

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 692 [Schizothecium](#)

Web-links: [Index Fungorum](#), [Facesoffungi](#), [MycoBank](#)

[Schizothecium](#) Corda

Superfluous synonym: Neoschizothecium S.K. Huang & K.D. Hyde

[Schizothecium](#) was introduced and typified by *S. fimicola* Corda, which has membranaceous ascomata with agglutinated hairs and ascospores with lash-like caudae (Corda 1838). Later [Schizothecium](#) and its type species were erroneously synonymized under *Podospora* (Cesati 1856). Lundqvist (1972) resurrected [Schizothecium](#) discussing its nomenclatural legitimacy and recognized 17 species. Lundqvist (1972) also discussed the phenotypic uniqueness of [Schizothecium](#) and suggested that the perithecia adorned with swollen agglutinated hairs or prominent protruding peridial cells are characteristic of [Schizothecium](#). Kirk et al. (2001) treated [Schizothecium](#) as a synonym of *Podospora* based on their morphological similarity of asci and ascospores. However, ascomatal morphology is a better taxonomic predictor than ascospore morphology within *Sordariales* (Miller & Huhndorf 2005). As the perithecial morphologies of [Schizothecium](#) species are prominent and easily recognizable, Cai et al. (2005) resuscitated [Schizothecium](#) as a valid genus in *Sordariales*. The combined gene analysis of ITS, LSU and *tub2* by Cai et al. (2005) showed that [Schizothecium](#) species form a well-supported, monophyletic clade, and this phylogenetic stability of [Schizothecium](#) was confirmed in later studies (Marin-Felix et al. 2020; Huang et al. 2021).

The type material of *Schizothecium fimicola* has been lost and the illustration in the protologue was designated as the lectotype of *S. fimicola* (Wang et al. 2019). Wang et al. (2019) also designated an epitype for *Schizothecium fimicola* with strain CBS 482.64 as the ex-epitype culture. However, morphologically and phylogenetically this epitype fits to *Podospora fimiseda* not the lectotype of *S. fimicola*. Thus, the synonymy of *Schizothecium fimicola* under *Podospora fimiseda* is not correct. Therefore, introduction of a new generic name *Neoschizothecium* by Huang et al. (2021) for *Schizothecium* species, which was performed based on the epitypification error of Wang et al. (2019), was also not correct. Marin-Felix & Miller (2022) resurrected the generic name *Schizothecium* explaining the taxonomic and nomenclatural mistakes made by Wang et al. (2019) and Huang et al. (2021).

References

- Cai L, Jeewon R, Hyde KD 2005 – Phylogenetic evaluation and taxonomic revision of *Schizothecium* based on ribosomal DNA and protein coding genes. *Fungal Diversity* 19, 1–21. <https://www.fungaldiversity.org/fdp/sfdp/19-1.pdf>
- Cesati V 1856 – *Botanische Zeitung* 14, 426–429.
- Corda ACI 1838 – *Icones Fungorum Hucusque Cognitorum* 2, 1–43. <https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=GB2021495159>
- Huang SK, Hyde KD, Mapook A, Maharachchikumbura SSN, Bhat JD, McKenzie EHC, Jeewon R, Wen TC 2021 – Taxonomic studies of some often over-looked *Diaporthomycetidae* and *Sordariomycetidae*. *Fungal Diversity* 111, 443–572. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-021-00488-4>
- Kirk PM, Cannon PF, David JC, Stalpers JA 2001 – *Ainsworth and Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi*. 9th edn. CABI International University Press, Wallingford, UK. <https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/20013144931>
- Lundqvist N 1972 – *Nordic Sordariaceae* s. lat. *Symbolae Botanicae Upsalienses* 20, 1–374.
- Marin-Felix Y, Miller AN, Cano-Lira JF, Guarro J, García D, Stadler M, Huhndorf SM, Stchigel AM 2020 – Re-evaluation of the order *Sordariales*: Delimitation of *Lasiosphaeriaceae* s. str., and introduction of the new families *Diplogelasinosporaceae*, *Naviculisporaceae*,

- and *Schizotheciaceae*. *Microorganisms* 8(9), 1430.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms8091430>
- Marin-Felix Y, Miller AN. 2022 – Corrections to recent changes in the taxonomy of the *Sordariales*. *Mycological Progress* 21, 69. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-022-01814-z>
- Miller AN, Huhndorf SM 2005 – Multi-gene phylogenies indicate ascotal wall morphology is a better predictor of phylogenetic relationships than ascospores morphology in the *Sordariales* (*Ascomycota*, *Fungi*). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 35, 60–75. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2005.01.007>
- Mirza JH, Cain RF 1969 – Revision of the genus *Podospora*. *Canadian Journal of Botany* 47, 1999–2048. <https://doi.org/10.1139/b69-293>
- Stchigel AM, Caldach M, Guarro J, Zaror L 2002 – A new species of *Podospora* from soil in Chile. *Mycologia* 94, 554–558. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3761790>
- Vogan AA, Miller AN, Silar P 2021 – (2803) Proposal to change the conserved type of *Podospora*, nom. cons. (*Ascomycota*). *Taxon* 70, 429–430. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1554642/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- Wang XW, Bai FY, Bensch K, Meijer M, Sun BD, Han YF, Crous PW, Samson RA, Yang FY, Houbraken J 2019 – Phylogenetic re-evaluation of *Thielavia* with the introduction of a new family *Podosporaceae*. *Studies in Mycology* 93, 155–252. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.simyco.2019.08.002>

Entry by:

Indunil C. Senanayake, Innovative Institute for Plant Health, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Haizhu District, Guangzhou 510225, China

(Edited by **Yasmina Marin-Felix and Kevin D Hyde**)

Published online 13 December 2022