

Updating species diversity of *Colletotrichum*, with a phylogenomic overview

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Abstract: The genus *Colletotrichum* includes important plant pathogens, endophytes, saprobes and human pathogens. Even though the polyphasic approach has facilitated *Colletotrichum* species identification, knowledge of the overall species diversity and host distribution is largely incomplete. To address this, we examined 952 *Colletotrichum* strains isolated from plants representing 322 species from 248 genera, or air and soil samples, from 87 locations in China, as well as 56 strains from Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey, and the UK. Based on morphological characteristics and multi-locus phylogenetic analyses, the strains were assigned to 107 species, including 30 new species described in this paper and 18 new records for China. The currently most comprehensive backbone tree of *Colletotrichum*, comprising 16 species complexes (including a newly introduced *C. bambusicola* species complex) and 15 singleton species, is provided. Based on these analyses, 280 species with available molecular data are accepted in this genus, of which 139 have been reported in China, accounting for 49.6 % of the species. *Colletotrichum siamense*, *C. karsti*, *C. fructicola*, *C. truncatum*, *C. fioriniae*, and *C. gloeosporioides* were the most commonly detected species in China, as well as the species with the broadest host range. By contrast, 76 species were currently found to be associated with a single plant species or genus in China. To date, 33 *Colletotrichum* species have been exclusively reported as endophytes. Furthermore, we generated and assembled whole-genome sequences of the 30 new and a further 18 known species. The most comprehensive genome tree comprising 94 *Colletotrichum* species based on 1 893 single-copy orthologous genes was hence generated, with all nodes, except four, supported by 100 % bootstrap values. Collectively, this study represents the most comprehensive investigation of *Colletotrichum* diversity and host occurrence to date, and greatly enhances our understanding of the diversity and phylogenetic relationships in this genus.

Key words: Backbone tree, Fungal systematics, Multi-locus phylogeny, New taxa, Phylogenomics, Plant pathogen, Taxonomy

Taxonomic novelties: New species: *Colletotrichum areacearum* F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum bicoloratum* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum bromeliacearum* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum buxi* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum chamaedoreae* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum crousii* F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum danxiashanense* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum diversisporum* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum diversum* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum dolichoconidiophori* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum iris* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum monsterae* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum multiseptatum* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum nageiae* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum obovoides* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum parabambusicola* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum paraendophytum* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum reniforme* F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum schimae* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum shivasii* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum sinuatum* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum subacidae* F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum subsalicis* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum subvariabile* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum syngoniicola* F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum telosmae* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum tibetense* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum variabile* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum zhaoqingense* F. Liu & L. Cai, *Colletotrichum zhejiangense* F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai.

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INTRODUCTION

Colletotrichum is the only genus of the *Glomerellaceae* (*Glomerellales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*), and is regarded as one of the 10 most important genera of plant pathogenic fungi in the world (Dean *et al.* 2012). A few species are opportunistic human pathogens, including *C. dematium*, *C. gigasporum*, *C. gloeosporioides* and *C. truncatum* that can cause keratitis and subcutaneous infections (Guarro *et al.* 1998, Damm *et al.* 2009, Shiraishi *et al.* 2011, Shivaprakash *et al.* 2011, Liu *et al.* 2014, Buchta *et al.* 2019). In rare cases, *Colletotrichum* species have been reported to infect animals, e.g. *C. fioriniae* (as *C. acutatum* var. *fioriniae*), infecting a scale insect, and *C. acutatum* (s. lat.), infecting a sea turtle (Manire *et al.* 2002, Marcelino *et al.* 2008). *Colletotrichum* also includes plant endophytes, and saprobes from a wide range of substrates, such as the soil, water, and air (Liu *et al.* 2014).

Accurate species identification is important for understanding biodiversity, host-parasite interaction, and evolutionary history, and

for monitoring and controlling plant pathogens, and developing quarantine measures. Previous host- and morphology-oriented systematics of *Colletotrichum* is, however, not regarded as natural, does not reflect the phylogenetic relationships, and has largely impeded meaningful investigation of species diversity in this genus. To establish a stable and natural classification system, the use of molecular data in combination with morphological, geographical, and ecological data has increasingly been employed (Cai *et al.* 2009, Cannon *et al.* 2012, Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017, Jayawardena *et al.* 2020).

In the genus *Colletotrichum*, a species complex (also called an ‘aggregate’) is defined as a group of species that form a monophyletic clade and exhibit shared characteristics (e.g. similar conidial morphology) (Cannon *et al.* 2012). The current classification system of *Colletotrichum* comprises 15 species complexes, i.e. the *C. acutatum*, *C. agaves*, *C. boninense*, *C. caudatum*, *C. dematium*, *C. destructivum*, *C. dracaenophilum*, *C. gigasporum*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. graminicola*, *C. magnum*, *C. orbiculare*, *C.*

orchidearum, *C. spaethianum*, and *C. truncatum* species complexes, as well as a number of singletons (Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017, Damm *et al.* 2019, Jayawardena *et al.* 2020, Bhunjun *et al.* 2021). The *C. caudatum* species complex forms an inner clade of the *C. graminicola* species complex, and was annotated as *C. caudatum* sub-aggregate in the phylogenetic tree, but referred to as a species complex by Crouch (2014). Subsequently, many researchers refer to this group as a *C. caudatum* species complex (e.g. Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017, Jayawardena *et al.* 2020). Recently, Bhunjun *et al.* (2021) recommended treating the two species complexes as one, i.e. the *C. graminicola-caudatum* species complex.

ITS is a useful DNA barcode for assigning *Colletotrichum* species to species complexes (Cannon *et al.* 2012), but different loci are being employed to resolve the different species complexes. For example, six loci (*act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, *his3*, ITS, and *tub2*) have been used for the *C. acutatum*, *C. dematium*, *C. destructivum*, *C. dracaenophilum*, *C. magnum*, *C. orchidearum*, *C. spaethianum* and *C. truncatum* species complexes (Damm *et al.* 2009, 2012a, 2014, 2019), with an additional locus each for the *C. boninense* (*cal*) and *C. orbiculare* (*gs*) species complexes (Damm *et al.* 2012b, 2013), and three additional loci (ApMat, *cal*, and *gs*) for the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Weir *et al.* 2012, Liu *et al.* 2015). Meanwhile, *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, ITS, and *tub2* have been used for the *C. gigasporum* species complex (Liu *et al.* 2014), and *apn2*, ITS, Mat1/Apn2, and *sod2* have been used for the *C. caudatum* and *C. graminicola* species complexes (Crouch *et al.* 2009a, Crouch 2014). Furthermore, the combined use of ApMat and *gs* in phylogenetic analysis is very useful for species delimitation in the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Liu *et al.* 2015).

Based on phylogenetic analyses of multiple loci, the backbone tree of *Colletotrichum* has been constructed and is frequently updated by the addition of newly described species. The tree includes 119 species in Cannon *et al.* (2012); 189 species in Jayawardena *et al.* (2016) and Marin-Felix *et al.* (2017); 247 species in Jayawardena *et al.* (2020); and 248 species in Bhunjun *et al.* (2021). The continuous discovery of new species indicates very high species diversity in this genus. In China, most *Colletotrichum* taxa are reported in the form of single or few species, or species associated with a certain host (e.g. Tao *et al.* 2013, Liu *et al.* 2015, Zhang *et al.* 2020), and there is a lack of systematic and biodiversity investigation of these fungi.

In the current study, we aimed to: 1) resolve the systematic placement of 1 008 *Colletotrichum* strains collected, mostly in China, since 1993; 2) characterise newly discovered species based on all available data; 3) supplement missing sequences of the *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, *his3*, and *tub2* genes of some known species, and build an integrated dataset for *Colletotrichum*; 4) construct a robust and reliable phylogeny of *Colletotrichum* including all species with type-derived sequences; and 5) improve knowledge on the diversity and host occurrence of *Colletotrichum* species in China. In addition, all *Colletotrichum* species with an available genome sequence were used for the construction of a whole-genome species tree to help resolve species boundaries and define species complexes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolates

In the current study, 1 008 *Colletotrichum* isolates, associated with at least 322 host plant species in 248 genera, from the LC Culture

Collection (a personal culture collection of Lei Cai, housed in the Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences) and the Novozymes Culture Collection were analysed. Of these, 952 were collected at 87 locations in China and 56 at 26 locations in Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey, and the UK. Representative cultures of the new species described herein were deposited in the China General Microbiological Culture Collection (CGMCC). Type specimens were deposited in the Mycological Herbarium, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (HMAS).

Morphology

The isolates were cultivated on potato dextrose agar (PDA; Difco™, Becton, Dickinson and Company, Sparks, MD, USA) and synthetic nutrient-poor agar (SNA; Nirenberg 1976) supplemented with double-autoclaved pine needles placed on the agar surface. The cultures were incubated at room temperature (25 °C) under a 12 h day/night regime. After 7 d, fungal growth rates were measured and the colony characteristics were noted. Colony colours were rated using the colour charts of Rayner (1970). Morphological observations of reproductive structures were performed using a Nikon AZ100 dissecting microscope (DM) and a Nikon Eclipse 80i compound microscope with differential interference contrast (DIC) illumination, both equipped with a Nikon DS-Ri2 high-definition colour digital camera. Slides were prepared using lactic acid. Measurements and descriptions of microscopic structures were preferentially made from cultures grown on SNA. If sterile on SNA, structures produced on PDA, oatmeal agar (OA), malt extract agar (MEA) (Crous *et al.* 2019), or pine needles were described. Hyphal appressoria were induced using a slide culture technique (Cai *et al.* 2009) or observed directly on the reverse side of colonies grown on SNA. At least 30 measurements were made for each structure, and the mean value, standard deviation, and minimum–maximum values are given, with the extreme measurements in parentheses. Descriptions and illustrations of taxonomic novelties were deposited in MycoBank (www.Mycobank.org; Crous *et al.* 2004).

Molecular analyses using barcoding sequences

Total genomic DNA was extracted from fresh mycelia of each isolate using a modified CTAB protocol (Guo *et al.* 2000). All primers used in the current study are listed in Table 1. PCR amplification was performed as described by Crouch *et al.* (2009a) and Liu *et al.* (2016). PCR amplicons were purified and sequenced by the SinoGenoMax Company (Beijing, China). The forward and reverse reads were paired, and consensus sequences calculated in MEGA v. 7.0.21 (Kumar *et al.* 2016).

Primarily, ApMat, *gapdh*, *gs*, ITS, or *tub2*, which are good discriminative loci in different species complexes in *Colletotrichum* (Damm *et al.* 2012a, b, 2013, 2014, 2019, Liu *et al.* 2015, Jayawardena *et al.* 2016), were selected for PCR amplification and sequencing. All efforts were made to assign isolates to species complexes and to identify them to species level, by BLASTn searches of the NCBI GenBank or by phylogenetic analyses using single locus sequences.

For isolates of species that could not be determined based on the above analyses, an ITS tree was first used for inferring delimitation to the species complex level, and further multi-locus phylogenetic analyses and phenotypic characterisation were then performed for species delimitation. Regarding the multi-locus analyses, a concatenated sequence dataset of *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, *his3*, ITS, and *tub2*, including all *Colletotrichum* species for which molecular data

Table 1. Primers used in this study, with originating loci, sequences and references.

Locus	Product name	Primer name	Direction	Sequence (5'–3')	Reference
<i>act</i>	Actin	ACT-512F	Forward	ATGTGCAAGGCCGGTTTCGC	Carbone & Kohn (1999)
		ACT-783R	Reverse	TACGAGTCCTTCTGGCCCAT	Carbone & Kohn (1999)
<i>apn2</i>	Mat1 and the adjacent DNA lyase gene	Apn1W1F	Forward	ATGGAGCACAAAACGAACA	Crouch <i>et al.</i> (2009b)
		Apn1W1R	Reverse	GCGGAGCAGAGGATGTAGTC	Crouch <i>et al.</i> (2009b)
<i>cal</i>	Calmodulin	CL1C	Forward	GAATTCAAGGAGGCCTTCTC	Weir <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		CL2C	Reverse	CTTCTGCATCATGAGCTGGAC	Weir <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>chs-1</i>	Chitin synthase	CHS-79F	Forward	TGGGGCAAGGATGCTTGAAGAAG	Carbone & Kohn (1999)
		CHS-345R	Reverse	TGGAAGAACCATCTGTGAGAGTTG	Carbone & Kohn (1999)
ApMat	Apn2-Mat1-2 intergenic spacer and partial mating type Mat1-2 gene	AMF1	Forward	CCAGAAATACACCGAACTTGC	Silva <i>et al.</i> (2012)
		AMR1	Reverse	TCATTCTACGTATGTGCCCCG	Silva <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>gapdh</i>	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	GDF1	Forward	GCCGTCAACGACCCCTTCATTGA	Guerber <i>et al.</i> (2003)
		GDR1	Reverse	GGGTGGAGTCGACTTGAGCATGT	Guerber <i>et al.</i> (2003)
<i>gs</i>	Glutamine synthetase	GSF1	Forward	ATGGCCGAGTACATCTGG	Guerber <i>et al.</i> (2003)
		GSR1	Reverse	GAACCGTCGAAGTTCCAC	Guerber <i>et al.</i> (2003)
		GSLF2	Forward	TACACGAGSAAAAGGATACGC	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2016)
		GSLR1	Reverse	AGRCGCACATTGTCAGTATCG	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>his3</i>	Histone3	CYLH3F	Forward	AGGTCCACTGGTGGCAAG	Crous <i>et al.</i> (2004)
		CYLH3R	Reverse	AGCTGGATGTCCTTGGACTG	Crous <i>et al.</i> (2004)
ITS	Internal transcribed spacer	ITS1	Forward	TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG	White <i>et al.</i> (1990)
		ITS4	Reverse	TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC	White <i>et al.</i> (1990)
Mat1/Apn2	The 3' end of <i>apn2</i> and the 5' end of the mating type gene <i>Mat1-2</i>	Mat1M72F	Forward	ACGGCAAACGGCTCAGGGAGTG	Crouch <i>et al.</i> (2009b)
		Mat1M72R	Reverse	AATGCCGAGTCCCACGAGGTTCCG	Crouch <i>et al.</i> (2009b)
<i>sod2</i>	Manganese-superoxide dismutase	SOD625F	Forward	GCCCACAGTACATATTGCCTAAGC	Crouch <i>et al.</i> (2006)
		SOD625R	Reverse	TCATCCCGGGAGCCAGAAAACCT	Crouch <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>tub2</i>	β -tubulin 2	T1	Forward	AACATGCGTGAGATTGTAAGT	O'Donnell & Cigelnik (1997)
		Bt2b	Reverse	ACCCTCAGTGTAGTGACCCTTGCC	Glass & Donaldson (1995)

are available, was used to construct the overview phylogeny for the genus (Cannon *et al.* 2012, Damm *et al.* 2012a, b, 2013, 2014, 2019, Weir *et al.* 2012, Liu *et al.* 2014, Jayawardena *et al.* 2016, Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017). Two additional sequence datasets were used for the *C. caudatum* species complex (*apn2*, ITS, Mat1/Apn2, and *sod2*) and *C. graminicola* species complex (*act*, *chs-1*, ITS, *sod2*, and *tub2*) (Crouch *et al.* 2009a, Cannon *et al.* 2012, Crouch 2014). All novel sequences obtained in the current study were submitted to the NCBI GenBank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov; Tables S1–S3).

Sequence alignments of the individual loci were prepared using MAFFT v. 7 (<http://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/server/index.html>) and manually edited in MEGA v. 7.0.21. Maximum-likelihood (ML) and Bayesian analysis (BA) were used for phylogenetic inferences of the ITS alignment and concatenated alignments. MrModelTest v. 2.2 (Nylander 2004) was used to determine the optimal nucleotide substitution model for each locus. The individual gene trees were assessed for clade conflicts between the individual phylogenies.

Maximum-likelihood and BA were implemented using the CIPRES Science Gateway portal (<https://www.phylo.org/>; Miller *et al.* 2012) using RAxML-HPC BlackBox v. 8.2.10 (Stamatakis 2014) and MrBayes v. 3.2.6 (Huelsenbeck & Ronquist 2001, Ronquist & Huelsenbeck 2003), respectively. For ML analyses, GTR+GAMMA

substitution model with 1 000 bootstrap iterations was set. Bayesian analyses were computed with four simultaneous Markov Chain Monte Carlo chains, 200 M generations, and a sampling frequency of 1 000 generations for the first dataset and 100 generations for the other two datasets, ending the run automatically when standard deviation of split frequencies fell below 0.01. The burn-in fraction was set to 0.25, after which the 50 % majority rule consensus trees and posterior probability (PP) values were calculated. The resulting trees were plotted using FigTree v. 1.4.2 (<http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree>).

Whole-genome sequencing

Phylogenomic analysis was performed to better define the species complex boundaries for *Colletotrichum* and help to understand the fungal evolution in this genus. Whole-genome sequences were generated for ex-type strains of new species described in the current study and for 18 known species that were available. Reference genomes were retrieved from NCBI (Table S4). All isolates were purified using a single-spore isolation method (Zhang *et al.* 2013). Hyphae of 4-d-old colonies growing on PDA were transferred to 50 mL of potato dextrose broth (PDB) and cultivated

for 3–6 d at 25 °C at 150 rpm. Fresh mycelia were filtered through four layers of sterile gauze and were then stored at -80 °C. DNA libraries were prepared using DNeasy Plant Mini kit (Qiagen). The libraries were sequenced as 150 bp pair-end reads using Illumina NovaSeq 6000 platform. Genome assemblies were deposited in the National Microbiology Data Center (NMDC) under BioProject NMDC10017886.

Genome assembly and gene annotation

Read quality was assessed by using FastQC v. 0.11.8 (Andrews & Babraham 2010). Clean reads were assembled with SPAdes v. 3.12.0 (Bankevich *et al.* 2012), using the 'careful' mode and various kmers (21, 33, 55, 77, 99). Scaffolds shorter than 200 bp were removed from subsequent analyses. Genome assembly quality was assessed using QUAST v. 5.0.2 (Alexey *et al.* 2013). Genome completeness was assessed using genome mode in BUSCOs v. 2.0.1 (Mathieu *et al.* 2019), with Sordariomyceta_odb9 gene set.

Gene prediction for the 48 newly sequenced and 46 previously published genomes of *Colletotrichum* (Table S4) were done using the Funannotate pipeline v. 1.7.0 (Palmer 2016). Repetitive elements were initially soft-masked using default parameters. Next, the prediction step of funannotate pipeline (funannotate predict) was implemented using --busco_db Sordariomycetes, --busco_seed_species Verticillium longporum1 and default parameters. Predicted proteins were firstly annotated using eggNOG-mapper v. 2 (Huerta-Cepas *et al.* 2017) and then compared via BlastP (e-value $\leq 1e-10$) against Fungal Cytochrome P450 (Moktali *et al.* 2012) and Transporters Classification Database (Saier *et al.* 2016). Carbohydrate-active enzymes annotation was predicted using dbCAN v. 2.0.6 (Yin *et al.* 2012) with DIAMOND, Hotpep and HMMER as default settings, and the genes found by at least two tools were regarded as candidates. The SignalP v. 5.5 (Armenteros *et al.* 2019), TMHMM v. 2.0 (Krogh *et al.* 2001), TargetP v. 2.0 (Emanuelsson *et al.* 2000), EffectorP v. 1.0 (Sperschneider *et al.* 2016) were incorporated to predict effectors.

Phylogenomic tree construction

The phylogenetic relationships between *Colletotrichum* members were inferred based on orthologs of all (94) assembled genomes (Table S4), using *Verticillium dahliae* as the outgroup. Predicted proteins were clustered into orthologous groups by using Orthofinder v. 2.3.3 (Emms & Kelly 2019). Amino acid sequences of 1 893 single-copy orthologs were aligned using MAFFT v. 7.407 (Kato & Standley 2013) with default settings. Conserved sites in the alignment were extracted using Gblocks v. 0.91b (Castresana 2000) and then concatenated. A JTT substitution model of the concatenated alignment resulting from analysis in ProtTest v. 3.4.2 (Darriba *et al.* 2011) was used for phylogenomic tree construction using RAxML v. 8.2.12 (Stamatakis 2014) with 1 000 bootstrap iterations.

RESULTS

Single-locus analysis

Based on BLASTn search and single-locus phylogenetic analyses using ApMat, *gapdh*, *gs*, or *tub2*, we attempted to assign the 1 008

strains analysed (Table S5) to species level. For the undetermined strains, a single ITS phylogenetic analysis was performed to allocate them into species complexes. The ITS alignment contained 618 characters, including alignment gaps. The ML search revealed a best tree with an lnL of -8314.217491. The BA was run for 20 025 000 generations, and a 50 % consensus tree and posterior probabilities were calculated from 30 040 trees from two analysis runs. The analysed strains were thus separated into 14 species complexes and six singleton clades. Four taxa (*C. bambusicola*, *C. hsienjenchang*, *C. metake*, and *C. parabambusicola sp. nov.*), characterised by straight conidia, formed a main clade, which was denoted as a new species complex (Fig. S1). The *C. graminicola* species complex was polyphyletic in the ITS tree. *Colletotrichum riograndense*, which had previously been considered as belonging to the *C. spaethianum* species complex, was however phylogenetically basal to the *C. bambusicola* and *C. spaethianum* species complexes. Furthermore, the topologies of the single ITS tree and multi-locus tree were compared to determine whether the grouping of species within species complexes was congruent.

Multi-locus phylogeny

Overview phylogeny of *Colletotrichum* based on six loci

The combined *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, *his3*, ITS, and *tub2* sequence alignment that was used for overview phylogeny construction contained 250 currently accepted *Colletotrichum* species and *Monilochaetes infuscans* (CBS 869.96) as the outgroup. The final alignment contained 2 659 characters (*act*: 322; *chs-1*: 251; *gapdh*: 441; *his3*: 417; ITS: 606; *tub2*: 622) including the alignment gaps, and 1 944 characters were unique site patterns. The ML search revealed a best tree with an lnL of -74738.627777. MrModelTest recommended Dirichlet base frequencies for all data partitions of the BA. The GTR+I+G model was suggested for *act*, *gapdh*, and ITS, and the HKY+I+G model for *chs-1*, *his3*, and *tub2*. The BA was run for 39 980 000 generations, and a 50 % consensus tree and posterior probabilities were calculated from 59 972 trees from two runs.

The topologies of the six-locus phylogenetic trees generated by ML and BA were congruent and consistent with the species complex delimitation reported previously (Cannon *et al.* 2012, Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017, Bhunjun *et al.* 2021), but differed from the ITS tree constructed in the current study in the grouping of *C. guangxiense* and *C. riograndense* on species complex level. In the six-locus tree, *C. guangxiense* and four additional taxa (*C. bambusicola*, *C. hsienjenchang*, *C. metake*, and *C. parabambusicola sp. nov.*) formed a new species complex (Fig. 1). By contrast, *C. guangxiense* was basal to the *C. caudatum*, *C. destructivum* and *C. graminicola* species complexes in the ITS tree (Fig. S1). *Colletotrichum riograndense*, belonging to the *C. spaethianum* species complex in the six-locus phylogeny (Fig. 1), was in the ITS tree basal to a clade formed by the *C. bambusicola*, *C. caudatum*, *C. destructivum*, *C. graminicola*, and *C. spaethianum* species complexes (Fig. S1).

The *C. caudatum* species complex formed a subclade of the *C. graminicola* complex and some taxa in the two species complexes were indistinguishable in the six-locus tree (Fig. 1), e.g. *C. caudatum* and *C. somersetense*, *C. ochraceae* and *C. zoysiae*, *C. axonopodi* and *C. hanai*.

The phylogenies of the *C. caudatum* and *C. graminicola* species complexes

As two different sets of loci were previously used for the phylogenetic analyses of *C. caudatum* and *C. graminicola* species complexes, separate analyses were performed herein.

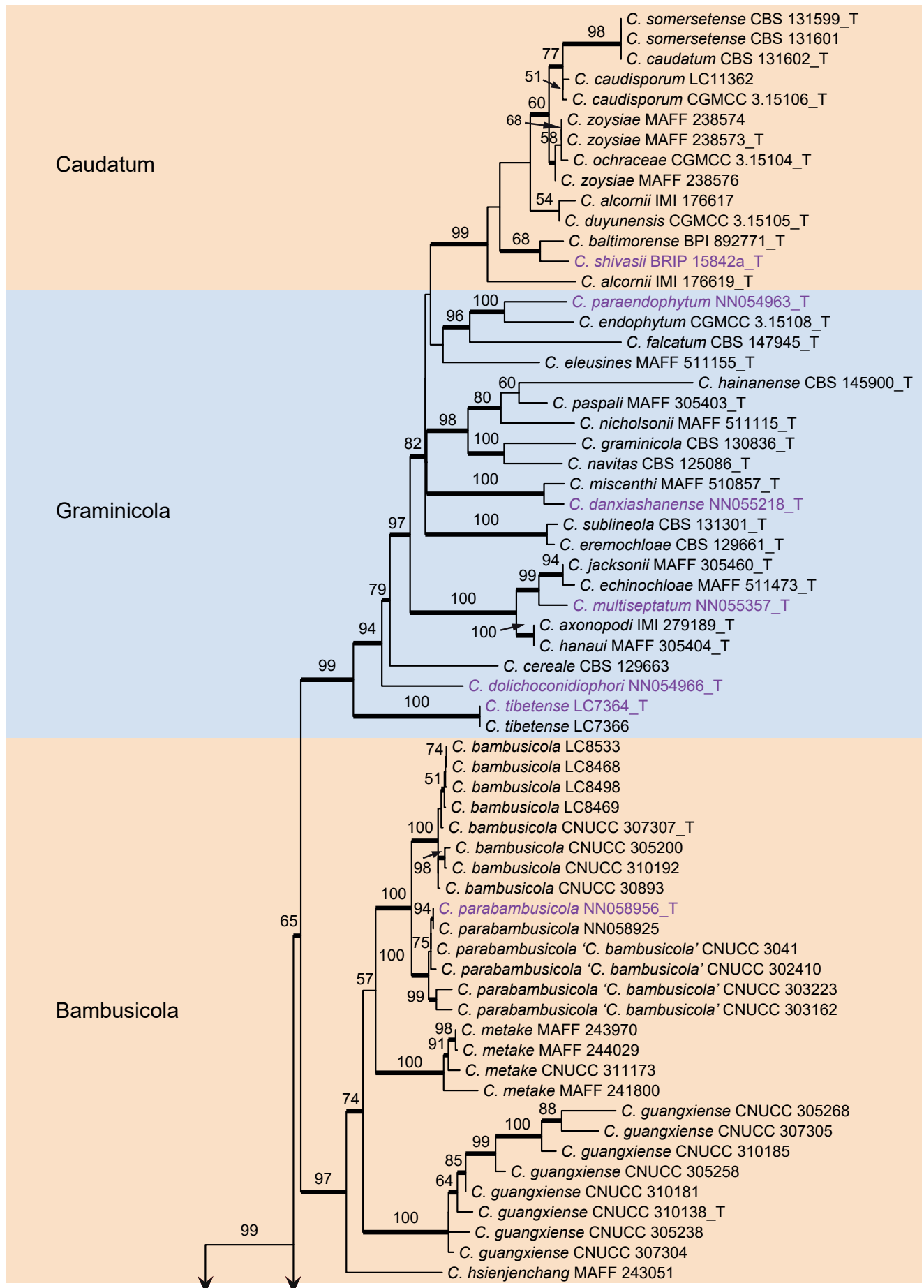


Fig. 1. Phylogenetic tree of *Colletotrichum* calculated with a maximum likelihood analysis of the combined *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, *his3*, ITS, and *tub2* sequence alignment. Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP > 0.90) are emphasised by thickened branches, maximum likelihood bootstrap support values (> 50 %) are shown at the nodes. Species complexes are indicated with coloured boxes, with their names listed at the left. Ex-type strains are indicated with "T" in the end of the taxa labels. Latin names and ex-type strain numbers of the new species described in the current study are shown in purple font.

