

Naming and outline of Dothideomycetes–2014

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Abstract

Article 59.1, of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN; Melbourne Code), which addresses the nomenclature of pleomorphic fungi, became effective from 30 July 2011. Since that date, each fungal species can have one nomenclaturally correct name in a particular classification. All other previously used names for this species will be considered as synonyms. The older generic epithet takes priority over the younger name, although if that is typified by a genus of which the type species only supports the asexual state, whether that should be taken up depends on how widely used the younger name is, and whether that can be justified. Any widely used younger names proposed for use, must comply with Art.

57.2 and their usage should be approved by the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi (NCF). In this paper, we list all genera in *Dothideomycetes*, including pleomorphic and non-pleomorphic genera. In the case of pleomorphic genera, we follow the rulings of the current ICN and propose single generic name for future usage. One-thousand two-hundred and twenty (1220) genera, their synonyms and suppressed names (for pleomorphic genera) are listed in the paper. Notes and justifications are provided for possible proposed names after the list of genera. Notes are also provided on recent advances in our understanding of asexual and sexual morph linkages in *Dothideomycetes*.

Introduction

Dothideomycetes is one of the largest and most significant classes within *Ascomycota* (Kirk et al. 2008; Schoch et al. 2009; Hyde et al. 2013). Thousands of species that are important either as plant pathogens in agriculture and forestry (Cortinas et al. 2006; Crous et al. 2007; Wikee et al. 2011; Manamgoda et al. 2012), or in the medical (Siu and Lzumi 2004; da Cunha et al. 2012, 2013) or biotechnological industries (Verkley et al. 2004; Damm et al. 2008; de Wit et al. 2012; Stergiopoulos et al. 2012; Ohm et al. 2012) are included in the *Dothideomycetes*. A large number of *Dothideomycetes* show pleomorphism, that is, they occur as sexual and asexual states throughout their life history, but may be separated in time and space (Kendrick 1979). As a result dual names have been applied to the same species and this has resulted in a great deal of confusion among scientists interested in *Dothideomycetes* (Cannon and Kirk 2000; Wingfield et al. 2012). Furthermore, the dual names have a direct influence on many allied disciplines, such as plant quarantine and trade in food and fibre, human health, industrial mycology, and plant breeding. Saccardo (1904) promulgated the dual system of fungal nomenclature (i.e. asexual and sexual morphs with different names) as a solution to the confused situation of asexual and sexual morphs faced by taxonomists at the time. This was accepted by the International Botanical Congress (IBC) in Vienna, Austria (Briquet 1905), and captured in what became Article 59 in more recent editions of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) (Taylor 2011).

However, the concept of the ‘holomorph’ (i.e. the whole life cycle with sexual and asexual morphs) was first demonstrated by the Tulasne brothers and Berkeley (1852). Kendrick (1979) and Sivanesan (1984) are classic mycologists who attempted to integrate asexual and sexual morphs. Sutton (1980) also summarized established links between coelomycetous asexual states and their sexual states, while Seifert et al. (2011) did the same for genera of hyphomycetes. Most of these established links were based on co-occurrence of both morphs on the same substrate (Walker and Sutton 1974) or culture-based methods (Leonard and Suggs 1974; Hyde et al. 1997). However, utilization of PCR and DNA sequencing in the fungi since the late-1990s, have established and confirmed many sexual and asexual links (e.g. *Alternaria-Lewia*, *Bipolaris-Cochliobolus*, *Botryosphaeria-Fusicoccum*, *Cladosporium-Davidiella*, *Mycosphaerella-Ramularia*, *Teratosphaeria-Kirramyces* *fide* Crous et al. 2009; Bensch et al. 2012; Manamgoda

et al. 2013; Phillips et al. 2013) while many other links have been rejected (e.g. *Cercospora-Mycosphaerella*, *Paraconiothyrium-Paraphaeosphaeria*, *Plenodomus-Leptosphaeria*, *Pseudocercospora-Mycosphaerella*, *Stagonospora-Phaeosphaeria*; Crous et al. 2013; De Gruyter et al. 2013, Groenewald et al. 2013; Quaadvlieg et al. 2013; Verkley et al. 2014).

There has been considerable research interest in the molecular phylogeny of the *Dothideomycetes* in the last four years based on single and multi-gene rDNA sequence data (Hyde et al. 2013). These phylogenetic advances have helped taxonomists to link species or generic names, enabling us to now propose or select one name for a biological species, or genus. Decisions taken at the XVIIIth International Botanical Congress, in Melbourne, Australia in 2011 (Hawksworth 2012) ruled that separate nomenclatural status for asexual and sexual names was no longer possible, which became effective from 30 July 2011 (Hawksworth 2012; Wingfield et al. 2012). Based on this ruling, mycologists now have the task to clear up the historical confusion of dual nomenclature, and in this paper we deal with the largest group of ascomycetes, *Dothideomycetes*. We therefore propose a single name for pleomorphic dothideomycetic genera to be added to the list of “accepted/protected names”, while other names (sexual/asexual) will be included in a list of “suppressed names” (Table 1).

The draft of this manuscript with 71 initial authors from all disciplines interested in *Dothideomycetes* was first prepared and placed online on the International Commission on the Taxonomy of Fungi (ICTF) webpage (<http://www.fungaltaxonomy.org/>) on 20 February 2014. Comments were then invited from interested parties who were also invited to co-author the paper. A draft version was discussed at the “Genomes and Genera” symposium in Amsterdam on the 24–25 April, and a final version of the paper with a further *** consenting authors was prepared and submitted for publication on 30 April 2014. For generic couplets where disagreement remained after the consultation process, both sides of the conflict are presented, so that the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi can make the final decision. The paper is published before the International Mycological Congress in Bangkok in 2014, where it can be discussed and the proposals supported for channelling forward to the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi with a view to adoption at the next International Botanical Congress in 2017.

Materials and Methods

The proposed names are based on Kirk et al. (2008), Lumbsch and Huhndorf (2010) and Hyde et al. (2013). The links between asexual and sexual morphs take into account the important publications of Kendrick (1979), Sivanesan (1984), Sutton (1980), Seifert et al. (2011), Wijayawardene et al. (2012a) and other recent research based on culture and molecular phylogeny (e.g. Crous et al. 2009, 2013; de Gruyter et al. 2013; Boonmee et al. 2012; Chomnunti et al. 2011; Liu et al. 2011; Manamgoda et al. 2012; Wijayawardene et al. 2013a, b).

Proposed names are selected depending on the following criteria:

1. The evidence for established links
 - a. Culture-based (e.g. single-spore) methods
 - b. Molecular methods
2. Number of epithets in Index Fungorum and MycoBank
3. The oldest genus name
4. Other significant aspects, such as pathogenic importance, industrial applications etc.
5. Usage of the name in literature

The oldest name is accepted where it conforms best with current practice, while usage of a widely used name is proposed when this is more significant. Proposed names (protected names) are listed in the first column of the table and an asterisk following the names indicates an entry in the “Notes” section. Second and third columns are synonyms in same morph and suppressed names, respectively. The suppressed name could be a sexual, asexual or a synasexual morph. Synonyms in same morph (column 2) are based on Species Fungorum. The fourth column is the family placement of the respective genus, based on Lumbsch and Huhndorf (2010) and Hyde et al. (2013).

Index to adopted names

Proposed name to be adopted (protected name)	Synonyms in same morph	Suppressed names (sexual or asexual morphs - underlined) or notes on probable synonyms or probable sexual/asexual states*	Taxonomic placement
<i>Aaosphaeria</i> Aptroot			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Acantharia</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Arnaudia</i> Bat., <i>Neogibbera</i> Petr. , <i>Zeuctomorpha</i> Sivan. et al.		<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Acanthophiobolus</i> Berl.	<i>Ophiochaeta</i> (Sacc.) Sacc., <i>Ophiosphaeria</i> Kirschst., <i>Ophiotrichia</i> Berl.		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Acanthorus</i> Bat. & Cavalc.			<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
<i>Acanthostigma</i> De Not.	<i>Acanthostigmella</i> Rick		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Acanthostigmella</i> Höhn.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Acanthostigmia</i> Höhn.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Acarella</i> Syd.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Achaetobotrys</i> Bat. & Cif.			<i>Antennulariellaceae</i>
<i>Achorella</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Achorodopsis</i> Syd.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Acicuseptoria</i> W. Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Acidomyces</i> B.J. Baker et al.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Acrocallymma</i> Alcorn & J.A.G. Irwin *			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Acroconidiella</i> J.C. Lindq. & Alippi			<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Acroconidiellina</i> M.B. Ellis			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Acrocordia</i> A. Massal.	<i>Acrocordiomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Amphididymella</i> Petr.		<i>Acrocordiaceae</i>
<i>Acrocordiopsis</i> Borse & K.D. Hyde			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Acrogenotheca</i> Cif. & Bat.	<i>Laterotheca</i> Bat.		<i>Brefeldiellaceae</i>
<i>Acrospermum</i> Tode*	<i>Scleroglossum</i> Pers., <i>Xyloglossum</i> Pers.		<i>Acrospermaceae</i>
<i>Actidiographium</i> Lar.N. Vassiljeva			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
<i>Actidium</i> Fr.	<i>Bulliardella</i> (Sacc.) Paoli, <i>Ostreionella</i>		<i>Mytiliniaceae</i>

	Seaver		
<i>Actinomyxa</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Aigialus</i> Kohlm. & S. Schatz			<i>Aigialaceae</i>
<i>Alanphillipsia</i> Crous & M.J. Wingf.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Alascospora</i> Raja et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Aldona</i> Racib.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Aldonata</i> Sivan. & A.R.P. Sinha			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Alina</i> Racib.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Aliquandostipite</i> Inderb.			<i>Aliquandostipitaceae</i>
<i>Allonecte</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Allosoma</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Allothyrium</i> Syd.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Alternaria</i> Nees*	<i>Elosia</i> Pers., <i>Botryomyces</i> de Hoog & C. Rubio, <i>Brachycladium</i> Corda, <i>Chalastospora</i> E.G. Simmons, <i>Chmelia</i> Svob.-Pol., <i>Embellisia</i> E.G. Simmons, <i>Macrosporium</i> Fr., <i>Nimbya</i> E.G. Simmons, <i>Prathoda</i> , <i>Rhopalidium</i> Mont., <i>Sinomyces</i> Yong Wang bis & X.G. Zhan, <i>Teretispora</i> E.G. Simmons, <i>Trichoconiella</i> B.L. Jain, <i>Ulocladium</i> Preuss, <i>Undifilum</i> B.M. Pryor et al. <i>Ybotromyces</i> Rulamort	<i>Allewia</i> E.G. Simmons, <i>Crivellia</i> Shoemaker & Inderb., <i>Lewia</i> M.E. Barr & E.G. Simmons, <i>Macrospora</i> Fuckel	<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Alternariaster</i> E.G. Simmons*			<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Amarenographium</i> O.E. Erikss.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Amarenomyces</i> O.E. Erikss.			<i>Pleosporales, incertae sedis?</i>
<i>Amazonotheca</i> Bat. & H. Maia			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Amniculicola</i> Y. Zhang ter & K.D. Hyde*			<i>Amniculicolaceae</i>
<i>Amorosia</i> Mantle & D. Hawksw.			? <i>Sporormiaceae</i>
<i>Ampelomyces</i> Ces. ex Schldt.	<i>Byssocystis</i> Riess, <i>Cicinobolus</i> Ehrenb.		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Anariste</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Angatia</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Saccardiaceae</i>
<i>Anguillospora</i> Ingold			<i>Amniculicolaceae</i>
<i>Anguillosporella</i> U. Braun			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Anhellia</i> Racib.	<i>Agostaea</i> (Sacc.) Theiss. & Syd., <i>Ramosiella</i> Syd. & P. Syd.,		<i>Myriangiaceae</i>

	<i>Whetzelomyces</i> Viégas		
<i>Anisomeridium</i> (Müll. Arg.) M. Choisy	<i>Arthopyrenia</i> sect. <i>Anisomeridium</i> Müll. Arg., <i>Composporiella</i> Sankaran & B. Sutton, <i>Ditremis</i> Clem., <i>Lembidium</i> Körb., <i>Microthelia</i> Körb., <i>Sarcinulella</i> B. Sutton & Alcorn		<i>Monoblastiaceae</i>
<i>Annelospermosporella</i> P.R. Johnst.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Anomalemma</i> Sivan.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Anopeltis</i> Bat. & Peres			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Anteaglonium</i> Mugambi & Huhndorf			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Antennatula</i> Fr. ex F. Strauss	<i>Hormisciella</i> Bat.		<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Antennulariella</i> Woron.*	<i>Capnociferrina</i> Bat., <i>Capnocrinum</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Capnodina</i> (Sacc.) Sacc.	<i>Antennariella</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Capnodendron</i> S. Hughes	<i>Antennulariellaceae</i>
<i>Anthracostroma</i> Petr.*		<i>Camarosporula</i> Petr.	<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Antoniomyces</i> Inácio			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Anungitea</i> B. Sutton			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Anungitopsis</i> R.F. Castañeda & W.B. Kendr.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Aphanopeltis</i> Syd.	<i>Thallochaete</i> Theiss.		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Aphanostigme</i> Syd.	<i>Gomezina</i> Chardón & Toro, <i>Somatexis</i> Toro		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Apiosporina</i> Höhn. *	<i>Dibotryon</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Parodiodia</i> Bat.		<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Aplosporella</i> Speg.	<i>Epicyta</i> Syd., <i>Microhaplosporella</i> Sousa da Câmara, <i>Pleosphaeropsis</i> Died., <i>Podosporium</i> Bonord., <i>Podosporium</i> Sacc. & Schulzer		<i>Aplosporellaceae</i>
<i>Apoa</i> Syd.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Aposphaeria</i> Sacc.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Appendispora</i> K.D. Hyde			<i>Didymosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Aptrootia</i> Lücking & Sipman			<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
<i>Aquamarina</i> Kohlm. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Aquaphila</i> Goh et al.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Aquasubmersa</i> K.D. Hyde & Huang Zhang			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Aquaticheirospora</i> Kodsueb &			<i>Massarinaceae</i>

W.H. Ho			
<i>Araneomyces</i> Höhn.			Tubeufiaceae
<i>Architrypethelium</i> Aptroot			Trypetheliaceae
<i>Argynna</i> Morgan			Argynnaceae
<i>Arkoola</i> J. Walker & Stovold			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Armata</i> W. Yamam.			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Arnaudiella</i> Petr.*	<i>Seynesiola</i> Speg.		Microthyriaceae
<i>Arthopyrenia</i> A. Massal.	<i>Ciferriolichen</i> Tomas., <i>Giacominia</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Mesopyrenia</i> M. Choisy, <i>Mycarthopyrenia</i> Keissl., <i>Mycociferria</i> Tomas.		Arthopyreniaceae
<i>Arthrographis</i> G. Cochet ex Sigler & J.W. Carmich.			Eremomycetaceae
<i>Asbolisia</i> Bat. & Cif.			Capnodiaceae
<i>Ascochyta</i> Lib.*	<i>Macrodiplodina</i> Petr., <i>Ascochyta</i> Tassi, <i>Ascochyula</i> (Potebnia) Died.		Didymellaceae
<i>Ascocratera</i> Kohlm.			Aigialaceae
<i>Ascolectus</i> Samuels & Rogerson			Saccardiaceae
<i>Ascominuta</i> Ranghoo & K.D. Hyde			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Ascorhombispora</i> L. Cai & K.D. Hyde			Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis
<i>Ascoronospora</i> Matsush.*			Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis
<i>Ascostratum</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Asperisporium</i> Maubl.			Mycosphaerellaceae
<i>Aspidothelium</i> Vain.			Aspidotheliaceae
<i>Asterina</i> Lév.*	<i>Asterella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc., <i>Asterinotheca</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Calothyriolum</i> Speg., <i>Dimerosporium</i> Fuckel, <i>Englera</i> F. Stevens, <i>Englerulaster</i> Höhn., <i>Myxasterina</i> Höhn., <i>Opeasterina</i> Speg., <i>Parasterina</i> Theiss. et al.	clasterosporium-like asexual states (see under notes)	Asterinaceae
<i>Asterinella</i> Theiss.	<i>Calothyrium</i> Theiss., <i>Opasterinella</i> Speg.		Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Asterinema</i> Bat. & Gayão			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Asteritea</i> Bat. & R. Garnier			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
<i>Asterodothis</i> Theiss.			Asterinaceae
<i>Asterolibertia</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Steyaertia</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Wardina</i> G. Arnaud		Asterinaceae

Asteromassaria Höhn.			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
Asteromella Pass. & Thüm.	<i>Apiosporella</i> Speg., <i>Aplosporidium</i> Speg., <i>Plectophoma</i> Höhn., <i>Stictochorella</i> Höhn., <i>Stictochorellina</i> Petr.		? <i>Polystomellaceae</i>
Asteronia (Sacc.) Henn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Asterostomella Speg.	<i>Hyphaster</i> Henn., <i>Oothecium</i> Speg.		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Asterostomula Theiss.			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
Asterostromina Bat. & A.F. Vital			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Asterotexis Arx			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Astrosphaeriella Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Asterella</i> Hara, <i>Astrosphaeria</i> (Höhn.) Syd., <i>Asterotheca</i> I. Hino, <i>Astrotheca</i> I. Hino		<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Astrothelium Eschw.	<i>Pyrenodium</i> Fée, <i>Heufleria</i> Trevis.		<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
Asymmetricospora J. Fröhl. & K.D. Hyde			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Atopospora Petr.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
Atradidymella M.L. Davey & Currah			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Atramixtia Tsuneda et al.			<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Auerswaldia Sacc.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Auerswaldiella Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Dimeriellina</i> Chardón, <i>Stichodothis</i> Petr.		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Aulacostroma Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Aulographina Arx & E. Müll.*			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Aulographum Lib.			<i>Aulographaceae</i>
Aureobasidium Viala & G. Boyer	<i>Aureobasis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Dematoidium</i> Stautz, <i>Kabatiella</i> <i>Pachybasidiella</i> Bubák & Syd., <i>Polyspora</i> Laff., <i>Protocoronis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Protocoronospora</i> G.F. Atk. & Edgerton, <i>Pullularia</i> Berkhout		<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Austropleospora R.G. Shivas & L. Morin			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bactrodesmium Cooke			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Baggea Auersw.			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
Bagnisiella Speg.	<i>Robertomyces</i> Starbäck		<i>Aplosporellaceae</i>
Bahusakala Subram.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>

Balladyna Racib.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Balladynocallia Bat.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Balladynopsis Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Balladynastrum</i> Hansf., <i>Xenostigmella</i> Petr.		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Bambusicola D.Q. Dai & K.D. Hyde			<i>Bambusicolaceae</i>
Banhegyia L. Zeller & Tóth			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
Barria Z.Q. Yuan			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Barriopsis A.J.L. Phillips et al.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Batcheloromyces Marasas et al.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Bathelium Ach.			<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
Batistinula Arx			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Baudoinia J.A. Scott & Unter.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Beelia F. Stevens & R.W. Ryan			<i>Elsinoaceae</i>
Belizeana Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bellojisia Réblová			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Berkleasmium Zobel			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bertiella (Sacc.) Sacc. & P. Syd.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Beverwykella Tubaki			<i>Melannomataceae</i>
Biatriospora K.D. Hyde & Borse			<i>Biatriosporaceae</i>
Biciliopsis Diederich			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bicrouania Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Bifrontia Norman			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bimuria D. Hawksw. et al.			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
Bipolaris Shoemaker*		<i>Cochliobolus</i> Drechsler	<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
Blasdalea Sacc. & P. Syd.*	<i>Singeriella</i> Petr.	<i>Chrysogloeum</i> Petr.	<i>Vizellaceae</i>
Boeremia Aveskamp et al.			<i>Didymellaceae</i>
Boerlagiomyces Butzin	<i>Boerlagella</i> Penz. & Sacc., <i>Garethjonesia</i> K.D. Hyde		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
Bonaria Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bondiella Piroz.			<i>Mesnieraceae</i>
Botryobambusa Phook. et al.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Botryochora Torrend			<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Botryohypoxylon Samuels & J.D. Rogers*		<i>Iledon</i> Samuels & J.D. Rogers	<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

Botryosphaeria Ces. & De Not.*	<i>Amerodopsis</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Apomella</i> Syd., <i>Caumadothis</i> Petr., <i>Coutinia</i> J.V. Almeida & Sousa da Câmara, <i>Creomelanops</i> Höhn., <i>Desmotascus</i> F. Stevens, <i>Dichomera</i> pro parte, <i>Epiphyma</i> Theiss., <i>Pyreniella</i> Theiss., <i>Rostrosphaeria</i> Tehon & E.Y. Daniels, <i>Thuemenia</i> Rehm	<u><i>Fusicoccum</i></u> Corda	<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Botryostroma Höhn.	<i>Parodiellina</i> Viégas, <i>Robledia</i> Chardón		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Brachiosphaera Nawawi			<i>Aliquandostipitaceae</i>
Brachyconidiella R.F. Castañeda & W.B. Kendr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bramhamyces Hosag.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Brefeldiella Speg.			<i>Brefeldiellaceae</i>
Brevicatenospora R.F. Castañeda et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Briana D.R. Reynolds			<i>Meliolinaceae</i>
Briansuttonia R.F. Castañeda et al.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bricookea M.E. Barr			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Brooksia Hansf.*	<i>Capnogonium</i> Bat. & Peres, <i>Overeemia</i> G. Arnaud	<u><i>Hiospira</i></u> R.T. Moore	<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Brunneosphaerella Crous			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Bryochiton Döbbeler & Poelt			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
Bryomyces Döbbeler			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
Bryopelta Döbbeler & Poelt			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bryorella Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bryosphaeria Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bryostroma Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Bryothele Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Buelliella Fink			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Buscalionia Sambo			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Butleria Sacc.			<i>Elsinoaceae</i>
Byssocallis Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Byssogene Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Byssolophis Clem.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Byssopeltis Bat. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

Byssosphaeria Cooke	<i>Macbridella</i> Seaver, <i>Xenonectria</i> Sber.		<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Byssothecium Fuckel			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Callebaea Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Calothyriopsis Höhn.	<i>Ptychopeltis</i> Syd.		<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
Calyptra Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Calyptronectria Speg.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Camaroglobulus Speer			<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
Camarosporium Schulzer *	<i>Piringa</i> Speg., <i>Sclerotheca</i> Bubák & Vleugel		<i>Botryosphaeriales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Campoa Speg.	<i>Myxostomella</i> Syd.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Campylothelium Müll. Arg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Capillatasporea K.D. Hyde			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Capnobotryella Sugiy.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Capnobotrys S. Hughes			<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
Capnocheirides J.L. Crane & S. Hughes			<i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Capnocybe S. Hughes			<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
Capnodaria (Sacc.) Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Capnodiastrum Speg.			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Capnodinula Bat. & Cif.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Capnodium Mont.*	<i>Apiosporium</i> Kunze, <i>Capnodenia</i> (Sacc.) Theiss. & Syd., <i>Morfea</i> Roze	<i>Fumagospora</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Phaeoxyphiella</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Polychaeton</i> (Pers.) Lév.	<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
Capnofrasera S. Hughes			<i>Antennulariellaceae</i>
Capnokyma S. Hughes			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
Capnophaeum Speg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Capnophialophora S. Hughes			<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
Capnosporium S. Hughes			<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
Caprettia Bat. & H. Maia	<i>Porinula</i> Vězda		<i>Monoblastiaceae</i>
Caproventuria U. Braun			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
Caribaeomyces Cif.			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
Carinispora K.D. Hyde			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Caryophylloseptoria Verkley et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Caryospora De Not.			<i>Zopfiaceae</i>

