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[Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) Monkai & Phookamsak

[Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) was introduced by Monkai et al. (2022) as a monotypic genus. *Pseudophaeocytostroma* is typified by *P. bambusicola* Monkai & Phookamsak, collected on dead culms of *Bambusoideae* in Yunnan Province, China. *Pseudophaeocytostroma* is phylogenetically close to *Massariothea*, *Phaeocytostroma*, *Pustulomyces*, and *Stenocarpella*. However, [Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) is morphologically different from [Phaeocytostroma](#) by oblong to ellipsoid conidia, while [Phaeocytostroma](#) has ellipsoid to fusiform or pyriform conidia (Sutton 1980; Monkai et al. 2022). Even though [Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) and *Massariothea* share many similar characteristics, [Massariothea](#) has distoseptate conidia when [Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) comprises aseptate, oblong to ellipsoid conidia (Thambugala and Hyde 2017). [Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) differs from [Stenocarpella](#) in having broadly filiform, septate, unbranched, paraphyses obtuse at the apex, with small granules and 3-septate conidia at maturity (Sutton 1980; Lamprecht et al. 2011; Monkai et al. 2022). [Pustulomyces](#) can be distinguished from [Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) by pustule-like conidiomata and fusiform or sigmoid conidia (Dai et al. 2014; Monkai et al. 2022). Based on morphological characters of both teleomorphic and anamorphic states and phylogenetic analyses using ITS, LSU, and *TEF1-α*. The taxonomic placement of [Pseudophaeocytostroma](#) is in [Pseudoproboscisporaceae](#), [Atractosporales](#), [Sordariomycetes](#).

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