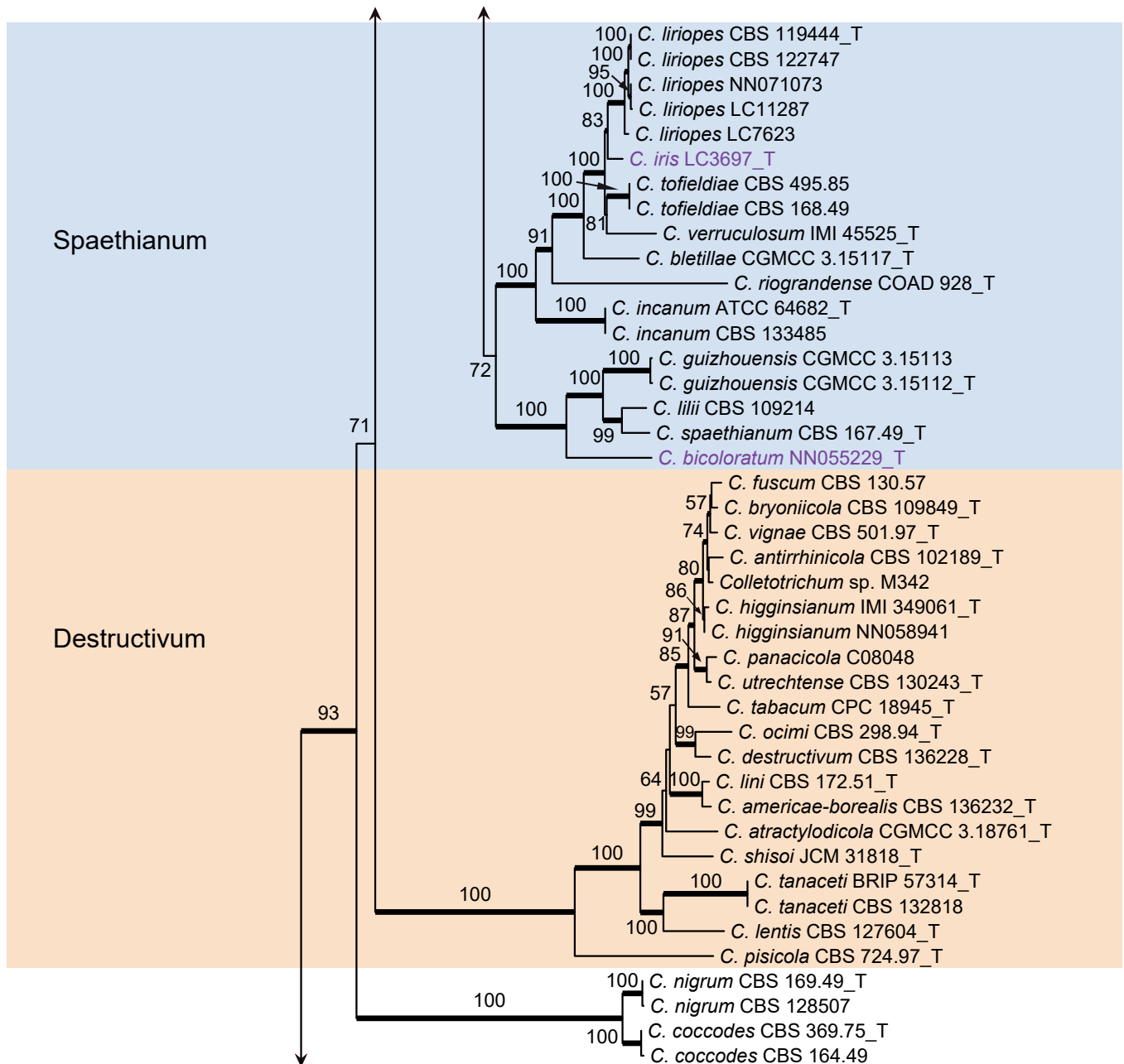


Fig. 1. (Continued).

Colletotrichum caudatum species complex (Fig. 2): The dataset consisted of 14 strains, with *C. gloeosporioides* (IMI 356878) as the outgroup. The final sequence alignment contained 2 949 characters (*apn2*: 805; ITS: 439; *Mat1*/*Apn2*: 1253; *sod2*: 452) including alignment gaps, and 301 characters were unique site patterns. The ML search revealed a best tree with an InL of -6 746.046698. The BA was run for 260 000 generations, and a 50 % consensus tree and posterior probabilities were calculated from 5 202 trees from two runs. The topologies of phylogenetic trees generated by ML and BA were congruent. In the four-locus phylogenetic tree of *C. caudatum* species complex (Fig. 2), strain BRIP 15842a formed a sister clade to the ex-type of *C. baltimorensis* on a long branch, distinct from the other clades, representing a novel species. The two strains of *C. alcornii* (IMI 176617 and IMI 176619) were separated into two distant clades, sharing 97 % (419/431) ITS sequence similarity, and may represent different species.

Colletotrichum graminicola species complex (Fig. 3): The dataset consisted of 22 strains, with *C. gloeosporioides* (IMI 356878)

as the outgroup. The final alignment contained 2 117 characters (*act*: 255; *chs-1*: 278; ITS: 507; *sod2*: 564; *tub2*: 513) including alignment gaps, and 725 characters were unique site patterns. The ML search revealed a best tree with an InL of -10629.345037. The BA was run for 1 000 generations, and a 50 % consensus tree and posterior probabilities were calculated from 202 trees from two runs. The topologies of the phylogenetic trees generated by ML and BA were congruent. In the five-locus phylogenetic tree of the *C. graminicola* species complex (Fig. 3), the analysed strains formed five distinct clades on long branches.

Whole-genome data and phylogenomic assessment

The *Colletotrichum* genomes varied from 35.03 Mbp to 109.66 Mbp in size and encoded from 8 424 to 14 841 protein-coding genes (Fig. 4, Table S4), and neither correlated with the phylogenetic position (Fig. 4) nor lifestyle of the species (Table S4), except for the genome sizes of the *C. orbiculare* species complex (> 82 Mbp)

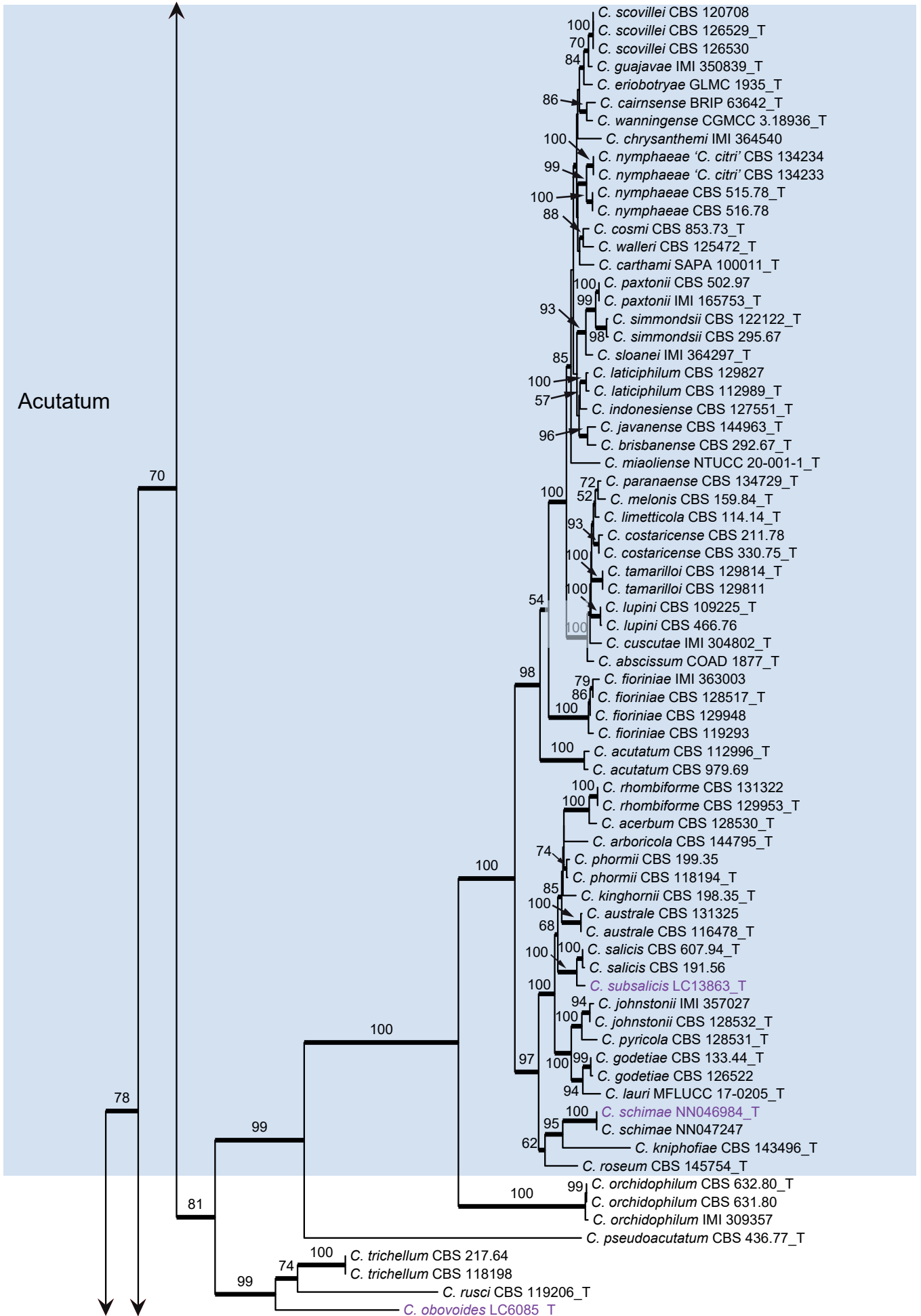


Fig. 1. (Continued).

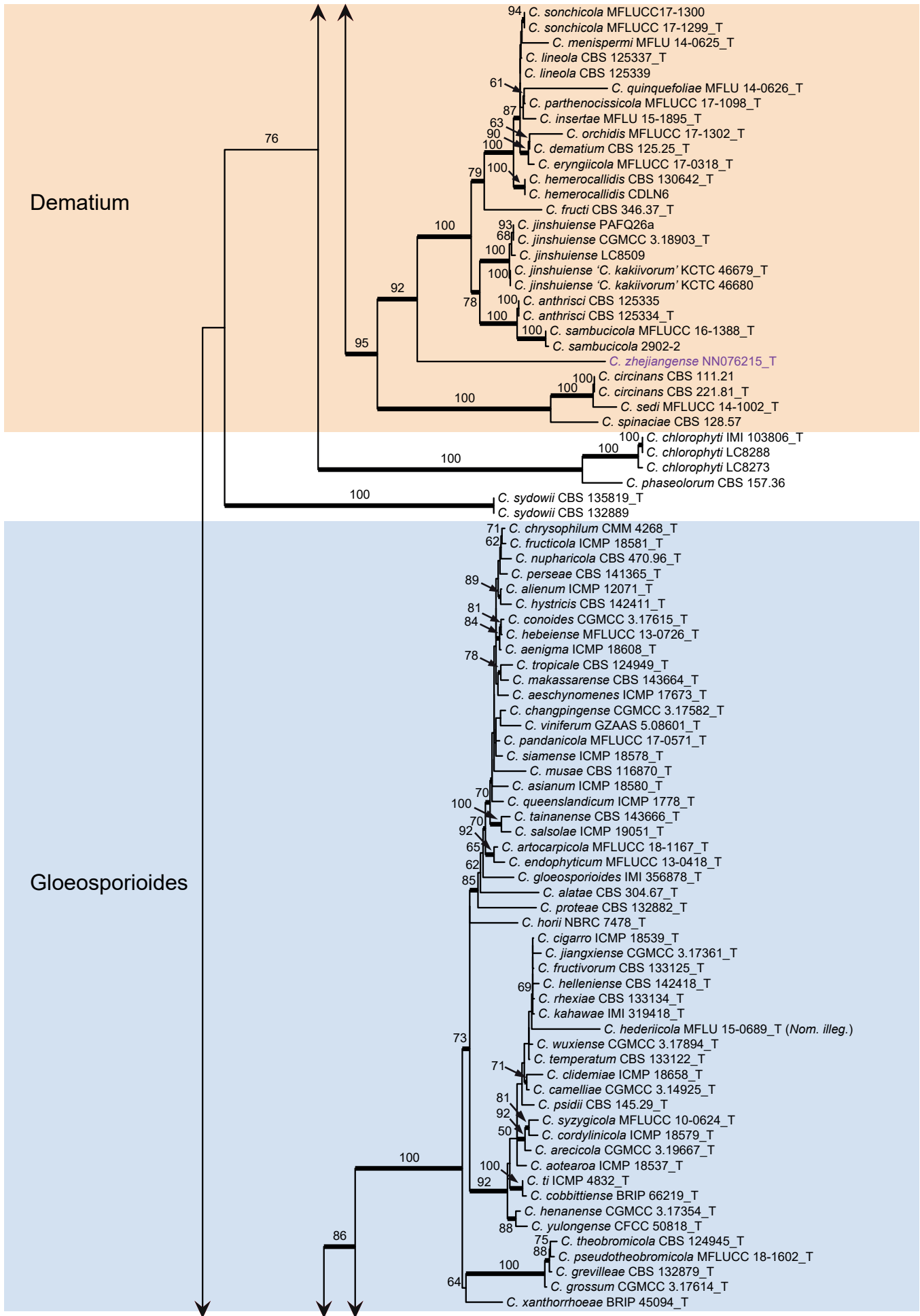


Fig. 1. (Continued).

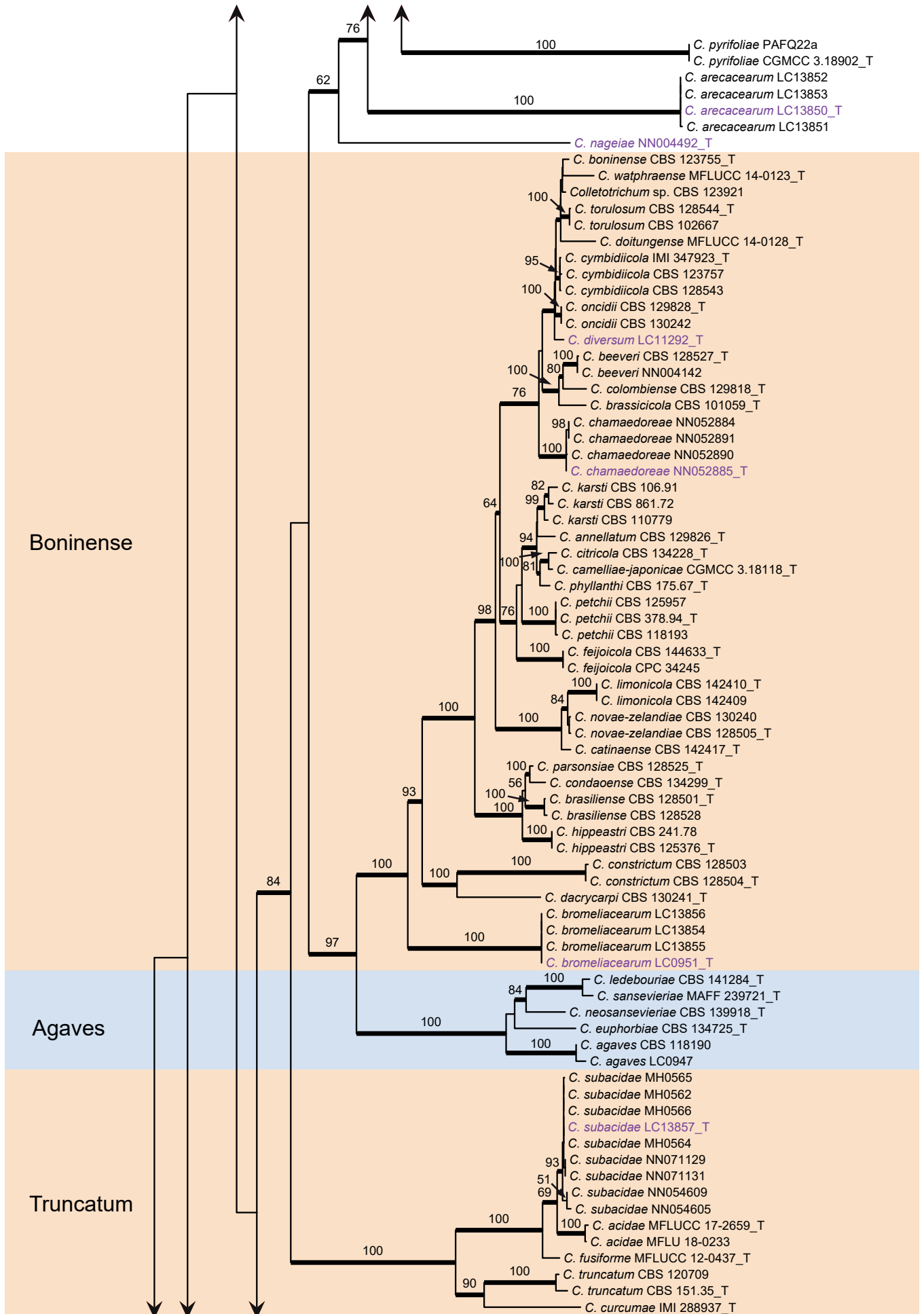


Fig. 1. (Continued).

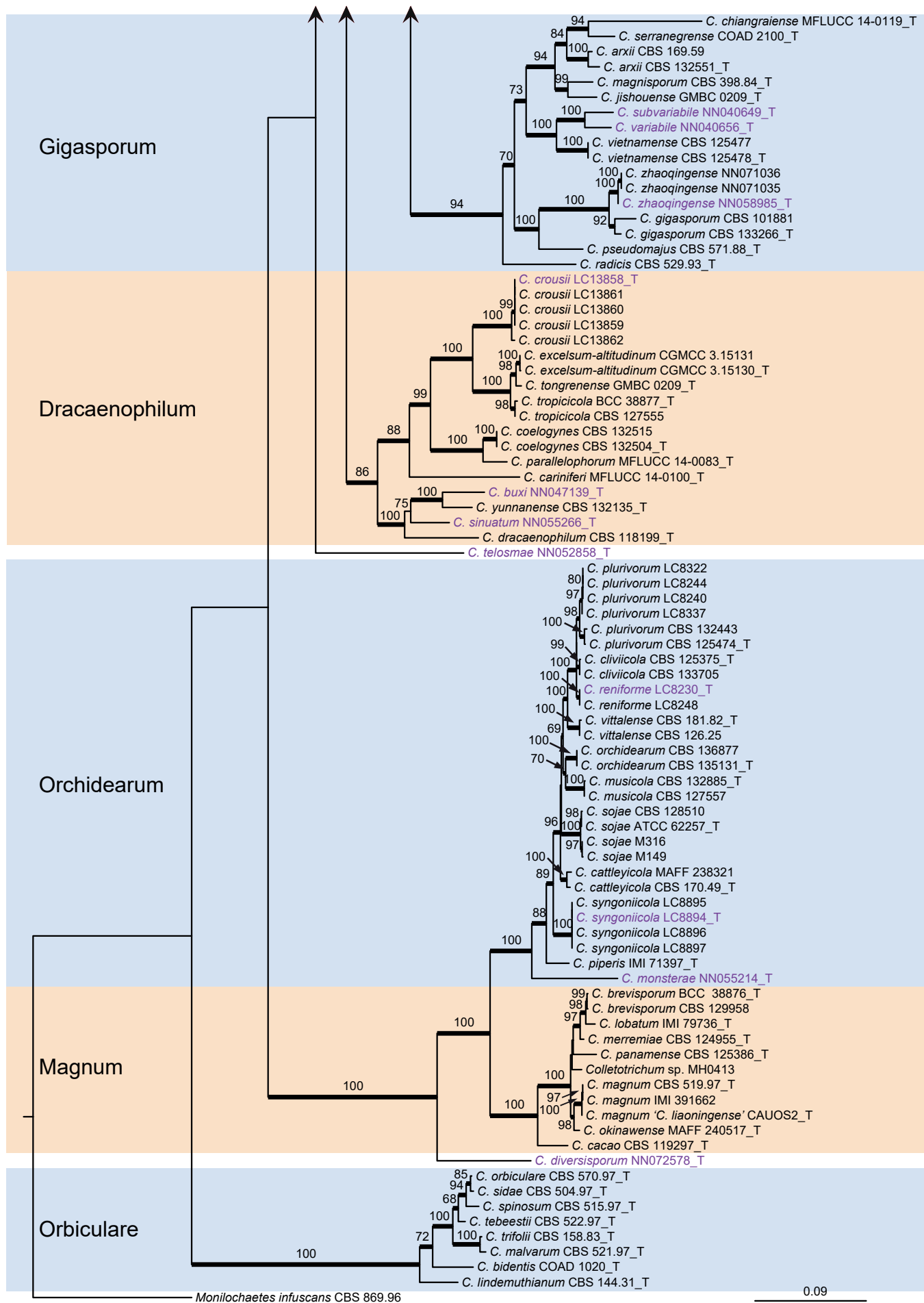


Fig. 1. (Continued).

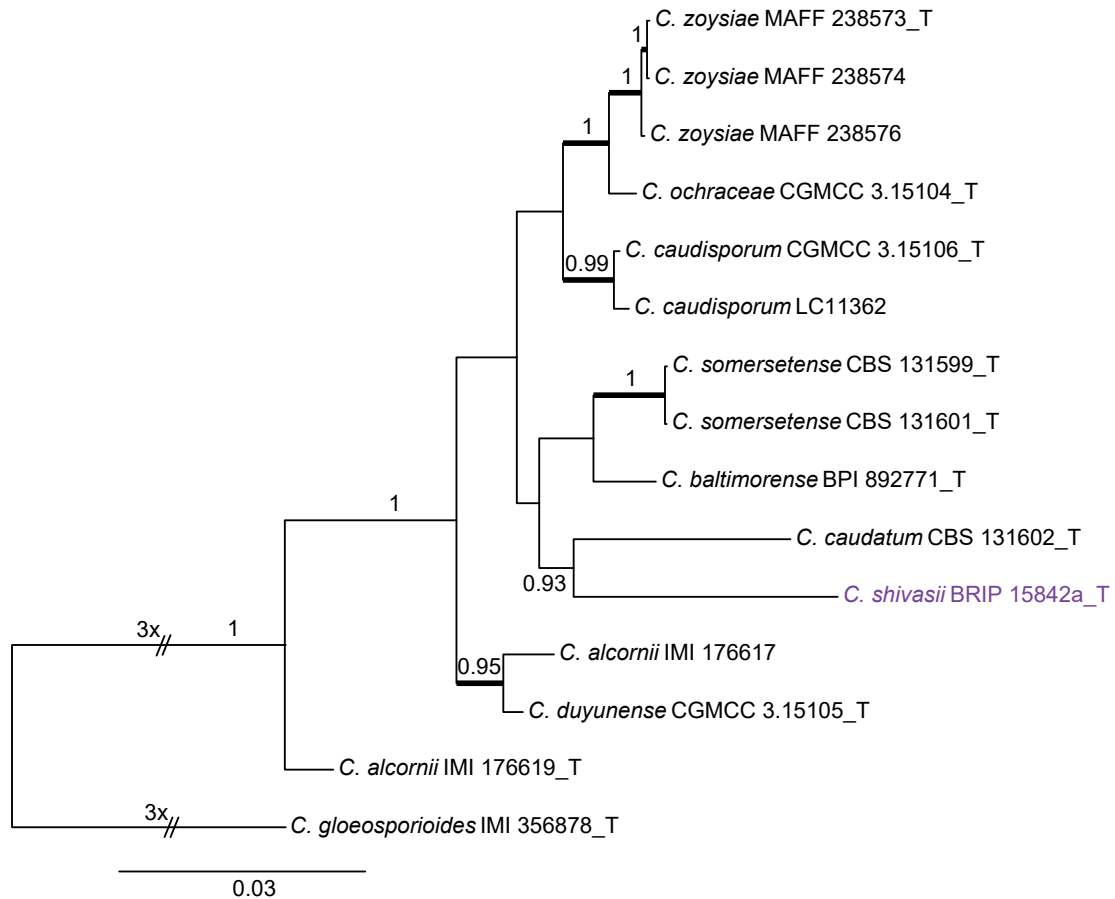


Fig. 2. Phylogenetic tree of the *C. caudatum* species complex resulting from a Bayesian analysis of the combined *apn2*, ITS, *Mat1/Apn2*, and *sod2* sequence alignment. Maximum likelihood bootstrap support values (> 70 %) are emphasised by thickened branches, bayesian posterior probabilities (PP > 0.90) are shown at the nodes. The scale bar represents the expected number of changes per site. Ex-type strains are indicated with "T" in the end of the taxa labels. Latin names and ex-type strain numbers of the new species described in the current study are shown in purple font.

