

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1227 *Basingstokeomyces*

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Basingstokeomyces Crous & Denman

Crous et al. (2023) introduced *Basingstokeomyces* into *Vandijkellaceae* (*Helotiales*, *Leotiomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate the monotypic species, *B. allii* Crous & Denman based on morphological characteristics and the multi-gene phylogenetic analyses of ITS, LSU, and *rpb2* sequence data. *Basingstokeomyces*, which was isolated from *Allium schoenoprasum* (*Amaryllidaceae*) in Britain, exhibits distinctive features, including penicillate conidiophores that form 2–4 terminal clusters featuring flat-tipped apices. Additionally, the terminal conidiogenous cells display several flat-tipped apices without noticeable thickening or darkening, and the chain conidia are observed to be aseptate (Crous et al. 2023). This genus can be distinguished from its close relative *Vandijkella* by its penicillate conidiophores forming 2–4 terminal clusters with flat-tipped apex, in contrast to the simple conidiophores of the latter that produce monophialides, occurring solitarily and laterally on aerial hyphae (Crous et al. 2017, 2023).

References

- Crous PW, Osieck ER, Shivas RG, Tan Y-P et al. 2023 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1478–1549. *Persoonia-Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi* 50, 158 – 310. <https://doi.org/10.3767/persoonia.2023.50.05>
- Crous PW, Wingfield MJ, Burgess TI, Carnegie AJ et al. 2017 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 625–715. *Persoonia: Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi* 39, 270–467. <https://doi.org/10.3767/persoonia.2017.39.11>

Entry by

Cuijinyi Li and **K.W. Thilini Chethana**, School of Science and Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 571000, Thailand.

(Edited by **K.W. Thilini Chethana & Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi & Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

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