidiostroma, Siroplaconema]

Google Scholar Ceuthospora lauri 18 versus 11 hits. Accept oldest name?

Phacidum 272 names

Ceuthospora 124 names

[Phacidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phacidium) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 167 (1815); type species P. lacerum Fr. 1818,
Nom. cons., see Art. 14

**Phacidium lacerum Fr. : Fr. 1818 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

**Alternate State (Anamorph):** Ceuthospora pinastri (Fr.) Höhn.

**Substrate:** On fallen needles of conifers (DiCosmo et al. Mycotaxon 21:130. 1984).

**Ceuthospora pinastri** (Fr.) Höhn. 1925

Dothidea pinastri Fr. 1828

**Alternate State (Teleomorph):** Phacidium lacerum Fr. : Fr.

**Substrate:** On fallen needles and cone scales of conifers (DiCosmo et al. Mycotaxon 21:132. 1984; Nag Raj. Coelomycetous anamorphs. p. 176. 1993).

**Ceuthospora lauri (Grev.) Grev. 1826 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

Cryptosphaeria lauri Grev. 1824

Sphaeria lauri Sowerby

**Notes:** On leaves and stems; brown zonate leaf blight of tea (Ando et al. Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Japan 55:391. 1989); leaf spot of *Eucalyptus* (Crous. S. African Forest. J. 157:12. 1991). Nag Raj (Coelomycetous anamorphs. p. 172. 1993); Sutton (The Coelomycetes. p. 473. 1980); Di Cosmo et al. (Mycotaxon 21:138. 1984).

**Distribution:** Europe; Argentina; Chile; South Africa; Japan

Phialocephala 1961 versus Phaeomollisia 2009

Use Phialocephala 1961 over Phaeomollisia 2009, if these genera are congeneric. Based on the phylogenetic study by Grunig et al. 2009, it is difficult to determine if the monotypic genus Phaeomollisia is congeneric with Phialocephala. Although an isolate of the type species Phialocephala is included, it does not cluster strongly with Phaeomollisia. Given that 35 names exist in the genus Phialocephala and the recent circumscription of this genus (Day et al., 2012), it seems expedient to use this older genus. If they are not congeneric, both generic names are available.

*Phialocephala* W.B. Kendr., Can. J. Bot. 39: 1079 (1961); type species *P. dimorphospora* W.B. Kendr. 1961. 36 species

*Phaeomollisia* T.N. Sieber & Grünig, Mycol. Res. 113: 213 (2009); type species *P. piceae* T.N. Sieber & Grünig 2009. 1 species

Refs.

Day et al. 2012 Mycologia 104: 371-381.

Grunig et al. 2009

Other potential synonyms: Anavirga 1976

Anguillospora 1942 based on A. longissima (= Fusarium longissima) Pleosporales

Protect Pilidium 1823 over Discohainesia 1932, Hainesia 1884 or Sclerotiopsis 1882

[Pilidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pilidium) Kunze, *Mykologische Hefte* (Leipzig) 2: 92 (1823); type species [P. acerinum (Alb. & Schwein.) Kunze 1823](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=178919), basionym [Sclerotium acerinum Alb. & Schwein. 1805](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=220312).

[Discohainesia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Discohainesia) Nannf., *Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. upsal.*, Ser. 4 8(no. 2): 88 (1932); type species D. [oenotherae (Cooke & Ellis) Nannf. 1932](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=272770). basionym [Peziza oenotherae Cooke & Ellis 1878](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=194952)

[Hainesia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hainesia) Ellis & Sacc., in Saccardo, *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 3: 698 (1884); type species H. [rhoina (Sacc.) Ellis & Sacc. 1884](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=143715), basionym [Gloeosporium rhoinum Sacc.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=231196) 1881

[Sclerotiopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sclerotiopsis) Speg., *Anal. Soc. cient. argent.* 13(1): 14 (1882), type species [S. australasica Speg. 1882](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=173958)

The genus Pilidium based on P. acerinum was shown to include P. concavum, the asexual morph of Discohainesia oenotherae, monotype species of Discohainesia (Rossman et al. 2004). The relationship between D. oenotherae, P. concavum, Hainesia lythri, and Sclerotiopsis testudinacea as morphs of the same species was shown by Palm (1991) who grew the various morphs in culture. The type species of Hainesia, H. rhoina, and the type species Sclerotiopsis, S. australasica, have long been considered synonyms of this species as Pezizella lythri (Shear & Dodge, 1913; Sutton & Gibson 1977). Therefore, Pilidium is taxonomically congruent with Discohainesia as well as Hainesia and Sclerotiopsis while Discohainesia, Hainesia and Sclerotiopsis all represent the same species and thus are synonyms. Given that Pilidim is the oldest generic name and has been recently monographed (Rossman et al. 2004), we recommend the use of tha genus. However, the common pathogen known as Pilidium concavum would need to be conserved or the older epithet Dacryomyces lythri transferred to Pilidium.

Palm, M.E. 1991. Taxonomy and morphology of the synanamorphs *Pilidium concavum* and *Hainesia lythri* (coelomycetes). Mycologia 83: 787-796.

Rossman, A.Y., Aime, M.C., Farr, D.F., Castlebury, L.A., Peterson, Kristen, and Leahy, R. 2004. The coelomycetous genera *Chaetomella* and *Pilidium* represent a newly discovered lineage of inoperculate discomycetes. Mycol. Progr. 3: 275-290.

Shear, C. and B.O. Dodge 1921. The life history and identify of “ Patellina fragariae,” “Leptothyrium macrothecium,” and “Peziza oenotherae”. Mycologia 13: 135-170.

Sutton, B.C., and Gibson, I.A.S. 1977. *Pezizella oenotherae*. C.M.I. Descr. Pathog. Fungi Bact. 535: 1-2.

Pilidium 18 species

Discohainesia 1 species

Hainesia 33 species

Sclerotiopsis 16 species

Use Ploioderma 1967 rather than Cryocaligula 1986

[Ploioderma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ploioderma) Darker, *Can. J. Bot.* 45: 1424 (1967) 11 names

Type: Ploioderma hedgcockii (Dearn.) Darker 1967, basionym: Hypoderma hedgcockii Dearn. 1926

[Cryocaligula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cryocaligula) Minter, in Petersen, *Recent Research on Conifer Needle Diseases*, (USDA Forest Service General Technical Report GTR-WO 50) (Washington DC): 78 (1986)

Type: Cryocaligula hedgcockii (Dearn.) Minter 1986 [genus is listed in Kirk et al. 2014]

 ≡ Leptostroma hedgcockii Dearn. 1926

The monotypic genus Cryocaligula based on the type species C. hedgcockii was described for the asexual morph of Ploioderma hedgcockii, the type species of Ploiederma, thus these genera names are synonyms. The name Cryocaligula has not been used since it was described while the older Ploioderma includes 11 names and is well known, thus the use of Ploioderma is recommended.

Pragmopora 1855 vs. Pragmopycnis 1975

OK as is.

[Pragmopora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopora) A. Massal., *Framm. Lichenogr.*: 12 (1855) 14 names.

[Pragmopora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopora) amphibola A. Massal., *Framm. Lichenogr.*: 13 (1855)

[Pragmopycnis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopycnis) B. Sutton & A. Funk, *Can. J. Bot.* 53(6): 522 (1975) 1 name

[Pragmopycnis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopycnis) pithya B. Sutton & A. Funk, *Can. J. Bot.* 53(6): 522 (1975)

Apparently, no problem. Just need to make Pragmopyrnis pithya a synonym of Pragmopora something.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [*Pragmopora*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopora) A. Massal., *Framm. Lichenogr.*: 12 (1855); type species [*P.*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopora) *amphibola* A. Massal. (1855) | [*Pragmopycnis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pragmopycnis) B. Sutton & A. Funk, *Can. J. Bot.* 53(6): 522 (1975); type species *P. pithya* B. Sutton & A. Funk (1975) |

Although the type species of Pragmopora, P. amphibola, was initially considered to be a doubtful lichen, later authors most recently Groves (1967) concluded that a thallus was lacking in this species. He included six more species in his monograph of this genus. The type species of monotypic genus Pragmopycnis, P. pitya, was described as the asexual state of Pragmopora pithya, thus these genera are regarded as taxonomically congruent. None of these species have been sequenced. Pragmopora is most frequently cited and has priority, thus its use is recommended and no nomenclatural action is needed.

Pycnopeziza vs. Acarosporium

Use the older name Acarosporium over Pycnopeziza. Sutton (1980) accepted two species in Acarosporium including the type species, A. sympodiale with synonyms A. austriacum, A. hederae, and the type species of Chaetalysis, C. myrioblephara, and Ciliosira C. hederae. He also legitimized two of the names published by White & Whetzel (1938) in Pycnopeziza. Two species have been recently been placed in Acarosporium, A. americana Nag Raj 1993 and A. lichenicola Ilhen and Tonsberg 1998. Given the number of name changes that would be needed if Pycnopeziza were used and the relative obscurity of this name, the use of the older name Acarosporium is suggested. HOWEVER, Pycnopeziza has many more hits in Google. Sclerotiniaceae—Keith may be doing this one.

*Acarosporium* Bubák & Vleugel ex Bubák, Ber. dt. bot. Ges. 29: 384 (1911); type species *A. sympodiale* Bubák & Vleugel 1911. 7 species

*Pycnopeziza* W.L. White & Whetzel, Mycologia 30: 187 (1938); type species *P. sympodialis* W.L. White & Whetzel 1938. 4 species

[Chaetalysis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chaetalysis) Peyronel, *Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.* 38(3): 141 (1922)

[Chaetalysis myrioblephara Peyronel 1922](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=161660) monotypic

Sutton (1980) lists this species as a synonym of Acarosporium sympodiale.

[Ciliosira](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ciliosira) Syd. & P. Syd., *Annls mycol.* 40(3/4): 212 (1942)

[Ciliosira hederae Syd. 1942](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=285232)

Conserve Pycnopeziza 1938 (S) over Acarosporium 1911 (A), Chaetalysis 1922, and Ciliosira 1942.

The genus Pycnopeziza based on P. sympodialis is regarded as the sexual state of the type species of Acarosporium, A. sympodiale (White & Whetzel 1938, 1940; Sutton 1980) thus these genera are synonyms. The generic names are about equal in the number of species included in each one as well as the frequency of use and number of reports. Nag Raj (1993) included three species in the genus Acarosporium with one species, A. lichenicola, added since then (Ihlen 1998), although it seems unlikely that this species belongs here. An equal number of species were recognized by White & Whetzel (1938, 1940). Both Chaetalysis and Ciliosira are monotypic genera whose type species are regarded as synonyms of Acarosporium sympodiale (Sutton 1980). Using the type species of Pycnopeziza, P. sympodialis, Holst-Jensen (1997, 2004) confirmed the placement of this genus in the Sclerotinaceae. Given the equal use of these generic names with recent phylogenetic placement, it seems preferable to use Pycnopeziza for this genus.

[Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pycnopeziza) W.L. White & Whetzel, *Mycologia* 30(2): 187 (1938); type species P.[sympodialis W.L. White & Whetzel 1938](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=279665) ex B. Sutton 1980 5 names

Holst-Jensen 1997 Mycol. 89: 885; 2004 Mycol. 96: 135.

[Acarosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Acarosporium) Bubák & Vleugel ex Bubák, *Ber. dt. bot. Ges.* 29: 384 (1911); type species A. sympodiale  [Bubák & Vleugel 1911](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=207431) 7 names, GS 31

Korzenok Mikol. Fitopath. 25:107. 1991.

Among the 7 species of Acarosporium, three are synonyms. A. sympodiale (= A. austriacum, = A. hederae).

Yes [Acarosporium americanum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=359570) Nag Raj 1993, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium americanum](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=359570)); Anamorphic [Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)
x[Acarosporium austriacum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=257970) Höhn. 1920, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium austriacum](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=257970)); Anamorphic [Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)
yes [Acarosporium gregarium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=266515) Hazsl. 1920, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium gregarium](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=266515)); Anamorphic [Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)
x[Acarosporium hederae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=325754) (Syd.) Petr. 1960, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium hederae](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=325754)); Anamorphic [Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)
yes[Acarosporium lichenicola](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=443429) Ihlen & Tønsberg 1998, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium lichenicola](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=443429)); Anamorphic [Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)
[Acarosporium quisquiliaris](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=118349) W.L. White & Whetzel ex B. Sutton 1980, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium quisquiliaris](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=118349)); [Pycnopeziza pachyderma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)
[Acarosporium sympodiale](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=207431) Bubák & Vleugel 1911, (also see Species Fungorum: [Acarosporium sympodiale](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=207431)); Anamorphic [Pycnopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4571)

Only four names in Pycnopeziza. Only three names left. If Acarisporium, one name change.

[Pycnopeziza pachyderma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=290326) (Rehm) W.L. White & Whetzel 1940, (also see Species Fungorum: [Pycnopeziza pachyderma](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=290326)); [Sclerotiniaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Sclerotiniaceae) White & Whetzel 1940 considered this the correct name for P. quisquiliaris.
[Pycnopeziza quisquiliaris](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=275984) (Ellis & Everh.) W.L. White & Whetzel 1938, (also see Species Fungorum: [Pycnopeziza quisquiliaris](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=275984)); [Sclerotiniaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Sclerotiniaceae) = P. quisquiliaris
yes [Pycnopeziza sejournei](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=290327) (Boud.) Whetzel & W.L. White 1940, (also see Species Fungorum: [Pycnopeziza sejournei](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=290327)); [Sclerotiniaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Sclerotiniaceae)
[Pycnopeziza sympodialis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=279665) W.L. White & Whetzel 1938; [Sclerotiniaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Sclerotiniaceae)
x[Pycnopeziza sympodialis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=116373) W.L. White & Whetzel ex B. Sutton 1980, (also see Species Fungorum: [Pycnopeziza sympodialis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=116373)); [Sclerotiniaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Sclerotiniaceae)

### Ihlen, P. G. 1998 The Lichenicolous Fungi on Species of the Genera Baeomyces, Dibaeis, and Icmadophila in Norway. Lichenologist 30: 27-57.

[Chaetalysis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chaetalysis) Peyronel, *Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.* 38(3): 141 (1922)

Type species:
[Chaetalysis myrioblephara Peyronel 1922](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=161660), now regarded as a synonym of Acarosporium sympodiale (Sutton 1980).

[Ciliosira](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Ciliosira) Syd. & P. Syd., *Annls mycol.* 40(3/4): 212 (1942)

Type species: [Ciliosira hederae Syd. 1942](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=285232)

Pycnopeziza 28,300 38 10

Acarosporium 6,890 31 10

Pyrenopeziza 1870 vs. Cylindrosporium 1823

The genus Pyrenopeziza includes a number of important plant pathogenic species. Although reported several times from Europe on members of the Apiaceae, the type species, P. chailletii, has not been well-characterized. One of important plant pathogen, P. bassicae, has been linked to the asexual Cylindrosporium concentricum, type of the genus Cylindrosporium. Assuming that P. chailleti is congeneric with P. brassicae, then Cylindrosporium provides an older generic name for these species. Both genera includes about the same number of names and seemed to be used about equally with a slight edge to Pyrenopeziza. Given the many plant pathogenic species in the genus Pyrenopeziza, it seems expedient to conserve the name Pyrenopeziza over Cylindrosporium. ANY OTHER OPINIONS ON THIS ONE?

[Pyrenopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pyrenopeziza) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 293 (1870) [1869-70], 357 names

[Pyrenopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pyrenopeziza) chailletii (Pers.) Fuckel [as '*chailettii*'], *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 294 (1870) [1869-70]

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) chailletii Pers., *Mycol. eur.* (Erlanga) 1: 288 (1822)

[Cylindrosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cylindrosporium) Grev., *Scott. crypt. fl.* (Edinburgh) 1: pl. 27 (1822) 409 names but many placed elsewhere.

[Cylindrosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cylindrosporium) concentricum Grev., *Scott. crypt. fl.* (Edinburgh) 1: pl. 27 (1822)

[Pyrenopeziza brassicae B. Sutton & Rawl., in Rawlinson, Sutton & Muthyalu 1979](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=322140) TBMS 71: 426. 1978

MR 104: 611. 2000 only concerns P. betulicola.

Question: Is P. chailletii a synonym or congeneric with P. brassicae? If so, then conserve Pyrenopeziza over Cylindrosporium.

[PRJ - Rawlinson, Sutton & Muthyalu 1979 put type species of Cylindrosporium in synonymy with Pyrenopeziza brassicae; are P. brassicae and P. chailletii congeneric? Based on Harrington & McNew the genus Pyrenopeziza is polyphyletic. If no evidence that any of the putative anamorph genera match P. chailletii phylogenetically, then probably all these genera should be ‘listed’ for the time being]

[PRJ - Phacidiella Karst. 1884, Ramulariospora Bub. 1914, and Desmopatella Hohn. 1924 regarded as synonyms by Sutton (1980), teleomorph Pyrenopeziza salicis – again, are P. salicis and P. chailletii congeneric? All younger names so perhaps does not matter]

Pyrenopeziza betulicola on Betula in Europe (Paavolainen et al. MR 104: 611. 2000) with unnamed C. state.

Cylindrodochium Bonord. 1851, synonym of Cylindrosporium (Sutton 1980)

[Cylindrodochium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cylindrodochium) Bonord., *Handb. Allgem. mykol.* (Stuttgart): 132 (1851)

Typification Details:
[Cylindrodochium concentricum (Grev.) Bonord. 1851](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=416326)

Versus Cryptocline? No.

[Cryptocline](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cryptocline) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 22(3/6): 402 (1924); type speciess:
[Cryptocline effusa Petr. 1924](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=263768) 21 names

**Cryptocline effusa Petr. 1924 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

**Distribution:** OR (type).

Cryptocline effusa:

Abies concolor (On living needles.): Oregon - 5882,

 **Morgan-Jones, G.** 1973. Genera coelomycetarum. VII. ***Cryptocline*** Petrak. Canad. J. Bot. 51: 309-325. (5882)

**Morgan-Jones, G., Nag Raj, T.R., and Kendrick, B.** 1972. Icones genera coelomycetarum I. Univ. Waterloo Biol. Ser. 3: 1-42. (39354)

**Suggested citation:** Farr, D.F., & Rossman, A.Y. Fungal Databases, Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory, ARS, USDA. Retrieved March 24, 2014, from http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/

Little is know about the type species. Morgan-Jones (1973) monographed the genus.

Korf prefers *Pyrenopeziza* which at least seems always to have been used for a discomycete which cannot be said for the other generic name.

Romero prefers Pryenopeziza.

Rhabdocline vs. Meria

*Rhabdocline* Syd., Annls mycol. 20: 194 (1922); type species *Rhabdocline* *pseudotsugae* Syd. 1922.

*Meria* Vuill., C. r. hebd. Séanc. Acad. Sci., Paris 122: 546 (1896); type species *M. laricis* Vuill. 1896.

*Hartigiella* Syd. & P. Syd. Hedwigia Beih. 39: 91 (1900); type species *H. laricis* (R. Hartig) Dietel & P. Syd. , basionym *Allescheria laricis* R. Hartig 1899.

*Rhabdogloeum* Syd., Annls mycol. 20: 215 (1922); type species *Rhabdogloeum* *pseudotsugae* Syd. 1922

Butin et al. 2000 describe Dothistroma rhaboclinis associated with Rhabdocline pseudotsugae. But then they suggest that the association is as a hyperparasite.

Rhizothyrium vs. Rhizocalyx

The type species of Rhizothyrium, R. abietis, was shown to be the asexual state of Rhizocalyx abietis, type species of Rhizocalyx by Smerlis (1967). Based on Petrak (1928) hypothesis about the relationships of these taxa, Smerlis (1967) grew both states in culture and provided convincing descriptions and illustrations. While Rhizocalyx remains monotypic, a second species, Rhizothyrium parasiticum, has been included in Rhizothyrium (Bunting 1986). Although both genera are relatively obscure, Rhizothyrium has been used more often than Rhizocalyx, thus it seems most useful to protect the earlier name Rhizothyrium for this genus.

Google Rhizothyrium 3170 Rhizocalyx 3210

GS 23 7

SMML 7 2

*Rhizothyrium* Naumov, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 30: 429 (1915); type species *R. abietis* Naumov 1915. 2 spp.

[Rhizothyrium abietis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=196956) Naumov 1915, (also see Species Fungorum: [Rhizothyrium abietis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=196956)); Anamorphic [Rhizocalyx](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=4706)

[Rhizothyrium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Rhizothyrium) parasiticum Bunting, *J. Phytopath.* 115(4): 313 (1986)

 7 records, 1 specimen

*Rhizocalyx* Petr., Hedwigia 68: 233 (1928); type species *R. abietis* Petr. 1928 Monotypic

[Rhizocalyx](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Rhizocalyx) abietis Petr., *Hedwigia* 68: 233 (1928) 2 records, no specimen

[Bactrexcipula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Bactrexcipula) Bactrexcipula Höhn., Hedwigia 60: 161 (1918Monotypic, 0 in SMML

Rhytisma 1818 versus Melasmia 1846

[Rhytisma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Rhytisma) Fr. : Fr., *K. svenska Vetensk-Akad. Handl.* 39: 104 (1818): Fr., *Syst. mycol.* 2(2): 565 (1823). 187 names

Type: Rhytisma acerinum (Pers.) Fr. 1818, basionym: Xyloma acerinum Pers. 1794

[Melasmia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Melasmia) Lév., *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 5: 276 (1846) 69 names

Type: Melasmia acerina Lév. 1846 [this genus is listed in Kirk et al. 2014]

The type species of Rhytisma, R. acerinum, is the sexual morph of the type species of Melasmia, M. acerinum (Cannon & Minter, 1984), therefore the genera are synonyms. Melasmia is a morphologically simple, putatively spermatial anamorph. The genus Rhytisma has been widely used for species causing various tar spot diseases on living leaves.It is recommended that the older, relatively well characterised Rhytisma be used.

Cannon, P.F., and Minter, D.W. 1984. *Rhytisma acerinum*. C.M.I. Descr. Pathog. Fungi Bact. 791: 1-2.

