



Comprehensive Genomic Analysis for Accurate Identification of *Cytospora* Species: Insights from *ITS*, *TUB*, *RPB2*, and *ACT* Gene Regions

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Article Type:

Original Research

Received: 09 August 2025

Revised: 31 October 2025

Accepted: 24 November 2025

Published: date

How to Cite: Abbasi, K., & Afzalinia, S. (2025). Comprehensive Genomic Analysis for Accurate Identification of *Cytospora* Species: Insights from *ITS*, *TUB*, *RPB2*, and *ACT* Gene Regions. *Iranian Journal of Plant Pathology*, 60(3), 282-327.

DOI: 10.22034/IJPP.2025.2021862.492

Abstract:

The classification of *Cytospora* species, has historically presented challenges due to the limitations of conventional methodologies. Understanding the genetic characteristics of these species has become a vital necessity for their precise identification and classification. In this comprehensive study, we conducted an in-depth analysis of the genetic composition of various *Cytospora* species, focusing on four distinct gene regions: *ITS*, *ACT*, *TUB*, and *RPB2*. Our primary objective was to elucidate the evolutionary relationships among these species and their capability to differentiate from other taxonomic groups. Within the *ITS* region, our analysis revealed the presence of 68 clades. However, this region was able to effectively separate only 43% of the studied species. Notably, a basal clade featuring *C. valsoide* was observed, with relatively modest bootstrap values for species containing multiple sequences. Turning our attention to the *ACT* region, we identified 45 clades, achieving a 53% success rate in species separation. Importantly, this region exhibited higher bootstrap values for certain species, including *C. populinopsis*, *C. japonica*, and *C. leucostoma* sequences. The *TUB* region emerged as particularly successful, presenting 34 clades and achieving an impressive 76% success rate in species separation. High bootstrap values were observed for species such as *C. chrysosperma*, *C. davidiana*, and *C. brevispora*. In the *RPB2* region, we identified 63 clades, effectively separating 80% of the studied species. Species with multiple sequences formed cohesive clusters with high bootstrap values. The combination of gene regions yielded robust results. In the combined phylogenetic analysis of gene regions, *ITS+ACT*, *ITS+RPB2*, *ITS+TUB*, *ITS+ACT+TUB* and *ITS+TUB+RPB2+ACT* were able to separate 97, 97, 100, 116 and 125 species among 137, respectively. This research underscores the necessity of analyzing multiple gene regions for precise *Cytospora* species identification. It notably highlights the significance of the *RPB2* and *TUB* genes, particularly when resource constraints are a concern. These findings offer valuable insights into the genetic diversity and relationships within the *Cytospora* genus, significantly advancing the accuracy of taxonomic classification and enhancing our understanding of these fungal species.

Keywords: Phylogenetic analysis, Single-Gene, Multigene phylogeny, Species identification.



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Introduction

Cytospora, introduced by Ehrenberg in 1818, is a significant pathogenic genus responsible for causing canker disease on branches of various tree and shrub species. This disease often results in extensive dieback in a wide range of plants, including forest trees, fruit trees, and ornamental species (Adams et al., 2004) (Extension Utah State University, 2025). *Cytospora* represents the asexual form of *Valsa*, which serves as the type genus of Valsaceae within the order Diaporthales Nannf. Additionally, the family Valsaceae includes other genera such as *Amphicytostroma*, *Chadefaudiomyces*, *Cryptascoma*, *Ditopellina*, *Durispora*, *Harpostroma*, *Hypospilina*, *Kapooria*, *Leptosillia*, *Maculatipalma*, *Pachytrype*, and *Paravalsa* (Yang et al., 2015).

In addition to its association with the genus *Valsa*, *Cytospora* has also been recognized as the asexual form of other genera, including *Leucocytospora*, *Leucostoma*, *Valsella*, and *Valseutypella*. These genera share a morphological connection with *Cytospora*, indicating the presence of different stages or forms within the life cycle of these fungal organisms (Adams et al., 2002).

Consequently, Adams et al., in 2006 unified all of these sexual genera under the umbrella of *Valsa*, merging them either as subgenera or species. This taxonomic consolidation aimed to establish a more comprehensive classification system and facilitate a better understanding of the interrelationships among these fungal genera (X. Fan et al., 2015; X. L. Fan et al., 2015; Wikee et al., 2011).

Consequently, the genus *Valsa* (1849) was considered synonymous with *Cytospora* (1818), with the latter being recognized as the oldest and most extensively employed name. This decision was made to maintain consistency and avoid confusion in the taxonomy of these organisms (Fan et al., 2014; Fotouhifar et al., 2010).

The majority of the names formerly attributed to *Valsa* already possess an earlier epithet within *Cytospora* according to the SMML Fungal Database

(<http://nt.arsgrin.gov/fungalatabases/>). Additionally, Rossman et al., (2015) introduced certain new names for the widespread species of *Cytospora* that were previously classified under *Valsa* (Rossman et al., 2015). This update aimed to enhance the accuracy and consistency of nomenclature within the field of mycology.

Cytospora species usually produce asexual fruiting bodies and contain a single or labyrinthine of locules, filamentous conidiophores or asci, and allantoid hyaline conidia or allantoid hyaline ascospores (X. Fan et al., 2015; X. L. Fan et al., 2015). In moist conditions, the conidia will emerge from the fruiting bodies forming yellow, orange to red gelatinous tendrils ((Adams et al., 2006).

Cytospora species are typically identified based on their association with specific host plants, as morphological descriptions often lack distinctive differences. As a result, it is possible for a single *Cytospora* species to be found on multiple unrelated host plants, or for a single host plant to host multiple *Cytospora* species (Wang et al., 2015). In recent years, phylogenetic approaches have become essential tools for the accurate identification of *Cytospora* species and related fungi. Traditional morphological identification alone often leads to misclassification because of high phenotypic plasticity and overlapping host affiliations (Pan et al., 2020) (Wang, Jiang, & Ma, 2024). Therefore, molecular phylogenetic analyses based on multiple gene regions provide a more reliable framework for distinguishing closely related taxa (Reeb et al., 2004; Tang et al., 2007). Among the available markers, the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region has been widely used as a universal fungal DNA barcode due to its relatively high interspecific variability, although it sometimes lacks sufficient resolution among closely related species (Pan et al., 2020). The β -tubulin (TUB) and RNA polymerase II second largest subunit (RPB2) genes offer higher phylogenetic resolution at species and genus levels (Reeb et al., 2004; Tang et al., 2007), while the actin (ACT) gene contributes additional support for clade differentiation (Guan et al., 2020).

Multi-locus phylogenetic analysis provides a more robust and reliable framework for species delimitation in *Cytospora*, overcoming the limitations of both traditional morphological identification and single-gene approaches (Pan et al., 2020; Reeb et al., 2004; Tang et al., 2007).

In Index Fungorum (2017), there are 585 epithets assigned to *Cytospora*, with an estimated count of 110 species according to Kirk et al., (2013) (Fungorum, 2017; Kirk et al., 2013). However, ex-type sequence data is only accessible for 23 species in GenBank (Benson et al., 2018). Consequently, identifying species solely based on a phylogenetic perspective poses difficulties (Hyde et al., 2014).

The objective of this study was to identify *Cytospora* species within a specific region through phylogenetic analysis. Additionally, a multi-locus phylogeny was constructed using ITS, LSU, RPB2, and ACT sequence data to enhance the resolution of *Cytospora* species. Furthermore, the distribution of *Cytospora* species on different hosts is also discussed in this research. The comprehensive analysis of *Cytospora* species in this study not only addresses long-

standing taxonomic challenges but also provides valuable insights into their ecological associations, distribution, and potential implications for forest health management and biodiversity conservation.

Materials and methods

Information Retrieval

A comprehensive search was carried out on renowned academic databases, including Google Scholar, Scopus, and PubMed, utilizing the keywords "*Cytospora*" and "*Cytospora* sp. no." The purpose of this search was to compile a selection of reliable articles related to valid species of the genus *Cytospora*. These articles were carefully reviewed to identify newly reported species and access phylogenetic data. Subsequently, a definitive list of valid species was prepared.

Dataset Compilation

Table 1 presents the sequences of valid species sourced from gene repositories, which were essential for conducting phylogenetic analyses of *Cytospora* species. Within this dataset, strains marked with 'T' represent the type species, while 'NA' indicates cases where the desired isolate lacked a corresponding sequence in the gene pools.

Table 1: Authentic species sequences obtained from gene bank for use in phylogenetic study of the genus *Cytospora* species (strains marked with T are types and NA indicates the absence of the sequence in gene bank)

Species	Strain	ITS	ACT1	RPB2	TUB2
<i>C. ailanthicola</i>	CFCC 89970 ^T	MH933618	MH933526	MH933592	MH933565
<i>C. abyssinica</i>	CMW 10181 ^T	AY347353	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. abyssinica</i>	CMW 10178	AY347354	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. acaciae</i>	CBS 468.69	DQ243804	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. ampulliformis</i>	MFLUCC 16-0583 ^T	KY417726	KY417692	KY417794	NA
<i>C. ampulliformis</i>	MFLUCC 16-0629	KY417727	KY417693	KY417795	NA
<i>C. amygdali</i>	CBS 144233 ^T	MG971853	MG972002	NA	MG971718
<i>C. atrocirrhatta</i>	CFCC 89615	KR045618	KF498673	KU710946	KR045659
<i>C. atrocirrhatta</i>	CFCC 89616	KR045619	KF498674	KU710947	KR045660
<i>C. atrocirrhatta</i>	CFCC 89625	EF447305	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. austromontana</i>	CMW 6735 ^T	AY347361	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. beilinensis</i>	CFCC 50493 ^T	MH933619	MH933527	NA	MH933561
<i>C. beilinensis</i>	CFCC 50494	MH933620	MH933528	NA	MH933562
<i>C. berberidis</i>	CFCC 89927 ^T	KR045620	KU710990	KU710948	KR045661
<i>C. berberidis</i>	CFCC 89933	KR045621	KU710991	KU710949	KR045662
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	StanfordT3 ^T	AY347350	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	UCBTwig3	AY347349	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. brevispora</i>	CBS 116829	AF192321	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. brevispora</i>	CBS 116811 ^T	AF192315	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. bungeana</i>	CFCC 50495 ^T	MH933621	MH933529	MH933593	MH933563
<i>C. bungeana</i>	CFCC 50496	MH933622	MH933530	MH933594	MH933564
<i>C. californica</i>	CBS 144234 ^T	MG971935	MG972083	NA	NA
<i>C. castanae</i>	DBT 183 ^T	KC963921	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. carbonacea</i>	CFCC 89947	KR045622	KP310842	KU710950	KP310825
<i>C. carpobroti</i>	CMW 48981 ^T	MH382812	NA	NA	MH411207
<i>C. cedri</i>	CBS 196.50	AF192311	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. celtidicola</i>	CFCC 50497 ^T	MH933623	MH933531	MH933595	MH933566
<i>C. celtidicola</i>	CFCC 50498	MH933624	MH933532	MH933596	MH933567
<i>C. centrivillosa</i>	MFLUCC 16-1206 ^T	MF190122	NA	MF377600	NA
<i>C. centrivillosa</i>	MFLUCC 17-1660	MF190123	NA	MF377601	NA

Table 1 Continuation: Authentic species sequences obtained from gene bank for use in phylogenetic study of the genus *Cytospora* species (strains marked with T are types and NA indicates the absence of the sequence in gene bank)

Species	Strain	ITS	ACT1	RPB2	TUB2
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	CFCC 89624*	KR045645	NA	KU710976	KR045686
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	CFCC 89625*	KR045646	NA	KU710977	KR045687
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	CFCC 89626 ^T	KR045647	KU711011	KU710978	KR045688
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	CFCC 89627	KR045648	KU711012	KU710979	KR045689
<i>C. chrysosperma</i>	CFCC 89629	KF765673	NA	KF765705	NA
<i>C. chrysosperma</i>	CFCC 89981	MH933625	MH933533	MH933597	MH933568
<i>C. chrysosperma</i>	CFCC 89982	KP281261	KP310835	NA	KP310818
<i>C. cinerostroma</i>	CMW 5700 ^T	AY347377	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. cinnamomea</i>	CFCC 53178* ^T	MK673054	MK673024	NA	MK672970
<i>C. coryli</i>	CFCC 53162 ^T	MN854450	NA	MN850751	MN861120
<i>C. cotoneastricola</i>	CF 20197027*	MK673072	MK673042	MK673012	MK672988
<i>C. cotoneastricola</i>	CF 20197031* ^T	MK673075	MK673045	MK673015	MK672991
<i>C. cotini</i>	MFLUCC 14-1050 ^T	KX430142	NA	KX430144	NA
<i>C. curvata</i>	MFLUCC 15-0865 ^T	KY417728	KY417694	KY417796	NA
<i>C. davidiana</i>	CXY 1350 ^T	KM034870	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. davidiana</i>	CXY 1374	KM034869	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. diatrypelloidea</i>	CMW 8549 ^T	AY347368	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. diopuensis</i>	MFLUCC 18-1419 ^T	MK912137	MN685819	NA	NA
<i>C. disciformis</i>	CMW 6509 ^T	AY347374	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. disciformis</i>	CMW 6750	AY347359	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. elaeagni</i>	CFCC 89632	KR045626	KU710995	KU710955	KR045667
<i>C. elaeagni</i>	CFCC 89633	KF765677	KU710996	KU710956	KR045668
<i>C. elaeagnicola</i>	CFCC 52882 ^T	MK732341	MK732344	MK732347	NA
<i>C. eriobotryae</i>	IMI 136523 ^T	AY347327	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. erumpens</i>	CFCC 50022*	MH933627	MH933534	NA	MH933569
<i>C. erumpens</i>	CFCC 53163*	MK673059	MK673029	MK673000	MK672975
<i>C. eucalypti</i>	LSEQ	AY347340	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. eucalypti</i>	CBS 144241	MG971907	MG972056	NA	MG971772
<i>C. eucalypticola</i>	ATCC 96150 ^T	AY347358	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. eucalypticola</i>	CMW 5309	AF260266	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. eucalyptina</i>	CMW 5882	AY347375	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. eugeniae</i>	CMW 7029	AY347364	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. eugeniae</i>	CMW 8648	AY347344	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. euonymicola</i>	CFCC 50499 ^T	MH933628	MH933535	MH933598	MH933570
<i>C. euonymicola</i>	CFCC 50500	MH933629	MH933536	MH933599	MH933571
<i>C. euonymina</i>	CFCC 89993 ^T	MH933630	MH933537	MH933600	MH933590
<i>C. euonymina</i>	CFCC 89999	MH933631	MH933538	MH933601	MH933591
<i>C. fraxinigena</i>	MFLU 17-0880	MF190134	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. fraxinigena</i>	MFLUCC 14-0868 ^T	MF190133	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. friesii</i>	CBS 194.42	AY347328	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. fugax</i>	CXY 1371	KM034852	NA	NA	KM034891
<i>C. fugax</i>	CXY 1381	KM034853	NA	NA	KM034890
<i>C. fugax</i>	CBS 203.42	AY347323	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. galegicola</i>	MFLUCC 18-1199 ^T	MK912128	MN685810	MN685820	NA
<i>C. germanica</i>	CXY 1322	JQ086563	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. gigalocus</i>	CFCC 89620 ^T	KR045628	KU710997	KU710957	KR045669
<i>C. gigalocus</i>	CFCC 89621	KR045629	KU710998	KU710958	KR045670
<i>C. gigaspora</i>	CFCC 50014	KR045630	KU710999	KU710959	KR045671
<i>C. gigaspora</i>	CFCC 89634 ^T	KF765671	KU711000	KU710960	KR045672
<i>C. granati</i>	CBS 144237 ^T	MG971799	MG971949	NA	MG971664
<i>C. hippophaës</i>	CFCC 89639	KR045632	KU711001	KU710961	KR045673
<i>C. hippophaës</i>	CFCC 89640	KF765682	KF765730	KU710962	KR045674
<i>C. japonica</i>	CBS 375.29*	AF191185	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. japonica</i>	CFCC 89956*	KR045624	KU710993	KU710953	KR045665
<i>C. japonica</i>	CFCC 89960*	KR045625	KU710994	KU710954	KR045666
<i>C. joaquinensis</i>	CBS 144235 ^T	MG971895	MG972044	NA	MG971761
<i>C. junipericola</i>	BBH 42444	MF190126	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. junipericola</i>	MFLU 17-0882 ^T	MF190125	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. juniperina</i>	CFCC 50501 ^T	MH933632	MH933539	MH933602	NA
<i>C. juniperina</i>	CFCC 50502	MH933633	MH933540	MH933603	MH933572
<i>C. juniperina</i>	CFCC 50503	MH933634	MH933541	MH933604	NA
<i>C. kantschavelii</i>	CXY 1383	KM034867	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. kantschavelii</i>	CXY 1386	KM034867	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>	CFCC 52464 ^T	MK432616	MK442940	MK578076	NA
<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>	CFCC 52465	MK432617	MK442941	MK578077	NA
<i>C. kunzei</i>	CBS 118556	DQ243791	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. longiostiolata</i>	MFLUCC 16-0628 ^T	KY417734	KY417700	KY417802	NA
<i>C. longispora</i>	CBS 144236 ^T	MG971905	MG972054	NA	MG971764
<i>C. leucosperma</i>	CFCC 89622*	KR045616	KU710988	KU710944	KR045657
<i>C. leucosperma</i>	CFCC 89894*	KR045617	KU710989	KU710945	KR045658

Table 1 Continuation: Authentic species sequences obtained from gene bank for use in phylogenetic study of the genus *Cytospora* species (strains marked with T are types and NA indicates the absence of the sequence in gene bank)

Species	Strain	ITS	ACT1	RPB2	TUB2
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50016*	MH820400	MH820408	NA	MH820389
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50017*	MH933635	MH933542	NA	MH933573
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50018*	MH933636	MH933543	NA	MH933574
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50019*	MH933637	MH933544	NA	NA
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50020*	MH933638	MH933545	NA	NA
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50021*	MH933639	MH933546	NA	MH933575
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50023*	KR045635	KU711003	KU710964	KR045676
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 50024*	MH933640	MH933547	MH933605	MH933576
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 53156*	MN854447	MN850762	MN850748	MN861117
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	MFLUCC 16-0574*	KY417731	KY417696	KY417798	NA
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	MFLUCC 16-0589*	KY417732	KY417698	KY417800	NA
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	CFCC 53167*	MK673056	MK673026	MK672998	MK672972
<i>C. lumnitzericola</i>	MFLUCC 17-0508 ^T	MG975778	MH253457	MH253453	NA
<i>C. mali</i>	CFCC 50028*	MH933641	MH933548	MH933606	MH933577
<i>C. mali</i>	CFCC 50029*	MH933642	MH933549	MH933607	MH933578
<i>C. mali-spectabilis</i>	CFCC 53181* ^T	MK673066	MK673036	MK673006	MK672982
<i>C. melnikii</i>	CFCC 89984	MH933644	MH933551	MH933609	MH933580
<i>C. melnikii</i>	MFLUCC 15-0851 ^T	KY417735	KY417701	KY417803	NA
<i>C. melnikii</i>	MFLUCC 16-0635	KY417736	KY417702	KY417804	NA
<i>C. mougeotii</i>	ATCC 44994	AY347329	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. multicolis</i>	CBS 105.89 ^T	DQ243803	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. myrtagena</i>	CFCC 52454	MK432614	MK442938	MK578074	NA
<i>C. myrtagena</i>	CFCC 52455	MK432615	MK442939	MK578075	NA
<i>C. myrtagena</i>	CBS 116843 ^T	AY347363	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. nitschkii</i>	CMW 10180 ^T	AY347356	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. nitschkii</i>	CMW 10184	AY347355	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. nivea</i>	MFLUCC 15-0860	KY417737	KY417703	KY417805	NA
<i>C. nivea</i>	CFCC 89641	KF765683	KU711006	KU710967	KR045679
<i>C. nivea</i>	CFCC 89643	KF765685	NA	KU710968	KP310829
<i>C. notastroma</i>	NE_TFR5	JX438632	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. notastroma</i>	NE_TFR8	JX438633	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. ochracea</i>	CFCC 53164* ^T	MK673060	MK673030	MK673001	MK672976
<i>C. oleicola</i>	CBS 144248 ^T	MG971944	MG972098	NA	MG971752
<i>C. olivacea</i>	CFCC 53174*	MK673058	MK673028	MK672999	MK672974
<i>C. olivacea</i>	CFCC 53175*	MK673062	MK673032	MK673003	MK672978
<i>C. olivacea</i>	CFCC 53176* ^T	MK673068	MK673038	MK673008	MK672984
<i>C. olivacea</i>	CFCC 53177*	MK673071	MK673041	MK673011	MK672987
<i>C. palm</i>	CXY 1276	JN402990	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. palm</i>	CXY 1280 ^T	JN411939	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. parakantschavelii</i>	MFLUCC 15-0857 ^T	KY417738	KY417704	KY417806	NA
<i>C. parakantschavelii</i>	MFLUCC 16-0575	KY417739	KY417705	KY417807	NA
<i>C. parapersoonii</i>	T28.1 ^T	AF191181	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. parapistaciae</i>	CBS 144506 ^T	MG971804	MG971954	NA	MG971669
<i>C. parasitica</i>	MFLUCC 15-0507* ^T	KY417740	KY417706	KY417808	NA
<i>C. parasitica</i>	CFCC 53172*	MK673069	MK673039	MK673009	MK672985
<i>C. parasitica</i>	CFCC 53173*	MK673070	MK673040	MK673010	MK672986
<i>C. paratranslucens</i>	MFLUCC 15-0506 ^T	KY417741	KY417707	KY417809	NA
<i>C. paratranslucens</i>	MFLUCC 16-0627	KY417742	KY417708	KY417810	NA
<i>C. piceae</i>	CFCC 52841 ^T	MH820398	MH820406	MH820395	MH820387
<i>C. piceae</i>	CFCC 52842	MH820399	MH820407	MH820396	MH820388
<i>C. pingbianensis</i>	MFLUCC 18-1204 ^T	MK912135	MN685817	MN685826	NA
<i>C. pini</i>	CBS 197.42	AY347332	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. pini</i>	CBS 224.52 ^T	AY347316	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. pistaciae</i>	CBS 144238 ^T	MG971802	MG971952	NA	MG971667
<i>C. platanicola</i>	MFLU 17-0327	MH253451	MH253449	MH253450	NA
<i>C. platyclada</i>	CFCC 50504 ^T	MH933645	MH933552	MH933610	MH933581
<i>C. platyclada</i>	CFCC 50505	MH933646	MH933553	MH933611	MH933582
<i>C. platyclada</i>	CFCC 50506	MH933647	MH933554	MH933612	MH933583
<i>C. platycladicola</i>	CFCC 50038 ^T	KT222840	MH933555	MH933613	MH933584
<i>C. platycladicola</i>	CFCC 50039	KR045642	KU711008	KU710973	KR045683
<i>C. plurivora</i>	CBS 144239 ^T	MG971861	MG972010	NA	MG971726
<i>C. populicola</i>	CBS 144240 ^T	MG971891	MG972040	NA	MG971757
<i>C. populina</i>	CFCC 89644 ^T	KF765686	KU711007	KU710969	KR045681
<i>C. populinopsis</i>	CFCC 50032* ^T	MH933648	MH933556	MH933614	MH933585
<i>C. populinopsis</i>	CFCC 50033*	MH933649	MH933557	MH933615	MH933586
<i>C. predappioensis</i>	MFLUCC 17-2458 ^T	MG873484	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. prunicola</i>	MFLU 17-0995 ^T	MG742350	MG742353	MG742352	NA