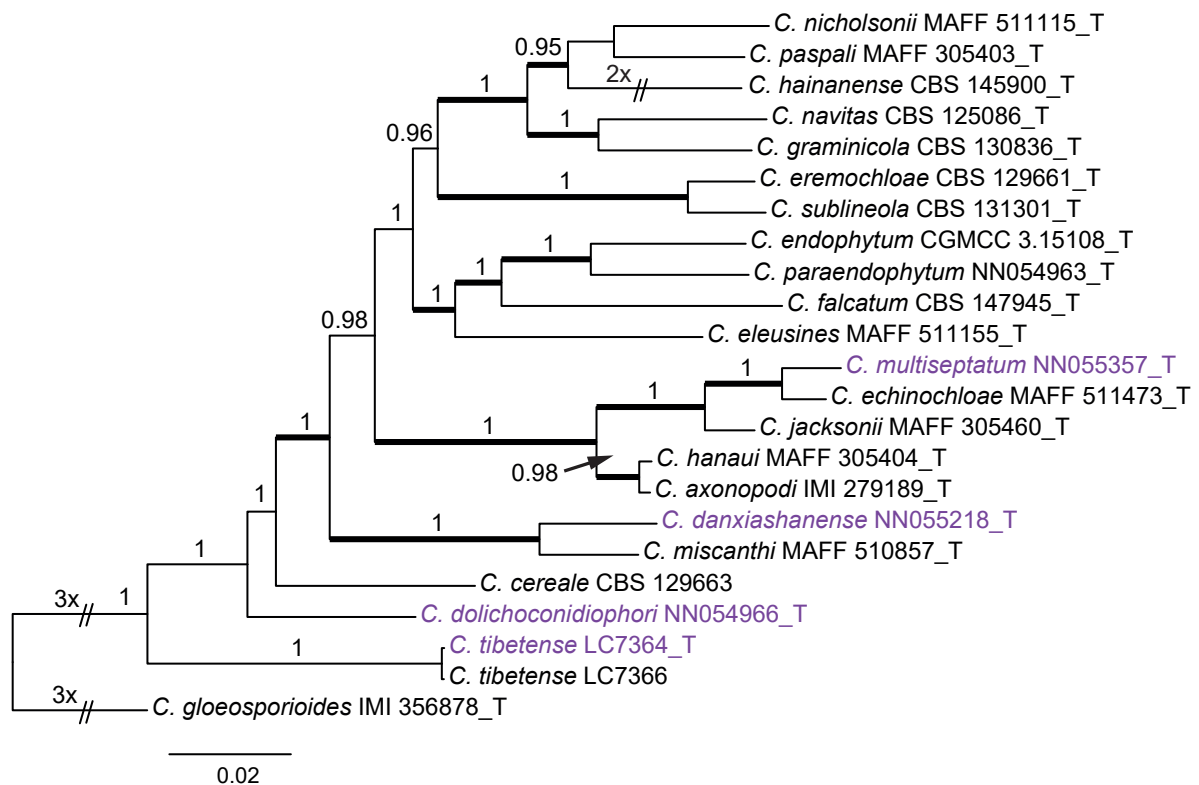


Fig. 3. Phylogenetic tree of the *C. graminicola* species complex resulting from a Bayesian analysis of the combined *act*, *chs-1*, ITS, *sod2*, and *tub2* sequence alignment. Maximum likelihood bootstrap support values (> 70 %) are emphasised by thickened branches, bayesian posterior probabilities (PP > 0.90) are shown at the nodes. The scale bar represents the expected number of changes per site. Ex-type strains are indicated with "T" in the end of the taxa labels. Latin names and ex-type strain numbers of the new species described in the current study are shown in purple font.

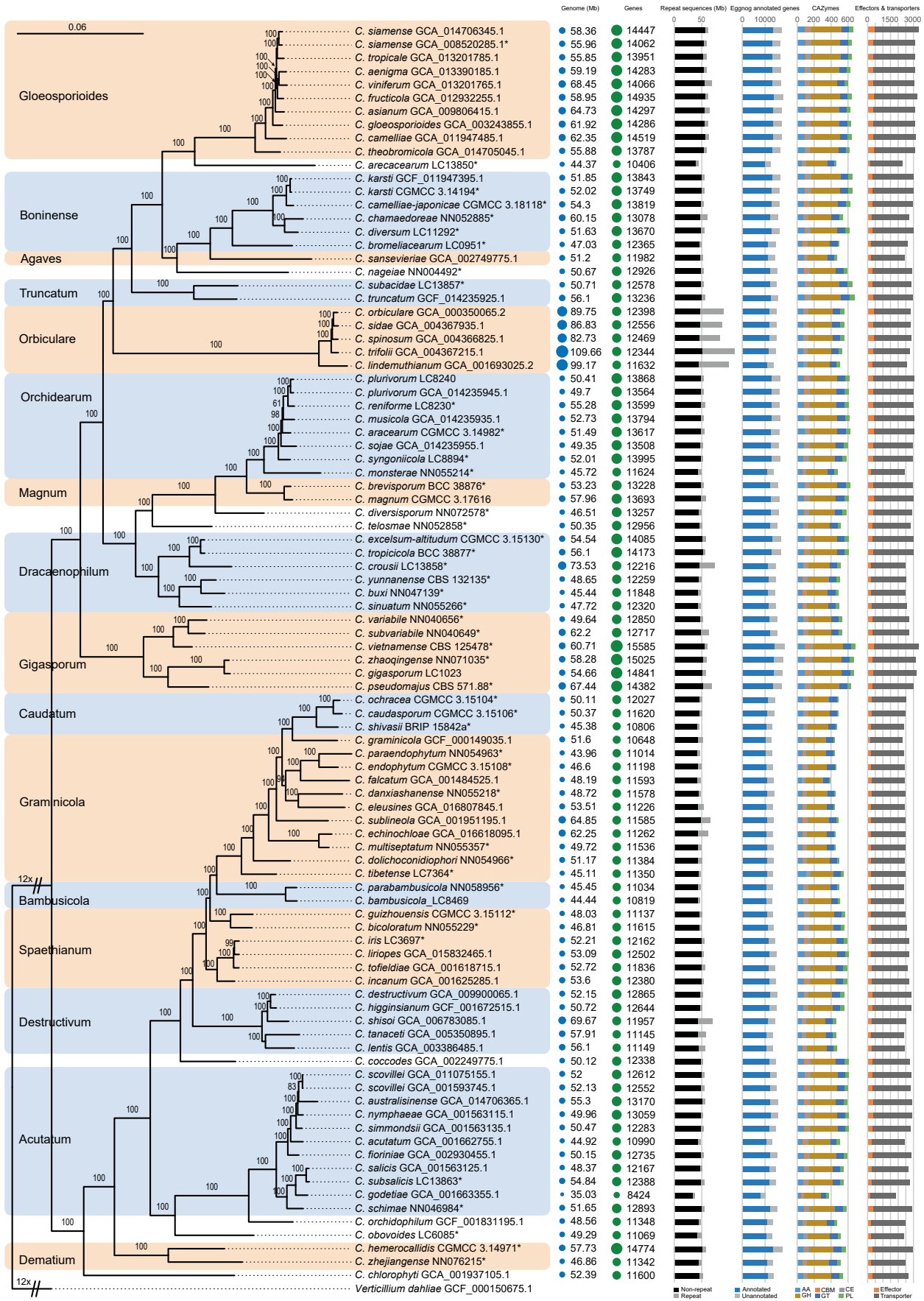


Fig. 4. Maximum likelihood phylogenomic tree generated from a concatenated alignment of sets of orthologous protein sequences. A total of 1 893 single-copy orthologs were retained. The tree was estimated based on the JTT substitution model. Ex-type strains are indicated with “*” in the end of the taxa labels. Genome and assembly features are shown at the right side of the phylogenetic tree. From left to right: Genomes (Mb): genome size in Mb; Genes: number of predicted genes; Repeat sequences (Mb): genome sizes showing proportion of repeat elements in these genomes; Egnog annotated genes: number of predicted protein coding genes with and without functional annotation based on egnog database; CAZymes: gene number with the distribution of CAZyme classes, auxiliary activities (AA), carbohydrate binding molecules (CBM), carbohydrate esterases (CE), glycoside hydrolases (GH), glycosyl transferases (GT), polysaccharide lyases (PL); Effectors & transporters: number of predicted effectors and transporters.

that were generally larger than those of other species (Fig. 4). However, disproportionate to the large genome, the *C. orbiculare* species complex encodes relatively smaller number of genes, CAZymes and transporters than a few other species complexes, e.g. *C. gigasporum*, *C. gloeosporioides*, and *C. orchidearum* species complexes. On the contrary, *C. orbiculare* species complex possesses the highest proportion of repeat content than other species in this genus (Fig. 4), which may contribute to its large genome (Haridas *et al.* 2020). Moreover, compared to other members in *Colletotrichum*, species associated with gramineous plants in the *C. bambusicola*, *C. caudatum*, and *C. graminicola* species complexes are characterised by small genome size and small number of genes, CAZymes and transporters.

Using 94 *Colletotrichum* species covering 16 species complexes and one outgroup, a high confidence whole-genome-based phylogenetic tree was generated (Fig. 4). The Gblocks filtered alignment of 1 893 single-copy orthologs consisted of 655 956 characters, including alignment gaps. All nodes, except for four (two in the *C. orchidearum* species complex, and the other two in the *C. graminicola* and *C. spaethianum* species complexes respectively), received 100 % bootstrap support (Fig. 4). The species tree supported the taxonomic status of all species newly described in the current study (Fig. 4). The strain with the assembly accession GCA_001593745.1 was labeled as *C. acutatum* at the time the genome was published; it was however revealed to be *C. scovillei* in the species tree (Fig. 4).

Taxonomy

Five taxa (*C. bambusicola*, *C. guangxiense*, *C. hsenjenchang*, *C. metake*, and *C. parabambusicola* sp. nov.) characterised by straight conidia formed a well-supported clade in the six-locus tree (Fig. 1), representing a new species complex, herein called the *C. bambusicola* species complex. Based on the molecular analyses, morphological examination, and habitat and geographical comparisons, 30 new species are introduced herein.

Colletotrichum areacearum F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841370. Fig. 5.

Etymology: Named after its host plant family, *Arecaceae*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 19–22 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, saffron in the centre, white at the margin, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse creamy white. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. Sporulating on OA, *conidiomata* scattered or confluent, immersed, olivaceous. *Conidiophores* usually reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, ampulliform, rarely subcylindrical, straight or curved, collarette distinct, periclinal thickening sometimes visible, 8.5–15 × 4.5–7.5 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical, occasionally slightly curved, with one end round and one end subacute, 12.5–18.5 × 4–5.5 µm (av. ± SD = 15.5 ± 1.3 × 4.7 ± 0.3 µm), L/W ratio = 3.3. *Appressoria* and *setae* not observed.

Typus: **China**, Guangxi, Guangxi Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants, on leaves of an unidentified species in *Arecaceae*, Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou (**holotype** HMAS 350634, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20509 = LC13850 = MH0003).

Additional materials examined: **China**, Guangxi, Guangxi Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants, on leaves of an unidentified species in *Arecaceae*, Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou, living cultures LC13851 (= MH0003-1), LC13852 (= MH0003-2), LC13853 (= MH0003-3).

Notes: *Colletotrichum areacearum*, *C. pyriformae*, and *C. nageiae* sp. nov. clustered basal to the broadly known *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Fig. 1). These three species produce cylindrical conidia, similar to those produced by the *C. gloeosporioides* complex (Weir *et al.* 2012), but are temporarily considered as singleton species because the ingroup taxa of the *C. gloeosporioides* complex are much more tightly related to each other than to them. *Colletotrichum areacearum* is distinct from other species in this genus at each locus sequenced in the current study, and morphologically differs from the most closely related species *C. pyriformae* in producing shorter and wider conidiogenous cells (8.5–15 × 4.5–7.5 µm vs. 15–32 × 3–5 µm), and slightly shorter and thinner conidia (12.5–18.5 × 4–5.5 µm vs. 14–23 × 5.5–7 µm), and differs from *C. nageiae* sp. nov. in producing wider conidiogenous cells (8.5–15 × 4.5–7.5 µm vs. 10–20 × 2.5–4.5 µm) and longer conidia (12.5–18.5 × 4–5.5 µm vs. 9–13.5 × 4.5–6 µm).

Colletotrichum bambusicola C.L. Hou & Q.T. Wang, *Mycologia* 113: 452. 2021. Fig. 6.

Description: Colonies on PDA 52–56 mm diam in 7 d, flat with undulate edge, white to pale grey, aerial mycelium dense, reverse pale grey with mouse grey to black halo, white at the edge. Sexual morph developed on SNA. *Ascospores* ovoid to obpyriform, medium to dark brown, 180–195 × 95–110 µm, glabrous, ostiolate, neck pale brown, outer layer composed of angular cells, medium brown, 8–18.5 µm diam. *Asci* cylindrical to obclavate, hyaline, 58–72 × 7–10 µm, 8-spored. *Ascospores* uni- to bi-seriate, hyaline, smooth-walled, aseptate, allantoid with rounded ends, rarely straight or very slightly curved, 14–19 × 4–6 µm (av. ± SD = 16 ± 1.1 × 5 ± 0.5 µm), L/W ratio=3.2.

On SNA, *conidiomata* acervular, scattered, semi-immersed, conidiophores and setae formed on a cushion of roundish, hyaline to pale brown cells. *Setae* pale to dark brown, smooth-walled, straight or flexuous, 3–4-septate, 60–74 µm long, basal cell cylindrical, 4–4.5 µm diam, tip more or less acute. *Conidiophores* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, occasionally ampulliform, 21–33 × 2.5–3 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, cylindrical, straight, occasionally slightly curved, both ends rounded, or one end rounded and one end ± acute, 12–15.5 × 3.5–6 µm (av. ± SD = 14.0 ± 1.0 × 4.3 ± 0.7 µm), L/W ratio = 3.2. *Appressoria* single or gregarious, olivaceous, irregular outline with crenate or lobed margin, or clavate, 8.5–17.5 × 5–12 µm (av. ± SD = 12.3 ± 2.3 × 8.2 ± 1.7 µm).

Typus: **China**, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous region, on seeds of *Phyllostachys edulis*, Sep. 2016, C.L. Hou & Q.T. Wang (**holotype** CAF80001, ex-type culture CFCC 54250 = ACCC 39709 = CNUCC 307307).

Additional materials examined: **China**, Fujian, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *Petasites hybridus*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma, WYS14, living culture LC8469 (= M0288); *ibid.* living cultures LC8468 (= M0287); Fujian, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *P. hybridus*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma, WYS40, living culture LC8498 (= M0322); Fujian, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *Patrinia villosa*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma, WYS66, living culture LC8533 (= M0362).

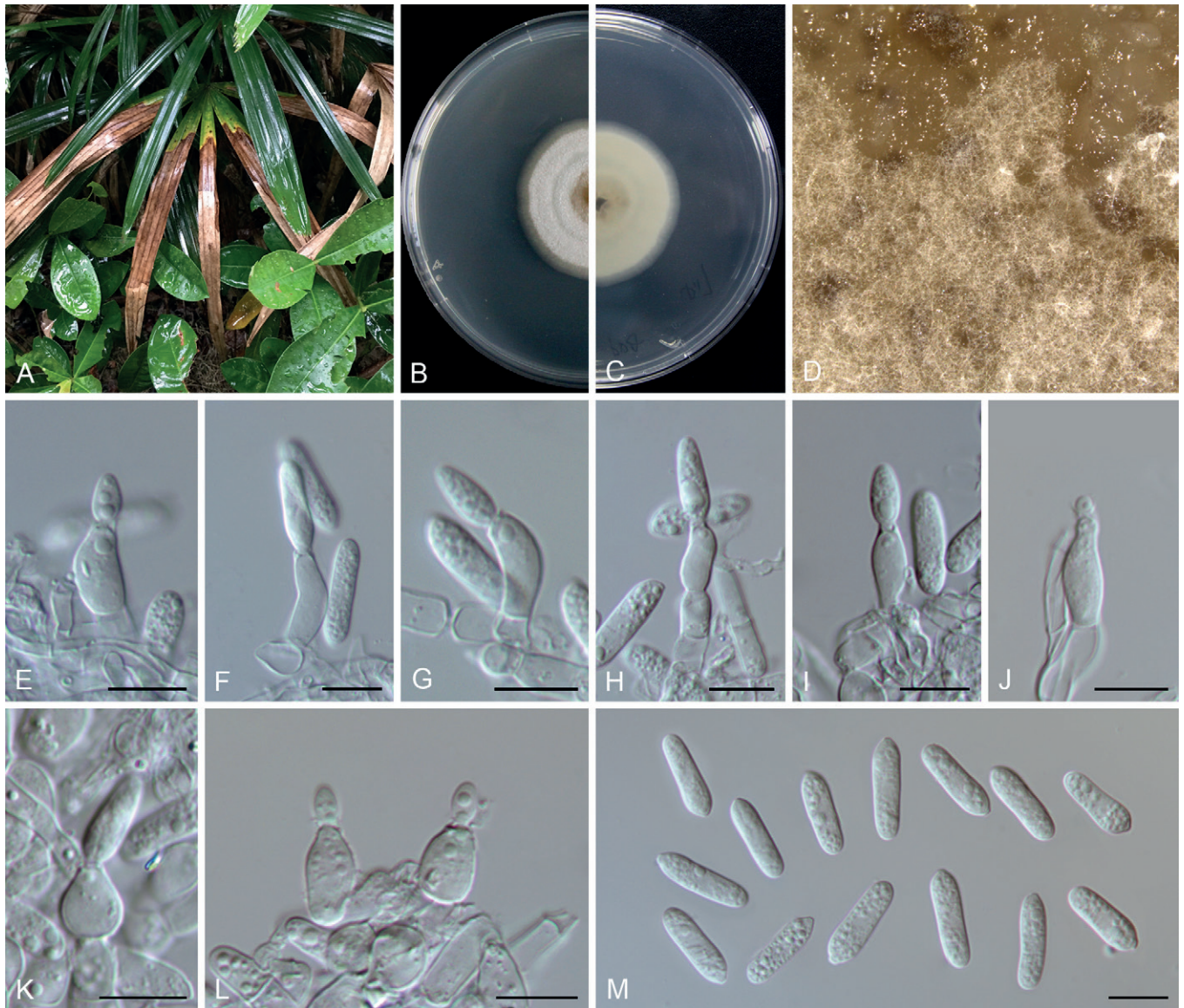


Fig. 5. *Colletotrichum areacearum* (ex-type culture LC13850). **A.** Disease symptom on the host plant. **B, C.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **D.** Colony surface on OA (7 d), with immersed, olivaceous conidiomata. **E–L.** Conidiogenous cells and conidia. **M.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

Notes: Here, we describe the sexual morph of *C. bambusicola*, which was lacking in the original description based on collections from bamboo in Wang *et al.* (2021). This fungus was treated in a broader sense although two subclades were recognised. However, after broader sampling for the phylogenetic analysis and detailed morphological comparisons, we concluded that a new species should be proposed to distinguish the two clades (Fig. 1). *Colletotrichum bambusicola* differs in 3 bp in *act*, 2 bp in *gapdh*, 24 in *his3*, 1 bp in ITS, 11 bp in *tub2* from *C. parabambusicola* sp. nov. Morphologically, *C. bambusicola* differs from *C. parabambusicola* sp. nov. in that it produces longer asci (58–72 × 7–10 µm vs. 47–55 × 6.5–7.5 µm) and ascospores (14–19 × 4–6 µm vs. 10–14.5 × 3–5.5 µm), and a larger conidium L/W ratio (3.2 vs. 2.6).

Colletotrichum bicoloratum F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841371. Fig. 7.

Etymology: Named to reflect the bicoloured conidiogenous cells.
Description: Colonies on PDA 52 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, white, aerial mycelium dense, reverse greyish sepia to fuscous black. On MEA, setae rarely observed, dark brown, smooth-walled, straight, 3–4-septate, up to 51 µm long, basal cell

cylindrical, 3.5 µm diam, tip acute. *Conidiophores* formed directly on hyphae, usually reduced into conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline or dark brown, smooth-walled, ampulliform, 6–10.5 × 4–6 µm (av. ± SD = 8.8 ± 1.4 × 4.8 ± 0.6 µm). *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, curved, tapering towards apex and base, base usually obtuse and broader than the apex, 12–16 × 3–4 µm (av. ± SD = 14 ± 0.9 × 3.6 ± 0.3 µm), L/W ratio = 3.9. *Appressoria* single, medium to dark brown, usually ellipsoidal to subcircular, or irregularly shaped, rarely 2-celled, 5–9 × 4–6.5 µm.

Typus: China, Guangdong Province, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park, on dead leaves of *Ophiopogon japonicus*, 29 Dec. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350648, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20510 = LC13882 = NN055229).

Notes: *Colletotrichum bicoloratum* is phylogenetically closely related to *C. guizhouensis*, *C. lillii* and *C. spaethianum* in the *C. spaethianum* species complex, but differs from *C. guizhouensis* and *C. lillii* in producing shorter and wider conidiogenous cells (6–10.5 × 4–6 µm vs. 12–25 × 2–2.5 µm in *C. guizhouensis*, 7–20 × 2–3.5 µm in *C. lillii*) and smaller appressoria (5–9 × 4–6.5 µm vs. 6–14.5 × 5–11 µm in *C. guizhouensis*, 7.5–28.5 × 4.5–14 µm in *C. lillii*), and differs from *C. spaethianum* in producing wider conidiogenous cells (6–10.5 × 4–6 µm vs. 6–16 × 3–4 µm) and shorter conidia

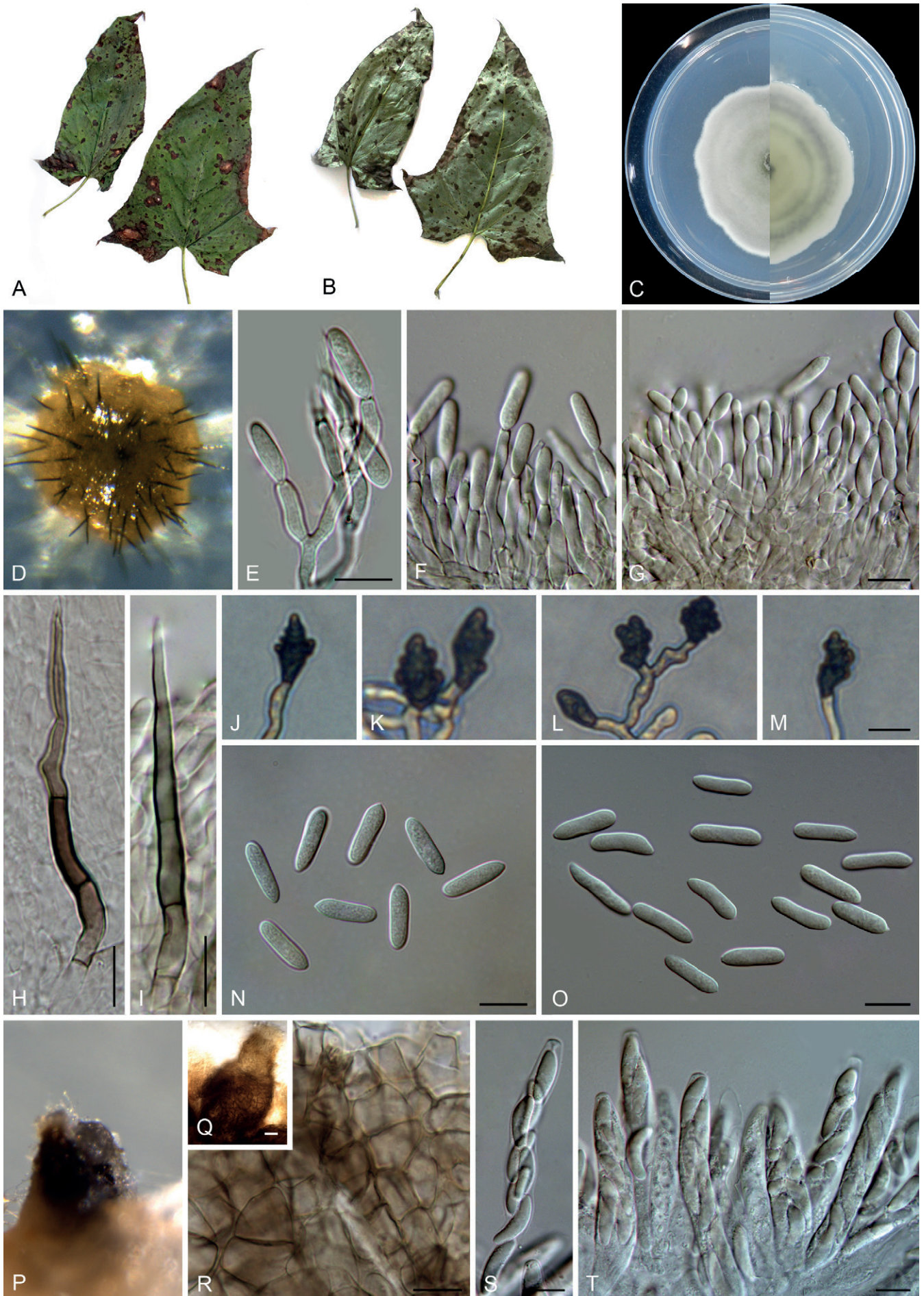


Fig. 6. *Colletotrichum bambusicola* (C–E, H, J–N from LC8469, F–G, I, O from LC8468, P–T from LC8533). **A, B.** Disease symptoms on the host plants. **C.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **D.** Acervulus. **E–G.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **H, I.** Setae. **J–M.** Appressoria. **N, O.** Conidia. **P, Q.** Ascomata wall. **R.** Ascomata wall. **S, T.** Asci and ascospores. Scale bars = 10 μ m. Scale bar of M applies to J–M.

