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INTRODUCTION

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It publishes original contributions in all fields of basic and applied research involving fungi and fungus-like organisms (including filamentous fungi, yeasts, lichen fungi, oomycetes, and slime moulds). These fields include biochemistry, biodeterioration, biotechnology, cell biology, developmental biology, disease control, ecology, environment, evolution, physiology, genetics, genomics, geomycology, insect pathology, medical mycology, molecular genetics, mutualistic interactions, physiology, plant pathology, secondary metabolites, taxonomy and systematics.

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Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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Van der Geer J., Hanraads J.A.J., Lupton R.A., 2000. The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.* 163, 51-59.

Reference to a book:

Strunk Jr., W., White, E.B., 2000. *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed. Longman, New York.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B., 2009. How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

Cancer Research UK, 1975. Cancer statistics reports for the UK.

<http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/> (accessed 13 March

2003).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1.
<https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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Nomenclature

Taxonomy

Any formal taxonomic material should be placed in a separate section, preceding the Discussion. This includes the introduction of new scientific names, diagnoses and descriptions, typifications, keys, nomenclatural discussions, and lists of specimens or cultures examined. See below for further information on the presentation of specialist taxonomic information.

In accordance with the changes made in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature at the St Louis Congress in 1999, author citations of scientific names are not used in *Fungal Biology* unless the papers are taxonomic or nomenclatural. Further, in those cases author citations are only used where either the date of publication of the name, or the full bibliographic reference to the place of original publication is given. Where only the year is given, it is not placed in parenthesis and the reference is not given in full in the list of References (details can be located through the Index Fungorum database if required).

Author citations for the names of host plants, insects and other organisms mentioned are not given under any circumstances.

Scientific names of all ranks are placed in italic type (e.g. *Ascomycota*, *Boletales*, *Fungi*, *Glomaceae*), as in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. For consistency, this practice is followed for all groups of organisms in *Fungal Biology*, including those covered by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Names not used as formal scientific ones are placed in regular type and do not start with a capital letter (e.g. ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, fungi, penicillia, pyrenomycetes). Names of cultivars (cultivated varieties) of cultivated plants are not placed in italic type but prefixed by 'cv.' without single inverted commas (e.g. *Triticum aestivale* cv. Golden Ear). Names of hybrids are indicated by a multiplication sign in Roman type immediately in front of the hybrid genus or specific name, with no space (e.g. *Melampsoraxcolumbiana*).

When first used in the paper, and at the start of each new section, the genus name is to be given in full. Where the name is repeated, the genus name is abbreviated to its initial letter (e.g. *Chaetomium globosum* to *C. globosum*) except at the start of a new sentence.

Common names of fungi and hosts should not be capitalised or placed in quotation marks, and where available follow standard lists of common names or ones used in quarantine or conservation legislation (e.g. British Society for Plant Pathology, 1984; Stace, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 1991; Holden, *Recommended English Names for Fungi in the UK*, 2003).

Voucher Material

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Information as to the country of origin, state or province, locality, substrate or associated organism (e.g. insect host), date, and the name of the isolator/collector should be provided as a minimum requirement.

Molecular Data

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New scientific names

These are placed in bold Roman type, followed by the author citation in normal type, and then an indication of the rank or transfer in bold (e.g. **sp.nov.**; **comb.nov.**) as shown in Fig. 1.

Following the acceptance of a paper with new scientific names, authors must register the names in MycoBank and obtain MycoBank numbers for each new name (see <http://www.MycoBank.org>). These are to be given immediately below the name, and the actual numbers can be added in proof if not already secured. This registration became a condition of publication of all new scientific names in the journal on 1 January 2007.

Note that in the spirit of the current International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, it is not the policy of *Fungal Biology* to publish papers introducing new formal names for the anamorphs of already described teleomorphic fungi. Further, authors are expected to use the full provisions of the Code, as revised in Vienna in 2005, to avoid the unnecessary creation of new names in pleomorphic fungi.

The derivation of new scientific names is to be given before the diagnosis description in 1-2 lines starting with 'Etym.:'. Latin diagnoses should be brief and concentrate on the characters differentiating the new taxon from others. Latin descriptions that are merely translations of the English description included are not acceptable.

The use of paragraphs starting with italicised topic heads such as '*Anamorph:*', '*Host range:*', '*Distribution:*', '*Nomenclature:*', or '*Observations:*' is encouraged.

Basionyms

The basionyms of new combinations are indicated below the formal transfer after the line with the MycoBank number, and on a new line starting with 'Basionym'; this must include the full bibliographic details of the place of publication of the basionym (see Figure 1B).

