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Brianiopsis S. Y. Kondr.

Based on combined ITS, mrSSU and nLSU data, Kondratýuk in Kondratýuk et al. (2022) established a new genus *Brianiopsis* accommodating *Rimularia globulosa* Coppins as type species and six additional species (B. aliphatica (T. Sprib. & Resl) S.Y. Kondr., B. cerebriformis (Kantvilas) S.Y. Kondr., B. globulosa (Coppins) S.Y. Kondr., B. gyrizans (Nyl.) S.Y. Kondr., B. gyromuscosa (Aptroot) S.Y. Kondr., B. impavida (Th. Fr.) S.Y. Kondr., B. mullensis (Stirt.) S.Y. Kondr.) formerly having been included in Rimularia sensu Hertel & Rambold (1990) (and subsequently in the genus Lambiella), forming the sister clade to Lambiella. As diagnostic phenotypic characters, rounded, strongly convex and sometimes stipitate areoles are highlighted, along with the presence of compounds of the stictic acid complex and fatty acids as well as the partial lack of gyrophoric acid. For recognizing genus level status to this clade Kondratýuk et al. (2022) did not provide a weighty justification. The taxonomic classification of Brianiopsis is in the Xylographaceae (Baeomycetales, Lecanoromycetes). Therein the combined clade of Brianiopsis and Lambiella forms the sister clade to Xylographa in a wider sense. According to the etymology given, the taxon name Brianiopsis refers to Brian Coppins in recognition of his contribution to the taxonomy of the Trapeliaceae. Since '-opsis' is a combining form meaning 'likeness', it seems as if similarities between the genus and another genus, already dedicated to the honoured person, have been seen. Since this is not the case, the name is formalistically unfortunate.

References

Hertel H & Rambold G. 1990. Zur Kenntnis der Familie Rimulariaceae (Lecanorales). Bibliotheca Lichenologica 38, 145–189.

Kondratyuk SY, Lökös L, Kondratiuk AS, Kärnefelt I, Thell A, Farkas E, Hur J.-S. 2022 – Contributions to molecular phylogeny of lichens. New monophyletic branches of the Trapeliaceae and Xylariaceae. Acta Botanica Hungarica 64(1–2), 97–135. https://doi.org/10.1556/034.64.2022.1-2.6

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