PLEASE CIRCULATE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ICTF.

DRAFT Below are scientific names of species that have been deemed to be worthy of protection. **Please let me know of any additional names that should be considered. T**he type specimens must be added. Then these names will be considered by the Committee on the Nomenclature of Fungi for official protection.

Scientific names of economically important fungi to be protected

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In the course of updating the scientific names of plant-associated fungi in the Systematic Mycology & Microbiology Laboratory Fungal Databases (SMML) to conform with one scientific name for fungi as required by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (ICN, McNeill *et al.* 2012), a number of instances were encountered in which the oldest epithet was not placed in the oldest or preferred genus. Although technically the scientific names should be changed to use the oldest epithet, some economically important fungi are in such widespread use that it would be disruptive to change these names. These are placed on this list of proposed protected species names along with the rationale for their protection.

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**Ascomycetes:**

***Amorphotheca resinae* Parbery,** Aust. J. Bot. 17: 340 (1969). Type:

Rejected name: *Cladosporium avellaneum* G.A. De Vries, Contrib. Knowledge of the Genus Cladosporium Link ex Fries: 56 (1952). Type:

**Notes: In clarifying the scientific names for fungi occurring on creosote and resin, Seifert et al. (2007) provided accurate nomenclators for the sexual and asexual morphs of these species. For the species on creosote, they list *Amorphotheca resinae* as the name of the sexual morph and *Hormodendrum resinae* as the name of the asexual morph with *C. avellaneum* as a synonym. With the change to one name for fungi, these names and their synonyms compete for use. *Hormodendrum* is not an appropriate genus for this species because the type species of *Hormodendrum* Bonord. 1851, *H. atrum* Bonord. 1853, is considered a species of *Cladosporium*, distinct from *Amorphotheca* Parbery 1969 typified by *A. resinae*. The oldest epithet for this species is provided by *H. resinae*, however, that name is already used in *Amorphotheca*. The next available name, *C. avellaneum*, could be placed in *Amorphotheca* but, because of its widespread use, *A. resinae* is proposed for protection.**

***Balansia claviceps*** Speg., Anal. Soc. cient. argent. 19(1): 45. (1885)

Rejected name: *Ephelis mexicana* Fr., Summa veg. Scand., Section Post. (Stockholm): 370 (1849)

**Notes: This species causes a disease referred to as false smut or flower blight that infects living inflorescences in tropical regions (Reddy et al. 1998). *Balansia* Speg. 1885 is typified by *B.* *claviceps* and was monographed by Diehl (1950) with 13 accepted species. The genus *Ephelis* Fr. 1849 based on *E. mexicana* has been used for the asexual states of species of *Balansia* but includes many fewer names. *Ephelis mexicana* is considered the asexual state of *B. claviceps* (Diehl 1950) thus these generic names are synonyms. *Balansia* has been proposed for protection over *Ephelis* and only *Balansia* is included in Kirk et al. (2013). Because of the widespread use of the name *B. claviceps*, this name is proposed for protection.**

***Balansia oryzae*** (Syd.) Naras. & Thirum., Curr. Sci. 12: 276 (1943).

Basionym: *Ephlelis oryzae* Syd., Annls mycol. 12(5): 489 (1914).

Rejected name: *Ephelis pallida* Pat., J. Bot., Paris 11(23): 371 (1897).

Notes: This fungus causes a disease called black choke, incense rod, false ergot, udbatta disease of rice that is widely distributed in Asia and Africa (Booth 1979). Although it occurs on a number of genera of *Poaceae*, it is known importantly on *Oryza sativa* and *Sorghum vulgare*. As mentioned above, the name *Balansia* is used for this genus rather than *Ephelis*. Given the widespread use of the name, this name is proposed for protection. This synonymy is provided by Booth (1979).

***Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) J. Hunt,** Lloydia **19**: 21 (**1956)**

Basionym: *Endoconidiophora fagacearum* Bretz, Phytopathology 42: 437 (1952)

Rejected name: *Chalara quercina* B.W. Henry, Phytopathology 34: 635 (1944)

**Notes: This fungus causes the serious disease in North America known as oak wilt. *Ceratocystis* Ellis & Halst. 1890 typified by *C. fimbriata* Ellis & Halst. 1890 has been shown to be the genus in which *C. fagacearum* should be placed rather than *Endoconidiophora*** Münch **1907 or *Thielaviopsis* Went 1893, both later synonyms of *Ceratocystis* (Paulin-Mahady et al. 2002f). *Chalara* (Corda) Rabenh. 1844 based on** [Chalara fusidioides (Corda) Rabenh. 1844](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=188670) belongs in the *Leotiomycetes* unrelated to *C. fagacearum*. Although *Chalara quercina* provides an earlier epithet, the name *Ceratocystis fagacearum* **is widely used as the name of the fungus causing oak wilt in North America and should be protected.**

***Dermea padi* (Alb. & Schwein.) Rossman & W.C. Allen, comb. nov.**

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**Basionym*:*** *Peziza cerasi* ß *padi* Alb. & Schwein., *Consp. fung.* (Leipzig): 345 (1805).

Rejected name: [*Sphaeria*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Sphaeria) *fallax* Pers., *Icon. Desc. Fung. Min. Cognit.* (Leipzig) 2: 41 (1800).

***Notes*: The synonymy for this species is taken from Groves (1946).** *Sphaeria* *fallax* provides the oldest epithet at the species rank, therefore this name has priority for the species previously known as *Dermatea* *padi* on *Prunus* spp. in Europe and North America. Groves (1946) considered *Micropera* Lev. 1846 to be the appropriate generic name for the asexual morph of *Dermea cerasi*, but this name is an illegitimate later homonym of *Micropera* Lindley 1832 (*Orchidaceae*) for which Di Cosmo (1978) published a replacement name, *Foveostroma* Di Cosmo 1978. However, Di Cosmo (1978) does not mention this species. With the change to one name for fungi, the genus *Dermea* is recommended for use over *Dermatea*, *Foveostroma* and *Sphaeronaema* (Johnston *et al.* 2014), thus the oldest epithet is here placed in *Dermea* and conserved against the earlier name.

***Godronia cassandrae* Peck,** Rep. (Annual) Trustees State Mus. Nat. Hist., New York 39: 50 **(1885)**

**Rejected name:** *Sphaeronaema radula* Berk. & M.A. Curtis, Grevillea 2(no. 24): 177 (1874)

Notes: This species causes a canker and dieback of *Kalmia, Ledum, Vaccinium* and other *Ericacaeae* and has been reported on hardwood trees (Rossman & Farr, 2015). The synonymy listed here comes from Verkley (2002) as well as Shear & Bain (1929). Johnston et al. (2014) recommended protection of *Godronia* over *Sphaeronaema* and several other genera. Because the name *G. cassandrae* is widely used, this name is listed for protection over the earlier name of the asexual state.

***Lasiodiplodia theobromae*** (Pat.) Griffon & Maubl. Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 25: 57 (1909)

Basionym: *Botryodiplodia theobromae* Pat., Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 8(3): 136 (1892)

Rejected name: *Sphaeria glandicola* Schwein., Trans. Am. phil. Soc., New Series 4(2): 214 (1832)

Rejected name: *Diplodia gossypina* Cooke, Grevillea 7(no. 43): 95 (1879)

Rejected name: *Physalospora rhodina* Berk. & M.A. Curtis, Grevillea 17(no. 84): 92 (1889)

Notes: *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* causes many diseases such as inflorescence and leaf blight, collar, fruit, root and stem end rot, and stem canker especially of tropical plants. Alves et al. (2008) detailed the cryptic species referred to as *L. theobromae* and more narrowly circumscribed his species. Still, two earlier synonyms are listed in Alves et al, (2008) and one more earlier name is listed in *Species Fungorum* (2015). In defining genera in the *Botryosphaeriaceae*, Phillips et al. (2013) showed that this species was correctly placed in *Lasiodiplodia. Lasiodiplodia theobromae* is the name widely used for this species and thus it should be protected against the earlier synonyms.

