Recommendations for competing sexual-asexually typified generic names in Sordariomycetes (except Diaporthales, Hypocreales, and Magnaporthales)

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Abstract:

With the advance to one scientific name for each fungal species, the generic names in the class *Sordariomycetes* typified by sexual and asexual morphs are evaluated based on their type species to determine if they compete with each other for use or protection. Recommendations are made for which of the competing generic names should be used based on criteria such as priority, number of potential names changes, and frequency of use. Some recommendations for well-known genera include *Arthrinium* over *Apiospora*, *Colletotrichum* over *Glomerella*, *Menispora* over *Zignoëlla*, *Microdochium* over *Monographella*, *Nigrospora* over *Khuskia*, and *Plectosphaerella* over *Plectosporium*. All competing generic names are listed in a table of recommended names along with the required action. If priority is not accorded to sexually typified generic names after 2017, only four names would require formal protection: *Chaetosphaerella* over *Oedemium*, *Diatrype* over *Libertella*, *Microdochium* over *Monographella*, and *Phaeoacremonium* over *Romellia* and *Togninia.* Concerning species in the recommended genera, one replacement name (*Xylaria benjaminii* nom. nov.) is introduced, and the following new combinations are made: *Arthrinium sinense*, *Chloridium caesium*, *C. chloroconium*, *C. gonytrichii*, *Corollospora marina*, *C. parvula*, *C. ramulosa*, *Juncigena*

fruticosae, *Melanospora simplex*, *Seimatosporium massarina*, *Sporoschisma daemonoropis*, *S. taitense*, *Torpedospora mangrovei*, *Xylaria penicilliopsis*, and *X. termiticola* combs. nov.

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Article:

INTRODUCTION:

The class *Sordariomycetes* is composed of three subclasses and about 21 orders including many genera with species that express themselves in both their sexual and asexual morphs. Based on the obsolete version of Article 59 of the outdated *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (McNeill *et al.* 2006), these morphs had previously been described in different genera resulting in more than one scientific name for a single fungal species. With the change to the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (ICN; McNeill *et al*. 2012), two or more names for different morphs of the same species are no longer allowed. Although determining which name to use generally follows the principle of priority of publication at the family, generic and species level, exceptions to this principle are allowed, especially in the case of economically important and widely used taxa.

In this paper generic names that appear to compete for use are reviewed to determine if their respective type species are congeneric using various resources including the USDA SMML Fungal Databases (http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/) and Wijayawardene *et al.* (2012). If so, then a number of factors are considered in deciding which generic name to recommend for use. These factors include the number of species in each competing genus, which correlates with the number of name changes that would be required, and how widely used are species in each genus as determined by reports and peer-reviewed publications. If these factors are about equal, then the generic name that has priority by date is recommended for use. For each set of competing generic names, these factors are discussed based on the literature. Finally, a draft of these recommendations was circulated widely amongst the community of mycologists interested in each major group of fungi to arrive at the proposals made here.

A synopsis of data concerning each genus is provided in Table 1 listing the generic names recommended for use and competing names, the type species for each genus and the current name for the type, and action required especially if the principle of priority will not be followed, i.e. the generic name must be protected. At present the ICN requires that names typified by sexual morphs should have priority unless protected, although it is proposed that this requirement be deleted in 2017 (Hawksworth 2015). Eventually all generic names proposed for protection will be evaluated by the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi (NCF), and formally accepted or not at the Nomenclature Section meeting of the next International Botanical Congress in 2017.

Table 1. Names of pleomorphic genera in *Sordariomycetes* excluding *Diaporthales, Hypocreales* and *Magnaporthales* indicating those that are proposed for protection (including those which are asexually typified and recommended for use over sexually typified genera). For each genus the citation, type species and accepted name is given. NCF = Nomenclature Committee for Fungi.

Generic name recommended for use, citation and type species	**Suppressed generic name(s), citation, type species and currently accepted name**	**Action Required**
Arthrinium Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, Mykol. Hefte **1**: 9. 1817.	*Apiospora* Sacc. in Atti Soc. Veneto-Trent. Sci. Nat., Padova, sér. 4 **4**: 85. 1875.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *A. caricicola* Kunze & J.C. Schmidt 1817.	Typus: *A. montagnei* Sacc. 1875, now regarded as *Arthrinium arundinis* (Corda) Dyko & B. Sutton 1979.	
	Pteroconium Sacc. ex Grove in Hedwigia **55**: 146. 1914.	
	Typus: *P. asteroides* Grove 1914, now regarded as *Arthrinium pterospermum* (Cooke & Massee) Arx 1981.	
	Scyphospora L.A. Kantsch. in Bolêzni Rast. **17**: 87 (1928).	
	Typus: *S. phyllostachydis* L.A. Kantsch. 1928, now regarded as *Arthrinium hysterinum* (Sacc.) P.M. Kirk 1986.	
Brachysporium Sacc., Syll. Fung. **4**: 423. 1886.	*Cryptadelphia* Réblová & Seifert in Mycologia **96**: 348. 2004.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *B. obovatum* (Berk.) Sacc. 1886, basionym: *Helminthosporium obovatum*Berk. 1841.	Typus: *C. groenendalensis* (Sacc. *et al*.) Réblová & Seifert 2004, basionym: *Zignoëlla groenendalensis*Sacc. *et al*. 1884, now regarded as *Brachysporium nigrum* (Link) S. Hughes 1958.	
Calosphaeria Tul. & C. Tul., Select. fung. carpol. **2**: 108. 1863.	*Calosphaeriophora* Réblová et al. in Stud. Mycol. **50**: 542. 2004.	None.
Typus: *C. princeps* Tul. & C. Tul. 1863.	Typus: *C. pulchella* Réblová *et al*. 2004, now regarded as *Calosphaeria pulchella* (Pers.) J. Schröt. 1897.	
Canalisporium Nawawi & Kuthub. in Mycotaxon **34**: 477. 1989.	*Ascothailandia* Sri-indr. *et al.* in Mycoscience **51**: 414. 2010.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *C. caribense* (Hol.-Jech. & Mercado) Nawawi & Kuthub. 1989, basionym: *Berkleasmium caribense* Hol.-Jech. & Mercado 1984.	Typus: *A. grenadoidea* Sri-indr. *et al.* 2010, now regarded as *Canalisporium grenadoideum* Sri-indr. *et al.* 2010.	
Chaetomium Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, Mykol. Hefte **1**: 15. 1817.	*Botryotrichum* Sacc. & Marchal in Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique **24**: 66. 1885.	None.
Typus: *C. globosum Kunze* 1817.	Typus: *B. piluliferum* Sacc. & Marchal 1885, now regarded as *Chaetomium piluliferum* J. Daniels 1961. Although the synonym *Sepedonium albogriseum* Balf.-Browne 1952 provides an older name, *C. piluliferum*will be proposed for conservation.	
	Trichocladium Harz in Bull. Soc. Imp. nat. Moscou **44**: 125. 1871.	
	Typus: *T. asperum* Harz 1871.	
	Humicola Traaen in Nytt Mag. Natur. **52**: 31. 1914.	

	Typus: *H. fuscoatra* Traaen 1914.	
Chaetosphaerella E. Müll. & C. Booth in Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. **58**: 76. 1972.	*Oedemium* Link, Sp. Pl., edn 4 6(1): 42. 1824.	Protection needed by NCF for *Chaeto-sphaerella*1972 over *Oedemium* 1824 .
Typus: *C. phaeostroma* (Durieu & Mont.) E. Müll. & C. Booth 1972, basionym: *Sphaeria phaeostroma*Durieu & Mont. 1846	Typus: *O. atrum* Link 1824, now regarded as *Chaetosphaerella fusca* (Fuckel) E. Müll. & C. Booth 1972.	
	Veramycina Subram. in Kavaka **20/21**: 58. 1995.	
	Typus: *V. elegans* Subram. 1995, now regarded as *Chaetosphaerella phaeostroma* (Durieu & Mont.) E. Müll. & C. Booth 1972.	
Chloridium Link in Mag. Gesell. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin **3**: 13. 1809.	*Gonytrichum* Nees & T. Nees in Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. **9**: 244. 1818.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *C. viride* Link 1805, now regarded as *Chloridium virescens*(Pers.) W. Gams & Hol.-Jech. 1976, basionym *Dematium virescens* Pers. 1794.	Typus: *G. caesium* Nees 1818, now regarded as *Chloridium caesium* (Nees) Réblová & Seifert 2016	
	Melanopsammella Höhn. in Ann. Mycol. **17**: 121. 1920.	
	Typus: *M. inaequalis* (Grove) Höhn. 1920, basionym: *Eriosphaeria inaequalis* Grove, in Berlese & Voglino 1886, now regarded as *Chloridium caesium* (Nees) Réblová & Seifert 2016.	
Colletotrichum Corda, Deutschl. Fl., **3**(12): 41. 1837.	*Glomerella* Spauld. & H. Schrenk in Science **17**: 751. 1903.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *C. lineola* Corda 1832.	Typus: *G. cingulata* (Stoneman) Spauld. & H. Schrenk 1903, now regarded as *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*(Penz.) Penz. & Sacc. 1884.	
Collodiscula I. Hino & Katum. in Bull. Fac. Agric. Yamaguchi Univ. **6**: 55. 1955.	*Acanthodochium* Samuels *et al*. in Mycotaxon **28**: 457. 1987.	None.
Typus: *C. japonica* I. Hino & Katum. 1955.	Typus: *A. collodisculae* Samuels *et al*. 1987, now regarded as *Collodiscula japonica* I. Hino & Katum. 1955.	
Coniochaeta (Sacc.) Cooke in Grevillea **16**: 16. 1887, basionym: *Rosellinia* subgen. *Coniochaeta* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **1**: 269. 1882.	*Lecythophora* Nannf. in Svensk Skogsvårdsförening Tidskr. **3–4**: 435. 1934.	None.
Typus: *C. ligniaria* (Grev.) Cooke 1887, basionym: *Sphaeria ligniaria* Grev. 1824.	Typus: *L. lignicola* Nannf. 1934, now regarded as *Coniochaeta lignicola* (Nannf.) Z.U. Khan *et al.* 2013.	
Conioscypha Höhn. in Ann. Mycol. **2**: 58. 1904.	*Conioscyphascus* Réblová & Seifert in Stud. Mycol. **50**: 100. 2004.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *C. lignicola* Höhn. 1904.	Typus: *C. varius* Réblová & Seifert 2004, now regarded as *Conioscypha varia* Shearer 1973.	