<i>Caryosporella</i> Kohlm.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Catenolaria</i> G.Y. Sun & H.Y. Li			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Catenulostroma</i> Crous & U. Braun			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Catinella</i> Boud.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Catulus</i> Malloch & Rogerson			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Caudella</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Celosporium</i> Tsuneda & M.L. Davey			<i>Dothideales genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Celtidia</i> J.D. Janse			<i>Zopfiaceae</i>
<i>Cenococcum</i> Moug. & Fr.			<i>Gloniaceae</i>
<i>Ceramoclasteropsis</i> Bat. & Cavalc.			<i>Dothideales genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Ceratocarpia</i> Rolland			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Ceratophoma</i> Höhn.			<i>Massarinaceae</i>
<i>Cercidospora</i> Körb.	<i>Neonorrinia</i> Syd., <i>Norrinia</i> Vain., <i>Pleosphaeropsis</i> Vain., <i>Prolisea</i> Clem., <i>Vainiona</i> Werner		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cercospora</i> Fresen.*	<i>Cercosporina</i> Speg., <i>Virgasporium</i> Cooke	mycosphaerella-like sexual states (See under notes)	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Cercosporella</i> Sacc.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Cerodthis</i> Muthappa			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Ceuthodiplospora</i> Died.			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Chaetasbolisia</i> Speg.			<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Chaetocrea</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Chaetomastia</i> (Sacc.) Berl.	<i>Herpothrix</i> Clem., <i>Melanomma</i> subgen. <i>Chaetomastia</i> Sacc.		<i>Teichosporaceae</i>
<i>Chaetoplaca</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Chaetoplea</i> (Sacc.) Clem.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Chaetopreussia</i> Locq.-Lin.			<i>Sporormiaceae</i>
<i>Chaetoscutula</i> E. Müll.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Chaetosphaeronema</i> Moesz	<i>Pseudophoma</i> Höhn.		<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Chaetosphaerulina</i> I. Hino	<i>Thaxteriellopsis</i> Sivan. et al.		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Chaetosticta</i> Petr. & Syd.	<i>Trichocicinnus</i> (Sacc.) Höhn.		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Chaetothyria</i> Theiss.	<i>Ceratochaetopsis</i> F. Stevens & Weedon, <i>Chaetopeltopsis</i> Theiss.,		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>

	<i>Plochmopeltidella</i> J.M. Mend., <i>Setopeltis</i> Bat. & A.F. Vital		
<i>Cheiromoniliophora</i> Tzean & J.L. Chen			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cheirosporium</i> L. Cai & K.D. Hyde			<i>Massarinaceae</i>
<i>Chevalieropsis</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Chevalieria</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Parodiellinopsis</i> Hansf.		<i>Parodiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Chionomyces</i> Deighton & Piroz.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Chlamydotubeufia</i> Boonmee & K.D. Hyde			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Chrysogloeum</i> Petr.			<i>Vizellaceae</i>
<i>Chuppia</i> Deighton			? <i>Parodiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Cilioplea</i> Munk			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cirsosia</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Cirsiosiella</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Halbanina</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Lembopodia</i> Bat., <i>Morqueria</i> Bat. & H. Maia		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Cirsosina</i> Bat. & J.L. Bezerra			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cirsosiopsis</i> Butin & Speer			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cladoriella</i> Crous			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cladosporium</i> Link*	<i>Acrosporella</i> Riedl & Ershad, <i>Azosma</i> Corda, <i>Didymotrichum</i> Bonord., <i>Mydonosporium</i> Corda, <i>Myxocladium</i> Corda, <i>Polyrhizium</i> Giard, <i>Spadicesporium</i> V.N. Boriss. & Dvořinos, <i>Sporocladium</i> Chevall.	<i>Davidiella</i> Crous & U. Braun	<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Clasterosporium</i> Schwein.	<i>Apotemnium</i> Corda, <i>Brachydesmium</i> (Sacc.) Costantin, <i>Cheiopodium</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Cometella</i> Schwein., <i>Hymenopodium</i> Corda, <i>Phanerocoryneum</i> Höhn., <i>Sporhelminthium</i> Speg.		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Clathrospora</i> Rabenh.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Clavariopsis</i> De Wild.			<i>Massarinaceae</i>
<i>Cleistonium</i> Speer			<i>Gloniaceae</i>
<i>Cleistosphaera</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Clypeispora</i> A.W. Ramaley		mycosphaerella-like sexual state	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>

<i>Clypeococcum</i> D. Hawksw.			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Clypeolina</i> Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Clypeostroma</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cocciscia</i> Norman			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Coccochora</i> Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Coccochorina</i> Hara			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Coccodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Coccoidea</i> Henn.	<i>Apiodothina</i> Petr. & Cif., <i>Coccodiscus</i> Henn.		<i>Coccoideaceae</i>
<i>Coccoidella</i> Höhn.			<i>Coccoideaceae</i>
<i>Cocconia</i> Sacc.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Coccostromella</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Colensoniella</i> Hafellner			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Coleroa</i> Rabenh.	<i>Aphysa</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Cyphospilea</i> Syd., <i>Hormotheca</i> Bonord.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Colletogloeum</i> Petr.*			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Columnosphaeria</i> Munk*			<i>Dothideales genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Comesella</i> Speg.			<i>Dothideales genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Comminutispora</i> A.W. Ramaley*		<i>Hyphospora</i> A.W. Ramaley	<i>Dothideales genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Comoclathris</i> Clem.	<i>Platyspora</i> Wehm.		<i>Diademaceae</i>
<i>Coniosporium</i> Link	<i>Bonordeniella</i> Penz. & Sacc., <i>Sirodesmium</i> De Not.		<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
<i>Coniothyrium</i> Corda*	<i>Clisosporium</i> Fr., <i>Coniothyrynula</i> Petr., <i>Cyclobium</i> C. Agardh, <i>Monoplotidia</i> Westend.		<i>Coniothyriaceae</i>
<i>Cookella</i> Sacc.	<i>Ascomycetella</i> Peck, <i>Phaneroascus</i> Baudyš		<i>Cookellaceae</i>
<i>Cophinforma</i> Doilom et al.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Coronopapilla</i> Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.			<i>Zopfiaceae</i>
<i>Coronospora</i> M.B. Ellis*		<i>Ascoronospora</i> Matsush.*? <i>Coronospora</i> species have been linked with the type of <i>Ascoronospora</i>	<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Corynespora</i> Güssow*			<i>Corynesporascaceae</i>
<i>Corynesporasca</i> Sivan.			<i>Corynesporascaceae</i>
<i>Crauatamyces</i> Viégas			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Crotone</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Cryomyces</i> Selbmann et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cucurbitaria</i> Gray*	<i>Crotonocarpia</i> Fuckel, <i>Cucurbitariopsis</i> Vassilkov, <i>Cyathisphaera</i> Dumort., <i>Gemmamyces</i> Casagr., <i>Gibberidea</i> (Fr.) Kuntze, <i>Leucothyridium</i> Speg., <i>Megalospora</i> Naumov		<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
<i>Curreya</i> Sacc.	<i>Cucurbitodithis</i> Petr.		<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
<i>Curvularia</i> Boedijn*	<i>Curvusporium</i> Corbetta, <i>Malustela</i> Bat. & J.A. Lima	<i>Pseudocochliobolus</i> Tsuda et al.	<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Cyanoporina</i> Groenh.			<i>Pyrenothrichaceae</i>
<i>Cyclopeltis</i> Petr.*		<i>Cyclopeltella</i> Petr.	<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cycloschizon</i> Henn.	<i>Cycloschizella</i> Höhn., <i>Dielsiella</i> Henn., <i>Maurodothis</i> Sacc. et al.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Cyclostomella</i> Pat.	<i>Cocconiopsis</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Pycnostemma</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Cyclothea</i> Theiss.	<i>Calopeltis</i> Syd., <i>Hariotula</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Seynesiospora</i> Bat., <i>Synostomella</i> Syd., <i>Synpeltis</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Thyrosoma</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cyclothyrium</i> Petr.*		thyridaria-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cylindroseptoria</i> W. Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Cyrtidium</i> Vain.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cyrtidula</i> Minks			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cyrtopsis</i> Vain.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cystocoleus</i> Thwaites	<i>Chroolepus</i> C. Agardh		<i>Dothideomycetidae incertae sedis</i>
<i>Cytoplea</i> Bizz. & Sacc.*	<i>Neopycnodothis</i> Tak. Kobay.	<i>Roussoëlla</i> ? Type species of both genera have been not linked	<i>Roussoellaceae</i>
<i>Cytostagonospora</i> Bubák	<i>Cytostaganis</i> Clem. & Shear		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Dacampia</i> A. Massal.	<i>Decampia</i> Mudd, <i>Xenosphaeria</i> Trevis.		<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Dactuliochaeta</i> G.L. Hartm. & J.B. Sinclair			<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Dactuliophora</i> C.L. Leakey			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Dangeardiella</i> Sacc. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Davisoniella</i> H.J. Swart			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Dawsomyces</i> Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

Dawsophila Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Decaisnella Fabre			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Decorospora Inderb. et al.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
Delitschia Auersw.	<i>Delitschiella</i> Sacc. & D. Sacc., <i>Pachyspora</i> Kirschst.		<i>Delitschiaceae</i>
Delphinella (Sacc.) Kuntze	<i>Diplosphaerella</i> Grove, <i>Glonium</i> subgen. <i>Delphinella</i> Sacc., <i>Hariotia</i> P. Karst., <i>Pleoglonis</i> Clem., <i>Rehmiellopsis</i> Bubák & Kabát		<i>Dothideaceae</i>
Dendryphiella Bubák & Ranoj. *			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dendryphion Wallr.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
Deniquelata Ariyawansa & K.D. Hyde			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
Dermatodothella Viégas			<i>Polystomellaceae</i>
Dermatodothis Racib. ex Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Phaeophragmocauma</i> F. Stevens		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Devriesia Seifert & N.L. Nick.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Diadema Shoemaker & C.E. Babc.			<i>Diademaceae</i>
Diademosia Shoemaker & C.E. Babc.			<i>Diademaceae</i>
Dianesea Inácio & P.F. Cannon			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dibotryon Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dichomera Cooke			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyoasterina Hansf.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyocyclus Sivan. et al.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Dictyodochium Sivan.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyodothis Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
Dictyopeltella Bat. & I.H. Lima			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
Dictyopeltis Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyosporium Corda	<i>Botryosporium</i> Schwein., <i>Cattanea</i> Garov., <i>Speira</i> Corda, <i>Synphragmidium</i> F. Strauss		<i>Pleosporalesgenera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyostomiopelta Viégas			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyothyrina Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dictyothyrium Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

Didymella Sacc.*	<i>Arcangelia</i> Sacc., <i>Haplotheciella</i> Höhn., <i>Lichenosphaeria</i> Bornet, <i>Mycosphaerellopsis</i> Höhn.		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
Didymochora Höhn.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
Didymocrea Kowalski			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Didymocyrtidium Vain.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Didymocyrtis Vain.			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
Didymolepta Munk			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Didymoplella Munk			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Didymosphaeria Fuckel	<i>Cryptodidymosphaeria</i> (Rehm) Höhn., <i>Didymascina</i> Höhn., <i>Didymosphaerella</i> Cooke, <i>Haplovalsaria</i> Höhn., <i>Massariellops</i> Curzi		<i>Didymosphaeriaceae</i>
Diederichia D. Hawksw.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Digitodesmium P.M. Kirk			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Digitosarcinella S. Hughes			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Dilophospora Desm.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dimeriella Speg.	<i>Asteromyxa</i> Theiss. & Syd.		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Dimerina Theiss.			<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dimerium (Sacc. & P. Syd.) McAlpine			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Dimorphiopsis Crous			<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>
Diplochorina Gutner			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Diplodia Fr.*	<i>Cryptosphaeria</i> Grev., <i>Holcomyces</i> Lindau	botryosphaeria-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Diplothea C.C. Gordon & C.G. Shaw	<i>Perisporiopsis</i> F. Stevens, <i>Stevensea</i> Trotter		<i>Myriangiaceae</i>
Disculina Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dissoconium de Hoog et al.			<i>Dissoconiaceae</i>
Distocercospora N. Pons & B. Sutton			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Dolabra C. Booth & W.P. Ting			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dothichiza Lib. ex Roum.	<i>Microphoma</i> N.F. Buchw., <i>Parasclerophoma</i> Petr., <i>Tylophoma</i> Kleb.		<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Dothidasteroma Höhn.*	<i>Melanoplaca</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Dothidasteromella Höhn.	<i>Balansina</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Dothidasteris</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Hysterostoma</i> Theiss.,		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Dothidea</i> Fr.	<i>Phragmodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Systemma</i> Theiss. & Syd.		<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Dothidella</i> Speg.	<i>Pluriporus</i> F. Stevens & R.W. Ryan, <i>Polystomella</i> Speg.		<i>Polystomellaceae</i>
<i>Dothideopsella</i> Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Dothidotthia</i> Höhn.*		? <i>Thyrostroma</i> Höhn.	<i>Dothidotthiaceae</i>
<i>Dothiopeltis</i> E. Müll.			<i>Leptopeltidaceae</i>
<i>Dothiora</i> Fr.	<i>Dothiora</i> subgen. <i>Metadothis</i> Sacc., <i>Jaapia</i> Kirschst., <i>Keisslerina</i> Petr., <i>Leptodothiora</i> Höhn., <i>Metadothis</i> (Sacc.) Sacc., <i>Stigmaea</i> Bonord.		<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Dothiorella</i> Sacc.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Dothistroma</i> Hulbary		mycosphaerella-like sexual states	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Dothivalsaria</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Dubitatio</i> Speg.*			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Dubujiana</i> D.R. Reynolds & G.S. Gilbert			? <i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Dyfrlolomyces</i> K.D. Hyde et al.			<i>Dyfrlolomycetaceae</i>
<i>Dysrhynchis</i> Clem.	<i>Ceratochaete</i> Syd. & P. Syd, <i>Balladynella</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Dimerosporiella</i> Höhn., <i>Dimerosporina</i> Höhn., <i>Henningsomyces</i> Sacc. & D. Sacc., <i>Kusanotheca</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Neoballadyna</i> Boedijn, <i>Neohoehtelia</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Setella</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Echidnodella</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Aulographaceae</i>
<i>Echidnodes</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Lembosiodothis</i> Höhn., <i>Maurodothella</i> G. Arnaud		<i>Aulographaceae</i>
<i>Echinoascotheca</i> Matsush.			<i>Phaeotrichaceae</i>
<i>Echinothecium</i> Zopf			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Edenia</i> M.C. González et al.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Elasticomyces</i> Zucconi & Selbmann			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Elletevera</i> Deighton			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Elmerinula</i> Syd.*			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Elsinoë</i> Racib.*	<i>Bitancourtia</i> Thirum. & Jenkins, <i>Isotexis</i> Syd., <i>Plectodiscella</i> Woron., <i>Uleomycina</i> Petr.	<i>Sphaceloma</i> de Bary (<i>Kurosawaia</i> Hara, <i>Manginia</i> Viala & Pacottet,	<i>Elsinoaceae</i>

		<i>Melanobasidium</i> Maubl., <i>Melanobasis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Melanodochium</i> Syd., <i>Melanophora</i> Arx)	
<i>Encephalographa</i> A. Massal.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Endococcus</i> Nyl.	<i>Discothecium</i> Zopf, <i>Pseudoendococcus</i> Marchand, <i>Sorothelia</i> Körb.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Endoconidioma</i> Tsuneda et al.			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Endodothiora</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Endomelanconiopsis</i> E.I. Rojas & Samuels			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Endosporium</i> Tsuneda			<i>Myriangiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Endotryblidium</i> Petr.			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Englerodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Dothophaeis</i> Clem.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Englerula</i> Henn.	<i>Anatexis</i> Syd.		<i>Englerulaceae</i>
<i>Entodesmium</i> Riess			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Eopyrenula</i> R.C. Harris			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Eoterfezia</i> G.F. Atk.			<i>Eoterfeziaceae</i>
<i>Epibryon</i> Döbbeler			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Epicoccum</i> Link	<i>Cerebella</i> Ces., <i>Clathrococcum</i> Höhn., <i>Malacharia</i> Fée, <i>Paratrichaegum</i> Faurel & Schotter		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Epigloea</i> Zukal			<i>Epigloeaceae</i>
<i>Epiphegia</i> G.H. Otth			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Epiphora</i> Nyl.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Epipolaeum</i> Theiss. & P. Syd.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Episphaerella</i> Petr.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Eremomyces</i> Malloch & Cain	<i>Pithoascina</i> Valmaseda et al.		<i>Eremomycetaceae</i>
<i>Eriocercospora</i> Deighton			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Eriocercospora</i> Rak. Kumar et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Eriomycopsis</i> Speg.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Eriothyrium</i> Speg.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
? <i>Eriospora</i> Höhn.*			<i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Euantennaria</i> Speg.	<i>Aithalomyces</i> Woron., <i>Ophiocapnodium</i> Speg., <i>Phaeocapnias</i> Cif. & Bat., <i>Skoteinospora</i> Bat.		<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Eudimeriolum</i> Speg.	<i>Astiothyrium</i> Bat., <i>Ontostheca</i> Bat.		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Eumela</i> Syd.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>

Eupelte Syd. *	<i>Maurodothina</i> G. Arnaud ex Piroz. & Shoemaker		Asterinaceae
Euryachora Fuckel	<i>Discomycopsis</i> Müll. Arg.		Mycosphaerellaceae
Eurytheca De Seynes			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
Excipulariopsis P.M. Kirk & Spooner*		<i>Kentingia</i> Sivan. & W.H. Hsieh	Parmulariaceae
Exiliseptum R.C. Harris			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
Exosporiella P. Karst.*		<i>Anomalemma</i> Sivan.	Melanommataceae
Exserohilum K.J. Leonard & Suggs*	<i>Luttrellia</i> Khokhr. & Gornostaï	<i>Setosphaeria</i> K.J. Leonard & Suggs	Pleosporaceae
Extrawettsteinina M.E. Barr			Pleosporaceae
Extrusothecium Matsush.			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
Falciformispora K.D. Hyde			Trematosphaeriaceae
Farlowiella Sacc.*	<i>Farlowia</i> Sacc.	<i>Acrogenospora</i> M.B. Ellis	Pleosporomycetidae, genera incertae sedis
Fenestella Tul. & C. Tul.	<i>Pleovalsa</i> Kirschst., <i>Schachtia</i> Schulzer		Fenestellaceae
Ferrarisia Sacc.	<i>Microthyriolum</i> Speg.		Parmulariaceae
Fissuroma J.K. Liu et al.			Aigialaceae
Flavobathelium Lücking et al.			Strigulaceae
Friedmanniomyces Onofri			Teratosphaeriaceae
Frondisphaeria K.D. Hyde			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
Fulvia Cif.			Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis
Fumiglobus D.R. Reynolds & G.S. Gilbert			?Capnodiaceae
Fusulina Crous & Summerell			Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis
Fusicladiella Höhn.			Mycosphaerellaceae
Fusicladium Bonord.	<i>Fusicladiopsis</i> Karak. & Vassiljevsky, <i>Karakulinia</i> N.P. Golovina, <i>Megacladosporium</i> Vienn.-Bourg., <i>Napicladium</i> Thüm., <i>Ramalia</i> Bat.		Venturiaceae
Gangamyces Hosag.			Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis
Geranomyces D.R. Simmons			Myxotrichaceae
Gibbago E.G. Simmons			Pleosporaceae
Gibbera Fr.	<i>Maireella</i> Syd. ex Maire, <i>Montagnina</i> Höhn., <i>Pseudothia</i> Höhn., <i>Winteromyces</i> Speg.		Venturiaceae
Gibberidea Fuckel	<i>Gibberinula</i> Kuntze		Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis

Gilletiella Sacc. & P. Syd.	<i>Epibotrys</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Heterochlamys</i> Pat., <i>Melanochlamys</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Gillotia Sacc. & Trotter			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Glaxoa P.F. Cannon			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Globoa Bat. & H. Maia			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Globulina Speg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Gloeodiscus Dennis			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Glioniella Sacc.			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Gloniopsis De Not.			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Glonium Muhl.	<i>Psiloglonium</i> Höhn., <i>Solenarium</i> Spreng.		<i>Gloniaceae</i>
Glyphium Nitschke ex F. Lehm.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Gonatophragmium Deighton			<i>Acrospormaceae</i>
Goosia B. Song			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Govindua Bat. & H. Maia			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Grandigallia M.E. Barr et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Graphiopsis Trail			<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
Graphyllum Clem.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Griggsia F. Stevens & Dalbey			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hadrospora Boise			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Halbania Racib.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Halojulella Suetrong et al.			<i>Halojulellaceae</i>
Halojulella Suetrong et al.			<i>Halojulellaceae</i>
Halokirschsteiniethelia Boonmee & K.D. Hyde			<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
Halomassarina Suetrong et al.			<i>Trematosphaeriaceae</i>
Halothia Kohlm.			<i>Halotthiaceae</i>
Hansfordiella S. Hughes			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
Hansfordiellopsis Deighton			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hansfordiopsis Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Haplopeltheca Bat. et al.	<i>Phaeostomiopeltis</i> Bat. & Cavalc.		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
Harknessiella Sacc.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hassea Zahlbr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Heleiosa Kohlm. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Helicascus Kohlm.			<i>Morosphaeriaceae</i>