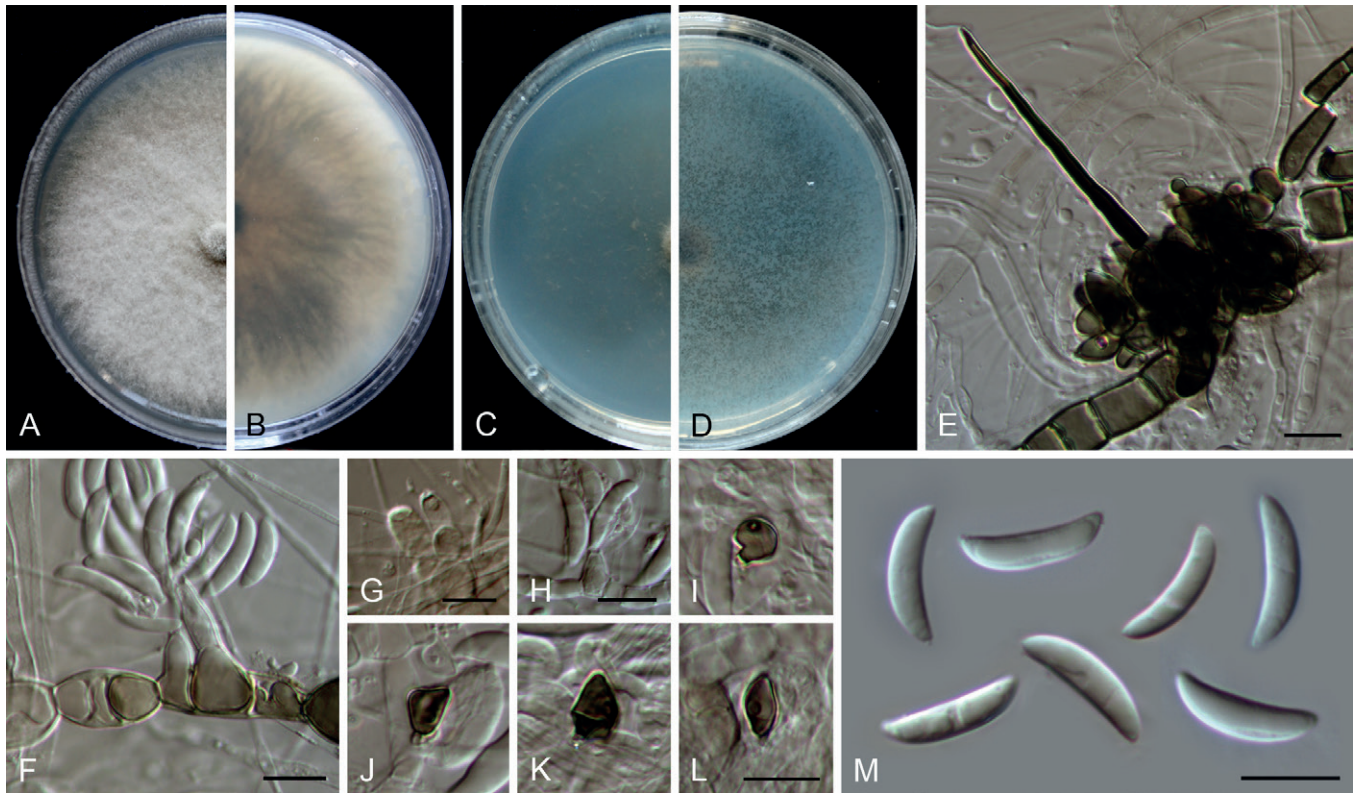


Fig. 7. *Colletotrichum bicoloratum* (ex-type culture NN055229). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Seta and conidiophores. **F–H.** Conidiogenous cells and conidia. **I–L.** Appressoria. **M.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 μm .

(12–16 \times 3–4 μm vs. 13.5–29 \times 3–4.5 μm) (Damm *et al.* 2009). *Colletotrichum bicoloratum* can be identified to species level by analysing any of the locus used in the current study.

Like most species in the *C. spaethianum* species complex, the associated host of *C. bicoloratum*, *Ophiopogon japonicus*, is also a petaloid monocotyledon plant. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of a *Colletotrichum* species associated with this plant host in China (Farr & Rossman 2021).

Colletotrichum bromeliacearum F. Liu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841372. Fig. 8.

Etymology: Named after the host plant family, *Bromeliaceae*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 40–47 mm diam in 7 d, flat with undulate edge, cinnamon in the centre, white towards the margin, aerial mycelia sparse, reverse brown vinaceous, dark brick, white towards margin. On PDA, *conidiomata* acervular, gregarious, pale luteous. *Setae* olivaceous grey to olivaceous black, smooth-walled, 2–3-septate, 21–73 μm long, basal cell cylindrical or cylindrical-conical, 3–5 μm diam, tip more or less acute. *Conidiophores* formed from a cushion of roundish and pale brown cells, solitary or branched, septate, hyaline to pale brown. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline or pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical, ovoid, 9–20 \times 3.5–7 μm . *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, cylindrical with both ends round, 8.5–16 \times 5–7.5 μm (av. \pm SD = 12 \pm 1.8 \times 6.2 \pm 0.7 μm), L/W ratio = 1.9. *Appressoria* single, mostly globose to subglobose, rarely subcylindrical or irregular outline, with undulate edge, 5–8(–15) \times 4.5–8 μm (av. \pm SD = 6.7 \pm 0.9 \times 6 \pm 0.9 μm).

Typus: China, Yunnan, on a bromeliad plant (*Bromeliaceae*), 2010, F. Liu (*holotype* HMAS 350626, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20527 = LC0951).

Additional materials examined: China, Yunnan, on a bromeliad plant (*Bromeliaceae*), 2010, F. Liu, living cultures LC13854, LC13855, LC13856.

Notes: Four strains of *C. bromeliacearum* formed a distinct clade in the *C. boninense* species complex (Fig. 1). This species is distinct from other species in this genus at each locus sequenced in the current study. Hitherto, five *Colletotrichum* species were known from *Bromeliaceae*, i.e. *C. ananas*, *C. brevisporum*, *C. truncatum*, *C. gloeosporioides*, and *C. setosum* (Farr & Rossman 2021). *Colletotrichum bromeliacearum* is easily distinguished from *C. brevisporum*, *C. truncatum*, and *C. gloeosporioides* based on molecular and morphological characters (different species complexes), and from *C. ananas* [*Nom. inval.*, Art. 39.1 (Shenzhen)] and *C. setosum* in producing different shapes of conidia (cylindrical and straight vs. curved) (Garud 1968), as well as shorter and wider conidia (8.5–16 \times 5–7.5 μm vs. 15–17 \times 4–5 μm) (Patterson 1900), respectively.

Colletotrichum buxi F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841373. Fig. 9.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Buxus*.

Description: Colonies on PDA growing very slowly, reaching 8–11 mm diam after 7 d, flat with undulate edge, saffron to orange, conidial masses abundant, orange, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse salmon. *Conidiomata* not developed, abundant conidial masses (Fig. 9 E) formed on the surface of PDA, covered by aerial mycelium, orange, confluent. *Conidiophores* formed directly on hyphae, hyaline, septate, branched, 32–74 μm in length. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical to subcylindrical, variable in size, 9.5–26 \times 2–4.5 μm (av. \pm SD = 18.6 \pm 4.1 \times 3.4 \pm 0.7 μm). *Conidia* hyaline, mostly aseptate, sometimes

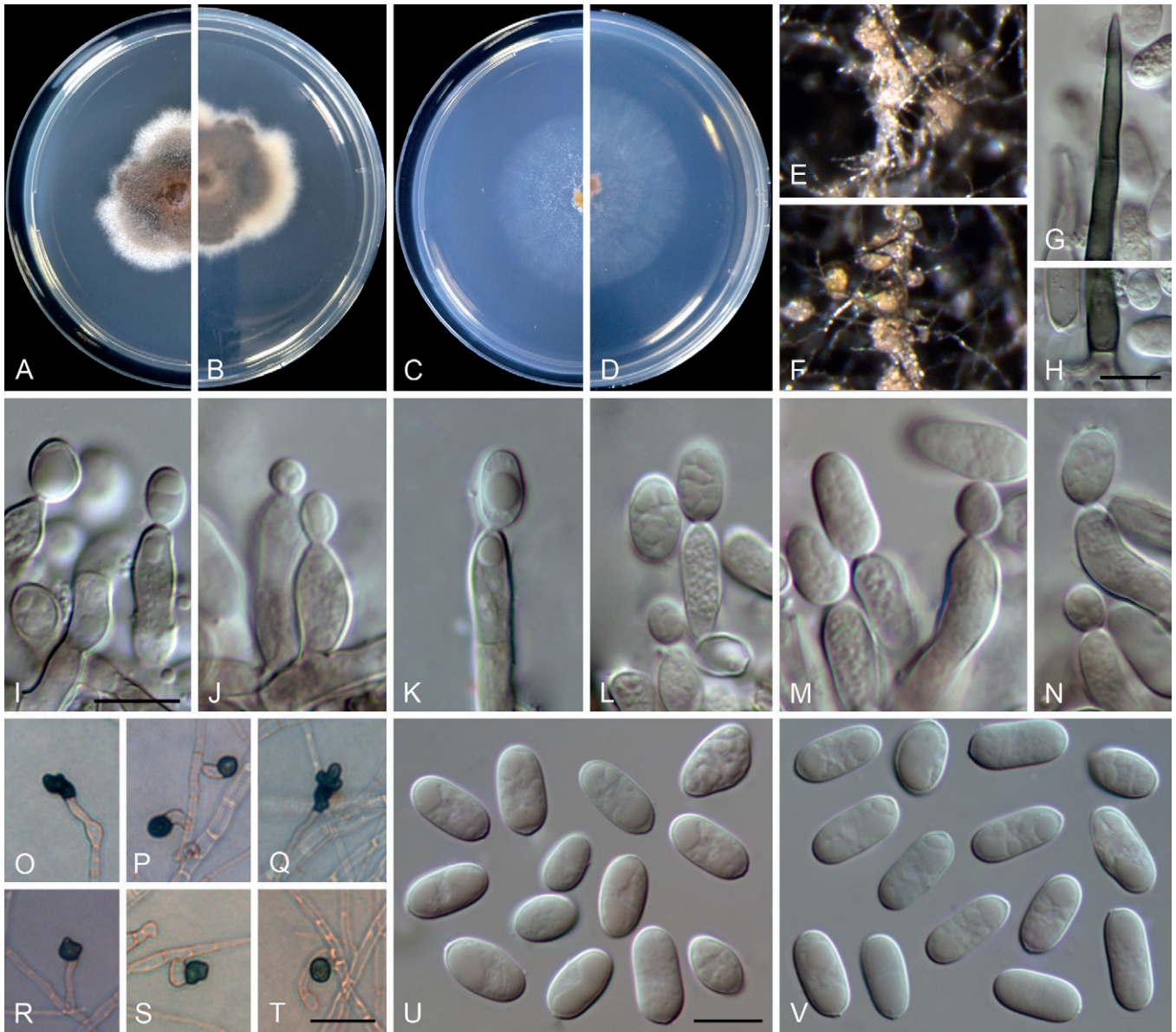


Fig. 8. *Colletotrichum bromeliacearum* (ex-type culture LC0951). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (9 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (9 d). **E, F.** Conidiomata on PDA. **G.** Tip of a seta. **H.** Base of a seta. **I–N.** Conidiogenous cells and conidia. **O–T.** Appressoria. **U, V.** Conidia. Scale bars: H, I, U = 10 μ m; T = 20 μ m. Scale bar of I applies to I–N; T applies to O–T; U applies to U, V.

1-septate and germinating with thin and flexuous germ tubes developing from the middle or apex of the conidia (Fig. 9 F, J), smooth-walled, cylindrical, both ends round, or one end obtuse and another end round, 9.5–14.5 \times 4–6 μ m (av. \pm SD = 12.2 \pm 1.2 \times 5.1 \pm 0.4 μ m), L/W ratio = 2.4. *Appressoria* mostly clavate, sometimes subcylindrical or with an irregular outline and with a crenate or lobed margin, 5–12 \times 3.5–6 μ m (av. \pm SD = 7.5 \pm 1.8 \times 4.4 \pm 0.7 μ m). *Setae* not observed.

Typus: **China**, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden, on healthy leaves of *Buxus* sp., 10 May 2002, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350642, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20511 = LC13873 = NN047139).

Additional material examined: **China**, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden, on *Buxus sinica* var. *parvifolia*, 20 Dec. 1993, W.P. Wu, living culture LC14551 (= NN004149).

Notes: *Colletotrichum buxi* resides within the *C. dracaenophilum* species complex in the multi-locus phylogenetic tree (Fig. 1). It shares low sequence similarity with the phylogenetically related species *C. yunnanense* at *act* (93.8 %), *chs-1* (98.8 %), *gapdh*

(89.5 %), *his3* (94.9 %), *tub2* (97.3 %), and ITS (97.4 %), and differs in producing longer conidiophores (32–74 μ m vs. 10–30 μ m) and conidiogenous cells (9.5–26 μ m vs. 6–12 μ m), and shorter conidia (9.5–14.5 μ m vs. 14–21 μ m) (Liu *et al.* 2007).

Colletotrichum chamaedoreae F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841374. Fig. 10.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Chamaedorea*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 42–48 mm diam in 7 d, orange in the centre due to the formation of abundant conidial masses, white at the margin, reverse orange in the centre and white towards the margin. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched, 2.5–4.5 μ m diam. On PDA, *ascmata* globose, subglobose or with an irregular shape, solitary or gregarious, brown to black, sub-immersed or immersed, ostiolate, outer wall composed of pale brown to dark brown angular cells, 6.5–19.5 \times 3.5–12 μ m (av. \pm SD = 12.8 \pm 3.1 \times 7.3 \pm 2.2 μ m). *Interascal tissue* composed of hyaline, thin-walled, septate paraphyses, 2.5–5.5 μ m diam. *Asci* obclavate

or clavate, hyaline, $41\text{--}65 \times 12\text{--}16 \mu\text{m}$, 8-spored. *Ascospores* uniseriately or irregularly arranged, hyaline, smooth-walled, aseptate, fusoid or subcylindrical with gently tapering rounded ends, straight or slightly curved, $14.5\text{--}21.5 \times 4.5\text{--}6.5 \mu\text{m}$ (av. \pm SD = $17.7 \pm 1.8 \times 5.3 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$), L/W ratio = 3.3.

Conidial masses amber to buff, protruded from the dark brown to black conidiomata. *Setae* medium brown to dark brown, smooth-walled, 1–7-septate, 36–95 μm long, basal cells cylindrical, sometimes inflated in the middle, 4–8 μm diam, the tip acute or rounded. *Conidiophores* 0–1-septate, usually reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, cylindrical to subcylindrical, smooth-walled, straight or slight curved, sometimes extending to form new conidiogenous loci, $11\text{--}27 \times 3.5\text{--}9.5 \mu\text{m}$. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, often with two

big and a number of small guttules, cylindrical, the apex round, the base with a prominent truncate scar, straight, $13.5\text{--}19 \times 4.5\text{--}6.5 \mu\text{m}$ (av. \pm SD = $15.7 \pm 1.4 \times 5.6 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$), L/W ratio = 2.8. *Appressoria* not observed.

Typus: China, Yunnan Province, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden, on healthy leaves of *Chamaedorea erumpens*, 19 Mar. 2010, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350639, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20512 = LC13868 = NN052885).

Additional materials examined: China, Yunnan Province, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden, on healthy leaves of *Chamaedorea erumpens*, 19 Mar. 2010, W.P. Wu, living cultures LC13867 (= NN052884), LC13869 (= NN052890), LC13870 (= NN052891).

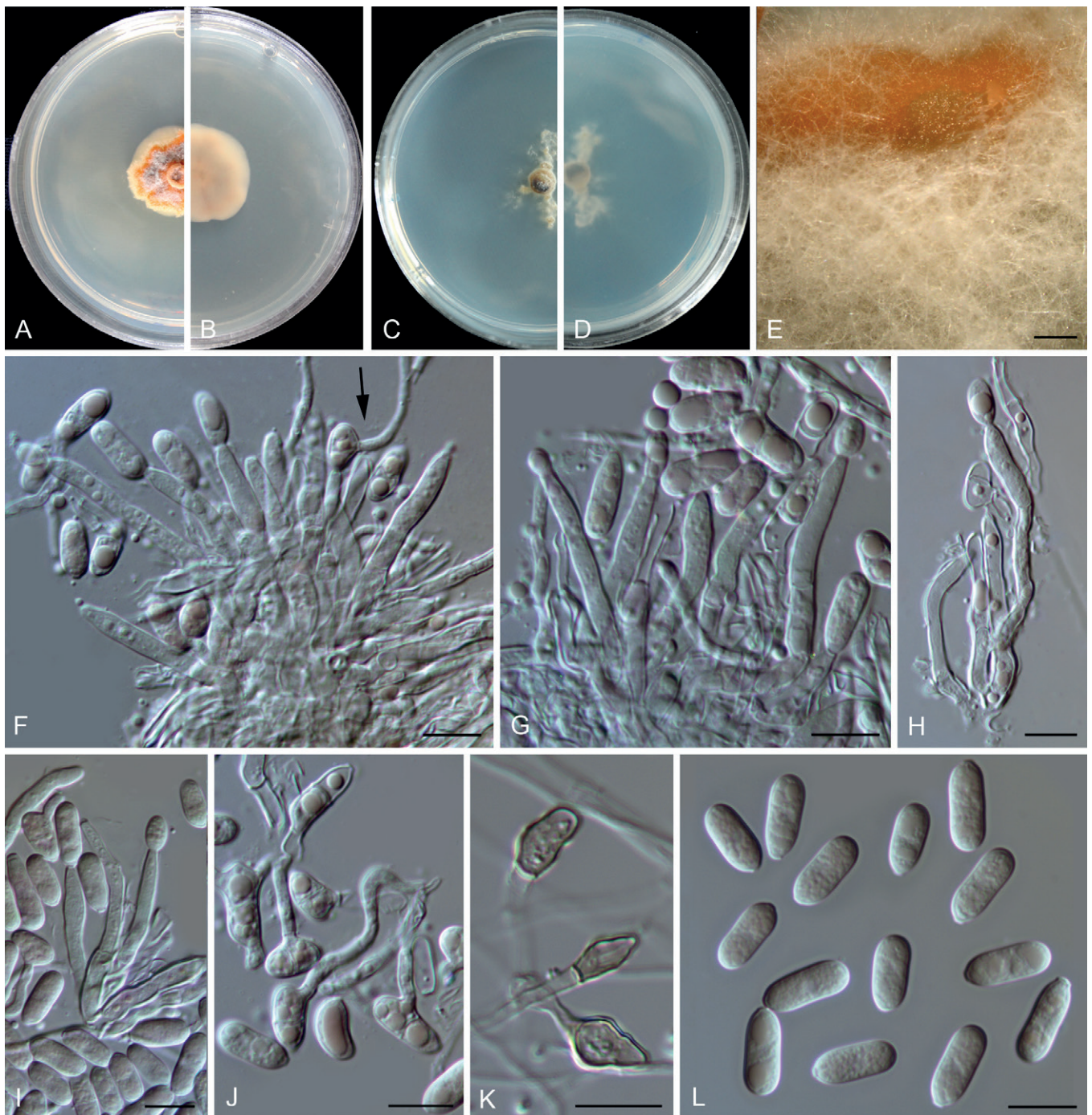


Fig. 9. *Colletotrichum buxi* (ex-type culture NN047139). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial masses on PDA. **F–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia (arrow in F points to a germinating conidium). **J.** Germinating conidia. **K.** Appressoria. **L.** Conidia. Scale bars: E = 300 μm ; F–L = 10 μm .

Notes: *Colletotrichum chamaedoreae* belongs to the *C. boninense* species complex (Fig. 1). Conidiogenous cells that extend to form new conidiogenous loci have previously been observed in species

of the *C. boninense* species complex, e.g. in *C. annellatum*, *C. constrictum*, *C. cymbidiicola*, *C. novae-zelandiae*, and *C. oncidii*. However, their conidia are shorter and the conidium L/W ratio

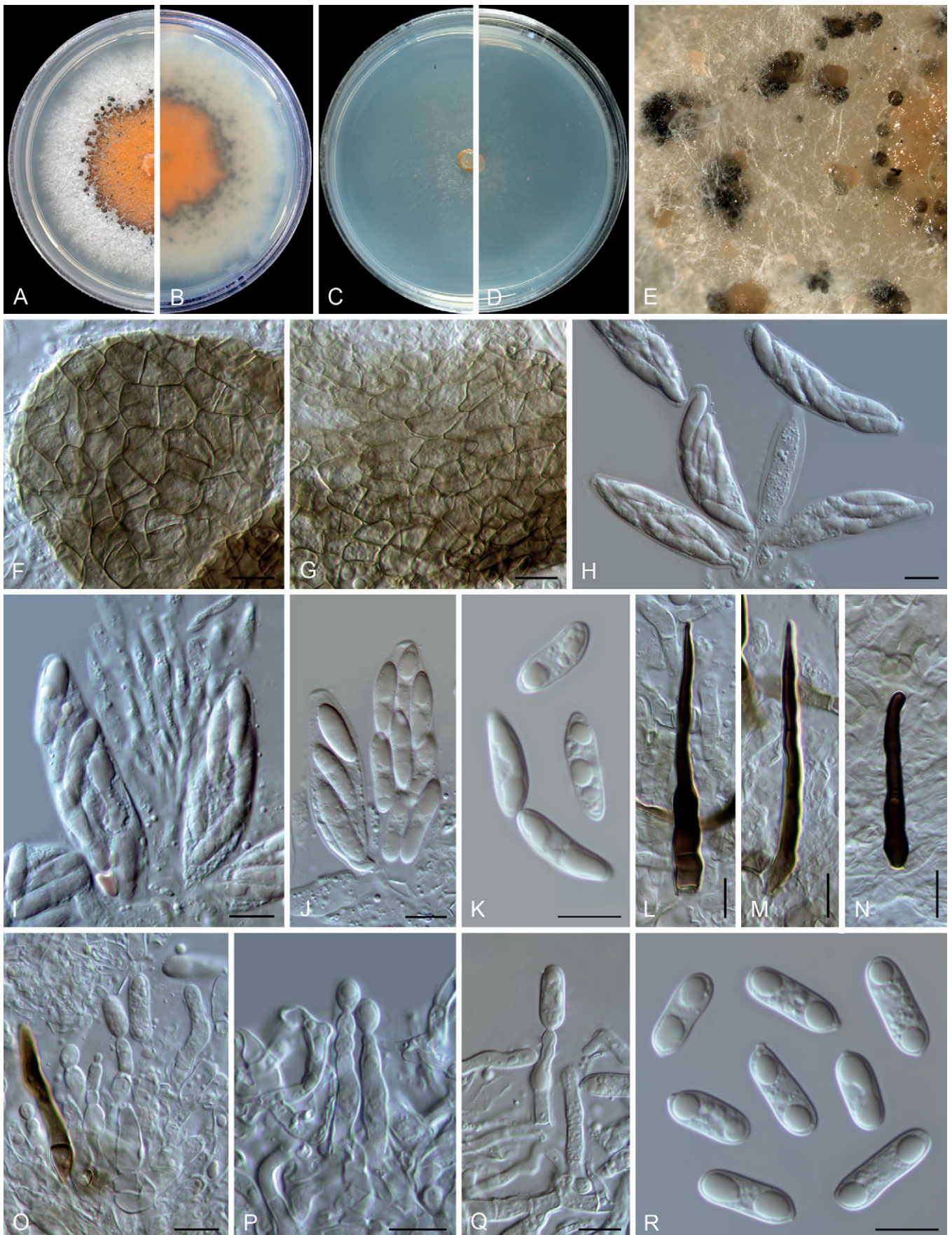


Fig. 10. *Colletotrichum chamaedoreae* (ex-type culture NN052885). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidiomata and ascomata on SNA. **F, G.** Ascomata wall. **H–J.** Asci, ascospores and paraphyses. **K.** Ascospores. **L–N.** Seta. **O–Q.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **R.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

is lower than those of *C. chamaedoreae* (Damm *et al.* 2012b). In addition, *C. chamaedoreae* is distinct from other species in this genus at each locus sequenced in the current study, and morphologically differs from the most closely related species *C. brassicicola* in that it produces shorter asci (41–65 × 12–16 µm vs. 65–105 × 12–13.5 µm), and longer and wider conidiogenous cells (11–27 × 3.5–9.5 µm vs. 7–14 × 4–5.5 µm) (Damm *et al.* 2012b).

Colletotrichum chiangraiense X.Y. Ma *et al.*, MycoKeys 43: 34. 2018.

Notes: *Colletotrichum chiangraiense* was shown to be a member of the *C. boninense* species complex in the original description (Ma *et al.* 2018), but resided within the *C. gigasporum* species complex in our multi-locus tree, forming an unusually long branch (Fig. 1). BLASTn search of the NCBI GenBank using ITS and *act* sequences of *C. chiangraiense* (ex-type MFLUCC 14-0119) yielded closest matches with species in the *C. gigasporum* species complex, while using *tub2* yielded closest matches with species in the *C. boninense* species complex. Therefore, it is very likely that the sequences provided in Ma *et al.* (2018) were misplaced or with sequencing errors. The taxonomic status of *C. chiangraiense* requires confirmation by re-examination and re-sequencing of the type.

Colletotrichum crousii F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841375. Fig. 11.

Etymology: Named in honour of the mycologist Pedro Crous, one of the major contributors to recent improvements in *Colletotrichum* systematics.

Description: Colonies on PDA 44–46 mm diam in 7 d, flat with undulate edge, rosy buff, covered by cottony and white aerial mycelium, reverse dark vinaceous buff, white towards margin. On PDA, *conidiomata* not observed, conidiophores formed directly from hyphae, conidial masses pale vinaceous buff, confluent. *Conidiophores* hyaline, solitary, sometimes branched at the base, up to 35 µm, usually reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, cylindrical to ampulliform, 9–22 × 4.5–6 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, cylindrical, both ends obtuse, or apex obtuse and bottom gradually narrowed with an prominent truncate scar, 12.5–18.5 × 6.5–8 µm (av. ± SD = 16 ± 1.6 × 7 ± 1.6 µm), L/W ratio = 2.2. *Appressoria* and *setae* not observed.

Typus: China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Guangxi Nonggang National Nature Reserve, on leaf of *Rhaphidophora* sp., Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou, NG56 (**holotype** HMAS 350636, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20513 = LC13858 = MH0588).

Additional materials examined: China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Guangxi Nonggang National Nature Reserve, on leaf of *Rhaphidophora* sp., Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou, NG56 (Fig. 11A, B), living cultures LC13859 (= MH0589), LC13860 (= MH0592), LC13861 (= MH0727); on leaf of *Rhaphidophora* sp., Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou, NG58 (Fig. 11C, D), living culture LC13862 (= MH0759).

Notes: *Colletotrichum crousii* is phylogenetically related to *C. excelsum-altitudinum*, *C. tongrenense*, and *C. tropicicola* in the *C. dracaenophilum* species complex, but differs in that it produces wider conidia (6.5–8 µm vs. 5–7 µm in *C. excelsum-altitudinum* and *C. tongrenense*, 4.5–5.5 µm in *C. tropicicola*) with a lower L/W ratio (2.2 vs. generally 2.4–3.3) (Tao *et al.* 2013, Damm *et al.* 2019, Zhou

et al. 2019), and larger conidiogenous cells (9–22 × 4.5–6 µm vs. 2–11 × 1–2 µm in *C. tongrenense*) (Zhou *et al.* 2019). Moreover, *C. crousii* is distinct from other species in this genus at each locus sequenced in the current study.

Colletotrichum danxiashanense F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841376. Fig. 12.

Etymology: Named after the location where the fungus was collected, Danxia Mountain.

Description: Colonies on PDA 52 mm diam in 7 d, flat with rhizoids edge, surface covered by floccose white, aerial mycelium, reverse pale luteous to brown. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline or pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On SNA, *conidiomata* not developed, conidiophores formed directly on hyphae, terminally or laterally. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, rarely pale brown, smooth-walled, ampulliform to cylindrical, 6–12 × 2.5–5.5 µm, periclinal thickening not observed. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, falcate with ± acute or obtuse ends, 18.5–29.5 × 3–4.5 (av. ± SD ± 24.4 ± 3.1 × 3.8 ± 0.4), L/W ratio = 6.4. *Appressoria* single, medium brown to dark brown, subcircular, subcylindrical, or irregularly shaped, 6–10 × 6–7 µm (av. ± SD = 8.3 ± 1.4 × 6.4 ± 0.4 µm).