Cordana Preuss in Linnaea **24**: 129. 1851.	*Porosphaerella* E. Müll. & Samuels in Sydowia **35**: 151. 1982.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *C. pauciseptata* Preuss 1851.	Typus: *P. cordanophora* E. Müll. & Samuels 1982, now regarded as *Cordana pauciseptata* Preuss 1851.	
	Pseudobotrytis Krzemien. & Badura in Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. **23**: 761. 1954.	
	Typus: *P. fusca* Krzemien. & Badura 1954, now regarded as *Cordana terrestris* (Timonin) Hern.-Rest. *et al*. 2014.	
Corollospora Werderm. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem **8**: 248. 1922.	*Varicosporina* Meyers & Kohlm. in Canad. J. Bot. **43**: 916. 1965.	None.
Typus: *Corollospora maritima*Werderm. 1922.	Typus: *V. ramulosa* Meyers & Kohlm. 1965, now regarded as *Corollospora ramulosa* (Meyers & Kohlm.) Abdel-Wahab 2016.	
	Halosigmoidea Nakagiri *et al*. in Bot. Mar. **52**: 355. 2009.	
	Typus: *H. luteola* (Nakagiri & Tubaki) Nakagiri *et al.*2009, basionym: *Sigmoidea luteola* Nakagiri & Tubaki 1982, now regarded as *Corollospora luteola* Nakagiri & Tubaki 1982.	
Cylindrotrichum Bonord., Handb. Allgem. mykol.: **88** (1851).	*Reticulascus* Réblová & W. Gams in Stud. Mycol. **68**: 180. 2011.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *C. oligospermum* (Corda) Bonord. 1851, basionym: *Menispora oligosperma* Corda 1838.	Typus: *R. tulasneorum* (Réblová & W. Gams) Réblová & W. Gams 2010, basionym: *Chaetosphaeria tulasneorum* Réblová & W. Gams 1999, now regarded as *Cylindrotrichum oligospermum* (Corda) Bonord. 1851.	
Daldinia Ces. & De Not. in Comment. Soc. Crittog. Ital. **1**(4): 197. 1863.	*Annellosporium* M.L. Davey in Karstenia **50**: 3. 2010.	None.
Typus: *D. concentrica* (Bolton) Ces. & De Not. 1863, basionym: *Sphaeria concentrica* Bolton 1792.	Typus: *A. nemorosum* M.L. Davey 2010, now *Daldinia nemorosa* (M.L. Davey) M. Stadler *et al.* 2014.	
	Versiomyces Whalley & Watling in Notes R. bot. Gdn Edinb. **45**: 401. 1989.	
	Typus: *V. cahuchucosus* Whalley & Watling 1989, now regarded as *Daldinia cahuchucosus* (Whalley & Watling) M. Stadler & Læssøe 2014.	
Diachora Jul. Müll. in Jahrb. Wiss. Bot. **25**: 623. 1893.	*Diachorella* Höhn. in Hedwigia **60**: 192. 1918.	None.
Typus: *D. onobrychidis* (DC.) Jul. Müll. 1893, basionym: *Xyloma onobrychidis* DC. 1815.	Typus: *D. onobrychidis* (DC.) Höhn. 1918, basionym: *Xyloma onobrychidis* DC. 1815, now regarded as *Diachora onobrychidis* (DC) Jul. Müll. 1893.	
Diatrype Fr., Summa veg. Scand. **2**: 384. 1849.	*Libertella* Desm. in Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) sér. 1 **19**: 275. 1830.	Protection needed by NCF

		for *Diatrype* 1849 over *Libertella*1830.
Typus: *D. disciformis* (Hoffm.) Fr. 1849, basionym: *Sphaeria disciformis* Hoffm. 1787.	Typus: *L. betulina* Desm. 1830, now regarded as *Diatrype stigma* (Hoffm.) Fr. 1849.	
Dyrithiopsis L. Cai *et al*. in Mycologia **95**: 912. 2003.	*Monochaetiopsis* L. Cai *et al*. in Mycologia **95**: 913. 2003.	None.
Typus: *D. lakefuxianensis* L. Cai *et al*. 2003.	Typus: *M. lakefuxianensis* L. Cai *et al*. 2003, now regarded as *Dyrithiopsis lakefuxianensis* L. Cai *et al*. 2003.	
Hyalotiopsis Punith. in Mycol. Pap. **119**: 12. 1970.	*Ellurema* Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr. in Sydowia **38**: 178. 1986.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *H. subramanianii*(Agnihothr. & Luke) Punith. 1970, basionym: *Hyalotiellasubramanianii* Agni hothr. & Luke 1970.	Typus: *E. indica* (Punith.) Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr. 1986, basionym: *Massaria indica* Punith. 1970, now regarded as *Hyalotiopsis subramanianii* (Agnihothr. & Luke) Punith. 1970.	
Hypocreodendron Henn. in Hedwigia **36**: 223. 1897.	*Discoxylaria* J.C. Lindq. & J.E. Wright in Darwiniana **13**: 139. 1964.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *H. sanguineum* Henn. 1897.	Typus: *Discoxylaria myrmecophila* J.C. Lindq. & J.E. Wright 1964, now regarded as *Hypocreodendron sanguineum* Henn. 1897.	
Hypoxylon Bull., Hist. Champ. Fr. **1**: 168. 1791.	*Nodulisporium* Preuss in Klotzschii Herb. Viv. Mycol.: no. 1272. 1849.	None.
Typus: *H. coccineum* Bull. 1791, now regarded as *Hypoxylon fragiforme* (Pers.) J. Kickx f. 1835, basionym *Sphaeria fragiformis* Pers. 1794.	Typus: *N. ochraceum* Preuss 1849, now regarded as *Hypoxylon fragiforme* (Pers.) J. Kickx f. 1835.	
Juncigena Kohlm. *et al*. in Bot. Mar. **40**: 291. 1997.	*Moheitospora* Abdel-Wahab *et al*. in Mycol. Progr. **9**: 551. 2010.	None.
Typus: *J. adarca* Kohlm. *et al*. 1997.	Typus: *M. fruticosae* Abdel-Wahab *et al*. 2010, now regarded as *Juncigena fruticosae* (Abdel-Wahab *et al*.) A.N. Mill. & Shearer 2016.	
Knoxdaviesia M.J. Wingf. *et al*. in Mycologia **80**: 26. 1988.	*Gondwanamyces* G.J. Marais & M.J. Wingf. in Mycologia **90**: 139. 1998.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *K. proteae* M.J. Wingf. *et al*. 1988.	Typus: *G. proteae* (M.J. Wingf. *et al*.) G.J. Marais & M.J. Wingf. 1998, basionym: *Ceratocystiopsis proteae*M.J. Wingf. *et al*. 1988, now regarded as *Knoxdaviesia proteae* M.J. Wingf. *et al.* 1988.	
Lasiosphaeris Clem., Gen. Fungi: 173. 1909.	*Lasiadelphia* Réblová & W. Gams in Fungal Divers. **46**: 82. 2011.	None.
Typus: *L. hispida* (Tode) Clem. 1909.	Typus: *L. lasiosphaeriae* (W. Gams) Réblová & W. Gams 2011, now regarded as *Lasiosphaeris hispida*(Tode) Clem. 1909.	
Mammaria Ces. ex Rabenh. in Bot. Zeit. **12**: 190. 1854.	*Pseudocercophora* Subram. & Sekar in J. Singapore Natl. Acad. Sci. **15**: 58. 1986.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.

Typus: *M. echinobotryoides* Ces. 1854.	Typus: *P. ingoldii* Subram. & Sekar 1986, now regarded as *Mammaria echinobotryoides* Ces. 1854.	
Melanospora Corda, Icon. Fung. 1: 24. 1837.	*Gonatobotrys* Corda, Pracht-Fl. Eur. Schimmelbild.: 9. 1839.	None.
Typus: *M. zamiae* Corda 1837.	Typus: *G. simplex* Corda 1839, now regarded as *Melanospora simplex* (Corda) D. Hawks. 2016.	
Menispora Pers., Mycol. Eur. **1**: 32. 1822.	*Zignoëlla* Sacc. in Michelia **1**: 346. 1878.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *M. glauca* (Link) Pers. 1822, basionym: *Camptosporium glaucum* Link in Ehrenberg 1827.	Typus: *Z. pulviscula* (Curr.) Sacc. 1878, now regarded as *Menispora caesia* Preuss 1851.	
Menisporopsis S. Hughes in Mycol. Pap. **48**: 59. 1952.	*Menisporopascus* Matsush. in Matsush. Mycol. Mem. **10**: 141. 2003.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *M. theobromae* S. Hughes 1952.	Typus: *M. kobensis* Matsush. 2003, now regarded as *Menisporopsis kobensis* Matsush. 2003.	
Microdochium Syd. & P. Syd. in Ann. Mycol. **22**(3/6): 267. Published on 15 Nov 1924.	*Monographella* Petr. in Ann. Mycol. **22** (1/2): 144. Published 20 Jun 1924.	Protection needed by NCF for *Microdochium*(Jun 1924) over *Monographella*(Nov 1924).
Typus: *M. phragmitis* Syd. & P. Syd. 1924.	Typus: *M. divergens* (Rehm) Petr. 1924, basionym: *Sphaerulina divergens* Rehm 1913, now regarded as *Microdochium nivale* (Fr.) Samuels & I.C. Hallett 1983.	
Monilochaetes Halst. ex Harter in J. Agric. Res. **5:** 791. 1916.	*Australiasca* Sivan. & Alcorn in Aust. Syst. Bot. **15**: 741. 2002.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *M. infuscans* Harter 1916.	Typus: *A. queenslandica* Sivan. & Alcorn 2002, now regarded as *Monilochaetes camelliae* (Alcorn & Sivan.) Réblová *et al.* 2011.	
Nemania Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1**: 516. 1821.	*Geniculosporium* Chesters & Greenh. in Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. **47**: 400. 1964.	None.
Type: *N. serpens* (Pers.) Gray 1821.	Type: *G. serpens* Chesters & Greenh. 1964, now regarded as *Nemania serpens* (Pers.) Gray 1821.	
Neurospora Shear & B.O. Dodge in J. Agric. Res. **34**: 1025. 1927.	*Chrysonilia* Arx in Sydowia **34**: 16. 1981.	None.
Typus: *N. sitophila* Shear & B.O. Dodge 1927.	Typus: *Chrysonilia sitophila* (Mont.) Arx 1981, basionym: *Penicillium sitophilum* Mont. 1843, now regarded as *Neurospora sitophila* Shear & B.O. Dodge 1927.	
Nigrospora Zimm. in Centralbl. Bakteriol. Parasitenk., 1. Abt. **8**: 220. 1902.	*Khuskia* H.J. Huds. in Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. **46**: 358. 1963.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *N. panici* Zimm. 1902.	Typus: *K.oryzae* H.J. Huds. 1963, now regarded as *Nigrospora oryzae* (Berk. & Broome) Petch 1924.	