<i>Helicoma</i> Corda	<i>Helicocoryne</i> Corda, <i>Helicopsis</i> P. Karst., <i>Lituaria</i> Riess	thaxteriella-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Helicomycetes</i> Link			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Helicosporium</i> Nees*	<i>Helicotrichum</i> Nees & T. Nees	tubeufia-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Heliocephala</i> V. Rao et al.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Helminthopeltis</i> Sousa da Câmara			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Helminthosporium</i> Link	<i>Helmisporium</i> Link, <i>Macroön</i> Corda, <i>Mydonotrichum</i> Corda, <i>Oxysporium</i> Lév.		<i>Massarinaceae</i>
<i>Hemigrapha</i> (Müll. Arg.) R. Sant. ex D. Hawksw.	<i>Melanographa</i> sect. <i>Hemigrapha</i> Müll. Arg.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Hemimyriangium</i> J. Reid & Piroz.			<i>Elsinoaceae</i>
<i>Henningsiella</i> Rehm			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Heptameria</i> Rehm & Thüm.	<i>Verlotia</i> Fabre		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Heptaster</i> Cif. et al.			<i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Herpotrichia</i> Fuckel	<i>Enchnosphaeria</i> Fuckel, <i>Khekia</i> Petr., <i>Sordariella</i> J.N. Kapoor et al.		<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Heteroconium</i> Petr.			<i>Antennulariellaceae</i>
<i>Heterosphaeriopsis</i> Hafellner			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Heterospora</i> * (Boerema et al.) Gruyter et al.			<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Hexagonella</i> F. Stevens & Guba ex F. Stevens			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Hidakaea</i> I. Hino & Katum.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Hispidonidioma</i> Tsuneda & M.L. Davey			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Holmiella</i> Petrini et al.	<i>Caldesia</i> Rehm		<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Holubovaniella</i> R.F. Castañeda			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Homortomyces</i> Crous & M.J. Wingf.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Homostegia</i> Fuckel			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Hoornsmania</i> Crous			<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Hormiokrypsis</i> Bat. & Nascim.			<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
<i>Hormisciomyces</i> Bat. & Nascim.			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Hormonema</i> Lagerb. & Melin			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>

Hortaea Nishim. & Miyaji			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Houjia G.Y. Sun & Crous			<i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hugueninia J.L. Bezerra & T.T. Barros			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hyalocrea Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Poeltia</i> Petr., <i>Poeltiella</i> Petr.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hyalomeliolina F. Stevens			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Hyaloscolecostroma Bat. & J. Oliveira			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hyalosphaera F. Stevens	<i>Dexteria</i> F. Stevens, <i>Hyalotexis</i> Syd.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hyalotheles Speg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hyphosoma Syd.			<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
Hypobryon Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hypsostroma Huhndorf			<i>Hypsostromataceae</i>
Hysterium Pers.	<i>Hypodermopsis</i> Earle		<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Hysterobrevium E. Boehm & C.L. Schoch			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Hysterocarina H. Zogg			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Hysteroglonium Rehm ex Lindau			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hysterographium Corda			<i>Pleosporomycetidae, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hysteropatella Rehm			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hysteropeltella Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hysteropsis Rehm			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Hysteropycnis Hilitzer			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Hysterostomella Speg.	<i>Hysterostomina</i> Theiss. & Syd.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Iledon Samuels & J.D. Rogers			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Immotthia M.E. Barr			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Inocyclus Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Aspidothea</i> Syd., <i>Ellimonia</i> Syd., <i>Fraserula</i> Syd.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Isthmospora F. Stevens	<i>Carlosia</i> G. Arnaud		<i>Trichothyriaceae</i>
Isthmosporella Shearer & J.L. Crane			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Jaffuela Speg.			<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Jahnula Kirschst.			<i>Aliquandostipitaceae</i>
Japonia Höhn.	<i>Yoshinagamyces</i> Hara		<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Jarxia D. Hawksw.			<i>Naetrocymbaceae</i>
Javaria Boise			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Julella</i> Fabre			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Kabatia</i> Bubák	<i>Colletotrichella</i> Höhn., <i>Pseudogloeosporium</i> Jacz.		<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Kabatina</i> R. Schneid. & Arx			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Kalmusia</i> Niessl	<i>Diapleella</i> Munk		<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Kamalomyces</i> R.K. Verma et al.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Karschia</i> Körb.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Karstenula</i> Speg.	<i>Staurosphaeria</i> Rabenh.		<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Katumotoa</i> Kaz. Tanaka & Y. Harada			<i>Lentitheciaceae</i>
<i>Keissleriella</i> Höhn.	<i>Chaetopyrena</i> Sacc., <i>Chaetopyrenis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Coenosphaeria</i> Munk, <i>Zopfinula</i> Kirschst.		<i>Lentitheciaceae</i>
<i>Kellermania</i> Ellis & Everh.*	<i>Piptarthron</i> Mont. ex Höhn., Hedwigia: 60: 203. 1918. <i>Alpakesa</i> Subram. & K. Ramakr., J. Indian Bot. Soc. 33: 204. 1954. <i>Septoplaca</i> Petr., Sydowia 17: 271. 1964 '1963'. <i>Planistroma</i> A.W. Ramaley, Mycotaxon 42: 69. 1991.	<u><i>Planistromella</i></u> A.W. Ramaley	<i>Planistromellaceae</i>
<i>Keratosphaera</i> H.B.P. Upadhyay			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Kerniomyces</i> Toro			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Kiehlia</i> Viégas	<i>Lateropeltis</i> Shanor		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Kirschsteiniothelia</i> D. Hawksw.*		<u><i>Dendryphiopsis</i></u> S. Hughes	<i>Kirschsteiniotheliaceae</i>
<i>Koordersiella</i> Höhn.	<i>Ascohansfordiellopsis</i> D. Hawksw., <i>Keratosphaera</i> H.B.P. Upadhyay, <i>Phanerococcus</i> Theiss. & P. Syd.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Kriegeriella</i> Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Krishnamyces</i> Hosag.*		schiffnerula-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Englerulaceae</i>
<i>Kullhemia</i> P. Karst.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Kusanobotrys</i> Henn.	<i>Chaetobotrys</i> Clem.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lanatosphaera</i> Matzer			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Laocoön</i> J.C. David			? <i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Lasiobotrys</i> Kunze			<i>Venturiales, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Lasiodiplodia</i> Ellis & Everh.	<i>Combodia</i> Fr., <i>Macrophomella</i> Died., <i>Macrophomopsis</i> N.E. Stevens & Baechler, <i>Nemadiplodia</i> Zambett., <i>Striodiplodia</i> Zambett., <i>Traversoa</i> Sacc. et al.		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Lasiostemma</i> Theiss. et al.	<i>Chaetyllis</i> Clem., <i>Epiploca</i> Kleb., <i>Lasiostemmella</i> Petr., <i>Neodimerium</i> Petr., <i>Pseudoperis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Pseudoperisporium</i> Toro		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Lautitia</i> S. Schatz			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Lautospora</i> K.D. Hyde & E.B.G. Jones			<i>Lautosporaceae</i>
<i>Lazarenkoa</i> Zerova			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lecanidiella</i> Sherwood			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Lecanosticta</i> Syd.*		<i>Eruptio</i> M.E. Barr	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Lecideopsella</i> Höhn.	<i>Gymnopeltis</i> F. Stevens, <i>Plectomyriangium</i> C. Moreau & M. Moreau		<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Lembosia</i> Lév.	<i>Heraldoa</i> Bat., <i>Lembosidium</i> Speg., <i>Lembosiellina</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Micrographa</i> Müll. Arg., <i>Micrographomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Morenoella</i> Speg.		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Lembosiella</i> Sacc.			<i>Aulographaceae</i>
<i>Lembosina</i> Theiss.			<i>Aulographaceae</i>
<i>Lembosiopeltis</i> Bat. & J.L. Bezerra			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lembosiopsis</i> Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lemonniera</i> De Wild.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Lentithecium</i> K.D. Hyde et al.			<i>Lentitheciaceae</i>
<i>Lepidopterella</i> Shearer & J.L. Crane			<i>Argynnaceae</i>
<i>Lepidosphaeria</i> Parg.-Leduc			<i>Testudinaceae</i>
<i>Leptocucurthis</i> Aptroot			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Leptoguignardia</i> E. Müll.*			<i>Phyllostictaceae</i>
<i>Leptomeliola</i> Höhn.	<i>Phaeophragmeriella</i> Hansf., <i>Stevensula</i> Speg.		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Leptopeltis</i> Höhn.	<i>Dothithyrella</i> Höhn., <i>Leptopeltella</i>		<i>Leptopeltidaceae</i>

	Höhn., <i>Leptopeltina</i> Petr., <i>Leptopeltinella</i> Petr., <i>Leptopeltopsis</i> Petr., <i>Moesziella</i> Petr., <i>Moeszopeltis</i> Petr., <i>Opegraphellomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas.		
<i>Leptorhaphis</i> Körb.	<i>Campylacia</i> A. Massal. ex Beltr., <i>Endophis</i> Norman, <i>Leptomycorhaphis</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Leptorhaphiomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Microtheliomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Mycoleptorhaphis</i> Cif. & Tomas.		<i>Naetrocymbaceae</i>
<i>Leptosphaeria</i> Ces. & De Not.*	<i>Ampullina</i> Quél., <i>Baumiella</i> Henn., <i>Bilimbiospora</i> Auersw., <i>Dothideopsella</i> Höhn., <i>Exilispora</i> Tehon & E.Y. Daniels, <i>Humboldtina</i> Chardón & Toro, <i>Leptosporopsis</i> Höhn., <i>Macrobasis</i> Starbäck, <i>Myriocarpium</i> Bonord., <i>Phaeoderris</i> (Sacc.) Höhn., <i>Phyllophtharmaria</i> (Müll. Arg.) Zahlbr., <i>Sclerodothis</i> Höhn., <i>Scoleciasis</i> Roum. & Fautrey	phoma-like asexual states (see under notes)	<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Leptosphaerulina</i> McAlpine*	<i>Pseudoplea</i> Höhn., <i>Scleroplella</i> Höhn.	pithomyces-like asexual state (see under notes)	<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Leptospora</i> Rabenh.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Leptothyrium</i> Kunze	<i>Manginulopsis</i> Bat. & Peres, <i>Myxodiscus</i> Höhn., <i>Rhabdothyrella</i> Höhn., <i>Rhabdothyrium</i> Höhn.		<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Leptoxyphium</i> Speg.			<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
<i>Letendraea</i> Sacc.			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Letendraeopsis</i> K.F. Rodrigues & Samuels			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Leuconeurospora</i> Malloch & Cain			<i>Pseudeurotiaceae</i>
<i>Leveillella</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Leveillina</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lichenoconium</i> Petr. & Syd.			<i>Lichenoconiaceae</i>
<i>Lichenopeltella</i> Höhn.	<i>Didymopyrostroma</i> Bat. & Cavalc., <i>Micropeltopsis</i> Vain., <i>Microthyris</i> Clem., <i>Trichothyria</i> (Petr.) Petr.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Lichenopyrenis</i> Calat. et al.			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Lichenothelia</i> D. Hawksw.	<i>Anzia</i> Garov.		<i>Lichenotheliaceae</i>
<i>Licopolia</i> Sacc. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lidophia</i> J. Walker & B. Sutton	<i>Dilophia</i> Sacc.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Limaciniopsis</i> J.M. Mend.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Limacinula</i> Höhn.	<i>Deslandesia</i> Bat., <i>Limacinula</i> (Sacc. & D. Sacc.) Höhn., <i>Naetrocymbe</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Shanoriella</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Teichosporina</i> (G. Arnaud) Cif. & Bat.		<i>Coccodiniaceae</i>
<i>Lindgomyces</i> K. Hiray. et al.			<i>Lindgomycetaceae</i>
<i>Lineolata</i> Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lineostroma</i> H.J. Swart			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Linopeltis</i> I. Hino & Katum.			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Lirellodisca</i> Aptroot			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Lizonia</i> (Ces. & De Not.) De Not.	<i>Pseudolizonia</i> Pirota		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Loculohypoxylon</i> M.E. Barr			<i>Teichosporaceae</i>
<i>Lojkania</i> Rehm	<i>Sydowina</i> Petr.		<i>Fenestellaceae</i>
<i>Lolia</i> Abdel-Aziz & Abdel-Wahab			<i>Lindgomycetaceae</i>
<i>Lophiella</i> Sacc.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lophionema</i> Sacc.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lophiosphaerella</i> Hara			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Lophiostoma</i> Ces. & De Not.	<i>Brigantiella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc. & D. Sacc., <i>Ceriosporella</i> Berl., <i>Delacourea</i> Fabre, <i>Lambottiella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc., <i>Lophidiopsis</i> Berl., <i>Lophidium</i> Sacc., <i>Lophiosphaera</i> Trevis., <i>Lophiotricha</i> Richon, <i>Platisphaera</i> Dumort., <i>Platysphaera</i> Trevis., <i>Platystoma</i> (Fr.) Bonord., <i>Platystomum</i> Trevis., <i>Vivianella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc.		<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>
<i>Lophiotrema</i> Sacc.			<i>Lophiotremataceae</i>
<i>Lophium</i> Fr.	<i>Lophidium</i> P. Karst., <i>Scolecostroma</i> Bat. & Peres		<i>Mytiliniaceae</i>
<i>Lopholeptosphaeria</i> Sousa da Câmara			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Loratospora</i> Kohlm. & Volkm.-			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>

Kohlm.			
Lucidascocarpa A. Ferrer et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Macowaniella Doidge			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Macrodiplodiopsis Petr.*	<i>Floricola</i> Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.	<i>Misturatosphaeria</i> Mugambi & Huhndorf	<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>
Macrographa Etayo			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Macrophomina Petr.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Macrovalsaria Petr.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Macroventuria Aa			<i>Didymellaceae</i>
Mahanteshamomyces Hosag. & C.K. Biju			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Maheshwaramyces Hosag.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Maireella Syd. ex Maire			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Malacaria Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Malbranchea Sacc.			<i>Myxotrichaceae</i>
Mamillisphaeria K.D. Hyde et al.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Manginula G. Arnaud			<i>Vizellaceae</i>
Manglicola Kohlm. & E. Kohlm.			<i>Manglicolaceae</i>
Manoharachariella Bagyan. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Margaretbarromyces Mindell et al.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Marielliotia Shoemaker			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
Massaria De Not.	<i>Aglaospora</i> De Not., <i>Bathystomum</i> Füsting, <i>Phaeomassaria</i> Speg.		<i>Massariaceae</i>
Massarina Sacc.	<i>Bertiella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc. & P. Syd., <i>Epiphegia</i> G.H. Otth, <i>Massarinula</i> Géneau, <i>Oraniella</i> Speg., <i>Parasphaeria</i> Syd., <i>Phragmosperma</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Pseudodiaporthe</i> Speg., <i>Vaginatipora</i> K.D. Hyde		<i>Massarinaceae</i>
Massariola Füsting			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Massariosphaeria (E. Müll.) Crivelli			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mastodia Hook. f. & Harv.			<i>Mastodiaceae</i>
Maublancia G. Arnaud	<i>Caudellopeltis</i> Bat. & H. Maia		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mauritiana Poonyth et al.			<i>Halotthiaceae</i>

<i>Medicopsis</i> Gruyter et al.			<i>Trematosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Megalohypha</i> A. Ferrer & Shearer			<i>Aliquandostipitaceae</i>
<i>Megaloseptoria</i> Naumov			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Megalotremis</i> Aptroot			<i>Monoblastiaceae</i>
<i>Melanodothis</i> R.H. Arnold	<i>Hyalodothis</i> Pat. & Har.		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Melanomma</i> Nitschke ex Fuckel	<i>Moriolopis</i> Norman ex Keissl.		<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Melanops</i> Nitschke ex Fuckel			<i>Melanopsaceae</i>
<i>Meliolaster</i> Höhn.	<i>Meliolinopsis</i> Beeli, <i>Patouillardina</i> G. Arnaud		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Meliolina</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Meliolinaceae</i>
<i>Melioliphila</i> Speg.	<i>Subiculicola</i> Speg.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Mendogia</i> Racib.	<i>Pleiomella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Uleopeltis</i> Henn.		<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Mendoziopeltis</i> Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Mesniera</i> Sacc. & P. Syd.			<i>Mesnieraceae</i>
<i>Metacapnodium</i> Speg.	<i>Ophiocapnocomma</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Sthughesia</i> M.E. Barr		<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
<i>Metacoleroa</i> Petr.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Metameris</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Scirrhodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Scirrhophragma</i> Theiss. & Syd.		<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Metathyriella</i> Syd.	<i>Ciferriotheca</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima, <i>Stomiopeltina</i> Bat.		<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Microcyclella</i> Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Microcyclospora</i> J. Frank et al.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Microcyclosporella</i> J. Frank et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Microcycclus</i> Sacc. et al.	<i>Diplochorella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Diplochora</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Lizoniella</i> Henn. ex Sacc. & D. Sacc., <i>Melanopsammopsis</i> Stahel, <i>Pseudosphaerella</i> Höhn.		? <i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Microdiplodia</i> Allesch.	<i>Microbotryodiplodia</i> Sousa da Câmara, <i>Syndiplodia</i> Peyronel		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Microdothella</i> Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Phaeopolystomella</i> Bat. & H. Maia		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Micropeltis</i> Mont.	<i>Dictyothyriella</i> Rehm, <i>Hormopeltis</i> Speg., <i>Micropeltella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Micropeltidium</i> Speg., <i>Ophiopelti</i> J.V. Almeida & Sousa da Câmara, <i>Parapeltella</i> Speg., <i>Scolecopeltella</i> Speg., <i>Scolecopeltis</i> Speg., <i>Scolecopeltopsis</i> Höhn., <i>Theciopeltis</i> F. Stevens & Manter		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Micropustulomyces</i> R.W. Barreto			<i>Capnodiales</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Microsphaeropsis</i> Höhn.	<i>Chaetosphaeropsis</i> Curzi & Barbaini, <i>Coniothyriopsis</i> Speg., <i>Cryptophaeella</i> Höhn., <i>Dothisphaeropsis</i> Höhn., <i>Microsporella</i> Höhn., <i>Phyllostictella</i> Tassi, <i>Sclerothyrium</i> Höhn.		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Microtheliopsis</i> Müll. Arg.			<i>Microtheliopsidaceae</i>
<i>Microthyrium</i> Desm.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Microxiphium</i> (Harv. ex Berk. & Desm.) Thüm.			<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
<i>Micularia</i> Boedijn			<i>Elsinoaceae</i>
<i>Mintera</i> Inácio & P.F. Cannon			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Minteriella</i> Heredia et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Mitopeltis</i> Speg.			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Mitteriella</i> Syd.			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
<i>Miuraea</i> Hara	<i>Hyalodictys</i> Subram., <i>Rhopaloconidium</i> Petr.		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Mixtura</i> O.E. Erikss. & J.Z. Yue			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Mollerella</i> G. Winter	<i>Agyrona</i> Höhn., <i>Capnodiopsis</i> Henn., <i>Elachophyma</i> Petr., <i>Elenkinella</i> Woron., <i>Nostocotheca</i> Starbäck, <i>Zukaliopsis</i> Henn.		<i>Elsinoaceae</i>
<i>Monascostroma</i> Höhn.			<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Monoblastia</i> Riddle			<i>Monoblastiaceae</i>
<i>Monoblastiopsis</i> R.C. Harris & C.A. Morse			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Monodictys</i> S. Hughes			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Montagnella</i> Speg.			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Montagnula</i> Berl.			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Moorella</i> P.Rag. Rao & D. Rao			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>

Morenoina Theiss.	<i>Aulographella</i> Höhn.		<i>Aulographaceae</i>
Moriola Norman			<i>Moriolaceae</i>
Moriolomyces Cif. & Tomas.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Moristroma A.I. Romero & Samuels			<i>Teichosporaceae</i>
Morosphaeria Suetrong et al.			<i>Morosphaeriaceae</i>
Muellerites L. Holm			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Munkiella Speg.	<i>Apiotrabutia</i> Petr., <i>Coscinopeltis</i> Speg.		<i>Polystomellaceae</i>
Munkovalsaria Aptroot			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
Murangium Seaver			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
Muricopeltis Viégas			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Murispora Y. Zhang bis et al.			<i>Amniculicolaceae</i>
Muroia I. Hino & Katum.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Muyocopron Speg.	<i>Ellisiodothis</i> Theiss., <i>Haplopeltis</i> Theiss., <i>Peltella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Peltopsis</i> Bat.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycerema Bat. et al.			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
Mycocentrospora J. Reid & C. Booth	<i>Ansatospora</i> A.G. Newhall, <i>Centrospora</i> Neerg.		<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycocryptospora J. Reid & C. Booth			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycodidymella C.Z. Wei et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycoglaena Höhn.	<i>Arthopyreniella</i> J. Steiner, <i>Bertossia</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Sampaioa</i> Gonz. Frag.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycomicrothelia Keissl.			<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
Mycopappus Redhead & G.P. White			<i>Sclerotiniaceae</i>
Mycopcepon Boise			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycophycias Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Mycoporellum Müll. Arg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycoporis Clem.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycoporopsis Müll. Arg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Mycoporum Flot. ex Nyl.	<i>Bottaria</i> A. Massal., <i>Dictyothyrium</i> Grove, <i>Mycoporum</i> G. Mey., <i>Pseudomycoporon</i> Marchand		<i>Mycoporaceae</i>
Mycothyridium Petr.	<i>Xylosphaeria</i> G.H. Otth		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Mycovellosiella</i> Rangel	<i>Velloosiella</i> Rangel, <i>Walkeromyces</i> Thaug		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Myriangiella</i> Zimm.	<i>Oswaldoa</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima, <i>Phragmothyriella</i> Höhn., <i>Protopeltis</i> Syd., <i>Sathropeltis</i> Bat. & Matta, <i>Spegazziniella</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima, <i>Sydowiellina</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima		<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Myriangiopsis</i> Henn.	<i>Ascomycetella</i> Sacc.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Myriangium</i> Mont. & Berk.	<i>Phymatodiscus</i> Speg., <i>Phymatosphaeria</i> Pass., <i>Pyrenotheca</i> Pat.		<i>Myriangiaceae</i>
<i>Myriostigmella</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Myriostigma</i> G. Arnaud		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Mytilinidion</i> Duby	<i>Murashkinskija</i> Petr., <i>Mytilidion</i> Sacc.		<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
<i>Mytilostoma</i> P. Karst.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Myxocyclus</i> Riess			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Myxophora</i> Döbbeler & Poelt			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Myxotrichum</i> Kunze			<i>Myxotrichaceae</i>
<i>Naetrocymbe</i> Körb. ex Körb.	<i>Santessoniolichen</i> Tomas. & Cif., <i>Santessonimyces</i> Cif. & Tomas.		<i>Naetrocymbaceae</i>
<i>Nannfeldtia</i> Petr.			<i>Leptopeltidaceae</i>
<i>Natipusilla</i> A. Ferrer, A.N. Mill. & Shearer			<i>Natipusillaceae</i>
<i>Navicella</i> Fabre			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Nematostoma</i> Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Ceratosperma</i> Speg., <i>Dimeriellopsis</i> F. Stevens		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Nematothecium</i> Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Ophiogene</i> Petr.		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Neoastrosphaeriella</i> Jian K. Liu et al.			<i>Aigialaceae</i>
<i>Neocoleroa</i> Petr.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Neodeightonia</i> C. Booth			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Neodeightonella</i> Crous & W.J. Swart			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Neofusicoccum</i> Crous et al.	<i>Dichomera pro parte</i>		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Neomassariosphaeria</i> Y. Zhang bis et al.			<i>Amniculicolaceae</i>
<i>Neomycosphaerella</i> Crous			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Neoparodia</i> Petr. & Cif.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Neopeckia</i> Sacc.	<i>Didymotrichia</i> Berl.		<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Neopeltella</i> Petr.			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>

