

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1049 *Fanglania*

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Fanglania C.L. Hou, Q.T. Wang & P.F. Cannon

Fanglania, typified by *Fanglania hubeiensis* C.L. Hou, T. Lv & P.F. Cannon, was introduced by Wang et al. in 2023 under *Rhytismataceae* to accommodate seven species. The establishment of this genus was supported by morphological analysis and phylogenetic studies using LSU and SSU sequence data. *Fanglania hubeiensis* was isolated from the living leaves of *Ilex cornuta* in China. *Fanglania* formed a sister clade with two genera *Johnstoniella* based on phylogenetic analyses using LSU and SSU sequence data. In the new genus, stromata form on both sides of living leaves, sparsely scattered and sometimes merging, protruding above the leaf's surface and having a black appearance. Ascomata grow on the lower side of living leaves, opening with one more or less circular split. They do not have any lips. Paraphyses are filamentous, while ascospores are either cylindrical or club-shaped. The majority of ascomata belonging to *Rhytisma*-like species develop on dead leaves, i.e., fallen leaves. In contrast, the ascomata of *Fanglania* spp. reach maturity on the living leaves of evergreen *Ilex* spp. *Neorhytisma panamense* also exhibits mature ascomata on the living leaves of its evergreen host plant. This preference for living leaves is associated with the general host specificity (Wang et al. 2023).

Reference

Wang QT, Guo MJ, Lv T et al. 2023 – Phylogeny and taxonomy of *Rhytisma*-like species worldwide. *Fungal Diversity* 120(1), 77–119.

Entry by

Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi, Innovative Institute for Plant Health, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou 510225, People's Republic of China

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