

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1413 *Johnstoniella*

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Johnstoniella C.L. Hou & P.F. Cannon

Wang et al. (2023) erected *Johnstoniella* C.L. Hou & P.F. Cannon based on the morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses using SSU and LSU sequence data. This new genus was typified by *Johnstoniella yunnanensis* C.L. Hou, Q.T. Wang & P.F. Cannon, collected from the dead leaves of *Lonicera* sp. in China. *Johnstoniella lonicerae* (Henn.) C.L. Hou, Q.T. Wang & P.F. Cannon and *J. xylostei* C.L. Hou, Q.T. Wang & P.F. Cannon are the other two accepted species. In the genus, stromata emerge on live leaves, slightly protruding above the leaf surface, scattered, and varying in shape. Ascomata reach maturity on deceased leaves towards the end of spring or the start of the following summer, opening through a single, somewhat longitudinal split. Occasionally, lip cells are present. Paraphyses are filiform-shaped and typically enveloped in thin gelatinous coverings. The ascospores are filiform-shaped as well, with barely noticeable gelatinous sheaths. Based on the combined SSU and LSU sequences, *Johnstoniella* formed a sister clade with the *Fanglania hubeiense* and is distant from other *Rhytisma*-like species in the phylogenetic tree. *Johnstoniella* is classified under *Rhytismataceae* (*Rhytismatales*, *Leotiomycetidae*, *Leotiomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) (Wang et al. 2023).

References

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.

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