Neophaeosphaeria M.P.S. Câmara et al.			<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
Neopseudocercospora Crous			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Neoscytalidium Crous & Slippers			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Neoseptoria Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Neosetophoma Gruyter et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Neostagonospora Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Neostomella Syd.	<i>Polythyrium</i> Syd.		? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
Neotestudina Segretain & Destombes	<i>Pseudodelitschia</i> J.N. Kapoor et al, <i>Pseudophaeotrichum</i> Arx et al.		<i>Testudinaceae</i>
Neottiosporina Subram.	<i>Sadasivanella</i> Agnihothr.		? <i>Neottiosporina</i>
Neoventuria Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Venturiella</i> Speg.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Nigrolentilocus R.F. Castañeda & Heredia			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Nodulosphaeria Rabenh.	<i>Pocosphaeria</i> (Sacc.) Berl.		<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Noosia Crous et al.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Ocala Raja & Shearer			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Ochrocladosporium Crous & U. Braun			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Oedohysterium E. Boehm & C.L. Schoch*			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Ohleria Fuckel			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
Ohleriella Earle			<i>Delitschiaceae</i>
Oidiodendron Robak			? <i>Myxotrichaceae</i>
Omphalospora Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Plectosphaerella</i> Pat., <i>Plectosphaerina</i> Kirschst.		<i>Dothideaceae</i>
Oomyces Berk. & Broome	<i>Coscinaria</i> Ellis & Everh.		<i>Acrospormaceae</i>
Ophiobolus Riess	<i>Leptosphaeriopsis</i> Berl.		<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Ophiociliomyces Bat. & I.H. Lima			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
Ophiomeliola Starbäck			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Ophioparodia Petr. & Cif.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Ophiosphaerella Speg.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Ophiotrichum Kunze			? <i>Parodiopsidaceae</i>
Orthobellus A.A. Silva & Cavalc.			<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>

<i>Ostreichnion</i> Duby	<i>Ostreion</i> Sacc.		<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
<i>Ostreola</i> Darker			<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
<i>Ostropella</i> (Sacc.) Höhn.	<i>Ostropa</i> subgen. <i>Ostropella</i> Sacc.,		<i>Platystomaceae</i>
<i>Othia</i> Nitschke ex Fuckel	<i>Othiella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc. & D. Sacc.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pachypatella</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Apoa</i> Syd.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Pachysacca</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pachythyrium</i> G. Arnaud ex Spooner & P.M. Kirk			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Palawania</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Palawaniella</i> Doidge	<i>Byliana</i> Dippen		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Pallidocercospora</i> Crous			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Paracercospora</i> Deighton*			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Paraconiothyrium</i> Verkley*			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Paradendryphiella</i> Woudenberg & Crous			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Parahendersonia</i> A.W. Ramaley*		chaetoplea-like sexual states (See under notes)	<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Paraleptosphaeria</i> Gruyter et al.			<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Paraliomyces</i> Kohlm.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Paramycosphaerella</i> Crous & Jol. Roux			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Paranectriella</i> (Henn. ex Sacc. & D. Sacc.) Höhn.			<i>Paranectriella</i>
<i>Parapenidiella</i> Crous & Summerell			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Paraphaeosphaeria</i> O.E. Erikss.*		<i>Paraconiothyrium</i> Verkley	<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Paraphoma</i> Morgan-Jones & J.F. White			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Parastagonospora</i> Quaadvlieg et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Parastenella</i> J.C. David	<i>Stenellopsis</i> Morgan-Jones		<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Parasterinella</i> Speg.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Parasterinopsis</i> Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Parastigmatea</i> Doidge	<i>Hypostigme</i> Syd.		<i>Polystomellaceae</i>
<i>Parenglerula</i> Höhn.	<i>Linotexis</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Englerulaceae</i>
<i>Parmularia</i> Lév.	<i>Clypeum</i> Massee, <i>Pycnographa</i> Müll. Arg., <i>Schneepia</i> Speg.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>

<i>Parmulariella</i> Henn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Parmulariopsella</i> Sivan.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Parmulariopsis</i> Petr.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Parmulina</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Parodiella</i> Speg.	<i>Diplodiopsis</i> Henn., <i>Pyrenochaetina</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Parodiellaceae</i>
<i>Parodiellina</i> Henn. ex G. Arnaud			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Paropodia</i> Cif. & Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Passalora</i> Fr.	<i>Berteromyces</i> Cif., <i>Cercodeuterospora</i> Curzi, <i>Cercosporidium</i> Earle, <i>Ragnhildiana</i> Solheim		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Passeriniella</i> Berl.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Passerinula</i> Sacc.	<i>Spegazzinula</i> Sacc.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Patellaria</i> Fr.	<i>Lecanidion</i> Endl.		<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Pazschkeella</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Planistromellaceae</i>
<i>Peltaster</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Peltasterella</i> Bat. & H. Maia			? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Pendulispora</i> M.B. Ellis			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Penidiella</i> Crous & U. Braun			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Periconia</i> Tode	<i>Cephalotrichum</i> Berk. ex Sacc., <i>Harpocephalum</i> G.F. Atk., <i>Pachytrichum</i> Syd., <i>Sporocybe</i> Fr., <i>Sporodum</i> Corda, <i>Trichocephalum</i> Costantin		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Periconiella</i> Sacc.	<i>Acrocladium</i> Petr., <i>Acrodesmis</i> Syd.		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Peridiothelia</i> D. Hawksw.			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Perischizon</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Perisporiopsis</i> Henn.	<i>Chrysomyces</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Cicinnobella</i> Henn., <i>Diblastospermella</i> Speg., <i>Dichothrix</i> Theiss., <i>Hypoplegma</i> Theiss., <i>Meliolidium</i> Speg., <i>Parodiopsis</i> Maubl., <i>Perisporina</i> Henn., <i>Piline</i> Theiss., <i>Schistodes</i> Theiss.		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Peroschaeta</i> Bat. & A.F. Vital			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Petrakina</i> Cif.			? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Petrakiopeltis</i> Bat., A.F. Vital & Cif.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Peyronelia</i> Cif. & Gonz. Frag.			<i>Mytiliniaceae</i>

Phacellium Bonord.	<i>Isariopsis</i> Fresen.		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Phacidina Höhn.			<i>Leptopeltidaceae</i>
Phaeobotryon Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Phaeobotryosphaeria Speg.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
Phaeocercospora Crous			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Phaeocryptopus Naumov			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeocyrtidula Vain.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeodimeriella Speg.	<i>Acanthostoma</i> Theiss., <i>Chaetostigmella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Phaeodimeris</i> Theiss., <i>Phaeodimeriella</i> Clem. & Shear		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
Phaeodothis Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Didymosphaeriaceae</i>
Phaeoglaena Clem.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeomycocentrospora Crous, H.D. Shin & U. Braun			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeopeltosphaeria Berl. & Peglion	<i>Phaeopeltium</i> Clem. & Shear		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeophleospora Rangel			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Phaeosclera Sigler, Tsuneda & J.W. Carmich.			<i>Myriangiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeoseptum Ying Zhang, J. Fourn. & K.D. Hyde			<i>Halotthiaceae</i>
Phaeosperma Nitschke ex G.H. Otth			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeosphaeria I. Miyake*	<i>Leptosphaerella</i> (Sacc.) Hara, <i>Trematosphaerella</i> Kirschst.	<i>Phaeoseptoria</i> Speg.	<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Phaeostagonospora A.W. Ramaley *		<i>Phaeosphaeriopsis</i> M.P.S. Câmara et al.	<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Phaeostigme Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Bolosphaera</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Episoma</i> Syd., <i>Phaeocapnodinula</i> Speg., <i>Porostigme</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Pseudodimerium</i> Petr.		<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
Phaeotheca Sigler et al.			<i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeothecoidea Crous			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Phaeothecoidiella Batzer & Crous			<i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeothyriolum Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeotomasellia Katum.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Phaeotrichum Cain & M.E. Barr			<i>Phaeotrichaceae</i>

<i>Phanerococculus</i> Cif.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Philobryon</i> Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Philonectria</i> Hara	<i>Phragmodimerium</i> Petr. & Cif.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Phloeospora</i> Wallr.	<i>Helicobolus</i> Wallr., <i>Phloeochora</i> Höhn.		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Phoma</i> Sacc.*	<i>Chlamydosporium</i> Peyronel, <i>Deuterophoma</i> Petri, <i>Leptophoma</i> Höhn, <i>Macroplodiella</i> , <i>Phomopsina</i> Petr., <i>Polyopeus</i> A.S. Horne, <i>Pseudosclerophoma</i> Petr., <i>Rhizosphaerella</i> Höhn., <i>Sclerophomella</i> Höhn., <i>Sclerophomina</i> Höhn., <i>Vialina</i> Curzi		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Phragmaspidium</i> Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Phragmeriella</i> Hansf.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Phragmocapnias</i> Theiss. & Syd.*	<i>Antennellopsis</i> J.M. Mend., <i>Capnobatista</i> Cif. & F.B. Leal ex Bat. & Cif., <i>Chaetoscorias</i> W. Yamam., <i>Conidioxyphium</i> Woron., <i>Neocapnodium</i> W. Yamam., <i>Paropodia</i> Cif. & Bat., <i>Podoxyphium</i> Speg., <i>Trichomerium</i> Speg., <i>Triposporiopsis</i> W. Yamam.	<i>Conidiocarpus</i> Woron.	<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
<i>Phragmogibbera</i> Samuels & Rogerson			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Phragmoscutella</i> Woron. & Abramov			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Phragmosperma</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Phycorella</i> Döbbeler			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Phyllachorella</i> Syd.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Phyllobathelium</i> (Müll. Arg.) Müll. Arg.	<i>Opercularia</i> Stirt., <i>Septoriomyces</i> Cavalc. & A.A. Silva		<i>Strigulaceae</i>
<i>Phyllocratera</i> Sérus. & Aptroot			<i>Strigulaceae</i>
<i>Phyllosticta</i> Pers.*	<i>Caudophoma</i> B.V. Patil & Thirum., <i>Columnosphaeria</i> Munk, <i>Discochora</i> Höhn., <i>Laestadiella</i> Höhn., <i>Leptophacidium</i> Höhn., <i>Macrophylosticta</i> Sousa da Câmara, <i>Mesonella</i> Petr. & Syd., <i>Montagnellina</i>	<i>Guignardia</i> Viala & Ravaz	<i>Phyllostictaceae</i>

	Höhn., <i>Myriocarpa</i> Fuckel, <i>Pampolysporium</i> Magnus, <i>Phyllosphaera</i> Dumort., <i>Phyllostictina</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Polysporidium</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		
<i>Physalosporopsis</i> Bat. & H. Maia			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Piedraia</i> Fonseca & Leão	<i>Melanotrichum</i> Corda, <i>Memnonium</i> Corda, <i>Trichophila</i> Oudem., <i>Trichosporum</i> Vuill.		<i>Piedraiaceae</i>
<i>Piggotia</i> Berk. & Broome	<i>Basiascella</i> Bubák		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Pilgeriella</i> Henn.	<i>Perisporiopsella</i> Bat., J.L. Bezerra, Castr. & Matta		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Pirozynskia</i> Subram.*			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Pithomyces</i> Berk. & Broome*	<i>Neomichelia</i> Penz. & Sacc., <i>Scheleobrachea</i> S. Hughes, <i>Stemphyliomma</i> Sacc. & Traverso, <i>Stemphyliopsis</i> Speg.		<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Pithosira</i> Petr.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Placoasterella</i> Sacc. ex Theiss. & Syd.			? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Placoasterina</i> Toro			? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Placocrea</i> Syd.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Placodothis</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Placomelan</i> Cif.*		<i>Dothidasteroma</i> ? Type of <i>Placomelon</i> has been linked with non type of <i>Dothidasteroma</i>	<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Placosoma</i> Höhn.			? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Placosphaeria</i> (De Not.) Sacc.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Placostromella</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Plagiostromella</i> Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Platychora</i> Petr.			<i>Didymellaceae</i>
<i>Platypeltella</i> Petr.	<i>Asterinopeltis</i> Bat. & H. Maia		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Platysporoides</i> (Wehm.) Shoemaker & C.E. Babc.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Platystomum</i> Trevis.			<i>Platystomaceae</i>
<i>Plectopycnis</i> Bat. & A.F. Vital			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>

<i>Pleiomastix</i> Bat., J.L. Bezerra & H. Maia			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Plejobolus</i> (E. Bommer, M. Rousseau & Sacc.) O.E. Erikss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Plenodomus</i> Preuss*			<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Plenotrichaius</i> Bat. & Valle			? <i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Pleophragmia</i> Fuckel			<i>Sporormiaceae</i>
<i>Pleoseptum</i> A.W. Ramaley & M.E. Barr			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Pleosphaerellula</i> Naumov & Czerepan.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
? <i>Pleospora</i> Rabenh. ex Ces. & De Not.*	<i>Cleistotheca</i> Zukal, <i>Cleistothecopsis</i> F. Stevens & E.Y. True	? <i>Stemphylium</i> Wallr. (= <i>Epochniella</i> Sacc., <i>Fusicladiopsis</i> Maire, <i>Scutisporium</i> Preuss, <i>Soreymatosporium</i> Sousa da Câmara, <i>Thyrodochium</i> Werderm., <i>Thyrospora</i> Tehon & E.Y. Daniels)	<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Pleostigma</i> Kirschst.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pleotrichiella</i> Sivan.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pleurophoma</i> Höhn.			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Pleurophomopsis</i> Petr.*			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pleurostromella</i> Petr.			<i>Fenestellaceae</i>
<i>Plochrompeltis</i> Theiss.*	<i>Didymothyriella</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima		<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Plokamidomyces</i> Bat., C.A.A. Costa & Cif.			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Plowrightia</i> Sacc.	<i>Elmerococcum</i> Theiss. & Syd.		<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Plurispermopsis</i> Pereira-Carv., Inácio & Dianese			? <i>Capnodiaceae</i>
<i>Pododimeria</i> E. Müll.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Podonectria</i> Petch	<i>Podonectrioides</i> Kobayasi & Shimizu		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Podoplaconema</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Poetschia</i> Körb.			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Polychaetella</i> Speg.			<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
<i>Polyclypeolina</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima			<i>Aulographaceae</i>
<i>Polycoccum</i> Saut. ex Körb.	<i>Lophothelium</i> Stirt.		<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Polycyclina</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>

<i>Polycyclinopsis</i> Bat., A.F. Vital & I.H. Lima			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polycyclus</i> Höhn.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Polymeridium</i> (Müll. Arg.) R.C. Harris	<i>Arthopyrenia</i> sect. <i>Polymeridium</i> Müll. Arg.		<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
<i>Polypedia</i> Bat. & Peres			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polyphialoseptoria</i> Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Polyplosphaeria</i> Kaz. Tanaka & K. Hiray.			<i>Tetraplosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Polyrhizon</i> Theiss. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polyschema</i> H.P. Upadhyay			? <i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polysporella</i> Woron.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Polysporidiella</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polystomellina</i> Bat. & A.F. Vital			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polystomellopsis</i> F. Stevens			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Polythrincium</i> Kunze*		<i>Cymadothea</i> F.A. Wolf	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Pontoporeia</i> Kohlm.			<i>Halotthiaceae</i>
<i>Prathoda</i> Subram.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Preussia</i> Fuckel	<i>Fleischhakia</i> Auersw., <i>Honoratia</i> Cif., Vegni & Montemart.		<i>Sporormiaceae</i>
<i>Prillieuxina</i> G. Arnaud*		<i>Leprieurina</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Pringsheimia</i> Schulzer			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
<i>Prosthemium</i> Kunze*		<i>Pleomassaria</i> Speg.	<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Protoscypha</i> Syd.	<i>Pittierodothis</i> Chardón		<i>Protoscyphaceae</i>
<i>Protothyrium</i> G. Arnaud			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Protoventuria</i> Berl. & Sacc.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Pseudoallosoma</i> F.B. Rocha et al.			<i>Myriangiaceae</i>
<i>Pseudocercospora</i> Speg.*	<i>Ancylospora</i> Sawada, <i>Cercocladospora</i> G.P. Agarwal & S.M. Singh, <i>Cercoseptoria</i> Petr., <i>Cercosporiopsis</i> Miura, <i>Helicomina</i> L.S. Olive, <i>Semipseudocercospora</i> J.M. Yen, <i>Septoriopsis</i> F. Stevens & Dalbey, <i>Stigma</i> Sacc.	mycosphaerella-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>

<i>Pseudocercospora</i> Deighton			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Pseudocercosporidium</i> Deighton			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Pseudochaetosphaeronema</i> Punith.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudodictyosporium</i> Matsush.	Kamatia V.G. Rao & Subhedar		<i>Massariaceae</i>
<i>Pseudodidymella</i> C.Z. Wei et al.		<i>Pycnopleiospora</i> C.Z. Wei et al.	<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudofusicoccum</i> Mohali et al.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Pseudolembosia</i> Theiss.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Pseudomorfea</i> Punith.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudonitschkia</i> Coppins & S.Y. Kondr.			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Pseudoparodia</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Pseudoparodiella</i> F. Stevens			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Pseudopassalora</i> Crous			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudopleospora</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudopyrenidium</i> Nav.-Ros., Zhurb. & Cl. Roux			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudopyrenula</i> Müll. Arg.	<i>Plagiotrema</i> Müll. Arg., <i>Prototylum</i> M. Choisy		<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
<i>Pseudoramichloridium</i> Cheew. & Crous			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Pseudoscypha</i> J. Reid & Piroz.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pseudosolidum</i> Lloyd			<i>Ascoporiaceae</i>
<i>Pseudostigmidium</i> Etayo			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Pseudotaeniolina</i> J.L. Crane & Schokn.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Pseudotetraploa</i> Kaz. Tanaka & K. Hiray.			<i>Tetraplosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Pseudotrichia</i> Kirschst.			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Pseudoveronaea</i> Crous & Batzer			<i>Dissoconiaceae</i>
<i>Pseudoyuconia</i> Lar.N. Vassiljeva	<i>Barrella</i> Ahn & Shearer		<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Psilogonium</i> Höhn.			<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
<i>Pteridiospora</i> Penz. & Sacc.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pteropus</i> R.W. Ham			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Punctillum</i> Petr. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Puttemansia</i> Henn.	<i>Annajenkinsia</i> Thirum. & Naras.		<i>Paranectriellaceae</i>

<i>Pycnocarpon</i> Theiss.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pycnoderma</i> Syd. & P. Syd.	<i>Calolepis</i> Syd., <i>Pycnodermina</i> Petr.		<i>Brefeldiaceae</i>
<i>Pyrenidium</i> Nyl.	<i>Dacampiosphaeria</i> D. Hawksw., <i>Perinidium</i> Cromb., <i>Pyrenidiomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas.		<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Pyrenobotrys</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pyrenochaeta</i> De Not.*	<i>Herpotrichiopsis</i> Höhn., <i>Lasiophoma</i> Naumov		<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
<i>Pyrenochaetopsis</i> Gruyter et al.			<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
<i>Pyrenochium</i> Link			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pyrenocyclus</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Pyrenophora</i> Fr.*	<i>Ceuthospora</i> Fr., <i>Neilreichina</i> Kuntze, <i>Polytrichia</i> Sacc., <i>Scleroplea</i> (Sacc.) Oudem.	<i>Drechslera</i> S. Ito	<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Pyrenostigma</i> Syd.	<i>Chaetomelanops</i> Petr., <i>Ciferriomyces</i> Petr.		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Pyrenothrix</i> Riddle	<i>Lichenothrix</i> Henssen		<i>Pyrenothrichaceae</i>
<i>Quadricrura</i> Kaz. Tanaka et al.			<i>Tetraplospheariaceae</i>
<i>Quasiconcha</i> M.E. Barr & M. Blackw.			<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
<i>Quasiphloeospora</i> B. Sutton et al.			? <i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Questieriella</i> G. Arnaud			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
<i>Quintaria</i> Kohlm. & Volkm.- Kohlm.			<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>
<i>Rachicladosporium</i> Crous et al.			<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Raciborskiomyces</i> Siemaszko			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Racodium</i> Pers.			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Racovitziella</i> Döbbeler & Poelt			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Ramichloridium</i> Stahel			<i>Dissoconiaceae</i>
<i>Ramularia</i> Unger*	<i>Acrotheca</i> Fuckel, <i>Didymaria</i> Corda, <i>Gomphinaria</i> Preuss, <i>Isariopsella</i> Höhn., <i>Ophiocladium</i> Cavara, <i>Ovularia</i> Sacc., <i>Pseudovularia</i> Speg., <i>Septocylindrium</i> Bonord. ex Sacc., <i>Tapeinosporium</i> Bonord.	<i>Mycosphaerella</i> Johanson	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Ramulariopsis</i> Speg.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Ramulispora</i> Miura			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>

Rasutoria M.E. Barr			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
Readeriella Syd. & P. Syd. *	<i>Nothostrasseria</i> Nag Raj, <i>Cibiessia</i> Crous		<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Rebentischia P. Karst.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rechingeriella Petr.	<i>Unamunoa</i> Urries		<i>Zopfiaceae</i>
Recurvomyces Selbmann & de Hoog			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
Resendea Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rhabdospora (Durieu & Mont. ex Sacc.) Sacc.	<i>Cucurbitariopsis</i> C. Massal., <i>Discella</i> Berk. & Broome, <i>Filaspora</i> Preuss, <i>Septoria</i> sect. <i>Rhabdospora</i> Durieu & Mont.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rhagadolobium Henn. & Lindau	<i>Chaetaspis</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Discodothis</i> Höhn., <i>Monorhiza</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Myiocoprella</i> Sacc., <i>Lauterbachella</i> Henn., <i>Xenodiscella</i> Petr.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Rhexothecium Samson & Mouch.			<i>Eremomycetaceae</i>
Rhipidocarpon (Theiss.) Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Parmularia</i> subgen. <i>Rhipidocarpon</i> Theiss.		<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
Rhizodiscina Hafellner			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
Rhizogene Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rhizopycnis D.F. Farr			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rhizosphaera L. Mangin & Har.	<i>Ectosticta</i> Speg., <i>Gelatosphaera</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Rhizophoma</i> Petr. & Syd.		? <i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rhizotexis Theiss.			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Rhopographus Nitschke ex Fuckel			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rhytidenglerula Höhn.	<i>Dialacenum</i> Syd., <i>Dialaceniopsis</i> Bat., <i>Englerulella</i> Hansf.,		<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Rhytidhysterion Speg.	<i>Brunaudia</i> (Sacc.) Kuntze, <i>Eutrybliella</i> (Rehm) Höhn., <i>Rhytidhysterium</i> Sacc., <i>Rhytidopeziza</i> Speg., <i>Trybliella</i> Sacc., <i>Trybliella</i> sect. <i>Eutrybliella</i> Rehm		<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
Rhytidiella Zalasky			<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
Richonia Boud.			<i>Zopfiaceae</i>
Rimora Kohlm. et al.			<i>Aigialaceae</i>