***Neofabraea malicorticis***

***Oculimacula yallundae* (Wallwork & Spooner) Crous & W. Gams**, Eur. J. Pl. Path. 109(8): 846 (2003).

Basionym: *Tapesia yallundae* Wallwork & Spooner, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 91: 703 (1988).

**Rejected name:** *Cercosporella herpotrichoides* Fron, Annales Sci. agron., Paris, 4 Série 1: 11 (1912).

Notes: This fungus causes a disease known as eyespot of wheat. Crous et al. (2003) proved its affinities in the *Leotiomycetes* and provided generic names for the sexual and asexual morphs. They confirmed the relationship of the sexual morph *O. yallundae* with the asexual morph known as *Pseudocercosporella* *herpotrichoides* based on *Cercospora herpotrichoides*. With the change to one name for fungi, these names are synonyms and compete for use. Johnston et al. (2014) selected *Oculimacula* as the preferred generic name suggesting that *O. yalludae* should be protected.

***Pezicula sporulosa* Verkley, Stud. Mycol. 44: 117. (1999).**

Rejected name: *Gloeosporium longisporum* J.F.H. Beyma, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., Tweede Sect. 26., **4:** 9. (1929).

Rejected name: *Cryptosporiopsis quercina* Petr., Ann. Mycol. 22: 159. 1924 non *Pezicula quercina* Fuckel 1870]

***Notes*: In listing the scientific names for the asexual morph of his new species *Pezicula sporulosa*, Verkley (1999) included *Cryptosporiopsis quercina* and *Gloeosporium longisporum*, both of which provide older epithets. Given the widespread use of *P. sporulosa* and the recent account of these species (Fungal Biology paper), protection of *P. sporulosa* is proposed. Johnston *et al.* (2014) confirmed the use of *Pezicula* over *Cryptosporiopsis*.**

***Plagiostoma apiculatum*** (Wallr.) L.C. Mejia, in Mejía, Castlebury, Rossman, Sogonov & White, Stud. Mycol. 68: 219 (2011)

Basionym: *Sphaeria apiculata* Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. (Norimbergae) 2: 778 (1833)

Rejected name: *Stilbospora microsperma* Johnst., Ann. Bot. (Usteri): 31 (1795)

Notes: *Plagiostoma apiculatum* causes a leaf spot of willows and other plants in temperate regions and was included in a monograph of that genus (Mejia et al. 2011). In considering names in the Diaporthales, the generic name *Plagiostoma* has been proposed for protection over *Diplodina* (Rossman et al. 2015). The earlier species epithet has been used to only a limited extent and, if used, a new combination would be required, thus, *P. apiculatum* should be protected.

***Phyllosticta yuccae* Bissett,** Can. J. Bot. 64(8): 1723 (1986).

Rejected name: *Leptodothiorella notabilis* Petr. & Cif., Annls mycol. 30(3/4): 285 (1932).

Additional synonym: *Discochora yuccae* Bissett, Can. J. Bot. 64(8): 1721 (1986).

**Notes: Names for the sexual and asexual morphs of this species causing a severe leaf blotch disease of *Yucca* were described by Bissett (1986). A name for the spermatial morph,** *Leptodothiorella notabilis*, had been previously described and recognized as a synanamorph of *Phyllosticta yuccae* (Bissett 1986). *Phyllosticta* provides the oldest name of the three potential generic names for this species and has been selected for use (Wijayawardene et al. 2014). *Phyllosticta yuccae* was included in the comprehensive study of *Phyllosticta* by Wikee et al. (2013), thus this species belongs in *Phyllosticta* and the name *P. yuccae* is proposed for protection.

***Pyrenophora seminiperda*** (Brittleb. & D.B. Adam) Shoemaker, Can. J. Bot. 44: 1451 (1966).

Basionym: *Pleosphaeria seminiperda* Brittleb. & D.B. Adam, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 10(1-2): 123 (1924).