Synonyms

In formal taxonomic presentations, synonyms should be listed in order of date, and grouped as that homotypic (obligate, nomenclatural) synonyms occur together. Each should appear on a new line, with any over-run indented (see Figure 1A), and the type details can be placed immediately after the appropriate name or under *Specimens examined* at the end of the account of that fungus.

'≡' and '=' are not to be used in presentations of lists of synonyms.

The place of publication of scientific names given in the body of the paper must be abbreviated, following Stafelu & Cowans's *Taxonomic Literature* (for books), and any of *Botanico Periodicum Huntianum* or *The World List of Scientific Periodicals* or the *Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in the British Museum (Natural History)* for journals.

Contrary to the general practice in the journal, abbreviations of authors' names are always to be cited after scientific names in formal presentations of synonymy. Abbreviations must follow the system used in the *Index Fungorum* database (available free on the internet). If an author's name is not in the database, the surname should be given in full, and also full initials if there is a different person with the surname already in the system (in some cases forenames are spelled out in full to avoid confusion).

The use of ':' to indicate the sanctioned status of a name in author citations is not recommended, but should always be employed after the full bibliographic reference to the place of publication of a name. The ':' is only correctly used before a 'Fr.' Or 'Pers.' and has a space either side (i.e. 'Bolt. : Fr.' not 'Bolt.: Fr.')

 as shown in Figure 1A. Note that in some cases 'ex' may also be correct in the same position where the name was not validly published by the first indicated author.

Where epitypes, neotypes or lectotypes are being designated for the first time, the phrase '***lectotypus hic designatus***' (or with a different prefix depending on the kind of type) should appear in bold italic type after the citation of the name or specimen being selected as the nomenclatural type. This is not necessary where taxa are being described for the first time and a holotype (and any isotypes) is being designated.

Keys

Keys are presented at full-page width and must be strictly dichotomous. The characters in each half of a couplet must match, though supplementary information may also be added where a taxon keys out. The number of the couplet from which a particular point was reached is indicated in parenthesis, turn-overs are indented, and there is a line space between each couplet. Taxon names are printed in bold Roman where they key out, and without the generic name if the key relates only to species in the same genus. An example of an extract from a key is shown in Figure 2.

Fig 1 – Examples of presentation of taxonomic information.

(A) Synonymy. (B) New combination. (C) New species.

A

Xerocomus parasiticus (Bull.) Quél., *Fl. Mycol.*: 418 (1888).

Synonyms: *Boletus parasiticus* Bull., *Herb. Fr.*: 371 (1790) : Fr., *Syst. Mycol.* **1**: 389 (1821).

Pseudoboletus parasiticus (Bull.) Šutara, *eská Mykol.* **45**: 2 (1991).

B

Colletogloeopsis zuluense (M.J. Wingf., Crous & T.A. Court) M.N. Cortinas, M.J.

Wingf. & Crous, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Coniothyrium zuluense* M.J. Wingf., Crous & T.A. Court, *Mycopathologia* **136**: 142 (1997).

C

Chaetosphaeria tortuosa Réblová, Seifert & G.P. White, **sp. nov.**

MycoBank No.: MB497232 MycoBank

No.: MB492056 **Fig 2** – Extract from a

portion of a dichotomous key.

3(2) Conidia 3-septate 4

Conidia 0-septate5

4(3) Phialides arising singly, terminal on 1–3-septate metulae; phialide apex strongly curved downwards away from the main stipe; conidia 16–26 x 3–

4.5 µm; Phialophora-like synanamorph; ascospores fusiform, 3-septate, 21–29 x 4–5.5(-6) µm; asci (100-)115–150 x 8.5–11.5 µm

..... glauca

Phialides arising in groups of 2–9, the cluster having a digitate appearance, terminal or lateral on short, branched or unbranched metulae; phialide

apex straight or curved very gently; conidia 18–25 x 3.5–4 µm; ascospores

fusiform, 3-septate, 19–24 x 5–6 µm; asci (110-)120–133(-

145) x 12–14 µm tortuosa

Specimen citations

Details of specimens and cultures examined are grouped at the end of species accounts and printed in smaller type. The information should be organized in the following way: *Specimen examined: United Kingdom: South Devon* (V.C. 3): Slapton, Slapton Ley National Nature Reserve, 'The Causeway', 20(SX)/821442, alt. 10 m, on thallus of *Parmelia sulcata* on *Salix* sp., 25 Jun. 1974, *D. L. Hawksworth* 3762 (IMI 186831 - holotype of *Cornutispora lichenicola*). Material from different countries is arranged alphabetically by country, with a separating bold 'd' between records from different countries. Different states or counties within a country are separated by a '.', and material from the same state or county is separated by a ';'. Citations of holotype collections of newly described species are to be arranged in the same way, but are placed immediately after the Latin diagnosis.

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