Robillardiella S. Takim.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Roesleria Thüm. & Pass.	<i>Paracudonia</i> Petr.		<i>Roesleriaceae</i>
Ronnigeria Petr.			<i>Leptopeltidaceae</i>
Rosaria N. Carter			? <i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
Rosasphaeria Jaklitsch & Voglmayr			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rosellinula R. Sant.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rosenscheldia Speg.	<i>Acerbia</i> (Sacc.) Sacc. & P. Syd., <i>Naumovia</i> Dobrozr., <i>Ophioceras</i> sect. <i>Acerbia</i> Sacc., <i>Rosenschoeldia</i> L. Holm		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Rosenscheldiella Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Botryothecium</i> Syd., <i>Monopus</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Scutelloidea</i> Tim		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Roumegueria (Sacc.) Henn.	<i>Homostegia</i> subgen. <i>Roumegueria</i> Sacc.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Roussoella Sacc.			<i>Roussoellaceae</i>
Roussoellopsis I. Hino & Katum.			<i>Roussoellaceae</i>
Ruptoseptoria Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Saccardinula Speg.	<i>Myxomyriangium</i> Theiss., <i>Pycnodermella</i> Petr., <i>Pycnopeltis</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Brefeldiellaceae</i>
Saccharata Denman & Crous			<i>Saccharataceae</i>
Saccharicola D. Hawksw. & O.E. Erikss.			<i>Massarinaceae</i>
Saccolthecium Fr.	<i>Metasphaeria</i> Sacc., <i>Phaeodothiora</i> Petr., <i>Pleosphaerulina</i> Pass, <i>Schizostegia</i> Theiss.		<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Sakireeta Subram. & K. Ramakr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Salsuginea K.D. Hyde			<i>Salsugineaceae</i>
Sapucchaka K. Ramakr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Sarcinella Sacc.			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Sarcinomyces Lindner			<i>Myriangiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Sarcophoma Höhn.			? <i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Schenckiella Henn.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
Schiffnerula Höhn.	<i>Clypeolella</i> Höhn., <i>Coniosporiella</i> Bat., <i>Diathrypton</i> Syd., <i>Questieria</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Phaeoschiffnerula</i> Theiss.		<i>Englerulaceae</i>
Schizothyrium Desm.*	<i>Agyronella</i> Höhn., <i>Didymopeltis</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima, <i>Endocycla</i> Syd., <i>Epipeltis</i>	? <i>Zygophiala</i> E.W. Mason	<i>Schizothyriaceae</i>

	Theiss., <i>Eremotheca</i> Theiss., Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Gyrothyrium</i> Arx, <i>Microsticta</i> Desm., <i>Microthyriella</i> Höhn., <i>Myiocopraila</i> Cif., <i>Paraphysotheca</i> Bat., <i>Polyclypeolum</i> Theiss., <i>Schizontopeltis</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Schizopeltis</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima, <i>Schizothyria</i> Bat. & I.H. Lima, <i>Vanudenia</i> Bat. & H. Maia		
Schrakia Hafellner			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
Scirrha Nitschke ex Fuckel	<i>Monographos</i> Fuckel, <i>Monographus</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Phragmodothidea</i> Dearn. & Barthol., <i>Phyllachora</i> Nitschke ex Fuckel		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Scleroconidioma Tsuneda et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Sclerophoma Höhn.*	<i>Blastophoma</i> Kleb., <i>Schizophoma</i> Kleb., <i>Stichophoma</i> Kleb.		? <i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Scleroramularia Batzer & Crous			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Sclerostagonospora Höhn.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Scolecobonaria Bat.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Scolecopeltidium F. Stevens & Manter	<i>Scolecopeltium</i> Clem. & Shear		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Scolecosporiella Petr.	<i>Brencklea</i> Petr.		<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
Scolecostigmina U. Braun			? <i>Capnodiales, genera incertae sedis</i>
Scolecocyphium Cif. & Bat.			<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
Scolicosporium Lib. ex Roum.*			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
Scolionema Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Meliolinella</i> Hansf., <i>Meliolinopsis</i> F. Stevens, <i>Myxotheciella</i> Petr.		<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Scoriadopsis J.M. Mend.			<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
Scorias Fr.	<i>Algorichtera</i> Kuntze, <i>Antennella</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Antennellina</i> J.M. Mend., <i>Hyalocapnias</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Leptocapnodium</i> (G. Arnaud) Cif. & Bat., <i>Limacina</i> subgen. <i>Leptocapnodium</i> G. Arnaud, <i>Paracapnodium</i> Speg., <i>Xystozukalia</i> Theiss.		<i>Capnodiaceae</i>
Selenophoma Maire*	<i>Falcispora</i> Bubák & Serebrian., <i>Ludwigiella</i> Petr., <i>Neopatella</i> Sacc.,	pleomassaria-like sexual state (See under notes)	<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>

	<i>Pseudosarcophoma</i> Urries, <i>Selenophomopsis</i> Petr.		
<i>Semidelitschia</i> Cain & Luck-Allen			<i>Delitschiaceae</i>
<i>Semifissispora</i> H.J. Swart			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Semisphaeria</i> K. Holm & L. Holm			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Septoidium</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Diploidium</i> G. Arnaud		? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Septonema</i> Corda			? <i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
<i>Septoria</i> Sacc.	<i>Septaria</i> Fr., <i>Septoriopsis</i> Gonz. Frag. & M.J. Paúl, <i>Spilosphaeria</i> Rabenh.		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Septoriella</i> Oudem.	<i>Naemostroma</i> Höhn.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Septorioides</i> Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Septothyrella</i> Höhn.	<i>Asterothyrium</i> Henn.		? <i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Setomelanomma</i> M. Morelet			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Setophoma</i> Gruyter et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Setoseptoria</i> Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Lentitheciaceae</i>
<i>Setosphaeria</i> K.J. Leonard & Suggs			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Seuratia</i> Pat.	<i>Atichiopsis</i> R. Wagner, <i>Euthrypton</i> Theiss., <i>Heterobotrys</i> Sacc., <i>Morularia</i> Nann., <i>Myriophysella</i> Speg., <i>Phaeophycopsis</i> Bat. & Peres, <i>Phycopsis</i> L. Mangin & Pat.		<i>Seuratiaceae</i>
<i>Seynesiella</i> G. Arnaud			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Seynesiopeltis</i> F. Stevens & R.W. Ryan			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Shearia</i> Petr.*			<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Shiraia</i> Henn.			<i>Shiraiaceae</i>
<i>Shivamyces</i> Hosag.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Sinodidymella</i> J.Z. Yue & O.E. Erikss.			<i>Teichosporaceae</i>
<i>Sirosporium</i> Bubák & Serebrian.			? <i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Sirothyriella</i> Höhn.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Sivanesania</i> W.H. Hsieh & Chi Y. Chen			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Sivanesaniella</i> Gawande & D.K. Agarwal			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Sonderhenia</i> H.J. Swart & J.		mycosphaerella-like sexual	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>

Walker		states	
<i>Speiropsis</i> Tubaki			<i>Aliquandostipitaceae</i>
<i>Spencermartinsia</i> A.J.L. Phillips et al.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Spermatoloncha</i> Speg.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Sphaerellopsis</i> Cooke*	<i>Botryella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Darluca</i> Castagne, <i>Darluca</i> Höhn., <i>Diplodothiorella</i> Bubák, <i>Diploplacis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Diploplacosphaeria</i> Petr., <i>Kabathia</i> Nieuwl., <i>Metabotryon</i> Syd., <i>Mycepimyce</i> Nieuwl.	? <i>Eudarluca</i> Speg.	<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Sphaerellothecium</i> Zopf			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Sphaeronaema</i> Fr.	<i>Sphaeromyxa</i> Spreng., <i>Sphaeronaemina</i> Höhn.		<i>Hysteriaceae</i>
<i>Sphaerulina</i> Sacc.	<i>Micronectriella</i> Höhn., <i>Ophiocarpella</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Sphaerialea</i> Sousa da Câmara		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Spilodochium</i> Syd.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Spiroplana</i> Voglmayr et al.			<i>Pleosporales</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Splanchnonema</i> Corda	<i>Stigmatomassaria</i> Munk		<i>Pleomassariaceae</i>
<i>Sporidesmajora</i> Batzer & Crous			<i>Capnodiales</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Sporidesmiella</i> P.M. Kirk			<i>Melanommataceae</i>
<i>Sporidesmium</i> Link	<i>Podoconis</i> Boedijn		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Sporormia</i> De Not.	<i>Brochospora</i> Kirschst., <i>Pleophragmia</i> Fuckel		<i>Sporormiaceae</i>
<i>Stagonospora</i> (Sacc.) Sacc.	<i>Dendropleella</i> Munk, <i>Dichaenopsis</i> Paoli, <i>Diedickella</i> Petr., <i>Gymnosphaera</i> Tassi, <i>Hendersonia</i> Sacc., <i>Hendersonia</i> Berk., <i>Hendersonia</i> subgen. <i>Stagonospora</i> Sacc., <i>Hindersonia</i> Lév., <i>Monascostroma</i> Höhn., <i>Stagonosporella</i> Tassi		<i>Massarinacea</i>
<i>Staibia</i> Bat. & Peres			<i>Leptopeltidaceae</i>
<i>Staninwardia</i> B. Sutton			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Stegasphaeria</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Stegothyrium</i> Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis
<i>Stenella</i> Syd.	<i>Biharia</i> Thirum. & Mishra,		<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Stephanotheca</i> Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes</i> , genera incertae sedis

Stigmatodothis Syd. & P. Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Stigmatophragmia Tehon & G.L. Stout			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Stigmidium Trevis.	<i>Epicymatia</i> Fuckel, <i>Pharcidia</i> Körb., <i>Pharcidiopsis</i> Sacc. & D. Sacc.		? <i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Stomatogene Theiss.			<i>Perisporiopsidaceae</i>
Stomiopeltis Theiss.	<i>Akaropeltella</i> M.L. Farr, <i>Akaropeltis</i> Bat. & J.L. Bezerra, <i>Akaropeltopsis</i> Bat. & Peres, <i>Clypeolinopsis</i> Bat., <i>Clypeolopsis</i> F. Stevens & Manter, <i>Clypeolina</i> Speg., <i>Diplocarponella</i> Bat., <i>Leptopeltina</i> Speg., <i>Stomiopeltella</i> Theiss., <i>Verlandea</i> Bat. & Cif.		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
Stomiopeltopsis Bat. & Cavalc.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
Stomiotheca Bat.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
Stratisporella Hafellner			<i>Patellariaceae</i>
Strigopodia Bat.	<i>Chaetosaccardinula</i> Bat.		<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
Strigula Fr.	<i>Amoebomyces</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Craspedon</i> Fée, <i>Dichoporis</i> Clem., <i>Didymaster</i> Bat. & H. Maia, <i>Diporina</i> Clem., <i>Discosiella</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Haploblastia</i> Trevis., <i>Heterodothis</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Kilikiostroma</i> Bat. & J.L. Bezerra, <i>Manastrum</i> Cavalc. & A.A. Silva, <i>Melanophthalmum</i> Fée, <i>Nematoria</i> Fée, <i>Phyllocharis</i> Fée, <i>Phylloporis</i> Clem., <i>Puiggariella</i> Speg., <i>Pycnociliospora</i> Bat., <i>Raciborskiella</i> Höhn., <i>Racoplaca</i> Fée, <i>Sagediomyce</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Shanoria</i> Subram. & K. Ramakr., <i>Strigulomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas.		<i>Strigulaceae</i>
Stromatopogon Zahlbr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Stromatoseptoria Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
Stuartella Fabre			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
Stylodothis Arx & E. Müll			<i>Dothideaceae</i>
Subplenodomus Gruyter, et al.*			<i>Leptosphaeriaceae</i>
Sydowia Bres. *	<i>Pleodothis</i> Clem. <i>Plowrightia</i> sect. <i>Plowrightiella</i> Sacc., <i>Plowrightiella</i>		<i>Dothideaceae</i>

	(Sacc.) Trotter		
<i>Symphaeophyma</i> Speg.			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Symphaster</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Isipinga</i> Doidge		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Sympoventuria</i> Crous & Seifert			<i>Sympoventuriaceae</i>
<i>Syncarpella</i> Theiss. & Syd. *		syntholus-like asexual states (see under notes)	<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
<i>Syntholus</i> A.W. Ramaley & M.E. Barr			<i>Cucurbitariaceae</i>
<i>Syrropeltis</i> Bat. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Taeniolella</i> S. Hughes			<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
<i>Tamhinishpora</i> K.C. Rajeshk. & Rahul			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Taphrophila</i> Scheuer			? <i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Teichospora</i> Fuckel			<i>Teichosporaceae</i>
<i>Teichosporella</i> (Sacc.) Sacc.	<i>Teichospora</i> subgen. <i>Teichosporella</i> Sacc.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Teratoschaeta</i> Bat. & O.M. Fonseca			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Teratosphaeria</i> Syd. & P. Syd. *		<i>Colletogloeopsis</i> Crous & M.J. Wingf., <i>Kirramyces</i> J. Walker, B. Sutton & Pascoe	<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Teretispora</i> E.G. Simmons			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Testudina</i> Bizz.	<i>Marchaliella</i> G. Winter ex E. Bommer & M. Rousseau		<i>Testudinaceae</i>
<i>Tetracrium</i> Henn.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Tetraploa</i> Berk. & Broome *		<i>Tetraplosphaeria</i> Kaz. Tanaka & K. Hiray.	<i>Tetraplosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Thalassoascus</i> Ollivier			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Thallomyces</i> H.J. Swart			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Thaxteriella</i> Petr.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Thaxteriellopsis</i> Sivan. et al.			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Thaxterina</i> Sivan. et al.			? <i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Thelenidia</i> Nyl.	<i>Thelenidiomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Thrauste</i> Theiss.			<i>Englerulaceae</i>
<i>Thryptospora</i> Petr.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Thyridaria</i> Sacc.*			<i>Thyridariaceae</i>
<i>Thyrinula</i> Petr. & Syd.			? <i>Asterinaceae</i>

<i>Thyriodictyella</i> Cif.*			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Thyriopsis</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Dothicypeolum</i> Höhn.		<i>Aulographaceae</i>
<i>Thyrospora</i> Kirschst.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Thyrostroma</i> Höhn.	<i>Thyrostromella</i> Syd., <i>Wilsonomyces</i> Adask. et al.		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Tiarospora</i> Sacc. & Marchal			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Tiarosporella</i> Höhn.			<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Tilakiella</i> Srinivas.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Tingoldiagio</i> K. Hiray. & Kaz. Tanaka			<i>Lentitheciaceae</i>
<i>Tirisporella</i> E.B.G. Jones et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Titaea</i> Sacc.	<i>Aorate</i> Syd., <i>Maxillisporea</i> Höhn., <i>Monogrammia</i> F. Stevens		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Tomasellia</i> A. Massal.	<i>Athrismidium</i> Trevis., <i>Beckhausia</i> Hampe ex Körb., <i>Chlorodothis</i> Clem., <i>Nothostroma</i> Clem., <i>Sciodothis</i> Clem., <i>Syngenosorus</i> Trevis., <i>Tomaselliomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Uleodothella</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Naetrocymbaceae</i>
<i>Tomeoa</i> I. Hino			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Toroa</i> Syd.			<i>Pseudoperisporiaceae</i>
<i>Torula</i> Pers.	<i>Hormiscium</i> Kunze <i>Satwalekera</i> D. Rao et al. <i>Taeniola</i> Bonord., <i>Tetracolum</i> Kunze ex Link		<i>Saccharomycetaceae</i>
<i>Torulopsiella</i> Bender	<i>Torulopsis</i> Speg.		<i>Metacapnodiaceae</i>
<i>Tothia</i> Bat.			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Toxicocladosporium</i> Crous & U. Braun			<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Tremateia</i> Kohlm. et al.			<i>Montagnulaceae</i>
<i>Trematosphaeria</i> Fuckel	<i>Botanamphora</i> Nograsek & Scheuer		<i>Trematosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Tretospora</i> M.B. Ellis			<i>Parodiopsidaceae</i>
<i>Trichamelia</i> Bat.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Trichasterina</i> G. Arnaud	<i>Doguetia</i> Bat. & J.A. Lima, <i>Trichosia</i> Bat. & R. Garnier		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Trichodelitschia</i> Munk			<i>Phaeotrichaceae</i>
<i>Trichodothella</i> Petr.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Trichodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd.			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Trichometasphaeria</i> Munk			<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>

<i>Trichopeltella</i> Höhn.	<i>Raciborskiella</i> Speg.		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Trichopeltheca</i> Bat. et al.			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Trichopeltina</i> Theiss.	<i>Trichopeltina</i> Theiss.		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Trichopeltospora</i> Bat. & Cif.			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Trichopeltum</i> Bat. et al.			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Trichosporiella</i> Kamyschko			<i>Eremomycetaceae</i>
<i>Trichothallus</i> F. Stevens			<i>Euantennariaceae</i>
<i>Trichothyriella</i> Theiss.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Trichothyrinula</i> Petr.			<i>Micropeltidaceae</i>
<i>Trichothyriomyces</i> Bat. & H. Maia			<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Trichothyrium</i> Speg.	<i>Trichopeltis</i> Speg., <i>Trichopeltopsis</i> Höhn., <i>Trichopeltula</i> Theiss.		<i>Microthyriaceae</i>
<i>Triplosphaeria</i> Kaz. Tanaka & K. Hiray.			<i>Tetraplosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Tripospermum</i> Speg.	<i>Pentaposporium</i> Bat.		<i>Chaetothyriaceae</i>
<i>Triposporiopsis</i> W. Yamam.	<i>Antennellopsis</i> J.M. Mend., <i>Capnobatista</i> Cif. & F.B. Leal ex Bat. & Cif., <i>Chaetoscorias</i> W. Yamam., <i>Conidiocarpus</i> Woron., <i>Conidioxyphium</i> Bat. & Cif., <i>Neocapnodium</i> W. Yamam., <i>Paropodia</i> Cif. & Bat., <i>Podoxyphium</i> Speg., <i>Trichomerium</i> Speg., <i>Triposporiopsis</i> W. Yamam.		<i>Chaetothyriaceae</i>
<i>Triposporium</i> Corda			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Trochophora</i> R.T. Moore	<i>Helicostilbe</i> Linder		<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Troposporella</i> P. Karst.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Tryblidaria</i> (Sacc.) Rehm	<i>Blitridium</i> subgen.		<i>Patellariaceae</i>
<i>Trypetheliopsis</i> Asahina			<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
<i>Trypethelium</i> Spreng.	<i>Bathelium</i> Ach., <i>Holstiella</i> Henn. Leightonia Trevis., <i>Phyllothelium</i> Trevis. <i>Porophora</i> Zenker, <i>Trypetheliomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas.		<i>Trypetheliaceae</i>
<i>Tubeufia</i> Penz. & Sacc.	<i>Linobolus</i> Syd. & P. Syd.		<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Tumularia</i> Descals & Marvanová			<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>
<i>Tyrannosorus</i> Unter. & Malloch			<i>Venturiaceae</i>

<i>Uleodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Didothis</i> Clem.		<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Uleodothis</i> Theiss. & Syd.	<i>Didothis</i> Clem.		<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Uleomyces</i> Henn.	<i>Dictyomollisia</i> Rehm, <i>Hyalocurreya</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Kusanoa</i> Henn., <i>Kusanoopsis</i> F. Stevens & Weedon, <i>Micromyriangium</i> Petr., <i>Myriangina</i> (Henn.) Höhn., <i>Myrianginella</i> F. Stevens & Weedon		<i>Cookellaceae</i>
<i>Uleothyrium</i> Petr.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Ulospora</i> D. Hawksw. et al.			<i>Testudinaceae</i>
<i>Undifilum</i> B.M. Pryor et al.			<i>Pleosporaceae</i>
<i>Uredinophila</i> Rossman			<i>Tubeufiaceae</i>
<i>Uwebraunia</i> Crous & M.J. Wingf.*		mycosphaerella-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Dissoconiaceae</i>
<i>Vaginatispora</i> K.D. Hyde			<i>Lophiostomataceae</i>
<i>Venturia</i> Sacc.	<i>Actinodothidopsis</i> F. Stevens, <i>Asterina</i> sect. <i>Asterula</i> Sacc., <i>Asterula</i> Sacc., <i>Endocoleroa</i> Petr., <i>Endostigme</i> Syd., <i>Phaeosphaerella</i> P. Karst., <i>Phaeosporella</i> Keissl., <i>Phasya</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Spilosticta</i> Syd.		<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Veronaeopsis</i> Arzanlou & Crous			<i>Sympoventuriaceae</i>
<i>Verrucisporota</i> D.E. Shaw & Alcorn	<i>Verrucispora</i> D.E. Shaw & Alcorn		<i>Cladosporiellaceae</i>
<i>Verrucocladosporium</i> K. Schub. et al.			<i>Cladosporiaceae</i>
<i>Verruculina</i> Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm.			<i>Testudinaceae</i>
<i>Versicolorisporium</i> Sat. Hatak. et al.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Vestergrenia</i> Rehm	<i>Catacaumella</i> Theiss. & Syd., <i>Coscinopeltella</i> Chardón, <i>Guignardiella</i> Sacc. & P. Syd., <i>Haplodothella</i> Werderm., <i>Pediascus</i> Chardón & Toro, <i>Whetzelia</i> Chardón & Toro		<i>Botryosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Viegasella</i> Inácio & P.F. Cannon			<i>Parmulariaceae</i>
<i>Viegasia</i> Bat.			<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Vishnumyces</i> Hosag.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Vizella</i> Sacc.	<i>Entopeltis</i> Höhn., <i>Haplopyrenula</i> Müll.		<i>Vizellaceae</i>

	Arg., <i>Haplopyrenulomyces</i> Cif. & Tomas., <i>Haplospora</i> Räsänen, <i>Hypocelis</i> Petr., <i>Phacopeltis</i> Petch, <i>Phaeaspis</i> Clem. & Shear, <i>Phaeopeltis</i> Petch, <i>Stigmatopeltis</i> Doidge		
<i>Vizellopsis</i> Bat. et al.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Vrystaatia</i> Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Weddellomyces</i> D. Hawksw.			<i>Dacampiaceae</i>
<i>Wentomyces</i> Koord.	<i>Acarothallium</i> Syd., <i>Calochaetis</i> Syd., <i>Capnodinula</i> Speg, <i>Chaetostigma</i> Syd. & P. Syd., <i>Dichaetis</i> Clem. <i>Neocoleroa</i> Petr.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Wernerella</i> Nav.-Ros. et al.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Westea</i> H.J. Swart			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Westerdykella</i> Stolk			<i>Sporormiaceae</i>
<i>Wettsteinina</i> Höhn.	<i>Pseudosphaeria</i> Höhn.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Wicklowsia</i> Raja et al.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Wilmia</i> Dianese et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Wojnowicia</i> Sacc.*	<i>Adella</i> Sacc., <i>Guceviczia</i> Glezer	ophiosphaerella-like sexual state (See under notes)	<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Xenobotryosphaeria</i> Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Pleosporales, genera incertae sedi</i>
<i>Xenoconiothyrium</i> Crous & Marinc.			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Xenolophium</i> Syd	<i>Schizostoma</i> Ces. & De Not. ex Sacc.		<i>Platystomaceae</i>
<i>Xenomeris</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Xenophacidiella</i> Crous			<i>Teratosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Xenoseptoria</i> Quaedvlieg et al.			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Xenosonderhenia</i> Crous			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>
<i>Xenosporium</i> Penz. & Sacc.	<i>Xenosporella</i> Höhn.		<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Xenostigmia</i> Crous			<i>Phaeosphaeriaceae</i>
<i>Xenostomella</i> Syd.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Xylomyces</i> Goos et al.	<i>Plochmothea</i> Syd.		<i>Aliquandostipitaceae</i>
<i>Xylopezia</i> Höhn.			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Yamamotoa</i> Bat.	<i>Peresiopsis</i> Bat.		<i>Asterinaceae</i>
<i>Yoshinagaia</i> Hen	<i>Monoloculia</i> Hara		<i>Dothideales, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Yoshinagella</i> Yoshinagella			<i>Dothideomycetes, genera incertae sedis</i>
<i>Zasmidium</i> Fr.			<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>

<i>Zeloasperisporium</i> R.F. Castañeda			<i>Venturiaceae</i>
<i>Zoggium</i> Lar.N. Vassiljeva			<i>Mytilinidiaceae</i>
<i>Zopfia</i> Rabenh.	<i>Pontoporeia</i> Kohlm.		<i>Zopfiaceae</i>
<i>Zopfiofoveola</i> D. Hawksw.			<i>Zopfiaceae</i>
<i>Zygophiala</i> E.W. Mason			<i>Scizothyriaceae</i>
<i>Zymoseptoria</i> Quaedvl. & Crous*		mycosphaerella-like sexual states (see under notes)	<i>Mycosphaerellaceae</i>

* Indicates notes linked to genera.