Table 1 Continuation: Authentic species sequences obtained from gene bank for use in phylogenetic study of the genus *Cytospora* species (strains marked with T are types and NA indicates the absence of the sequence in gene bank)

Species	Strain	ITS	ACT1	RPB2	TUB2
<i>C. pruni-mume</i>	CFCC 53179*	MK673057	MK673027	NA	MK672973
<i>C. pruni-mume</i>	CFCC 53180* ^T	MK673067	MK673037	MK673007	MK672983
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	CFCC 50034 ^T	KP281259	KP310836	KU710970	KP310819
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	CFCC 50035	KP281260	KP310837	KU710971	KP310820
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	CFCC 53153	MN854451	MN850763	MN850752	MN861121
<i>C. pruinosa</i>	CBS 201.42 ^T	DQ243801	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. pruinosa</i>	CFCC 50036	KP310800	KP310832	NA	KP310815
<i>C. pruinosa</i>	CFCC 50037	MH933650	MH933558	NA	MH933589
<i>C. pubescentis</i>	MFLUCC 18-1201 ^T	MK912130	MN685812	MN685821	NA
<i>C. punicea</i>	CBS 144244	MG971943	MG972091	NA	MG971798
<i>C. quercicola</i>	MFLU 17-0881	MF190128	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. quercicola</i>	MFLUCC 14-0867 ^T	MF190129	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. rhizophorae</i>	MUCC302	EU301057	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. ribis</i>	CFCC 50026	KP281267	KP310843	KU710972	KP310826
<i>C. ribis</i>	CFCC 50027	KP281268	KP310844	NA	KP310827
<i>C. rosae</i>	MFLU 17-0885	MF190131	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. rosicola</i>	CF 20197024* ^T	MK673079	MK673049	MK673019	MK672995
<i>C. rostrate</i>	CFCC 89909 ^T	KR045643	KU711009	KU710974	KR045684
<i>C. rostrate</i>	CFCC 89910	KR045644	KU711010	KU710975	NA
<i>C. rusanovii</i>	MFLUCC 15-0853	KY417743	KY417709	KY417811	NA
<i>C. rusanovii</i>	MFLUCC 15-0854 ^T	KY417744	KY417710	KY417812	NA
<i>C. salicacearum</i>	MFLUCC 16-0576	KY417741	KY417707	KY417809	NA
<i>C. salicacearum</i>	MFLUCC 16-0587	KY417742	KY417708	KY417810	NA
<i>C. salicicola</i>	MFLUCC 15-0866	KY417749	KY417715	KY417817	NA
<i>C. salicicola</i>	MFLUCC 14-1052 ^T	KU982636	KU982637	NA	NA
<i>C. salicina</i>	MFLUCC 15-0862 ^T	KY417750	KY417716	KY417818	NA
<i>C. salicina</i>	MFLUCC 16-0637	KY417751	KY417717	KY417819	NA
<i>C. schulzeri</i>	CFCC 50040*	KR045649	KU711013	KU710980	KR045690
<i>C. schulzeri</i>	CFCC 50042*	KR045650	KU711014	KU710981	KR045691
<i>C. sibiraeae</i>	CFCC 50045* ^T	KR045651	KU711015	KU710982	KR045692
<i>C. sibiraeae</i>	CFCC 50046*	KR045652	KU711015	KU710983	KR045693
<i>C. sophorae</i>	CFCC 50047	KR045653	KU711017	KU710984	KR045694
<i>C. sophoricola</i>	CFCC 89596	KR045656	KU711020	KU710987	KR045697
<i>C. sophoricola</i>	CFCC 89595 ^T	KR045655	KU711019	KU710986	KR045696
<i>C. sophoropsis</i>	CFCC 89600 ^T	KR045623	KU710992	KU710951	KP310817
<i>C. sorbi</i>	MFLUCC 16-0631 ^T	KY417752	KY417718	KY417820	NA
<i>C. sorbicola</i>	MFLUCC 16-0584 ^T	KY417755	KY417721	KY417823	NA
<i>C. sorbicola</i>	MFLUCC 16-0633	KY417758	KY417724	KY417826	NA
<i>C. sorbina</i>	CF 20197660* ^T	MK673052	MK673022	NA	MK672968
<i>C. spiraeae</i>	CFCC 50049* ^T	MG707859	MG708196	MG708199	NA
<i>C. spiraeae</i>	CFCC 50050*	MG707860	MG708197	MG708200	NA
<i>C. spiraeicola</i>	CFCC 53138 ^T	MN854448	NA	MN850749	MN861118
<i>C. spiraeicola</i>	CFCC 53139	MN854449	NA	MN850750	MN861119
<i>C. tamaricicola</i>	CFCC 50507*	MH933651	MH933559	MH933616	MH933587
<i>C. tamaricicola</i>	CFCC 50508* ^T	MH933652	MH933560	MH933617	MH933588
<i>C. tanaïtica</i>	MFLUCC 14-1057 ^T	KT459411	KT459413	NA	NA
<i>C. thailandica</i>	MFLUCC 17-0262 ^T	MG975776	MH253459	MH253455	NA
<i>C. thailandica</i>	MFLUCC 17-0263 ^T	MG975777	MH253460	MH253456	NA
<i>C. tibetensis</i>	CF 20197026*	MK673076	MK673046	MK673016	MK672992
<i>C. tibetensis</i>	CF 20197029*	MK673077	MK673047	MK673017	MK672993
<i>C. tibetensis</i>	CF 20197032* ^T	MK673078	MK673048	MK673018	MK672994
<i>C. tibouchinae</i>	CPC 26333 ^T	KX228284	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. translucens</i>	CXY 1351	KM034874	NA	NA	KM034895
<i>C. ulmi</i>	MFLUCC 15-0863 ^T	KY417759	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. valsoidea</i>	CMW 4309 ^T	AF192312	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. valsoidea</i>	CMW 4310	AF192312	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. variostromatica</i>	CMW 6766 ^T	AY347366	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. variostromatica</i>	CMW 1240	AF260263	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. vinacea</i>	CBS 141585 ^T	KX256256	NA	NA	KX256235
<i>C. viridistroma</i>	CBS 202.36 ^T	MN172408	NA	NA	NA
<i>C. viticola</i>	Cyt2	KX256238	NA	NA	KX256217
<i>C. viticola</i>	CBS 141586 ^T	KX256239	NA	NA	KX256218
<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>	CFCC 53182*	MK673064	MK673034	MK673004	MK672980
<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>	CFCC 53183* ^T	MK673065	MK673035	MK673005	MK672981
<i>C. xinglongensis</i>	CFCC 52458	MK432622	MK442946	MK578082	NA
<i>C. xylocarpi</i>	MFLUCC 17-0251 ^T	MG975775	MH253458	MH253454	NA

Data Analysis

Sequence Preparation and Alignment

The core objective of phylogenetic analysis is to infer the evolutionary relationships and history of genes or gene fragments by comparing their homologous positions. To do this, alignment of homologous sequences in the study is essential. To facilitate this alignment, we employed BioEdit version 4.0.6.2 (Hall, 1999), incorporating the Clustal W algorithm for multiple sequence alignment. In cases where sequences were short and exhibited significant nucleotide variations in specific regions, additional data were introduced to prevent unwanted deletion of these regions during subsequent phylogenetic analyses

Phylogenetic Analysis for Species Discrimination and Evaluation of Gene Regions

For species with multiple sequence alignments accessible in the gene repositories for the four gene regions, two or more sequences were selected for analysis. Additionally, two outgroup taxa, *Diaporthe vaccinii*, and *Diaporthe eres*, were chosen to root the phylogenetic trees. The phylogenetic analysis was conducted utilizing the maximum likelihood algorithm and validated with 1000 bootstrap replicates

through the utilization of MEGA 11 software (Tamura et al., 2021). The best-fitting model for maximum likelihood analysis, as determined by the minimum Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) score, was employed. Furthermore, a bootstrap analysis with 1000 pseudoreplicates was performed to assess the support values of clades, branches, and tree topology.

Results

Separation Based on Individual Gene Regions

ITS Region

The phylogenetic tree based on the ITS region (Figure 1) revealed a total of 68 clades. However, this region exhibited a separation success rate of only 43% concerning the studied species in comparison to other taxa (Table 2). Notably, the clade representing the species *C. valsoide* emerged as the most basal clade at the terminus of the phylogenetic tree. It is important to mention that bootstrap values for species with multiple sequences used in the phylogenetic analysis were relatively low. Among these, the clade comprising *C. atrocirrhatta* and *C. valsoidea* species displayed bootstrap values of 92 and 98, respectively.

Table 2: Separated species using ITS region

<i>C. joaquinensis</i>	<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>
<i>C. galegicola</i>	<i>C. multicolis</i>
<i>C. ulmi</i>	<i>C. notastrota</i>
<i>C. friesii</i>	<i>C. bungeanae</i>
<i>C. davidiana</i>	<i>C. kunze</i>
<i>C. Rusanovii</i>	<i>C. pini</i>
<i>C. Rusanovii</i>	<i>C. cinereostrota</i>
<i>C. Viticola</i>	<i>C. diatrypelloidea</i>
<i>C. Elaeagnicola</i>	<i>C. berkeleyi</i>
<i>C. Oleicola</i>	<i>C. parapistaciae</i>
<i>C. pruinosa</i>	<i>C. pistaciae</i>
<i>C. sibiraeae</i>	<i>C. parapersoonii</i>
<i>C. cotoneastricola</i>	<i>C. variostromatica</i>
<i>C. rosicola</i>	<i>C. variostromatica</i>
<i>C. tibetensis</i>	<i>C. eucalypti</i>
<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. californica</i>
<i>C. sorbina</i>	<i>C. vinacea</i>
<i>C. atrocirrhatta</i>	<i>C. abyssinica</i>
<i>C. sorbi</i>	<i>C. acacia</i>
<i>C. olivacea</i>	<i>C. abyssinica</i>
<i>C. amygdal</i>	<i>C. palm</i>
<i>C. sorbicola</i>	<i>C. platyclada</i>
<i>C. erumpens</i>	<i>C. pingbianensis</i>
<i>C. leucostoma</i>	<i>C. brevispora</i>
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	<i>C. rhizophorae</i>
<i>C. salicicola</i>	<i>C. viridistrota</i>
<i>C. castanae</i>	<i>C. eugeniae</i>
<i>C. punicae</i>	<i>C. myrtagena</i>
<i>C. valsoidea</i>	<i>C. tibouchinae</i>
<i>C. gigalocus</i>	

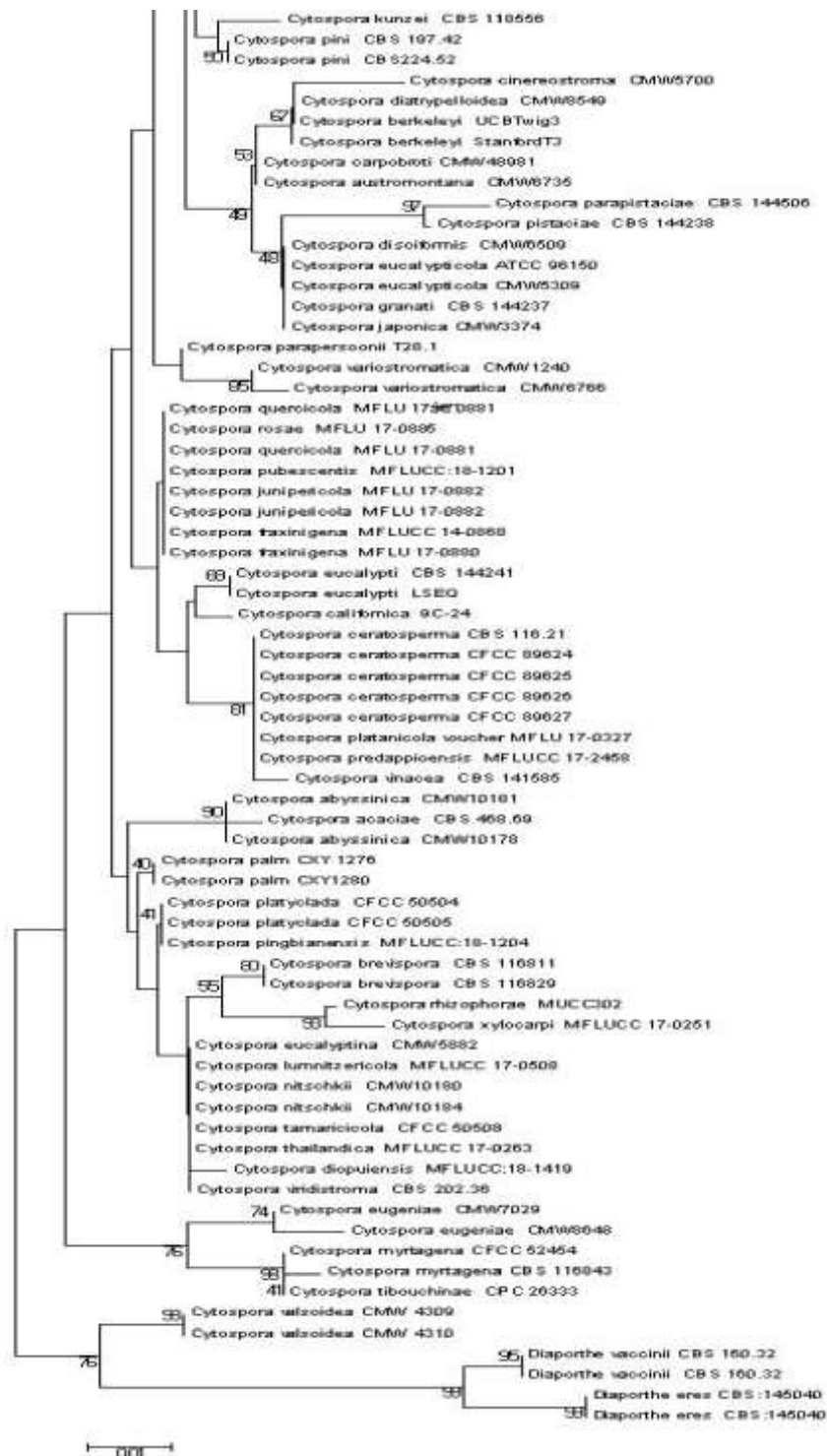
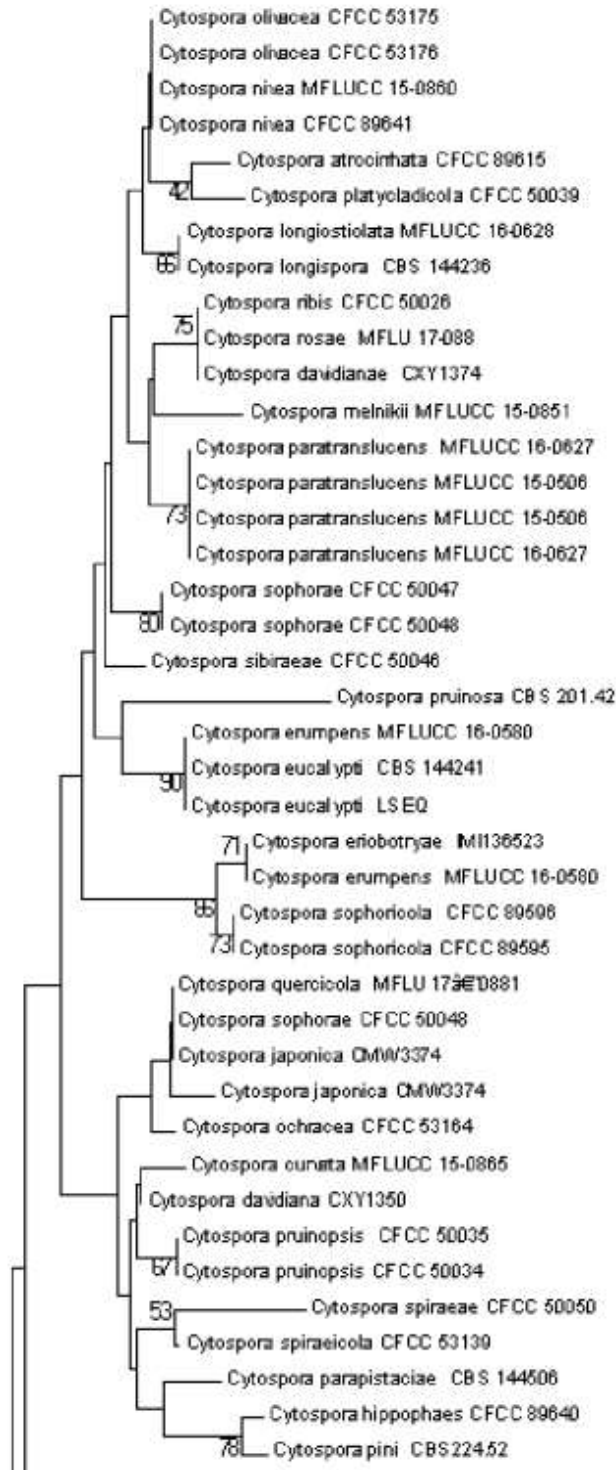


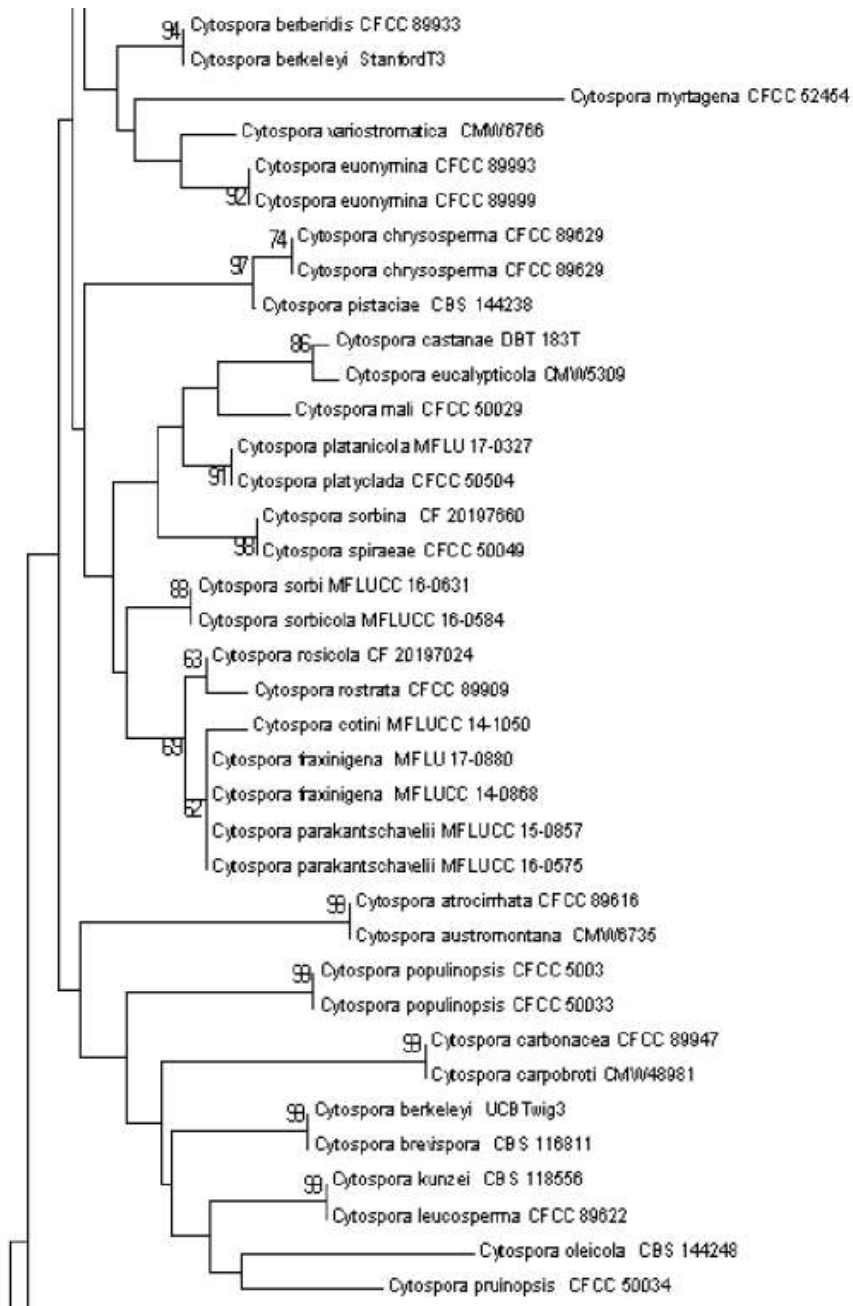
Figure 1: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS region using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

ACT Region

Within the phylogenetic tree of the ACT region (Figure 2), 45 clades were identified. Impressively, this region succeeded in effectively separating 53% of the studied species (equivalent to 36% of the total species) from other

taxa (Table 3). In the analysis, species with multiple sequences showed notably high bootstrap values. The most supported clade within this region included sequences of *C. populinopsis*, *C. japonica*, and *C. leucostoma*, featuring bootstrap values of 99, 99, and 95, respectively.