Ophiodothella (Henn.) Höhn. in Sitzungsber. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss., Math.-Naturwiss. Cl., Abt. 1 **119**: 940. 1910, basionym: *Ophiodothis*subgen. *Ophiodothella* Henn. 1904.	*Acerviclypeatus* Hanlin in Mycotaxon **37**: 380. 1990.	None.
Typus: *O. atromaculans* (Henn.) Höhn. 1910, basionym: *Ophiodothis atromaculans* Henn. 1904.	Typus: *A. poriformans* Hanlin 1990, now regarded as *Ophiodothella angustissima* (Peck) Hanlin & M.C. González 2013.	
Pestalotiopsis Steyaert in Bull. Jard. Bot. État. Bruxelles **19**: 300. 1949.	*Pestalosphaeria* M.E. Barr in Mycologia **67**: 188. 1975.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *P. guepinii* (Desm.) Steyaert 1949, basionym: *Pestalotia guepinii* Desm. 1840.	Typus: *P. concentrica* M.E. Barr 1975, now regarded as *Pestalotiopsis guepinii* var. *macrotricha* (Kleb.) B. Sutton 1961.	
Phaeoacremonium W. Gams *et al.*in Mycologia **88**: 789. 1996.	*Romellia* Berl., Icon. Fung. **3**: 5. 1900.	Protection needed by NCF for *Phaeoacremonium*1996 over *Romellia* 1900 and *Togninia*1900.
Typus: *P. parasiticum* (Ajello *et al.*) W. Gams, *et al.* 1996.	Typus: *R. vibratilis* (Fr.) Berl. 1900, basionym: *Sphaeria vibratilis* Fr. 1823, now *Phaeoacremonium vibratilis* (Fr.) Gramaje *et al.* 2015.	
	Togninia Berl., Icon. Fung. **3**: 9. 1900.	
	Typus: *T. minima* (Tul. & C. Tul.) Berl. 1900, now regarded as *Phaeoacremonium minimum* (Tul. & C. Tul.) D. Gramaje, *et al.* 2015.	
Plectosphaerella Kleb. in Phytopathol. Z. **1**: 43. 1929.	*Plectosporium* M.E. Palm *et al.* in Mycologia **87**: 398. 1995.	None.
Typus: *P. cucumeris* Kleb. 1929.	Typus: *P. tabacinum* (J.F.H. Beyma) M.E. Palm *et al.*1995, now regarded as *Plectosphaerella cucumeris*Kleb. 1929.	
Pleurostoma Tul. & C. Tul., Select. fung. Carpol. **2**: 247. 1863.	*Pleurostomophora* Vijaykr. *et al.* in Stud. Mycol. **50**: 390. 2004.	None.
Typus: *P. candollei* Tul. & C. Tul. 1863.	Typus: *P. ootheca* Vijaykr. *et al.* 2004, now regarded as *Pleurostoma ootheca* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) M.E. Barr 1985.	
Pleurothecium Höhn. in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. **37**: 154. 1919.	*Carpoligna* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf in Mycologia **91**: 253. 1999.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *P. recurvatum* (Morgan) Höhn. 1924, basionym: *Acrothecium recurvatum* Morgan 1895.	Typus: *C. pleurothecii* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf 1999, now regarded as *Pleurothecium recurvatum*(Morgan) Höhn. 1924.	
Polystigma DC., in de Candolle & Lamarck, Fl. Franç., edn 3 **6**: 164. 1815.	*Polystigmina* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **3**: 622. 1884.	None.
Typus: *P. rubrum* (Pers.) DC. 1815, basionym: *Xyloma rubrum*Pers. 1800.	Typus: *P. rubra* (Pers.) Sacc. 1884, basionym: *Xyloma rubrum* Pers. 1800, now regarded as *Polystigma rubrum* (Pers.) DC. 1815.	

	Rhodoseptoria Naumov in Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr. **29**: 278. 1913.	
	Typus: *R. ussuriensis* Naumov 1913, now regarded as *Polystigma rubrum* (Pers.) DC. 1815..	
Pseudothiella Petr. in Hedwigia **68**: 257. 1928.	*Pseudothiopsella* Petr. in Hedwigia **68**: 259. 1928.	None.
Typus: *P. hirtellae* (Henn.) Petr. 1928.	Typus: *P. hirtellae* Petr. 1928, now regarded as *Pseudothiella hirtellae* (Henn.) Petr. 1928.	
Rosellinia De Not. in Giorn. Bot. ital. **1**: 334. 1844.	*Dematophora* R. Hartig in Untersuch. Forstbot. Inst. München **3**: 95. 1883.	None.
Typus: *R. aquila* (Fr.) Ces. & De Not. 1844.	Typus: *D. necatrix* R. Hartig 1883, now regarded as *Rosellinia necatrix* Berl. ex Prill. 1904	
Seimatosporium Corda, in Sturm, Deutschl. Fl., 3 Abt. **3**(13): 79. 1833.	*Discostroma* Clem., Gen. Fung.: **50**. 1909.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *S. rosae* Corda 1833.	Typus: *Discostroma rehmii* (Schnabl) Clem. 1909, basionym: *Curreya rehmii* Schnabl 1892, a synonym of *D. massarina* (Sacc.) Arx 1974, basionym: *Metasphaeria massarina* Sacc. 1884, now regarded as *Seimatosporium massarina* (Sacc.) Jaklitsch & Voglmayr 2016.	
Seiridium Nees, Syst. Pilze: **22**. 1816.	*Blogiascospora* Shoemaker *et al*. in Canad. J. Bot. **44**: 248. 1966.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *S. marginatum* Nees 1816.	Typus: *B. marginata* (Fuckel) Shoemaker *et al.* 1966, basionym: *Massaria marginata* Fuckel 1873, now regarded as *Seiridium marginatum* Nees 1816.	
Sphaeronaemella P. Karst. in Hedwigia **23**: 17. 1884.	*Gabarnaudia* Samson & W. Gams in Stud. Mycol. **6**: 88. 1974.	None.
Typus: *S. helvellae* (P. Karst.) P. Karst. 1884, basionym: *Sphaeria helvellae* P. Karst. 1867.	Typus: *G. betae* (Delacr.) Samson & W. Gams, in Samson 1974, basionym: *Oospora betae* Delacr. 1897, now regarded as *Sphaeronaemella betae* (Delacr.) Z.W. De Beer & M.J. Wingf. 2013.	
Sporoschisma Berk. & Broome, in Berkeley, Gard. Chron. **1847**: 540. 1847.	*Melanochaeta* E. Müll. *et al.* in Revue Mycol. **33**: 377. 1969.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *S. mirabile* Berk. & Broome 1847.	Typus: *M. hemipsila* (Berk. & Broome) E. Müll., *et al.*1969, basionym: *Sphaeria hemipsila* Berk. & Broome 1873, now regarded as *Sporoschisma hemipsila* (Berk. & Broome) Zelski *et al.* 2014.	
Sporoschismopsis Hol.-Jech. & Hennebert in Bull. Jard. Bot. Nat. Belgique. Bruxelles **42**: 385. 1972.	*Porosphaerellopsis* Samuels & E. Müll. in Sydowia **35**: 143. 1982.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.

Typus: *S. moravica* Hol.-Jech. & Hennebert 1972.	Typus: *P. sporoschismophora* (Samuels & E. Müll.) E. Müll. & Samuels 1982, basionym: *Porosphaeriasporoschismopho ra* Samuels & E. Müll. 1978, now regarded as *Sporoschismopsis sporoschismophora*(Samuels & E. Müll.) Réblová 2014.	
Stanjehughesia Subram. in Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., B, Biol. Sci. **58**(4): 184. 1992.	*Umbrinosphaeria* Réblová in Mycotaxon **71**: 17. 1999.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Type: *S. hormiscioides* (Corda) Subram. 1992, basionym: *Sporidesmium hormiscioides*Corda 1838.	Type: *U. caesariata* (Clinton & Peck) Réblová 1999, basionym: *Sphaeria caesariata* Clinton & Peck, in Peck 1878, now regarded as *Stanjehughesia hormiscioides* (Corda) Subram. 1992.	
Stromatographium Höhn. in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss., Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. **83**: 37. 1907.	*Fluviostroma* Samuels & E. Müll. in Sydowia **33**: 283. 1980.	None.
Typus: *S. stromaticum* (Berk.) Höhn. 1907, basionym: *Stilbum stromaticum* Berk. 1843.	Typus: *F. wrightii* Samuels & E. Müll. 1980, now regarded as *Stromatographium stromaticum* (Berk.) Höhn. 1907.	
Togniniella Réblová *et al.* in Stud. Mycol. **50**: 543. 2004.	*Phaeocrella* Réblová *et al.* in Stud. Mycol. **50**: 545. 2004.	None.
Typus: *T. acerosa* Réblová *et al.*2004.	Typus: *P. acerosa* Réblová *et al.* 2004, now regarded as *Togniniella acerosa* Réblová *et al.* 2004.	
Torpedospora Meyers in Mycologia **49**: 496. 1957.	*Glomerulispora* Abdel-Wahab & Nagah. in Mycol. Progr. **9**: 552. 2010.	None.
Typus: *T. radiata* Meyers 1957.	Typus: *G. mangrovei* Abdel-Wahab & Nagah. 2010, now regarded as *Torpedospora mangrovei* (Abdel-Wahab & Nagah.) E.B.G. Jones & Abdel-Wahab 2016.	
Virgaria Nees, Syst. Pilze: **54**. 1816.	*Ascovirgaria* J.D. Rogers & Y.M. Ju in Canad. J. Bot. **80**: 478. 2002.	Asexual type. Protection needed by NCF.
Typus: *V. nigra* (Link) Nees 1817, basionym: *Botrytis nigra* Link 1809.	Typus: *A. occulta* J.D. Rogers & Y.M. Ju 2002, now regarded as *Virgaria nigra* (Link) Nees 1817.	
Xylaria Hill ex Schrank, Baier. Fl. **1**: 200. 1789.	*Moelleroclavus* Henn. in Hedwigia **41**: 15. 1902.	None.
Typus: *X. hypoxylon* (L.) Grev. 1824, basionym: *Clavaria hypoxylon* L. 1753.	Typus: *M. penicilliopsis* Henn. 1902, now regarded as *Xylaria penicilliopsis* (Henn.) Y.M. Ju 2016.	
	Xylocoremium J.D. Rogers in Mycologia **76**: 913. 1984.	
	Typus: *X. flabelliforme* (Schwein.) J.D. Rogers 1984, basionym: *Sphaeria flabelliformis* Schwein., in Fries 1828, now regarded as *Xylaria flabelliformis*(Schwein.) Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1868.	
	Geniculisynnema Okane & Nakagiri in Mycoscience **48**: 245. 2007.	

	Typus: *G. termiticola* Okane & Nakagiri 2007, now regared as *Xylaria termiticola* (Okane & Nakagiri) Y.-M. Ju 2016.	
	Arthroxylaria Seifert & W. Gams in Czech Mycol. **53**: 299. 2002.	
	Typus: *A. elegans* Seifert & W. Gams 2002, now regarded as *Xylaria benjaminii* Seifert & W. Gams 2016.	

For several groups of fungi having pleomorphic genera, this process has been completed, i.e. *Dothideomycetes* (Rossman *et al*. 2015b), *Erysiphales* (Braun 2013), *Eurotiales* (Samson *et al.* 2014, Visagie *et al*. 2014), *Leotiomycetes* (Johnston *et al*. 2014), yeast fungi (Daniel *et al.* 2014), and some orders of *Sordariomycetes* including *Diaporthales* (Rossman *et al.* 2015a), *Hypocreales* (Rossman *et al*. 2013, Quandt *et al.* 2014), *Magnaporthales* (Zhang *et al.* 2016), and *Microascales* and *Ophiostomatales* (de Beer *et al.* 2013). This paper addresses the remaining orders of the class *Sordariomycetes* listed alphabetically by order as outlined in Maharachchikumbura *et al.* (2015): *Amphisphaeriales, Calosphaeriales, Chaetosphaeriales, Coniochaetales, Conio-scyphales, Cordanales, Coronophorales, Glomerellales, Halosphaeriales, Melanosporales, Microascales, Phylla-chorales, Pleurotheciales, Savoryellales, Sordariales, Togniniales, Torpedosporales,* and *Xylariales.*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENERIC NAMES

(A) = a name typified by an asexual morph, and (S) = a name typified by a sexual morph.

Amphisphaeriales

Use *Dyrithiopsis* L. Cai *et al.* 2003 (S) rather than *Monochaetiopsis* L. Cai *et al.* 2003 (A)

The monotypic genera *Dyrithiopsis*, typified by *D. lakefuxianensis,* and *Monochaetiopsis*, typified by *M. lakefuxiansis,* were described as the sexual and asexual morph of the same species at the same time (Jeewon *et al.* 2003), thus they are synonyms and have equal priority. Because *Dyrithiopsis* has been cited more widely in the literature, we recommend *Dyrithiopsis* for use.