Discussion

Aaosphaeria Aptroot, Nova Hedwigia 60(3-4): 329 (1995)

Notes: Aptroot (1995) stated that the type species, *Aaosphaeria arxii* (Aa) Aptroot has a *Microsphaeropsis* asexual state that “could be close to *Polycoccum* in the *Dacampiaceae*”. The type species of *Microsphaeropsis*, *Mi. olivacea* (Bonord.) Höhn. however, was shown to cluster in *Didymellaceae* (de Gruyter et al. 2009; Wijayawardene et al. 2013a), thus we conclude *Aaosphaeria* has *microsphaeropsis*-like asexual state.

Achaetobotrys Bat. & Cif., Saccardo 2: 49 (1963)

Notes: Kirk et al. (2008) stated that this genus has *Antennariella* Bat. & Cif. asexual states. However, taxonomic placement of *Antennariella* is uncertain, hence we do not synonymize these two genera. Further molecular-based analyses are essential.

Acrocalymma Alcorn & J.A.G. Irwin, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 88(2): 163 (1987)

Notes: Alcorn and Irwin (1987) established this genus with *Acrocalymma medicaginis* Alcorn & J.A.G. Irwin as the type species. Shoemaker and Babcock (1991) observed the sexual state of *Acrocalymma medicaginis* in pure culture and named it as *Massarina walkeri* Shoemaker et al. Zhang et al. (2012) introduced a new species, *Acrocalymma aquatica* H. Zhang & K.D. Hyde and confirmed the close relationship with *A. medicaginis* in their combined SSU and LSU and ITS analyses. However, Zhang et al. (2012) further showed that *Massarina walkeri* is not congeneric with *Massarina sensu stricto* and placed it in *Pleosporales incertae sedis* close to *Morosphaeriaceae*. Thus, we conclude that *Acrocalymma* has *massarina*-like sexual states.

Acrospermum Tode, Fung. mecklenb. sel. (Lüneburg) 1: 8 (1790)

Notes: Carmichael et al. (1980) reported *Acrospermum compressum* Tode. to have a *Dactylaria* Sacc. asexual state. However, *Dactylaria* is considered as polyphyletic (Seifert et al. 2011; Wijayawardene et al. 2012) hence we conclude that *Acrospermum* has *dactylaria*-like asexual states.

Alternaria Nees, Syst. Pilze (Würzburg): 72 (1816) [1816-17]

- = *Elosia* Pers., Mycol. Eur. (Erlanga) 1: 12. 1822.
- = *Macrosporium* Fr., Syst. Mycol. (Lundae) 3: 373. 1832.
- = *Rhopalidium* Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér. 2, 6: 30. 1836.
- = *Brachycladium* Corda, Icon. Fungorum hucusque Cogn. (Prague) 2: 14. 1838.
- = *Ulocladium* Preuss, Linnaea 24: 111. 1851.
- = *Chmelia* Svob.-Pol., Biologia (Bratislava) 21: 82. 1966.
- = *Embellisia* E.G. Simmons, Mycologia 63: 380. 1971.

- = *Trichoconiella* B.L. Jain, Kavaka 3: 39. 1976 [1975].
- = *Botryomyces* de Hoog & C. Rubio, Sabouraudia 20: 19. 1982. (nom. illegit.)
- = *Lewia* M.E. Barr & E.G. Simmons, Mycotaxon 25: 289. 1986.
- = *Ybotromyces* Rulamort, Bull. Soc. Bot. Centre-Ouest, Nouv. Sér. 17: 192. 1986.
- = *Nimbya* E.G. Simmons, Sydowia 41: 316. 1989.
- = *Allewia* E.G. Simmons, Mycotaxon 38: 260. 1990.
- = *Crivellia* Shoemaker & Inderb., Canad. J. Bot. 84: 1308. 2006.
- = *Chalastospora* E.G. Simmons, CBS Biodiversity Ser. (Utrecht) 6: 668. 2007.
- = *Teretispora* E.G. Simmons, CBS Biodiversity Ser. (Utrecht) 6: 674. 2007.
- = *Undifilum* B.M. Pryor, Creamer, Shoemaker, McLain-Romero & Hambl., Botany 87: 190. 2009.
- = *Sinomyces* Yong Wang bis & X.G. Zhang, Fungal Biol. 115: 192. 2011.

Notes: Simmons (1986; 2002; 2007) showed that *Lewia* is the sexual morph of *Alternaria* and discussed the morphological differences of the latter from *Pleospora* to which *Alternaria* was originally linked (*Pleospora* is the sexual state of *Stemphylium*). Simmons (1986) also mentioned that *Lewia scrophulariae* (Desm.) M.E. Barr & E.G. Simmons, the generic type, has an *Alternaria* asexual state. Woudenberg et al. (2013) showed that *Lewia* states developed in several sections of *Alternaria*, and reduced *Brachycladium*, *Chalastospora*, *Chmelia*, *Crivellia*, *Embellisia*, *Lewia*, *Nimbya*, *Sinomyces*, *Teretispora*, *Ulocladium*, *Undifilum* and *Ybotromyces* to synonymy under *Alternaria* based on molecular and morphological studies.

Alternariaster E.G. Simmons, CBS Diversity Ser. (Utrecht) 6: 667 (2007)

Notes: Simmons (2007) introduced this monotypic genus and transferred *Alternaria helianthi* (Hansf.) E.G. Simmons to *Alternariaster helianthi* (Hansf.) E.G. Simmons. Simmons (2007) considered *Alternariaster* to be related to *Alternaria*, however, Alves et al. (2013) and Woudenberg et al. (2013) clearly showed *Alternariaster* (*Leptosphaeriaceae*) to have a distinct phylogenetic affinity in *Pleosporales* and removed from *Alternaria sensu stricto* (*Pleosporaceae*).

Amniculicola Y. Zhang ter & K.D. Hyde, Mycol. Res. 112(10): 1189 (2008)

Notes: Zhang et al. (2009a, b) showed that this genus forms a well established monophyletic clade in their LSU rDNA analysis. In the same clade, two asexual fungi i.e. *Anguillospora longissima* (Sacc. & P. Syd.) Ingold and *Repetophragma ontariense* (Matsush.) W.P. Wu also grouped. The type species of *Amniculicola*, *Amniculicola lignicola* Y. Zhang ter & K.D. Hyde grouped with *Anguillospora longissima*, the type species of *Anguillospora* with low bootstrap values. However, it is essential to include more strains and more gene regions before synonymizing *Amniculicola* under an older name.

Antennulariella Woron., Trudy Byuro Prikl. Bot. 8(6): 771 (1915)

- = *Antennariella* Bat. & Cif., Quad. Lab. crittogam., Pavia 31: 22 (1963)
- = *Capnodendron* S. Hughes, Mycologia 68(4): 750 (1976)

- = *Capnociferria* Bat., in Batista & Ciferri, Saccardo 2: 76 (1963)
- = *Capnocrinum* Bat. & Cif., Saccardo 2: 78 (1963)
- = *Capnodina* (Sacc.) Sacc., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 24(1): 366 (1926)
- = *Capnodium* subgen. *Capnodina* Sacc., in Saccardo & Trotter, Syll. fung. (Abellini) 22: 60 (1913)

Notes: Hughes (1976; 2000) stated that the sooty mould genus *Antennulariella* is the sexual state of *Antennariella* and its *Capnodendron* synanamorph. Most of these links were established based on co-occurrence of both morphs on the same substrate and so far not proved by molecular phylogeny. However, Hyde et al. (2013) synonymised *Antennariella* Bat. & Cif and *Capnodendron* S. Hughes under *Antennulariella*.

Anthracostroma Petr., Sydowia 8(1–6): 96 (1954)

- = *Camarosporula* Petr., Sydowia 8(1–6): 99 (1954)

Notes: Petrak (1954) established *Camarosporula* to place the conidial state of *Anthracostroma*. This established link was shown by Crous et al. (2011) in their DNA sequence analysis. Both genera are monophyletic and thus priority should apply to the older name *Anthracostroma* and the asexual state *Camarosporula* synonymized under *Anthracostroma*.

Apiosporina Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 119: 439 [47 repr.] (1910)

- = *Dibotryon* Theiss. & Syd., Annls mycol. 13(5/6): 663 (1915)
- = *Parodiodia* Bat., in Batista, Farr & Lima, Saccardo 1: 9 (1960)

Notes: Zhang et al. (2011) and Hyde et al. (2013) considered *Dibotryon* to be a synonym of *Apiosporina* following von Arx and Müller (1975), Barr (1968) and Crous et al. (2007). Furthermore, Winton et al. (2007) phylogenetically showed that *Apiosporina collinsii* (Schwein.) Höhn., the type species of *Apiosporina* and *Dibotryon morbosum* (Schwein.) Theiss. & Syd., the type species of *Dibotryon* are congeneric. Herein, we also accept *Dibotryon*, as a synonym of *Apiosporina*.

Arnaudiella Petr., Annls mycol. 25(3/4): 339 (1927)

Notes: Crous and Kendrick (1994) introduced *Xenogliocladiopsis* to place the conidial state of *Arnaudiella eucalyptorum* Crous & W.B. Kendr. However, several collections of *X. eucalyptorum* from *Eucalyptus* in South Africa and Australia have since shown that this published connection was in fact incorrect, and that *Xenogliocladiopsis* is a distinct genus in the *Hypocreales* (*Nectriaceae*), and does not belong to the *Dothideomycetes* (P.W. Crous, unpubl. data). Presently there are no confirmed asexual morphs for *Arnaudiella*.

Ascochyta Lib., Pl. crypt. Arduenna, fasc. (Liège) 1(Praef.): 8 (1830)

- = *Ascochyta* Tassi, Bulletin Labor. Orto Bot. de R. Univ. Siena 5: 6, 27 (1902)

- = *Ascochyta* (Potebnia) Died., Annls mycol. 10(2): 141 (1912)
- = *Macrodiplodina* Petr., Sydowia 15(1-6): 190 (1962) [1961]
- = *Stagonosporopsis* Died., Annls mycol. 10(2): 142 (1912)

Notes: De Gruyter et al. (2009) showed that *Ascochyta pisi*, the sexual state *Didymella pisi* and generic type of *Ascochyta*, groups close to *Didymella exigua* (Niessl) Sacc., the generic type of *Didymella*. Peever et al. (2007) showed that *A. pinodes* L.K. Jones has *Didymella* sexual states (i.e. *D. pinodes* (Berk. & A. Bloxam). *Didymella exigua* was not linked with any *Ascochyta* spp., but it groups close to *A. pisi* and other *Ascochyta* spp. Woudenberg et al. (2009) however, also showed *Phoma clematidina* (Thüm.) Boerema also has a *Didymella* sexual state. Further research is necessary, however, to resolve clades in the *Didymellaceae*. Because the phylogeny of *Didymella* and *Ascochyta* has yet to be resolved, both genera are maintained for usage.

Ascoronospora Matsush., Matsush. Mycol. Mem. 10: 179 (2003)

Notes: Matsushima (2003) described the genus *Ascoronospora* and observed the *Coronospora* asexual state in culture. However, the link between *Ascoronospora* and type species of *Coronospora* was not confirmed. Hence we conclude *Ascoronospora* has coronospora-like asexual state.

Asterina Lév., Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 3 3: 59 (1845)

Notes: Kirk et al. (2008) and Wijayawardene et al. (2012) mentioned that *Asterina* has *Asterostomella* Speg. and clasterosporium-like asexual states. It is essential to carry out further morpho-molecular analyses before synonymize *Asterostomella* with *Asterina*.

Astrosphaeriella Syd. & P. Syd., Annls mycol. 11(3): 260 (1913)

Notes: Tanka and Harda (2005) observed a pleurophomopsis-like conidial state in the cultures of *A. aggregata* (I. Hino & Katum.) Kaz. Tanaka & Y. Harada. However, molecular analysis has not been carried out for *Pleurophomopsis* hence its taxonomic position remains uncertain.

Aulographina Arx & E. Müll., Sydowia 14: 330 (1960)

Aulographina pinorum (Desm.) Arx & E. Müll., the ex-type of *Aulographina*, clusters apart from *Aulographina eucalypti* (Cooke & Massee) Arx & E. Müll., which has *Thyrinula eucalypti* (Cooke & Massee) H.J. Swart (type of *Thyrinula*) as asexual morph (Carnegie and Keane 2003, Crous et al. 2009). Target spot of *Eucalyptus*, should therefore more correctly be ascribed to *T. eucalypti* rather than to *Aulographina*. Both genera, *Aulographina* and *Thyrinula* should thus be retained.

Bipolaris Shoemaker, Can. J. Bot. 37(5): 882 (1959)

= *Cochliobolus* Drechsler, Phytopathology 24: 973 (1934)

Notes: Manamgoda et al. (2012) resolved the complex of *Bipolaris*, *Cochliobolus* and *Curvularia* and showed *Bipolaris* to be the asexual state of *Cochliobolus*. At the same time Manamgoda et al. (2012) proposed the use of *Bipolaris* over the older *Cochliobolus* name stating the importance of *Bipolaris* as an economically significant pathogen. Manamgoda et al. (2012) also considered the number of epithets under each genus to support their argument, with *Bipolaris* has many more epithets than *Cochliobolus*. Rossman et al. (2013) introduced their proposal to conserve *Bipolaris* over *Cochliobolus*.

Blasdalea Sacc. & P. Syd., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 16: 634 (1902)

= *Chrysogloeum* Petr., Sydowia 12(1-6): 254 (1959) [1958]

Notes: Petrak (1958) established the genus *Chrysogloeum* to accommodate the conidial state of *Singeriella* Petr. *Singeriella* was considered as a synonym of *Blasdalea* Sacc. (Kirk et al. 2008) and as both genera are monotypic. Hence we propose the oldest name *Blasdalea* over *Chrysogloeum*.

Botryohypoxylon Samuels & J.D. Rogers, Mycotaxon 25(2): 631 (1986)

= *Iledon* Samuels & J.D. Rogers, Mycotaxon 25(2): 633 (1986)

Notes: Samuels and Rogers (1986) described the genus *Botryohypoxylon*. Its coelomycetous asexual state was observed in culture and described as *Iledon*. Both genera are monotypic (Index Fungorum 2013). In this case, we give priority to the older sexual state and propose *Botryohypoxylon* over *Iledon*.

Botryosphaeria Ces. & De Not., Comm. Soc. crittog. Ital. 1(4): 211 (1863)

= *Fusicoccum* Corda, in Sturm, Deutschl. Fl., 3 Abt. (Pilze Deutschl.) 2: 111 (1829)

Notes: Liu et al. (2012) reduced *Fusicoccum aesculi* Corda, the type species of *Fusicoccum* under *Botryosphaeria dothidea* (Moug.: Fr.) Ces. & De Not., the type species of *Botryosphaeria*. Phillips et al. (2013) accept six species of *Botryosphaeria* with *Fusicoccum* asexual morphs based on culture and molecular studies. *Botryosphaeria* was chosen over the older name *Fusicoccum*, as its clearly defined, well commonly used in plant pathological literature.

Brooksia Hansf., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 81: 32 (1956)

= *Hiospira* R.T. Moore, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 45(1): 145 (1962)

Notes: Moore (1962) established *Hiospira* R.T. Moore to accommodate the conidial state of *Brooksia tropicalis* Hansf., the type species of *Brooksia* Hansf. Hence, we reduce *Hiospira*, the younger asexual typified name under *Brooksia*, the sexual typified name.

Camaroglobulus Speer, Bull. trimest. Soc. mycol. Fr. 102: 100 (1986)

Notes: Speer (1986) introduced *Camaroglobulus* to accommodate the conidial state of *Mytilinidion resinae* Speer. However, *M. resinae* was not confirmed as a *Mytilinidion* species by molecular phylogeny. Therefore, we do not synonymize *Camaroglobulus* under *Mytilinidion* and conclude that *Camaroglobulus* has a mytilinidion-like sexual state.

Camarosporium Schulzer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 20: 649 (1870)

Notes: Crous et al. (2006) showed that the type species, *C. quaternatum* Schulzer grouped outside the *Botryosphaeriaceae*. Liu et al. (2012), however concluded placement of *Camarosporium* under *Botryosphaeriales incertae sedis*. This genus has been considered as the asexual state of *Cucurbitaria* (Doilom et al. 2013), hence a generic revision for camarosporium-like coelomycetous fungi is required. However, Wijayawardene et al. (2014) show that *Camarosporium sensu stricto* groups in *Pleosporinae*, *Pleosporales*.

Capnodium Mont., Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 3 11: 233 (1849)

= *Polychaeton* (Pers.) Lév., in Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 8: 493 (1846)

= *Fumagospora* G. Arnaud, Annals d'École National d'Agric. de Montpellier, Série 2 10(4): 326 (1911)

Notes: Chomnunti et al. (2011) adopted *Capnodium*, the younger, but more widely used name over the older name, *Polychaeton*. We also accept *Capnodium* as it has higher number of epithets (Index Fungorum 2013) and thus this approach reduces nomenclature changes.

Cercospora Fresen., Beitr. Mykol. 3: 91 (1863)

Notes: Goodwin et al. (2001) and Crous et al. (2007, 2009) accepted that *Cercospora* has mycosphaerella-like sexual states. However, Crous et al. (2009) restricted *Mycosphaerella sensu stricto* to *Ramularia sensu stricto* and synonymised the former under latter genus. Thus, *Cercospora* is now recognized as a separate genus with mycosphaerella-like sexual morphs (Crous et al. 2009, 2013).

Cladosporium Link, Mag. Gesell. naturf. Freunde, Berlin 7: 37 (1816) [1815]

= *Davidiella* Crous & U. Braun, in Braun, Crous, Dugan & Hoog, Mycol. Progr. 2(1): 8 (2003)

Notes: Braun et al. (2003) proposed *Davidiella* to accommodate *Cladosporium sensu stricto*. Schoch et al. (2006) introduced the family *Davidiellaceae* to accommodate these two genera. Bensch et al. (2012) and Crous et al. (2013) however, reinstated *Cladosporiaceae*, which had been described in Nannizi (1934) and accepted *Cladosporium* as the family type. Hyde et al. (2013) also accepted this arrangement. We therefore propose using the oldest name *Cladosporim* over *Davidiella*. This makes sense as *Cladosporium* has many more described species (Bensch et al. 2012) and is well known amongst mycologists.

Colletogloeum Petr., Sydowia 7(5-6): 368 (1953)

Notes: Sutton (1980) and Verkley and Priest (2000) reported *Colletogloeum* to have mycosphaerella-like sexual morphs. Although, morphologically, *Colletogloeum* and *Phloeospora* Wallr. are quite similar, Quaedvlieg et al. (2013) accepted both genera as legitimate names.

Comminutispora A.W. Ramaley, Mycologia 88(1): 132 (1996)

= *Hyphospora* A.W. Ramaley, Mycologia 88(1): 133 (1996)

Notes: When Ramaley (1996) established the genus *Comminutispora* with *C. agavacearum* A.W. Ramaley, its hyphomycetous asexual state i.e. *Hyphospora* (*Hyphospora agavacearum* A.W. Ramaley) was observed in the culture. We propose to accept the name of older sexual state viz. *Comminutispora* over *Hyphospora*.

Coniothyrium Corda, Icon. fung. (Prague) 4: 38 (1840)

Notes: *Coniothyrium* was considered to be the asexual state of *Leptosphaeria*, *Mycosphaerella* and *Massarina* (Sivanesan 1984). However, many species were removed from *Coniothyrium* and included in other genera or upgraded to generic level (Verkley et al. 2004; Cortinas et al. 2006). De Gruyter et al. (2013) reinstated *Coniothyriaceae* (*Coniothyrium* as family type), which was synonymized under *Leptosphaeriaceae* (Kirk et al. 2008). Hyde et al. (2013) recognized *Coniothyriaceae* as an accepted family.

Coronospora M.B. Ellis, Mycol. Pap. 125: 16 (1971)

Notes: See notes under *Ascoronospora* Matsush.

Corynespora Güssow, Z. PflKrankh. PflPath. PflSchutz 16: 10 (1906)

Notes: *Corynespora* has been shown to be the asexual morph of many genera (Seifert et al. 2011). Sivanesan (1996) established *Corynesporascaceae* Sivan. to accommodate *Corynespora* and *Corynesporasca* Sivan. sexual states. Tanaka et al. (2005) stated that *Pleomassaria swidaie* Kaz. Tanaka, Y. Harada & M.E. (*Pleomassariaceae*) has a *Corynespora* asexual state. Schoch et al.

(2009) did not include *Corynesporascaceae* in their phylogenetic analysis but showed *Corynespora* to be polyphyletic. We conclude that this genus requires more work to confirm its taxonomic position and propose that the usage of the *Corynespora* and *Corynesporasca* should be continued pending further studies.