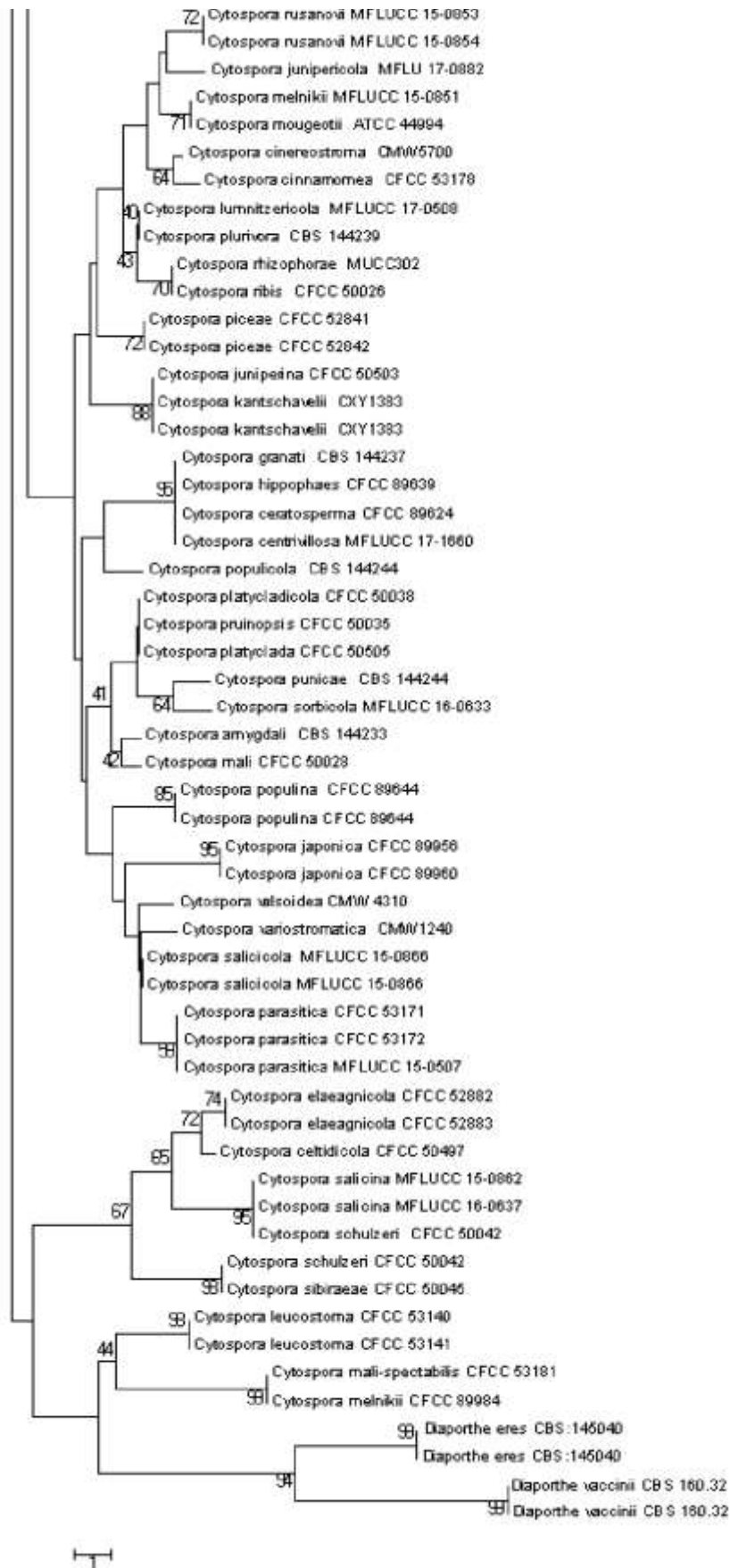


Figure 2: Phylogenetic tree based on ACT region using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

Table 3: Separated species using ACT region

<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>	<i>C. eucalypticola</i>
<i>C. platycladicola</i>	<i>C. mali</i>
<i>C. melnikii</i>	<i>C. rosicola</i>
<i>C. paratranslucens</i>	<i>C. rostrate</i>
<i>C. sophorae</i>	<i>C. cotini</i>
<i>C. sibiraeae</i>	<i>C. populinopsis</i>
<i>C. pruinosa</i>	<i>C. oleicola</i>
<i>C. sophoricola</i>	<i>C. pruinopsis</i>
<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. junipericola</i>
<i>C. ochracea</i>	<i>C. cinereostroma</i>
<i>C. curvata</i>	<i>C. cinnamomea</i>
<i>C. davidiana</i>	<i>C. piceae</i>
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	<i>C. populicola</i>
<i>C. spiraeae</i>	<i>C. punicae</i>
<i>C. spiraeicola</i>	<i>C. sorbicola</i>
<i>C. parapistaciae</i>	<i>C. amygdali</i>
<i>C. hippophaes</i>	<i>C. mal</i>
<i>C. pini</i>	<i>C. castanae</i>
<i>C. berberidis</i>	<i>C. eucalypticola</i>
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	<i>C. mali</i>
<i>C. myrtagena</i>	<i>C. rosicola</i>
<i>C. variostromatica</i>	<i>C. rostrate</i>
<i>C. euonymina</i>	<i>C. cotini</i>
<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. populinopsis</i>
<i>C. pistaciae</i>	<i>C. oleicola</i>
<i>C. castanae</i>	

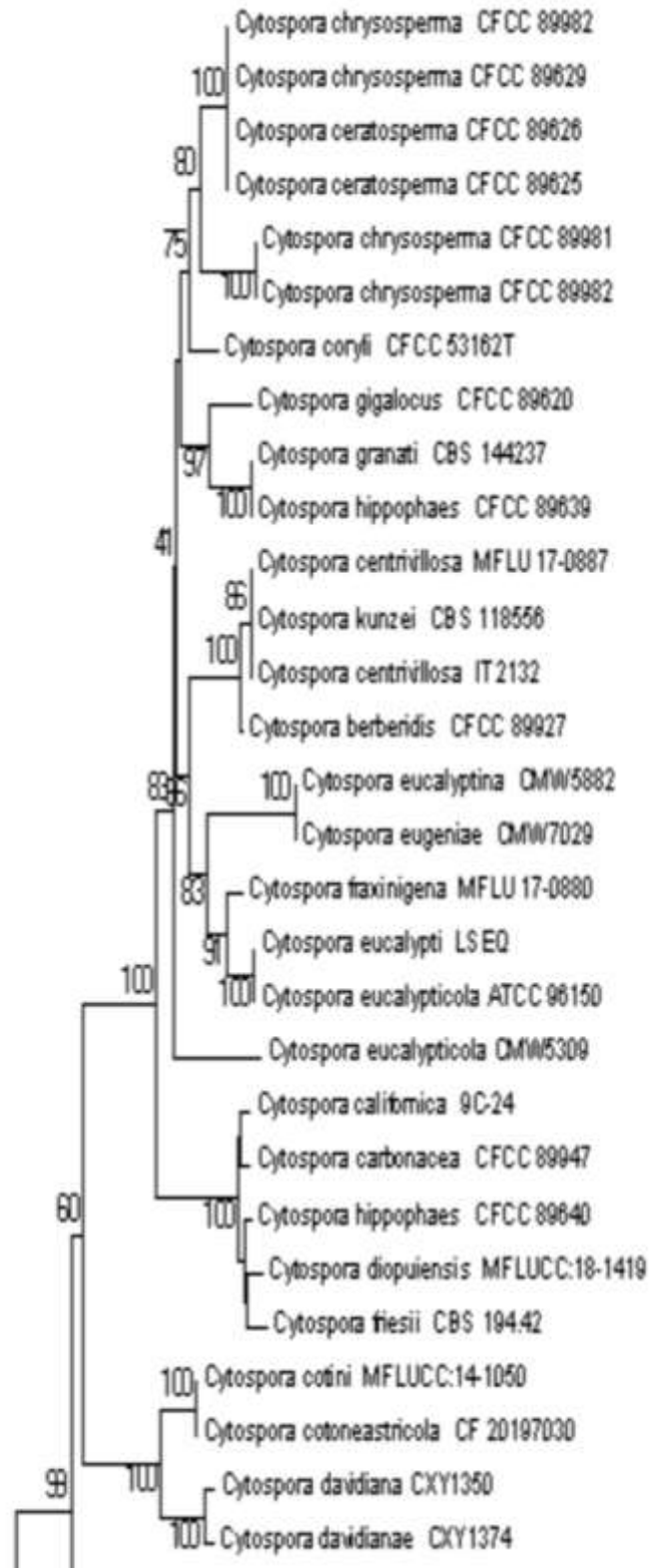
TUB Region

The TUB region-based phylogenetic tree (Figure 3) exhibited a total of 34 clades. Remarkably, this region achieved a substantial separation success rate, successfully segregating 76% of the studied species, which accounts for 23% of all species, from other taxa (Table 4). Species with

multiple sequences in the phylogenetic analysis displayed robust bootstrap values and were clustered together. The most well-supported clade was constituted by the sequences of *C. chrysoesperma*, *C. davidiana*, and *C. brevispora*, exhibiting an impressive bootstrap value of 100.

Table 4: Separated species using TUB region

<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. brevispora</i>
<i>C. coryli</i>	<i>C. davidiana</i>
<i>C. gyalocus</i>	<i>C. erumpens</i>
<i>C. granati</i>	<i>C. eucalypti</i>
<i>C. berberidis</i>	<i>C. japonica</i>
<i>C. eucalyptina</i>	<i>C. joaquinensis</i>
<i>C. eugeniae</i>	<i>C. cinereostroma</i>
<i>C. fraxinigena</i>	<i>C. amygdali</i>
<i>C. eucalypti</i>	<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>
<i>C. eucalypticola</i>	<i>C. beilinensis</i>
<i>C. californica</i>	<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>
<i>C. carbonacea</i>	<i>C. ampulliformis</i>
<i>C. hippophaes</i>	<i>C. eugeniae</i>
<i>C. diopuiensis</i>	<i>C. euonymicola</i>
<i>C. friesi</i>	<i>C. berkeleyi</i>
	<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>



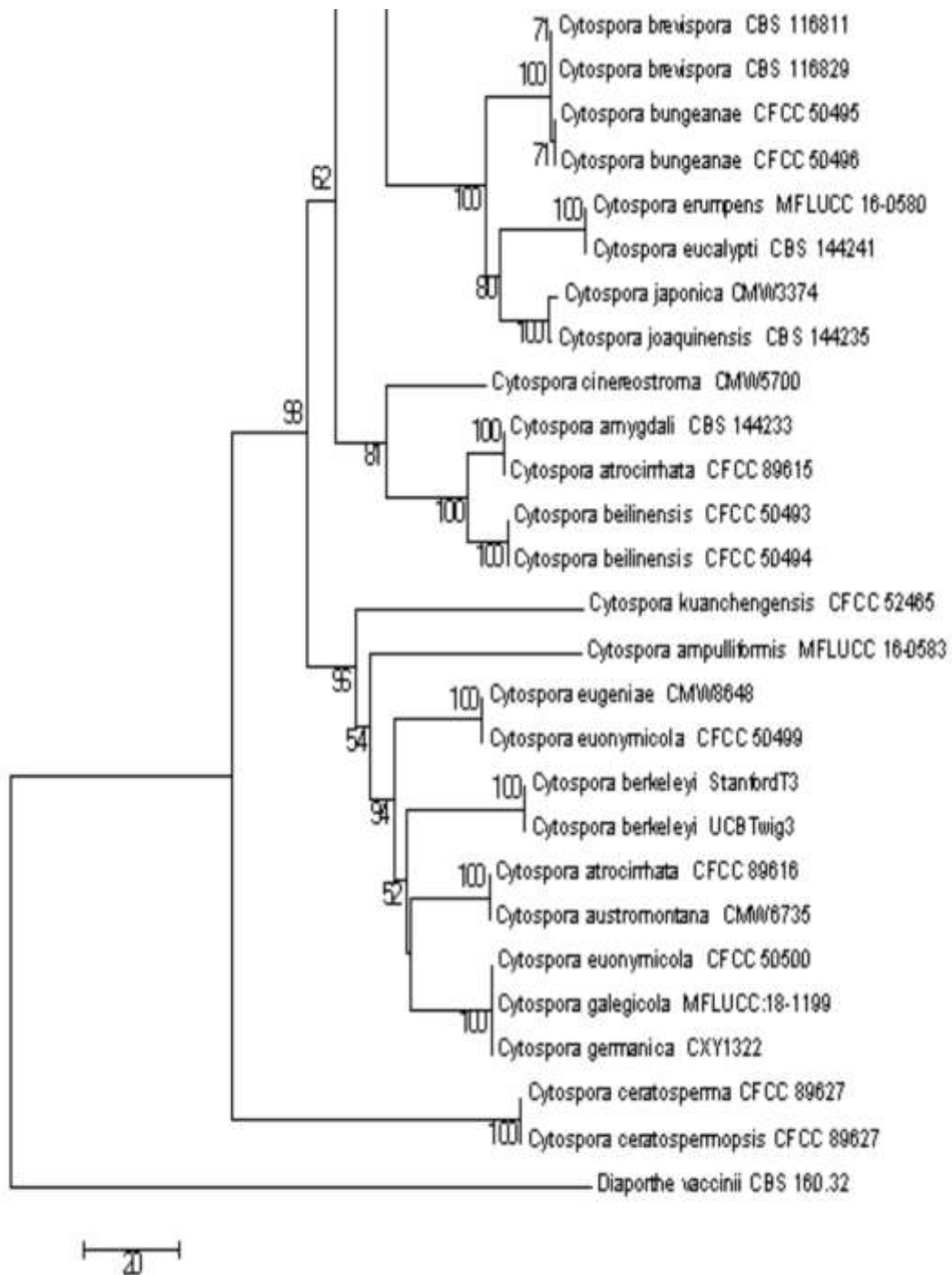
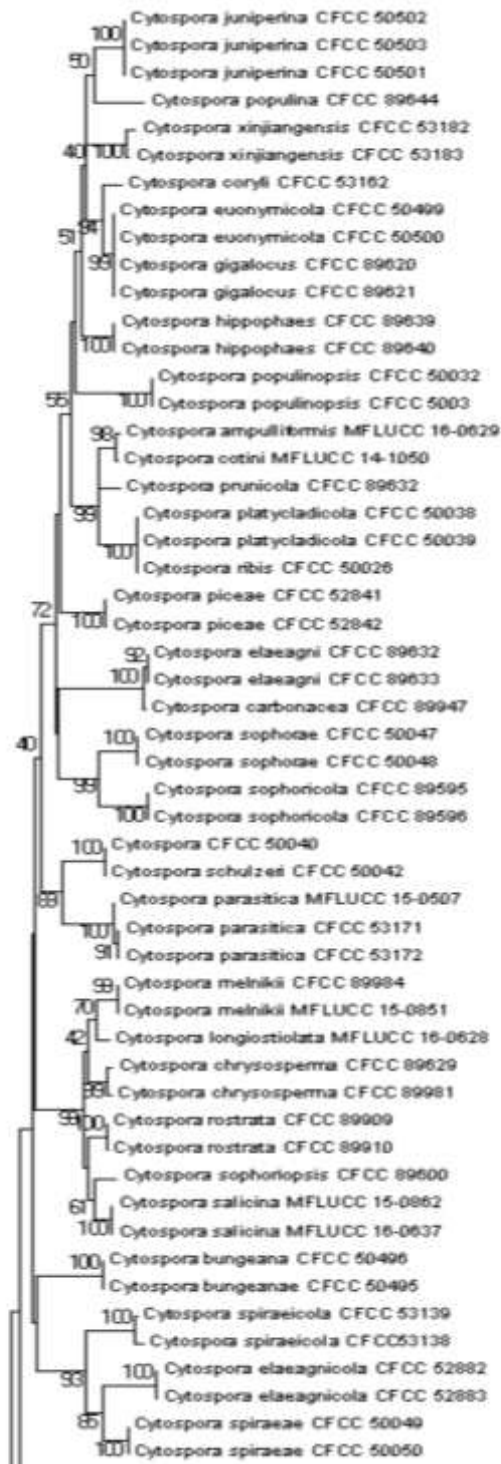


Figure3: Phylogenetic tree based on TUB region using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

RPB2 Region

In the phylogenetic tree based on the RPB2 region (Figure 4), a total of 63 clades were depicted. This region demonstrated its efficacy by successfully separating 80% of the studied species, which corresponds to 47% of all species,

from other taxa (refer to Table 5). Notably, species with multiple sequences included in the phylogenetic analysis showcased high bootstrap values and were consolidated within a single clade.