Use Scleropezicula 1999 rather than Cryptosympodula 1999

[Scleropezicula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scleropezicula) Verkley, *Stud. Mycol.* 44: 132 (1999)

Type: Scleropezicula alnicola (J.W. Groves) Verkley 1999, basionym: Pezicula alnicola J.W. Groves 1940

[Cryptosympodula](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cryptosympodula) Verkley, *Stud. Mycol.* 44: 132 (1999)

Cryptosympodula appendiculata Verkley 1999 [this genus is listed in Kirk et al. 2014]

These monotypic genera were described for the sexual and asexual states of the same species, therefore the genera are synonyms. Neither name has been widely used but the sexual state has been more frequently reported and is already in Scleropezicula therefore we recommend the use of the sexual morph name Scleropezicula.

Use Seaverinia 1945 rather than Verrucobotrys 1973

OK as is.

The type species of Verrucobotrys, V. geranii, was established for the asexual state of the type species of Seaverinia, S. geranii, thus these genera are synonyms. Both genera are monotypic. Given the equal use of these names, the older Seaverinia should be used and no nomenclatural action is needed.

[Seaverinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Seaverinia) Whetzel, *Mycologia* 37(6): 703 (1945)

[Seaverinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Seaverinia) geranii (Seaver & W.T. Horne) Whetzel, *Mycologia* 37(6): 705 (1945)

[Sclerotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sclerotinia) geranii Seaver & W.T. Horne, *Mem. Torrey bot. Club* 17: 202 (1918)

[Verrucobotrys](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Verrucobotrys) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 193 (1973)

[Verrucobotrys](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Verrucobotrys) geranii (Seaver) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 193 (1973)

[Botrytis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Botrytis) geranii Seaver, *K. VetHojsk. Aarsskr.* 32: 148 (1947)

|  |  |
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| [*Seaverinia*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Seaverinia) Whetzel, *Mycologia* 37(6): 703 (1945); type species *S. geranii* (Seaver & W.T. Horne) Whetzel (1945), basionym [*Sclerotinia*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sclerotinia) *geranii* Seaver & W.T. Horne (1918) | [*Verrucobotrys*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Verrucobotrys) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 193 (1973); type species *V. geranii* (Seaver) Hennebert (1973); basionym[*Botrytis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Botrytis) *geranii* Seaver, (1947) |

Use Septotinia 1961 rather than Septotis 1970

OK as is. Both monotypic genera with type species synonyms. No need to include this pair.

[Septotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septotinia) Whetzel ex J.W. Groves & M.E. Elliott, *Can. J. Bot.* 39(1): 227 (1961)

[Septotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septotinia) podophyllina Whetzel, *Mycologia* 29(1): 135 (1937)

[Septotis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septotis) N.F. Buchw. ex Arx, *Biblthca Mycol.* 24: 158 (1970)

[Septotis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septotis) podophyllina (Ellis & Everh.) Arx, *Biblthca Mycol.* 24: 158 (1970)

OK, just use sexual state name.

Use Stamnaria 1870 rather than Titaeospora 1916

OK as is.

[Stamnaria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Stamnaria) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 309 (1870) [1869-70] 9 names

[Stamnaria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Stamnaria) persoonii (Moug. : Fr.) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 309 (1870) [1869-70]

[Peziza persoonii Moug. : Fr. 1822](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=236298)

[Titaeospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Titaeospora) Bubák, *Annls mycol.* 14(5): 345 (1916) 6 names

[Titaeospora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Titaeospora) detospora (Sacc.) Bubák, *Annls mycol.* 14(5): 345 (1916)

[Septoria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septoria) detospora Sacc., *Michelia* 1(no. 5): 529 (1879)

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| [*Stamnaria*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Stamnaria) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 309 (1870); type species *S. persoonii* (Moug.) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 309 (1870), basionym [*Peziza persoonii* Moug.,: Fr. (1822](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=236298)) | [*Titaeospora*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Titaeospora) Bubák, *Annls mycol.* 14(5): 345 (1916); basionym *T. detospora* (Sacc.) Bubák, (1916), basionym [*Septoria*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Septoria) *detospora* Sacc. (1879) |

Stamnaria Seaver Mycol. 28: 186. 1936. Mycol. Bavarica 7:3. 2005

*Stamnaria persoonii*, type species of *Stamnaria*, is a relatively common fungus on stems and leaves of *Equisetum* spp. in temperate regions (Farr & Rossman, 2014). The asexual state of *Stamnaria persoonii* is regarded as *Titaeospora equiseti* of which the type species of *Titaeospora, T. detospora*, is a synonym (Arx, 1970), thus *Stamnaria* and *Titaeospora* are synonyms. Given the equal number of species and the equal use of names in these genera, the older, sexual genus *Stamnaria* should be used and no nomenclatural action is needed.

Use Streptotinia 1945 rather than Streptobotrys 1973

OK as it.

[Streptotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Streptotinia) Whetzel, *Mycologia* 37(6): 684 (1945) 2 names

[Streptotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Streptotinia) arisaematis Whetzel [as '*arisaemae*'], *Mycologia* 37(6): 686 (1945)

[Streptotinia caulophylli](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=339770) M.E. Elliott 1962,

[Streptobotrys](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Streptobotrys) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 191 (1973)

[Streptobotrys](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Streptobotrys) streptothrix (Cooke & Ellis) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 192 (1973)

[Polyactis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Polyactis) streptothrix Cooke & Ellis, *Grevillea* 7(no. 42): 39 (1878)

[Streptobotrys arisaematis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=324233) Hennebert 1973,

[Streptobotrys caulophylli](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=324234) Hennebert 1973,

[Streptobotrys streptothrix](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=324235) (Cooke & Ellis) Hennebert 1973,

These names are probably synonyms.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [*Streptotinia*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Streptotinia) Whetzel, *Mycologia* 37(6): 684 (1945); type species *S. arisaematis* Whetzel (1945) | [*Streptobotrys*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Streptobotrys) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 191 (1973); type species *S. streptothrix* (Cooke & Ellis) Hennebert, *Persoonia* 7(2): 192 (1973); basionym [*Polyactis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Polyactis) *streptothrix* Cooke & Ellis (1878) |

Although Hennebert (1973) stated that the genus *Streptobotrys* was the asexual state of *Streptotinia*, the type species of *Streptobotrys, S. streptothrix,* does not have a known sexual state. The other two species of *Streptobotrys* are listed with their corresponding sexual states including *Streptotinia arisaematis*, the type species of *Streptotinia*. Thus these two genera are taxonomically congruent within the Sclerotiniaceae. Given that the number of species in each genus is small and both generic names are cited about equally, the older name *Streptinia* should be used and no nomenclatural action is needed.

Use Strossmayeria 1881 rather than Pseudospiropes 1971

[Strossmayeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Strossmayeria) Schulzer, *Öst. bot. Z.* 31: 314 (1881)

Type species S. rackii Schultzer 1881, basionym Peziza heterosperma Schultzer 1878, now regarded as S. basitricha (Sacc.) Dennis 1960, basionym Belonidium basitrichum Sacc. 1875

[Pseudospiropes](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pseudospiropes) M.B. Ellis, *Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes* (Kew): 258 (1971)

Type of Pseudospiropes [this genus is listed in Kirk et al. 2014]

Type species P. nodosus (Wallr.) M.B. Ellis 1971, basionym Helminthosporium nodosum Wallr.

The sexual morph of P. nodosus, the type species of Pseudospiropes is regarded as Strossmayeria atriseda (Saut.) Iturr. by Iturriaga & Korf (1990) who also regard S. atriseda as congeneric with the type species of Strossmayeria, S. basitricha, thus Strossmayeria and Pseudopsiropes are taxonomically congruent. They suggest that the asexual states of species of Strossmayeria are always referrable to Pseudospiropes, but note that other phylogenetically distant, morphologically similar asexual species have been described in Pseudospiropes. We recommend use of the older, well characterised name Strossmayeria.

24 Strossmayeria

36 Pseudospiropes

Use Symphyosirinia 1956 versus Symphyosirella 2009

[Symphyosirinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Symphyosirinia) E.A. Ellis, *Trans. Norfolk Norw. Nat. Soc.* 18: 5 (1956) 5 spp.

Symphyosirinia galii E.A. Ellis 1956

[Symphyosirella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Symphyosirella) Seifert, *Mycotaxon* 110: 105 (2009) 2 spp.

Symphyosirella parasitica (Massee & Crossl.) Seifert 2009

 ≡ Symphyosira parasitica Massee & Crossl. 1904

Although the type species of Symphyosirinia based on S. galii and the type species of Symphyosirella, S. parasitica are not synonyms, they are considered to be congeneric (Gams et al 2009), thus these genera are taxonomically congruent. Although neither genus is widely used, Symphosirinia is marginally in wider use and has priority, thus this genus is recommended for use. Priority at the species level will require recombination of Symphyosirella parasitica and S. rosea into Symphyosirinia, following the discussion in Gams et al. (2009) that these two species are congeneric with the asexual states of Symphyosirinia.

Symphosirinia parasitica (Massee & Crossl.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Symphyosira parasitica Massee & Crossl., *Naturalist*, Hull: 6 (1904)

Symphosirinia rosea (Keissl.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Symphosira rosea Keissl., Mycol. Zentbl. 2: 322. 1913.

Use Tryblidiopsis 1871 rather than Tryblidiopycnis 1918

[Tryblidiopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tryblidiopsis) P. Karst., *Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk* 19: 24, 262 (1871)

Type T. pinastri (Pers.) P. Karst. 1871, basionym Peziza pinastri Pers. 1800

[Tryblidiopycnis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tryblidiopycnis) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 127: 562 (1918)

Type: T. pinastri Höhn. 1918 [this genus is listed in Kirk et al. 2014]

The type species of Tryblidiopsis, namely T. pinastri is considered the same species as Tryblidiopycnis pinastri (Livsey & Minter 1994), the monotype species of Tryblidiopycnis, thus these two generic names are synonyms. Tryblidiopsis is more widely used, therefore we recommend the use of the older name Tryblidiopsis.

142 versus 30 Google3 Scholar hits. Use the older teleomorph name.

[other possible synonyms Biatorellina Henn. 1903, Tryblidis Clem. 1909]

9 Tryblidiopsis

1 Tryblidiopycnis

Use Tympanis 1790 rather than Sirodothis 1909 or Pleurophomella 1914

[Tympanis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tympanis) Tode, *Fung. mecklenb. sel.* (Lüneburg) 1: 24 (1790); type species [T.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tympanis) saligna Tode (1790)

[Sirodothis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirodothis) Clem., *Gen. fung.* (Minneapolis): 123, 176 (1909); type species S. populi Clem. (1909)

[Pleurophomella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pleurophomella) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 123: 123 (1914)

Type species P. [eumorpha (Penz. & Sacc.) Höhn. 1914](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120420), basionym [Dendrophoma eumorpha Sacc. & Penz. 1882](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=163456)

The type species of Tympanis, T. saligna, is considered the sexual morph of Sirodothis saligna while the type species of Sirodothis, S. populi is a synonym of S. populnea, the asexual morph of Tympanis spermatiospora (Sutton & Funk 1975), therefore these genera are taxonomically congruent. The type species of Pleurophomella, P. eumorpha, has been linked to “one of the three species.” f Tympanis on Pinus (Groves 1949), possibly T. confusa, and thus is also taxonomically congruent with Tympanis. The genus Tympanis has many more species than Sirodothis and Pleurophomella and is widely used. We recommend use of the well known genus Tympanis.