Use *Hyalotiopsis* Punith. 1970 (A) rather than *Ellurema* Nag Raj & W.B. Kendr. 1985 (S)

When Punithalingam (1970) described the genus *Hyalotiopsis,* typified by *H. subramanianii*, he noted that the sexual morph was *Massaria indica*, the basionym of *Ellurema indica*, type of the monotypic *Ellurema*, thus *Hyalotiopsis* and *Ellurema* are synonyms. This history was recounted by Nag Raj & Kendrick (1986) when they described *Ellurema*. A second species of *Hyalotiopsis* has been redisposed in *Parahyalotiopsis*as *P. borassi* (syn. *Hyalotiopsis borassi*) (Nag Raj 1976), thus both genera include only one species. Given their equal use, we follow priority and recommend *Hyalotiopsis* for use.

Use *Pestalotiopsis* Steyaert 1949 (A) rather than *Pestalosphaeria* M.E. Barr 1975 (S)

The well-known genus *Pestalotiopsis*, typified by *P. guepinii,* was established for many species of *Pestalotia* determined to be distinct from the type of *Pestalotia*, *P. pezizoides*. Barr (1975) described the genus *Pestalosphaeria*, typified by *P. concentrica,* for the sexual morph of *Pestalotiopsis guepinii* var. *macrotricha,* both species on *Rhododendron* in southeastern North America. Thus, it appears that *Pestalosphaeria* is a synonym of *Pestalotiopsis*. *Pestalotiopsis* has been widely used and currently includes more than 200 names with two recent accounts of the genus (Maharachchikumbura *et al.* 2012, 2014). On the other hand, *Pestalosphaeria* includes 14 names, none of which are commonly used. Given the ubiquitous and widely reported species of *Pestalotiopsis* as well as the number of names in that genus and its priority, we recommend use of *Pestalotiopsis*.

Use *Seimatosporium* Corda 1833 (A) rather than *Discostroma* Clem. 1909 (S)

The generic names *Discostroma* and *Seimatosporium* have been applied to sexual and asexual morphs of the same species based on morphological studies (Brockmann 1976, Nag Raj 1993). The type species of *Discostroma*, *D. rehmii*, is a younger synonym of *D. massarina*, and has an asexual morph referred to as *Seimatosporium ribis-alpini* while the type of *Seimatosporium, S. rosae*, has a sexual morph described as *Discostroma rosae* (Shoemaker 1964, Brockmann 1976, Nag Raj 1993). Although neither of the type species of *Discostroma* or *Seimatosporium* were included, Tanaka *et al.* (2011) used three species of *Discostroma* and sixteen species of *Seimatosporium* in their LSU tree to show that representatives of these genera form a monophyletic genus that should be regarded as *Seimatosporium*. Norphanphoun *et al.* (2015) added four more isolates of *Seimatosporium* including one for the type species, *S. rosae*, and also concluded that the genus was monophyletic. Host-specificity should be considered in studying the taxonomy of this genus. Given that *Seimatosporium* is the oldest name, has the greater number of species, and is more commonly used, this generic name is recommended for use.

New combination:

Seimatosporium massarina (Sacc.) Jaklitsch & Voglmayr, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB817259

Basionym: *Metasphaeria massarina* Sacc., *Atti Soc. Veneto-Trent. Sci. Nat., Padova*, Sér. 6 **2**: 22 (1884).

Synonyms: *Discostroma massarina* (Sacc.) Arx, *Gen. Fungi Sporul. Cult.*, 2nd edn. (Vaduz): 131 (1974).

Hendersonia ribis-alpini Fautrey, *Revue Mycol.*, Toulouse **14**: 171 (1892).

Seimatosporium ribis-alpini (Fautrey) Shoemaker & E. Müll., *Canad. J. Bot.* **42**: 403 (1964).

Curreya rehmii Schnabl, *Ber. Bayer. Bot. Ges., Beih.* **2**: 66 (1892)

Discostroma rehmii (Schnabl) Clem., *Gen. Fungi*: 173 (1909).

Use *Seiridium* Nees 1816 (A) rather than *Blogiascospora* Shoemaker *et al.* 1966 (S)

According to Shoemaker *et al*. (1966) *Seiridium marginatum*, the type species of *Seiridium*, is the asexual morph of *Blogiascospora marginata*, type of the monotypic genus *Blogiascospora*, thus *Seiridium* and *Blogioascopsora* are synonyms as confirmed by Jaklitsch *et al.* (2016). *Seiridium* is the older generic name, has the greater number of species, and is the more widely used, therefore *Seiridium* is recommended for use.

One species of *Seiridium, S. cupressi*, cause of the widespread disease known as cypress canker, has previously been referred to as *Lepteutypa cupressi.* The type of *Lepteutypa, L. fuckelii*, is now placed in a distinct genus in the *Amphisphaeriaceae* (Jaklitsch *et al.* 2016), while the species previously regarded as *L. cupressi* belongs in *Seiridium* as *S. cupressi* in *Sporocadaceae.*

Calosphaeriales

Use *Calosphaeria* Tul. & C. Tul. 1863 (S) rather than *Calosphaeriophora* Réblová *et al.* 2004 (A)

The genus *Calosphaeria,* typified by *C. princeps,* includes 114 names while an asexual morph of *C. pulchella* was described in the monotypic genus *Calosphaeriophora* as *Ca. pulchella* (Réblová *et al.* 2004). *Calosphaeria pulchella* is a saprobic fungus occurring on various woody plants and has been recently isolated from wood of sweet cherry trees showing canker symptoms (Trouillas *et al.* 2010a, Berbegal *et al.* 2014). If *Calosphaeria princeps* and *C. pulchella* are congeneric, then these generic names are synonyms as suggested by Réblová *et al.* (2015). Based on priority, the number of species in the genus, and its widespread use, the generic name *Calosphaeria* is recommended for use.

Use *Pleurostoma* Tul. & C. Tul. 1863 (S) rather than *Pleurostomophora* Vijaykr. *et al.* 2004 (A)

The genus *Pleurostoma,* typified by *P. candollei,* includes six names, two of which have been placed elsewhere. One species, *P. ootheca*, has an asexual morph described as *Pleurostomophora ootheca*, the type species of *Pleurostomophora* (Vijaykrishna *et al.* 2004). Réblová *et al.* (2015) explored the phylogeny of this group including one species of *Pleurostoma* and four species of *Pleurostomophora*, although the type species of *Pleurostoma* was not available. While both sexual species are lignicolous, the asexual species were isolated from woody plants, soil or sewage (Schol-Schwarz 1970). They were also identified as etiological agents of subcutaneous phaeohyphomycosis (Meyer *et al*. 1975, Hironaga *et al*. 1989), and one asexual species of *Pleurostoma, P. ochraceum,* is known to cause human eumycetoma (Mhmoud *et al*. 2012). Assuming that *Pleurostoma candollei* and *P. ootheca* are congeneric, these generic names are synonyms. Given that the name *Pleurostoma* has priority, has the greater number of species, and has been widely used, we recommend the use of *Pleurostoma*. Based on these conclusions and recent molecular data, the three exclusively asexual *Pleurostomophora* species were transferred to *Pleurostoma* by Réblová *et al*. (2015).

Use *Togniniella* Réblová *et al*. 2004 (S) rather than *Phaeocrella* Réblová *et al*. 2004 (A)

The monotypic genera *Togniniella*, typified by *T. acerosa,* and *Phaeocrella,* typified by *P. acerosa,* were described in the same article for the sexual and asexual morphs of the same species and thus are synonyms having equal priority (Réblová *et al*. 2004). Although an older epithet was discovered for *T. acerosa* (Réblová 2011), this was later rescinded (Réblová *et al*. 2015). We recommend the use of the generic name *Togniniella*.

Chaetosphaeriales

Use *Chloridium* Link 1809 (A) rather than *Gonytrichum* Nees & T. Nees 1818 (A) or *Melanopsammella* Höhn.1920 (S)

The type species of *Chloridium*, *C. viride* as *C. virescens*, has long been known to be a synonym of *Chaetosphaeria vermicularioides* (syn. *Melanopsammella vermicularioides*), a species that is congeneric with *M. inaequalis*, the type of *Melanopsammella* (Réblová & Winka 2000, Fernández *et al.* 2006, Crous *et al.* 2012). The type species of *Gonytrichum, G. caesium*, is the asexual morph of *M. inaequalis* (Hughes 1951), thus *Chloridium*, *Gonytrichum* and *Melanopsammella* are synonyms. Over 60 names have been placed in *Chloridium,* the most well-known of these three generic names. *Chloridium* was monographed by Gams & Holubová-Jechová (1976), however, many of these names have been removed to other genera. *Gonytrichum* includes over 20 species while *Melanopsammella* consists of five species, two of which already have names in *Chloridium* (Réblová *et al*. 1999, Réblová 2000). *Melanopsammella* has been distinguished from *Chaetosphaeria* by several authors (Réblová & Winka 2000, Fernández & Huhndorf 2005, Fernández *et al.* 2006, Crous *et al.* 2012). Given the widespread use of *Chloridium* and its priority, the generic name *Chloridium* is recommended for use.

New combinations:

Chloridium caesium (Nees) Réblová & Seifert, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816825

Basionym: *Gonytrichum caesium* Nees, *Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur.* **9**: 244 (1818).

Synonyms: *Eriosphaeria inaequalis* Grove, *J. Bot.*, Lond. **24**: 132 (1886).

Melanopsammella inaequalis (Grove) Höhn., *Ann. Mycol.* **17**: 121 (1920).

Chloridium chloroconium (W. Gams & Hol.-Jech.) Réblová & Seifert, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816826

Basionym: *Chaetosphaeria chloroconia* W. Gams & Hol.-Jech., *Stud. Mycol.* **13**: 86 (1976).

Synonyms: *Melanopsammella chloroconia* (W. Gams & Hol.-Jech.) Réblová *et al.*, *Sydowia* **51**: 65 (1999).

Gonytrichum chlamydosporium G.L. Barron & G.C. Bhatt, *Mycopath. Mycol. appl.* **32**: 126 (1967).

Because the name *Chloridium chlamydosporium* (J.F.H. Beyma) S. Hughes 1958 already exists, and refers to a different taxon, the next older epithet for this species is taken up and placed in *Chloridium*.

Chloridium gonytrichii (F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf) Réblová & Seifert, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816827

Basionym: *Melanopsammella gonytrichii* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf, *Fungal Diversity* **18**: 42 (2005).

Crous *et al.* (2012) showed that this species is closely related to *Chloridium virescens* as *Melanopsammella vermicularioides*.

Use *Menispora* Pers. (A) 1822 rather than *Zignoëlla* Sacc. 1878 (S)

The genus *Menispora* is typified by *M. glauca*, which has a sexual morph referred to as *Chaetosphaeria glauca* (Holubová-Jechová 1973a), which is a synonym of the earlier name *Zignoëlla ovoidea.* The type of *Zignoëlla* is *Z. pulviscula*, which has an asexual morph known as *Menispora caesia* (Booth 1957, Constantinescu *et al.* 1995). Fernández *et al*. (2006) demonstrated that *Zignoëlla* is distinct from *Chaetosphaeria* based on *C. innumera* and that *Z. pulviscula* and *Z. ovoidea* are congeneric, thus *Menispora* and *Zignoëlla* are synonyms. Like *Chaetosphaeria*, *Zignoëlla* has been used as a repository for species that have a similar morphology, namely black non-stromatic ascomata with a papilla and hyaline, septate ascospores, but are phylogenetically diverse. Given the lack of characterization of *Zignoëlla*, the greater use of *Menispora*, and following the principle of priority, *Menispora* is recommended for use.

