Validation of the name *Golovinomyces hieraciorum*

Guan-Xiu GUAN, Shu-Yan LIU & Uwe BRAUN

Abstract: Guan, G.-X., Liu, S.-Y. & Braun, U. 2022: Validation of the name *Golovinomyces hieraciorum*. Schlechtendalia **39**: 110–111.

The recently introduced name *Golovinomyces hieraciorum* (*Ascomycota*, *Helotiales*, *Erysiphaceae*) is validated by adding a correct identifier, according to ICN, Art. F.5.1 (Shenzhen).

Zusammenfassung: Guan, G.-X., Liu, S.-Y. & Braun, U. 2022: Validierung des Namens *Golovinomyces hieraciorum*. Schlechtendalia **39**: 110–111.

Der kürzlich eingeführte Name *Golovinomyces hieraciorum* (*Ascomycota*, *Helotiales*, *Erysiphaceae*) wird durch Hinzufügung eines korrekten Identifizierers validiert.

Key words: Powdery mildews, *Goloviniomyces*, nomenclatural correction.

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The new powdery mildew *Golovinomyces hieraciorum* has recently been introduced (Guan et al. 2022). By accident, the registration of this name, according to ICN, Art. F.5.1, was incorrectly performed (an MBT number was cited), which invalidated this name. Therefore, this name is in need of a formal valid publication.

Golovinomyces hieraciorum G.X. Guan & S.Y. Liu, **comb. nov.**

MycoBank, MB844140

≡ *Golovinomyces hieraciorum* G.X. Guan & S.Y. Liu, Phytopathologia Mediterranea **61**(1): 109, 2022, nom. inval. (Art. F.5.1, Shenzhen), MB844102.

Holotype: China. Heilongjiang Province, Heihe City, Sunwu County, the south coast of Xunbiela River, on *Hieracium umbellatum*, 20 Sep. 2014, Feng-Yun Zhao, Jian Liu, Shu-Rong Tang & Peng-Lei Qiu (HMJAU-PM91858). Isotype, HMAS249776.

Description: Mycelium on leaves, amphigenous, and stems, forming irregular white patches or effuse, finally covering whole leaf surfaces, persistent. Hyphae straight to sinuous-geniculate, hyaline, thin-walled, septate, hyphal cells 60–90 µm long and 4–10 µm wide. Later in the season hyphae becoming pigmented, above and all around chasmothecia (secondary hyphae). Hyphal appressoria nipple-shaped, solitary or in opposite pairs, 4–8 µm diam. Conidiophores on the upper surfaces of hyphal mother cells, erect, position usually towards one septum of each mother cell, rarely in the middle or almost so, (40–)47–90(–120) × 9–15 µm. Conidiophore foot-cells cylindrical or slightly increasing in width from base to top, straight, occasionally somewhat curved at the base, with a basal septum at the junction (or almost so) with the hyphal mother cell, occasionally slightly elevated (5–10 µm), 22–80 × 8–15 µm, followed by 1–3 short cells. Conidial formation catenescent, outline of conidial chains distinctly sinuate. Conidia ellipsoid-ovoid to doliiform-cylindrical, 22–35(–40) × 11–20 µm, length/width ratio (1.3–)1.5–2.1(–2.7). Germ tubes club-shaped, produced in perihilar position, short, without swollen tips. Euoidium type. Chasmothecia amphigenous, scattered to gregarious, when mature often surrounded by secondary (pigmented) hyphae, 80–156 µm diam. Peridium cells with irregularly curved-sinuous walls, (7.4–)10–25 µm diam. Appendages numerous, in the lower half of the ascomata, sometimes also in the upper half, mycelioid, simple but rarely irregularly branched and interlaced with each other, 0.2–2.3 times as long as the chasmothecial diam., 3–9 µm wide, septate, walls thin, smooth or somewhat rough, at first hyaline, later brown, paler towards the apices or colourless near the apices, shorter appendages may be brown throughout (differentiation between appendages and secondary hyphae often difficult). Asci 6–16 per chasmothecium, clavate to saccate, (28–)45–75(–80) × (18–)20–40(–45) µm, length/width ratio (1.2–)1.5–2.5(–3.3), usually with numerous small to moderately large oil droplets, sessile to short-stalked, stalks 5–15 µm long, rarely longer, to 25 µm, walls thin, 1–2 µm, terminal oculi inconspicuous, 7–15 µm diam., 2-spored. Ascospores ellipsoid-ovoid, (11–)15–20(–31) × 11–18 µm, length/width ratio 1.0–1.9(–2.3), colourless.

Literature

Guan, G.-X., Liu, S.-Y., Braun, U., Qiu, P.-L., Liu, J., Zhao, F.-Y., Tang, S.-R., Li, J.-N. & Nguyen, V.-N. 2022: A cryptic powdery mildew (*Golovinomyces hieraciorum* sp. nov.) on *Hieracium* and *Pilosella* (*Compositae*). Phytopathologia Mediterranea **61**(1): 107–117.

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