

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1198 *Pseudostomiopeltis*

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Pseudostomiopeltis Phookamsak & Hongsanan

Pseudostomiopeltis was established to accommodate *Pseudostomiopeltis xishuangbannaensis* Phookamsak, Hongsanan, Wanas. & Bhat as the type species by morphology and phylogeny (using ITS and LSU sequence data) (Hongsanan et al. 2023). Another species is *Pseudostomiopeltis phyllanthi* (Jayasiri, E.B.G. Jones & K.D. Hyde) Phookamsak & Hongsanan. Both sexual and asexual morphs have been observed. The mycelium is absent in both sexual and asexual structures. Ascospores are thyriothecial, black, solitary, gregarious, and superficial. Hamathecium is without pseudoparaphyses. Asci are four-spored, bitunicate, and fissitunicate, with hyaline, asymmetric, obovoid to ellipsoid and one-septate ascospores. Conidiomata are thyriothecial, superficial, scattered, and uniloculate. Conidiophores are reduced to conidiogenous cells which are hyaline, enteroblastic, phialidic, and smooth-walled. Conidia are solitary, aseptate, smooth-walled, hyaline, and ellipsoidal to oblong-shaped. *Pseudostomiopeltis* formed a sister clade to *Stomiopeltis* by phylogenetic analysis using ITS and LSU sequence data. The type species was found on dead leaves of *Dicotyledonae* in China. The members of this genus are epiphytic or saprobic on leaves and fruits. Morphologically, *Pseudostomiopeltis xishuangbannaensis* resembles *Stomiopeltis syzygii*, but it differs from *Stomiopeltis syzygii* in sporulation in vitro and the shape and size of conidia. The phylogenetic positions of *Stomiopeltis* and its connections with other genera are still uncertain. Further sequence data and morphological investigations are necessary to validate the classification of *Stomiopeltis* (Hongsanan et al. 2023).

Reference

Hongsanan S, Phookamsak R, Bhat DJ, Wanasinghe, DN et al. 2023 – Exploring ascomycete diversity in Yunnan, China I: resolving ambiguous taxa in *Phaeothecoidiaceae* and investigating conservation implications of fungi. *Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology*,13.

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