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DESCRIPTION

Fungal Biology Reviews is an international reviews journal, owned by the British Mycological Society. Its objective is to provide a forum for high quality review articles within fungal biology. It covers all fields of fungal biology, whether fundamental or applied, including fungal diversity, ecology, evolution, physiology and ecophysiology, biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology, cell biology, interactions (symbiosis, pathogenesis etc), environmental aspects, biotechnology and taxonomy. It considers aspects of all organisms historically or recently recognized as fungi, including lichen-fungi, microsporidia, oomycetes, slime moulds, stramenopiles, and yeasts.

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Oomycetes, Host-pathogen interactions, Fungal & oomycete infections, Aquaculture diseases, Plant pathogens

C.R. Voisey, Hopkirk Research Institute, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Cell biology, *Epichloë*, Fungal effectors, Hyphal growth, Symbiosis

X. Wang, Institute of Microbiology Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

DNA barcoding, fungal biodiversity, fungal taxonomy, Ganodermataceae, mitochondrial genome

Z.L. Yang, Kunming Institute of Botany Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China

taxonomy, molecular phylogeny, population genetics, evolution and biogeography of higher fungi (mushrooms), particularly the families Amanitaceae, Boletaceae, Agaricaceae, Physalacriaceae, and Tricholomataceae.

O. Yarden, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, Rehovot, Israel
Asexual fungal development, Hyphal cell wall/polarity, Fungi in the marine environment

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Fungal Biology Reviews is an international reviews journal, owned by the British Mycological Society. Its objective is to provide a forum for high quality review articles within fungal biology. It covers all fields of fungal biology, whether fundamental or applied, including fungal diversity, ecology, evolution, physiology and ecophysiology, biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology, cell biology, interactions (symbiosis, pathogenesis etc), environmental aspects, biotechnology and taxonomy. It considers aspects of all organisms historically or recently recognized as fungi, including lichen-fungi, microsporidia, oomycetes, slime moulds, stramenopiles, and yeasts.

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Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

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