## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 790 Mangifericola

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## *Mangifericola* E.F. Yang & Tibpromma

Yang et al. (2022) described *Mangifericola* with *M. hongheensis* E.F. Yang & Tibpromma as the type species, a saprobe, isolated from a dead branch of Mangifera indica in Yunnan Province, China, and placed within the *Diatrypaceae*, *Sordariomycetes*. The sexual morph of the genus has poorly developed, irregular, and raised pseudostroma delimited by a black surface, with immersed, irregular to subglobose, clustered ascomata with extended necks on the distinct black region. Ostioles are cylindrical, sulcate with periphysate ostiolar canals. The multi-layered peridium with dark brown outer and hyaline inner layers of cells of textura angularis, 8-spored, cylindrical to oblong, unitunicate, pedicellate, straight to fairly-curved, hyaline, apically flat asci, and oblong to allantoid, hyaline, or yellowish ascospores with oil droplets at both ends when mature, are characteristics of the genus (Yang et al. 2022). Mangifericola differs from the other diatrypaceous genera by having a single prolonged neck erect from black pigmented lesions on the wood surface. In addition, the combined ITS-β-tubulin phylogeny shows that *M. hongheensis* forms a distinct clade with poor statistical support (Yang et al. 2022). Liu et al. (2015) introduced Diatrype palmicola J.K. Liu & K.D. Hyde as a saprobe on dead branches of Caryota urens L. (Arecaceae) from Thailand, which is similar in having a black corticated area, clustered ascomata in small groups, immersed ascomata with visible extended necks, and lack of paraphyses. However, future phylogeny needs to be revised with *Diatrype palmicola* to confirm the taxonomic placement due to the lack of  $\beta$ -tubulin gene.

## **References**

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