

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 984 *Acericercospora*

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### *Acericercospora* M. Bakhshi

*Acericercospora* is a monotypic hyphomycetous genus which was typified by *Acericercospora hyrcanica* M. Bakhshi based on the morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS and LSU sequence data. *A. hyrcanica* is associated with leaf spot symptoms on maple trees (*Acer cappadocicum* and *A. velutinum*) in Iran ([Bakhshi & Braun 2022](#)). The genus is characterized by immersed, rarely external mycelium, substomatal to intraepidermal, weakly developed, hyaline to pale olivaceous stromata. Conidiophores are fasciculate, aseptate, unbranched, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, smooth, subcylindrical to cone-shaped, wider at the base, with uni- to multilocal, sympodial conidiogenous cells and conspicuous, thickened, darkened, somewhat refractive loci. Conidia are solitary or catenate, in unbranched chains, hyaline, smooth, cylindrical, subcylindrical to obclavate-cylindrical, straight to slightly curved, euseptate, and pluriseptate. The sexual morph was not observed. *Miura* and *Sphaerulina* formed a sister clade with *Acericercospora* based on phylogenetic analysis. *Acericercospora* has similar conidiophores and conidia than *Cercospora* and *Neocercospora* ([Bakhshi et al. 2015](#); [Bakhshi & Braun 2022](#)). However, *Acericercospora* can be distinguished from *Cercospora* and *Neocercospora* by having weakly developed, hyaline to pale olivaceous stromata and subhyaline to pale olivaceous conidiophores. The taxonomic placement of *Acericercospora* is in [Mycosphaerellaceae](#), [Mycosphaerellales](#), [Dothideomycetidae](#), [Dothideomycetes](#), [Pezizomycotina](#), and [Ascomycota](#).

### References

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- Bakhshi M, Braun U. 2022 – *Acericercospora hyrcanica* gen. et sp. nov. (*Mycosphaerellaceae*) and *Paramycocentrospora acericola* gen. et sp. nov. (*Dothidotthiaceae*) on maple trees in Hyrcanian forests. *Mycological Progress* 21 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-022-01824-x>

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