Cucurbitaria Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. (London) 1: 508, 519 (1821)

Notes: The link between *Cucurbitaria* and *Pyrenochaeta* was discussed by de Gruyter et al. (2010). They accepted *Cucurbitaria berberidis* (Pers.) Gray, the generic type of *Cucurbitaria* as the sexual state of *Pyrenochaeta berberidis* (Sacc.) Brunaud. In this study, they used the name *C. berberidis* (CBS 363.93 and CBS 394.84), and this was followed by de Gruyter et al. (2013). De Gruyter (2010) further showed that *C. berberidis* grouped along with *P. nobilis* De Not., the generic type of *Pyrenochaeta*. Doilom et al. (2013) however, considered these two genera to be distinct as *P. nobilis* De Not, the type species of *Pyrenochaeta*, groups separate from *Cucurbitaria berberidis* (Pers.) Gray, the type species of *Cucurbitaria*. We therefore propose the continued use of *Cucurbitaria* and *Pyrenochaeta* pending further studies.

Curvularia Boedijn, Bull. Jard. bot. Buitenz, 3 Sér. 13(1): 123 (1933)

= *Pseudocochliobolus* Tsuda, Ueyama & Nishih., Mycologia 69(6): 1117 (1978) [1977]

Notes: Manamgoda et al. (2012) confirmed the phylogenetic relationship between *Curvularia* and *Pseudocochliobolus* and proposed *Curvularia* to take priority. We agree with this as *Curvularia* is the oldest and more commonly used name, which is also used by plant pathologists (Monteiro et al. 2003).

Cyclopeltis Petr., Sydowia 7(5–6): 370 (1953)

= *Cyclopeltella* Petr., Sydowia 7 (5–6): 373 (1953)

Notes: *Cyclopeltella* was described to accommodate the conidial state of *Cyclopeltis* Petr. in the same publication, but three pages after the sexual state was introduced (Petrak 1953). *Cyclopeltis* has more epithets than *Cyclopeltella* (Index Fungorum 2013), hence we propose usage of the older name, *Cyclopeltis* over *Cyclopeltella*.

Cyclothyrium Petr., Annls mycol. 21(1/2): 5 (1923)

Notes: *Cyclothyrium* was treated at sub generic rank within *Cytoplea* Bizz. & Sacc. by Petrak and Sydow (1927). Sutton (1980) however, accepted *Cyclothyrium* as a distinct genus. Sutton (1980) mentioned that *Thyridaria rubronotata* (Berk. & Br.) Sacc. is the sexual state of *Cyclothyrium juglandis* (Schum. ex Rabenh.) Sutton, the type species of *Cyclothyrium*. This was accepted by Verkley et al. (2004), de Gruyter et al. (2013) and Damm et al. (2008) showed its taxonomic placement in *Pleosporales* by analysis of SSU rDNA sequence data. However, the

type species of *Thyridaria* is not linked to any *Cyclothyrium* species hence we conclude that *Cyclothyrium* has thyridaria-like sexual states.

Cytoplea Bizz. & Sacc., in Bizzozero, Atti Ist. Veneto Sci. lett. ed Arti, Sér. 3 3: 307 (1885)

Notes: Hyde et al. (1996) showed by cultural methods that *Roussoëlla hysterioides* (Ces.) Höhn. has a conidial state in *Cytoplea* (i.e. *C. hysterioides* K.D. Hyde) and Hyde (1997) recognized *R. hysterioides* as an accepted species in *Roussoëlla*. Kang et al. (1998) confirmed this relationship using molecular data and Verkley et al. (2004) accepted this in the analyses of ITS and SSU sequence analyses. However, this relationship must be confirmed by using the type species of *Cytoplea* hence proposes the continued use of *Cytoplea* and *Roussoëlla* pending further studies.

Dendryphiella Bubák & Ranoj., in Ranojevic, Annls mycol. 12(4): 417 (1914)

Notes: Hughes (1958) considered this genus as a synonym of *Dendryphon* Wallr. However, Ellis (1971) considered it as a distinct genus from *Dendryphon* and Seifert et al. (2011) also listed *Dendryphiella* as an accepted genus.

Didymella Sacc., Michelia 2(no. 6): 57 (1880)

Notes: See under *Ascochyta* Lib. and *Phoma* Sacc.

Diplodia Fr., in Montagne, Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 2 1: 302 (1834)

Notes: Phillips et al. (2008, 2013) and Liu et al. (2012) accepted this genus as a well supported genus in *Botryosphaeriaceae* based on their molecular based analyses. The type species of *Diplodia*, *Diplodia mutila* Fr. has a botryosphaeria-like sexual state, “*Botryosphaeria stevensii*”.

Dothidasteroma Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 118: 1509 [49 repr.] (1909)

Notes: See notes under *Placomelan* Cif.

Elsinoë Racib., Parasit. Alg. Pilze Java's (Jakarta) 1: 14 (1900)

= *Sphaceloma* de Bary, Ann. Oenol. 4: 165-167 (1874)

Notes: Sutton (1980) and Sivanesan (1984) stated that *Elsinoë* is the sexual state of *Sphaceloma*, which has also been well established based on different molecular studies (Mchau et al. 1998, Swart et al. 2001, Cheewangkoon et al. 2009). *Sphaceloma* has a larger number of species epithets (168) than *Elsinoë* (139) and is also the older genus. However, the number of Google scholar hits of *Elsinoë* (38100) is higher than *Sphaceloma* (2690). *Elsinoë* is also well established

in the plant pathological and plant breeder community (Wang et al. 2009; Chung 2011) hence Hyde et al. (2013) recognised *Elsinoë* as the accepted name over *Sphaceloma*.

Eriosporella Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 125(1-2): 109 (1916)

Notes: Dai et al. (2014) introduced a new species *Eriosporella* i.e. *Eriosporella bambusicola* Dai et al. and showed that this species is belonging to *Capnodiales incertae sedis* in their molecular data analyses. However, *Eriosporella calami* (Niessl) Höhn., the type species of *Eriosporella* was not linked with any taxonomic level (Wijayawardene et al. 2012). Hence we conclude that *Eriosporella sensu lato* belongs to *Capnodiales*.

Eupelte Syd., Annls mycol. 22(3/6): 426 (1924)

Notes: See notes under *Pirozynskia* Subram.

Excipulariopsis P.M. Kirk & Spooner, in Spooner & Kirk, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 78(2): 251 (1982)

= *Kentingia* Sivan. & W.H. Hsieh, Mycol. Res. 93(1): 83 (1989)

Notes: Sivanesan and Hsieh (1989) established *Kentingia* to accommodate the sexual state of *Excipulariopsis narsapurensis* (Subram.) Spooner & P.M. Kirk. Both genera are monotypic and hence we propose to use the oldest name, *Excipulariopsis* over *Kentingia*.

Exosporiella P. Karst., Finlands mögelsvampar, (Hyphomycetes fennici): 160 (1892)

= *Anomalemma* Sivan., Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 81(2): 328 (1983)

Notes: Sivanesan (1983) introduced *Anomalemma* as a new combination and at the same time confirmed the link with its asexual morph *Exosporiella*. Each genus is monotypic and herein we propose usage of the oldest name *Exosporiella*.

Exserohilum K.J. Leonard & Suggs, Mycologia 66(2): 289 (1974)

= *Setosphaeria* K.J. Leonard & Suggs, Mycologia 66(2): 294 (1974)

Notes: *Exserohilum* has sexual states in *Setosphaeria*. We propose the usage of *Exserohilum* over *Setosphaeria*. *Exserohilum* has more epithets (Index Fungorum 2013), and is more commonly used in literature. Furthermore, several *Exserohilum* species names are considered to be of important quarantine significance (Takuya and Takao 2012), or of importance in medical mycology (Alder et al. 2006).

Farlowiella Sacc., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 9: 1100 (1891)

= *Acrogenospora* M.B. Ellis, Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes (Kew): 114 (1971)

Notes: Ellis (1971, 1976) stated that *Farlowiella* is the sexual state of *Acrogenospora*. Schoch et al. (2009) accepted *Farlowiella* as the sexual state of *Acrogenospora* and hence, we propose usage of the oldest name, *Farlowiella* over *Acrogenospora*.

Helicosporium Nees, Syst. Pilze (Würzburg): 68 (1816) [1816-17]

Notes: Boonmee et al. (in prep) showed that *Tubeufia cerea* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Höhn. grouped with the type species of *Helicosporium*, *H. vegetum* Nees in their molecular data analyses. Based on this, we conclude that *Helicosporium sensu stricto* has tubeufia-like sexual states.

Heterospora (Boerema et al.) Gruyter et al., Stud. Mycol. 75: 18 (2012)

Notes: *Heterospora* was considered as a section of *Phoma* (Boerema 1997) and the type of this section is *P. heteromorphospora*. De Gruyter et al. (2013) showed by phylogenetic analysis that this species is unrelated to two other phoma-like genera (i.e. *Plenodomus* and *Subplenodomus*) in *Leptosphaeriaceae* as well *Phoma sensu stricto* in *Didymellaceae*. Hence, the section *Heterospora* was upgraded to generic level and *Phoma heteromorphospora* and *P. dimorphospora* were transferred to *H. chenopodii* and *H. dimorphospora* respectively.

Hiospira R.T. Moore, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 45(1): 145 (1962)

Notes: Moore (1962) introduced *Hiospira* to replace *Helicosporium hendrickxii* Hansf. and noted *Brooksia tropicalis* Hansf. as the sexual state. However this link has not been proven by molecular-based analyses, thus both genera should be retained.

Jahnula Kirschst., Annls mycol. 34(3): 196 (1936)

Notes: Sivichai et al. (2011) predicted that *Jahnula aquatica* (Kirschst.) Kirschst., the type species of *Jahnula* is the sexual state of *Xylomyces chlamydosporus* Goos et al. the type species of *Xylomyces* Goos et al., using a culture-based approach. However, Campbell et al. (2007) and Suetrong et al. (2011) showed that the above mention link is not supported by molecular data analysis. Hence, it is essential to carry out further molecular data analyses by using different isolates of both genera.

Kellermania Ellis & Everh., J. Mycol. 1(12): 53 (1885)

= *Planistromella* A.W. Ramaley, Mycotaxon 47: 260 (1993)

= *Piptarthron* Mont. ex Höhn., Hedwigia: 60: 203. 1918.

= *Alpakesa* Subram. & K. Ramakr., J. Indian Bot. Soc. 33: 204. 1954.

= *Septoplaca* Petr., Sydowia 17: 271. 1964 '1963'.

= *Planistroma* A.W. Ramaley, Mycotaxon 42: 69. 1991.

Notes: Ramaley (1993) introduced *Planistromella* to accommodate the sexual state of *Kellermania*. She recognized *Planistromella yuccifoliorum* A.W. Ramaley and *P. uniseptata* A.W. Ramaley as sexual state of *Kellermania yuccifoliorum* A.W. Ramaley and *K. yuccigena* Ellis & Everh. respectively. These links were proved by DNA sequence analyses and accepted by Minnis et al. (2012) and Monkai et al. (2013). Minnis et al. (2012) and Hyde et al. (2013) accepted the oldest name i.e. *Kellermania* as the preferred name and we agree with this conclusion.

Kirschsteiniothelia D. Hawksw., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 91:182 (1985)

= *Dendryphiopsis* S. Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 31:655 (1953)

Notes: Boonmee et al. (2012) proved in their DNA sequence analyses, that the type species of *Kirschsteiniothelia*, *K. aethiops* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) D. Hawksw. grouped with *Dendryphiopsis atra* (Corda) S. Hughes, the type species of *Dendryphiopsis*. In Index Fungorum (2013) there are 18 epithets for *Kirschsteiniothelia*, whereas *Dendryphiopsis* only has six epithets. Further, asexual recombination not been established for many species of *Kirschsteiniothelia*. If we choose *Dendryphiopsis* it might result in more name changes than *Kirschsteiniothelia*. Therefore, we propose to use *Kirschsteiniothelia* over *Dendryphiopsis*, the former also being better established in literature than *Dendryphiopsis*.

Krishnamyces Hosag., Zoos' Print Journal 18(8): 1159 (2003)

Notes: Hosagoudar (2003) introduced the genus *Krishnamyces* to accommodate the conidial state of *Rhytidenglerula tremae* (Sydow) Arx. However, the current name of *Rhytidenglerula tremae* is *Schiffnerula trematis* Syd. (Species Fungorum 2013) and we conclude that *Krishnamyces* has schiffnerula-like sexual states.

Lecanosticta Syd., in Sydow & Petrak, Annls mycol. 20(3/4):211 (1922)

= *Eruptio* M.E. Barr, Mycotaxon 60:437 (1996)

Notes: The sexual morph of *Lecanosticta acicola* is the type species of *Eruptio* (*E. acicola* (Dearn.) M.E. Barr ≡ *Mycosphaerella dearnesii* M.E. Barr) (Barr 1996). *Lecanosticta acicola* (= *L. pini* fide Crous et al. 2009), the type species of *Lecanosticta* is reported as the asexual state of *Mycosphaerella dearnesii* (Crous et al. 2009; Markovskaja et al. 2011) and an important pathogen (Markovskaja et al. 2011). The older asexual morph-typified name *Lecanosticta* has been prioritized by Crous et al. (2009) and Hyde et al. (2013), as its well established in literature, and commonly used by plant pathologists.

Leptoguignardia E. Müll., Sydowia 9(1-6): 216 (1955)

Notes: Hyde et al. (2013) and Wikee et al. (2013) clearly showed in their molecular data analysis that *Phyllosticta* Pers. has a distinct phylogenetic relationship from *Botryosphaeria* Ces. & De Not., the type genus of *Botryosphaeriaceae*. Hence, they reinstated the family *Phyllostictaceae* and moved *Leptoguignardia* along with *Phyllosticta* (i.e. type genus of *Phyllostictaceae*).

Leptosphaeria Ces. & De Not., Comm. Soc. crittog. Ital. 1(4): 234 (1863)

Notes: De Gruyter et al. (2009) and Aveskamp et al. (2010) showed that some species of *Phoma* grouped in the family *Leptosphaeriaceae*. However, de Gruyter et al. (2013) restricted *Phoma sensu stricto* to species in the *Didymellaceae*, hence new combinations were introduced in phoma-like species grouped with *Leptosphaeria doliolum* (Pers.) Ces. & De Not. the type species of *Leptosphaeria*. Therefore, the usage of *Leptosphaeria* is maintained and asexual morphs are considered phoma-like.

Leptosphaerulina McAlpine, Fungus Diseases of stone-fruit trees in Australia: 103 (1902)

Notes: Roux (1986) reported that *Leptosphaerulina chartarum* Cec. Roux is the sexual state of *Pithomyces chartarum* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) M.B. Ellis. However, these species are not types of *Leptosphaerulina* or *Pithomyces*. *Leptosphaerulina australis* McAlpine and *Pithomyces flavus* Berk. & Broome are type species of these respective genera, hence we do not reduce the younger sexual name to synonymy under the older asexual typified name, and propose the continued use of both names until the link between the type species is proven by molecular data analyses. Recently, Phookamsak et al. (2013) reported that *Leptosphaerulina saccharicola* Phookamsak et al. has a pithomyces-like asexual state based on cultural studies. Furthermore, Phookamsak et al. (2013) showed that *Leptosphaerulina sensu stricto* and *Pithomyces sensu stricto* have distinct phylogenetic affinities.

Lidophia J. Walker & B. Sutton, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 62(2): 232 (1974)

Notes: Walker and Sutton (1974) introduced this genus with *Dilophospora* Desm. (*D. alopecuri* (Fr.) Fr.) as its asexual state. Their proposition was based on the psuedothecia of *L. graminis* (Sacc.) J. Walker & B. Sutton mixed with pycnidia of *Dilophospora alopecuri*. However this link was not established by culture or molecular methods (Walker and Sutton 1974), so both names should be retained until studies confirm this link.

Macrodiplodiopsis Petr., Annls mycol. 20(5/6): 343 (1922)

= *Floricola* Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm., Bot. Mar. 43(4): 385 (2000)

= *Misturatosphaeria* Mugambi & Huhndorf, Stud. Mycol. 64: 108 (2009)

Notes: Wijayawardene et al. (2014) clearly showed that *Floricola* and *Misturatosphaeria* grouped in a well-supported monophyletic clade with high bootstrap values in multi-gene analyses. Hence, Wijayawardene et al. (2014) transferred the type species of *Floricola*, *F. striata* Kohlm. & Volkm.-Kohlm. to *Macrodiplodiopsis* and other nine species of *Misturatosphaeria*. *Macrodiplodiopsis* was used as it is the oldest name.

Monotosporella S. Hughes, Can. J. Bot. 36: 786 (1958)

Notes: Ellis (1979) synonymized *Monotosporella* under *Brachysporiella* Bat. and Species Fungorum (2013) also follow this. However, Seifert et al. (2011) propose both these genera as distinct genera.

Oedohysterium E. Boehm & C.L. Schoch, Stud. Mycol. 64: 59 (2009)

Notes: Boehm et al. (2009) established *Oedohysterium* and mentioned the type species, *O. insidens* (Schwein.) E.W.A. Boehm & C.L. Schoch had a *Septonema spilomeum* asexual state. However, *Septonema* was listed in *Mytilinidiaceae* (Seifert et al. 2011). We conclude that *Oedohysterium* has a septonema-like asexual state.

Paracercospora Deighton, Mycol. Pap. 144: 47. 1979

Notes: Stewart et al. (1999) reduced *Paracercospora* to synonym with *Pseudocercospora*. Crous et al. (2013) show that *Paracercospora* is distinct from *Pseudocercospora* in their molecular DNA analysis hence the genus was reinstated.

Paraconiothyrium Verkley, Stud. Mycol. 50(2): 327 (2004)

Notes: See under *Paraphaeosphaeria* O.E. Erikss.

Parahendersonia A.W. Ramaley, Aliso 14(2): 152 (1995)

Notes: Ramaley (1995) introduced *Parahendersonia* A.W. Ramaley to accommodate the coelomycetous asexual state of *Chaetoplea dasyliirii* A.W. Ramaley based on culture methods. However, the relationship between *C. dasyliirii* and *C. calvescens* (Fr.) Clem. the type species of *Chaetoplea* (Sacc.) Clem. is not confirmed. Hence we conclude *Parahendersonia* has chaetoplea-like sexual states.

Paranectriella (Henn. ex Sacc. & D. Sacc.) Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 119: 899 [23 repr.] (1910)

= *Araneomyces* Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 118: 894 [82 repr.] (1909)

Notes: *Araneomyces* was introduced as the asexual state of *Paranectria juruana* Henn. by Höhnelt (1909). Höhnelt (1910), however transferred *Paranectria juruana* into a new genus as new combination and established *Paranectriella* (Henn. ex Sacc. & D. Sacc.) Höhn. Hence *Araneomyces* was accepted as the asexual state of *Paranectriella* (Sutton 1984; Wu et al. 1997). Although *Araneomyces* is the oldest name, it has fewer epithets in Index Fungorum than *Araneomyces* and all *Paranectriella* species are not linked with *Araneomyces*. Thus we propose *Paranectriella* as the proposed name over *Araneomyces*.

Paraphaeosphaeria O.E. Erikss., Ark. Bot., Ser. 2 6: 405 (1967)

Notes: Verkley (2004) described *Paraconiothyrium* to accommodate coniothyrium-like fungi which are phylogenetically distinct from *Coniothyrium palmarum*, the generic type of *Coniothyrium*. Verkley et al. (2004) also showed that *Paraconiothyrium* groups with *Paraphaeosphaeria* in their molecular data analysis. Further, Damm et al. (2008) also showed that the type species (*Paraphaeosphaeria michotii* (Westend.) O.E. Erikss. and *Paraconiothyrium estuarinum* Verkley & M. da Silva) of both genera cluster in same clade with other *Paraconiothyrium* species. However, Verkley et al. (2014) showed that *Paraconiothyrium estuarinum* to represent a distinct phylogenetic lineage from *Paraphaeosphaeria michotii* in their multi gene analyses. At the same time Verkley et al. (2014) introduced new combinations (as *Paraphaeosphaeria sporulosa* and *Para. minitans*) for *Paraconiothyrium sporulosa* and *P. minitans* which cluster with *Paraphaeosphaeria*. Hence we retain both genera i.e. *Paraconiothyrium* and *Paraphaeosphaeria*, acknowledging that *Paraphaeosphaeria* has paraconiothyrium-like asexual states.

Phaeosphaeria I. Miyake, Bot. Mag., Tokyo 23: 93 (1909)

= *Phaeoseptoria* Speg., Revta Mus. La Plata 15: 39 (1908)

Notes: Quaedvlieg et al. (2013) showed that *Phaeoseptoria papayae* Speg., the type species of *Phaeoseptoria* groups with *Phaeosphaeria oryzae* I. Miyake, the type species of *Phaeosphaeria*. Furthermore, they reduced *Phaeoseptoria* under *Phaeosphaeria* as the latter sexual typified genus is the widely used name. We also agree with the adopted name i.e. *Phaeosphaeria*.

Phaeostagonospora A.W. Ramaley, Mycotaxon 61: 351 (1997)

= *Phaeosphaeriopsis* M.P.S. Câmara, M.E. Palm & A.W. Ramaley, Mycol. Res. 107(5): 519 (2003)

Notes: Ramaley (1997) introduced *Phaeostagonospora* to accommodate the conidial state of *Paraphaeosphaeria nolinae* A.W. Ramaley. Câmara et al. (2003) however, showed that *Pa. nolinae* has a different phylogenetic lineage in their molecular data analysis. Hence, *Pa. nolinae* was relocated to the new genus *Phaeosphaeriopsis* M.P.S. Câmara et al. with another four species. At the same time Câmara et al. (2003) accepted *Phaeostagonospora* as the asexual state

of *Phaeosphaeriopsis*. Arzanlou and Crous (2006) introduced a new species belonging to *Phaeosphaeriopsis*, *P. musae* Arzanlou & Crous also and reported phaeostagonospora-like asexual state. *Phaeosphaeriopsis nolinae* is not the type species of *Phaeosphaeriopsis* but was introduced at the same time by the authors (i.e. Camara et al. (2003) with the type species i.e. *P. glaucopunctata* (Grev.) M.P.S. Câmara et al. Hence, we propose to adopt *Phaeostagonospora*, the older asexual typified name over *Phaeosphaeriopsis* the younger sexual typified name. In their molecular analysis, Quaedvlieg et al. (2013) confirmed the placement of *Phaeosphaeriopsis glaucopunctata* with its phaeostagonospora-like asexual state in the family *Phaeosphaeriaceae*.

Phragmocapnias Theiss. & Syd., Annls mycol. 15(6): 480 (1918) [1917]
 = *Conidiocarpus* Woron., Annls mycol. 24(3/4): 250 (1927) [1926]

Notes: Chomnunti et al. (2011) accepted that *Conidiocarpus* is the asexual state of *Phragmocapnias* and introduced new combination for the type species of *Conidiocarpus*, (i.e. *Conidiocarpus penzigii* Woron.) as *Phragmocapnias penzigii* (Woron.) Chomnunti & K.D. Hyde. We accept this adoption and propose to use *Phragmocapnias* as the accepted name.

