

Outlineoffungi.org, Note 1394 *Pseudolepraria*

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Pseudolepraria Kukwa, Jabłońska, Kosecka & Guzow-Krzem.

Kukwa et al. (2023) introduced the monotypic genus *Pseudolepraria* within *Ramalinaceae* (*Lecanorales*, *Lecanoromycetidae*, *Lecanoromycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *P. stephaniana* (Elix, Flakus & Kukwa) Kukwa, Jabłońska, Kosecka & Guzow-Krzem. This classification was based on morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analyses using ITS, SSU, LSU, and *rpb2* sequence data. The type species was discovered on the bark of trees in *Bolivia*. *Pseudolepraria* is characterized by a thick, unstratified thallus composed of granules resembling soredia. These granules contain 4-O-methylleprolomin, salazinic acid, zeorin, and an unidentified terpenoid. Phylogenetically, *Pseudolepraria* forms a distinct clade within *Ramalinaceae*, supported by analyses of ITS, SSU, LSU, and *rpb2* sequences. Morphologically and chemically, *Pseudolepraria* closely resembles *Lepraria* s. str., particularly in thallus structure and the presence of secondary metabolites like salazinic acid and terpenoids. However, *Pseudolepraria* is distinguished by the presence of 4-O-methylleprolomin, a diphenyl ether previously identified only in a single species of *Pannaria*. Additionally, *Pseudolepraria* exhibits unique habitat preferences, further differentiating it from *Lepraria* s. str. (Kukwa et al. 2023).

Reference

Kukwa M, Kosecka M, Jabłońska A, Flakus A et al. 2023 – *Pseudolepraria*, a new leprose genus revealed in *Ramalinaceae* (*Ascomycota*, *Lecanoromycetes*, *Lecanorales*) to accommodate *Lepraria stephaniana*. *MycKeys* 96, 97.

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