[notes below are from Amy’s “Leotiomycete genera with notes” document – should these names not be treated? presumably with the older, more widely used Tymapnis accepted, 2500 versus 142 Google Scholar hits; lots more names. Could some Sirodothis names of pathogens need recombining?]

Fide Sutton (1980), S. populi is the asexual state of T. spermatiospora. He considers S. saligna to be inseparable Sutton & Funk (1975)CJB 53: 521.

Tympanis 136 names

Sirodothis 8 names

Use Unguiculariopsis 1909 rather than Deltosperma 1988

OK as is.

[Unguiculariopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Unguiculariopsis) Rehm, *Annls mycol.* 7(5): 400 (1909) 30 names

[Unguiculariopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Unguiculariopsis) ilicincola (Berk. & Broome) Rehm, *Annls mycol.* 7(5): 400 (1909)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) ilicincola Berk. & Broome, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, Ser. 3 7: 450 (1861)

Deltosperma W.Y. Zhuang 1988 Mycotaxon 32:31. 1988. 4

Deltosperma infundibuliformis W.Y. Zhuang 1988 Mycotaxon 32: 42.

MR 104: 507. 2000.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [*Unguiculariopsis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Unguiculariopsis) Rehm, *Annls mycol.* 7(5): 400 (1909); type species *U. ilicincola* (Berk. & Broome) Rehm (1909), basionym [*Peziza*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) *ilicincola* Berk. & Broome (1861) | *Deltosperma* W.Y. Zhuang Mycotaxon 32:31. 1988; type species *D. infundibuliformis* W.Y. Zhuang (1988)  |

When Zhuang (1988) monographed the genus Unguiculariopsis, she established the genus Deltosperma based on D. infundibuliformis for the asexual state of U. infundibuliformis (Durand) Korf. The type species of Unguiculariopsis, U. ilicincola, was included in that genus by Zhuang (1988), thus Unguiculariopsis and Deltosperma are taxonomically congruent. Given that there are many more species of Unguiculariopsis than Deltosperma and that Unguiculariopsis is more frequently cited, the older name Unguiculariopsis should be used and no nomenclatural action is needed.

Use Valdensia 1923 rather than Valdensinia 1953

Valdensinia based on V. heterodoxa was established for the sexual state of Valdensia heterodoxa, now regarded as V. myrtilli, basionym Gloeosporium myrtilli, type of Valdensia (Peyronel, 1923, 1953). This species has several asexual states one of which produces incredible staurosporous conidia quite unlike the discoid sexual state. Nevertheless these forms represent the same species in the Sclerotiniaceae (Holst-Jensen et al. 1997) and causes a leaf-spot disease of ericaceous plants as well as other hosts. Although both generic names have been used, more reports have been made using the asexual genus that has priority, this Valdensia is proposed for protection. Two other later generic names are also synonyms of Valdensia.

*Valdensia* Peyronel, Staz. Sper. Argar. Ital. 56: 521 (1923); type species *V. heterodoxa* Peyronel 1923. 2 spp. that are synonyms, 29 records!

[Valdensia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Valdensia) myrtilli (Allesch.) Petr., *Sydowia* 15(1-6): 188 (1962) [1961]

Basionym:
[Gloeosporium myrtilli Allesch. 1896](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=228493)

**Gloeosporium myrtilli**

Vaccinium myrtillus - BPI 395085, BPI 395086, BPI 395087

*Valdensinia* Peyronel, Nuovo G. bot. ital. 59: 184 (1953); type species *V. heterodoxa* Peyronel 1953. Monotypic

Google Valdensia 4870 Valdensinia 5560 Ascobolus 727

GS 116 114 15

[Valdensinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Valdensinia) heterodoxa Peyronel, *Nuovo G. bot. ital.* 59: 184 (1953) 4 records

Holst-Jensen, A, Vralstad, T., and Schumacher, T. 2004. *Kohninia linnaeicola*, a new genus and species of the Sclerotiniaceae pathogenic to *Linnaea borealis*. Mycologia 96: 135-142.

Melnik, V.A. 2004. Parasitica hyphomycete *Valdensia heterodoxa* on *Rubus saxatilis* in Leningrad oblast. Mikol. Fitopatol. 38: 43-45.

Norvell, L.L., and Redhead, S.A. 1993. *Valdensinia heterodoxa* (Sclerotiniaceae) in the United States. Canad. J. Forest Res. 24: 1981-1983.

Redhead, S.A., and Perrin, P.W. 1972. *Asterobolus*: a synonym of *Valdensia*. Canad. J. Bot. 50: 2083-2084.

Shamoun, S.F., Countess, R.E., Vogelgsang, S., and Oleskevich, C. 2000. The mycobiota of salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) collected on Vancouver Island and the exploitation of fungal pathogens for biological control. Canad. J. Pl. Pathol. 22: 192.

Vogelgsang, S., and Shamoun, S.F. 2002. Growth, sporulation, and conidia discharge of *Valdensinia heterodoxa*, a foliar pathogen of salal, as influenced by temperature and photoperiod in vitro. Mycol. Res. 106: 480-490.

Saliastrum Kujala 1946 [Saliastrum myrtilli](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=305483) (Allesch.) Kujala 1946,

[Asterobolus](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Asterobolus) gaultheriae Redhead & P.W. Perrin, *Can. J. Bot.* 50(3): 409 (1972) Monotypic

[Asterobolus](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=7258) Redhead & P.W. Perrin 1972,

Xylogone vs. Scytalidium

The type species of Scytalidium, S. lignicola, and the type species of Xylogone, X. sphaerosperma, were shown to be congeneric using phylogenetic analyses of molecular sequences by Kang et al. (2010) including the second species of Xylogone, X. ganodermophthora, and a second species of Scytalidium. The medically important and plant pathogenic species of Scytalidium is now placed in Neoscytalidium as N. dimidiatum in the Botryosphaeriaceae. The remaining species of Scytalidium are of unknown affinities most of which were isolated from soil and wood but also animals including humans and two species are thermophilic. Given the diversity of the species currently placed in Scytalidium, thus it seems best to conserve Xylogone for the well-circumscribed genus that includes the type species of both genera.

Notes:

*Scytalidium* Pesante, Annali Sper. agr. n.s. 11 (2, Suppl.): cclxiv (1957); type species *S. lignicola* Pesante 1957- 27 species remaining after S. dimidiatum removed to Neoscytalidium.

*Xylogone* Arx & T. Nilsson, Svensk bot. Tidskr. xx: 345 (1969); type species *X. sphaerospora* Arx & T. Nilsson 1969 connected to S. sphaerospora. 2 species both connected to Scytalidium, typ

**Crous, P.W., Slippers, B. , Wingfield, M.J., Rheeder, J. , Marasas, W.F.O., Philips, A.J.L., Alves, A., Burgess, T., Barber, P. , and Groenewald, J.Z.** 2006. Phylogenetic lineages in the Botryosphaeriaceae. Stud. Mycol. 55: 235-253.

Kang, H.-J., Sigler, L., Lee, J., Gibas, C.F.C., Yun, S.-H., and Lee, Y.-W. 2010. *Xylogone ganodermophthora* sp. nov., an ascomycetous pathogen causing yellow rot on cultivated mushroom *Ganoderma lucidum* in Korea. Mycologia 102: 1167-1184. According to SMML, S. sphaerosporum is an invalid name.

Additional names:

[Xylogone](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Xylogone) sphaerospora Arx & T. Nilsson, *Svensk bot. Tidskr.* 63: 345 (1969)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) nielamuense Y.M. Wu & T.Y. Zhang, *Mycotaxon* 114: 205 (2011)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) tibetensis Y.H. Geng & T.Y. Zhang, *Mycosystema* 28(5): 660-663 (2009)

Isolated from wood or soil:

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) chinesis Y.H. Geng & T.Y. Zhang, *Mycosystema* 28(5): 660-663 (2009)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) circinatum Sigler & C.J.K. Wang, *Mycologia* 82(3): 399 (1990)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) flavobrunneum (J.H. Mill., Giddens & A.A. Foster) Sigler, in Sigler & Carmichael, *Mycotaxon* 4(2): 400 (1976)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) indonesiacum Hedger, Samson & Basuki, *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 78(2): 365 (1982)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) terminale G.V. Rao & de Hoog, *Persoonia* 8(2): 203 (1975)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) verruculosum Y.M. Wu & T.Y. Zhang, *Mycotaxon* 114: 207 (2011)

From nematodes:

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) fulvum Morgan-Jones & Gintis, in Morgan-Jones, Gintis & Rodriguez-Kabana, *Mycologia* 76(2): 214 (1984) from nematodes

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) multiseptatum Hol.-Jech., *Česká Mykol.* 44(2): 101 (1990)

Associated with humans or animals:

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) hyalinum C.K. Campb. & J.L. Mulder, *Sabouraudia* 15(2): 163 (1977)

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) japonicum Udagawa, K. Tominaga & Hamaoka, *Mycotaxon* 25(1): 281 (1986)

Thermophilic

[Scytalidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Scytalidium) thermophilum (Cooney & R. Emers.) Austwick, *N.Z. Jl agric. Res.* 19(1): 29 (1976)

Romero prefers Xylogone.

**II. Genera that may appear to be synonyms but are not or for which synonymy could not be determined**

**Calycina 1821 and Bisporella 1884 are not synonymous with Eustilbum 1864**

[Bisporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Bisporella) Sacc., *Bot. Zbl.* 18: 218 (1884)

[Bisporella monilifera (Fuckel) Sacc. 1884](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=150041), , *Bot. Zbl.* 18: 218 (1884)

[Bispora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Bispora) monilifera Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 310 (1870) [1869-70]

[Eustilbum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Eustilbum) Rabenh., *Fungi europ. exsicc.*: no. 677 (1864)

[Eustilbum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Eustilbum) rehmianum Rabenh., (1862) = E. aureum (Pers.) Seifert & S.E. Carp. 1987, asexual state of B. resinicola (Baranyay & A. Funk) S.E. Carp & Seifert 1987. CJB 65: 1262.

Almost nothing is known about B. monilifera but this name is commonly considered B. pallescens. Are B. pallescens and B. resinicola are synonyms? Probably not, thus this pair need not be included.

Check Carpenter, 1975-B.m. not mentioned. and 1987. The question here is whether Bisporella resinicola is congeneric with Bisporella monilifera. And, if B. monilifera is a synonym of B. citrina and this belongs in Calycina, then Bisporella and Calycina are synonyms.

The type species of Bisporella is B. monilifera, now considered a synonym of B. citrina (ref.), although IF states that it is Calycina monilifera (Fuckel) Dennis, *Mycol. Pap.* 62: 44 (1956). If IF is correct, then Bisporella is a synonym of Calycina.

The type species of Eustilbum is E. rehmianum, not considered a synonym of E. aureum, which is the asexual state of B. resinicola.