Typus: China, Guangdong Province, Shaoguan, Danxia Mountain, on dead leaves of probable *Miscanthus* sp., 25 Dec. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350650, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20514 = LC13885 = NN055218).

Notes: *Colletotrichum danxiashanense* belongs to the *C. graminicola* species complex and forms a sister clade to *C. miscanthi* (Fig. 3). Both species are morphologically similar and associated with the same host genus, *Miscanthus*, but with clearly different *act* (98.3 % identity, with 4 bp differences), *chs-1* (99.6 % identity, with 1 bp difference), ITS (98.9 % identity, with 5 bp differences), *sod2* (90.5 % identity, with 35 bp differences), and *tub2* (97.9 % identity, with 10 bp differences) sequences.

Colletotrichum diversisporum F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841377. Fig. 13.

Etymology: Refers to the diverse shapes of conidia.

Description: Colonies on PDA 49 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, smoke to mouse grey in the centre, white towards the margin, aerial mycelium more or less sparse, reverse smoke grey. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On PDA, *conidiomata* not developed, conidiophores formed directly on hyphae. *Conidiophores* hyaline or very pale brown, septate, branched. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, 14–33 × 2.5–3.5 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, variable in shape and size, cylindrical, ellipsoidal or ovoid, sometimes constricted in the centre or near the base, 9.5–16.5 × 3.5–8 µm (av. ± SD ± 11.5 ± 1.5 × 5.2 ± 1.1 µm), L/W ratio = 2.2. Sometimes conidia becoming 1-septate and germinating after 10 d, germ tubes flexuous and thinner than hyphae (Fig. 13 G). *Appressoria* and *setae* not observed.

Typus: China, Guangdong Province, Guangzhou, South China Botanical Garden, on dead leaves of *Dracaena angustifolia*, 28 Feb. 2016, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350655, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20515 = LC13890 = NN072578).

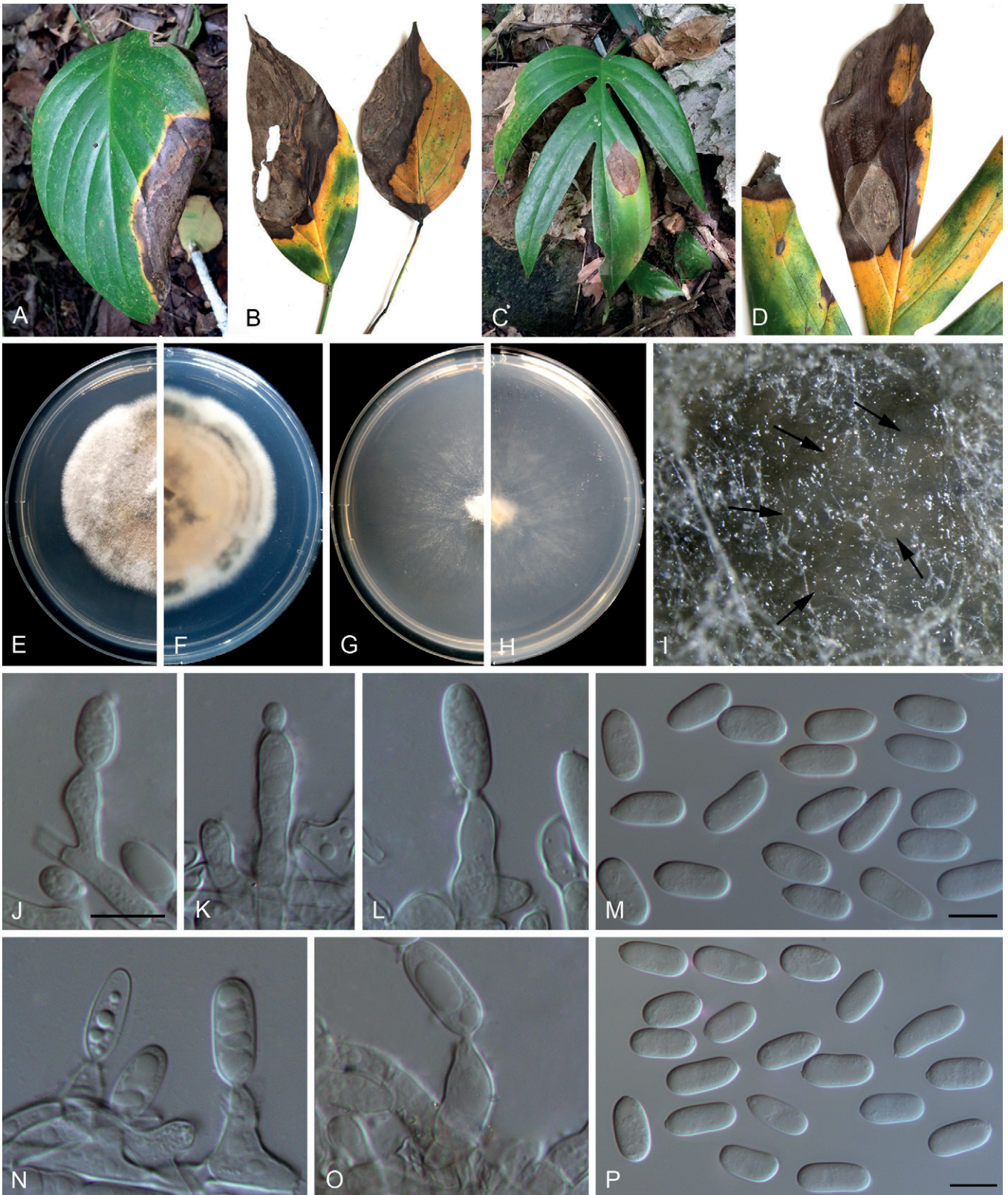


Fig. 11. *Colletotrichum crousii* (ex-type culture LC13858). **A–D.** Disease symptoms on *Rhipidophora* spp. **E, F.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **G, H.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **I.** Conidioma on SNA. **J–L, N, O.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **M, P.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm. Scale bar of J applies to J–L, N, O.

Notes: *Colletotrichum diversisporum* is basal to the *C. magnum* and *C. orchidearum* species complexes (Fig. 1). It is characterised by a production of conidia of variable shapes and sizes, and can be easily differentiated from other species by analysing any of the loci sequenced in the current study.

Colletotrichum diversum F. Liu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841378. Fig. 14.

Etymology: Named to reflect the formation of two different types of conidiophores.

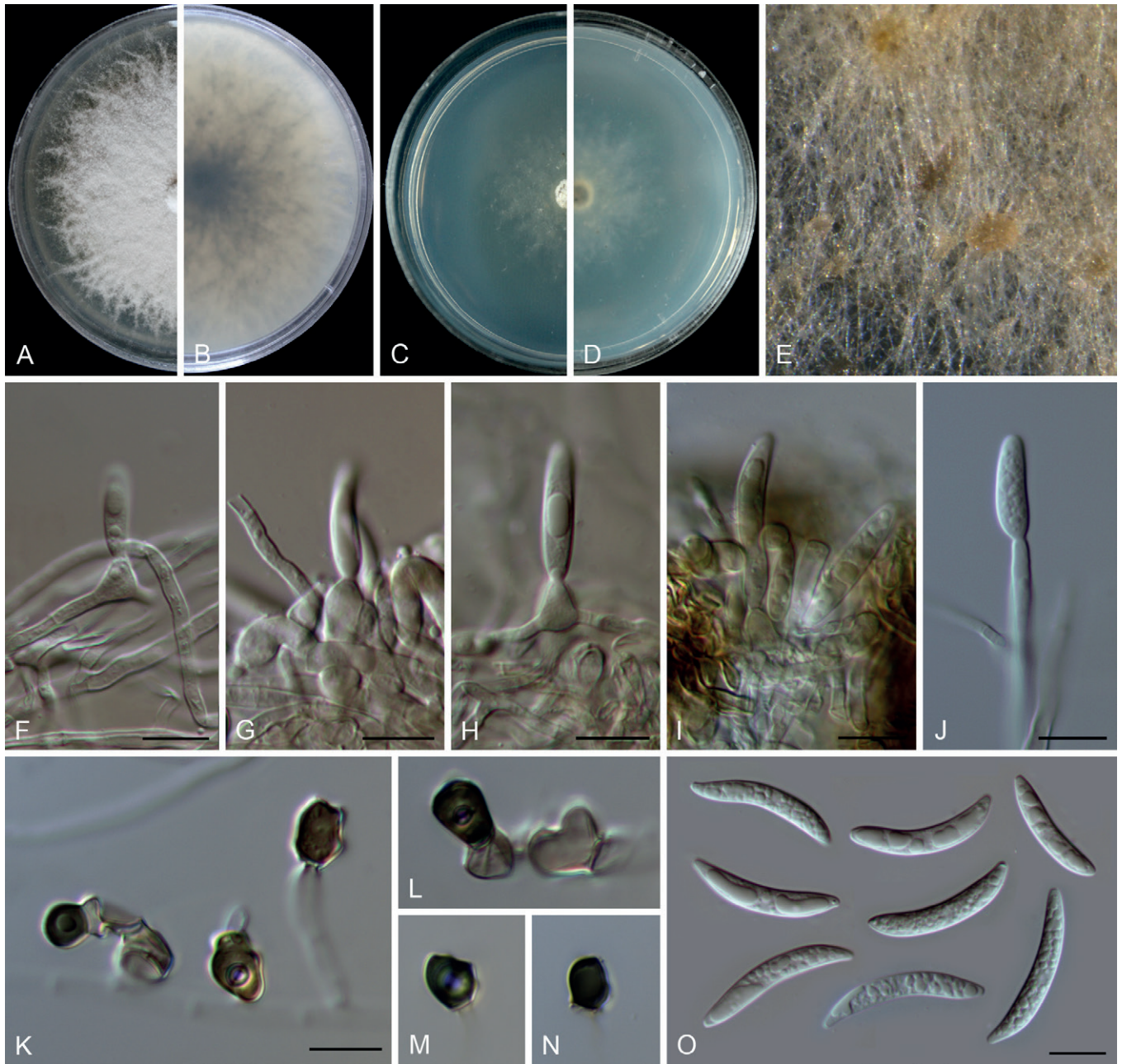


Fig. 12. *Colletotrichum danxiashanense* (ex-type culture NN055218). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial masses on PDA. **F–J.** Conidiogenous cells and conidia. **K–N.** Appressoria. **O.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm. Scale bar of K applies to K–N.

Description: Colonies on PDA 36–39 mm diam in 7 d, flat with undulate edge, pale glaucous grey, aerial mycelium sparse, surface partly covered with orange conidial masses, reverse white. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On SNA, *conidiomata* acervular, scattered or gregarious, conidiophores formed on a cushion of subglobose pale brown cells (type I, Fig. 14 D–F) or directly from vegetative hyphae (type II, Fig. 14 H–L). The first type of *conidiophores* hyaline, branched, up to 45 µm, sometimes reduced to conidiogenous cells; *conidiogenous cells* hyaline, ampulliform to obclavate, sometimes cylindrical, often extending to form new conidiogenous loci, $11.5\text{--}17.5\text{--}(22.5) \times 3\text{--}5.5$ µm (av. \pm SD = $14.6 \pm 2.4 \times 4.3 \pm 0.6$ µm), periclinal thickening distinct. The second type of *conidiophores* hyaline, septate, branched, up to 80 µm; *conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical or subcylindrical, sometimes irregularly inflated, variable in length, $(7\text{--})12\text{--}32 \times 3\text{--}4.5$ µm (av. \pm SD = $20.9 \pm 6.2 \times 3.7 \pm 0.6$ µm), usually extending to form new conidiogenous loci, periclinal thickening distinct. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-

walled, guttulate, straight, cylindrical with one end round and one end slightly acute, $12\text{--}15.5 \times 4.5\text{--}5.5$ µm (av. \pm SD = $14.1 \pm 0.8 \times 5.2 \pm 0.3$), L/W ratio = 2.7. *Appressoria* and *setae* not observed.

Typus: **China**, Yunnan Province, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi county, Nanhu park, on *Philodendron selloum*, 12 May 2016, Q. Chen (**holotype** HMAS 350633, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20516 = LC11292 = CQ775).

Notes: *Colletotrichum diversum* is basal to the phylogenetic clade that comprises *C. boninense*, *C. cymbidiicola*, *C. doitungense*, *C. oncidii*, *C. torulosum* and *C. watphraense* in the *C. boninense* species complex (Fig. 1), and shares low sequence similarity with the most closely related species *C. oncidii* at *act* (97.9 %) and *gapdh* (96.9 %) and 99 % similarities at *his3*, ITS and *tub2*. Morphologically, the two species differ with respect to the formation of conidiophores and conidiogenous cells. On SNA, *C. diversum* forms conidiophores either on a cushion of subglobose pale

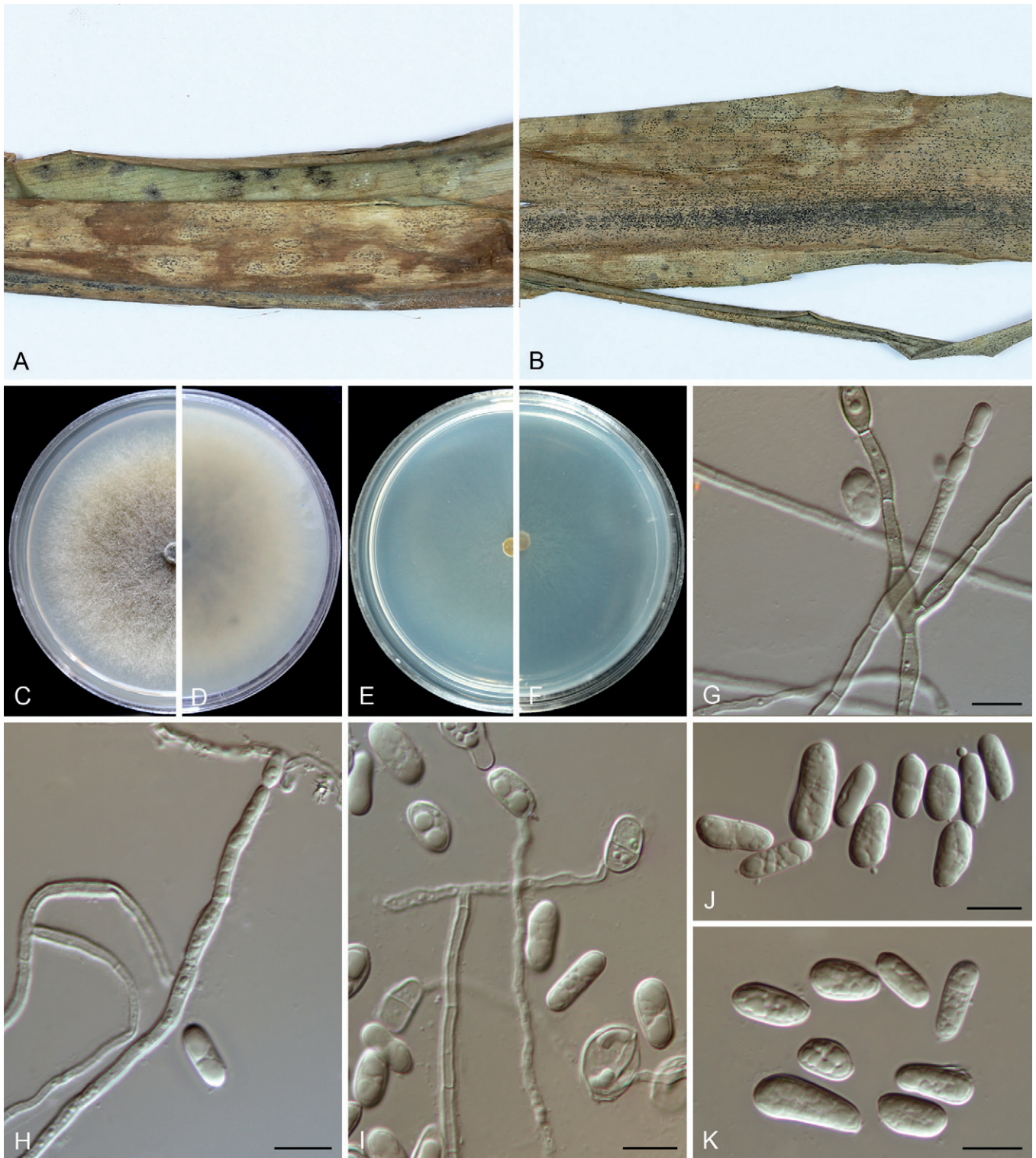


Fig. 13. *Colletotrichum diversisporum* (ex-type culture NN072578). **A, B.** Disease symptoms on host plant. **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **E, F.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **G, H.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **I.** Germinating conidia. **J, K.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

brown cells or directly from vegetative hyphae, while *C. oncidii* only forms conidiophores directly from hyphae. In addition, *C. diversum* produces ampulliform to obclavate or (sub-)cylindrical conidiogenous cells, while only cylindrical cells have been observed for *C. oncidii* (Damm *et al.* 2012b).

To date, *Colletotrichum* species known to be associated with *Philodendron selloum* are *C. orchidearum* (Hou *et al.* 2016, Damm *et al.* 2019), and *C. philodendri* which lacks type-derived sequence data (Alfieri *et al.* 1984). Furthermore, *C. diversum* morphologically differs from *C. philodendri* with respect to the shape (cylindrical with obtuse ends vs. round at one end and acute at the other end) and width (4.5–

5.5 µm vs. 3.5–4 µm) of the conidia. Geographically, *C. philodendri* was reported in the Americas (Brazil and the US) (Hennings 1905, Alfieri *et al.* 1984), while, to date, *C. diversum* is only known in China.

Colletotrichum dolichoconidiophori F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841379. Fig. 15.

Etymology: Named to reflect the formation of long conidiophores. **Description:** Colonies on PDA 40–41 mm diam in 7 d, flat with fimbriate edge, pale grey in the centre, white toward the margin, aerial mycelium floccose, reverse fuscous black, white at margin.

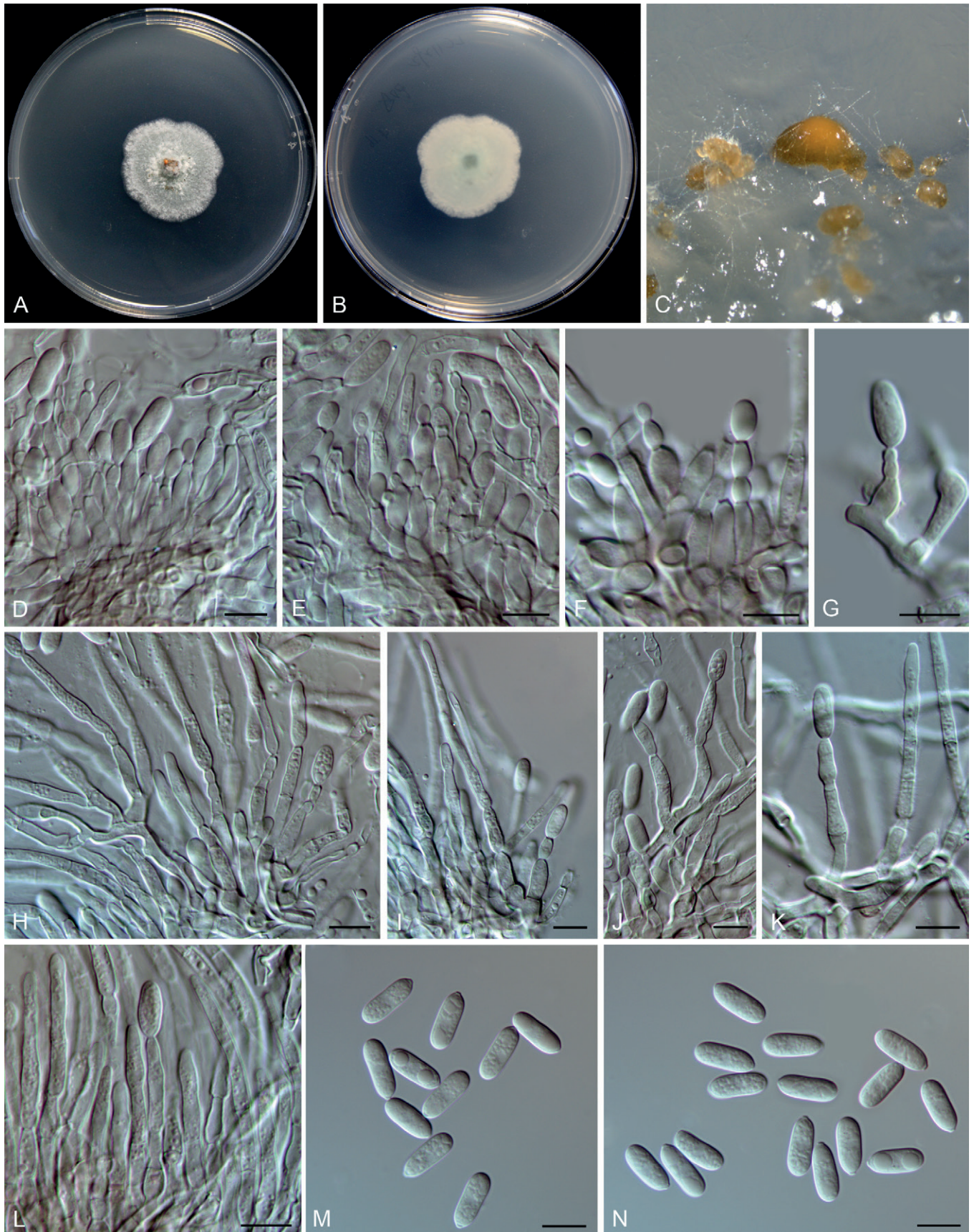


Fig. 14. *Colletotrichum diversum* (ex-type culture LC11292). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (6 d). **C.** Conidiomata and conidial masses. **D–G.** Type I of conidiophores and conidia. **H–L.** Type II of conidiophores and conidia. **M, N.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 μ m.

Vegetative hyphae hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. *Conidiomata* not developed. On PDA, *conidiophores* formed directly on hyphae, hyaline to very pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical, up to 250 μ m. *Conidiogenous cells* cylindrical to

subcylindrical, rarely ampulliform, hyaline, 6–23 \times 2–4 μ m. *Setae* abundant, brown, smooth- and thick-walled, 0–3-septate, 41–110 μ m long, basal cell cylindrical, inflated, flask shaped or globose, 3.5–8 μ m diam, tip \pm acute. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-

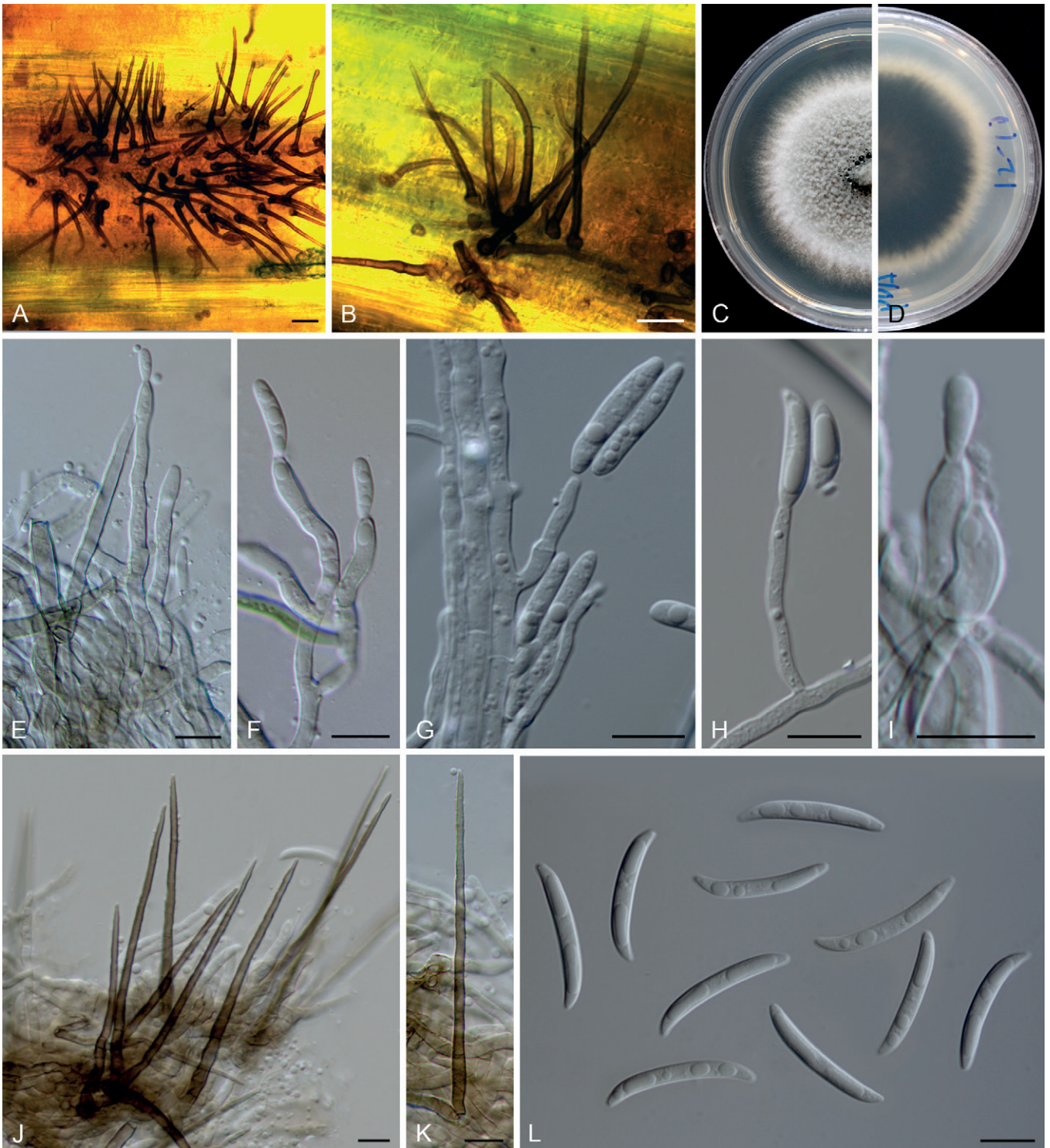


Fig. 15. *Colletotrichum dolichoconidiophori* (ex-type culture NN054966). **A, B.** Conidiomata with setae on the host plant. **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **E–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **J, K.** Setae. **L.** Conidia. Scale bars: A, B = 20 μm ; E–L = 10 μm .

walled, falcate, central part of the conidium almost straight with parallel walls, gradually tapering towards a slightly rounded to \pm acute apex and a truncate base, with a similar radian, $19\text{--}27.5 \times 2.5\text{--}3.5 \mu\text{m}$ (av. \pm SD $\pm 24.9 \pm 1.92 \times 3.1 \pm 0.29 \mu\text{m}$), L/W ratio = 8. *Appressoria* not observed.