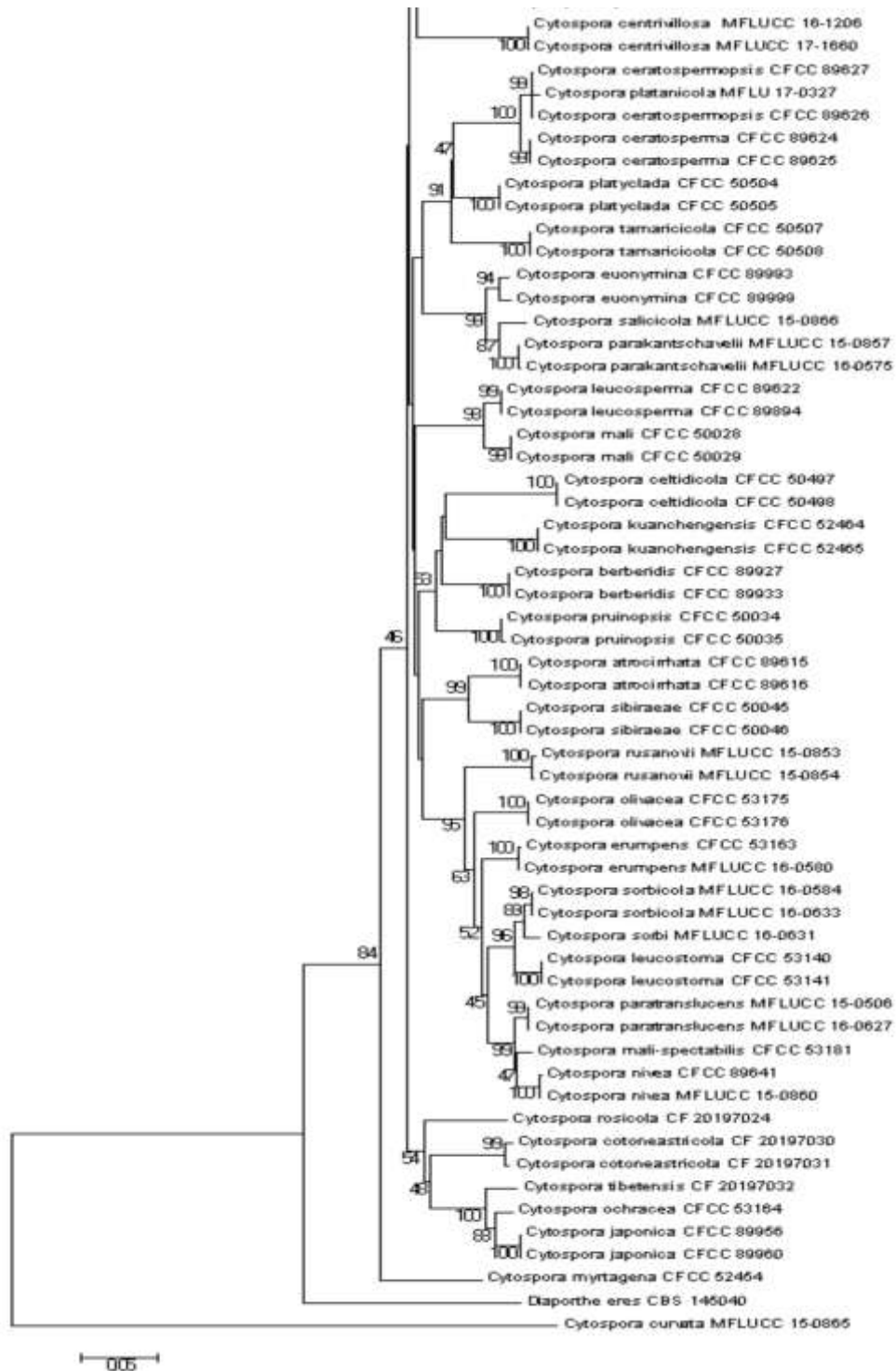


Figure 4: Phylogenetic tree based on RPB2 region using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

Table 5: Separated species using RPB2 region

<i>C. juniperina</i>	<i>C. parakantschavelii</i>
<i>C. populina</i>	<i>C. leucosperma</i>
<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>	<i>C. mali</i>
<i>C. coryli</i>	<i>C. celtidicola</i>
<i>C. hippophaes</i>	<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>
<i>C. populinopsis</i>	<i>C. berberidis</i>
<i>C. prunicola</i>	<i>C. pruinopsis</i>
<i>C. piceae</i>	<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>
<i>C. elaeagn</i>	<i>C. sibiraeae</i>
<i>C. carbonacea</i>	<i>C. rusanovii</i>
<i>C. sophorae</i>	<i>C. olivacea</i>

<i>C. sophoricola</i>	<i>C. erumpens</i>
<i>C. schulzeri</i>	<i>C. erumpens</i>
<i>C. parasitica</i>	<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>
<i>C. melnik</i>	<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>
<i>C. longiostiolata</i>	<i>C. sibiraeae</i>
<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. rusanovii</i>
<i>C. rostrate</i>	<i>C. olivacea</i>
<i>C. sophoriopsis</i>	<i>C. erumpens</i>
<i>C. salicina</i>	<i>C. sorbicola</i>
<i>C. spiraeicola</i>	<i>C. sorbi</i>
<i>C. bungeanae</i>	<i>C. leucostoma</i>
<i>C. spiraeicola</i>	<i>C. paratranslucens</i>
<i>C. elaeagnicola</i>	<i>C. mali-spectabilis</i>
<i>C. spiraeae</i>	<i>C. nivea</i>
<i>C. centrivillosa</i>	<i>C. rosicola</i>
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	<i>C. cotoneastricola</i>
<i>C. platanicola</i>	<i>C. tibetensis</i>
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	<i>C. japonica</i>
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	<i>C. myrtagena</i>
<i>C. platyclada</i>	<i>C. curvata</i>
<i>C. tamaricicola</i>	<i>C. salicicola</i>
<i>C. euonymina</i>	<i>C. parakantschavelii</i>
<i>C. salicicola</i>	

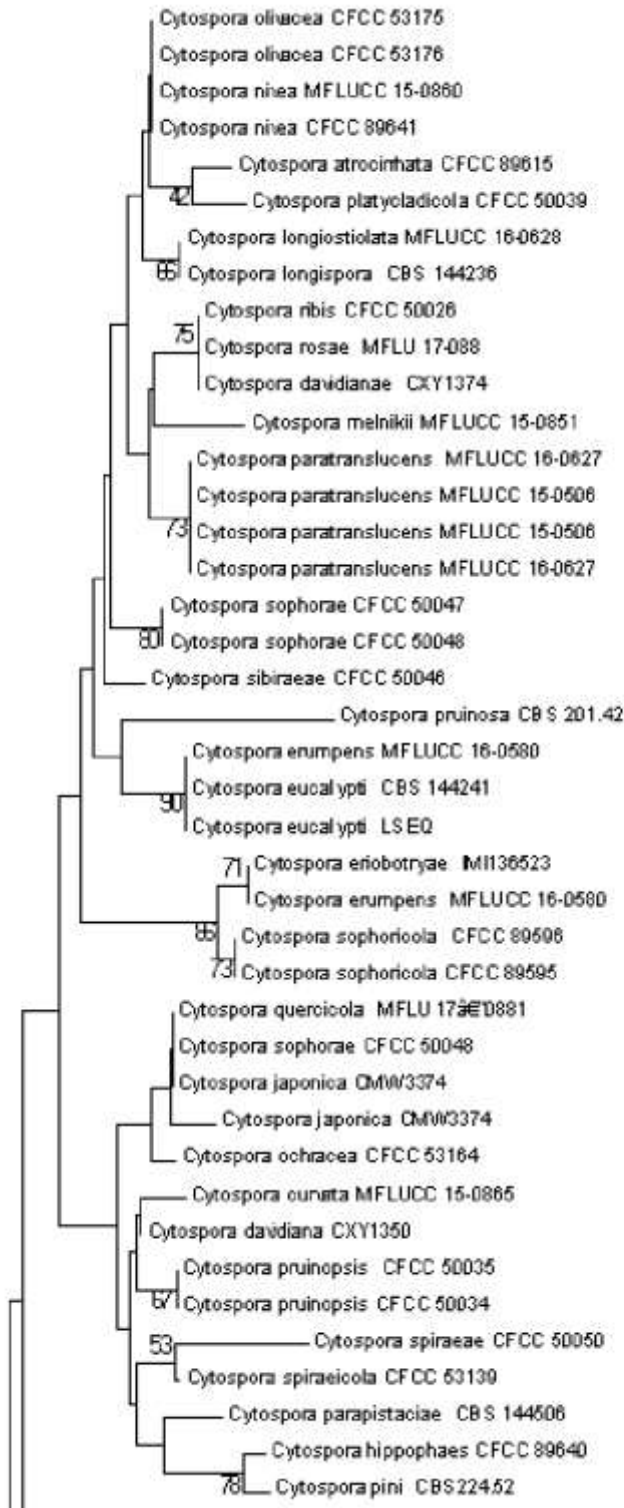
Combined ITS + ACT Regions

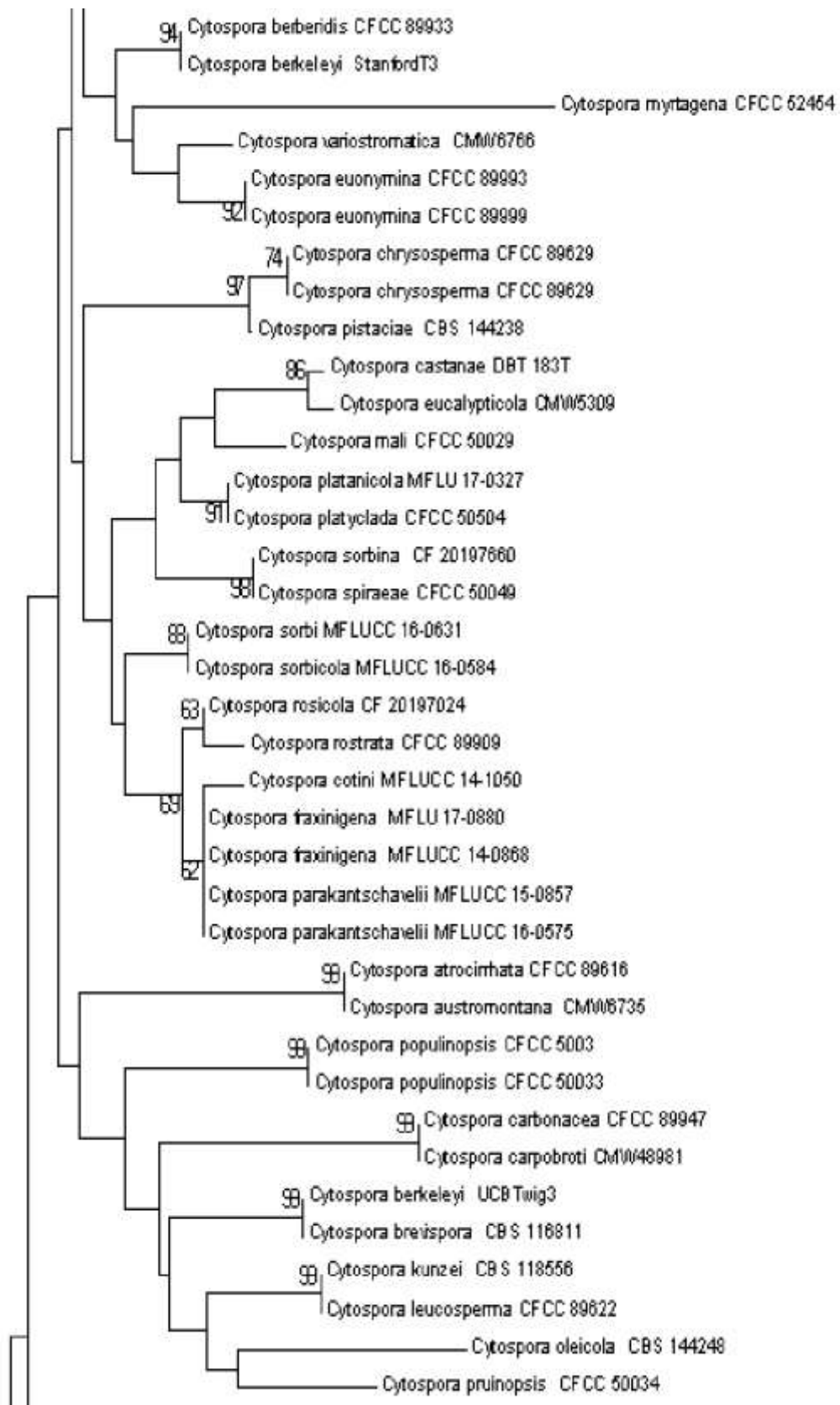
The phylogenetic tree resulting from the combined ITS + ACT regions (Figure 5) unveiled the presence of 86 clades. These clades were effective in distinguishing 71% of the

studied species from other taxa, as elaborated in Table 6. It's noteworthy that species with multiple sequences employed in the phylogenetic analysis exhibited elevated bootstrap values, forming coherent clusters within distinct clades.

Table 6: Separated species using ITS+ACT regions

<i>C. atrocirrhata</i>	<i>C. notastroma</i>	<i>C. juniperina</i>
<i>C. brevispora</i>	<i>C. oleicola</i>	<i>C. kantschavelii</i>
<i>C. brevispora</i>	<i>C. olivacea</i>	<i>C. kunzei</i>
<i>C. bungeana</i>	<i>C. palm</i>	<i>C. leucosperma</i>
<i>C. carbonacea</i>	<i>C. parakantschaveli</i>	<i>C. leucostoma</i>
<i>C. carpobroti</i>	<i>C. parapersooni</i>	<i>C. lumnitzericola</i>
<i>C. castanae</i>	<i>C. parapistaciae</i>	<i>C. mali</i>
<i>C. celtidicola</i>	<i>C. parasitica</i>	<i>C. mali-spectabilis</i>
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	<i>C. paratranslucens</i>	<i>C. melnikii</i>
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	<i>C. pingbianensis</i>	<i>C. mougeotii</i>
<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. pini</i>	<i>C. multicollis</i>
<i>C. cinnamomea</i>	<i>C. pistaciae</i>	<i>C. myrtagena</i>
<i>C. coryli</i>	<i>C. platyclada</i>	<i>C. juniperina</i>
<i>C. cotini</i>	<i>C. plurivora</i>	<i>C. kantschavelii</i>
<i>C. davidiana</i>	<i>C. populicola</i>	<i>C. sibiraeae</i>
<i>C. diopuiensis</i>	<i>C. populinopsis</i>	<i>C. sophorae</i>
<i>C. disciformis</i>	<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	<i>C. sophoricola</i>
<i>C. elaeagni</i>	<i>C. pruinosa</i>	<i>C. sophoriopsis</i>
<i>C. eriobotryae</i>	<i>C. pruinosa</i>	<i>C. sorbicola</i>
<i>C. erumpens</i>	<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>	<i>C. sorbina</i>
<i>C. eucalypti</i>	<i>C. prunicola</i>	<i>C. spiraeicola</i>
<i>C. eucalypticola</i>	<i>C. pruni-mume</i>	<i>C. tamaricicola</i>
<i>C. eucalyptina</i>	<i>C. pubescentis</i>	<i>C. tibetensis</i>
<i>C. eugeniae</i>	<i>C. punicae</i>	<i>C. translucens</i>
<i>C. euonymina</i>	<i>C. quercicola</i>	<i>C. valsoidea</i>
<i>C. friesii</i>	<i>C. rhizophorae</i>	
<i>C. galegicola</i>	<i>C. ribis</i>	
<i>C. germanica</i>	<i>C. rosae</i>	
<i>C. gigalocus</i>	<i>C. rostrate</i>	
<i>C. granati</i>	<i>C. rusanovii</i>	
<i>C. hippophaes</i>	<i>C. salicicola</i>	
<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. salicina</i>	
<i>C. joaquinensis</i>	<i>C. schulzeri</i>	





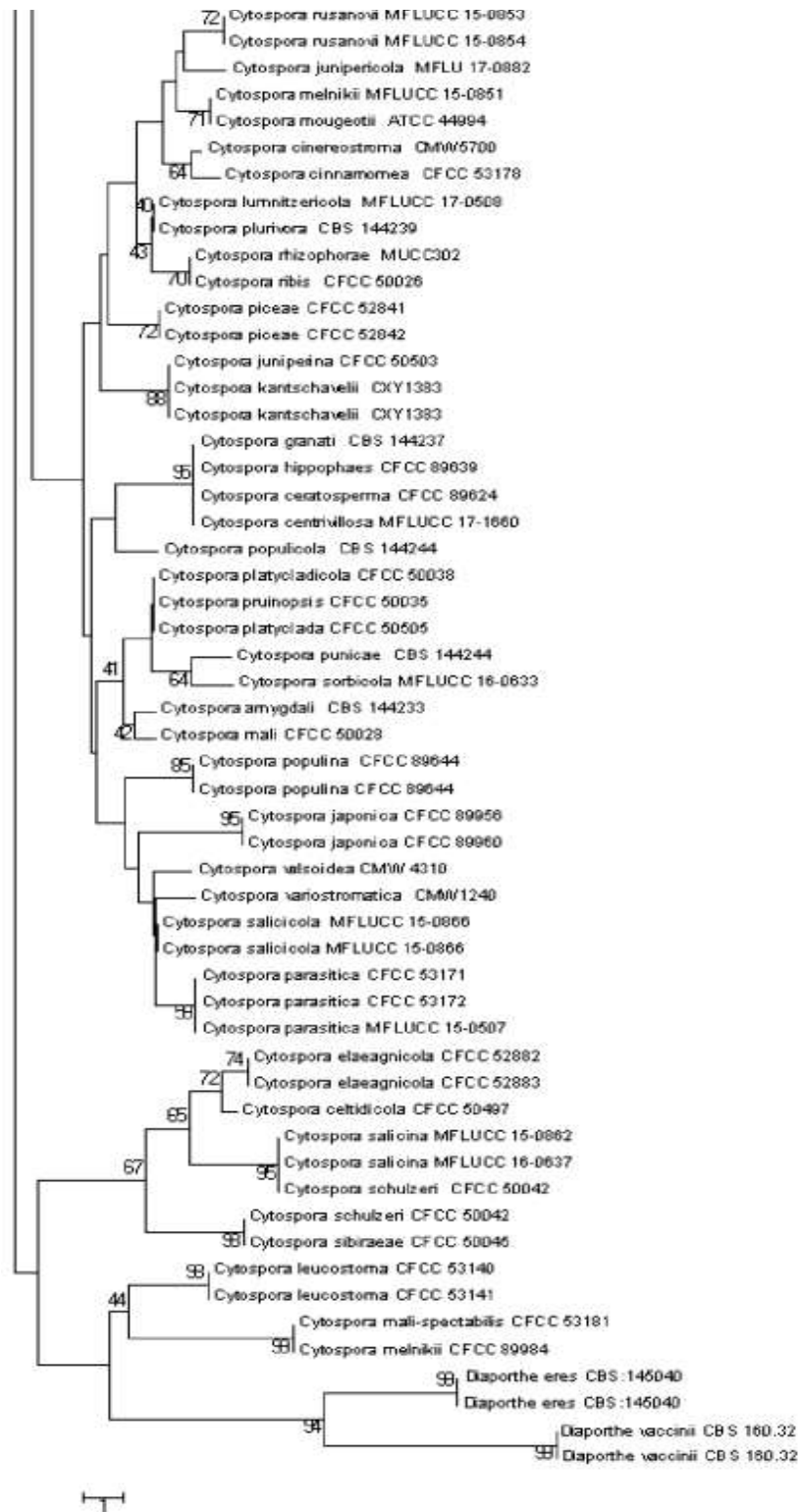
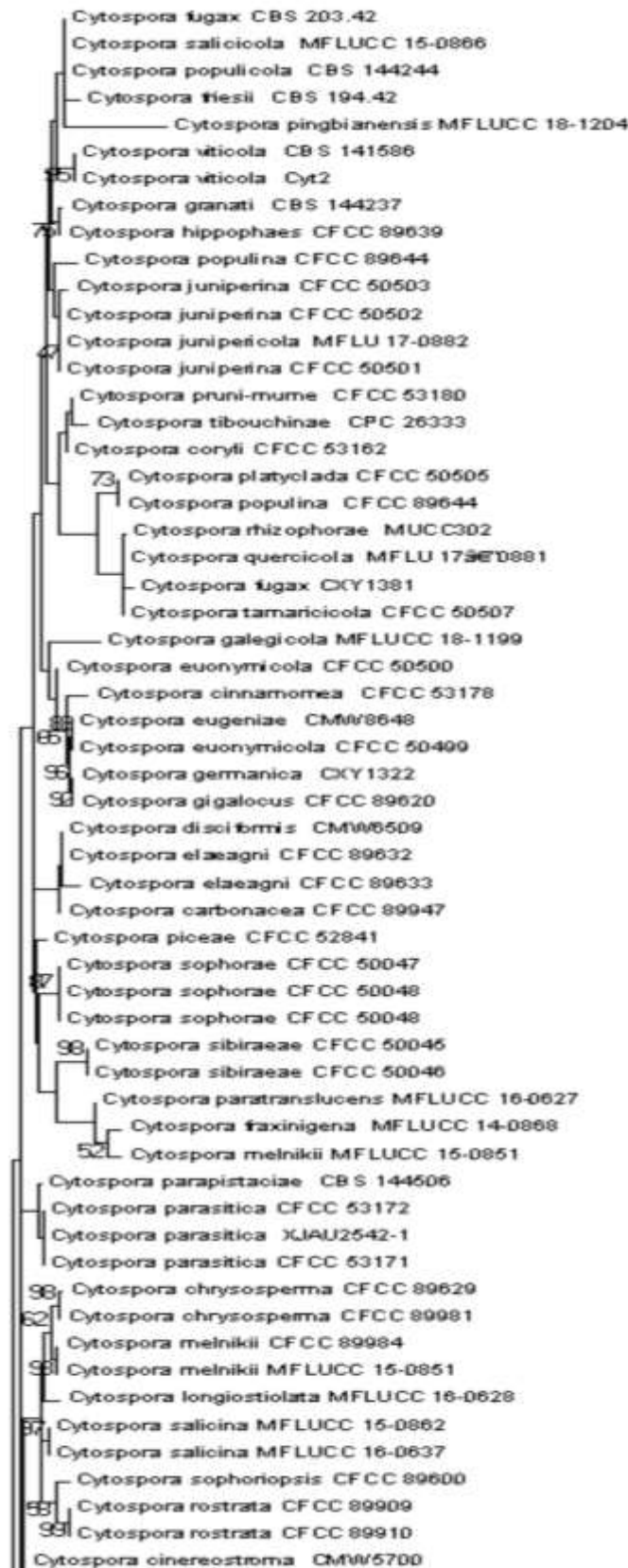


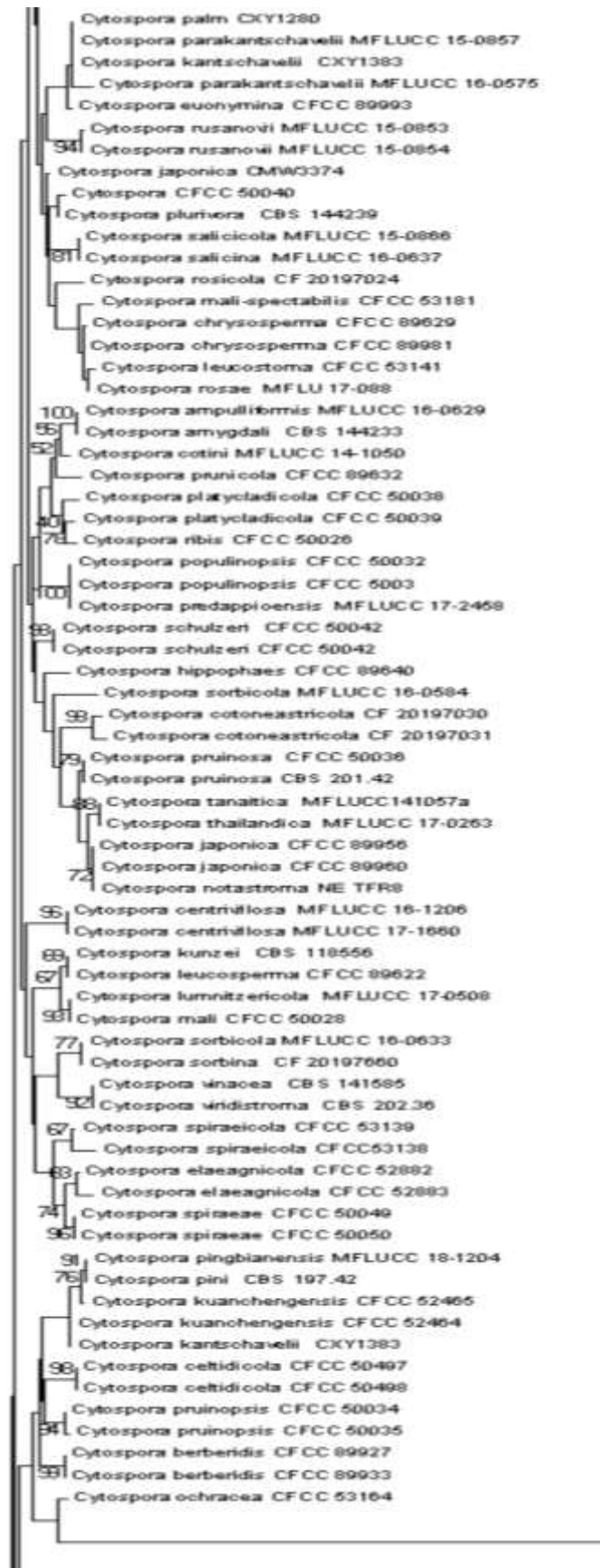
Figure 5: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS+ACT regions using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

Combined ITS + RPB2 Regions

In the phylogenetic tree derived from the combination of ITS + RPB2 regions (Figure 6), a total of 86 clades was identified. This combination succeeded in effectively

separating 71% of the studied species from other taxa, a fact elucidated in Table 7. Species with multiple sequences used in the analysis showcased high bootstrap values within a unified clade.