Use *Menisporopsis* S. Hughes 1952 (A) rather than *Menisporopascus* Matsush. 2003 (S)

The monotype species of *Menisporopascus*, *M. kobensis*, was described for the asexual morph *Menisporopsis kobensis*. Because *M. kobensis* is congeneric with the type species of *Menisporopsis, M. theobromae,* as indicated by Rodrigues de Cruz *et al.* (2014), *Menisporopsis* and *Menisporopascus* are synonyms. *Menisporopsis* includes 10 names, is widely known, and has priority, therefore, the use of *Menisporopsis* is recommended.

Use *Sporoschisma* Berk. & Broome 1847 (A) rather than *Melanochaeta* E. Müll. *et al*. 1969 (S)

The genus *Sporoschisma,* typified by *S. mirabile,* is considered the asexual morph of *Melanochaeta aotearoae,* while the type of *Melanochaeta*, *M. hemipsila*, is the sexual morph of *S. saccardoi*, now considered a synonym of *S. hemipsila* (Sivichai *et al*. 2000, Zelski *et al*. 2014a). *Sporoschisma mirabile*and *S. hemipsila* were shown to be congeneric (Fernández *et al.* 2006), thus *Sporoschisma* and *Melanochaeta* are synonyms. Of the five species in *Melanochaeta*, four have *Sporoschisma* asexual morphs (Sivichai *et al*. 2000, Mugambi & Huhndorf 2008). *Sporoschisma* includes 23 names, some of which have been placed elsewhere. If *Melanochaeta* were used, many name changes would be required. Based on priority and fewer

number of name changes, we follow Zelski *et al*. (2014a) and recommend the use of *Sporoschisma* for this genus.

New combinations:

Sporoschisma daemonoropis (J. Fröhl. & K.D. Hyde) A.N. Mill., **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816828

Basionym: *Melanochaeta daemonoropis* J. Fröhl. & K.D. Hyde, *Palm Microfungi*: 235 (2000).

Sporoschisma taitense (Mugambi & Huhndorf) A.N. Mill., **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816829

Basionym: *Melanochaeta taitensis* Mugambi & Huhndorf, *Sydowia* **60**: 263 (2008).

A *Sporoschisma* asexual morph was noted to occur with this type specimen.

Use *Stanjehughesia Subram*. 1992 (A) rather than *Umbinosphaeria* Réblová 1999 (S)

Stanjehughesia hormiscioides, type of *Stanjehughesia*, was established with cultivation techniques as an asexual morph of *Umbrinosphaeria caesariata*, the monotype species of *Umbrinosphaeria* (Réblová 1999), therefore *Stanjehughesia* and *Umbrinosphaeria* are synonyms. In exploring species of *Sporidesmium*, Shenoy *et al.* (2006) demonstrated the polyphyletic nature of *Stanjehughesia*; however, 15 species have been described in that genus and the name is well-known. Given its priority, we recommend the use of *Stanjehughesia*.

Coniochaetales

Use *Coniochaeta* (Sacc.) Cooke 1887 (S) rather than *Lecythophora* Nannf. 1934 (A)

The genus *Coniochaeta*, typified by *C. ligniaria,* was shown to be congeneric with *Lecythophora,* typified by *L. lignicola* (Weber *et al*. 2002, Damm *et al*. 2010, Khan *et al*. 2013, Perdomo *et al.* 2013). *Coniochaeta*is a well-known genus with almost 100 names while *Lecythophora* includes nine names, two of which are linked to species of *Coniochaeta*. These fungi are known as endophytes, pathogens of woody trees, saprobes in terrestrial and freshwater habitats (Raja *et al.* 2012) and, to a lesser degree, human pathogens (Damm *et al*. 2010). Both Khan *et al*. (2013) and Perdomo *et al.* (2013) include species of *Lecythophora* in a clade with the type species of *Coniochaeta.* Given the number of species, its widespread use, following the principle of priority, and in agreement with Khan *et al.* (2013), *Coniochaeta* is recommended for use.

Conioscyphales

Use *Conioscypha* Höhn. 1904 (A) rather than *Conioscyphascus* Réblová & Seifert 2004 (S)

The genus *Conioscypha,* with *C. lignicola* as type species, includes 13 species from freshwater and terrestrial habitats. The genus *Conioscyphascus*, typified by *Ca. varius,* was originally established for fungi with *Conioscypha* asexual morphs (Réblová & Seifert 2004a). The two

sexual species, *Ca. gracilis* with *C. gracilis* as its asexual morph and *Ca. varius* with *C. varia*, were recently placed in *Conioscypha* (Zelski *et al*. 2014b, Réblová *et al*. 2016). Although *C. lignicola* and 10 other species of *Conioscypha* are known only in their asexual morph, using DNA sequence data and cultivation studies, the link between sexual and asexual morphs has been experimentally proven for *C. peruviana* (Zelski *et al*. 2014b) and *C. varia* (Réblová & Seifert 2004a). Such a link has not yet been confirmed for the third species known to have a sexual morph, *C. gracilis,* however, conidia were observed on the substratum near ascomata (Réblová & Seifert 2004a, Zelski *et al*. 2014b). The molecular data clearly show that *Conioscypha* and *Conioscyphascus* are congeneric (Réblová & Seifert 2004a). Based on priority and the greater number of species, the name *Conioscypha* is recommended for use.

Cordanales

Use *Cordana* Preuss 1851 (A) rather than *Pseudobotrytis* Krzemien. & Badura 1954 (A) or *Porosphaerella* E. Müll. & Samuels 1982 (S)

The type species of *Cordana, C. pauciseptata*, was linked to a sexual morph described as *Porosphaerella cordanophora*, type of *Porosphaerella* (Müller & Samuels 1982), thus these generic names are synonyms. *Cordana* is a well-known asexual genus that includes 22 names while three species have been placed in *Porosphaerella.* Réblová and Seifert (2007) showed that *P. borinquinensis* and *P. cordanophora* are closely related despite the fact that *P. borinquinensis* has an asexual morph regarded as *Pseudobotrytis terrestris*which Hernández-Restrepo *et al*. (2014) recognized as *Cordana terrestris* including *Porosphaerella borinquinensis* as a synonym. They also considered the type species of *Pseudobotrytis, P. fusca*, to be a synonym of *C. terrestris*, thus this generic name with four species is also a synonym of *Cordana*. Given its priority, fewer number of name changes required, and widespread use, we recommend the use of *Cordana*rather than *Pseudobotrytis* or *Porosphaerella*.

Coronophorales

Protect *Chaetosphaerella* E. Müll. & C. Booth 1972 (S) over *Oedemium* Link 1824 (A) and rather than *Veramycina* Subram. 1995 (A)

The genus *Chaetosphaerella,* typified by *C. phaeostroma*, has an asexual morph regarded as *Oedemium minus* (Booth 1958, Réblová 1999). The type species of *Oedemium*, *O. atrum* as *O. didymium,* is the asexual morph of *Chaetosphaerella fusca* (Ellis 1971). These two species of *Chaetosphaerella* were shown to be congeneric (Mugambi & Huhndorf 2010), thus *Chaetosphaerella* and *Oedemium* are synonyms. *Veramycina elegans*, the monotype species of *Veramycina*, was regarded as a later name for the asexual morph of *C. phaeostroma* (Réblová 1999), thus this generic name is also a synonym of *Chaetosphaerella*. Because *Veramycina* has been rarely used, that name is not a contender for use, however, the decision of whether to use *Oedemium* or *Chaetospharella* is more difficult. The genus *Oedemium* was clarified and monographed including two species by Hughes & Hennebert (1963) both of which have been linked with *Chaetosphaerella*. Although more species have been described in *Oedemium*, some have been placed elsewhere and others remain obscure. *Chaetosphaerella* has been placed phylogenetically in *Chaetosphaerellaceae*, *Coronophorales* (Mugambi & Huhndorf 2010). In the

past decade *Chaetosphaerella* appears in the literature much more frequently than *Oedemium,* thus we recommend *Chaetosphaerella* for protection.

Glomerellales

Use *Colletotrichum* Corda 1837 (A) rather than *Glomerella* Spauld. & Schrenk 1903 (S)

The genus *Colletotrichum*, typified by *C. lineola,* is a large genus with 817 epithets (*Index Fungorum*2016), many of which are considered plant pathogens. The number of accepted species has varied over the decades with most species previously considered to be host-specific. Based on von Arx (1957) in which several hundred names were placed in synonymy with *C. gloeosporioides*, the number of species in *Colletotrichum* decreased to 11. Sutton (1980) included about 22 species in *Colletotrichum* for which he provided a key. With the use of molecular sequence data, the number of recognized species has increased with some species determined to be host-specific while others have a broad host range (Rojas *et al.* 2010, Damm *et al.* 2009, 2012, Weir *et al.* 2012). The type species, *Colletotrichum lineola,* had long been considered to be a synonym of *C. dematium* but was recently recognized as a distinct species in the *C. dematium* species complex (Damm *et al.* 2009, Cannon *et al.* 2012). Meanwhile, the sexual morphs of *Colletotrichum* were placed in the genus *Glomerella*, typified by *G. cingulata*, which has been considered the sexual morph of *C. gloeosporioides*. Recently this relationship has been questioned with *C. gloeosporioides* and *G. cingulata* regarded as distinct species in the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Weir *et al.* 2012). Over 100 names have been described in *Glomerella,* many of which have names in *Colletotrichum*. Although considered different species, there is no question that *Colletotrichum* and *Glomerella* represent the same genus.

Use of *Colletotrichum* over *Glomerella* is recommended for use for several reasons. Species of *Colletotrichum* are mainly associated with plants as endophytes and pathogens and have been thoroughly studied. In contrast, their sexual morphs regarded as *Glomerella* tend to occur on dead plant material and are less frequently encountered (Cannon *et al.* 2012, Maharachchikumbura *et al.* 2015). *Colletotrichum* is the older generic name and is well established in the plant pathological and plant breeder literature (Cannon *et al.* 2012). Preference has been given to *Colletotrichum* by several groups working on this genus (Cannon *et al.* 2012, Maharachchikumbura *et al.* 2015) based on its widespread use, greater number of names, and priority.

Use *Cylindrotrichum* Bonord. 1851 (A) rather than *Reticulascus* Réblová & W. Gams 2011 (S)

The type species of *Cylindrotrichum*, *C. oligospermum*, was shown to represent the asexual morph of *Chaetosphaeria tulasneorum*, the type species of *Reticulascus* (Réblová & Gams 1999, Réblová *et al*. 2011a), thus the generic names *Cylindrotrichum* and *Reticulascus* are synonyms. *Cylindrotrichum* includes 23 names (Rambelli & Onofri 1987) while *Reticulascus* includes only two names. Between these two generic names, *Cylindrotrichum* is the most widely known. Given its widespread use, priority, and greater number of names, we recommend the use of *Cylindrotrichum* rather than *Reticulascus*.

Use *Monilochaetes* Halst. ex Harter 1916 (A) rather than *Australiasca* Sivan. & Alcorn 2002 (S)

The type species of *Monilochaetes*, *M. infuscans*, was shown to be congeneric with *Australiascaqueenslandica*, the type species of *Australiasca* (Réblová *et al*. 2011a). The two species described in *Australiasca* have names in *Monilochaetes*, thus, if the older name *Monilochaetes* is used, no name changes are required. This generic name includes six species and has priority, thus *Monilochaetes* is recommended for use.