[Calycina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calycina) Nees ex Gray, *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* (London) 1: 669 (1821), type [Calycina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Calycina) herbarum (Pers.) Gray, *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* (London) 1: 670 (1821), according to IF, the correct name is [Hymenoscyphus herbarum (Pers.) Dennis 1964](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=332344) However, if the type of Calycina belongs in Hymenoscyphus, then that genus is a synonym and Bisporella monilifera cannot be placed in that genus.

Are B. citrina and B. resinicola congeneric?

**Corniculariella 1884 is probably not a synonym of Durandiella 1932 and many others**

The genus Corniculariella based on C. abietis has a sexual state referred to as Dermea grovesii (Di Cosmo, 1978). The asexual state of the type of Durandiella, D. fraxinii, has been referred to as Corniculariella spina (Sutton, 1980), a species accepted by Di Cosmo, 1978). None of these species have been examined phylogenetically, thus it is difficult to determine if these genera are taxonomically congruent. Given the common fruiting body form of Corniculariella and the difference in hosts of the type species, it seems unlikely that these names circumscribe the same genus.

*Corniculariella* P. Karst. Hedwigia 23: 57 (1884); type species *C. abietis* P. Karst. 1884. 8 spp.

[Corniculariella abietis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=431437) P. Karst. 1884,

[Corniculariella harpographoidea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=311836) Dearn. ex DiCosmo 1978,

[Corniculariella hystricina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=311837) (Ellis) DiCosmo 1978, Anamorphic [Durandiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1720)
[Corniculariella populi](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=311838) DiCosmo 1978,; Anamorphic [Durandiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1720)
[Corniculariella pseudotsugae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=311839) (W.L. White) DiCosmo 1978Anamorphic [Durandiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1720)
[Corniculariella queenslandica](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=355154) B. Sutton 1991, Anamorphic [Durandiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1720)
[Corniculariella spina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=311840) (Berk. & Ravenel) DiCosmo 1978, Anamorphic [Durandiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1720)
[Corniculariella urceola](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=311841) (Höhn.) DiCosmo 1978, Anamorphic [Durandiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1720)

DiCosmo, F. 1978. A revision of *Corniculariella*. Canad. J. Bot. 56: 1665-1690.

Petrini, O., Samuels, G.J., and Mueller, E. 1979. *Holmiella sabina* (deNot.) comb. nov. (syn. *Eutryblidiella sabina*) and its *Corniculariella*-like anamorph, an endophyte of *Juniperus* species. Ber. Schweiz. Bot. Ges. 89: 80-91.

Sutton, B.C. 1991. Notes on Deuteromycetes III. Sydowia 43: 264-280.

Verkley, G.J.M. 2001. On *Sphaerographium petiolicola* and a new species, *S. tenuirostrum*, taxa from a rarely collected genus of coelomycetes. Mycologia 93: 205-211.

Verkley, G.J.M. 2002. A revision of the genus *Sphaerographium* and the taxa assigned to *Rhynchophoma* (anamorphic Ascomycetes). Nova Hedwigia 75: 433-450.

*Durandiella* Seaver, Mycologia 24: 261 (1932); type species *D. fraxini* (Schwein.) Seaver 1932, basionym *Peziza fraxini* Schwein. 1822. 16 spp.

Chabounine, D.A., and Alexeyev, V.A. 2001. The subtop dieback of fir crowns, caused by a new species of a fungus from genus *Durandiella*. Mikol. Fitopatol. 35: 52-55.

Groves, J.W. 1954. The genus *Durandiella*. Canad. J. Bot. 32: 116-144.

Schmid-Heckel, H. 1988. Pilze in den Berchtesgadener Alpen. Forschungsberichte Nationalpark Berchtesgaden 15: 1-136.

Verkley, G.J.M. 2002. A revision of the genus *Sphaerographium* and the taxa assigned to *Rhynchophoma* (anamorphic Ascomycetes). Nova Hedwigia 75: 433-450.

Description of [Dermea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dermea) grovesii J. Reid & Piroz., *Can. J. Bot.* 44: 648 (1966)

None of the species in these two genera are in GenBank.

Google Corniculariella 4470 Durandiella 8730

GS 40 83

SMML 9 49

[Collonaemella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Collonaemella) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 124: 82 (1915)

[Collonaemella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Collonaemella) microscopica (Fr.) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 124: 82 (1915); basionym [Sphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeria) microscopica Fr., *K. svenska Vetensk-Akad. Handl.* 38: 117 (1817), placed in the Xylariales.

[Sphaerographium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaerographium) Sacc., *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 3: 596 (1884)Sphaerographium squarrosum Riess 1853, [Pseudographium squarrosum (Riess) Jacz. 1898](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=531617), now Sphaerographium lonicerae (Fuckel) Sacc., basionym Sphaeronaema lonicerae Fuckel. 1870 fide Sutton (1980). Even though one non-type species of Sphaerographium was placed in Corniculariella, it seems unlikely that the type species on Lonicera is congeneric with C. abietis.

Gelatinosporum 1931 = Gelatinosporium 1871 fide Sutton 1980. Type G. betulinum. Di Cosmo (1978) considered this genus distinct from Foveostroma and I assume Corniculariella.

[Chondropodium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chondropodium) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 125(1-2): 45 (1916)

[Chondropodium spina (Berk. & Ravenel) Höhn. 1916](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=431553), a synonym of the asexual state of Durandiella fraxinii, type of Durandiella.

[Cryptorhynchella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Cryptorhynchella) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 124: 88 (1915)

[Cryptorhynchella lantanae (Died.) Höhn. 1915](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=431503) *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 124: 88 (1915), Basionym: [Sphaerographium lantanae Died. 1914](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=216049)

**Drepanopeziza 1917 is not synonymous with Monostichella 1916 = Gloeosporidiella 1921, and is not synonymous with Marssonina 1906 or Entomosporium 1856 or Diplocarpon 1912**

[Drepanopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Drepanopeziza) (Kleb.) Höhn., *Annls mycol.* 15(5): 332 (1917), 18 names

[Drepanopeziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Drepanopeziza) populorum (Desm.) Höhn., *Annls mycol.* 15(5): 332 (1917)

[Trochila populorum Desm. 1857](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=166099)

*Drepanopeziza* (Kleb.) Höhn., Annls mycol. 15: 332 (1917); type species *D. populorum* (Desm.) Höhn. 1917, basionym *Trochila populorum* Desm. 1857

Pirozynski (Fungi Canadenses 15. 1974 as *Marssonina populi*).

**Distribution:** Temperate regions.

Spiers, A.G., and Hopcroft, D.H. 1998. Morphology of *Drepanopeziza* species pathogenic to poplars. Mycol. Res. 102: 1025-1037. (33455)

Spiers & Hopcroft, MR 102: 1025. 1998.

Nauta & Spooner Mycologist 14: 21:2000.

Drepanopeziza verrucispora Baral & E. Weber, *Biblthca Mycol.* 140: 97 (1992)

*Monostichella* Höhn. Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien 125: 95 (1916); type species *M. robergei* (Desm.) Höhn. 1916, basionym *Gloeosporium robergei* Desm. 1853.

[genera listed as synonyms in DOF, but is there any evidence for Monostichella robergei and Drepanopeziza populorum being congeneric? If not, both genera should be listed]

[Monostichella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Monostichella) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 125(1-2): 95 (1916). 12 left in genus.

[Monostichella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Monostichella) robergei (Desm.) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 125(1-2): 95 (1916)

[Gloeosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporium) robergei Desm., *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 20: 214 (1853)

Monostichella robergei is accepted by Sutton (1980) on Carpinus in Europe and is considered the asexual state of Sphaerognomonia carpinea by Sinclair and Hudler, [Plant Disease](http://www.cabdirect.org:80/search.html?q=do%3A%22Plant+Disease%22) 1980 Vol. 64 No. 6 pp. 590-592. Diaporthales.

[Marssonina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Marssonina) Magnus, *Hedwigia* 45: 89 (1906)

[Marssonina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Marssonina) potentillae (Desm.) Magnus, *Hedwigia* 45: 89 (1906)

[Phyllosticta](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phyllosticta) potentillae Desm., *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 8: 31 (1847)

Is a synonym of Marssonina fragariae fide Sutton (1980) which is now accepted in Entomosporium. See under Entomosporium versus Diplocarpon. So, is this species congeneric with M. populi? Probably not. Most likely, Drepanopeziza is not a synonym of Marssonina, thus no problem.

[Gloeosporidiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporidiella) Petr., *Hedwigia* 62: 318 (1921)

[Gloeosporidiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporidiella) ribis (Lib.) Petr., *Hedwigia* 62: 318 (1921)

[Leptothyrium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Leptothyrium) ribis Lib., *Pl. crypt. Arduenna*, fasc. (Liège) 3: no. 258 (1834)

Gloeosporidiella ribis is accepted by Sutton (1980) and considered the asexual state of Drepanopeziza ribes (Kleb.) Hohn. Is this species congeneric with D. populorum? Possibly so but Gloeosporidiella is a younger name than Drepanopeziza so no problem.

Antimanopsis [fide Sutton 1980]

Gloeosporium Desm. & Mont. , Annls Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 XX: 295 (1849) [Gloeosporium nom. rej., see Sutton 1980; “Gloeosporium castagnei, the type species of Gloeosporium, is now recognized in Marssonina as the anamorph of Drepanopeziza in the Helotiales (von Arx 1957, 1970)” Sogonov et al., Myc Res 111: 693-709, 2007] – presumably not congeneric with Marssoninapotentillae*,* see above]

Encoeliopsis 1932 is not synonymous with Brunchorstia 1891 nor Diplodina 1857

[Encoeliopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Encoeliopsis) Nannf., *Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. upsal.*, Ser. 4 8(no. 2): 306 (1932), 4 spp. in DoF

[Encoeliopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Encoeliopsis) rhododendri (Ces. ex Rabenh.) Nannf., *Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. upsal.*, Ser. 4 8(no. 2): 306 (1932)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) rhododendri Ces., *Bot. Ztg.* 12: 186 (1854)

Zhuang, Mycotaxon 32:97. 1988.

[Brunchorstia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Brunchorstia) Erikss., *Bot. Zbl.* 46: 298 (1891)

[Brunchorstia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Brunchorstia) destruens Erikss., *Bot. Zbl.* 46: 298 (1891)

[Gremmeniella abietina (Lagerb.) M. Morelet 1969](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=314734)

Not a synonym of Encoeliopsis.

[Diplodina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Diplodina) Westend., *Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Belg.*, Cl. Sci., sér. 2 12(2): 562 (1857)

[Diplodina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Diplodina) Westend., *Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Belg.*, Cl. Sci., sér. 2 12(2): 562 (1857), Synonym D. microsperma fide Sutton, 1980

Sexual state: Cryptodiaporthe salicella, now Plagiostoma salicellum (Diaporthales)

**Endomelanconium 1940 is most likely not a synonym of Austrocenangium 1997**

The type species of Endomelanconium, E. pini, has not been connected to a sexual state (Petrak, 1940), however, Gamundi (1997) considered the asexual state of two species of Austrocenangium to be congeneric with E. pini. However, not much is known about the type of Endomelanconium. The dark brown conidia as illustrated in Sutton (1980) appear to have germ slits, thus are not likely to be in the Leotiomycetes! Verkley’s species, E. microsporum, definitely has conidia with germ slits.