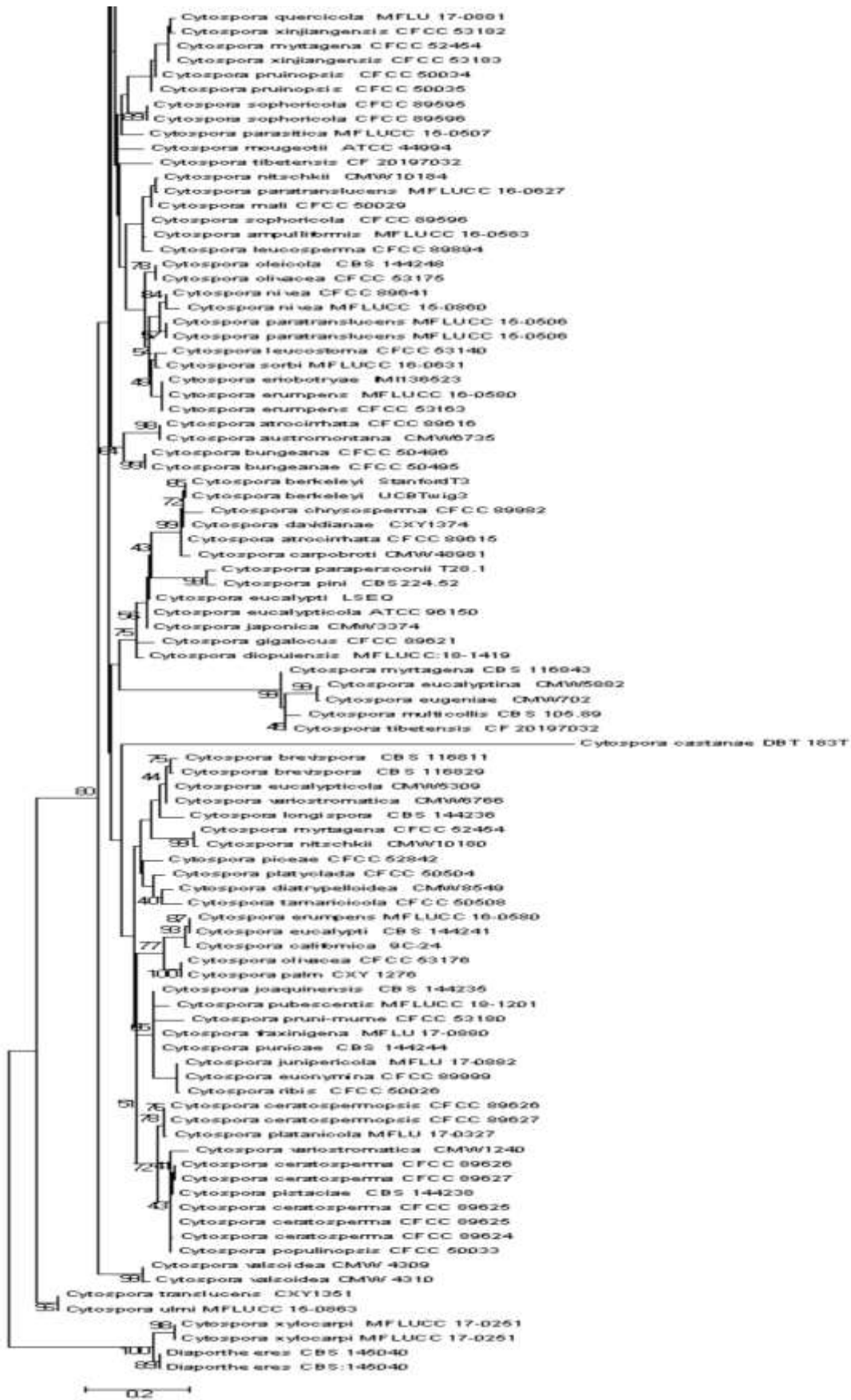


Figure 6: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS+RPB2 regions using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

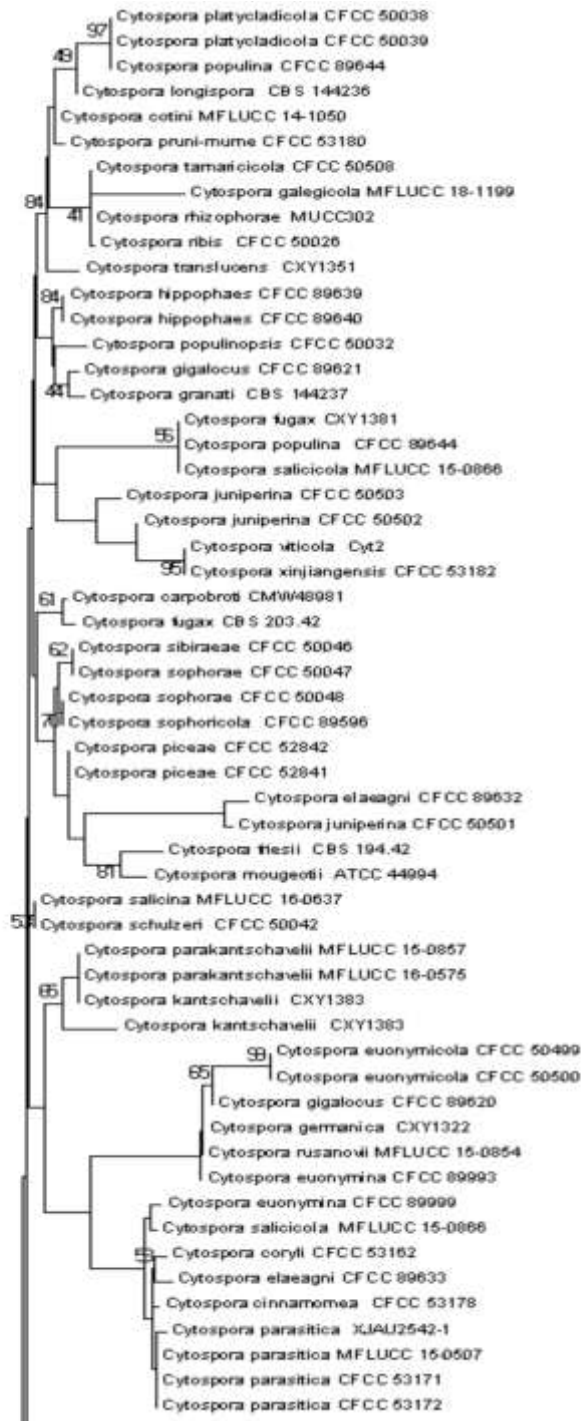
Table 7: Separated species using ITS+RPB2 regions

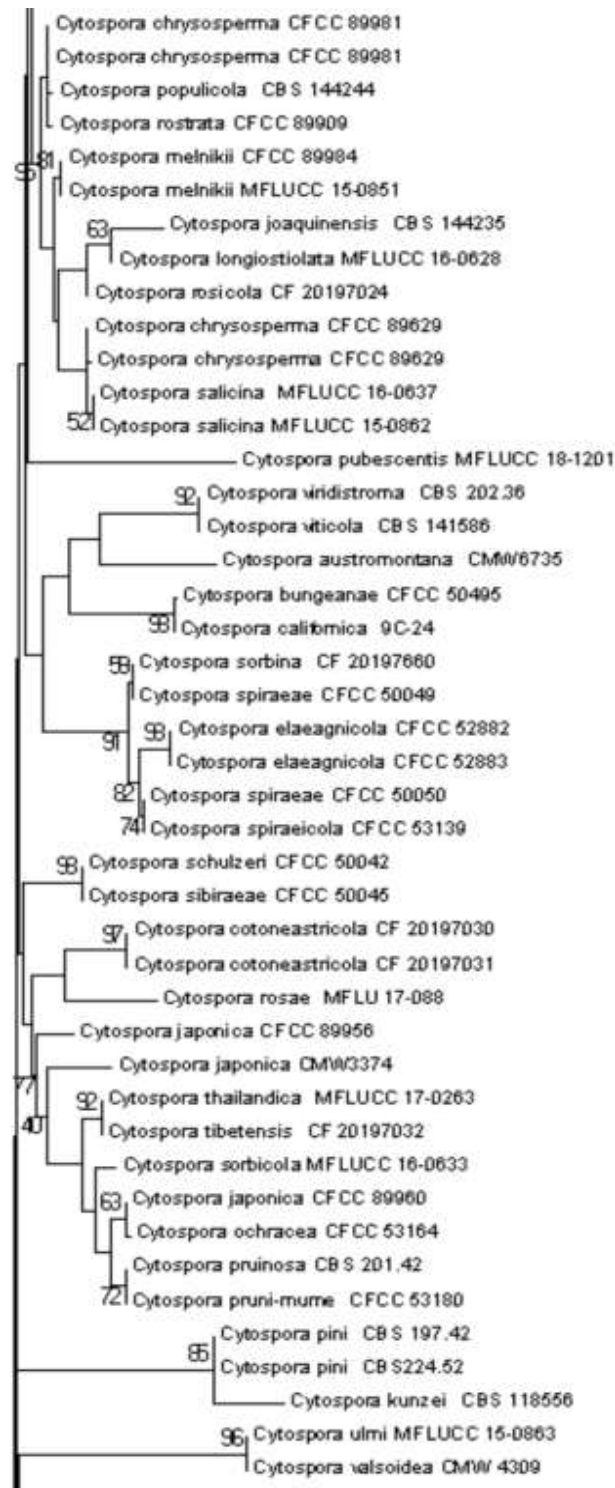
<i>C. ampulliformis</i>	<i>C. nitschkii</i>	<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>
<i>C. amygdal</i>	<i>C. nivea</i>	<i>C. leucosperma</i>
<i>C. berberidis</i>	<i>C. notastroma</i>	<i>C. leucostoma</i>
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	<i>C. ochracea</i>	<i>C. longiostiolata</i>
<i>C. brevispora</i>	<i>C. oleicola</i>	<i>C. longispora</i>
<i>C. bungeana</i>	<i>C. palm</i>	<i>C. lumnitzericola</i>
<i>C. californica</i>	<i>C. parakantschaveli</i>	<i>C. mali</i>
<i>C. carbonacea</i>	<i>C. parapersoonii</i>	<i>C. mali-spectabilis</i>
<i>C. carpobroti</i>	<i>C. parapistaciae</i>	<i>C. melnikii</i>
<i>C. castanae</i>	<i>C. parasitica</i>	<i>C. mougeotii</i>
<i>C. celtidicola</i>	<i>C. paratranslucens</i>	<i>C. multicollis</i>
<i>C. centrivillosa</i>	<i>C. piceae</i>	<i>C. myrtagena</i>
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	<i>C. pini</i>	<i>C. sorbicola</i>
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	<i>C. pistaciae</i>	<i>C. spiraeae</i>
<i>C. chrysosperma</i>	<i>C. platanicola</i>	<i>C. spiraeicola</i>
<i>C. cinnamomea</i>	<i>C. platyclada</i>	<i>C. tamaricicola</i>
<i>C. coryli</i>	<i>C. platycladicola</i>	<i>C. tanaitica</i>
<i>C. cotini</i>	<i>C. plurivora</i>	<i>C. tibetensis</i>
<i>C. cotoneastricola</i>	<i>C. populicola</i>	<i>C. tibouchinae</i>
<i>C. davidiana</i>	<i>C. populina</i>	<i>C. variostromatica</i>
<i>C. diopuiensis</i>	<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	<i>C. viticola</i>
<i>C. elaeagnicol</i>	<i>C. pruinosa</i>	<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>
<i>C. erumpens</i>	<i>C. prunicol</i>	<i>C. xylocarp</i>
<i>C. eucalypti</i>	<i>C. pruni-mume</i>	<i>C. nitschkii</i>
<i>C. eucalypticola</i>	<i>C. quercicola</i>	
<i>C. eugeniae</i>	<i>C. ribis</i>	
<i>C. euonymicola</i>	<i>C. rosae</i>	
<i>C. euonymina</i>	<i>C. rosicola</i>	
<i>C. fraxinigena</i>	<i>C. rostrate</i>	
<i>C. galegicola</i>	<i>C. rusanovi</i>	
<i>C. germanica</i>	<i>C. salicina</i>	
<i>C. gigalocus</i>	<i>C. schulzeri</i>	
<i>C. hippophaes</i>	<i>C. sibiraeae</i>	
<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. sophorae</i>	
<i>C. joaquinensis</i>	<i>C. sophoricola</i>	
<i>C. juniperina</i>	<i>C. sophoriopsis</i>	
<i>C. kantschaveli</i>	<i>C. sorbi</i>	

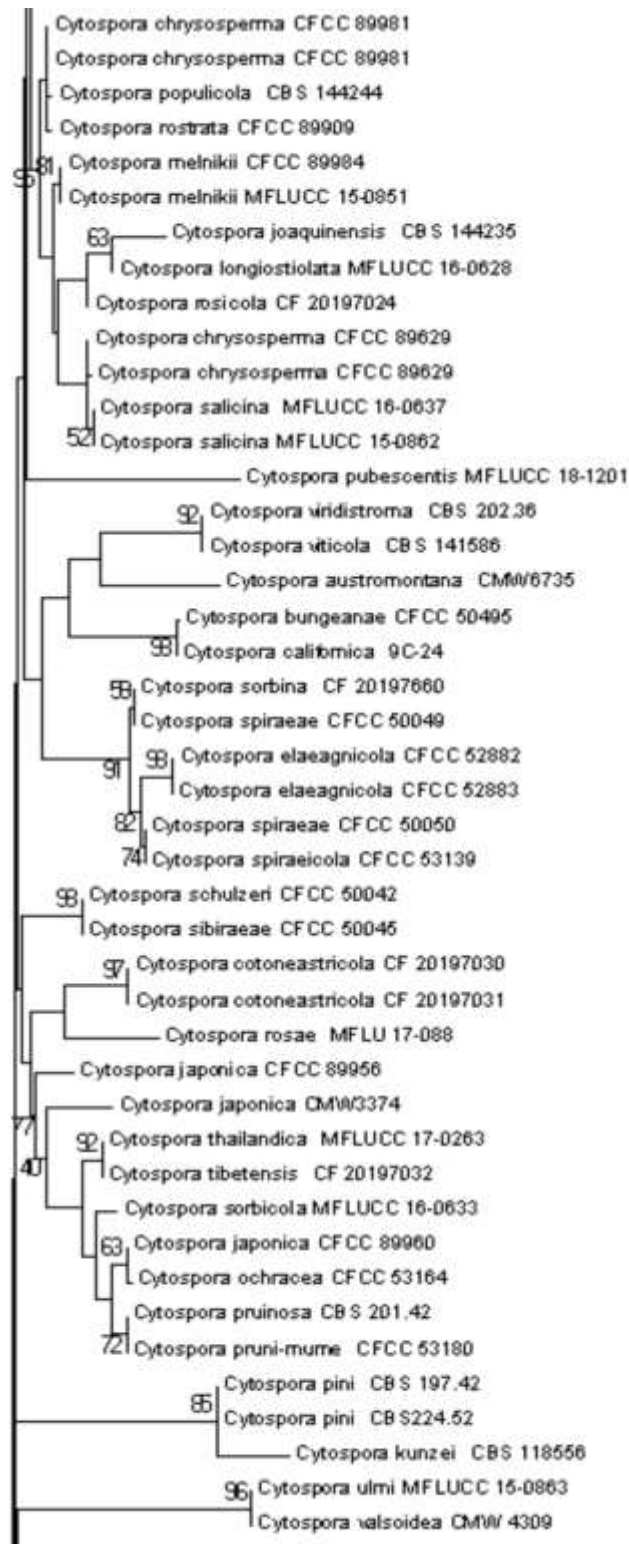
Combined ITS + TUB Regions

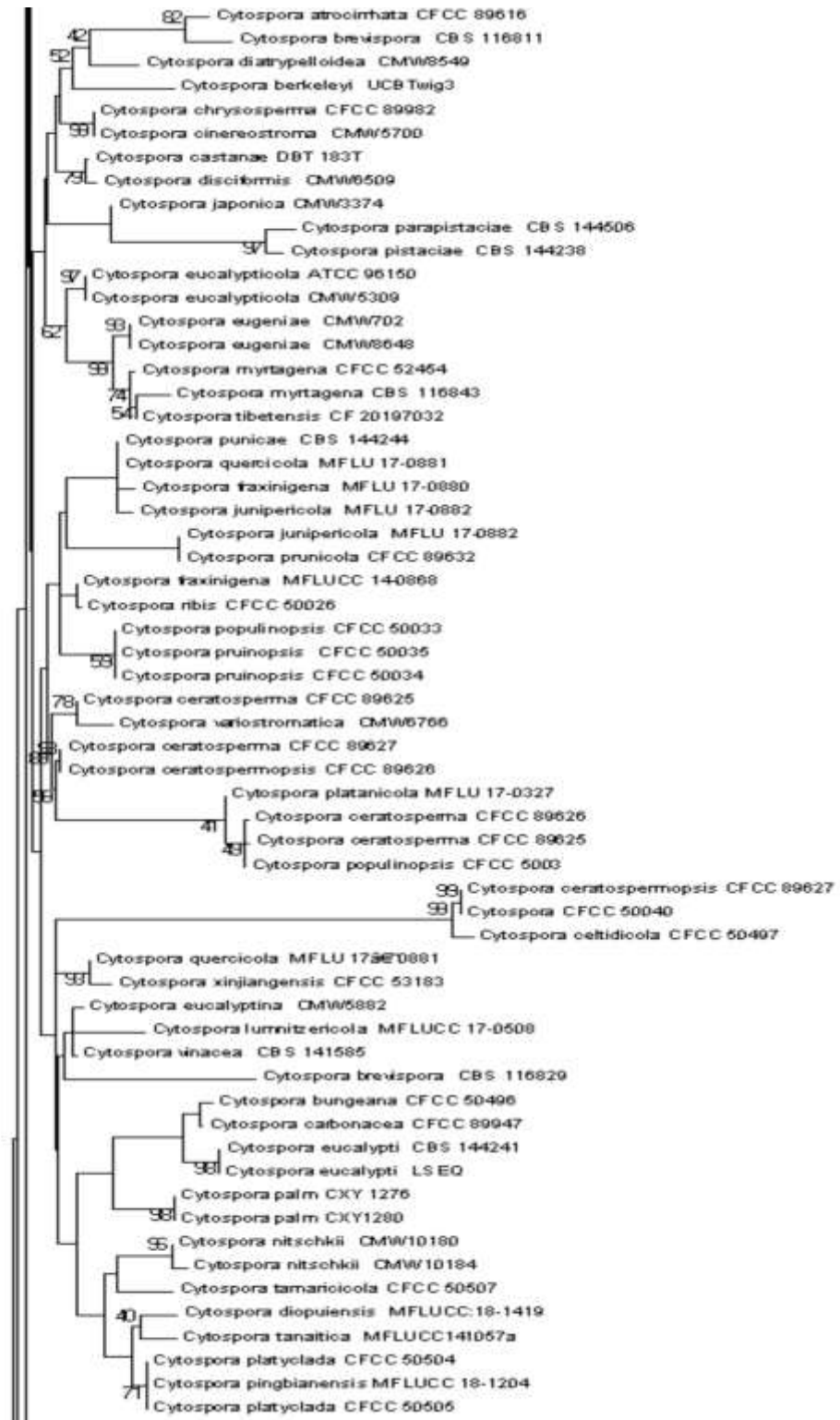
In the phylogenetic tree derived from the combination of ITS + TUB regions (Figure 7), a total of 90 clades was identified. This combination succeeded in effectively

separating 73% of the studied species from other taxa, a fact elucidated in Table 8. Species with multiple sequences used in the analysis showcased high bootstrap values within a unified clade.