Use *Plectosphaerella* Kleb. 1929 (S) rather than *Plectosporium* M.E. Palm *et al*. 1995 (A)

The genus *Plectosporium,* typified by *P. tabacinum,* was established for the asexual morph of species of *Plectosphaerella* of which the type species, *P. cucumeris*, is the name applied to the sexual morph of *Plectosporium tabacinum* (Palm *et al.* 1995), thus *Plectosphaerella* and *Plectosporium* are synonyms. *Plectosphaerella cucumerinum* is known as the cause of fruit and collar rot, and collapse of several crops including melons (Carlucci *et al.* 2012). *Plectosphaerella* includes 14 names while four species have been placed in *Plectosporium*. Carlucci *et al.* (2012) provided a molecular account of *Plectosphaerella* in the *Plectosphaerellaceae* and transferred species of *Plectosporium* to *Plectosphaerella*. Given its priority, greater number of names, economic importance, and recent account of the genus, the use of *Plectosphaerella* is recommended.

Use *Sporoschismopsis* Hol.-Jech. & Hennebert 1972 (A) rather than *Porosphaerellopsis* Samuels & E. Müll. 1982 (S)

The generic name *Sporoschismopsis* was introduced by Holubová-Jechová & Hennebert (1972) with *S. moravica* as type species and it now includes eight names (Holubová-Jechová 1973b). The generic name *Porosphaerellopsis,* typified by *P. sporoschismophora* (Samuels & Müller 1978, Müller & Samuels 1982), was established for the sexual morphs of *Sporoschismopsis*. *Porosphaerellopsis sporoschismophora* was transferred to *Sporoschismopsis* (Réblová 2014) while a second species, *P. bipolaris* described by Ranghoo *et al*. (2001), was excluded from the genus. Another sexual morph was experimentally proven for *S. angustata* (Réblová 2014). Based on DNA sequence data, the two asexual morphs, *S. angustata* and *S. sporoschismophora*, form a strongly supported monophyletic clade in the *Reticulascaceae, Glomerellales*. Given that *S. angustata, S. moravica*, and *S. sporoschismophora* are congeneric, the generic names *Sporoschismopsis* and *Porosphaerellopsis* are synonyms. Based on priority and the greater number of species, *Sporoschismopsis* is recommended for use.

Halosphaeriales

Use *Corollospora* Werderm. 1922 (S) rather than *Varicosporina* Meyers & Kohlm. 1965 (A) and *Halosigmoidea* Nakagiri *et al*. 2009 (A)

Although the type species of *Corollospora*, *C. maritima*, does not appear to have an asexual morph in *Varicosporina*, a number of species of *Corollospora* are linked to varicosporina-like asexual morphs. Abdel-Wahab *et al.* (2009) showed that the type of *Varicosporina*, *V. ramulosa*,

groups within *Corollospora*, thus *Corollospora* and *Varicosporina* are synonyms. The type species of *Halosigmoidea, H. luteola* as *Sigmoidea luteola*, was shown by culture techniques to be the asexual morph of *Corollospora luteola* (Nakagiri & Tokura, 1982). Jones *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that the three marine species recognized in *Halosigmoidea* grouped with *Corollospora*, thus *Halosigmoidea* is also a synonym of *Corollospora*. Over 20 species are included in *Corollospora* while only three names have been described in *Varicosporina*, two of which have names in *Corollospora*, and only three names were included in *Halosigmoidea*. Given the number of names, widespread use, and priority, we recommend the use of *Corollospora*.

New combinations:

Corollospora marina (Haythorn & E.B.G. Jones) E.B.G. Jones, K.L. Pang & Abdel-Wahab, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816830

Basionym: *Sigmoidea marina* Haythorn & E.B.G. Jones, *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc*. **74**: 620 (1980).

Synonym: *Halosigmoidea marina* (Haythorn & E.B.G. Jones) Nakagiri *et al*., *Bot. Mar*. **52**: 355 (2009).

Corollospora parvula (Zuccaro *et al*.) E.B.G. Jones, K.L. Pang & Abdel-Wahab, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816831

Basionym: *Halosigmoidea parvula* Zuccaro *et al., Bot. Mar*. **52**: 355 (2009).

Corollospora ramulosa (Meyers & Kohlm.) E.B.G. Jones & Abdel-Wahab, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816832

Basionym: *Varicosporina ramulosa* Meyers & Kohlm., *Canad. J. Bot.* **43**: 916 (1965).

Melanosporales

Use *Melanospora* Corda 1836 (S) rather than *Gonatobotrys* Corda 1839 (A)

The type species of *Melanospora*, *M. zamiae*, has been shown to be congeneric with *M. damnosa* (Cannon & Hawksworth 1982), of which the type species of *Gonatobotrys*, *G. simplex*, is considered a synonym (Vakili 1989). Given the widespread use of *Melanospora*, its priority, and the 120 names in *Melanospora*while *Gonatobotrys* includes only 32 names, *Melanospora* is recommended for use.

New combination:

Melanospora simplex (Corda) D. Hawksw., **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816833

Basionym: *Gonatobotrys simplex* Corda, *Prachtflora*: 9 (1839).

Synonyms: *Sphaeroderma damnosum* Sacc. & Berl., *Riv. Patol. Veg.* **4**: 56 (1896) ["1895"].

Melanospora damnosa (Sacc.) Lindau, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* **1** (1*): 353 (1897).

Microascales

Use *Knoxdaviesia* M.J. Wingf. *et al.* 1988 (A) rather than *Gondwanamyces* G.J. Marais & M.J. Wingf. 1998 (S)

Knoxdaviesia proteae, type of the genus *Knoxdaviesia*, was described as the asexual morph of *Ceratocystiopsis proteae*, a species that was later placed in the genus *Gondwanamyces* as the type species, thus *Knoxdaviesia* and *Gondwanamyces* are synonyms. Both generic names have been used about equally. In agreement with de Beer *et al.* (2013), the use of the oldest name, *Knoxdaviesia*, is recommended.

Use *Sphaeronaemella* P. Karst. 1884 (S) rather than *Gabarnaudia* Samson & W. Gams 1974 (A)

The type species of *Sphaeronaemella, S. helvellae*, is congeneric with the type species of *Gabarnaudia, G. betae*, described as the asexual morph of *S. fimicola* (Samson 1974). Confirmed by molecular data (Hausner & Reid 2004), these generic names are synonyms. Five species of *Gabarnaudia* have been placed in *Sphaeronaemella* (De Beer *et al*. 2013), a genus with 30 species. *Sphaeronaemella* is most commonly used and has priority, thus we recommend the use of *Sphaeronaemella*.

Phyllachorales

Use *Diachora* Müll. Arg. 1893 (S) rather than *Diachorella* Höhn. 1918 (A)

The generic names *Diachora,* typified by *D. onobrychidis,* and *Diachorella,* typified by *D. onobrychidis,* are apparently based on the same type specimen, thus these names are synonyms. *Diachora* is considered a name for the sexual morph while *Diachorella* represents the asexual morph. Both generic names include less than ten species. Müller (1986) and Cannon (1991) reviewed species in these genera including the type species. Because *Diachora* is more widely known and has priority, we recommend that name for use.

Use *Ophiodothella* (Henn.) Höhn. 1904 (S) rather than *Acerviclypeata* Hanlin 1990 (A)

The genus *Ophiodothella*, typified by *O. atromaculans,* now includes 26 species, which are obligate parasites of subtropical and tropical plants (Hanlin *et al.* 1992). An asexual morph of *O. vaccinii*, now *O. angustissima*, cause of flyspeck leafspot of *Vaccinium arboretum* in the southeastern United States, was described as the monotype species of *Acerviclypeatus*, *A. poriformans* (Hanlin 1990), thus *Ophiodothella*and *Acerviclypeatus* are synonyms. Not much is known about *O. atromaculans* but this species appears to be congeneric with *O. angustissima* (Hanlin & Gonzáles 2013). Given the number of species and priority, we recommend the use of *Ophiodothella*.

Use *Polystigma* DC 1815 (S) rather than *Polystigmina* Sacc. 1884 (A) and *Rhodoseptoria* Naumov 1913 (A)

The generic names *Polystigma,* typified by *P. rubrum,* and *Polystigmina,* typified by *P. rubrum,* are based on the same basionym of their respective type species and, therefore, are synonyms for the sexual and asexual morphs. Cannon (1996) monographed *Polystigma* including five species on *Prunus* among others. He also noted that the type species of the monotypic *Rhodoseptoria* was a synonym of *Polystigma rubra*, thus that generic name is also a synonym of *Polystigma*. Several species of *Polystigma* cause diseases such as red blotch of almonds caused by *P. amygdalinum* and red leaf spot of plum caused by *P. rubrum* (Habibi *et al.* 2015). All but two of the seven taxa placed in *Polystigmina* are synonyms of *Polystigma rubra* while *Polystigma* includes over 50 species. Given the greater number of species, its widespread use, economic importance, and priority, we recommend the use of *Polystigma*.

Use *Pseudothiella* Petr. 1928 (S) rather than *Pseudothiopsella* Petr. 1928 (A)

The monotypic generic names *Pseudothiella*, typified by *P. hirtellae*, and *Pseudothiopsella*, typified by *P. hirtellae*, were described at the same time for sexual and asexual morphs of the same species, thus they are synonyms with equal priority. *Pseudothiella* has been used slightly more often than *Pseudothiopsella* (Furlanetto & Dianese 1998), therefore we recommend use of *Pseudothiella*.

Pleurotheciales

Use *Pleurothecium* Höhn. 1919 (A) rather than *Carpoligna* F.A. Fernández & Huhndorf 1999 (S)

The genus *Pleurothecium* is typified by *P. recurvatum*. A sexual morph is known for *P. recurvatum* for which the monotypic generic name *Carpoligna,* typified by *C. pleurothecii,* was introduced (Fernández *et al*. 1999). Of the eight species assigned to the genus *Pleurothecium*, only three have DNA sequence data. *Pleurothecium recurvatum* and *P. semifecundum* form a strongly supported monophyletic clade in the *Pleurotheciales* and represent the core of the genus (Réblová *et al*. 2016), while *P. obovoideum* (Arzanlou *et al*. 2007) is nested in the same order but within another clade. Given its priority and greater number of species, *Pleurothecium* is recommended for use.

Savoryellales

Use *Canalisporium* Nawawi & Kuthub. 1989 (A) rather than *Ascothailandia* Sri-indr. *et al.* 2010 (S)

The genus *Canalisporium,* typified by *C. caribense,* includes 12 species (Nawawi & Kuthubutheen 1989). A sexual morph was described for *C. grenadoideum* and linked to the monotypic genus *Ascothailandia,* typified by *A. grenadoidea* (Sri-indrasutdhi *et al*. 2010). The link between sexual and asexual morphs of this species was confirmed experimentally in axenic culture. Six species of *Canalisporium*, including the type species, were the subject of phylogenetic analysis based on DNA sequence data of three nuclear loci by Sri-indrasutdhi *et al*. (2010) who confirmed that *Ascothailandia* and *Canalisporium* are congeneric. Based on priority and the greater number of species, the generic name *Canalisporium* is recommended for use.

