

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 850 *Melanostictus*

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### *Melanostictus* Samarak. & K.D. Hyde

*Melanostictus* was introduced by Samarakoon et al. (2022) to accommodate *M. longiostiolatus* as the type species, based on morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS, LSU, *rpb2*, *tub2*, *tef1α*, and SSU sequence data. This genus consists of two species viz. *M. longiostiolatus* and *M. thailandicus*. *Melanostictus* was discovered from dead branches in Thailand. This genus was characterized by solitary or aggregated, immersed black and globose ascomata with centric ostiole, and periphysate ostiole canal. Peridium wall consisted of several cell layers of *textura angularis*. Septate paraphyses can be observed and asci are 8-spored, unitunicate, and clavate with a long pedicel and a minute apical ring. Ascospores are hyaline overlapped, and aseptate. Asexual morph is not reported for this genus (Samarakoon et al. 2022). Based on phylogenetic evidence, *Halodiatrype* and *Pedumispora* clustered sister to *Melanostictus* but distant group in morphology. The taxonomic placement of *Melanostictus* is in *Diatrypaceae*, *Xylariales*, *Sordariomycetes*, and *Ascomycota*.

### Reference

Samarakoon MC, Hyde KD, Maharachchikumbura SS, Stadler M et al. 2022 – Taxonomy, phylogeny, molecular dating and ancestral state reconstruction of *Xylariomycetidae* (*Sordariomycetes*). *Fungal Diversity* 112(1), 1–88. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-021-00495-5>

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