Phyllosticta Pers., Traité sur les Champignons Comestibles (Paris): 55, 147 (1818)
 = *Guignardia* Viala & Ravaz, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 8: 63 (1892)

Notes: Glienke et al. (2011), Wikee et al. (2011, 2012) and Su and Cai (2012) reconfirmed the well-established relationship between *Phyllosticta* and *Guignardia* with molecular data. All the above publications use *Phyllosticta* over *Guignardia*. Liu et al. (2012) showed in their multigene analysis that both these genera have distinct phylogenetic relationships from other accepted genera in *Botryosphaeriaceae*. Hence, Wikee et al. (2013) reinstated the family *Phyllostictaceae* to include both of these genera. Since *Phyllosticta* is the oldest name, is a more important pathogen, has more species and has been used over *Guignardia* in recent publications (Wulandari et al. 2010; Glienke et al. 2011; Wikee et al. 2011, 2012; Su and Cai 2012), we also propose using *Phyllosticta* over *Guignardia*.

Phoma Sacc., Michelia 2(no. 6): 4 (1880)

Notes: *Phoma* is very important phytopathogen (Aveskamp et al. 2010) and much research has been carried out on this the genus which was established by Saccardo (1880). Molecular based studies have shown that *Phoma* is polyphyletic and scattered throughout *Pleosporales* (*Cucurbitariaceae*, *Didymellaceae*, *Leptosphaeriaceae*, *Phaeosphaeriaceae* and *Pleosporaceae*) (de Gruyter et al. 2009, 2010, 2013; Aveskamp et al. 2010). The type species of *Phoma*, *P. herbarum* Westend. grouped in *Didymellaceae* (de Gruyter et al. 2009), hence *Pyrenochaetopsis* Gruyter et al. was introduced to accommodated phoma-like species in *Cucurbitariaceae* (de Gruyter et al. 2009), while *Setophoma* Gruyter et al., *Neosetophoma* Gruyter et al. and *Paraphoma* Morgan-Jones & J.F. White were introduced to accommodate phoma-like species in

Phaeosphaeriaceae. Furthermore, de Gruyter et al. (2013) raised *Plenodomus* Preuss, *Heterospora* (Boerema, Gruyter & Noordel.) Gruyter et al. to generic level and introduced *Subplenodomus* Gruyter et al. to accommodate phoma-like species in *Leptosphaeriaceae*.

Pirozynskia Subram., Curr. Sci. 41(19): 711 (1972)

Notes: Subramaniam (1972) introduced *Pirozynskia* to accommodate the conidial state of the type species of *Maurodothina* i.e. *Maurodothina dothideoides* (Ellis & Everh.) Piroz. & Shoemaker ($\equiv$ *Asteridium dothideoides* Ellis & Everh.). Von Arx and Müller (1975) moved *Maurodothina dothideoides* to *Eupelte* as a new combination i.e. *Eupelte dothideoides* (Ellis & Everh.) Arx & E. Müll. However, there is no established link between type species of *Eupelte*, *Eupelte amicta* Syd. and *Pirozynskia*, hence we propose the continued use of both names until prove the links between two genera by using molecular data analyses.

Pithomyces Berk. & Broome, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14(no. 74): 100 (1873) [1875]

Notes: See under *Leptosphaerulina* McAlpine.

Placomelan Cif., Atti Ist. bot. Univ. Lab. crittog. Pavia, Ser. 5 19: 124 (1962)

Notes: The type species of *Placomelan*, i.e. *P. dipteridis* Cif. was the conidial state of *Melanoplaca dipteris* Syd. & P. Syd. (current name *Dothidasteroma dipteridis* (Syd. & P. Syd.) Arx. However, *D. dipteridis* is not the type species hence we conclude *Placomelan* has dothidasteroma-like sexual states.

Plenodomus Preuss, Linnaea 24: 145. 1851.

Notes: Boerema (1997) considered *Plenodomus* as one of the sections of *Phoma* and *Phoma lingam* (= *Plenodomus lingam*) was considered to be the type species of *Phoma* section *Plenodomus*; the sexual state was considered to be *Leptosphaeria maculans* (Schoch et al. 2006; de Gruyter et al. 2009). De Gruyter et al. (2013) reinstated the genus *Plenodomus*, and introduced new combinations for all *Leptosphaeria* and *Phoma* species that grouped with *Plenodomus lingam*. The renaming of *Leptosphaeria maculans* as *Plenodomus maculans* was unfortunate, and has caused ripples in the community working with *Brassica* crops. *Plenodomus maculans*, however, is unrelated to the type of *Leptosphaeria* (= *Leptosphaeria doliolium* (Pers.) Ces. & De Not.) and therefore *L. maculans* could not be retained in *Leptosphaeria* under any circumstances unless the type of *Leptosphaeria* was changed. The species epithet, “*maculans*” is also unavailable in *Leptosphaeria* for the blackleg disease of canola, as *L. maculans* (Sowerby) P. Karst. is a homonym of *L. maculans* (Fuckel) Ces. & De Not.

?***Pleospora*** Rabenh. ex Ces. & De Not., Comm. Soc. crittog. Ital. 1(4): 217 (1863)

= ?*Stemphylium* Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. (Norimbergae) 2: 300 (1833)

Notes: In this case, we have introduced two arguments and the name will be decided based on comments and votes in ICTF.

Argument for *Pleospora*:

Notes: Sivanesan (1984) established the link between the generic types of *Pleospora* and *Stemphylium* i.e. *Pleospora herbarum* (Pers.) Rabenh. and *S. botryosum* Sacc. This link was accepted by Zhang et al. (2012) and Lawrence et al. (2012) showed this in their molecular data analyses. Although *Stemphylium* is the oldest name, we propose to conserve *Pleospora* as it contains more epithets than *Stemphylium* (Index Fungorum 2013) and thus require less synonymy. Proposed adoption is also supported, as *Pleospora* is the family and order type and recently de Gruyter et al. (2013) introduced several new combinations in *Pleospora* for phoma-like species which are accommodated in *Pleosporaceae* in their DNA sequence analysis (e.g. the newly introduced, *Pleospora incompta* (Sacc. & Martelli) Gruyter & Verkley is a pathogen of olive *fide* Tosi and Zizzerini 1994). Furthermore, some *Pleospora* species are serious phytopathogens (e.g. *P. betae* (Berl.) Nevod. causing beet black rot in beet *fide* Bugbee and Cole 1981), hence it is important in quarantine purposes to retain use of *Pleospora*.

Argument for *Stemphylium*:

Notes: The genus *Stemphylium* is preferred over that of *Pleospora*, as *Stemphyllium* is older and has priority, is better established in literature than *Pleospora* (more than double the number of hits on Google Scholar), and is a well-known genus to the plant pathology community, and is well circumscribed on a molecular basis (Lawrence et al. 2012). Although there are more species epithets in *Pleospora*, most appear to belong to other genera, as many genera form pleospora-like sexual morphs (e.g. *Lewia*, linked to *Alternaria*, etc.). *Stemphylium*, however, is unique, and its conidium and conidiogenous morphology can in combination not easily be confused with say *Alternaria*, which is the genus morphologically most similar to it. Many serious diseases are known to be caused by *Stemphylium* species (purple spot of *Asparagus*, brown spot of barley, *Stemphylium* leaf blight of cotton, brown spot disease of pears, leaf spot disease of spinach, leaf spot and foliar blight of tomato, etc.), whereas these diseases are not clearly linked to *Pleospora* names. More than 2300 records are linked to “*Stemphylium* disease” in the CABI direct database.

Pleurophomopsis Petr., Annls mycol. 22(1/2): 156 (1924)

Notes: See under *Astrosphaeriella* Syd. & P. Syd.

Polythrincium Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, Mykologische Hefte (Leipzig) 1: 13 (1817)

= *Cymadothea* F.A. Wolf, Mycologia 27(1): 71 (1935)

Notes: Wolf et al. (1935) established *Cymadothea* F.A. Wolf to accommodate the sexual state *Polythrincium trifolii* Kunze, the type species i.e. of *Polythrincium* Kunze. Simon et al. (2009) provided molecular proof for the link, while Hyde et al. (2013) reduced the younger sexual typified name under older asexual typified name.

Prillieuxina G. Arnaud, Annals d'École National d'Agric. de Montpellier, Série 2 16(1-4): 161 (1918) [1917]

= *Leprieurina* G. Arnaud, Annals d'École National d'Agric. de Montpellier, Série 2 16(1-4): 210 (1918) [1917]

Notes: The genus *Leprieurina*, (type species *L. winteriana* G. Arnaud) was introduced to accommodate the conidial state of the type species of *Prillieuxina winteriana* (Pazschke) G. Arnaud, the type species of *Prillieuxina*. Hence, we propose use of the older name *Prillieuxina* over *Leprieurina*.

Prosthemium Kunze, in Kunze & Schmidt, Mykologische Hefte (Leipzig) 1: 17 (1817)

= *Pleomassaria* Speg., Anal. Soc. cient. argent. 9: (in tabula ad p. 192) (1880)

Notes: Tanaka et al. (2010) showed that the type species of *Pleomassaria* and *Prosthemium* (*Pleomassaria siparia* (Berk. & Broome) Sacc. and *P. betulinum* Kunze respectively) grouped together in a monophyletic clade in their molecular analysis. Hence we propose to adopt the older asexual typified name i.e. *Prosthemium* over younger sexual typified name i.e. *Pleomassaria*.

Pseudocercospora Speg., Anal. Mus. nac. B. Aires, Ser. 3 13: 437 (1910)

Notes: *Pseudocercospora* was shown to be an asexual state in *Mycosphaerellaceae* (Stewart et al. 1999, Crous et al. 2009. Crous et al. (2009, 2013), showed that *Mycosphaerella sensu stricto* and *Pseudocercospora sensu stricto* represent different phylogenetic lineages, and hence *Pseudocercospora* was accepted as distinct genus with mycosphaerella-like sexual states. Implications of this decision is that the major pathogens of banana, e.g. the Sigatoka disease complex, will be known as *P. fijiensis*, *P. eumusae* and *P. musae*.

Pseudodidymella C.Z. Wei, Y. Harada & Katum., Mycologia 89(3): 494 (1997)

= *Pycnopleiospora* C.Z. Wei, Y. Harada & Katum., Mycologia 89(3): 496 (1997)

Notes: Wei et al. (1997) described *Pseudodidymella* as the asexual state of *Pycnopleiospora* in the same publication as introducing the sexual state. The link was based on co-occurrence of

both states on same substrate and also confirmed in culture (Wei et al. 1997). Hence we prioritize the first introduced name *Pseudodidymella* over *Pycnopleiospora*.

Pyrenochaeta De Not., Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino, Ser. 2 10: 348 (1849)

Notes: See notes under *Cucurbitaria* Gray.

Pyrenophora Fr., Summa veg. Scand., Section Post. (Stockholm): 397 (1849)

= *Drechslera* S. Ito, Proc. Imp. Acad. Japan 6: 355 (1930)

Notes: Shoemaker (1962) and Sivanesan (1984) stated that *Pyrenophora* has *Drechslera* asexual states. Crous et al. (2011) showed with molecular data that these genera group in the same clade. Although this was not based on type species, all included species are well established taxa of these genera. *Pyrenophora* has more epithets (199 fide Index Fungorum 2013) and is the older name, hence we propose to reduce *Drechslera* under *Pyrenophora*. Furthermore, *Pyrenophora* is a generic name linked to important diseases of barley, wheat etc. (Ellwood et al. 2010; Manning et al. 2013), and is well established in the plant pathology and plant breeder community.

Ramularia Unger, Exanth. Pflanzen (Wien): 119 (1833)

= *Mycosphaerella* Johanson, Öfvers. K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. 41(9):163 (1884)

Notes: The oldest asexual typified name, *Ramularia* was accepted over *Mycosphaerella* by Crous et al. (2009). *Mycosphaerella* s. str. has *Ramularia* s. str. asexual morphs. *Mycosphaerella* s. lat., however, represents more than 40 diverse genera, distributed over several different families. If *Mycosphaerella* would be chosen over *Ramularia*, more than 500 new combinations would be required, whereas in choosing *Ramularia*, no new names are required, as all established connections already have species names in *Ramularia*. This adoption was accepted by Hyde et al. (2013).

Readeriella Syd. & P. Syd., Annls mycol. 6(5): 484 (1908)

= *Nothotrasseria* Nag Raj, Can. J. Bot. 61(1): 23 (1983)

= *Cibiessia* Crous, Fung. Diversity 26: 151 (2007)

Notes: Crous et al. (2009) accepted that *Cibiessia* is the synasexual morph of *Readeriella*. Furthermore, Crous et al. (2009) showed that *Nothotrasseria* has similar conidiogenesis to *Readeriella* and reduced the genus to synonymy under *Readeriella*. Hence, we accept *Cibiessia* and *Nothotrasseria* as synonyms of *Readeriella*.

Schizothyrium Desm., Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 3 11: 360 (1849)

Notes: Batzer et al. (2008) showed that *Schizothyrium pomi* (Mont. & Fr.) Arx grouped with *Zygophiala* spp. in their phylogenetic analysis of LSU rDNA sequences. However, none of included species in their phylogenetic analysis, are type species of respective genera hence it is essential to carry out more phylogenetic analyses including multi locus regions. However, the connection between *Schizothyrium* (1849) and *Zygophiala* (1945) seems to be well established in culture, and if this is the case for the type species, preference would be given to the older name, *Schizothyrium*.

Sclerophoma Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 118: 1234 [78 repr.] (1909)

Notes: Sutton (1980) and Sivanesan (1984) stated that *Sclerophoma pythiophila* (Cda) Höhn. is an asexual state of *Sydowia polyspora* (Bref. & Tavel) E. Müll. However, this link has not been confirmed by molecular sequence data analyses. Hence, we propose to retain *Sclerophoma* until its link with *Sydowia polyspora* is confirmed.

Scolicosporium Lib. ex Roum., Fungi Selecti Galliae Exs.: no. 676 (1880)

Notes: Spooner and Kirk (1982) stated that *Asteromassaria macrospora* (Desm.) Höhn. (*Pleomassariaceae*) is the sexual state of the type species of *Scolicosporium* i.e. *S. macrosporum* (Berk.) B. Sutton. Wijayawardene et al. (2013c), however, showed that *Scolicosporium minkeviciusii* Treigienė belongs in *Phaeosphaeriaceae* in their molecular analyses. Hence, the type species of the genus needs re collecting and sequence to confirm its correct taxonomic placement.

Selenophoma Maire, Bull. Soc. bot. Fr. 53: clxxxvii (1907)

Notes: Crous et al. (2003) linked *Selenophoma eucalypti* to *Sydowia eucalypti* based on culture studies, while Cheewangkoon et al. (2009) also confirmed this taxon to have a coniothyrium-like synanamorph. Tsuneda et al. (2010) showed that *Discosphaerina fagi* (H.J. Huds.) M.E. Barr grouped with *Selenophoma mahoniae* A.W. Ramaley in their molecular analysis. *Selenophoma* is clearly paraphyletic, and we therefore retain *Selenophoma* until its type species (*S. catananches*) has been recollected and subjected to molecular data analysis.

Shearia Petr., Annls mycol. 22(1/2): 180 (1924)

Notes: *Shearia* was reported as the asexual morph of *Pleomassaria* Speg. by Sutton (1980). *Shearia acericola* Petr. was proposed to be the asexual state of *Pleomassaria acericola* Petr. by Petrak (1952) as conidiomata and ascomata co-occurred on the same substrate. Petrak (1962) revised the genus and Sutton (1980) accepted this revision by mentioning that *Shearia formosa* is

the asexual state of *Pleomassaria magnolia* Shear. These links have not been confirmed by molecular data, hence we conclude that *Shearia* has a pleomassaria-like sexual state. (However, *Pleomassaria sensu stricto* is linked with *Prosthemium sensu stricto* by Tanaka et al. 2010).

Sphaerellopsis Cooke, Grevillea 12(no. 61): 23 (1883)
= *Eudarluca* Speg., Revta Mus. La Plata 15: 22 (1908)

Notes: The genus *Eudarluca* is linked to *Sphaerellopsis* Cooke asexual morphs. *Sphaerellopsis* presently has two species, while *Eudarluca* has eight, but is in need of revision. *Sphaerellopsis* is, however, better established in literature, is the older generic name, and is the genus commonly encountered by plant pathologists in the field. In contrast, the *Eudarluca* morph is rarely encountered, and not that commonly used in literature. If the type species of both genera are shown to be congeneric, which we believe to be the case (Crous et al., in prep), then we propose to retain *Sphaerellopsis*, and reduce *Eudarluca* to synonymy.

Subplenodomus Gruyter et al., Stud. Mycol. 75: 23 (2013)

Notes: This genus was introduced by de Gruyter et al. (2013) to accommodate four phoma-like species grouped in *Leptosphaeriaceae*, but separate from the clade in which *Plenodomus rabenhorstii* Preuss (= *Plenodomus lingam* (Tode: Fr.) Höhn., type species of *Plenodomus*) is placed. The name is therefore used for phoma-like species in *Leptosphaeriaceae* which differ from *Plenodomus* based on combined LSU and ITS rDNA analysis.

Sydowia Bres., Hedwigia 34(Beibl.): 66 (1895)

Notes: Bills (2004) showed that the type species of *Hormonema*, *H. dematioides* Lagerb. & Melin grouped with *Sydowia polyspora* (Bref. & Tavel) E. Müll. in their molecular data analysis. *Sydowia*, however, is polyphyletic (see Crous et al. 2003), and hence it is best to retain *Hormonema* as separate from *Sydowia* until the type species, *S. gregaria*, has been recollected and subjected to DNA analysis.

Syncarpella Theiss. & Syd., Annls mycol. 13(5/6): 631 (1915)

Notes: Ramaley & Barr (1997) described *Syntholus* A.W. Ramaley & M.E. Barr to accommodate the conidial state of *Syncarpella ribis* A.W. Ramaley & M.E. Barr i.e. *Syntholus ribis* A.W. Ramaley & M.E. Barr. However the relationship between *Syntholus tumefaciens* (Ellis & Harkn.) Theiss. & Syd. the type species of *Syncarpella* and *Syntholus ribis* has not been confirmed by molecular data. Hence we conclude that *Syncarpella* has *syntholus*-like asexual states and propose continued use of both generic names.

Teratosphaeria Syd. & P. Syd., Annls mycol. 10(1): 39 (1912)

- = *Colletogloeopsis* Crous & M.J. Wingf., Can. J. Bot. 75(4): 668 (1997)
- = *Kirramyces* J. Walker, B. Sutton & Pascoe, Mycol. Res. 96(11): 919 (1992)

Notes: Crous et al. (2009) accepted that *Teratosphaeria sensu stricto* has *Colletogloeopsis* and *Kirramyces* asexual states. Hence we propose to use the older name sexual typified name *Teratosphaeria* over *Colletogloeopsis* and *Kirramyces*.

Tetraploa Berk. & Broome, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 2 5: 459 (1850)
 = *Tetraplosphaeria* Kaz. Tanaka & K. Hiray., Stud. Mycol. 64: 177 (2009)

Notes: Tanka et al. (2009) introduced the family *Tetraplosphaeriaceae* to place *Tetraploa sensu stricto*, and its newly introduced sexual state *Tetraplosphaeria*. Tanaka et al. (2009) clearly showed that *T. aristata* Berk. & Broome, the type species of *Tetraploa*, grouped closely with *Tetraplosphaeria sasicola* Kaz. Tanaka & K. Hiray, the type species of *Tetraplosphaeria*. Hyde et al. (2013) also accepted this link and adopted *Tetraploa*, the older asexual typified name over *Tetraplosphaeria*.

Thaxteriellopsis Sivan., Panwar & S.J. Kaur, Kavaka 4: 39 (1977) [1976]

Notes: Subramanian and Sekar (1982) observed with moorella-like asexual state in *Thaxteriellopsis lignicola* Sivan. et. al. However, the authors (i.e. Subramanian and Sekar 1982) just referred to the asexual genus and did not identify it to species level. Thus, we do not synonymize *Thaxteriellopsis* under *Moorella*.

Thyridaria Sacc., Grevillea 4(no. 29): 21 (1875)

Notes: See under *Cyclothyrium* Petr.

Thyrostroma Höhn., Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., Abt. 1 120: 472 [94 repr.] (1911)

Notes: Ramaley (2005) and Phillips et al. (2008) showed that *Dothidotthia symphoricarpi* (Rehm) Höhn., the generic type of *Dothidotthia* has a *Thyrostroma* asexual state (i.e. *Thyrostroma negundinis* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) A.W. Ramaley). This was confirmed by Seifert et al. (2011). However, there are no any link established between the type species of *Thyrostroma* and *Dothidotthia*. Hence we propose to continued use of both names until above mentioned links are prove. If shown to be synonymous, preference would be given to *Thyrostroma*, which is the older genus, with the majority of species names.

Uwebraunia Crous & M.J. Wingf., Mycologia 88(3): 446 (1996)

Species of *Uwebraunia* have mycosphaerella-like sexual morphs, are pathogenic to *Eucalyptus* spp. (Crous et al. 2004), but also associated with sooty blotch and flyspeck syndromes on apples (Li et al. 2012). They are morphologically similar to species of *Dissoconium*, which are normally mycophylic on *Erysiphaceae* (de Hoog et al. 1991). Species of *Dissoconium* have large, obclavate to ellipsoid microconidia, and produce sclerotia in culture. *Uwebraunia*, on the other hand, has small, pyriform microconidia and does not form sclerotia in culture (Li et al. 2012).

Wojnowicia Sacc., Syll. fung. (Abellini) 10: 328 (1892)

Notes: De Gruyter et al. (2009) showed the type species of *Wojnowicia*, *W. hirta* (J. Schröt.) Sacc. groups with *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha* (Fr.) J. Walker in their LSU and SSU rDNA sequence analyses. However, there are no sequences of the type species of *Ophiosphaerella* (*Ophiosphaerella graminicola* Speg.) in GenBank, hence the link between *Ophiosphaerella sensu stricto* and *Wojnowicia* has not yet been proven. The use of *Ophiosphaerella* and *Wojnowicia* is therefore retained pending further studies. We conclude that *Wojnowicia* has ophiosphaerella-like sexual states.

Zymoseptoria Quaedvl. & Crous, *Persoonia* 26: 64 (2011)

The genus *Zymoseptoria* is associated with a range of leaf spot diseases of cereals and grasses (Quaedvlieg et al. 2011; Crous et al. 2012). *Zymoseptoria tritici* (= *Mycosphaerella graminicola*) causes septoria tritici blotch in wheat, which is a very serious disease of this crop, occurring wherever wheat is grown. *Zymoseptoria* species have mycosphaerella-like sexual morphs, and although the genus occurs in the *Mycosphaerellaceae*, it is unrelated to *Mycosphaerella sensu stricto* (Stuckenbrock et al. 2012).

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