Outlineoffungi.org - Note 894 Micromelanconis

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Micromelanconis C.M. Tian & N. Jiang

Micromelanconis was introduced by Tian and Jiang (2021) with M. kaihuiae C.M. Tian & N. Jiang as the type species. This monotypic genus is the third genus of Pseudomelanconidaceae and it is clearly distinguished from other genera viz. Pseudomelanconis C.M. Tian & X.L. Fan and Neopseudomelanconis C.M. Tian & N. Jiang, in this family by having melanconis-like conidiomata, pale brown, multiguttulate, aseptate conidia with hyaline sheath (Fan et al. 2018; Jiang et al. 2018; Jiang et al. 2021). However, conidia of this genus from the natural substrate are ellipsoid, and sporulated cultures on PDA produce the long dumbbell-shaped conidia (Jiang et al. 2021). The distinct phylogenetic placement of *Micromelanconis* within the family was proved based on the combined ITS, LSU, tef1- α and rpb2 (Jiang et al. 2021). Some genera of diaporthalean families such as Coryneaceae, Cryphonectriaceae, Erythrogloeaceae and Gnomoniaceae are restricted to specific host plants (Voglmayr et al. 2012; Jaklitsch and Voglmayr 2019; Roux et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2020; Yang et al. 2020). Species of Pseudomelanconidaceae inhabit Carya sp. (Juglandaceae), and Castanea sp. (Fagaceae) (Fan et al. 2018a; Jiang et al. 2021). All the species in this family are discovered in China, as saprobes on tree branches. The taxonomic placement of *Micromelanconis* is in *Pseudomelanconidaceae*, *Diaporthales*, *Sordariomycetes*.

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Entry by

Indunil Chinthani Senanayake, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou, 510225, China

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