

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 738 [Yunzhangomyces](#)

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[Yunzhangomyces](#) Q.M. Wang, E. Tanaka, M. Groenew. & Begerow

Based on analysis of combined 18S + ITS + D1/D2, *rpb1*, *rpb2* and *tef1* sequence data, Li et al. (2022) introduced [Yunzhangomyces](#) to accommodate *Y. scirpi* (Raitv.) Q.M. Wang, E. Tanaka, M. Groenew. & Begerow. ( $\equiv$  *Dicellomyces scirpi* Raitv., in Parmasto), and four newly described asexual morphic basidiomycetous yeasts, which were all isolated using a ballistoconidia-fall method from leaves in China (*Y. clavatus* Q.M. Wang, E. Tanaka, M. Groenew. & Begerow; *Y. cylindricus* Q.M. Wang, E. Tanaka, M. Groenew. & Begerow; *Y. orchidis* Q. M. Wang, E. Tanaka, M. Groenew. & Begerow; *Y. qinlingensis* Q. M. Wang, E. Tanaka, M. Groenew. & Begerow). [Yunzhangomyces](#) was established for the branch in *Ustilaginomycotina* represented by *Dicellomyces scirpi*, which formed a separate branch from other genera in the *Brachybasidiaceae* (*Exobasidiales*, *Exobasidiomycetes*). The genus is mainly circumscribed by the description of *Y. scirpi* ( $\equiv$  *Dicellomyces scirpi*) and the phylogenetic analysis of the six-genes sequences (Li et al. 2022). This genus includes sexual and asexual species. The sexual member (*Y. scirpi*) infects *Scirpus sylvaticus* (*Cyperaceae*), basidia develop in gelatinous basidiocarps breaking through the epidermis, swollen, not persistent probasidia, with paraphyses, sterigmata 2; producing allantoid or coiled conidia (Parmasto 1968, Reid 1976, Ingold 1985, Piepenbring et al. 2020). Asexual species present butyrous, yellow or brown colonies, smooth or eroded margin with budding cells present (Li et al. 2022).

### References

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