*Endomelanconium* Petr., Annls mycol. 38: 206 (1940); type species *E. pini* (Corda) Petr. 1940, basionym *Melanconium pini* Corda 1837. 4 names

[only morphological evidence that M. pini and C. australe are congeneric; Gamundi 1997; retain both genera?]

*Austrocenangium* Gamundí, Mycotaxon 63: 262 (1997); type species *A. australe* (Speg.) Gamundí 1997, basionym *Cenangium australe* Speg., 1888. 2 names

Two of the four species described in Endomelanconium are connected to species of Austrocenangium. It seems unlikely that the two species described from tropical Asia from soil and palm (Phoenix) are congeneric with the two species from temperate Europe and South America from conifers and hardwood.

Suarez, V., Carmaran, C.C., and Sutton, B.C. 2000. *Melanconiopsis microspora* sp. nov. from bamboo in Argentina. Mycol. Res. 104: 1530-1534. Accepts four species in Endomelanconium.

Rojas, E.I., Herre, E.A., Mejia, L.C. , Arnold, A.E., Chaverri, P., and Samuels, G.J. 2008. *Endomelanconiopsis*, a new anamorph genus in the Botryosphaeriaceae. Mycologia 100: 760-775.

Sutton, 1980

[Endomelanconium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Endomelanconium) microsporum Verkley & Aa, *Mycologia* 89(6): 967 (1997)

[Endomelanconium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Endomelanconium) phoenicicola Yanna, K.D. Hyde & Goh, *Fungal Diversity* 2: 200 (1999)

Hymenoscyphus 1821 is not a synonym of Chalara 1844

[Hymenoscyphus](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hymenoscyphus) Gray, *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* (London) 1: 673 (1821)

Type species: [Hymenoscyphus fructigenus (Bull.) Gray 1821](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=119009)

Basionym: [Peziza fructigena Bull. 1785](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=200207)

[Chalara](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chalara) (Corda) Rabenh., *Deutschl. Krypt.-Fl.* (Leipzig) 1: 38 (1844)

Type species: [Chalara fusidioides (Corda) Rabenh. 1844](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=188670)

Basionym: [Torula fusidioides Corda 1838](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=454212)

The genus Hymenoscyphus based on H. [fructigenus, includes over 500 names of commonly observed species, often as small white apothecia on rotting woody substrates, that are difficult to identify. This genus has not been monographed; however, the type species has been included in molecular phylogenetic studies of the class where it does not appear to be monogeneric with the type species of Chalara, C.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=119009) [fusidioides.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=188670) (Fungal Diversity 46: 67. 2011).

Type species of Chalara, C. fusidioides, occurs on herbaceous plants and Mycosphaerella. Chalara should definitely not be used for species outsides of the Leotiomycetes including those related to Ceratocystis. Gernandt et al. 2001 have an ITS tree in which C. fusidioides falls near Chloroscypha.

Type of Hymenoscypha, H, fructigenus. In Gernandt et al. 2001, this ITS sequence falls almost outside of the Leotiales, farther than Cyttaria, not at all close to that of C. fusidioides.Zhao et al. 2013 (Mycotaxon 122: 25) show that H. pseudoalbidus is congeneric with H. fructigenus.

*Hymenoscyphus fraxinea* (T. Kowalski) whomever choses to do this, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: [*Chalara*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Chalara) *fraxinea* T. Kowalski, *For. Path.* 36(4): 264 (2006)

= [*Hymenoscyphus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hymenoscyphus) *pseudoalbidus* Queloz, Grünig, Berndt, T. Kowalski, T.N. Sieber & Holdenr., *For. Path.* 41(2): 140 (2011)

**Laetinaevia 1932 and Naeviopsis 1976 are not synonyms of the anamorph Trichosporiella 1960**

Trichosporiella spp. are linked to many genera of very different fungi by Wijayawardene et al., including Laetinaevia and Naeviopsis. These two disco’s are not regarded as synonyms. There is no evidence that T. hyalina has a named teleomorph; there are no putative T. hyalina sequences in Genbank. Do not treat.

Laetinaevia lapponica (Nannf.) Nannf.

≡ Laevia lapponica Nannf. 1928

Naeviopsis epilobii (P. Karst.) B. Hein

≡ Phacidium epilobii P. Karst. 1869

≡ Laetinaevia epilobii (P. Karst.) Nannf.

Trichosporiella hyalina Kamyschko 1960

= Trichosporiella cerebriformis [(G.A. de Vries & Kleine-Natrop) W. Gams, in Arx 1971](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=324988) according to IF

**Myriosclerotinia is not a synonym of Sclerotium, the later homonym Myrioconium 1912 non Fr. 1823**

[Sclerotium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sclerotium) Tode, *Fung. mecklenb. sel.* (Lüneburg) 1: 2 (1790)

[Sclerotium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sclerotium) complanatum Tode, *Fung. mecklenb. sel.* (Lüneburg) 1: 5 (1790)

Xu et al. 2011 suggests that the type species of Sclerotium, S. complanatum, is the asexual state of Typhula phacorrhiza (Remsberg 1940), thus the name does not compete with Myriosclerotinia. Entered into Mycodat.

Use Myriosclerotinia 1947, a synonym of the later homonym Myrioconium 1912 non Fr. 1823

[Myrioconium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Myrioconium) Syd. & P. Syd., *Annls mycol.* 10(5): 448 (1912), type [M.](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Myrioconium) scirpi Syd. & P. Syd., (1912) but this Myrioconium is a later homonym of Myrioconium Fr. 1823.. 12 species described in Myrioconium.

[Myriosclerotinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Myriosclerotinia) N.F. Buchw., *Friesia* 3(4): 289 (1947); type species M.  [scirpicola (Rehm) N.F. Buchw. 1947](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=121371)

Myriosclerotinia N.F. Buchw. 1947 15 names

Myriosclerotinia scirpicola, type species of the genus Myriosclerotinia, and Myrioconirum scirpicola, type of Myrioconium, represent the same species (Schumacher & Kohn 1985), thus these genera are synonyms.

**Pseudopeziza is not a synonym of Gloeosporidiella**

The type species of Pseudopeziza is P. trifolii. The type species of G. is G. ribis, synonym of Drepanopeziza ribis.

[Gloeosporidiella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporidiella) Petr., *Hedwigia* 62: 318 (1921); type species [Gloeosporidiella ribis (Lib.) Petr. 1921](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=276486)

**Pseudopezicula not a synonym of Philalophora**

See Verkley 1999

[Phialophora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phialophora) Medlar, *Mycologia* 7(4): 202 (1915)

[Phialophora](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phialophora) verrucosa Medlar, *Mycologia* 7(4): 203 (1915), type in the Chaetothyriales.

**Sarcotrochila 1917 is not a synonym of Rhabdogloeopsis 1925**

[Sarcotrochila](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sarcotrochila) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 126(4-5): 309 (1917)

[Sarcotrochila](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sarcotrochila) alpina (Fuckel) Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 126(4-5): 310 (1917)

[Naemacyclus](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Naemacyclus) alpinus Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 29-30: 27 (1875) [1877]

[Rhabdogloeopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Rhabdogloeopsis) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 23(1/2): 52 (1925)

[Rhabdogloeopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Rhabdogloeopsis) balsameae (Davis) Petr. [as '*balsamae*'], *Annls mycol.* 23(1/2): 52 (1925)

[Gloeosporium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporium) balsameae Davis, *Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.* 20: 409 (1922)

Kabatiella balsameae (Davis) Arx, *Verh. K. ned. Akad. Wet.*, tweede sect. 51(3): 62 (1957)
Rhabdogloeum abietinum Dearness, Mycologia 20:241. 1928.

Petrak (1925) suggests that this species is close to Cryptocline having a discomycete sexual state.

Sarcotrochila balsameae (Davis) Korf, *Mycologia* 54(1): 29 (1962)

Phacidium balsameae Davis, *Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.* 20: 424 (1922)

Stegopezizella balsameae (Davis) Syd., in Sydow & Petrak, *Annls mycol.* 22(3/6): 392 (1924)

Is Sarcotrochila alpina on Larix congeneric with S. balsameae on Abies? Yes, according to Stone & Gernandt, Mycotaxon 91: 115. 2001.

Nag Raj & Morgan-Jones. Canad. J. Bot. 51:565. 1973 showed that Rhabdogloeum abietinum is a synonym of Rhabdogloeopsis balsameae.

Gernandt et al., Mycol. 93: 915. 2001. Sarcotrochila macrospora on Pinus belongs in Hemiphacidiaceae. Gernandt 2001 Mycotaxon lists additional generic synonyms: Hemiphacidium, Stegopezizella.

I cannot find where anyone made the connection between Sarcotrochila balsameae (= Phacidium balsameae) with Rhabdobgloeopsis balsameae (Gloeosporium balsameae) or any other Sarcotrochila. They were described as different species.

I’ve checked in Davis 1922 a,b, Sydow & Petrak, 1924, Gernandt 2001 a,b, Sutton, 1980, Korf, 1962, Arx 1957, 1970, Nag Raj 1993; Nag Raj et al. 1973; Dearness 1928, Reid & Cain, 1962.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Sarcotrochila* Höhn., *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 126(4-5): 309 (1917); type species *S. alpina* (Fuckel) Höhn., (1917), basionym[*Naemacyclus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Naemacyclus) *alpinus* Fuckel, (1875) [1877] | [*Rhabdogloeopsis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Rhabdogloeopsis) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 23(1/2): 52 (1925); basionym *R. balsameae* (Davis) Petr. (1925), basionym [*Gloeosporium*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporium) *balsameae* Davis, (1922) |

Although the type species of the monotypic genus Rhabdogloeopsis, R. balsameae, is listed as the asexual state of Sarcotrochila balsamea in a number of fungal databases, there does not appear to be any literature that supports this connection. The two species were both described by Davis (1922a,b), however, they are based on different type specimens. I could not find any place where these two species were said to represent the sexual and asexual states of the same species. It’s amazing how a mistake in one database is proliferated into all the others.

Scleromitrula not a synonym of Sclerotium

Sclerotinia not a synonym of Sclerotium

**Stromatinia 1907 is not a synonym of Gloeosporidina 1921**

[Stromatinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Stromatinia) (Boud.) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris): 108 (1907)

[Stromatinia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Stromatinia) rapulum (Bull.) Boud., *Hist. Class. Discom. Eur.* (Paris): 108 (1907)

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) rapula Bull., *Herb. Fr. Champ.*, Histoire des Champignons (Paris) 1: 265 (1791)

[Gloeosporidina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporidina) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 19(3/4): 214 (1921)

[Gloeosporidina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Gloeosporidina) moravica Petr., *Annls mycol.* 19(3/4): 214 (1921)

This genus is considered to represent Apiognomonia (Diaporthales). Sutton & Pollack 1973. Mycol. 65: 1125.

**Tapesia 1870 vs. Pseudocercosporella 1973 – these genera do not belong in the Leotiomycetes**

Not in Leotiomycetes but see Oculimacula vs. Helgardia.