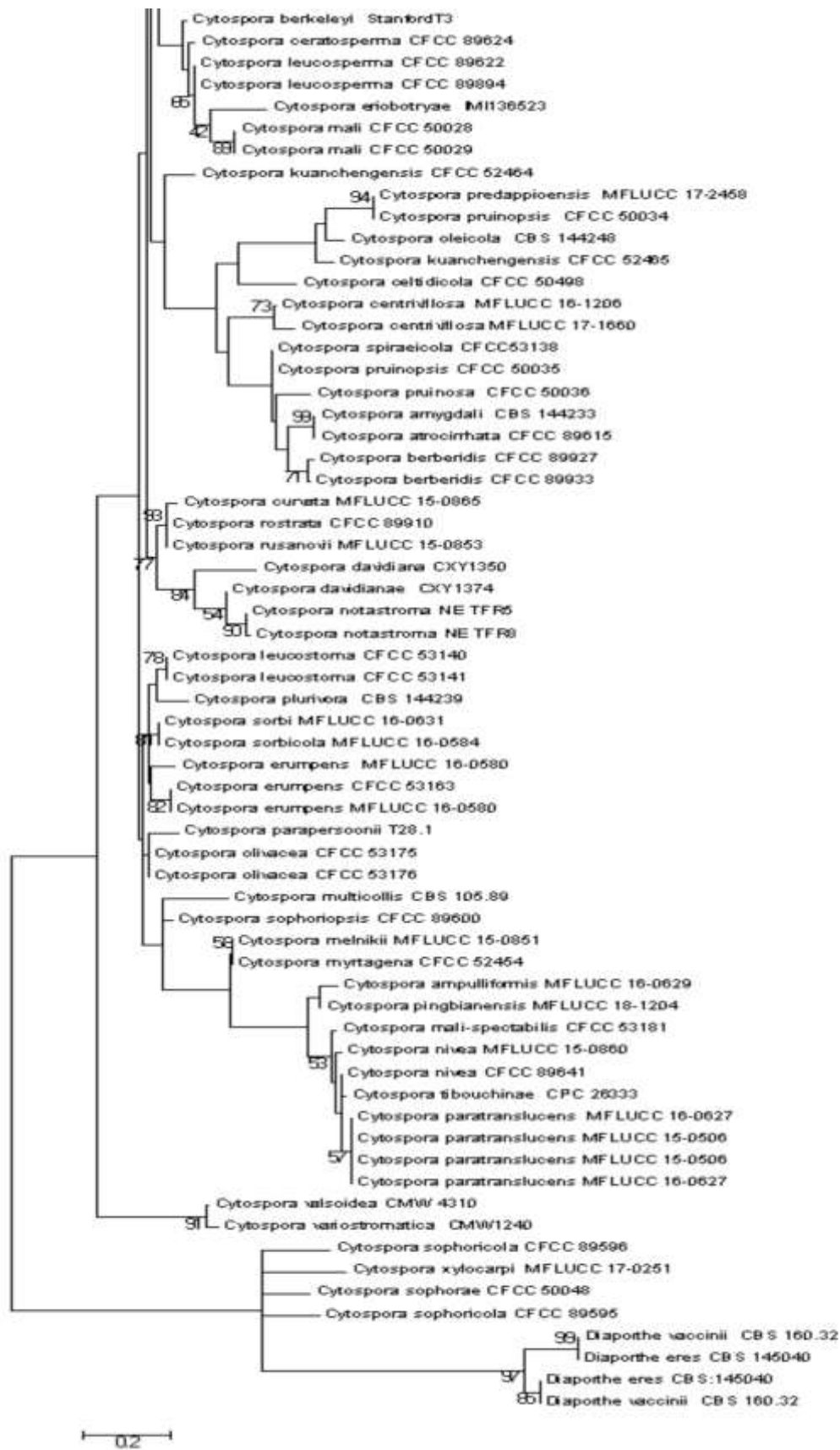


Figure 7: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS+TUB regions using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

Table 8: Separated species using ITS+TUB regions

<i>C. ampulliformis</i>	<i>C. kantschavelii</i>	<i>C. eucalypti</i>
<i>C. atrocirrhatta</i>	<i>C. kuanchengensis</i>	<i>C. eucalypticola</i>
<i>C. austromontana</i>	<i>C. kunzei</i>	<i>C. eucalyptina</i>
<i>C. berberidis</i>	<i>C. leucostoma</i>	<i>C. eugeniae</i>
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	<i>C. longiostiolata</i>	<i>C. euonymicola</i>
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	<i>C. longispora</i>	<i>C. euonymina</i>
<i>C. brevispora</i>	<i>C. lummitzericola</i>	<i>C. fraxinigena</i>
<i>C. brevispora</i>	<i>C. mali</i>	<i>C. friesi</i>
<i>C. bungeana</i>	<i>C. mali-spectabilis</i>	<i>C. fugax</i>
<i>C. bungeanae</i>	<i>C. melnikii</i>	<i>C. germanica</i>
<i>C. californica</i>	<i>C. mougeotii</i>	<i>C. gigalocus</i>
<i>C. carbonacea</i>	<i>C. multicollis</i>	<i>C. granati</i>
<i>C. carpobroti</i>	<i>C. myrtagena</i>	<i>C. hippophaes</i>
<i>C. castanae</i>	<i>C. nitschkii</i>	<i>C. japonica</i>
<i>C. celtidicola</i>	<i>C. notastroma</i>	<i>C. joaquinensis</i>
<i>C. celtidicola</i>	<i>C. ochracea</i>	<i>C. juniperina</i>
<i>C. centrivillosa</i>	<i>C. oleicola</i>	<i>C. pubescentis</i>
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	<i>C. olivacea</i>	<i>C. quercicola</i>
<i>C. ceratosperma</i>	<i>C. palm</i>	<i>C. ribis</i>
<i>C. ceratospermopsis</i>	<i>C. parapersoonii</i>	<i>C. rosae</i>
<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. parapistaciae</i>	<i>C. rosicola</i>
<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. parasitica</i>	<i>C. rostrate</i>
<i>C. chrysoesperma</i>	<i>C. paratranslucens</i>	<i>C. rusanovii</i>
<i>C. cinnamomea</i>	<i>C. piceae</i>	<i>C. salicicola</i>
<i>C. coryli</i>	<i>C. pingbianensis</i>	<i>C. salicina</i>
<i>C. cotini</i>	<i>C. pini</i>	<i>C. sorbicola</i>
<i>C. cotoneastricola</i>	<i>C. pistaciae</i>	<i>C. spiraeicola</i>
<i>C. davidiana</i>	<i>C. platanicola</i>	<i>C. tamaricicola</i>
<i>C. diatrypelloidea</i>	<i>C. plurivora</i>	<i>C. tanaitica</i>
<i>C. diopuiensis</i>	<i>C. populinopsis</i>	<i>C. tibetensis</i>
<i>C. disciformis</i>	<i>C. predappioensis</i>	<i>C. translucens</i>
<i>C. elaeagni</i>	<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	
<i>C. elaeagnicola</i>	<i>C. pruinosa</i>	
<i>C. eriobotryae</i>	<i>C. pruinosa</i>	
<i>C. erumpens</i>	<i>C. pruni-mume</i>	

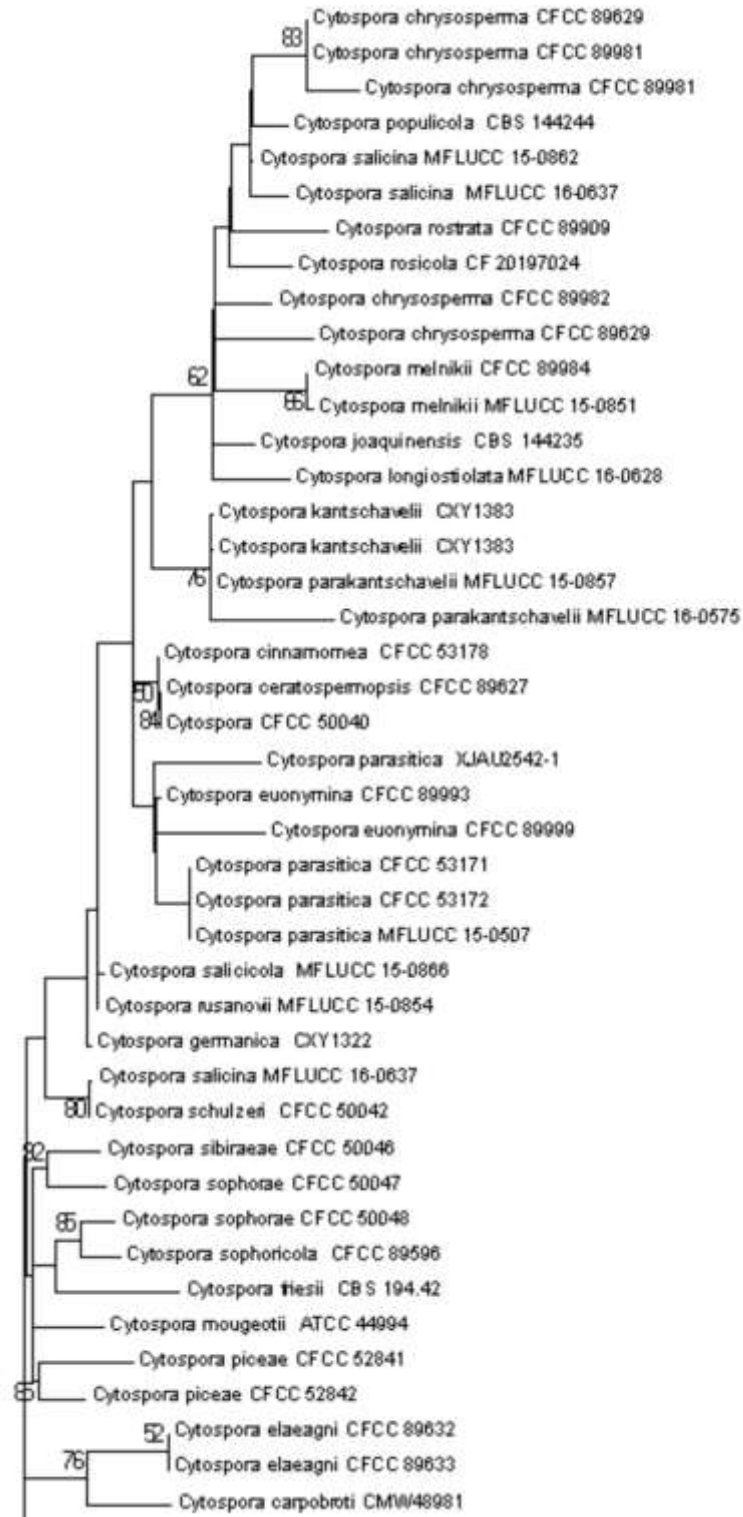
Combined ITS +ACT+ RPB2 Regions

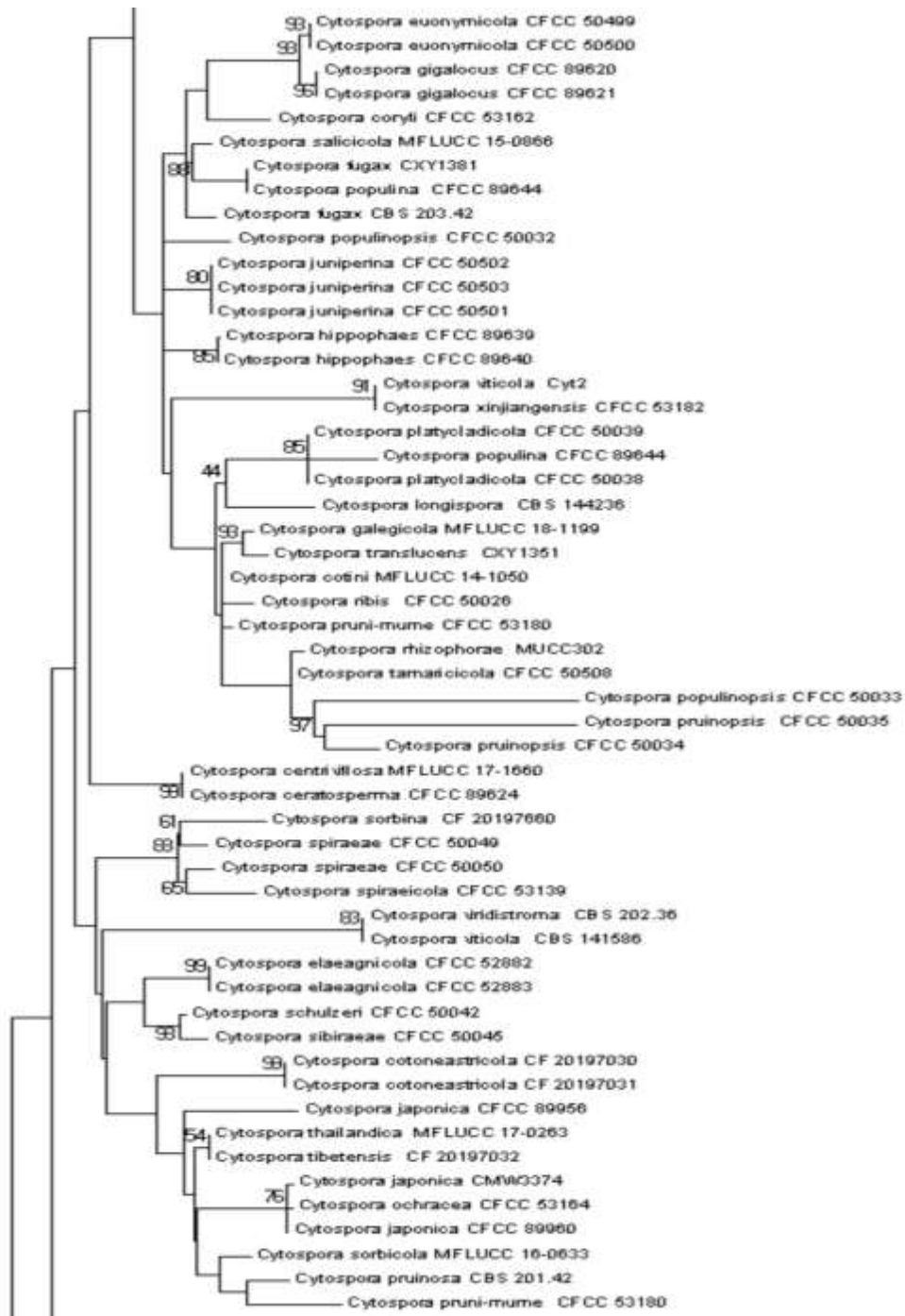
In the phylogenetic tree derived from the combination of ITS + ACT+ RPB2 regions (Figure 8), a total of 95 clades was identified. This combination succeeded in effectively

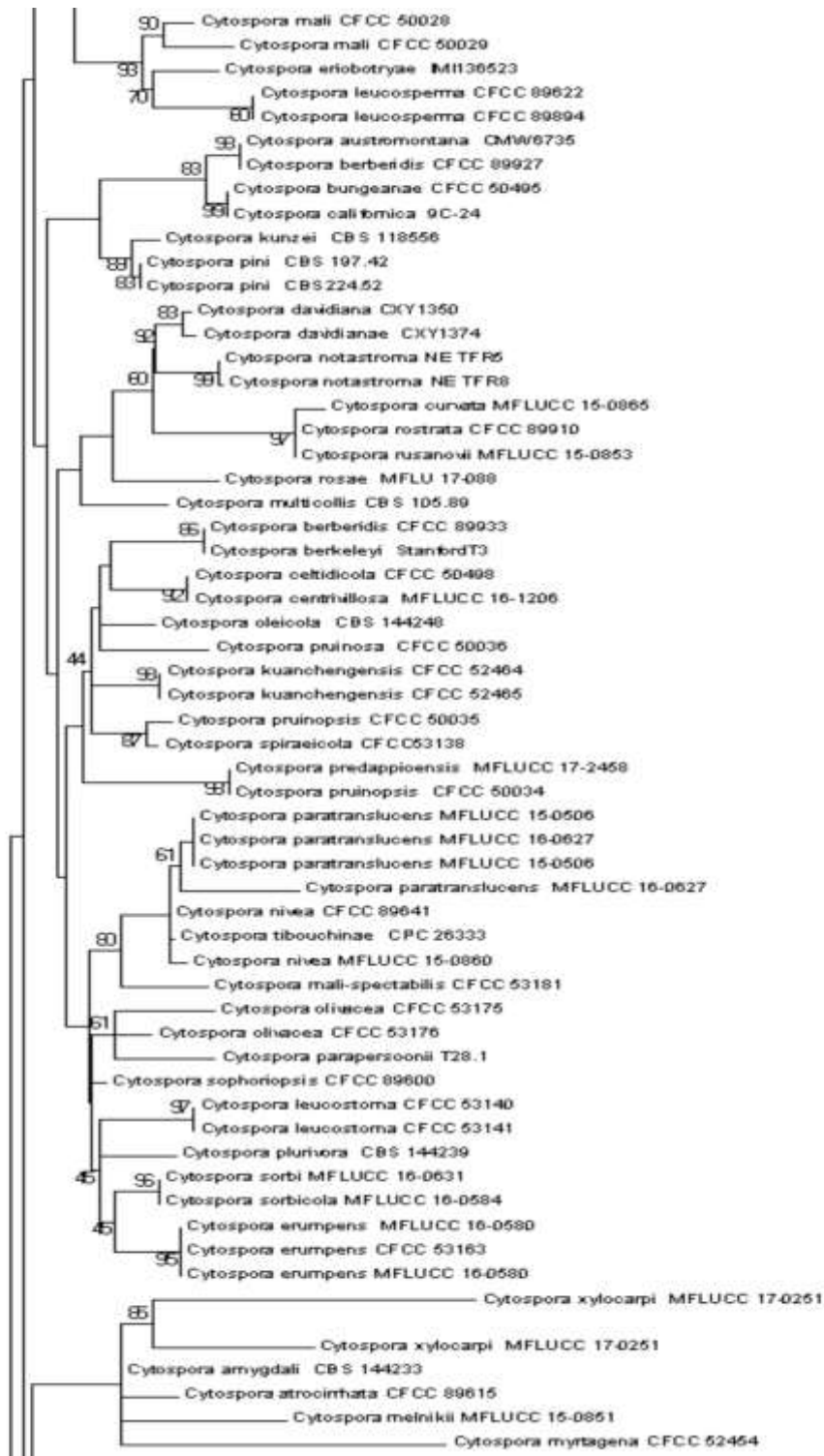
separating 73% of the studied species from other taxa, a fact elucidated in Table 9. Species with multiple sequences used in the analysis showcased high bootstrap values within a unified clade.