Rejected name: *Angiopoma campanulatum* Lév. Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 2 16: 235 (1841).

Additional synonyms: *Drechslera campanulata* (Lév.) B. Sutton, Mycotaxon 3(3): 379 (1976).

*Helminthosporium cyclops* Drechsler, Journal of Agricultural Research 24(8): 731 (1923).

*Bipolaris cyclops* (Drechsler) R. Sprague, Mycologia 54(1): 58 (1962).

*Pyrenophora horrida* Syd., Annls mycol. 22(3/6): 424 (1924).

*Podosporiella verticillata* O'Gara, Phytopathology 5: 323 (1915).

*Drechslera verticillata* (O'Gara) Shoemaker, Can. J. Bot. 44: 1451 (1966).

***Pyrenophora lolii*** Dovaston, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 31(3-4): 251 (1948).

Rejected name: *Helminthosporium siccans* Drechsler, Journal of Agricultural Research 24(8): 682 (1923).

Synonyms: *Drechslera siccans* (Drechsler) Shoemaker, Can. J. Bot. 37(5): 881 (1959).

***Pyrenophora japonica*** Ito & Kurib. Proc. Imper. Acad. Tokyo 6(8): 353 (1930).

Rejected name: *Helminthosporium tuberosum* Atk., Bulletin of Cornell University 3(no. 1): 47 (1897).

Additional synonyms: *Drechslera tuberosa* (Atk.) Shoemaker, Can. J. Bot. 37(5): 881 (1959).

*Helminthosporium japonicum* Ito & Kurib., Proc. Imper. Acad. Tokyo 6: 353 (1930).

*Drechslera japonica* (Ito & Kurib.) Shoemaker, Can. J. Bot. 37(5): 881 (1959).

*Pyrenophora secalis* M.D. Whitehead & Dicks., Mycologia 44(6): 752 (1952).

**Notes: The genus *Pyrenophora* Fr. 1849 based on *P. phaeocomes* (Rebent.) Fr. 1849 is a sexual-typified genus that is considered congeneric with *Drechslera* S. Ito 1930 based on**   
[*D. tritici-vulgaris* (Y. Nisik.) S. Ito ex S. Hughes 1958](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=481906), now regarded as *P. tritici-repentis* (Died.) Dreschler 1923, thus these generic names are synonyms. *Pyrenophora* has priority and has been proposed for use over *Drechslera* (Wijayawardene et al. 2014). The synonymy of these genera and their distinction from *Bipolaris* and *Curvularia* was confirmed by Zhang & Berbee (2001). Many species of *Pyrenophora* cause important diseases of grasses such as the species listed above. *Pyrenophora seminiperda*, causes a serious disease of grass seeds as well as a leaf spot that is widespread (Medd 1992). Similarly *P. lolii* and *P. japonica* are often seedborne and parasitic on cereals and grasses causing leaf spot diseases (Ellis & Holliday 1976). Thus, these widely used names in *Pyre*

*nophora* are proposed for protection. The connections between sexual and asexual morphs were confirmed by Zhang & Berbee (2001); the synonyms listed here are taken from Sivanesan (1987).

***Ramularia brunnea* Peck,** *Ann. Rep. N.Y. St. Mus. nat. Hist.* **30**: 55 (1878).

*Rejected name: Sphaerella tussilaginis* Rehm, *Ascomyceten*: no. 100 (1872).

*Synonyms: Mycosphaerella tussilaginis* (Rehm) Lindau, *Hilfsb. Sammeln Ascomyc.* (Berlin): 122 (1903).