Typus: **China**, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun, on an unidentified grass, 10 Sep. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350654, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20517 = LC13889 = NN054966).

Notes: *Colletotrichum dolichoconidiophori* belongs to the *C. graminicola* species complex (Fig. 1). It shares very low sequence similarity with all

currently accepted species in the genus, even with the most closely related species *C. cereale* CBS 129663 (Figs 1, 3, *act*: 90.7 %; *chs-1*: 96 %; ITS: 96.7 %; *sod2*: 91.8 %; *tub2*: 92.2 %). Morphologically, *C. dolichoconidiophori* differs from *C. cereale* in that it produces longer conidiogenous cells ($6\text{--}23 \times 2\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $2\text{--}6 \times 1\text{--}2 \mu\text{m}$).

Colletotrichum guangxiense C.L. Hou & Q.T. Wang, *Mycologia* 113: 454. 2021.

Notes: Intraspecific branches in the *C. guangxiense* clade suggest a high degree of genetic variation in this species, mainly within the *act* and *tub2* sequences examined in the current study.

Colletotrichum iris F. Liu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841383. Fig. 16.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Iris*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 33–34 mm diam in 7 d, flat, aerial mycelium dense, white, reverse pale luteous, centre part fuscous black, and with a fuscous black halo towards margin. On PDA, *conidiomata* scattered or confluent, dark brown to black, immersed. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* hyaline to pale brown, branched, septate, up to 65 μm . *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline or pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical, occasionally ampulliform, straight or flexuous, 12.5–22.5 \times 3–4.5 μm . *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, curved, apex \pm acute, base usually broader and truncate, 18–28 \times 2–4 μm (av. \pm SD = 22 \pm 2.6 \times 3.4 \pm 0.5 μm), L/W ratio = 6.5. *Appressoria* single or in small groups, medium brown, mostly irregular shaped, occasionally

ellipsoidal to subcircular, 5–16 \times 3–10 μm (av. \pm SD = 9.6 \pm 2.6 \times 6.7 \pm 1.8 μm).

Typus: China, Jiangxi, Lushan Botanical Garden, on *Iris japonica*, 4 Sep. 2013, N. Zhou (**holotype** HMAS 350628, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20518 = LC3697).

Notes: *Colletotrichum iris* is closely related to *C. liriopes* in the *C. spaethianum* species complex (Fig. 1), but differs genetically in 2 bp of the *act* nucleotide sequence, 1 bp of *chs-1*, 13 bp of *gapdh*, 12 bp of *his3*, 1 bp of ITS and 3 bp of *tub2*. Morphologically, *C. iris* differs from *C. liriopes* in that it produces thick-walled, pale brown conidiogenous cells and a higher conidium L/W ratio (6.5 vs. 5.0) (Damm *et al.* 2009). Like most other species in the *C. spaethianum* complex (Damm *et al.* 2009), *C. iris* was isolated from the petaloid monocotyledon plant, *Iris japonica*. Six other *Iris*-associated species in the genus are *C. circinans*, *C.*

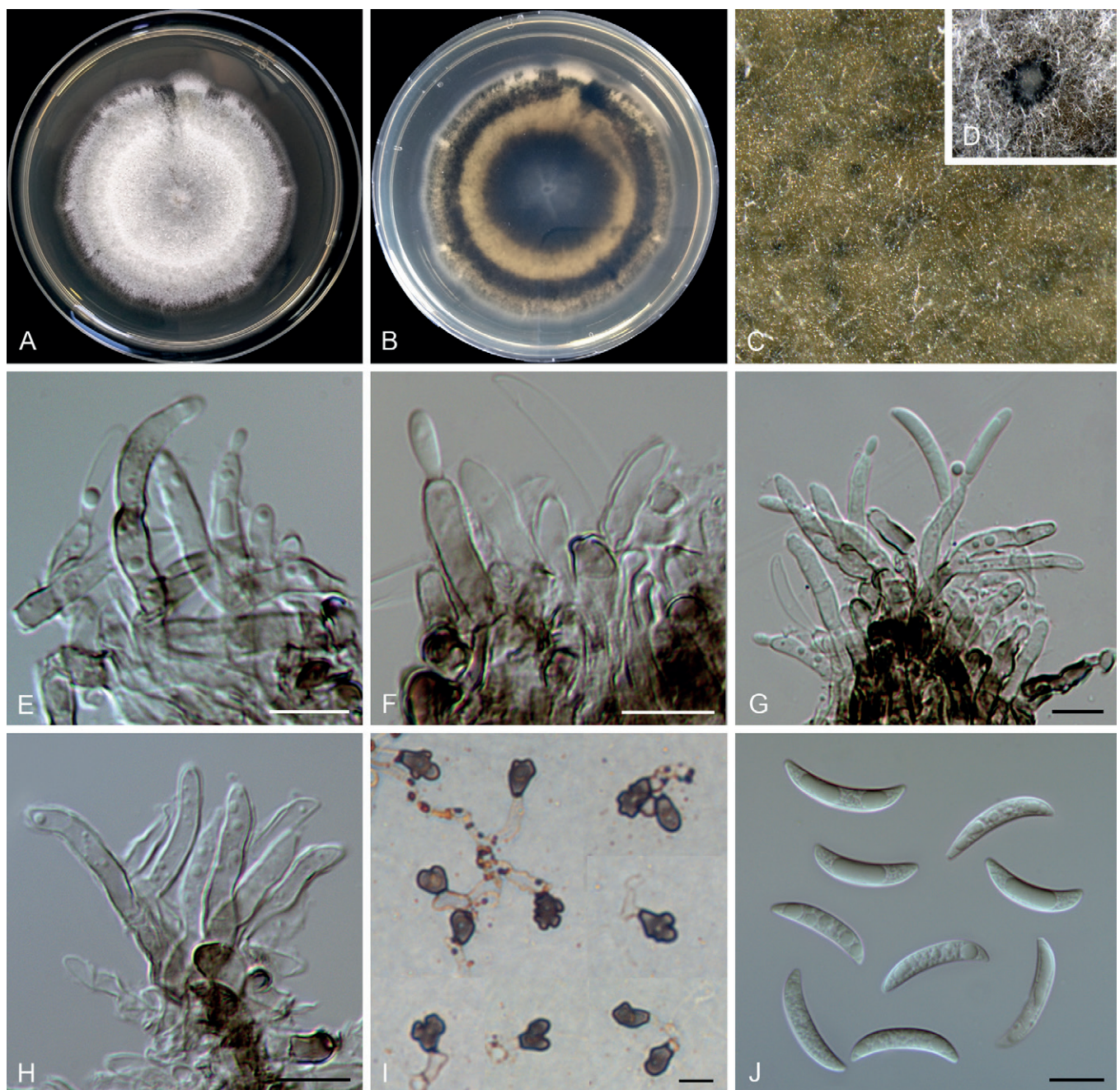


Fig. 16. *Colletotrichum iris* (ex-type culture LC3697). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Immersed conidiomata. **E–H.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **I.** Appressoria. **J.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 μm .

coccodes, *C. dematium*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. siamense*, and *C. tofieldiae* (Farr & Rossman 2021), which are phylogenetically distinct from *C. iris*. Moreover, *C. iris* morphologically differs from another *Iris*-associated species *C. liliacearum* (DNA sequences are unavailable) in producing longer conidia ($18\text{--}28 \times 2\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $12\text{--}17 \times 2.5\text{--}3.5$) (Ferraris 1902).

Colletotrichum jasminigenum Wikee *et al.*, Fungal Diversity 46: 174. 2011.

Notes: *Colletotrichum jasminigenum* was shown to be a member of the *C. truncatum* species complex (Hyde *et al.* 2014). However, BLASTn search of the NCBI GenBank using *gapdh* and *act* sequences of *C. jasminigenum* (ex-holotype MFLUCC 10-0273) yielded the closest matches with species of the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex, while using ITS and *tub2* sequences indicated that it belongs to the *C. truncatum* species complex. Therefore, it is likely that the sequences of MFLUCC 10-0273 provided in Wikee *et al.* (2011) were mixed up with those of other species or contained major sequencing errors. To clarify the taxonomic status of *C. jasminigenum*, type specimen and culture inquiries were submitted to the culture collections (CGMCC and MFLUCC) mentioned in the original publication (Wikee *et al.* 2011). Unfortunately, the ex-type could not be located in CGMCC. We suspected that it might not have been preserved in the culture collection, as the strain number was not mentioned in Wikee *et al.* (2011). Furthermore, specimen delivery from MFLUCC was not allowed because of the current quarantine measures for international mail. Therefore, the taxonomic status of *C. jasminigenum* requires further examination and re-sequencing of the type.

Colletotrichum jinshuiense M. Fu & G.P. Wang, Persoonia 42: 21. 2018.

Synonym: *Colletotrichum kakiivorum* H.Y. Jung & S.Y. Lee [as 'kakiivorum'], Mycol. Prog. 17: 1118. 2018.

Typus: **China**, Hubei Province, Wuhan, on leaves of *Pyrus pyrifolia* cv. Jinshui, 1 Aug. 2016, M. Fu (**holotype** HMAS 247824, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.18903).

Additional material examined: **China**, Fujian Province, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *Dioscorea zingiberensis*, Aug. 2016, L. Cai & Z.Y. Ma, living culture LC8509 (= M0333).

Notes: The ex-type strains of *C. jinshuiense* (Fu *et al.* 2019, published online 24 Jul. 2018) and *C. kakiivorum* (Lee & Jung 2018, published online: 30 Jul. 2018) cluster together in a well-supported clade within the *C. dematium* species complex (Fig. 1), and their *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, *his3*, ITS, and *tub2* sequences share high similarity (99.8%), with only two base-pair differences. Morphologically, *C. jinshuiense* and *C. kakiivorum* produce conidiogenous cells, conidia, and appressoria with essentially similar shapes and dimensions. Hence, *C. kakiivorum* is synonymised with the previously published *C. jinshuiense*.

Colletotrichum liriopes Damm *et al.*, Fungal Diversity 39: 71. 2009. Fig. 17.

Typus: **Mexico**, APHIS interception Houston 057263, on *Liriope muscari*, 29 Nov. 2000, M.J. Segall (**holotype** CBS H-20364, ex-type culture CBS 119444).

Additional materials examined: **China**, Shan'xi, Xi An, Huaqing Hot Spring, on dead leaves of *Osmanthus fragrans*, 1 Jul. 2015, W.P. Wu, living culture NN071073; Tibet, Bomi county, Suotong village, on *Poaceae*, 13 Jun. 2015, F. Liu, living culture LC7623; Yunnan Province, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi county, DaTun Sea, on *Liriope spicata*, 12 May 2016, Q. Chen, living culture LC11287.

Notes: *Colletotrichum liriopes* is phylogenetically related to *C. iris* in the *C. spaethanum* species complex. This species is pathogenic to *Eria coronaria* (Yang *et al.* 2011), *Liriope muscari* (Damm *et al.* 2009), *L. spicata* (this study), and *Rohdea japonica* (Kwon & Kim 2013), endophytic in *Bletilla ochracea* and *Peione bulbocodioides* (Yang *et al.* 2011), and saprophytic on dead stalk of *Hemerocallis fulva* (Yang *et al.* 2011) and dead leaves of *Osmanthus fragrans* (this study).

Colletotrichum magnum (Jenkins & Winstead) Rossman & W.C. Allen, IMA Fungus 7: 4. 2016.

Basionym: *Glomerella magna* Jenkins & Winstead, Phytopathology 54: 453. 1964.

Synonym: *Colletotrichum liaoningense* Y.Z. Diao, *et al.*, Persoonia 38: 34. 2017.

Typus: **USA**, on *Citrullus lanatus*, unknown collection date, R. Rodriguez, ex-epitype culture CBS 519.97.

Additional material examined: **China**, Liaoning Province, Xingcheng city, on chili fruits (*Capsicum annuum* var. *conoides*), Oct. 2012, Y.Z. Diao, ex-type culture of *C. liaoningense* CGMCC 3.17616 (= CAUOS2 = LC6228).

Notes: Since the sequence data and phylogenetic assessment of *C. liaoningense* are questionable (Damm *et al.* 2019), we re-sequenced six loci of its ex-type culture CAUOS2, twice, in the present study. Comparison with sequences deposited in the NCBI GenBank by Diao *et al.* (2017) revealed that the sequences of four loci were consistent except for 1–3 base-pair differences [99% sequence similarity shared at *cal* (433/435), *chs-1* (294/297), *gapdh* (257/258), and *tub2* (679/680)]; however, the sequences of ITS and *act* differed at many positions [96% similarity on ITS (478/500) and *act* (252/263)]. Therefore, the original sequences of CAUOS2 are incorrect, and the sequences newly generated in the current study have been deposited in GenBank (Table S1) and used for six-locus phylogenetic analyses (Fig. 1).

Colletotrichum liaoningense is phylogenetically indistinguishable from *C. magnum* (Fig. 1), and their *act*, *chs-1*, *his3*, ITS, and *tub2* sequences are 100% identical, while the *gapdh* sequences are 96% (250/260) identical. Consequently, *C. liaoningense* is synonymised with the older name *C. magnum*.

Colletotrichum metake Sacc., *Annls Mycol.* 6: 557. 1908.

Notes: *Colletotrichum metake* was originally described on a dead culm of bamboo (*Arundinaria japonica*) in Italy (Costa, Vittorio, Treviso) and characterised by oblong conidia ($22 \times 5.5\text{--}6 \mu\text{m}$) (Saccardo 1908), but without type designation. In the current study, four bamboo-associated strains of *C. metake* (Sato *et al.* 2012, Wang *et al.* 2021) clustered in a well-supported clade (Fig. 1). Three of these strains were from *Pleiblastus simonii* in Japan and one from *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* in China. However, none of these strains is suitable for type designation because of the inconsistency with the original collection site and host of the species (Hyde & Zhang 2008).

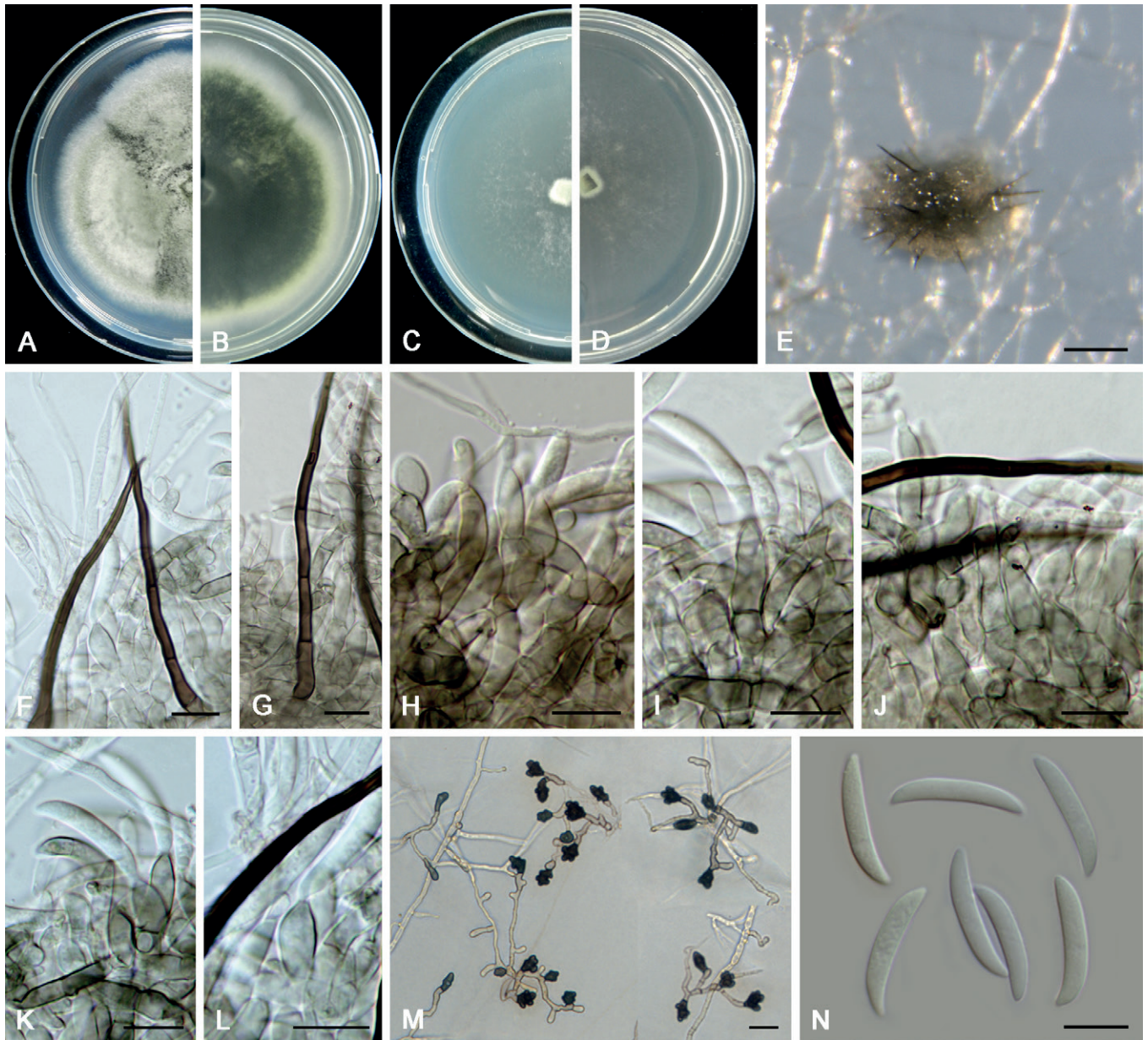


Fig. 17. *Colletotrichum liriopes* (LC11287). A, B. Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). C, D. Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). E. Conidioma. F, G. Setae. H–L. Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. M. Appressoria. N. Conidia. Scale bars: E = 80 μ m; F–N = 10 μ m.

Colletotrichum monsterae F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.*
Mycobank MB 841384. Fig. 18.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Monstera*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 52 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, aerial mycelium white and floccose, reverse saffron. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. *Conidiomata* black, submerged, conidial masses buff, abundantly formed on the surface of the agar medium or directly on hyphae. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* brown, base dark brown, mostly gradually becoming paler towards the tip, 1–3-septate, solitary or branched at the bottom, 46–102 μ m long. *Conidiogenous cells* pale to medium brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical, 15–51.5 \times 3.5–6 μ m (av. \pm SD \pm 33 \pm 11.1 \times 4.7 \pm 0.8). *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical to subcylindrical, rarely obvoid, straight, sometimes slightly curved, with obtuse ends or gradually tapering towards the base, on SNA 13–22.5 \times 4.5–6 μ m (av. \pm SD \pm 18.2 \pm 2.1 \times 5 \pm 0.4), L/W ratio

= 3.6, on PDA 16.5–24.5 \times 3.5–5 (av. \pm SD \pm 20.6 \pm 1.9 \times 4.4 \pm 0.3), L/W ratio = 4.7. *Appressoria* single, medium to dark brown, mostly irregularly shaped, rarely cylindrical, with undulate to lobate margins, 8.5–19 \times 4.5–11.5 μ m.

Typus: China, Guangdong Province, Guangzhou, Zhaoqing, Seven Star Cave (Qixingyan), on diseased leaf of *Monstera deliciosa*, 24 Dec. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350640, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20519 = LC13871 = NN055214).

Notes: Although represented by a single strain, *C. monsterae* is phylogenetically distinct from all currently accepted species of *Colletotrichum* at each locus sequenced in the current study and is basal to other species in the *C. orchidearum* species complex (Fig. 1). Morphologically it is different from most species in the genus, including the closest related species, *C. piperis*, and the two other *Monstera deliciosa*-associated species, *C. gloeosporioides* (French 1989) and *C. orchidearum* (Damm *et al.* 2019), by producing long brown conidiophores reminiscent of setae.

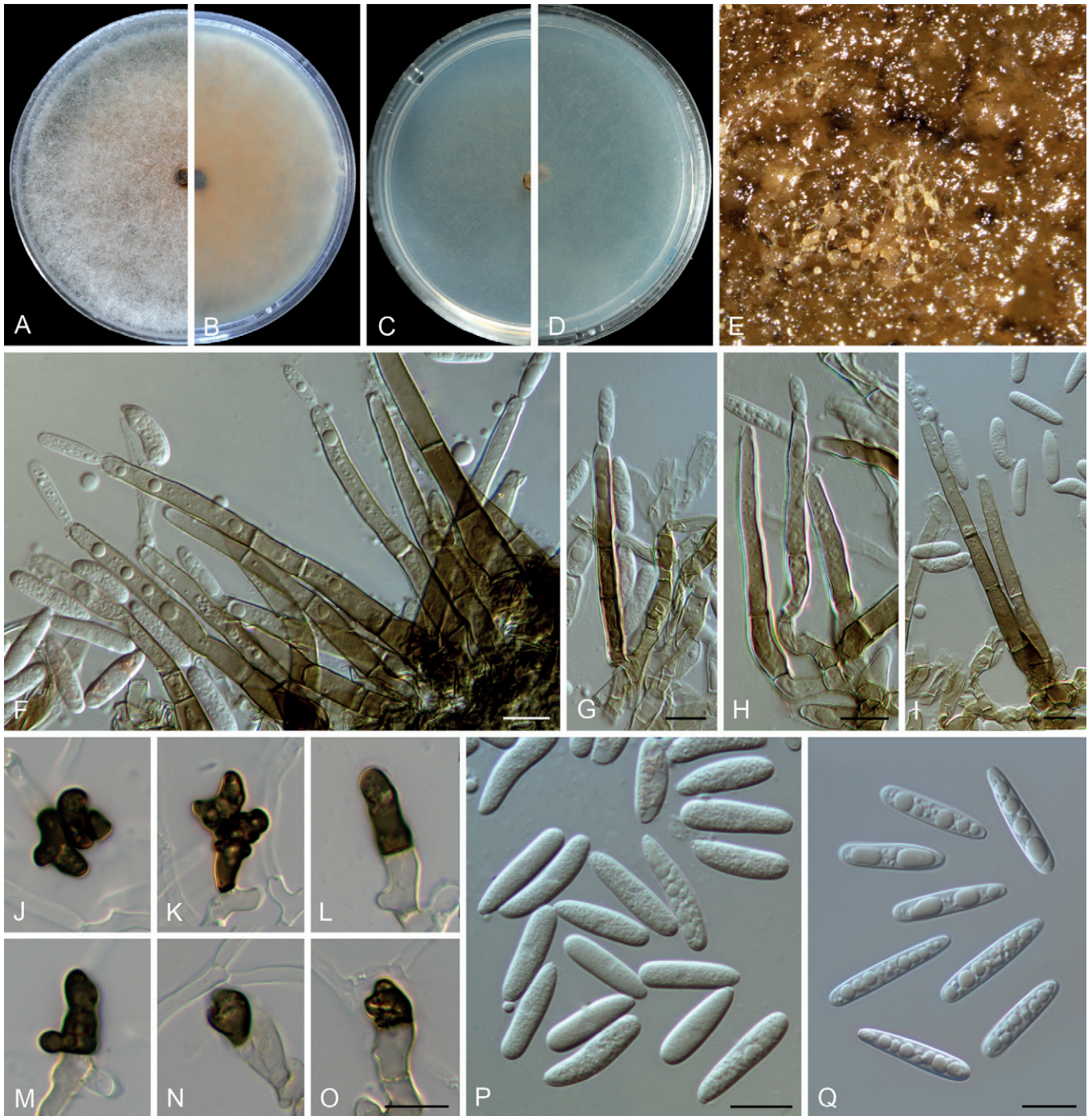


Fig. 18. *Colletotrichum monsterae* (ex-type culture NN055214). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidiomata (black, submerged) and conidial masses (buff, superficial). **F–I.** Conidiophores bearing conidia. **J–O.** Appressoria. **P.** Conidia formed on SNA. **Q.** Conidia formed on PDA. Scale bars = 10 μ m.

Colletotrichum multiseptatum F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.*
Mycobank MB 841385. Fig. 19.

Etymology: Named to reflect the multiple septa of its seta.

Description: Colonies on PDA 49 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, saffron to peach, aerial mycelium unconsolidated, reverse peach to umber. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. *Conidiomata* not developed, abundant conidial masses formed on the surface of medium, salmon, brown to black, solitary or gregarious. *Setae* medium brown to dark brown, smooth-walled, 50–62 μ m long, 2–4-septate, base cylindrical, sometimes slightly inflated, 4.5–6 μ m diam, tip \pm acute or rounded. *Conidiophores* formed

directly from hyphae, hyaline to pale brown, 1–3-septate, usually branched at the bottom and reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline or pale brown, smooth-walled, ampulliform, bullet-shaped, or subcylindrical, variable in length, 8.5–21.5 \times 3–5.5 μ m (av. \pm SD = 13.1 \pm 3 \times 4 \pm 0.5 μ m), collarette observed. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, curved, or slightly curved, gradually tapering towards the round apex and truncate base, sometimes less curved towards the base, on PDA 16.5–26 \times 3–4.5 μ m (av. \pm SD = 19.8 \pm 2.3 \times 3.7 \pm 0.3 μ m), L/W ratio = 5.4, on SNA 20–25.5 \times 3.5–4.5 μ m (av. \pm SD = 21.8 \pm 1.5 \times 3.9 \pm 0.2 μ m), L/W ratio = 5.6. Only one *appressorium* observed, irregular shaped, dark brown, 10 \times 5.5 μ m.