Table 9: Non separated species using ITS+ACT+RPB2 regions

<i>C. austromontana</i>	<i>C. fugax</i>
<i>C. berberidis</i>	<i>C. joaquinensis</i>
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	<i>C. populina</i>
<i>C. bungeanae</i>	<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>
<i>C. californica</i>	<i>C. ribis</i>
<i>C. centrivillosa</i>	<i>C. pruni-mume</i>
<i>C. predappioensis</i>	<i>C. tamaricicola</i>
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	<i>C. platycladicola</i>
<i>C. rostrate</i>	<i>C. ceratosperma</i>
<i>C. rusanovii</i>	<i>C. rhizophorae</i>
<i>C. sorbi</i>	<i>C. longiostiolata</i>
<i>C. tibouchinae</i>	
<i>C. viridistroma</i>	
<i>C. viticola</i>	







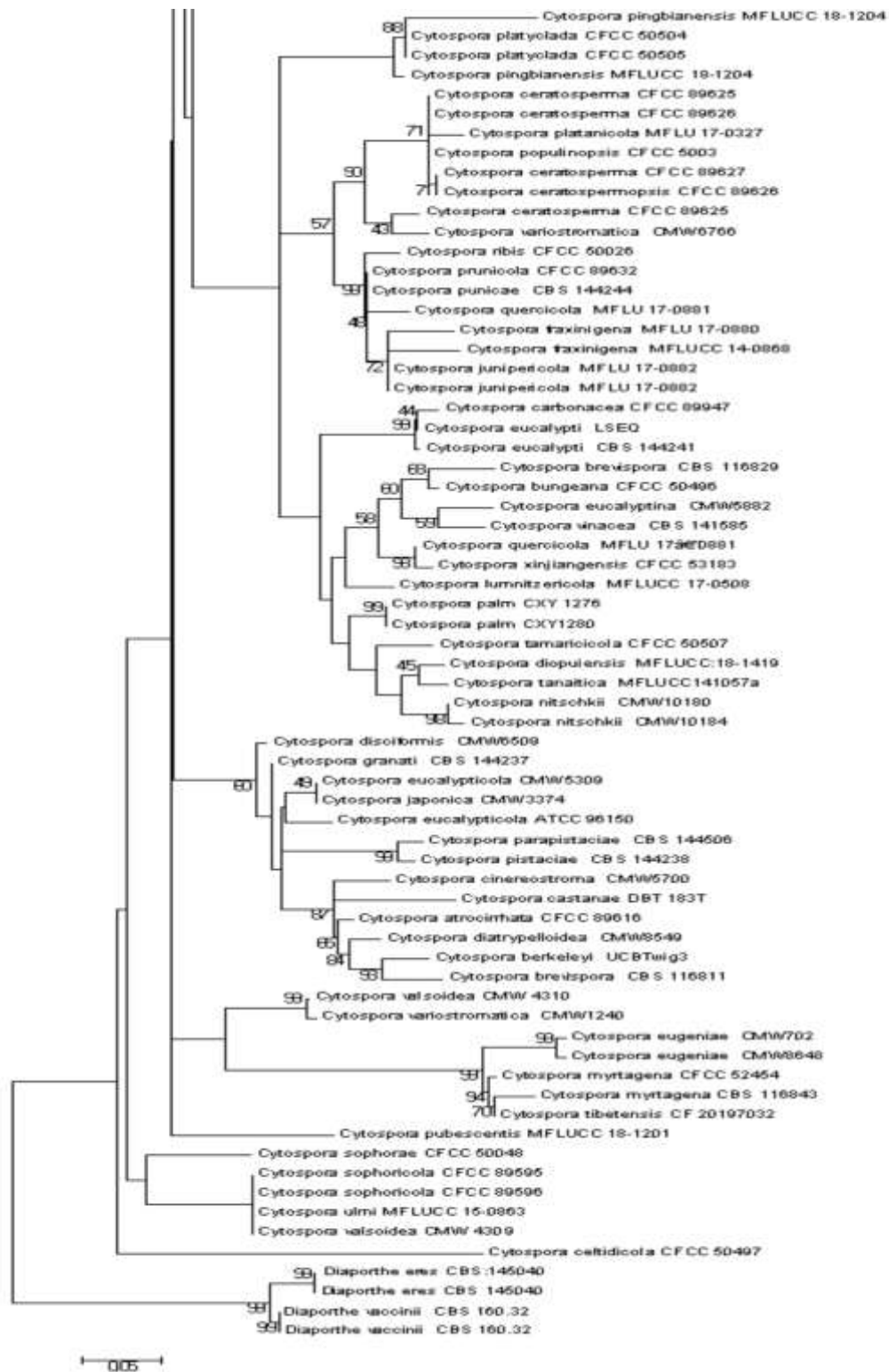
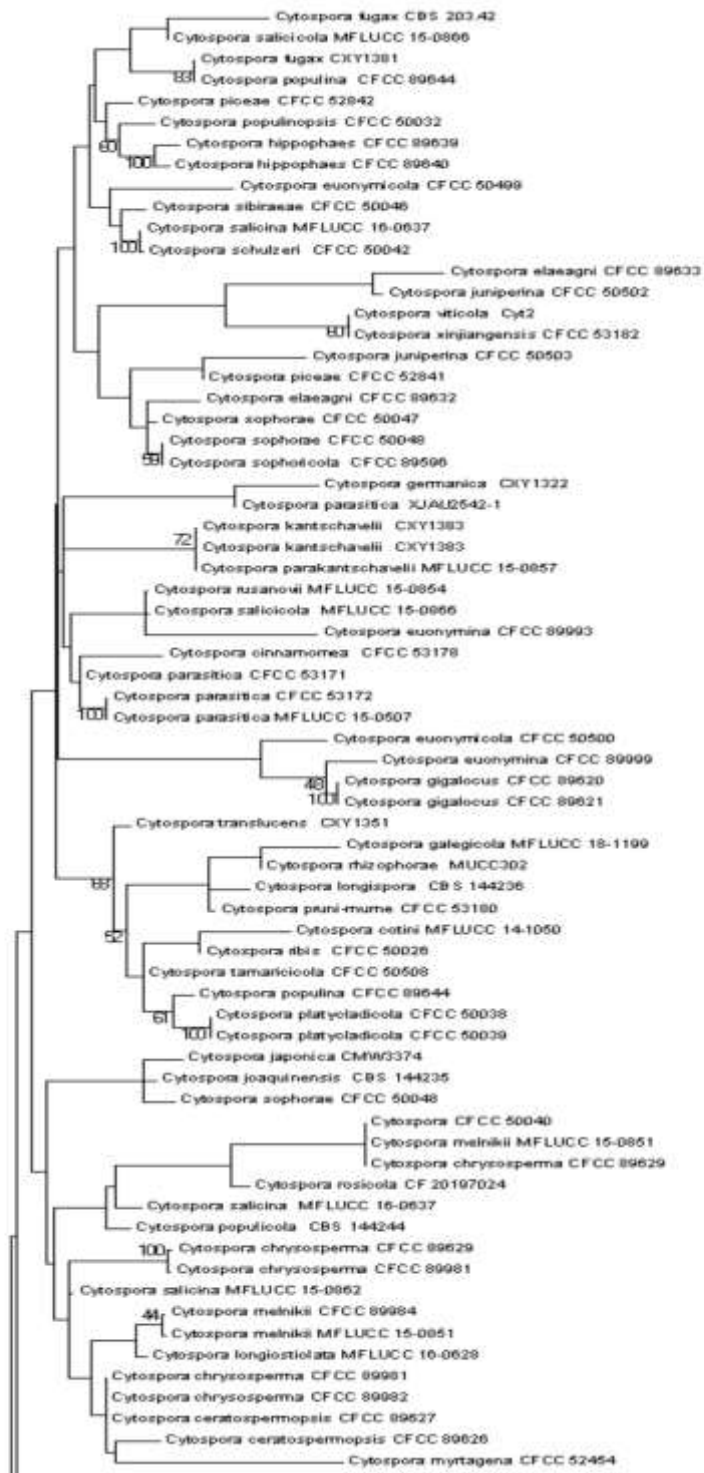


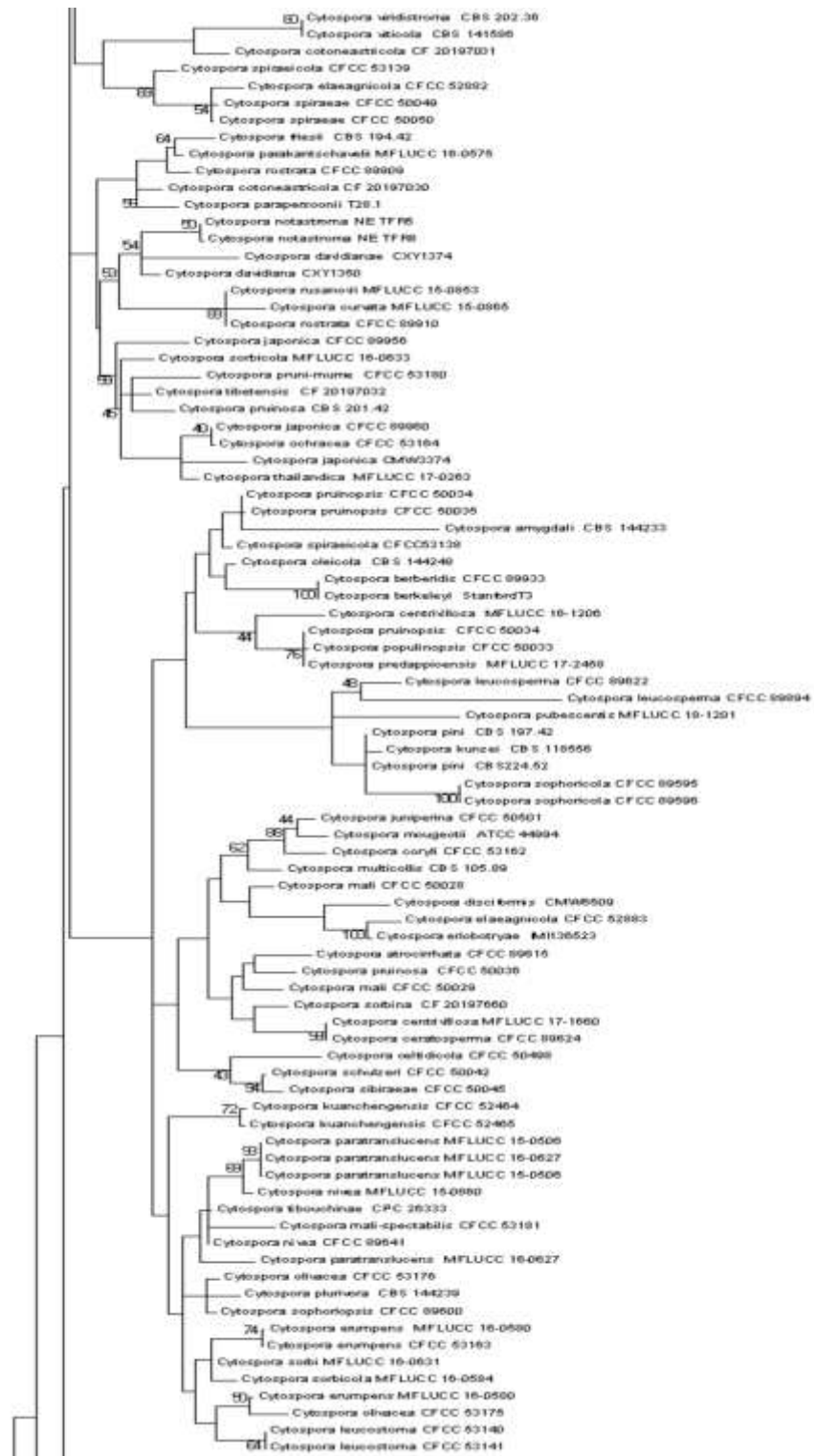
Figure 8: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS+ACT+RPB2 regions using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

Combined ITS + ACT+TUB Regions

In the phylogenetic tree derived from the combination of ITS + ACT+ RPB2 regions (Figure 9), a total of 117 clades was identified. This combination succeeded in effectively

separating 85% of the studied species from other taxa, a fact elucidated in Table 10. Species with multiple sequences used in the analysis showcased high bootstrap values within a unified clade.





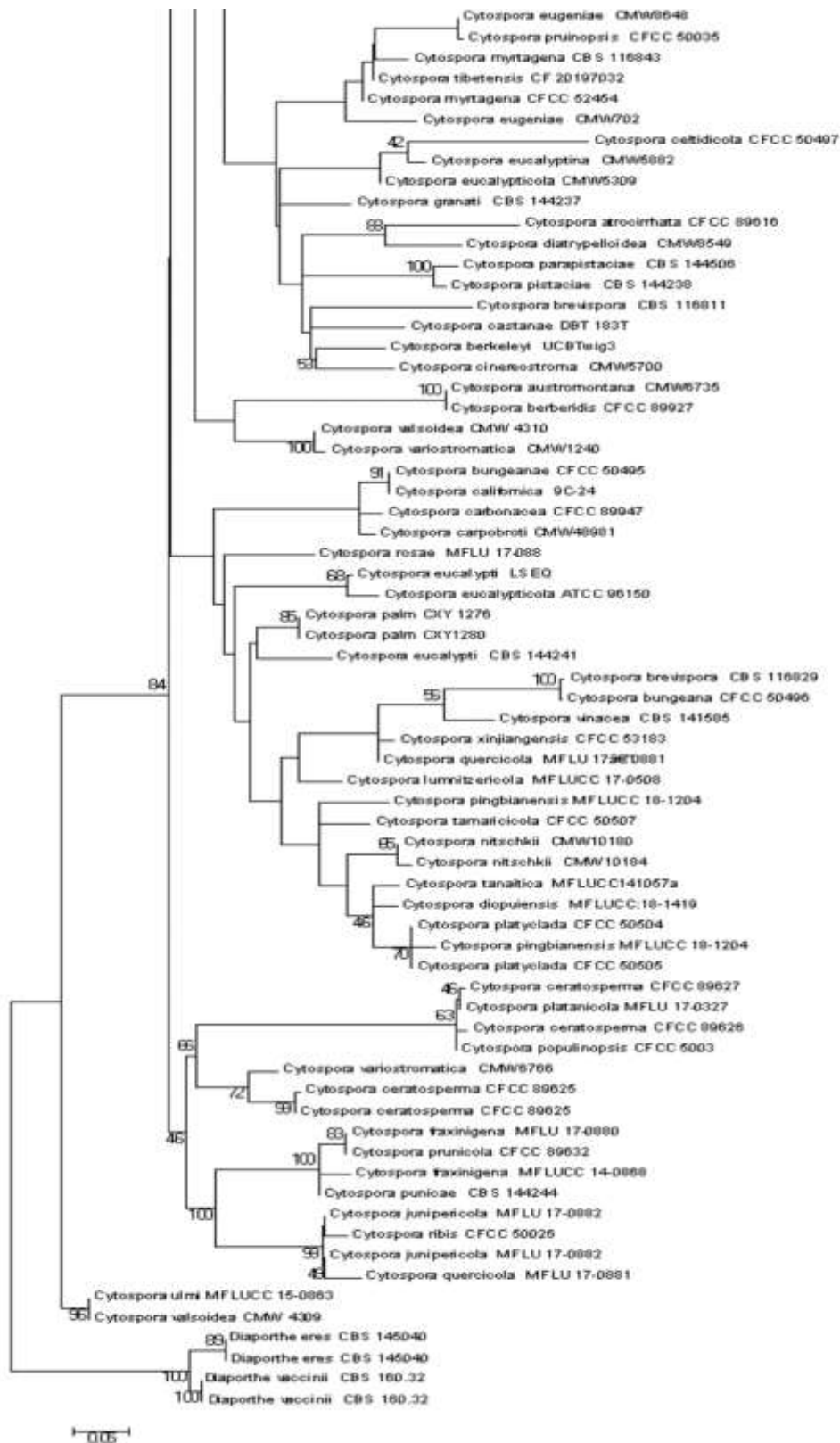


Figure 9: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS+ACT+TUB regions using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

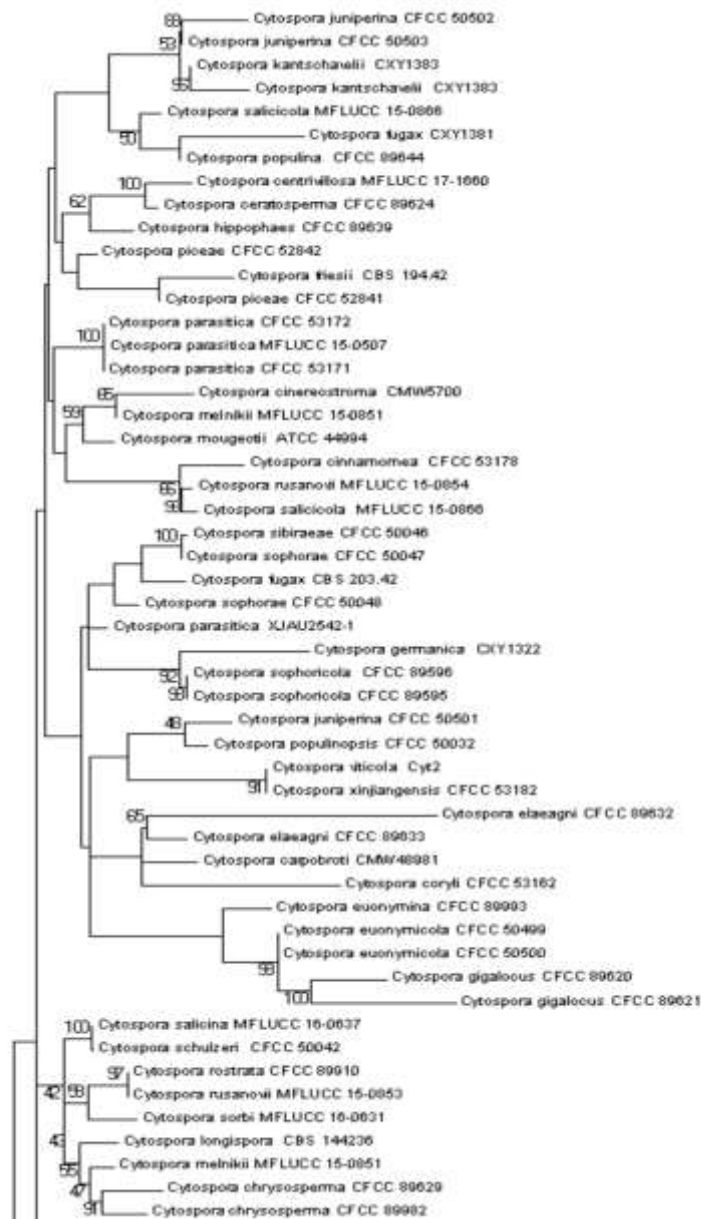
Table 10: Non separated species using ITS+ACT+TUB regions

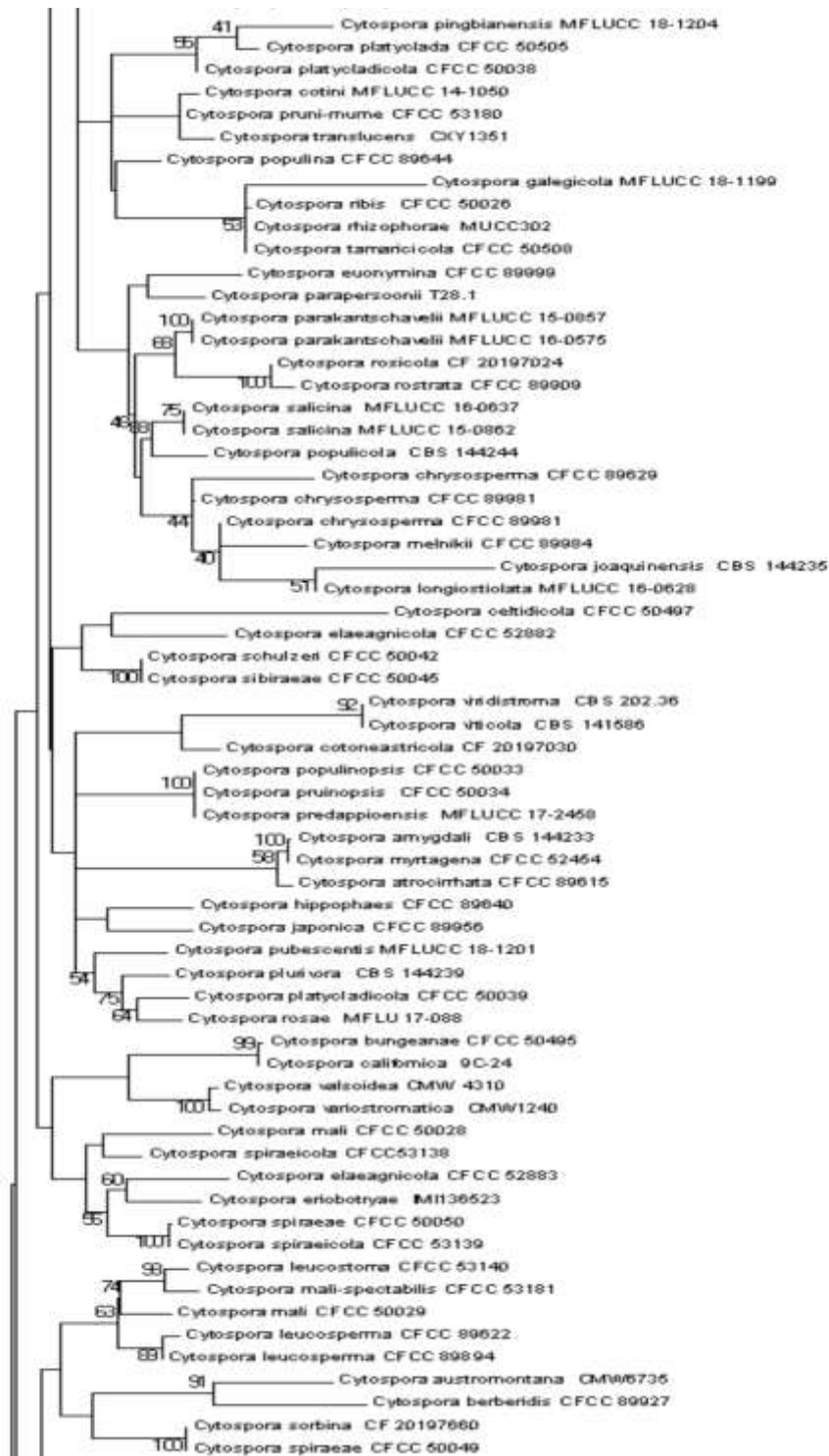
<i>C. berkeleyi</i>	<i>C. californica</i>
<i>C. chrysosperma</i>	<i>C. pingbianensis</i>
<i>C. curvata</i>	<i>C. centrivillosa</i>
<i>C. fugax</i>	<i>C. ulm</i>
<i>C. kunzei</i>	<i>C. ceratosperma</i>
<i>C. populina</i>	<i>C. platyclada</i>
<i>C. rostrate</i>	<i>C. viticola</i>
<i>C. rusanovii</i>	<i>C. bungeanae</i>
<i>C. viridistroma</i>	<i>C. californica</i>
<i>C. xinjiangensis</i>	<i>C. pingbianensis</i>
<i>C. fraxinigena</i>	