Sordariales

Use *Chaetomium* Kunze 1817 (S) rather than *Trichocladium* Harz 1871 (A), *Botryotrichum* Sacc. & Marchal 1885 (A), or *Humicola* Traaen 1914 (A)

Chaetomium, typified by *C. globosum*, is a well-known genus of cellulose-decomposing fungi some of which cause diseases of humans. The sexual morph of *Botryotrichum piluliferum*, type of the asexual genus *Botryotrichum*, was described as *Chaetomium piluliferum* (Daniels 1961). Later this species was confirmed to be congeneric with *C. globosum* (Untereiner *et al.* 2001, Nonaka *et al.* 2012), thus *Chaetomium* and *Botryotrichum* are synonyms. Although sexual states have not been discovered for the type of *Humicola*, *H. fuscoatra* or related species such as the common *H. grisea*, nuc28S rDNA sequences place these species within the present concept of *Chaetomium*. The type of *Trichocladium*, *T. asperum*, also lacks a sexual morph and occurs in the same clade (Hambleton *et al*. 2005). Over 500 names have been described in *Chaetomium. Botryotrichum* currently includes eight species. *Humicola* and *Trichocladium* each include about 20 species, but both are phylogenetically heterogeneous and most species belong to different clades. Given its extensive use and economic importance, its priority, and the greater number of species, we recommend the use of *Chaetomium*.

Use *Lasiosphaeris* Clem. 1909 (S) rather than *Lasiadelphia* Réblová & W. Gams 2011 (A)

The genus *Lasiosphaeris* was described by Clements (1909) with *L. hispida* as its type species. The name was reestablished by Miller & Huhndorf (2004) for species segregated from *Lasiosphaeria* based on nuc28S rDNA sequences. Two species were accepted in the genus, *L. hispida* and *L. hirsuta*. Gams & Holubová-Jechová (1976) introduced *Phialophora* sect. *Catenulatae,* typified by the dematiaceous species *Phialophora lasiosphaeriae,* the asexual morph experimentally proven for *L. hispida* (as *L. hirsuta*, Gams & Holubová-Jechová 1976, Gams 2000). Réblová *et al.* (2011b) desribed the generic name *Lasiadelphia*with *L. lasiosphaeriae* as the type species for the asexual morph of *Lasiosphaeris hispida*. Therefore, the type species of *Lasiosphaeris* and *Lasiadelphia* are morphs of the same species and the generic names are synonyms. Based on priority and the greater number of species, the generic name *Lasiosphaeris* should be used.

Use *Mammaria* Rabenh. 1854 (A) rather than *Pseudocercophora* Subram. & Sekar 1986 (S)

The genus *Mammaria,* typified by *M. echinobotryoides,* includes two names while the monotypic genus *Pseudocercophora,* typified by *P. ingoldii,* was described for the sexual morph of *M. echinobotryoides*, thus these generic names are synonyms. If the principle of priority is followed, no names changes are required, thus, the use of *Mammaria* is recommended.

Use *Neurospora* Shear & B.O. Dodge 1927 (S) rather than *Chrysonilia* Arx 1981 (A)

The genus *Neurospora,* typified by *N. sitophila,* includes the well-known model organism, *N. crassa*. The asexual morph of the type species was described in *Chrysonilia* with *C. sitophila* as the type species. There is no question that *Neurospora* and *Chrysonilia* are generic synonyms

(von Arx 1981). At present *Neurospora* includes 57 names while only three names have been placed in *Chrysonilia*, all of which also have names in *Neurospora*. Given its priority, the number of species, and its widespread use, it is recommended that *Neurospora* be used rather than *Chrysonilia*.

Use *Stromatographium* Henn. 1907 (A) rather than *Fluviostroma* Samuels & E. Müll. 1980 (S)

The genus *Stromatographium*, typified by *S. stromaticum,* is the asexual state of *Fluviostroma wrightii*, monotype species of *Fluviostroma* (Samuels & Müller 1980). Seifert (1987) clarified the confusion between *Stromatographium* and *Stromatostilbella* and showed that the asexual morph of *F. wrightii* belongs in *Stromatographium*. Given its greater use and priority, we recommend the use of *Stromatographium*.

Togniniales

Protect *Phaeoacremonium* W. Gams 1996 (A) over *Togninia* Berl. 1900 (S) and *Romellia* Berl. 1900 (S)

The genus *Phaeoacremonium* was established for *P. parasiticum*, first described causing phaeohyphomycosis in humans, but also causing wilts in tropical trees and an economically important disease of grapevine known as esca disease (Hawksworth *et al.* 1976, Crous *et al.* 1996). Once this genus was described, a number of species were discovered and placed in *Phaeoacremonium*. Based on phylogenetic analysis and mating studies, sexual morphs were found for these species in *Togninia,* formerly attributed to *Calosphaeriales* (Mostert *et al.* 2003). Species of *Phaeoacremonium* are known as vascular plant pathogens such as esca and Petri disease of grapevine as well as human pathogens. Two monographic accounts of *Phaeoacremonium* have been published (Mostert *et al*. 2006, Réblová *et al*. 2015). Gramaje *et al*. (2015) formally proposed to protect the name *Phaeoacremonium* against *Togninia*because although *Togninia* has 26 epithets, half have not been reported since their description, and only nine species have been experimentally linked with *Phaeoacremonium*. *Phaeoacremonium* includes 46 species of which all are known from culture and their DNA data are available. Also *Phaeoacremonium* is favoured by plant pathologists and medical mycologists and is well established in the literature. All required new combinations were made in Gramaje *et al.* (2015). The type species of *Romellia*, *R. vibratilis,* was sequenced and placed in *Togninia* by Réblová & Mostert (2007) and recently moved to *Phaeoacremonium* by Gramaje *et al*. (2015). Three of the four species of *Romellia* have since been placed elsewhere. Thus, because it is widely used and has the greatest number of species, we recommend the protection of *Phaeoacremonium* over *Togninia* and *Romellia*.

Torpedosporales

Use *Juncigena* Kohlm. *et al.* 1997 (S) rather than *Moheitospora* Abdel-Wahab *et al.* 2010 (A)

The monotypic genus *Juncigena* is typified by *J. adarca* for which an asexual morph was described as *Cirrenalia adarca* (Kohlmeyer *et al.* 1997). Later the asexual species was placed in

the genus *Moheitospora* as *M. adarca* along with the type species, *M. fruticosae* (Abdel-Wahab *et al*. 2010), thus *Juncigena* and *Moheitospora* are synonyms. Although one name change would be required, *Juncigena* has priority and has greater use in the literature, thus it is recommended that *Juncigena* be used. Schoch *et al*. (2007) showed that this genus belongs in *Hypocreomycetidae* and later Jones *et al*. (2015) placed it in *Juncigenaceae*, *Torpedosporales*.

New combination:

Juncigena fruticosae (Abdel-Wahab *et al*.) A.N. Mill. & Shearer, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816834

Basionym: *Moheitospora fruticosae* Abdel-Wahab *et al*., *Mycol. Progr.* **9:** 551 (2010).

Use *Torpedospora* Meyers 1957 (S) rather than *Glomerulispora* Abdel-Wahab & Nagah. 2010 (A)

The monotype species of *Glomerulispora, G. mangrovei*, groups with the two species of *Torpedospora*such that these generic names are considered synonyms (Abdel-Wahab *et al.* 2010, Jones *et al.* 2015). These species are marine fungi found on driftwood throughout the world. Given the widespread use of *Torpedospora* and its priority, use of *Torpedospora* is recommended.

New combination:

Torpedospora mangrovei (Abdel-Wahab & Nagah.) E.B.G. Jones & Abdel-Wahab**, comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816835

Basionym: *Glomerulispora mangrovei* Abdel-Wahab & Nagah., *Mycol. Progr.* **9**: 553 (2010).

Xylariales

Use *Arthrinium* Kunze 1817 (A) rather than *Apiospora* Sacc. 1875 (S), *Pteroconium* Sacc. ex Grove 1914 (A), and *Scyphospora* L.A. Kantsch 1928 (A)

Species in the genus *Arthrinium* are widespread and commonly encountered as saprobes and secondary invaders especially on monocotyledonous plants. The common species*, A. arundinis*, is the name typified by the sexual morph of the type species of *Apiospora, A. montagnei* (Müller & Arx 1962). Less is known about the type species of *Arthrinium, A. caricicola*, but this species is assumed to be congeneric with *A. arundinis* (Crous & Groenewald 2013), although they were unable to find material to include in their molecular phylogeny. Crous & Groenewald (2013) also showed that *Pteroconium asteroides*, type of *Pteroconium*, is a synonym of *Arthrinium*. Samuels *et al.* (1981) suggested that *Scyphospora phyllostachydis* was the asexual morph of *Apiospora tintinnabula*, now *Arthrinium hysterinum*, thus *Scyphospora* is a synonym of *Arthrinium*. In agreement with both Crous & Groenewald (2013) and Senanayake *et al*. (2015), *Arthrinium* has priority and is the most widely used of these generic names, thus use of *Arthrinium* is recommended.

Although Hughes (1958) followed by Ellis (1965), Samuels *et al.* (1981) and Crous & Groenewald (2013) suggested that *Cordella* is a synonym of *Arthrinium*, this is based on the assumption that *C. coniosporioides* is the type species. *Cordella* was described with two species without indicating a type. Clements & Shear (1931) were the first to select a type species for *Cordella* and they list *C. spinulosa*, a species that Hughes (1958) placed in *Melanographium*, thus *Cordella* is not a synonym of *Arthrinium.*

Based on the molecular sequence data provided by Crous & Groenewald (2013), *Apiospora sinensis* is placed in *Arthrinium*.

New combination:

Arthrinium sinense (K.D. Hyde *et al*.) Crous & J.Z. Groenew., **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816836

Basionym: *Apiospora sinensis* K.D. Hyde *et al*., *Sydowia* **50**: 27 (1998).

In addition a nomenclator is provided for *Arthrinium hysterinum* because of confusion about the correct name for this species and its numerous synonyms. Previously recognized in *Apiospora* by Tang *et al*. (2007), Kirk (1986) and Sivanesan (1983), Crous & Groenewald (2013) and Senanayake *et al*. (2015) included *Apiospora bambusae, A. setosa* and *A. tintinnabula* as synonyms within the genus *Arthrinium.*The correct name for this species is *Arthrinium hysterinum* with the synonyms listed below:

Arthrinium hysterinum (Sacc.) P.M. Kirk, *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* **86**: 409 (1986).

Basionym: *Melanconium hysterinum* Sacc., *Bolm Soc. broteriana, Coimbra*, sér. 1 **11**: 21 (1893).

Synonyms: *Scyphospora hysterina* (Sacc.) Sivan., *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* **81**: 331 (1983).

Melanconium bambusae Turconi, *Atti Ist. bot. R. Univ. Pavia*, sér.2 **16**: 251 (1916).

Scirrhia bambusae Turconi, *Atti Ist. bot. R. Univ. Pavia*, sér. 2 **16**: 531 (1916).

Scirrhodothis bambusae (Turconi) Trotter, in Saccardo, *Syll. Fung.* **24**: 611 (1926).

Placostroma bambusae (Turconi) R. Sprague, *Diseases Cereals Grasses N. Amer.*: 121 (1950).

Apiospora bambusae (Turconi) Sivan., *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* **81**: 331 (1983).

Scyphospora phyllostachydis L.A. Kantsch., *Bolêz. Rast.* **17**: 88 (1928).

Cordella johnstonii M.B. Ellis, *Mycol. Pap.* **103**: 31 (1965).

Apiospora setosa Samuels *et al*., *New Zealand J. Bot.* **19**: 142 (1981).