[Tapesia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tapesia) (Pers.) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 300 (1870) [1869-70]

Nomenclatural comment:
Nom. rejic., see Art. 14.7

[Peziza](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Peziza) fusca Pers., *Observ. mycol.* (Lipsiae) 2: 29 (1800) [1799]

Nomenclatural comment:
Nom. illegit., Art. 53.1

Editorial comment:
A homonym of [Peziza fusca Bolton 1790](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=196343)

[Pseudocercosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pseudocercosporella) Deighton, *Mycol. Pap.* 133: 38 (1973)

[Pseudocercosporella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pseudocercosporella) ipomoeae Sawada ex Deighton, *Mycol. Pap.* 133: 38 (1973)

This type species is considered a member of the Dothideomycetes. Need to figure out what to do with T. yallundae and P. herpotrichioides.

**Tiarosporella is not a synonym of Darkera**

*Tiarosporella* Höhn., Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien 1: 82 (1924); type species *T. paludosa* (Sacc. & Fiori ex P. Syd.) Höhn. 1924, basionym *Neottiospora palud*osa Sacc. & Fiori, in Sydow 1899.

*Darkera* H.S. Whitney, J. Reid & Piroz., Can. J. Bot. 45: 1423 (1975); type species *D. parca* H.S. Whitney, J. Reid & Piroz. 1975.

Two anamorph genera, *Tiarosporella* Hohn. 1924 and *Sakireeta* Subram. & K. Ramakr. 1957, have been linked to the teleomorphic *Darkera* H.S. Whitney, J. Reid & Piroz.1975. Both species of Darkera are linked to names in Tiarosporella. However, no phylogenetic data exist to show that the type species of Tiarosporella, T. paludosa, is congenera with the types species of Darkera, D. parca. The few species of Tiarosporella that have been sequenced are placed in the Botryosphaeriaceae.

There have been 14 Tiarosporella species described plus several subspecific taxa, whereas there are only two *Darkera* species, both of which also have *Tiarosporella* names (see Whitney et al., Can J Bot 53: 3051-3062, 1975). *Darkera* has not been widely used (35 Google Scholar hits against 223 for *Tiarosporella*). There is no reason to not use the older anamorph name, assuming Whitney et al.(1975) are correct in regarding the respective type species as congeneric.

Phillips,A.J.L., Alves,A., Abdollahzadeh,J., Slippers,B., Wingfield,M.J., Groenewald,J.Z. and Crous,P.W. The Botyosphaeriaceae: Genera and species known from culture. Stud. Mycol. 76, 51-167 (2013)

**Tympanis 1790 vs. Sirodothis 1909, not synonymous with Dendrophoma**

[Tympanis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tympanis) Tode, *Fung. mecklenb. sel.* (Lüneburg) 1: 24 (1790)

[Tympanis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tympanis) saligna Tode, *Fung. mecklenb. sel.* (Lüneburg) 1: 24 (1790)

[Sirodothis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirodothis) Clem., *Gen. fung.* (Minneapolis): 123, 176 (1909)

[Sirodothis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sirodothis) populi Clem., *Gen. fung.* (Minneapolis): 1-227 (1909)

Fide Sutton (1980), S. populi is the asexual state of T. spermatiospora. He considers S. saligna to be inseparable Sutton & Funk (1975)CJB 53: 521.

[Dendrophoma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dendrophoma) Sacc., *Michelia* 2(no. 6): 4 (1880)

[Dendrophoma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Dendrophoma) cytisporoides Sacc., *Michelia* 2(no. 6): 4 (1880)

Sordariomycetes.

**Entomosporium 1856 vs. Fabraea 1881**

[Fabraea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Fabraea) Sacc. [as '*Favraea*'], *Michelia* 2(no. 7): 331 (1881)

[Fabraea](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Fabraea) congener (Ces.) Sacc. [as '*Favraea*'], *Michelia* 2(no. 7): 331 (1881)

[Phacidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phacidium) congener Ces. H.M. 1727

On Ranunculus

No idea what is this species.

**Phacidium 1815 is not a synonym of Allantophomopsis Petrak 1925**

[Allantophomopsis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Allantophomopsis) cytisporea (Fr.) Petr., *Annls mycol.* 23(1/2): 104 (1925)

[Sphaeria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeria) cytisporea Fr., *Syst. mycol.* (Lundae) 2(2): 489 (1823)

**Allantophomopsis cytisporea (Fr. : Fr.) Petr. 1925 (Ascomycetes, Helotiales)**

≡ Sphaeria cytisporea Fr. : Fr. 1823

= Ceuthospora lunata Shear 1902

    ≡ Apostrasseria lunata (Shear) Nag Raj 1983

**Notes:** Known only from ericaceous hosts. On leaves, fruits and berries of Ericaceae. Cranberry black rot (Carris. Canad. J. Bot. 68:2287. 1990). Nag Raj (Coelomycetous anamorphs. p. 112. 1993).

**Distribution:** Northeastern North America; Europe.

**Phacidium 1815 is not a synonym of Apostrasseria 1983**

[Phacidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Phacidium) Fr., *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 1: 167 (1815). 272 names

Nom. cons., see Art. 14

[Phacidium lacerum Fr. 1818](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=183563)

[Phacidium lacerum Fr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=183563), *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 2: 312 (1818)

Synonymy:

[Fusicoccum bacillare var. dolosa Sacc.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=186295)

[Fusicoccum bacillare var. acuum Fautrey](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=186396)

[Phacidium lacerum Fr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=418369), *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 2: 312 (1818) f. lacerum

[Phacidium lacerum Fr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=423133), *Observ. mycol.* (Havniae) 2: 312 (1818) var. lacerum

[Dothidea pinastri Fr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=179115), *Elench. fung.* (Greifswald) 2: 123 (1828)
[Dothiorella pinastri (Fr.) Sacc.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=154514), *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 3: 241 (1884)
[Dothiopsis juniperi \* pinastri (Fr.) P. Karst.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=581062), *Hedwigia* 23: 20 (1884)
[Ceuthospora pinastri (Fr.) Höhn.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=274483), *Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien* 2(4): 104 (1925)
[Blennoria pinastri (Fr.) Petr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=274482), *Bot. Jb.* 142: 141 (1929)

[Ceuthospora bacillaris (Penz. & Sacc.) Höhn.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=445685)
[Fusicoccum bacillare Sacc. & Penz.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=186566), in Saccardo, *Michelia* 2(no. 8): 627 (1882)
[Blennoria bacillaris (Penz. & Sacc.) Petr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=258067), *Annls mycol.* 22(1/2): 106 (1924)

[Fusicoccum bacillare Sacc. & Penz.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=423414), in Saccardo, *Michelia* 2(no. 8): 627 (1882) var. bacillare

[Phacidium lacerum var. austriacae Feltgen](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=183756), *Vorstud Pilzfl. Luxemb.*, Nachtr. II: 94 (1901)

[Fusicoccum taxi Died.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=183870), *Krypt.-Fl. Brandenburg* (Leipzig) 9: 315 (1912)
[Ceuthospora taxi (Died.) Höhn.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=279900), *Mitt. bot. Inst. tech. Hochsch. Wien* 2(4): 105 (1925)

[Dothiorella pinastri Linder](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=286224), *Mycologia* 35(5): 497 (1943)

[Apostrasseria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Apostrasseria) Nag Raj, *Can. J. Bot.* 61(1): 13 (1983), 5 names

[Apostrasseria lunata (Shear) Nag Raj 1983](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=108696), basionym [Ceuthospora lunata Shear 1902](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=167485), now regarded as Allantophomopsis cytisporea (Fr.) Petr.

Teleomorph:
[Phacidium lunatum DiCosmo, Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr. 1983](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=109530)

**Phragmopora 1855 versus Phragmopycnis 1975**

The type species of Phragmopycnis (P. pithya) has a Phragmopora teleomorph (P. pithya). However, a glance at the literature suggests that the species in Phragmopora are put there because they do no fit in other morphologically similar genera – not a lot of confidence that the genus is monophyletic.

Do not treat.

**Lophodermium Chevall. 1826 vs. Leptostromella (Sacc.) Sacc. 1884 and vs. Leptostroma Fr. 1815**

Lophodermium, L. arundinacearum Johnston 2001 asexual state said to be Leptostromella graminicola but cannot determine if this is the same as L. septorioides

Leptostromella, L. septorioides.

If these two genera are synonyms, Lophodermium will have priority.

**Coccomyces and Hypoderma vs.Leptothyrium**

[Coccomyces](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Coccomyces) De Not., *G. bot. ital.* 2(7-8): 38 (1847), type [Coccomyces coronatus (Schumach.) De Not. 1859](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=180668)

[Leptothyrium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Leptothyrium) Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, *Mykologische Hefte* (Leipzig) 2: 79 (1823), type:
[Leptothyrium lunariae Kunze 1823](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=238262) in Kunze & Schmidt, *Mykologische Hefte* (Leipzig) 2: 79 (1823)

Synonymy:
[Microthyrium lunariae (Kunze) Fuckel](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=212045), *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 27-28: 53 (1874)
[Calopeltis lunariae (Kunze) Bat.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=113137), *Publicações Inst. Micol. Recife* 260: 39 (1960)
[Leptopeltopsis lunariae (Kunze) Arx](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=333218), *Acta bot. neerl.* 13: 187 (1964)
[Leptopeltis lunariae (Kunze) L. Holm](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=316697), *Bot. Notiser* 130(2): 226 (1977)

Not much known about what is this type species but based on the synonymy it doesn’t seem close to Coccomyces.

**Duplicaria 1870 (S) vs. Crandallia 1897 (S) vs. Bifusella 1917 (S)**

[Duplicaria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Duplicaria) Fuckel, *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 265 (1870) [1869-70] 4 spp. Type: [Duplicaria empetri (Pers.) Fuckel 1870](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=147262)

[Duplicaria acuminata](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=147632) Ellis & Everh. 1895, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella acuminata](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=284526)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Duplicaria antarctica](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=483049) (Speg.) P.R. Johnst. 2001, (also see Species Fungorum: [Duplicaria antarctica](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=483049)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Duplicaria cochinchinensis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=147437) P. Karst. & Har. 1890; [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Duplicaria empetri](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=147262) (Pers.) Fuckel 1870, (also see Species Fungorum: [Duplicaria empetri](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=147262)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)

[Duplicaria empetri (Pers.) Fuckel](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=147262), *Jb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 23-24: 265 (1870)

[Xyloma empetri Pers.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=190306), *Stirp. Crypt. Voges.-Rhen.*: 481 (1815)

[Rhytisma empetri Fr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=200830), *Elench. fung.* (Greifswald) 1: 127 (1828)
[Lophodermium empetri (Fr.) Sacc.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=453083), *Malpighia* 11(6-8): 281 (1897)

[Rhytisma empetri F.B. White](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=201087), in Berkeley & Broome, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, Ser. 4 17: 145 (1876)
[Hysterodiscula empetri Petr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=287206), *Bot. Arch.* 43: 211 (1942)
[Apomelasmia empetri (Petr.) Melnik](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=357986), *Nov. sist. Niz. Rast.* 28: 71 (1992)

[Sporomega empetri Rostr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=219391), *Meddr Grønland*, Biosc. 3: 543 (1888)
[Clithris empetri (Rostr.) Ellis & Everh.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=581413), *N. Amer. Pyren.* (Newfield): 724 (1892)

Duplicaria antarctica (Speg.) P.R. Johnst., *Mycol. Pap.* 176: 89 (2001)

Synonymy:
Heterobotrys antarctica Speg., *Physis*, B. Aires, C 7: 22 (1923)
Hypoderma antarcticum (Speg.) Kuntze, *Revis. gen. pl.* (Leipzig) 3(2): 487 (1898)
Lophodermina antarctica (Speg.) Tehon, *Illinois Biol. Monogr.* (Urbana) 13(no. 4): 87 (1935)
Lophodermium antarcticum Speg., *Boln Acad. nac. Cienc. Córdoba* 11(2): 249 [no. 304, reprint pages 117-118] (1888)

According to Johnston (2001), D. antarctica is congeneric with D. acuminata, not regarded as Bifusella but what is the type species, D. empetri?

