

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1102 *Groenewaldia*

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Groenewaldia Rajeshk., R.K. Verma, O.P. Sruthi & Crous

The establishment of the monotypic genus *Groenewaldia* within *Lentitheciaceae* by Rajeshkumar et al. in 2023 was supported by morphological and phylogenetic analyses utilizing TEF, LSU, SSU, and ITS sequence data. This classification accommodates *Groenewaldia indica* Rajeshk., R.K. Verma, O.P. Sruthi & Crous as the type species. It was isolated from the bark of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* in India. The sexual morph has not been observed in this genus. Conidiomata are found on bark, synnematos, scattered, and dark brown to black. Conidiophores are septate, straight, smooth, and pale brown, or colorless. Conidiogenous cells are integrated, terminal, ellipsoidal-shaped with percurrent proliferation, and noncicatrized. Conidia are broad obovoid or obclavate, with thick walls, pale to dark brown color, verruculose, bases truncate, and rhexolytic. The new genus *Groenewaldia* formed a distinct clade from other genera in *Lentitheciaceae* based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using TEF, LSU, SSU, and ITS sequence data. *Pantospora* exhibits morphological similarities with the new genus *Groenewaldia*, but it is distinguished by thinner, determinate synnemata. Conidiogenous cells are either sympodial or percurrent. Additionally, *Pantospora*'s conidia are phragmosporous or dictyosporous, characterized by shizolytic secession. (Rajeshkumar et al. 2023).

Reference

Rajeshkumar KC, Varma RK, Sruthi OP, Gautam AK et al. 2023 – *Groenewaldia* (*Lentitheciaceae*), a new corticolous fungal genus from India. *Mycological Progress* 22(6), 43.

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