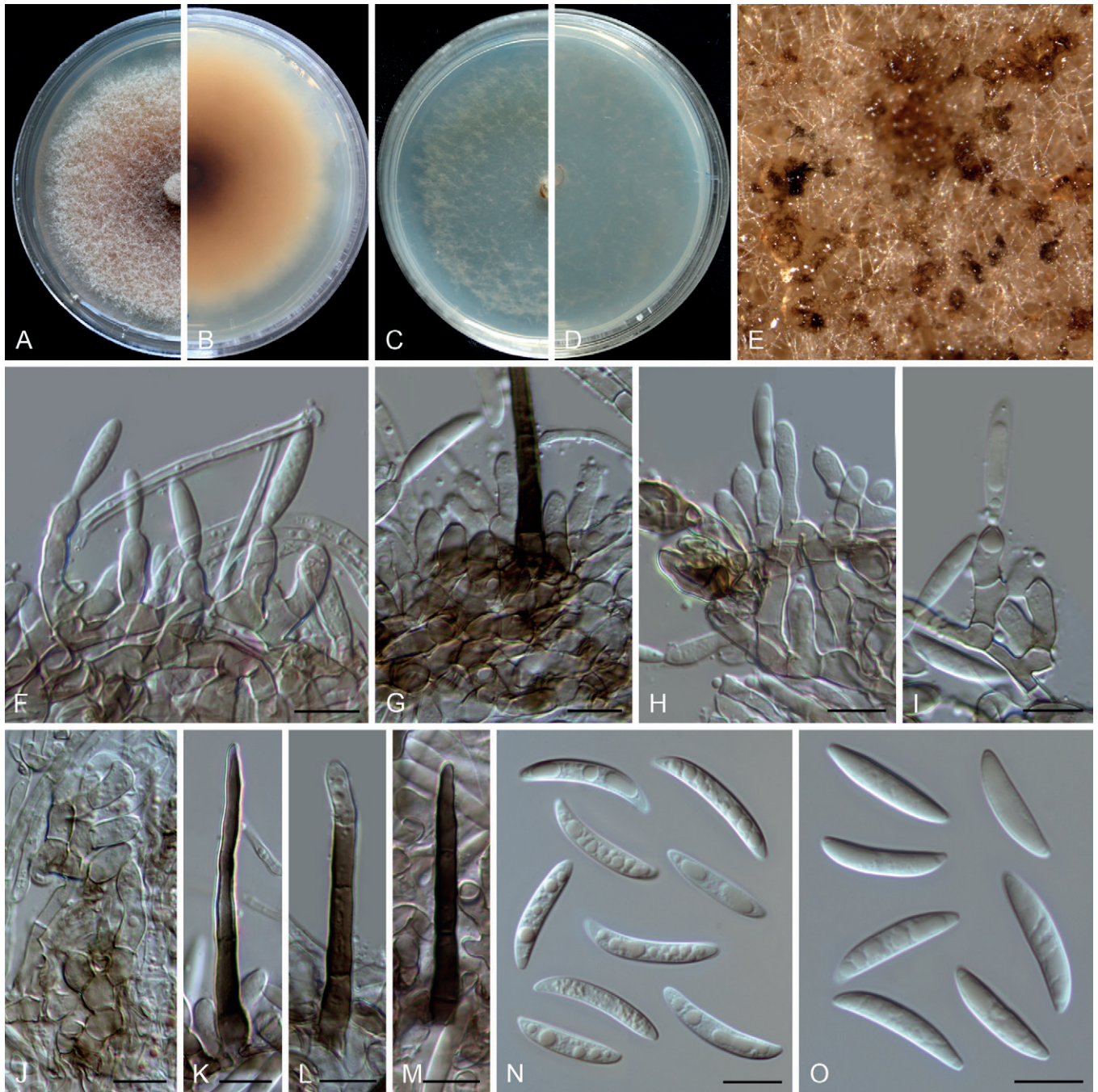


Fig. 19. *Colletotrichum multiseptatum* (ex-type culture NN055357). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial masses on PDA. **F–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia on PDA. **J.** Conidiogenous cells on SNA. **K–M.** Setae on PDA. **N.** Conidia on SNA. **O.** Conidia on PDA. Scale bars = 10 μ m.

Typus: China, Guangdong Province, Shaoguan, Danxia Mountain, on dead culm of an unidentified grass, 25 Dec. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350651, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20520 = LC13886 = NN055357).

Notes: *Colletotrichum multiseptatum*, belonging to the *C. graminicola* species complex, is phylogenetically related to *C. echinochloae* (Fig. 3), but shares low sequence similarity at *sod2* (97 %) and even lower whole-genome sequence similarity (95 %) with that species. Morphologically, *C. multiseptatum* differs from *C. echinochloae* in that it produces shorter setae [50–62 μ m vs. 79.8–145.5 (–186.3) μ m] and exhibits a higher L/W ratio of the conidia (5.4–5.6 vs. 3.5–5) (Moriwaki & Tsukiboshi 2009). Furthermore, the conidia of *C. echinochloae* are more curved and both ends are more acute than those of *C. multiseptatum*.

Colletotrichum nageiae F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841386. Fig. 20.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Nageia*.

Description: Colonies on PDA growing slowly, reaching 32 mm diam after 7 d, flat with entire edge, white, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse pale buff. On SNA, vegetative hyphae hyaline to brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched, 1.5–2 μ m diam. Conidiomata dark brown to black, beneath the media. Setae pale brown to brown, straight to flexuous, smooth-walled, 2–3-septate, 57–62 μ m long, basal cells cylindrical, 3.5–4.5 μ m diam, the tip rounded. Conidiophores septate, branched, conidiogenous cells hyaline to pale brown, cylindrical, smooth-walled, straight, 10–20 \times 2.5–4.5 μ m. Conidia hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, cylindrical, straight,

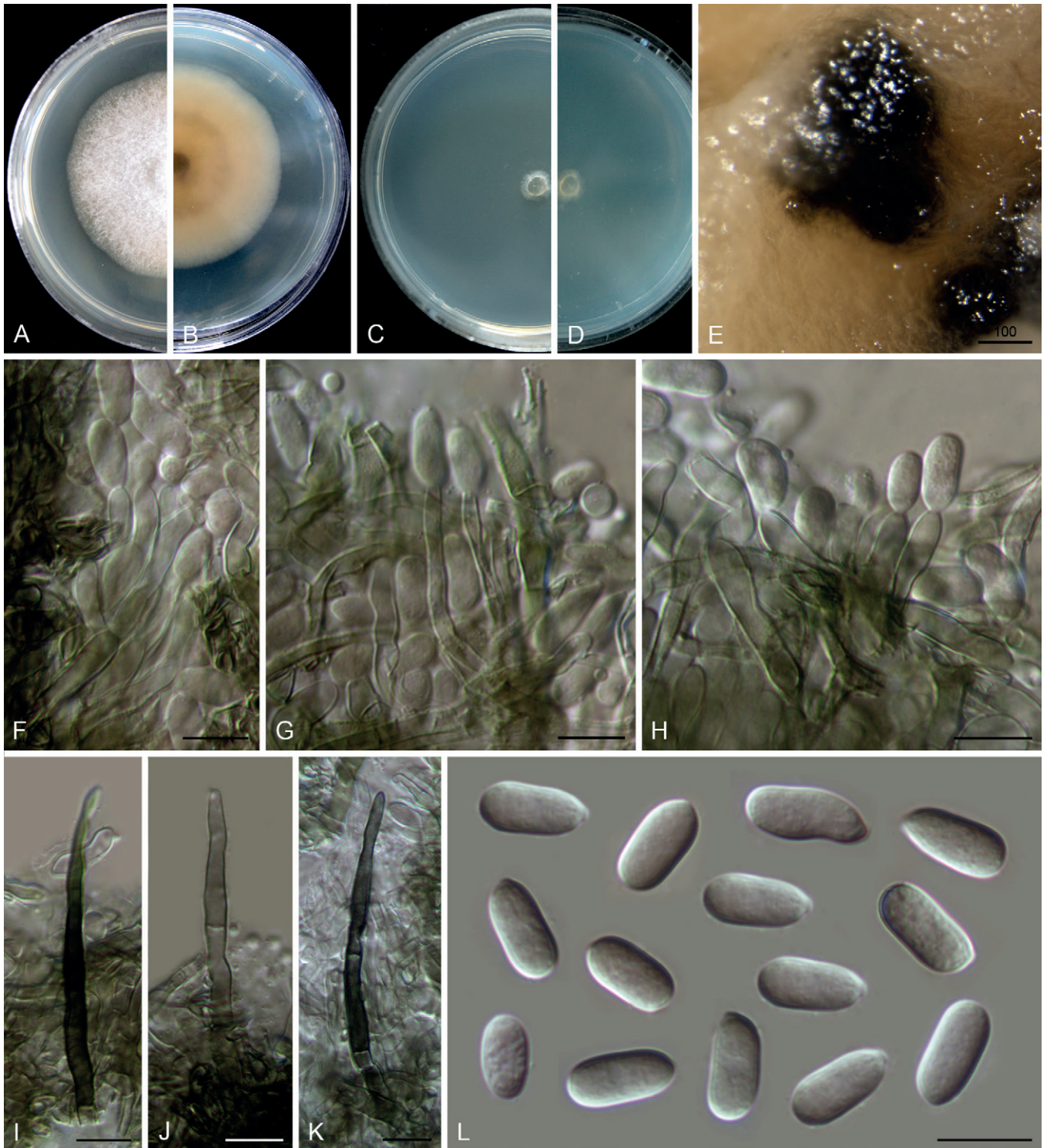


Fig. 20. *Colletotrichum nageiae* (ex-type culture NN004492). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidioma. **F–H.** Conidiogenous cells and conidia. **I–K.** Setae. **L.** Conidia. Scale bars: **E** = 100 µm; **F–L** = 10 µm.

9–13.5 × 4.5–6 µm (av. ± SD = 11.5 ± 0.9 × 5.3 ± 0.4 µm), L/W ratio = 2.2, the apex obtuse, the bottom gradually narrowed with a prominent truncate scar. *Appressoria* not observed.

Typus: China, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden, on healthy leaves of *Nageia nagi*, 20 Dec. 1993, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350638, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20521 = LC13866 = NN004492).

Notes: Although the conidial morphology of *C. nageiae* resembles that of species in the *C. boninense* species complex, it is a singleton species that clusters basal to *C. gloeosporioides* species complex and

is phylogenetically distinct from all currently accepted *Colletotrichum* species (Fig. 1). Furthermore, BLASTn search revealed very low sequence similarity with the sequences of other species deposited in the NCBI GenBank, based on the comparisons of *act* (up to 86 % identity shared with species in the *C. gloeosporioides* and *C. gigasporum* species complexes), *cal* (up to 80 % identity shared with species in the *C. gloeosporioides* and *C. gigasporum* species complexes), *chs-1* (up to 93 % identity shared with species in the *C. boninense* species complex), *gapdh* (up to 87 % identity shared with species in the *C. boninense* species complex), *gs* (up to 78 % identity shared with species in the *C. boninense* species complex), *his3* (up

to 91 % identity shared with species in the *C. gloeosporioides* and *C. gigasporum* species complexes), and *tub2* (up to 83 % identity shared with species in the *C. boninense* species complex).

Colletotrichum obovoides F. Liu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841387. Fig. 21.

Etymology: Named to reflect the obovoid shape of conidia.

Description: Colonies on PDA 28–33 mm diam in 7 d, flat with fimbriate edge, white, abundant pale luteous and confluent conidial masses formed on the surface of medium, reverse white, or buff because of the production of conidial masses. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On SNA, *conidiomata* acervular, superficial or semi-immersed, black, protruding with white or buff conidial masses. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* hyaline, septate, branched, formed directly from hyphae or on a cushion of pale brown cells, up to 70 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, rarely ampulliform, 5–24 × 2.5–4 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, obovoid, sometimes clavate, 10.5–15.5 × 5.5–7.5 µm (av. ± SD ± 12.7 ± 1.1 × 6.5 ± 0.4), L/W ratio = 1.9. *Appressoria* solitary, brown to dark brown, aseptate, smooth-walled, subglobose, bullet-shaped, clavate, or navicular, 7.5–13 × 4.5–9.5 µm (av. ± SD = 10.2 ± 1.7 × 6.2 ± 1.2 µm).

Typus: **China**, Tibet, Bomi county, Suotong village, on leaf of an unidentified plant, 13 Jun. 2015, Q. Chen, ST10 (**holotype** HMAS 350629, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20522 = LC6085 = JJR053).

Notes: *Colletotrichum obovoides* is a singleton species, not belonging to any species complex (Fig. 1), and differs genetically from the most closely related species *C. rusci* in 24 bp of the *act* nucleotide sequence, 18 bp of *chs-1*, 41 bp of *his3*, 40 bp of ITS, and 53 bp of *tub2*. Morphologically, *C. obovoides* distinctly differs from the two phylogenetically related species, *C. trichellum* (conidia fusoid, straight or slightly curved, 15–28 × 3–5 µm, Duke 1928) and *C. rusci* (conidia subfusoid or cymbiform, curved, 16–23 × 4–5 µm, Damm *et al.* 2009), in that it produces obovoid or clavate, and smaller conidia (10.5–15.5 × 5.5–7.5 µm).

Colletotrichum orchidis Jayaward. *et al.*, *Mycosphere* 11: 595. 2020.

Notes: Phylogenetically, *C. orchidis* belongs to the *C. dematium* species complex (Fig. 1). However, BLASTn search of the NCBI GenBank using sequences of different loci of *C. orchidis* yielded controversial results. The closest matches identified by BLASTn search using *gapdh*, *chs-1*, *act*, and *tub2* sequences of the ex-type MFLUCC 17-1302 (Jayawardena *et al.* 2020) are species that belong to the *C. dematium* species complex. However, based on the ITS sequence similarity, the closest matches are *C. panacicola*, *C. destructivum*, and *C. utrechtense*, which belong to the *C. destructivum* species complex, and *C. trifolii*, which belongs to the *C. orbiculare* species complex. This inconsistency might explain the unusually long branch of *C. orchidis* in the six-locus tree (Fig. 1), and requires re-examination of the ex-type.

Colletotrichum parabambusicola F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841388. Fig. 22.

Etymology: Named after its close phylogenetic relationship with *C. bambusicola*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 48–52 mm diam in 7 d, flat with crenate edge, pale grey to mouse grey, aerial mycelium dense and floccose, reverse saffron. Sexual morph formed on PDA. *Ascomata* medium to dark brown, outer wall composed of dark brown angular or rarely subglobose cells. *Interascal tissue* composed of paraphyses, thin-walled, hyaline, septate, 1–3 µm diam. *Asci* cylindrical, hyaline, 47–55 × 6.5–7.5 µm, 8-spored. *Ascospores* arranged uniseriately or irregularly, hyaline, smooth-walled, aseptate, allantoid or cylindrical to ellipsoidal, 10–14.5 × 3–5.5 µm, (av. ± SD = 12 ± 1.1 × 4 ± 0.6 µm), L/W ratio=3. *Conidiomata* subimmersed, globose, black, solitary or gregarious, conidial masses buff. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* formed directly on hyphae, hyaline, septate, branched, 21–48 µm long. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, ampulliform, subcylindrical, 8–21.5 × 3–5 µm (av. ± SD = 12.9 ± 3.5 × 3.8 ± 0.5 µm). *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, variable in shape, ellipsoidal, cylindrical, ovoid, ossiform, obclavate, with obtuse ends, 9.5–20.5 × 4–8 (av. ± SD ± 13.9 ± 2.7 × 5.3 ± 1), L/W ratio = 2.6. *Appressoria* single, brown, subcircular, globose to subglobose, clavate, pyriform, 6.5–15 × 4.5–6.5 µm.

Typus: **China**, Shanghai Botanical Garden, on dead culm of bamboo, 22 May 2015, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350649, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20523 = NN058956 = LC13884).

Additional material examined: **China**, Shanghai Botanical Garden, on dead culm of bamboo, 22 May 2015, W.P. Wu, living culture LC13883 (= NN058925).

Notes: *Colletotrichum parabambusicola* shares low sequence similarity with the phylogenetically related species *C. bambusicola* at *act* (97.7 %), *gapdh* (92.1 %), *his3* (94.2 %), ITS (99.8 %), and *tub2* (97.3 %). Morphologically, it differs from *C. bambusicola* in producing smaller asci (47–55 × 6.5–7.5 µm vs. 58–72 × 7–10 µm) and ascospores (10–14.5 × 3–5.5 µm vs. 14–19 × 4–6 µm) and exhibiting a lower conidium L/W ratio (2.6 vs. 3.2).

Colletotrichum paraendophyllum F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841389. Fig. 23.

Etymology: Named to reflect its close phylogenetic relationship with *C. endophyllum*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 52 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, mouse grey, aerial mycelium fluffy, reverse fuscous black with a white margin. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On SNA, *conidiomata* scattered, semi-immersed. *Setae* dark brown, smooth-walled, 1–2-septate, 38–160 µm long, basal cell cylindrical, sometimes paler than the other cells, 3–6 µm diam, tip acute or round. *Conidiophores* either septate, branched, formed from a cushion of roundish brown cells, or reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical to ampulliform, straight, 9.5–15 × 3–5 µm, periclinal thickening distinct, sometimes extending to form a new conidiogenous locus. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, guttulate, smooth-walled, slightly curved, gradually tapering towards a rounded apex and a usually truncate base, with a similar radian, 18.5–23 × 3–4.5 (av. ± SD = 21 ± 0.9 × 3.8 ± 0.3 µm), L/W ratio = 5.5. *Appressoria* not observed.

Typus: **China**, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun, on an unidentified grass, 10 Sep. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350653, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20524 = LC13888 = NN054963).

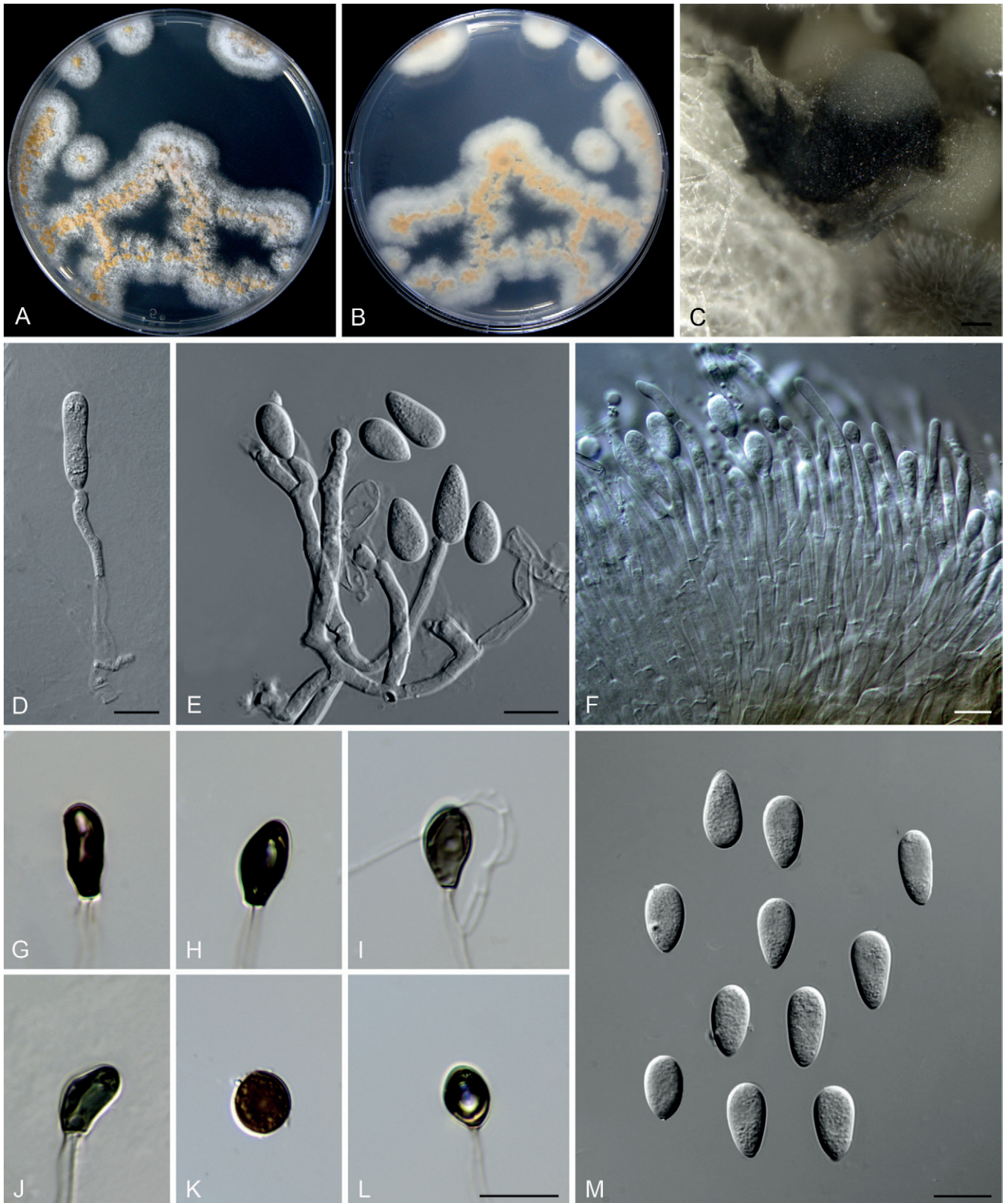


Fig. 21. *Colletotrichum obovoides* (ex-type culture LC6085). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (6 d). **C.** Conidioma. **D–F.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **G–L.** Appressoria. **M.** Conidia. Scale bars: C = 100 μ m; D, E, L, M = 10 μ m; F = 20 μ m. Scale bar of L applies to G–L.

Notes: *Colletotrichum paraendophyllum* is phylogenetically closely related to *C. endophyllum* in the *C. graminicola* species complex (Figs 1, 3), but differs in that it produces differently shaped conidia (slightly curved vs. pronouncedly curved) and with a different conidium L/W ratio (5.5 vs. 4.8). In addition, *C. paraendophyllum* produces semi-immersed brown conidiomata, which are absent

in *C. endophyllum* (Tao *et al.* 2013). Furthermore, the two species share low sequence similarity at *act* (95.2%), *chs-1* (98.2%), ITS (97.9%), *sod2* (92.8%), and *tub2* (92.1%).

Colletotrichum plurivorum Damm *et al.*, Stud. Mycol. 92: 31. 2018. Fig. 24.

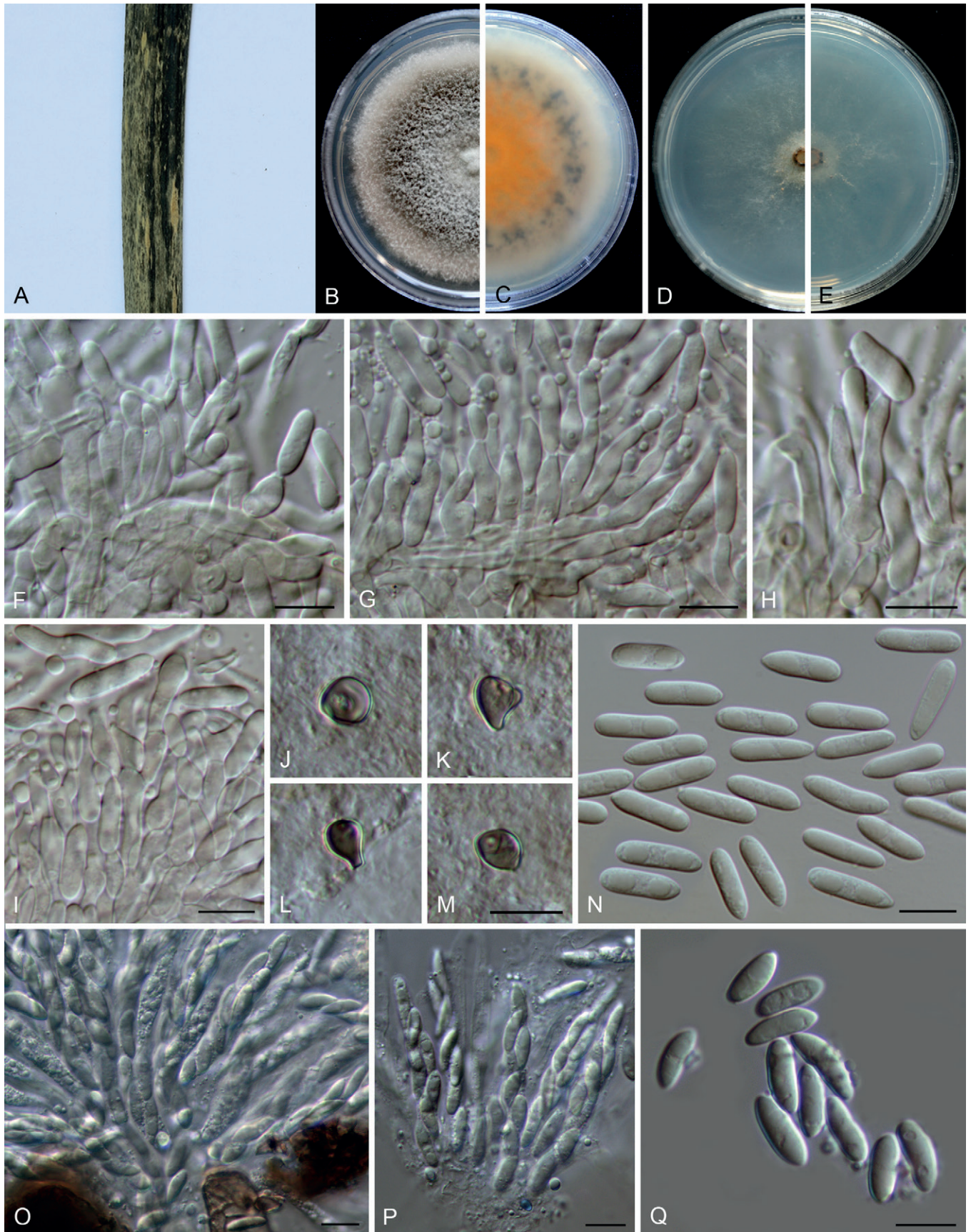


Fig. 22. *Colletotrichum parabambusicola* (ex-type culture NN058956). **A.** Disease symptom on host plant. **B, C.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **D, E.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **F–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **J–M.** Appressoria. **N.** Conidia. **O, P.** Asci. **Q.** Ascospores. Scale bars: F–I, M–Q = 10 µm. Scale bar of M applies to J–M.