***Notes*: Braun (1998) recognized *Ramularia brunnea* as the asexual morph of *Mycosphaerella* *tussilaginis*. With the change to one name for fungi, the basionym of the latter name provides the oldest epithet for this species. However, R. brunnea is well known and reported as the cause of a leaf spot disease of *Tussilago farfara* (coltsfoot).**

***Stemphylium herbarum*** E.G. Simmons, *Sydowia* 38: 291 (1986) [1985]

Rejected name: Sphaeria herbarum Pers. : Fr., *Syn. meth. fung.* (Göttingen) 1: 78 (1801) 1801 :

Rejected name: [Sphaeria pisi Sowerby](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=239972), *Col. fig. Engl. Fung. Mushr.* 3: pl. 393:8 (1803)

Rejected name: [Sphaeria leguminum Wallr.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=176542), *Fl. crypt. Germ.* (Norimbergae) 2: no. 3726 (1833)

Rejected name: [Macrosporium sarcinula Berk.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=142992), *Ann. nat. Hist.*, Mag. Zool. Bot. Geol. 1: 261 (1838)

Rejected name: [Phoma albicans Roberge ex Desm.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=220061), *Annls Sci. Nat.*, Bot., sér. 3 11(2): 284 (1849)

Rejected name: [Pleospora asparagi Rabenh.](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=161877), *Klotzschii Herb. Viv. Mycol.*, Edn 2: no. 750 (1858)  
Rejected name: [Pleospora salsolae Fuckel](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=170298), *Hedwigia* 3: 160 (1864)

Rejected name: Sporidesmium putrefaciens Fuckel 1870

And many more.

***Venturia acerina* Plakidas ex M.E. Barr,** Can. J. Bot. 46: 814 (1968)

Rejected name: *Cladosporium humile* Davis, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. Arts Lett. 19: 702 (1919)

***Venturia borealis* A. Funk,** Can. J. Pl. Path. 11(4): 355 (1989)

Rejected name: *Torula maculicola* Romell & Sacc., Grevillea 21(no. 99): 69 (1893)

Rejected name: *Fusicladium romellianum* Ondrej, Česká Mykol. 27(4): 237 (1973)

***Venturia carpophila* E.E. Fisher,** Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 44(3): 339 (1961)

**Rejected name:** *Fusicladium amygdali* Ducomet, Ann. École Natl. Agric. Rennes 4: 11 (extr.) (1911)

Rejected name: *Cladosporium carpophilum* Thüm., Öst. bot. Z. 27: 12 (1877)

Rejected name: *Fusicladium pruni* Ducomet, Recherches sur le développement de quelques champignons parasites à thalle subcuticulaire: 137 (1907)

Rejected name: *Cladosporium americanum* H.C. Greene, Am. Midl. Nat. 41: 723 (1949)

***Venturia inaequalis*** (Cooke) G. Winter 1875

Basionym: Sphaerella inaequalis Cooke 1866

Rejected name: Actinonema crataegi Pers. 1822

Rejected name: Cladosporium dendriticum Wallr. 1833

Rejected name: Asteroma mali Desm. 1841

Rejected name: Fumago mali Pers. 1822

Rejected name: Cladosporium orbiculatum Desm. 1849

Rejected name: Actinonema pomi Lév. 1847

Rejected name: Spilocaea pomi Fr. : Fr. 1819

Rejected name: Napicladium soraueri Thüm. 1875

Rejected name: Scolecotrichum venosum Bonord. 1863

***Venturia moreletii*** Rulamort, Bull. Soc. bot. Centre-Ouest, Nouv. sér. 17: 191 (1986)

**Rejected name:** *Cladosporium lethiferum* Peck, Rep. (Annual) Trustees State Mus. Nat. Hist., New York 40: 64 (1887)

Rejected name: *Pollaccia americana* Ondrej, Eur. J. For. Path. 2(3): 144 (1972)

***Venturia pyrina* Aderh.,** Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbucher 25: 875 (1896)

Rejected name: *Helminthosporium pyrorum* Lib., Pl. crypt. Arduenna, fasc. (Liège) 2: no. 188 (1832)

Rejected name: *Arthrinium pyrinum* Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. (Norimbergae) 2: 163 (1833)

Rejected name: *Fusidium pyrinum* Corda, Icon. fung. (Prague) 1: 3 (1837)

Rejected name: *Fusicladium virescens* Bonord., Handb. Allgem. mykol. (Stuttgart): 80 (1851)

Rejected name: *Fusicladium fuscescens* Rabenh., Bot. Ztg. 15: 430 (1857)

