

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1324 *Shiqia*

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

*Shiqia* was introduced to accommodate two species, *Shiqia menziesii* (Dearn. & Barthol.) C.L. Hou & P.F. Cannon and *S. yuexiensis* (C.L. Hou & M. Piepenbr.) C.L. Hou, Q.T. Wang & P.F. Cannon. based on morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses using the combined LSU and SSU sequences ([Wang et al. 2023](#)). These are the new combinations for *Melasmia menziesiae* Dearn. & Barthol. (*Shiqia menziesii*) and *Rhytisma yuexiense* Hou & M. Piepenbr (*Shiqia yuexiensis*). The genus is typified by *S. yuexiensis*, which was found on fallen leaves of *Rhododendron ovatum* in China ([Wang et al. 2023](#)). Usually, 1-3 large stromata develop on the adaxial side of each living leaf. The ascromata develop on dead leaves, often causing pronounced bulging, and open through a somewhat irregular longitudinal split. Lips are absent. Paraphyses are filiform, often hooked or twisted at the apex. Ascospores are filiform and lack gelatinous sheaths. *Shiqia* species are parasites on deciduous *Rhododendron* species and are distantly linked to *Densorhytisma* species that infect semi-evergreen *Rhododendron* species. Furthermore, there are differences in the morphological characteristics of stromata between the two genera. *Shiqia* spp. have large spots as stromata, while *Densorhytisma* stromata are small and densely developed on a leaf ([Wang et al. 2023](#)). *Shiqia* is placed under *Rhytismataceae* (*Rhytismatales*, *Leotiomycetidae*, *Leotiomyces*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*).

### Reference

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

### Entry by

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