

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 544, *Mangifericomex*

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Mangifericomex E.F. Yang & Tibpromma

[Yang et al. \(2022\)](#) introduced *Mangifericomex* within *Pleosporales* genera *incertae sedis* with *M. hongheensis* as the type species. This monotypic genus was associated with *Mangifera indica* (mango) in China. It has a unique small epidermal clypeus with a thick ascomatal wall which is continuous with the clypeus. *Mangifericomex* is similar to botryosphaeria-like genera, but differs in having brown, muriform ascospores ([Phillips et al. 2019](#); Wu et al. 2021; [Yang et al. 2022](#)). *Mangifericomex hongheensis* is allied with *Brunneoclavispora bambusae* (strain MFLUCC 11-0177), but is phylogenetically a distinct lineage. The genus formed a distinct clade distant from *Didymosphaericeae* (suborder *Massarinae*) and *Halotthiaceae*, where the type strain of *Brunneoclavispora bambusae* (MFLUCC 11-0177) was assigned ([Ariyawansa et al. 2015](#); [Tanaka et al. 2015](#)). The tree in [Yang et al. \(2022\)](#) has a few problems. *Brunneoclavispora bambusae* (MFLUCC 11-0177) previously clustered in *Halotthiaceae* ([Ariyawansa et al. 2015](#); [Hyde et al. 2020](#)); this family is included in [Yang et al. \(2022\)](#). However, the strain of *Brunneoclavispora bambusae* is unstable so the placement could possibly change. The family is not properly labelled, it is not *Didymosphaericeae*, it should also be *Pleosporales* genus *incertae sedis*. *Didymosphaericeae* in the tree was labelled as *Apiosporaceae* so this could be the reason why the former family was misplaced. Thus, further analysis of *Mangifericomex* is needed.

Reference

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