



Rise up, *Rhizoctonia*: moving to one fungus, one name in the Cejpomycetaceae (Agaricomycetes; Cantharellales).

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Cejpomycetaceae is a family of cryptic basidiomycetous fungi, most notable for the plant pathogens known under generic names such as *Rhizoctonia*, *Ceratobasidium*, *Thanatephorus* and *Ceratorhiza*. While responsible for billions of dollars in crop losses annually, members of these genera also serve important ecological functions as orchid mycorrhizal symbionts and saprotrophs. While teleomorph-typified (*Thanatephorus* and *Ceratobasidium*) and anamorph-typified (*Rhizoctonia* and *Ceratorhiza*) names have been utilised, molecular studies have repeatedly demonstrated these genera to be paraphyletic. In addition, the type of *Ceratobasidium* is not con-generic with the many other species introduced in the genus. Despite previous attempts to synonymise various names under a broadly-defined *Rhizoctonia*, authors have continued to describe new species using outdated generic names. Using publicly-available ex-type sequences, we recovered a phylogeny of the Cejpomycetaceae that reiterates the paraphyly of various genera within a well-supported clade to which we apply the name *Rhizotonia*. We review the validity of a number of epithets in *Ceratobasidium*, *Thanatephorus*, and *Ceratorhiza*, and formalise their transfer to *Rhizoctonia*. Using *Rhizoctonia* as a case study, we argue that continued use of dual nomenclature is out of step with contemporary fungal taxonomic practice and precludes a holistic understanding of the classification and biology of this group.

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