Dissoconiaceae associated with sooty blotch and flyspeck on fruits in China and the United States

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Zasmidium angulare, a novel species of *Mycosphaerellaceae*, and several novel taxa that reside in *Dissoconiaceae*, were identified from a collection of apples and *Cucurbita maxima* (cv. Blue Hubbard) from China and the USA that exhibited sooty blotch and flyspeck (SBFS) signs on their host substrata. Morphology on fruit surfaces and in culture, and phylogenetic analyses of the nuclear ribosomal DNAs 28S and internal transcribed spacer regions, as well as partial translation elongation factor 1-alpha gene sequences in some cases, were used to delineate seven previously unidentified species and three known species. *Pseudoveronaea* was established as a new genus of *Dissoconiaceae*, represented by two species, *P. ellipsoidea* and *P. obclavata*. Although *Pseudoveronaea* was morphologically similar to *Veronaea*, these fungi clustered with *Dissoconiaceae* (*Capnodiales*) rather than *Chaetothyriales* (*Herpotrichiellaceae*). *Ramichloridium mali* comb. nov., and three novel species, *R. cucurbitae*, *R. luteum* and *R. punctatum* were closely related with *R. apiculatum*, which together formed a distinct subclade in *Dissoconiaceae*. Species of *Dissoconium* s. lat. clustered in two well-supported clades supported by distinct morphological and cultural features. Subsequently *Uwebraunia*, a former synonym of *Dissoconium*, was resurrected for the one clade, with new combinations proposed for *U. australiensis*, *U. commune*, *U. dekkeri* and *U. musae*. Furthermore, we also reported that *D. aciculare*, *Dissoconium* sp., *U. commune* and *U. dekkeri* were associated with SBFS on apples.

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