Outlineoffungi.org – Note 1572 *Atripes*

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Atripes F.A. Custódio & O.L. Pereira

Atripes was introduced by Custódio et al. (2020) based on molecular analysis of ITS, LSU, *rpb1*, and *tef1-α* sequence data. This monotypic genus is typified by *A. paspali* F.A. Custódio & O.L. Pereira, which was obtained from *Paspalum guenoarum* tissues with symptoms of take-all in Eldorado do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil. *Atripes* is phylogenetically close to *Buergenerula spartinae*, but distinct, producing larger conidiophores that can be branched or unbranched and larger conidia (Kohlmeyer and Gessner, 1976). *Atripes* has a *Phialophora*-like asexual morph similar to the genera *Falciphora*, *Falciphoriella*, *Gaeumannomycella*, *Gaeumannomyces*, and *Slopeiomyces*, but is phylogenetically different from them. *Atripes* produces only falcate, hyaline, smooth, and aseptate conidia and does not have refractive collarettes and/or a hyphopodium, its conidiophores are commonly reduced to conidiogenous cells, sometimes macronematous, and conidiogenous cells are phialidic, hyaline to pale brown, solitary or grouped, terminal or intercalary, lageniform, straight, or curved with a cylindrical to funnel-shaped collarette. According to Custódio et al. (2020) *A. paspali* is the take-all causal agent in *P. guenoarum* and it can also cause take-all on wheat. New studies can be performed to verify the diversity of other *Magnaporthaceae* associated with take-all on wheat and other crops in Brazil.

References

Custódio FA, Rosado AW, Filho RL, Martinelli JA et al. 2021 – *Atripes paspali* gen. et sp. nov. (*Magnaporthaceae*) causing take-all disease on *Paspalum guenoarum i*n Brazil. Plant Pathology 70, 110-122.

Kohlmeyer J, Gessner RV. 1976 – *Buergenerula spartinae* sp. nov., an ascomycete from salt marsh cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*. Canadian Journal of Botany 54, 1759–1766.

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