

## Outlineoffungi.org – Note 798 *Phaeotubakia*

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### *Phaeotubakia* Ning Jiang

The genus *Phaeotubakia* was introduced with *P. lithocarpicola* Y.Q. Zhu & Ning Jiang as the type species. It was isolated from leaves of *Lithocarpus glaber* in China ([Jiang et al. 2023](#)). This monotypic genus is placed in *Tubakiaceae*, *Sordariomycetes* and it is clearly distinguished from other genera in the family *Tubakiaceae* by having brown to dark brown conidia ([Braun et al. 2018](#); [Zhang et al. 2021](#)). Its distinct phylogenetic placement within the family is based on the combined ITS, LSU, *tef1-α* and *β-tubulin* ([Jiang et al. 2023](#)). Several species of *Tubakia* viz. *T. americana* Höhn, *T. cyclobalanopsidis* Ning Jiang, *T. quercicola* Ning Jiang, comprise brown conidia, which is similar to *Phaeotubakia lithocarpicola* ([Braun et al. 2018](#); [Zhu et al. 2022](#)). However, those species are phylogenetically distant from *Phaeotubakia lithocarpicola* ([Jiang et al. 2023](#)). *Phaeotubakia lithocarpicola* is a pathogen that forms leaf spot disease of *Lithocarpus glaber* (Thunb.) Nakai. Two species in *Tubakiaceae* were reported from *Lithocarpus* sp. viz. *Obovoideisporodochium lithocarpi* in China and *Tubakia californica* in the USA ([Braun et al. 2018](#); [Zhang et al. 2021](#)). However, *P. lithocarpicola* differs from those two species by brown conidiogenous cells and brown to dark brown conidia ([Braun et al. 2018](#); [Zhang et al. 2021](#)). Thus, the generic establishment of *Phaeotubakia* is well-sustained.

### References

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