Rejected name: *Cladosporium polymorphum* Peyl, Lotos 15: 18 (1865)

Rejected name: *Passalora pomi* G.H. Otth, Mitt. naturf. Ges. Bern: 66 (1869) [1868]

**Notes: The generic name *Venturia* is well known for the ubiquitous disease of apple known as apple scab caused by *Venturia inaequalis*. *Venturia* 1882 based on *V. inaequalis* and *Fusicladium* 1851 based on *F. pomi* compete as synonymous generic names. Both are included in Kirk et al. (2013). Given the ubiquitous use of *Venturia*, that generic name should be protected as well as the names already placed in *Venturia*.**

**In order to be used the names listed above for species of *Venturia* must be protected against earlier epithets. *Venturia acerina* causes a leaf spot disease of maple. The connection between sexual and asexual state was first established by Plakidas (1942) while Barr (1968) legitimized the sexual state name. *Venturia borealis* causes a leaf spot disease of *Populus* spp. (*Salicaceae*). Schubert et al. (2003) provided the synonyms for this species as *Fusicladium romellianum*, a new name because *T. maculicola* was used in *Fusicladium* for a different species. *Venturia* *pyrina* causes a scab disease of rosaceous hosts. The numerous synonyms are listed by Sivanesan (1971) and Schubert et al. (2003). Crous et al. (2007) confirmed the placement of this species in *Venturia* as *V. pyrina*. *Venturia carpophila* causes a scab and freckle disease of *Prunus*, especially peaches (Partridge & Morgan-Jones, 2003). Sivanesan (1971) followed by Schubert et al. (2003) listed the synonyms cited here. Crous et al. (2007) confirmed the placement of this species in *Venturia* as both *F. carpophilum* and *V. carpophila*.** Venturia moreletii causes poplar scab in temperate regions (Rossman & Farr, 2015). Schubert et al. (2003) provides a list of synonyms for this species.

**Basidiomycetes**

***Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat.,** Bull. Soc. bot. Fr. 32: 171 (1885)

Rejected name: *Sclerotium crocorum* Pers., Syn. meth. fung. (Göttingen) 1: 119 (1801)

Rejected name: *Rhizoctonia medicaginis* DC. , Fl. franç., Edn 3 (Paris) 5/6: 111 (1815)

Rejected name: *Tubercularia persicina* Ditmar, Deutschl. Fl., 3 Abt. (Pilze Deutschl.) 1(4): 99 (1817)

Rejected name: *Rhizoctonia allii* A.H. Graves, Bot. Gall., Edn 2 (Paris) 2: 876 (1830)

Rejected name: *Protonema brebissonii* Desm., Pl. Crypt. Nord France, Edn 1: no. 651 (1834)

Rejected name: *Rhizoctonia rubiae* M.J. Decne., Rech. anatomiques et physiologiques sur la Garance: 55 (1837)

Rejected name: *Rhizoctonia violacea* Tul. & C. Tul., Fungi hypog.: 188 (1851)

Rejected name: *Rhizoctonia dauci* Rabenh., Klotzschii Herb. Viv. Mycol., Edn 2: no. 74 (1855)

Rejected name: *Hypochnus purpureus* Tul., Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 5 5: 295 (1865)

**Notes: This species has an unusual life cycle functioning both as a plant pathogen causing violet root rot and as a parasite of rust fungi as shown by Lutz et al. (2004). The synonymy listed here was provided by Lutz et al. (2004). With the change to one name for fungi, the oldest epithet for this fungus is provided by *Sclerotium crocorum*, however,** *Helicobasidium purpureum* is the name most commonly used for this species. The type species of *Helicobasidium* 1885 is *H. purpureum* and the monotype species of *Thanetophytum* 1815 is *T. crocorum*, thus these genera are synonyms. Because the name *Helicobasidium* includes 35 names and is widely used while *Thanetophytum* includes only *T. crocorum*, the name *Helicobasidium* should be used rather than *Thanetophytum*. *Helicobasidium* but not *Thanetophytum* is included in Kirk et al. (2013).