Apiospora tintinnabula Samuels *et al*., *New Zealand J. Bot.* **19**: 142 (1981).

Use *Collodiscula* I. Hino & Katum. 1955 (S) rather than *Acanthodochium* Samuels *et al.* 1987 (A)

The genus *Collodiscula*, typified by *C. japonica*, was linked to *Acanthodochium collodisculae*, type of *Acanthodochium*, by Samuels *et al*. (1987), who considered these names morphs of the same species, thus these generic names are synonyms. Three species have been added to *Collodiscula* (Li *et al.* 2015a, b). Given that this generic name has priority and includes four species, the use of *Collodiscula* is recommended.

Use *Daldinia* Ces. & De Not. 1863 (S) rather than *Annellosporium* M.L. Davey 2010 (A) or *Versiomyces* Whalley & Watling 1989 (S)

The genus *Daldinia*, typified by *D. concentrica,* has recently been monographed by Stadler *et al.* (2014). They showed that the monotype species of *Annellosporium*, *A. nemorosa*, belongs in *Daldinia* as *D. nemorosa*, thus *Daldinia* and *Annellosporium* are synonyms. They also showed that the monotype species of *Versiomyces*, *V. cahuchucosus*, belongs in *Daldinia* as *D. cahuchucosa*, thus *Versiomyces* is a synonym of *Daldinia*. *Daldinia* is a well-known genus with many species and has priority, thus it is recommended for use.

Protect *Diatrype* Fr. 1849 (S) over *Libertella* Desm. 1830 (A)

The genus *Diatrype,* typified by *D. disciformis,* includes over 500 names (*Index Fungorum* 2016), some of which cause canker diseases of hardwoods such as *D. stigma* associated with diseased grapevines (Rolshausen *et al.* 2006). *Libertella betulina*, type of the genus *Libertella*, is known to be the asexual morph of *Diatrype stigma* (Grove 1937, Kutorga *et al.* 2006) and *D. disciformis* has an asexual morph described as *L. disciformis*. Trouillas *et al.* (2010b) showed that *D. disciformis* and *D. stigma* are congeneric, thus *Diatrype* and *Libertella* are synonyms. Because *Diatrype* is widely known, has a greater number of species, and includes important plant pathogenic fungi, *Diatrype* is recommended for protection over *Libertella*.

Use *Hypocreodendron* Henn. 1897 (A) rather than *Discoxylaria* J.C. Lindq. & J.E. Wright 1964 (S)

Hypocreodendron is a monotypic genus based upon *H. sanguineum* for which Lindqvist & Wright (1964) introduced the monotypic genus *Discoxylaria,* typified by *D. myrmecophila,* as the sexual morph. Rogers *et al.* (1995) observed a specimen of *D. myrmecophila* that bore both conidial and mature perithecial morphs. They compared their collection with the holotype specimen and obtained the conidial morph in culture initiated from ascospores to demonstrate that these were alternate morphs of the same species.
Thus, *Hypocreodendron* and *Discoxylaria* are synonyms. In agreement with Stadler *et al.* (2013), Maharachchikumbura *et al.* (2015), and priority, we recommend the use of *Hypocreodendron.*

Use *Hypoxylon* Bull. 1791 (S) rather than *Nodulisporium* Preuss 1849 (A)

The genus *Hypoxylon*, typified by *H. fragiforme,* is a well-known group of stromatic ascomycetes on rotting wood. Although a number of segregated genera are now recognized such as *Annulohypoxylon*, *Biscogniauxia*, and *Nemania*, many species still remain within *Hypoxylon sensu stricto* (Hsieh *et al*. 2005). Von Arx (1982), *fide* Deighton (1985),

demonstrated the relationship of the asexual morph *Nodulisporium ochraceum*, type of *Nodulisporium*, to *Hypoxylon fragiforme*, thus these generic names are synonyms. Other species of *Nodulisporium* have been placed in various genera suggesting the artificial circumscription of this genus. Given the widespread use of *Hypoxylon*, the number of names, and priority, the use of *Hypoxylon* is recommended.

Use *Microdochium* Syd. & P. Syd. 1924 (A) rather than *Monographella* Petr. later in 1924 (S)

The genus *Microdochium*, typified by *M. phragmitis,* was published a few months later than *Monographella*, typified by *M. divergens*, now regarded as a synonym of *Microdochium nivale.* Hernández-Restrepo *et al*. (2016) recognized the synonym of *Microdochium* and *Monographella* and considered *Microdochium* to be the best generic name to use for these fungi because *Microdochium*included more species and was more widely known than *Monographella*. They added six species to the 31 names in the genus *Microdochium* while *Monographella* includes only 15 names. In addition they epitypified the type of *Microdochium*, *M. phragmitis*, a species that had been shown to represent two sympatric species (Ernst *et al*. 2011). Thus, in agreement with Hernández-Restrepo *et al*. (2016), we recommend the protection of *Microdochium* over *Monographella*.

Use *Nemania* Gray 1821 (S) rather than *Geniculosporium* Chesters & Greenh. 1964 (A)

An asexual morph of *Nemania serpens*, type species of *Nemania*, was described as *Geniculosporium serpens*, type of *Geniculosporium* (Chesters & Greenhalgh 1964), thus the generic names *Nemania* and *Geniculosporium* are synonyms. *Nemania* includes over 30 names while only four names have been placed in *Geniculosporium*. In addition, *Nemania* is well-known and has priority, thus we recommend the use of *Nemania*.

Use *Rosellinia* De Not. 1844 (S) rather than *Dematophora* R. Hartig 1883 (A)

The genus *Rosellinia*, typified by *R. aquila,* is a well-known genus that has recently been monographed (Petrini 2013). A number of plant pathogenic species are included in *Rosellinia* such as *R. bunodes* causing black root rot of tropical woody plants and *R. thelena* causing root collar of hardwoods. *Dematophora necatrix*, type of *Dematophora*, is considered the asexual morph of *R. necatrix,* cause of white root rot (Petrini 2013), thus *Rosellinia* and *Dematophora* are synonyms. The only other species of *Dematophora*, *D. glomerata*, is considered the asexual morph of *R. glomerata*. Given the widespread use of *Rosellinia*, the recent monographic account, its importance as a plant pathogen, and priority, we recommend the use of *Rosellinia*.

Use *Virgaria* Nees 1816 (A) rather than *Ascovirgaria* J.D. Rogers & Y.-M. Ju 2002 (S)

The monotypic genus *Ascovirgaria*, typified by *A. occulta,* was described for the sexual morph of the type species of *Virgaria*, *V. nigra*, by Rogers & Ju (2002), thus these generic names are synonyms. Nonaka *et al*. (2013) demonstrated that *A. occulta* was a synonym of *V. nigra* and that *Virgaria* was distinct from other genera in the *Xylariaceae*. Although some names have been transferred to other genera, *Virgaria* still includes 10 names and is more commonly used

than *Ascovirgaria*. Given its priority and widespread use, *Virgaria* is recommended for use over *Ascovirgaria*.

Use *Xylaria* Hill ex Schrank 1789 (S) rather than *Moelleroclavus* Henn. 1902 (A), *Xylocoremium* J.D. Rogers 1984 (A), *Arthroxylaria* Seifert & W. Gams 2002 (A) or *Geniculisynnema* Okane & Nakagiri 2007 (A)

Xylaria is a well-known genus with many species such as *Xylaria polymorpha*, commonly known as dead man's fingers, also said to cause root rot of urban trees (Proffer 1988). The asexual morphs of species of *Xylaria* have been described in four genera. The monotype species of *Moelleroclavus, M. penicillioides*, has a sexual morph described as *Xylaria moelleroclavus* (Rogers *et al.* 1997) and *Xylocoremium flabelliforme*, monotype species of *Xylocoremium*, is the asexual morph of *Xylaria cubensis* (Rogers 1984), now known to be *X. flabelliformis* (Ju *et al.* 2016). Both *Arthroxylaria* and *Geniculisynnema* are monotypic genera proposed for asexual morphs not yet connected to a sexual morph but clearly within *Xylaria* based on rDNA sequences (Seifert *et al.* 2002, Okane & Nakagiri 2007). The type species of *Arthroxylaria*, *A. elegans*, is herein placed in *Xylaria*. Although Stadler *et al.* (2013) connected *Geniculisynnema* with *Nemania,* a BLAST search with the ITS sequence of *G. termiticola* (AB274813), type species of *Geniculisynnema*, showed top matches with *Xylaria* species associated with termite nests. These four generic names are now considered synonyms of *Xylaria*. Given its widespread use, the number of species, and priority, *Xylaria* is recommended for use.

New combinations:

Xylaria benjaminii Seifert & W. Gams, **nom. nov.**

MycoBank MB816839

Replaced name: Arthroxylaria elegans Seifert & W. Gams, *Czech Mycol.* **53**: 209 (2002).

Non *Xylaria elegans* Syd. & P. Syd., *Annls mycol.* **5**: 357 (1907).

Xylaria penicilliopsis (Henn.) Y.-M. Ju, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816837

Basionym: *Moelleroclavus penicilliopsis* Henn., *Hedwigia* **41**: 15 (1902).

Synonym: *Xylaria moelleroclavus* J.D. Rogers *et al., Mycol. Res.* **101**: 345 (1997).

Xylaria termiticola (Okane & Nakagiri) Y.-M. Ju, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank MB816838

Basionym: *Geniculisynnema termiticola* Okane & Nakagiri, *Mycoscience* **48**: 245 (2007).

Sordariomycetidae incertae sedis

Use *Brachysporium* Sacc. 1886 (A) rather than *Cryptadelphia* Réblová & Seifert 2004 (S)

Brachysporium, typified by *B. obovatum,* is a widespread and well-established asexual genus that includes 113 species and varieties. The genus *Cryptadelphia,* typified by *C. groenendalensis,* was introduced for the sexual morphs of six species of *Brachysporium* (Réblová & Seifert 2004b). The link between the sexual and asexual morphs was experimentally proven only for *B. nigrum*, which is the asexual morph of *C. groenendalensis*. The axenic cultures of *B. obovatum* and *B. polyseptatum* derived from ascospores yielded only sterile mycelium. Recently, *C. fusiformis* was described with its asexual morph regarded as *B. fusiformis* (Markovskaja & Treigienė 2007). Based on molecular sequence data, *B. nigrum* and *B. polyseptatum* form a strongly supported monophyletic clade (Réblová & Seifert 2004b). If *B. obovatum* is congeneric with *B. nigrum*, then the generic names *Brachysporium* and *Cryptadelphia* should be treated as synonyms. Based on priority and the greater number of species, *Brachysporium* is recommended for use.

Use *Nigrospora* Zimm. 1902 (A) rather than *Khuskia* H.J. Huds. 1963 (S)

The monotype species of *Khuskia*, *K. oryzae,* was described as the sexual morph of *Nigrospora oryzae*, a well-known species of *Nigrospora,* by Hudson (1963). He also considered *N. oryzae* and *N. panici*, the type species of *Nigrospora*, to be congeneric, thus *Nigrospora* and *Khuskia* are synonyms. *Nigrospora oryzae* is reported from a variety of hosts including marine sponges (Ding *et al*. 2011) and as endophytes of plants (Peršoh *et al.* 2010) as well as causing plant diseases (Moshrefi-Zarandi *et al*. 2014). Given that *Nigrospora* has priority, includes fifteen names, and is more widely known than *Khuskia*, the use of *Nigrospora* is recommended.

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