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[Scolecoletia](#) H.B. Jiang, Phookamsak & K.D. Hyde

First described in [Boonmee et al. \(2021\)](#), the type species of this monotypic genus, *Scolecoletia eriocamporesi* H.B. Jiang, Phookamsak & K.D. Hyde, is known only from its asexual state on dead fronds of *Pteridium aquilinum* from Italy. A phylogeny based on concatenated ITS and LSU sequences place it within *Leotiales*, but with no clear family-level relationship. Phylogenetically it is very close to a set of unnamed species isolated as endophytes from living fronds of the fern *Polystichum* and leaves of *Alnus* in North America, with sequences accessioned into GenBank as ‘Leotiomyces sp. BY-2018a’, b, c, and d (Younginger & Stewart 2018, unpublished). The Younginger & Stewart isolates also have beta-tubulin, rpb1, and rpb2 sequences available and based on the data from these genes, these fungi appear to represent an unnamed family level clade within *Leotiales* (P.R. Johnston, unpubl. data, <https://doi.org/10.7931/gx9a-c781> as ‘Catenaspora’). [Boonmee et al. \(2021\)](#) discuss the morphological similarity between *Scolecoletia* and *Gelatinosporium*, a genus with no DNA sequence data available. They also discuss phylogenetic relationships between their new species, *Dicephalospora*, and *Unguicularia*, but these latter comparisons are based on sequences from misidentified specimens (unpubl. data, P.R. Johnston), with these two genera belonging in *Helotiales*.

Reference

Boonmee S, Wanasinghe DN, Calabon M.S. et al. 2021 – Fungal diversity notes 1387–1511: taxonomic and phylogenetic contributions on genera and species of fungal taxa. *Fungal Diversity* 111:1–335. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-021-00489-3>

Entry by

Peter R. Johnston, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research, Private Bag 92170, Auckland 1142, New Zealand]

(Edited by **Kevin D Hyde**)