***Phanerochaete chrysosporium* Burds.,** in Burdsall & Eslyn, Mycotaxon 1(2): 124 (1974)

Rejected name: *Sporotrichum pruinosum* Gilman & E.V. Abbott, Journal of Iowa State College, Sci. 1(3): 306 (1927)

Rejected name: *Sporotrichum pulverulentum* Novobr., Nov. sist. Niz. Rast. 9: 184 (1972) not considered a synonym in IF.

IF lists the correct name for this species as Phanerodontia chrysosporium (Burds.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden, Syn. Fung. (Oslo) 27: 28 (2010). Not sure in which genus this name should be placed.

Notes: This species is widely known for its industrial use as a white rot fungus that breaks down the aromatic polymer lignin (Matiyhu et al. 2015). With the change to one name, two older epithets are available for this species but because of its widespread use, the name P. chrysosporium is proposed for protection.

***Pleurotus cystidiosus* O.K. Mill.,** *Mycologia* **61**: 889 (1969).

***Rejected name*:** [*Stilbum*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp?strGenus=Stilbum) *macrocarpum* Ellis & Everh., *J. Mycol.* 2(9): 103 (1886).

*Rejected name: Antromycopsis broussonetiae* Pat. & Trab., *Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.* **13**: 215 (1897).

*Notes*: When Pollack & Miller (1976) discovered the asexual morph of *Pleurotus cystidiosus*, they recognized it as the previously described *Antromycopsis broussonetiae*. The asexual-typified genus *Antromycopsis* Pat. & Trab. 1897 based on *A. broussonetiae* is a relatively obscure genus with 19 names while the older name *Pleurotus* (Fr.) P. Kumm. 1871 based on *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq.) P. Kumm. 1871 is a well-known fleshy basidiomycete. Considering the widespread use of *Pleurotus* and the name *P. cystidiosus* for this well-known mushroom, it seems wise to protect this name.

***Waitea circinata* Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot,** Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 45(4): 503 (1962)

***Rejected name:*** *Rhizoctonia zeae* Voorhees, Phytopathology 24: 1299 (1938)

**Notes: This species causes a widespread disease of monocotyledonous plants known as brown ring patch, sclerotial rot of corn, sheath spot of rice, damping off and root rot (Guttierrez et al. 2007, Toda et al. 2005). The name *Waitea circinata* has been used widely for this species and is the type of the genus *Waitea* 1962. With the change to one name for fungi, the oldest epithet for this species is provided by *Rhizoctonia zeae* based on the synonymy in Warcup & Talbot (1962) but given the widespread use of *W. circinata*, the latter name is proposed for protection.**

Literature cited:

**Andersen, T.F., and Stalpers, J.A.** 1994. A check-list of **Rhizoctonia** epithets. Mycotaxon 51: 437-457.

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Change in Mycodat:

Chaetopsis oligosperma (Corda) DiCosmo, S.M. Berch & Kendr. Mycologia 75(6): 962 (1983) is listed as S. Berch but should be S.M. Berch

Chromelosporium ollare (Pers.) Hennebert 1973 (Ascomycetes, Pezizales)

≡ Dematium ollare Pers. 1801

= Botrytis fulva Link : Fr. 1824

    ≡ Chromelosporium fulvum (Link : Fr.) McGinty, Korf & Hennebert 1975

= Plicaria fulva R. Schneid. 1954

= Peziza ostracoderma Korf 1961

Notes: 'Peat Mould'. (Hennebert & Korf. Mycologia 67:230. 1975) (Coetzee & Eicker. Phytophylactica 17:173. 1985).

Distribution: North America and Europe.

Substrate: Peat mold.

Supporting Literature:

Coetzee, J.C., and Eicker, A. 1985. Chromelosporium fulvum, the correct name for the anamorph of the peat mould. Phytophylactica 17: 173.

Updated on Mar 09, 2015

Check if Uwebraunia juvensis is Terat**osphaeria nubilosa**