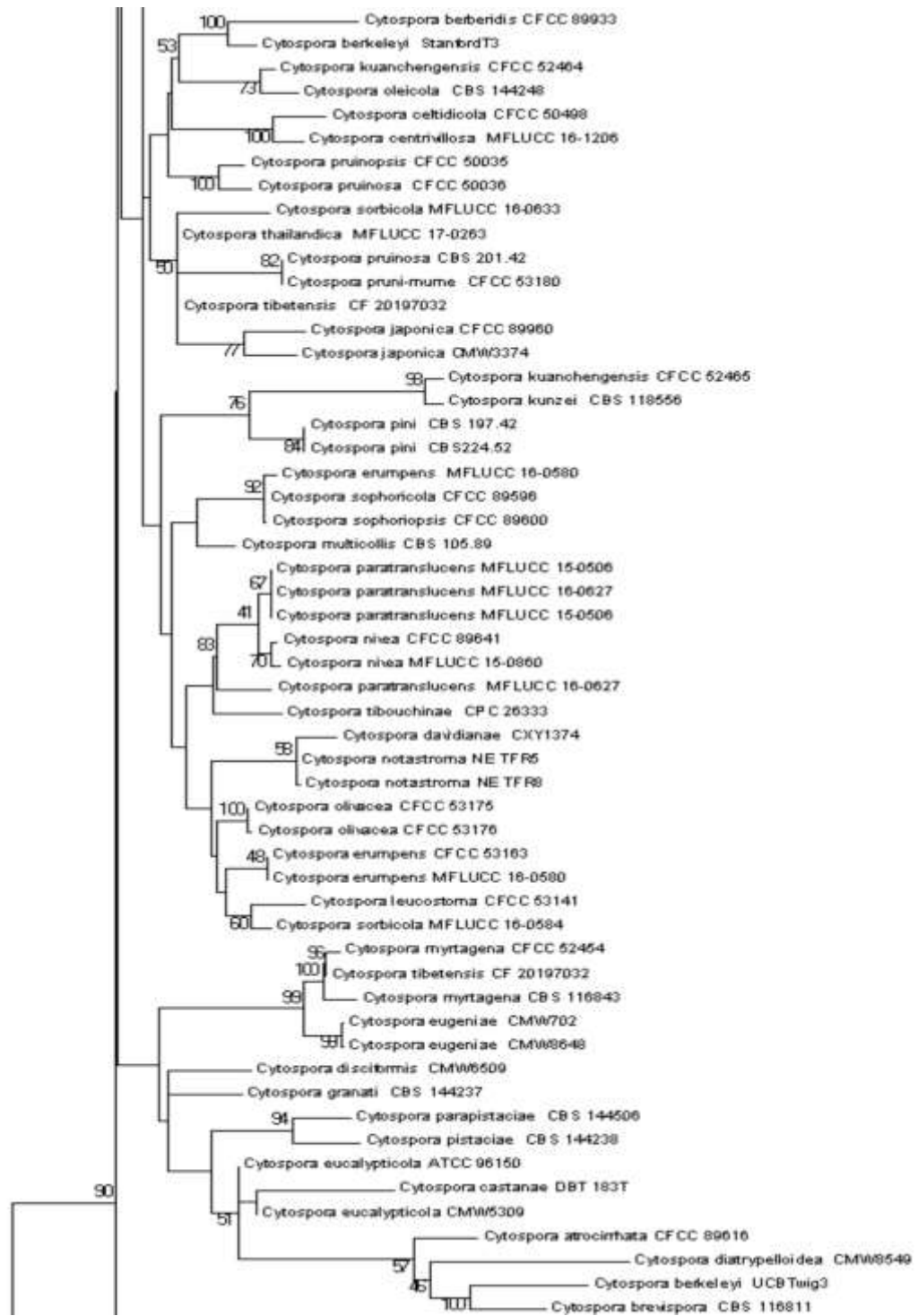
Combined ITS + ACT+RPB2 +TUB Regions

In the phylogenetic tree derived from the combination of ITS + ACT+ RPB2 + TUB regions (Figure 10), a total of 125 clades was identified. This combination succeeded in

effectively separating 91% of the studied species from other taxa, a fact elucidated in Table 11. Species with multiple sequences used in the analysis showcased high bootstrap values within a unified clade.







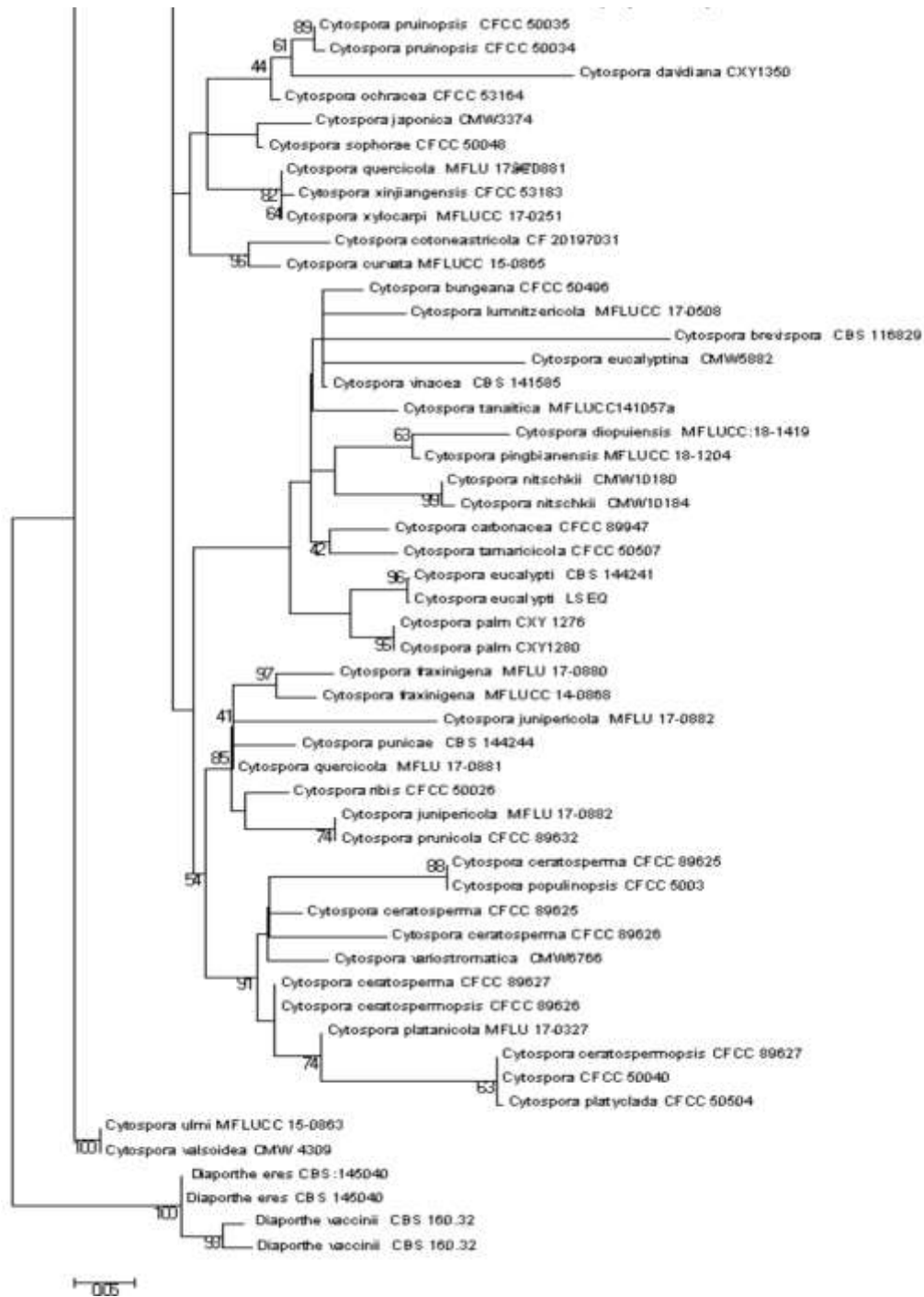


Figure 10: Phylogenetic tree based on ITS+ACT+RPB2+TUB regions using the model TN93+G+I in maximum likelihood analysis

Table 11: Non separated species using ITS+ACT+RPB2+TUB regions

<i>C. rusanovii</i>	<i>C. ceratosperma</i>
<i>C. salicina</i>	<i>C. populinopsis</i>
<i>C. schulzer</i>	<i>C. prunicola</i>
<i>C. schulzeri</i>	<i>C. rostrate</i>
<i>C. sibiraeae</i>	<i>C. ulmi</i>
<i>C. viticola</i>	<i>C. valsoidea</i>

Discussion

In this comprehensive study, a dataset comprising a total of 224 sequences from 138 distinct taxa, including outgroup taxa, was carefully collected. The subsequent phylogenetic analysis, performed using the maximum likelihood algorithm, aimed to reveal the evolutionary relationships among *Cytospora* species. As shown in Figures 1 to 10, both single-gene and multi-gene approaches were used for this purpose. The results from maximum likelihood analysis showcased consistent clustering patterns in both single-gene and multi-gene trees, affirming the compatibility of sequences within each region and the promise of their synergistic application. These findings indicate that the genetic regions differ considerably in their phylogenetic resolution, which may be attributed to the evolutionary rates and selective constraints acting on each locus. The high variability of RPB2, in particular, provides strong phylogenetic signals for distinguishing closely related species, as previously reported for Sordariomycetes by Tang et al. (2007) (Tang et al., 2007).

The concatenated sequence, representing all four investigated regions, encompassed 2491 nucleotide sites after accounting for nucleotide insertions and deletions. This composite sequence integrated 554, 736, 697, and 296 nucleotide sites derived from the ITS, TUB2, ACT, and RPB2 regions, respectively. Notably, within this alignment, 1459 sites were found to be conserved after excluding outgroup taxa, with the ITS region contributing 262 sites, TUB2 contributing 85 sites, ACT contributing 93 sites, and RPB2 contributing 295 sites. Conversely, there were 198 variable sites that lacked informative data for species differentiation, encompassing 46, 115, 21, and 84 nucleotide sites from the ITS, TUB2, ACT, and RPB2 regions, respectively. In addition, 1256 variable sites provided informative data that helped in species separation, including 212, 551, 171, and 233 nucleotide sites from the ITS, TUB2, ACT, and RPB2 regions, respectively. In the context of single-gene phylogenetic analysis based on the individual gene regions, a distinct number of clades emerged, with 68, 34, 43, and 63 clades derived from the ITS, TUB2, ACT, and

RPB2 regions, respectively. Notably, the concatenated dataset, integrates all four regions, yielded the highest number of clusters, containing 125 high-confidence clusters. Conversely, the combined region analysis of ITS+ACT and ITS+RPB2 generated 86 clusters, representing the lowest clustering.

In the ITS region-based phylogenetic tree, only 43% of the strains successfully segregated from other species, forming low-confidence clusters. Although ITS remains the primary barcode for fungal identification, its limited discriminatory power within *Cytospora* agrees with findings by Lücking et al. (2020), who highlighted that ITS alone is often insufficient for species delimitation in closely related taxa (Lücking et al., 2020). This limitation stems from its high rate of intra-specific variability and alignment ambiguities in certain clades. Remarkably, the TUB region-based phylogenetic tree exhibited a separation success rate of 76% for the studied species, encompassing 23% of the total species. The relatively high resolution of TUB2 may be linked to its moderate evolutionary rate and balanced variation level. As reported by Conti et al. (2021), single-copy protein-coding genes with medium taxonomic resolution often provide optimal discrimination for species-level analyses, which aligns with the present findings for *Cytospora*. The RPB2 region-based phylogenetic tree showcased the most robust separation, with 90% of the studied species successfully distinguished, constituting 47% of the total. This strong resolving power of RPB2 may result from its slower saturation rate and balanced substitution pattern across codon positions, which preserve informative phylogenetic signals. Such performance is consistent with prior multilocus studies in Sordariomycetes and *Cytospora* (Tang et al., 2007), confirming RPB2 as a robust locus for delineating closely related species. This high percentage of formed clusters underscored the reliability of this region for separation. In the case of the ACT region, the phylogenetic tree separated 53% of the studied species, representing 36% of the total. These findings align with previous studies (Pan et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2015), confirming the reliability of

RPB2 and TUB regions for species delimitation in *Cytospora*.

The phylogenetic trees constructed from combinations of regions, including ITS+ACT, ITS+RPB2, ITS+TUB, ITS+ACT+RPB2, ITS+ACT+TUB, and ITS+RPB2+ACT+TUB, displayed relatively similar clustering patterns. While the combined regions demonstrated effectiveness in separating most studied species, specific variations were observed in their ability to segregate certain species. It's noteworthy that species which were representatives of two or more strains consistently formed clusters with high values. However, several species, such as *C. ulmi*, *C. rostrate*, *C. populinopsis*, *C. viticola*, and *C. sibiraeae*, remained inseparable from other species across all phylogenetic trees based on the combined regions. Such unresolved clusters could be attributed to low interspecific divergence and limited sampling, as observed in other studies (Pan et al. 2021). It is also possible that incomplete lineage sorting or recent speciation events contribute to this lack of resolution within the genus. However, some species remained unresolved, likely due to low interspecific divergence or limited sampling, consistent with observations by (Reeb et al., 2004). Furthermore, species like *C. rusanovii*, *C. ceratosperma*, *C. valsoidea*, and *C. schulzeri* were successfully separated in single-region-based phylogenetic trees but not in the phylogenetic tree based on the combined regions.

Recent investigations in fungal population studies have emphasized the efficacy of phylogenetic analysis based on the combined sequences of multiple housekeeping genes, preferably encompassing non-coding gene regions (Dettman et al., 2003). In this study, four regions, namely ITS, TUB, RPB2, and ACT, were meticulously explored both individually and in combination to assess the phylogenetic separation of *Cytospora* species. Single-gene phylogenetic analyses indicated that the ITS, TUB, RPB2, and ACT regions independently enabled the separation of 58, 104, 109, and 72 species, respectively, from a total of 137 validated species within the *Cytospora* genus. Hence, these single regions can successfully distinguish and support

the identification of up to three-quarters of the known *Cytospora* species. It's essential to highlight that this separation, as per a single-gene analysis, should align with the results of morphological investigations.

However, in situations where resource constraints necessitate amplification of only one single region, the RPB2 gene emerged as the most promising choice and provided optimal results. For studies with the capacity to amplify and analyze two regions, the combination of the TUB and RPB2 genes yielded the most reliable results. These results highlight that while multi-locus analyses enhance resolution, combining genetic data with morphological features remains essential for accurately distinguishing closely related species. Basically, to ensure the precise identification and differentiation of *Cytospora* species, sequence and phylogenetic analyses of the ITS, RPB2, and TUB regions, along with morphological investigations are essential. These methodologies collectively contribute to robust and accurate species identification. It's worth noting to acknowledge that while genetic analyses significantly aid in the species separation process, morphological features remain crucial in resolving sibling species and are particularly valuable for refining the final identification and differentiation of closely related *Cytospora* species.

This study enhances our understanding of *Cytospora* fungi by conducting extensive genetic analyses on four gene regions: ITS, TUB, RPB2, and ACT. The results reveal the effectiveness of the RPB2 and TUB regions for species differentiation. Morphological characteristics remain essential for resolving closely related species. The study distinguishes up to 90% of *Cytospora* species and provides valuable support for fungal taxonomy, benefiting researchers and mycologists. A combined genetic and morphological approach enables accurate species identification and enhances ecological and evolutionary research in this genus. Overall, these analyses reinforce the importance of integrating multiple gene regions and morphology in *Cytospora* taxonomy and provide guidance for future biodiversity studies. This research emphasizes the

importance of integrating genetic and morphological data in fungal taxonomy for more accurate classifications.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Ethical Considerations

All ethical principles and standards were fully observed in the conduct of this research.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Plant Protection Department, College of Agriculture, Ilam University, Ilam, Iran, for supporting the present study.

تحلیل جامع ژنومی به منظور شناسایی دقیق گونه‌های *Cytospora* یافته‌های مبتنی بر نواحی ژنی *ITS*، *TUB*، *RPB2* و *ACT*

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نوع مقاله:

پژوهشی اصیل

چکیده

شناسایی و طبقه‌بندی گونه‌های *Cytospora* به دلیل محدودیت روش‌های مورفولوژیکی سنتی همواره با چالش همراه بوده است. بررسی ویژگی‌های ژنتیکی این قارچ‌ها می‌تواند راهکار مؤثری برای شناسایی دقیق‌تر و بازرنگری در رده‌بندی آن‌ها فراهم کند. در این پژوهش، به منظور بررسی روابط فیلوژنتیکی میان گونه‌های مختلف *Cytospora*، چهار ناحیه ژنی *ITS*، *ACT*، *TUB* و *RPB2* مورد مطالعه قرار گرفت. در ناحیه *ITS*، تعداد ۶۸ کلاد شناسایی شد و این بخش تنها قادر بود ۴۳ درصد از گونه‌های بررسی شده را از یکدیگر متمایز سازد. در این ناحیه، یک کلاد پایه‌ای شامل *C. valsoide* مشاهده شد. ناحیه *ACT* شامل ۴۵ کلاد بود و توانست ۵۳ درصد از گونه‌ها را تفکیک کند. این ناحیه برای گونه‌هایی مانند *C. populinopsis*، *C. japonica* و *C. leucostoma* مقادیر بوت‌استرپ بالاتری نشان داد. ناحیه *TUB* دقت بیشتری داشت و با ۳۴ کلاد، ۷۶ درصد از گونه‌ها را از هم جدا کرد. مقادیر بوت‌استرپ بالا در این بخش برای *C. chrysosperma*، *C. davidiana* و *C. brevispora* مشاهده شد. ناحیه *RPB2* نیز با ۶۳ کلاد، ۸۰ درصد از گونه‌های بررسی شده را به خوبی از یکدیگر متمایز داد و گونه‌های دارای چندین توالی ثبت شده، خوشه‌های منسجم با بوت‌استرپ بالا تشکیل دادند. ترکیب نواحی ژنی نتایج دقیق‌تری به همراه داشت. در ترکیب‌های *ITS+ACT*، *ITS+RBP2*، *ITS+TUB*، *ITS+ACT+TUB* و *ITS+TUB+RBP2+ACT* به ترتیب ۹۷، ۹۷، ۱۰۰، ۱۱۶ و ۱۲۵ گونه از مجموع ۱۳۷ گونه از هم متمایز شدند. نتایج این مطالعه نشان می‌دهد که استفاده از چند ناحیه ژنی برای شناسایی گونه‌های *Cytospora* دقت بالاتری ایجاد می‌کند. در میان نواحی مورد بررسی، ژن‌های *RPB2* و *TUB* بیشترین کارایی را داشتند و می‌توانند به عنوان گزینه‌های مناسب برای مطالعات فیلوژنتیکی به کار روند. به طور کلی، یافته‌های این پژوهش درک بهتری از تنوع ژنتیکی و روابط درون‌جنسی در *Cytospora* فراهم کرده و می‌تواند به بهبود دقت در طبقه‌بندی این جنس قارچی کمک کند.

کلیدواژه‌گان: بررسی تک ژنی، چندژنی، تجزیه و تحلیل تبارزایی، شناسایی گونه

تاریخ دریافت: ۱۸ مرداد ۱۴۰۴

تاریخ بازرنگری: ۹ آبان ۱۴۰۴

تاریخ پذیرش: ۳ آذر ۱۴۰۴

تاریخ انتشار:

نوع استناددهی: عباسی، خدیجه، و افضل‌نیا، سعید. (۱۴۰۳). تحلیل جامع ژنومی به منظور شناسایی دقیق گونه‌های *Cytospora*: یافته‌های مبتنی بر نواحی ژنی *ITS*، *TUB*، *RPB2* و *ACT*. بیماری‌های گیاهی، ۶۰(۳)، ۲۸۲-۳۲۷.
DOI: 10.22034/IJPP.2025.2021862.492



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