

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1343 *Dematiomelanomma*

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Dematiomelanomma Wanas., Y. Gao, H. Gui & K.D. Hyde

Gao et al. (2023) introduced *Dematiomelanomma* under *Melanommataceae* (*Pleosporales*, *Pleosporomycetidae*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *D. yunnanense* Y. Gao, Wanas., H. Gui & K.D. Hyde as the type species based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using ITS, LSU, SSU, *tefl-α*, and *rpb2* sequence data. The type species was isolated from decaying stalks of *Rubus parvifolius* and *Hypericum monogynum* in China. Both sexual and asexual morphs have been observed. In the sexual morph of *Dematiomelanomma*, ascomata are solitary or gregarious, superficial, globose to subglobose, and ostiolate. Peridium is multi-layered. Asci are eight-spored, bitunicate, fissitunicate, and cylindrical to cylindrical-clavate. Ascospores are uniseriate and smooth-walled with a mucilaginous sheath. In the asexual morph (synanamorphic), conidiomata are pycnidial, solitary or gregarious, ostiolate and multi-layered wall. Macroconidiogenous cells are enteroblastic smooth-walled, and hyaline with ellipsoidal to fusiform and curved to straight macroconidia. Microconidiogenous cells are present or absent. Microconidia are present or absent hyaline and round to oblong or ellipsoidal. Phylogenetically, *Dematiomelanomma* formed a sister clade with *Muriformistrickeria*, *Melanocamarosporioides*, and *Melanodiplodia*, but it differs from these three genera in sexual and asexual morphs. The sexual form of *Dematiomelanomma* shows morphological similarities to other genera within *Melanommataceae* due to the presence of muriform ascospores (Gao et al. 2023).

References

Gao Y, Zhong T, Bhat JD, de Farias ARG et al. 2023 – Pleomorphic *Dematiomelanomma yunnanense* gen. et sp. nov. (*Ascomycota*, *Melanommataceae*) from grassland vegetation in Yunnan, China. MycoKeys 98, 273.

Entry by

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

(Edited by **Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

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