[Crandallia](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Crandallia) Ellis & Sacc., *Bull. Torrey bot. Club* 24(10): 466 (1897) 3 spp. Type:
[Crandallia juncicola Ellis & Sacc. 1897](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=160559)

[Crandallia anthurii](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=296061) Bat. 1955, (also see Species Fungorum: [Crandallia anthurii](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=296061)); Anamorphic [Duplicaria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1717)
[Crandallia juncicola](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=160559) Ellis & Sacc. 1897, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella acuminata](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=284526)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Crandallia proteae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=506237) Marinc., M.J. Wingf. & Crous 2008, (also see Species Fungorum: [Crandallia proteae](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=506237)); Anamorphic [Duplicaria](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/GenusRecord.asp?RecordID=1717)

[Bifusella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Bifusella) Höhn., *Annls mycol.* 15(5): 318 (1917) 11 spp remaining in genus

Typification Details:
[Bifusella linearis (Peck) Höhn. 1917](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120797)

Bifusella linearis (Peck) Höhn., *Annls mycol.* 15(5): 318 (1917)

Synonymy:
Hypoderma lineare (Peck) Peck, *Diagn. Mycoth. Univ. Cent.* 10-12: 12 (1878)
Hypodermopsis linearis (Peck) Kuntze, *Revis. gen. pl.* (Leipzig) 3(2): 487 (1898)
Lophodermium lineare (Peck) Ellis & Everh., *N. Amer. Pyren.* (Newfield): 721 (1892)
Rhytisma linearis Peck, *Ann. Rep. Reg. Univ. St. N.Y.* 25: 100 (1873) [1872]

Minter & Millar (C.M.I. Descr. 782. 1984). Needle blight and needle cast of white pines, tar spot needle cast, Bifusella blight.

Bifusella acuminata (Ellis & Everh.) Bonar & W.B. Cooke, *Mycologia* 34(6): 665 (1942)

Synonymy:
Crandallia juncicola Ellis & Sacc., *Bull. Torrey bot. Club* 24(10): 466 (1897) Type of Crandallia
Duplicaria acuminata Ellis & Everh., *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 47: 429 (1895)

[Bifusella abietis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=149291) Dearn. 1926, (also see Species Fungorum: [Isthmiella abietis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=332663)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella acuminata](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=284526) (Ellis & Everh.) Bonar & W.B. Cooke 1942, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella acuminata](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=284526)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella anomala](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=363216) Y.R. Lin 1995, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella anomala](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=363216)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella camelliae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=464326) C.L. Hou 2000, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella camelliae](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=464326)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella crepidiformis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=262291) Darker 1932, (also see Species Fungorum: [Isthmiella crepidiformis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=332664)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella cunninghamiicola](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=309547) Korf & Ogimi 1972, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella cunninghamiicola](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=309547)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella faullii](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=264704) Darker 1932, (also see Species Fungorum: [Isthmiella faullii](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=332665)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella linearis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120797) (Peck) Höhn. 1917, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella linearis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=120797)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella pini](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=283006) (Dearn.) Darker 1967, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella pini](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=283006)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella saccata](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=326984) (Darker) Darker 1967, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella saccata](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=326984)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella striiformis](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=279006) Darker 1932, (also see Species Fungorum: [Soleella striiformis](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=339327)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella superba](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=103088) P.F. Cannon & Minter 1986, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella superba](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=103088)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella tsugae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=434590) H.S. Cao & C.L. Hou 1996, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella tsugae](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=434590)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella vaccinii](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=255297) Tehon 1935, (also see Species Fungorum: [Gloniopsis praelonga](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=102067)); [Hysteriaceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Hysteriaceae)
[Bifusella vaccinii](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=281245) Tehon 1939, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusepta tehonii](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=326985)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)
[Bifusella wallichii](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=134553) Rehill & B.M. Misra 1988, (also see Species Fungorum: [Bifusella superba](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/SynSpecies.asp?RecordID=103088)); [Rhytismataceae](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/families.asp?FamilyName=Rhytismataceae)Lirula vs. Hypodermina

Cannon & Minter Mycol. Pap. 155. One new species in Bifusella.

**Neither Lophodermium nor Meloderma are synonyms of Leptostroma or Leptothyrium**

[Lophodermium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Lophodermium) Chevall., *Fl. gén. env. Paris* (Paris) 1: 435 (1826) 342 spp.

Nomenclatural comment:
Nom. cons., see Art. 14

Typification Details:
[Lophodermium arundinaceum (Schrad.) Chevall. 1826](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=205040)

Leptostroma – type L. scirpinum = Hypohelion

[Leptothyrium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Leptothyrium) Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, *Mykologische Hefte* (Leipzig) 2: 79 (1823)

Typification Details:
[Leptothyrium lunariae Kunze 1823](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=238262) see Coccomyces

[Meloderma](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Meloderma) Darker, *Can. J. Bot.* 45: 1429 (1967)

Typification Details:
[Meloderma desmazieri (Duby) Darker 1967](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120323)

[Meloderma desmazieri (Duby) Darker [as '*desmazierii*']](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120323), *Can. J. Bot.* 45: 1429 (1967)

Synonymy:
[Hypoderma desmazieri Duby](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=175134), *Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Genève* 16(1): 54 (1861)
[Hypodermopsis desmazieri (Duby) Kuntze](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=416422), *Revis. gen. pl.* (Leipzig) 3(2): 487 (1898)

[Lophodermium brachysporum Rostr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=209934), *Tidsskr. Skogbr.* 6: 281 (1883)
[Hypoderma brachysporum (Rostr.) Tubeuf](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=531499), (1895)

[Hypoderma brachysporum Speg.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=160944), *Boln Acad. nac. Cienc. Córdoba* 9: 116 (1895)
[Hypodermopsis brachysporum (Speg.) Kuntze](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=434221), *Revis. gen. pl.* (Leipzig) 3(2): 487 (1898)

[Hypoderma strobicola Tubeuf](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=356640), *Diseases Plants Induced Cryptog. Paras.* (London): 233 (1897)

[Hypoderma strobicola Tubeuf](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=425292), *Diseases Plants Induced Cryptog. Paras.* (London): 233 (1897) f. strobicola

[Lophodermium lineatum A.L. Sm. & Ramsb.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=269541), *Trans. Br. mycol. Soc.* 6(4): 365 (1920)

[Leptostroma strobicola Hilitzer [as '*strobicolum*']](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=279016), *Věd. Spisy čsl. Akad. zeměd.* 3: 149 (1929)

**Pseudophadium is not a synonym of Myxofusicoccum**

[Pseudophacidium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Pseudophacidium) P. Karst., *Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn.* 2(no. 6): 157 (1885) [1881-1885]. 31 spp. Type: [Pseudophacidium ledi (Alb. & Schwein.) P. Karst. 1885](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=152757) *Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn.* 2(no. 6): 157 (1885)

Synonymy:
[Xyloma ledi Alb. & Schwein.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=192224), *Consp. fung.* (Leipzig): 60 (1805)
[Phacidium ledi (Alb. & Schwein.) J.C. Schmidt](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=190458), in Kunze & Schmidt, *Mykologische Hefte* (Leipzig) 1: 31 (1817)
[Pragmoparopsis ledi (Alb. & Schwein.) Höhn.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=416535), *Annls mycol.* 15(5/6): 320 (1918)
[Encoeliopsis ledi (Alb. & Schwein.) J.W. Groves](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=283073), *Can. J. Bot.* 47: 1325 (1969)

[Phacidium callunae var. betulae Rehm](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=452972)

[Phacidium callunae P. Karst.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=250045), *Not. Sällsk. Fauna et Fl. Fenn. Förh.* 11: 253 (1870)
[Pseudophacidium callunae (P. Karst.) P. Karst.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=176324), *Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn.* 2(no. 6): 157 (1885)
[Myxophacidium callunae (P. Karst.) Höhn.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=259410), *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 126(4-5): 301 (1917)
[Myxophacidiella callunae (P. Karst.) Höhn.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=503043), *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 126(4-5): 302 (1917)

[Phacidium callunae P. Karst.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=453025), *Not. Sällsk. Fauna et Fl. Fenn. Förh.* 11: 253 (1870) var. callunae

[Hypoderma cassandrae Ellis & Everh.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=175475), *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 46: 347 (1894)
[Hypodermopsis cassandrae (Ellis & Everh.) Kuntze](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=434222), *Revis. gen. pl.* (Leipzig) 3(2): 487 (1898)

[Myxofusicoccum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Myxofusicoccum) Died., *Annls mycol.* 10(1): 71 (1912) 61 spp. Type: [Myxofusicoccum obtusulum (Sacc. & Briard) Died. 1912](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=120998)

Fusicoccum obtusulum (Sacc. & Briard) Grove, *British Stem- and Leaf-Fungi (Coelomycetes)* (Cambridge) 1: 246 (1935)

Myxofusicoccum obtusulum (Sacc. & Briard) Died., *Annls mycol.* 10(1): 71 (1912)
Phoma obtusula Sacc. & Briard, in Briard, *Revue mycol.*, Toulouse 8: 24 (1886)

Hypodermella 1895 (S) vs. Leptothyrella 1885 (A)

[Hypodermella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hypodermella) Tubeuf, *Bot. Zbl.* 61: 48 (1895) 31 names Type: [Hypodermella laricis Tubeuf 1895](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=184348)

[Leptothyrella](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Leptothyrella) Sacc., *Revue mycol.*, Toulouse 7(no. 26): 160 (1885) 28 names Type:
[Leptothyrella mougeotiana Sacc. & Roum. 1885](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=184953)

Leptothyrella mougeotiana Sacc. & Roum., *Revue mycol.*, Toulouse 7: 158-161 (1885)

Patouillardiella mougeotiana (Sacc. & Roum.) Sacc., *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) 22: 1474 (1913)

Lirula vs. Hypodermina

Hydrocina (S) vs. Tricladium (A)

[Hydrocina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hydrocina) Scheuer, in Webster, Scheuer & Om-Kalthoum Khattab, Nova Hedwigia 52(1-2): 67 (1991). Monotypic, anamorph of [Tricladium chaetocladium Ingold 1974](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=325012)

[Hydrocina](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Hydrocina) chaetocladia Scheuer, (1991)

[Tricladium](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Tricladium) Ingold, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 25(4): 388 (1942) [1941] 35 names

[Tricladium splendens Ingold 1942](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=291606)

Are T. splendens and T. chaetocladium congeneric?

A=Tricladium chaetocladium Ingold 1974
S=Hydrocina chaetocladia Scheuer 1991