Description: Colonies on PDA 35–51 mm diam in 7 d, flat with undulate edge. Vegetative hyphae hyaline to medium brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On PDA, ascogmata globose, subglobose or with an irregular shape, solitary or gregarious, black, 130–300 µm diam,

formed on the surface of the medium and usually covered by aerial mycelium, ostiolate, outer wall composed of greenish grey angular cells, 2–6 µm diam. Interascal tissue composed of thin-walled, hyaline, septate paraphyses. Asci cylindrical, obclavate to clavate,

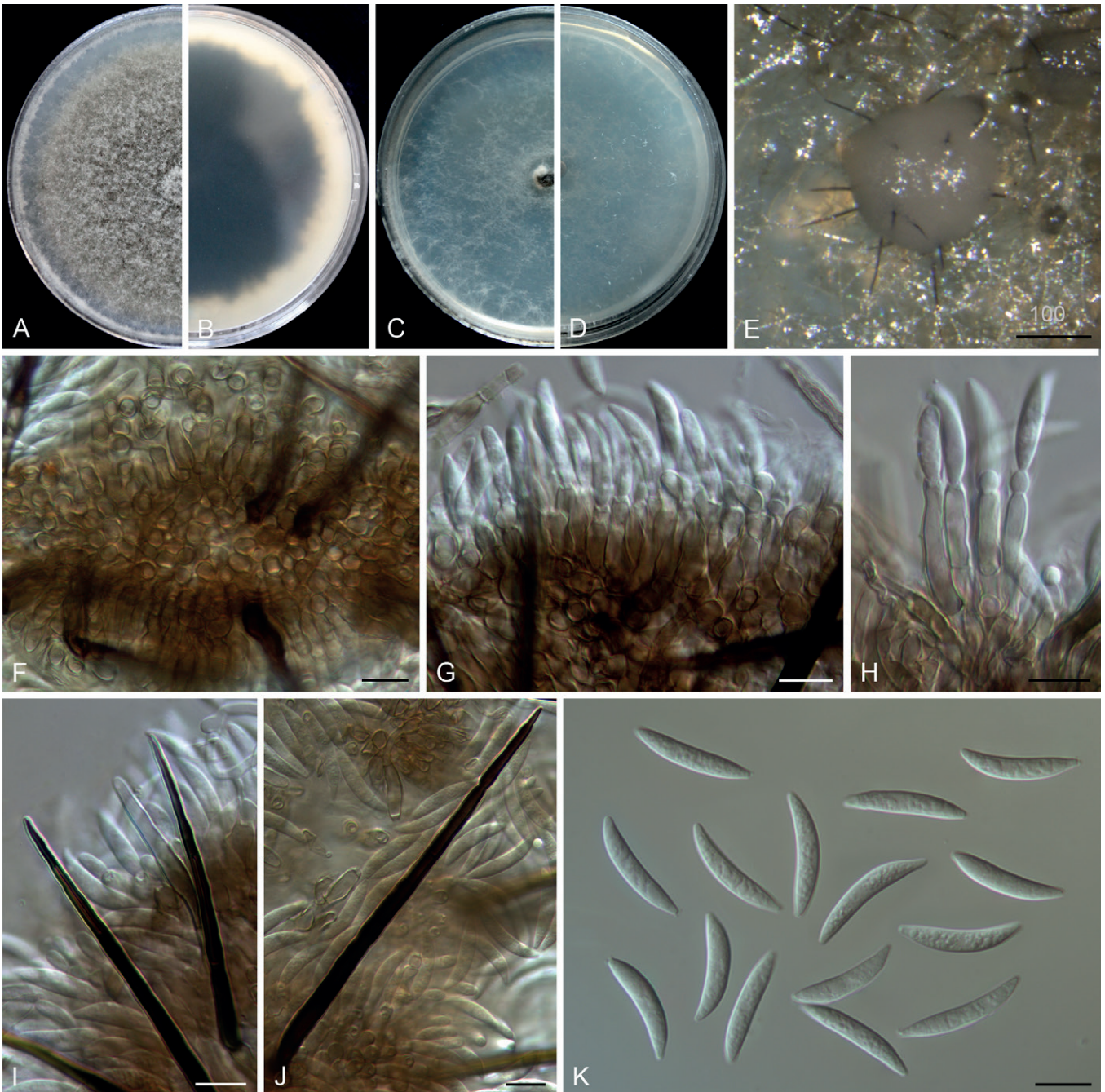


Fig. 23. *Colletotrichum paraendophyllum* (ex-type culture NN054963). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial mass with setae. **F–H.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **I, J.** Setae. **K.** Conidia. Scale bars: F–K = 10 µm.

33–54.5 × 7.5–13 µm, 8-spored. Ascospores hyaline, smooth-walled, aseptate, fusoid, clavate, with rounded ends, straight or slightly curved, 15–22.5(–25.5) × 4.5–6 µm, (av. ± SD = 18.5 ± 2.7 × 5.3 ± 0.5 µm), L/W ratio = 3.5. Conidiomata acervular, solitary or confluent, superficial or semi-immersed, protruding pale luteous conidial masses. Setae pale brown to dark brown, usually smooth-walled at the base and verruculose at the top, 1–3-septate, 54–82 µm long, basal cells cylindrical, 3.5–6 µm diam, the tip ± acute. Conidiophores solitary or branched, septate, usually reduced to conidiogenous cells. Conidiogenous cells hyaline, cylindrical, ovoid to obclavate, smooth-walled, 11–31 × 2.5–5 µm. Conidia hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical with obtuse ends, straight, 9–13.5 × 4.5–5.5 µm (av. ± SD = 11.3 ± 1.1 × 5 ± 0.3 µm), L/W ratio = 2.3. Appressoria not observed.

Typus: Vietnam, Da Lat-Lam Dong, from anthracnose on leaf of *Coffea*

sp., collection date unknown, P. Nguyen & E. Liljeroth (**holotype** CBS H-21496, ex-type culture CBS 125474).

Additional materials examined: China, Fujian, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *Paederia foetida*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, WYS8, living cultures LC8240 (= M51), LC8244 (= M55), LC8322 (= M136); on *Vigna unguiculata*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, FJWYS01, living culture LC8337 (= M151).

Notes: *Colletotrichum plurivorum* exhibits a large host range and high degree of genetic variation (Damm *et al.* 2019). This is the first report of *C. plurivorum* on *Paederia foetida* and *Vigna unguiculata*.

Colletotrichum quinquefoliae Jayaward. *et al.*, Fungal Diversity 78: 83. 2016.

Notes: *Colletotrichum quinquefoliae* was described as a distinct species in the *C. dematium* species complex (Li *et al.* 2016) and

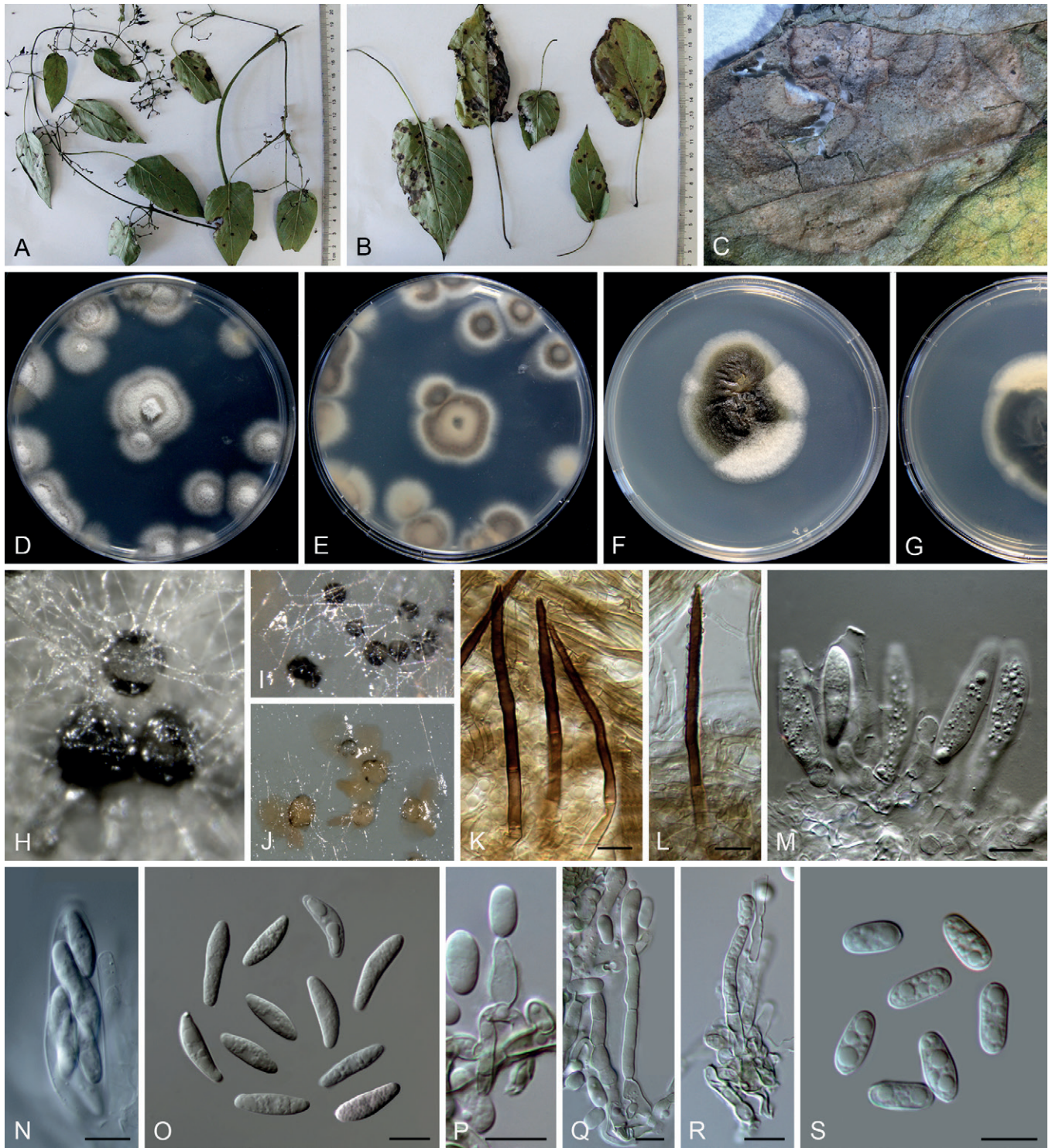


Fig. 24. *Colletotrichum plurivorum* (D–E, H–J. LC8337; F–G, K–S. LC8240). **A, B.** Disease symptoms on *Paederia foetida*. **C.** Disease symptom on *Vigna unguiculata*. **D–G.** Front and reverse colonies on PDA (6 d). **H, I.** Ascomata. **J.** Conidiomata and conidial mass. **K, L.** Setae. **M, N.** Asci. **O.** Ascospores. **P–R.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **S.** Conidia. Scale bar = 10 µm.

forms an unusually long branch in the multi-locus phylogenetic tree (Fig. 1). Based on the BLASTn searches, ITS, *gapdh*, and *tub2* sequences of its type MFLU 14-0626 (Li *et al.* 2016) share high similarity with those of species in the *C. dematium* species complex. However, the closest matches using the *act* sequence (KU236389.1) is *C. siamense* (> 99 % identity), belonging to the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex, which very likely reflects a confusion with another specimen and may explain the strangely long branch of *C. quinquefoliae*. The type of *C. quinquefoliae* and its derived sequences are thus in need of reexamination.

Colletotrichum reniforme F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841390. Fig. 25.

Etymology: Named to reflect the reniform shape of ascospores.

Description: Colonies on PDA 60–64 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, pale grey with white edge, floccose aerial mycelium, reverse olivaceous grey to iron grey with off-white edge. *Vegetative hyphae* hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. Sexual morph formed on SNA. *Ascomata* solitary or gregarious, superficial to semi-immersed, globose or irregular, black, outer wall composed of angular cells,



Fig. 25. *Colletotrichum reniforme* (ex-type culture LC8230). **A.** Disease symptom on *Smilax coccoloides*. **B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (6 d). **C, D.** Conidiomata and conidial masses on pine needle and SNA, respectively. **E–H.** Appressoria. **I.** Conidiophores. **J.** Conidia. **K–O.** Setae. **P, Q.** Ascomata on SNA and pine needle, respectively. **R, S.** Asci. **T.** Ascospores. Scale bars: P, Q = 200 μ m; R = 20 μ m; H–K, M, O, S, T = 10 μ m. Scale bar of H applied to E–H.

medium brown. *Interascal tissue* composed of paraphyses, thin-walled, hyaline, septate. *Asci* cymbiform to subcylindrical, hyaline, 33.5–49.5 \times 6.5–11.5 μ m, 8-spored. *Ascospores* uniseriate arranged, hyaline, smooth-walled, aseptate, allantoid to reniform

with rounded ends, 13.5–16 \times 4–5 μ m (av. \pm SD = 14.8 \pm 0.7 \times 4.5 \pm 0.3 μ m), L/W ratio = 3.2. On SNA amended with pine needle, *conidiomata* acervular, scattered or gregarious, semi-immersed. *Setae* straight or flexuous, smooth-walled, sometimes verrucous

in the upper half, basal cell medium brown, gradually becoming dark brown towards the tip, 1–2-septate, 65–89 µm long, basal cell cylindrical, 3.5–4.5 µm diam, the tip ± acute. *Conidiophores* hyaline to pale brown, septate, branched, 25–35 µm, usually reduced to conidiogenous cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, subcylindrical to ampulliform, 5.5–11.5(–14) × 2.5–5 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, straight, cylindrical, both ends obtuse, 11.5–16 × 4–5.5 µm (av. ± SD = 13.6 ± 0.9 × 4.7 ± 0.3), L/W ratio = 2.9. *Appressoria* single, medium to dark brown, various in shape, subcircular, ovoid, navicular, ellipsoidal or irregular in outline, 9–14.5 × 4.5–7.5 µm (av. ± SD = 11.6 ± 1.4 × 5.5 ± 0.7 µm).

Typus: **China**, Fujian, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *Smilax cocculoides*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, WYS3 (**holotype** HMAS 350631, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20525 = LC8230 = M41).

Additional material examined: **China**, Fujian, Fuzhou, Wuyi Mountain, on *Paederia foetida*, Aug. 2016, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, WYS8, living culture LC8248 (= M59).

Notes: *Colletotrichum reniforme* is closely related to *C. cliviicola* in the *C. orchidearum* species complex (Fig. 1), but these two species are easily differentiated on the basis of morphological characteristics. The conidiophores of *C. reniforme* are inconspicuous on SNA and pine needles, and difficult to distinguish from the pale brown acervulus cells, while those of *C. cliviicola* are easily recognised and usually elongating up to 70 or 80 µm in 3 wk (Damm *et al.* 2019). The conidiogenous cells of *C. reniforme* are shorter and thinner than those of *C. cliviicola* [5.5–11.5(–14) × 2.5–5 µm vs. 7.5–23 × 4.5–7.5 µm]. Furthermore, microcyclic conidiation is observed in *C. cliviicola*, but not in *C. reniforme*. According to Damm *et al.* (2019) and Yang *et al.* (2009), the appressoria of *C. cliviicola* usually have undulate to lobate margins, while those of *C. reniforme* are flat.

Colletotrichum schimae F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841391. Fig. 26.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Schima*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 33–38 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire or undulate edge, white, aerial mycelium dense, reverse umber in the centre, pale luteous towards the margin. *Conidiomata* and *setae* not observed. On SNA, *conidiophores* formed directly from aerial mycelium, hyaline, aseptate or septate. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, cylindrical, formed terminally or laterally on hyphae, variable in size, up to 45 µm long. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical to fusoid, with ± acute ends, 8.5–14 × 2.5–4 µm (av. ± SD = 11.6 ± 1.1 × 3.5 ± 0.3 µm), L/W ratio = 3.3. *Appressoria* pale brown, solitary, ellipsoidal, subglobose, bullet or irregular shape, 5–12.5 × 3.5–7 µm.

Typus: **China**, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan, on healthy leaves of *Schima* sp., 12 Apr. 2002, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350647, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20526 = LC13880 = NN046984).

Additional material examined: **China**, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan, on healthy leaves of *Schima* sp., 12 Apr. 2002, W.P. Wu, living culture LC13881 (= NN047247).

Notes: *Colletotrichum schimae* is phylogenetically related to *C. kniphofiae* in the *C. acutatum* species complex, and shares low sequence similarity at *act* (92%), *chs-1* (96.2%), *gapdh* (89.8%),

ITS (98.4%), and *tub2* (94.9%). Moreover, *C. schimae* is distinct from all other species in this genus at each locus sequenced in the current study. Morphologically, *C. schimae* differs from *C. kniphofiae* in that it produces smaller-sized conidia (8.5–14 × 2.5–4 µm vs. 17–37 × 5–7 µm) (Crous *et al.* 2018).

Colletotrichum shivasii F. Liu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841392. Fig. 27.

Etymology: Named in honour of the mycologist Roger Shivas, who provided the ex-type culture of this species for the study.

Description: Colonies on PDA 75–80 mm diam in 7 d, flat with fimbriate edge, aerial mycelium white, reverse white at first, becoming orange to black at the centre with time. On PDA, *conidiomata* not observed. *Conidiophores* formed directly from aerial mycelium, hyaline to very pale grey, septate, up to 37 µm. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiogenous cells* cylindrical, smooth-walled, 12–16 µm in length. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth-walled, apex reduced into a filiform appendage (10–)12.5–23 µm, conidia body slightly curved or straight, 27.5–47.5 µm long (including appendages), 2.5–4 µm wide (av. ± SD = 39.4 ± 5.2 × 3.6 ± 0.5 µm), L/W ratio = 10.9. *Appressoria* pale to medium brown, pyriform to subcircular, 6–11.5 × 4.5–7.5 µm (av. ± SD = 7.8 ± 1.5 × 6 ± 1.1 µm).

Typus: **Australia**, Queensland, Tablelands, Wongabel Road, Atherton, on leaf of *Themeda triandra*, Feb. 2004, probably J.L. Alcorn (**holotype** HMAS 350627, ex-type culture LC1400 = BRIP 15842a).

Notes: *Colletotrichum shivasii* belongs to the *C. caudatum* species complex. Species in this complex comprise widespread fungal pathogens of warm-season grasses, and are easily differentiated from other species in the genus by producing caudate conidia (Crouch 2014). *Colletotrichum shivasii*, associated with the perennial tussock-forming grass *Themeda triandra* in Australia, is morphologically similar to the closely related species *C. caudatum*, but harbours nucleotide polymorphisms at ITS (96.9% similarity), *sod2* (92.9% similarity), and *Mat/Apn2* (82.1% similarity).

Colletotrichum sinuatum F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841393. Fig. 28.

Etymology: Named to reflect the sinuate setae and conidiophores.

Description: Colonies on PDA 42 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, white to pale saffron, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse pale saffron with a black centre. *Conidiomata* not formed, conidial masses and setae abundantly formed on the surface of medium. *Setae* medium to dark brown, smooth-walled or verruculose, mostly sinuate, 2–5-septate, 67–175 µm long, basal cells cylindrical, sometimes inflated, 4–9.5 µm diam, the tip acute or rounded. *Conidiophores* formed directly from hyphae, hyaline to brown, branched, 1–4-septate, 32–122 µm in length. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical, rarely subulate, variable in length, on SNA 11.5–34 × 2.5–5 µm (av. ± SD = 21.9 ± 5.4 × 3.8 ± 0.6 µm), on PDA 15–37 × 3–5 µm (av. ± SD = 24.8 ± 6.5 × 4 ± 0.5 µm). *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, cylindrical, apex obtuse, tapering at base to a truncate hilum, mostly straight, rarely slightly curved, on SNA 14.5–19 × 3.5–5 µm (av. ± SD = 16.9 ± 1.2 × 4.4 ± 0.4 µm), L/W ratio = 3.8, on PDA 14.5–21 × 4.5–5.5 µm (av. ± SD = 17.8 ± 1.5 × 4.8 ± 0.3 µm), L/W ratio = 3.7. *Appressoria* not observed.

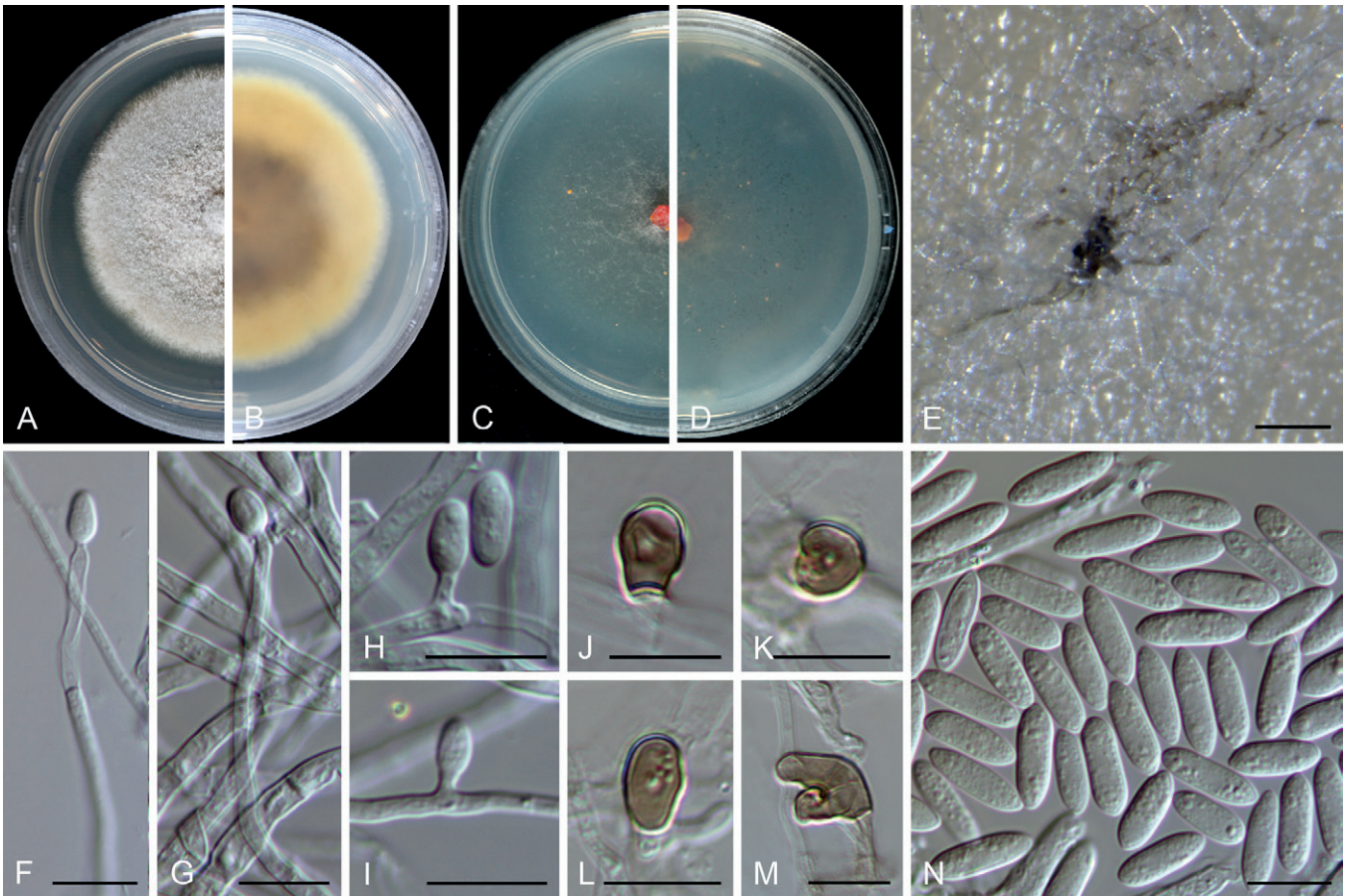


Fig. 26. *Colletotrichum schimae* (ex-type culture NN046984). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial mass on SNA. **F–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **J–M.** Appressoria. **N.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

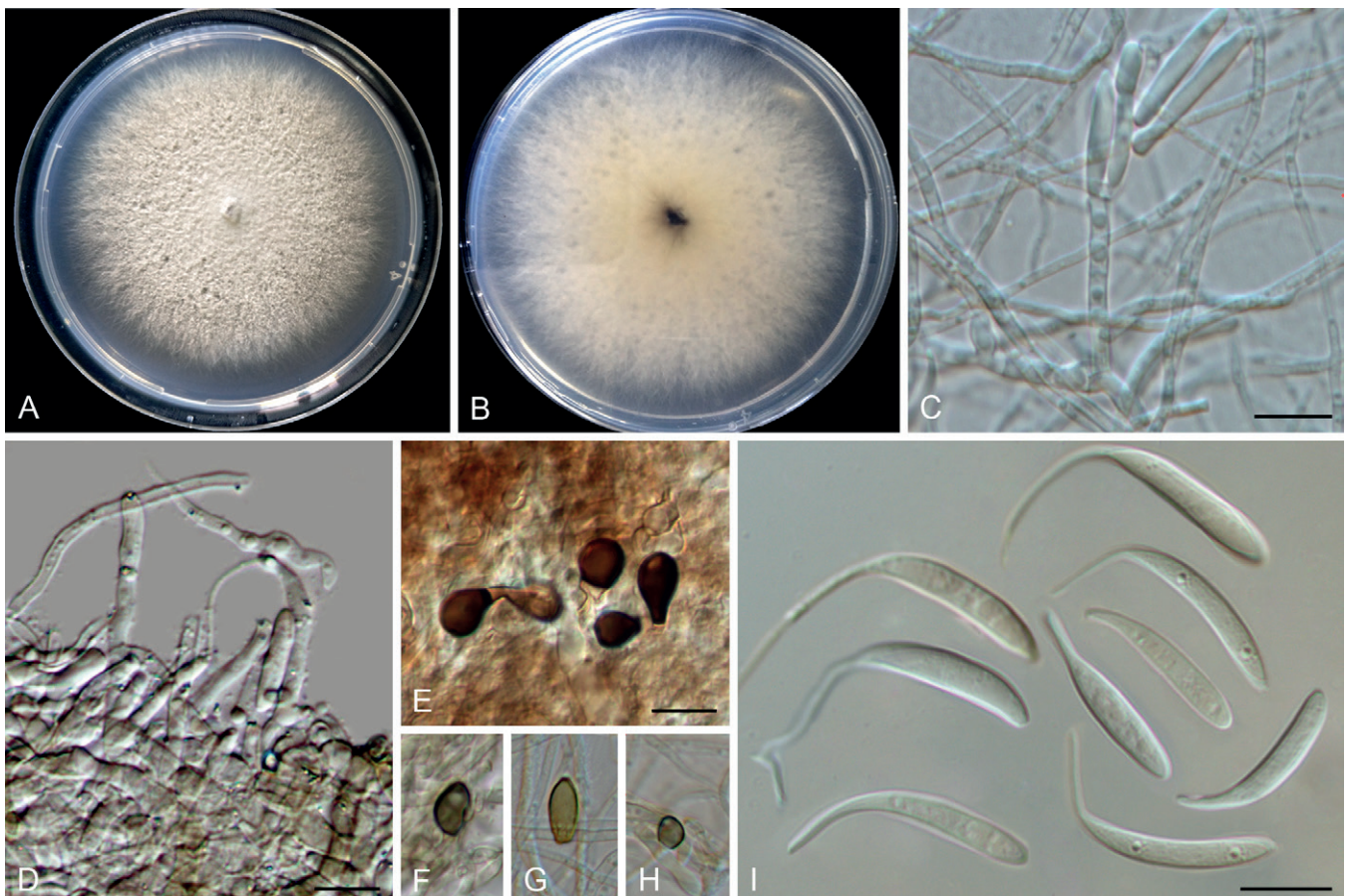


Fig. 27. *Colletotrichum shivasii* (ex-type culture BRIP 15842a). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Conidiophores and conidiogenous cells. **E–H.** Appressoria. **I.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

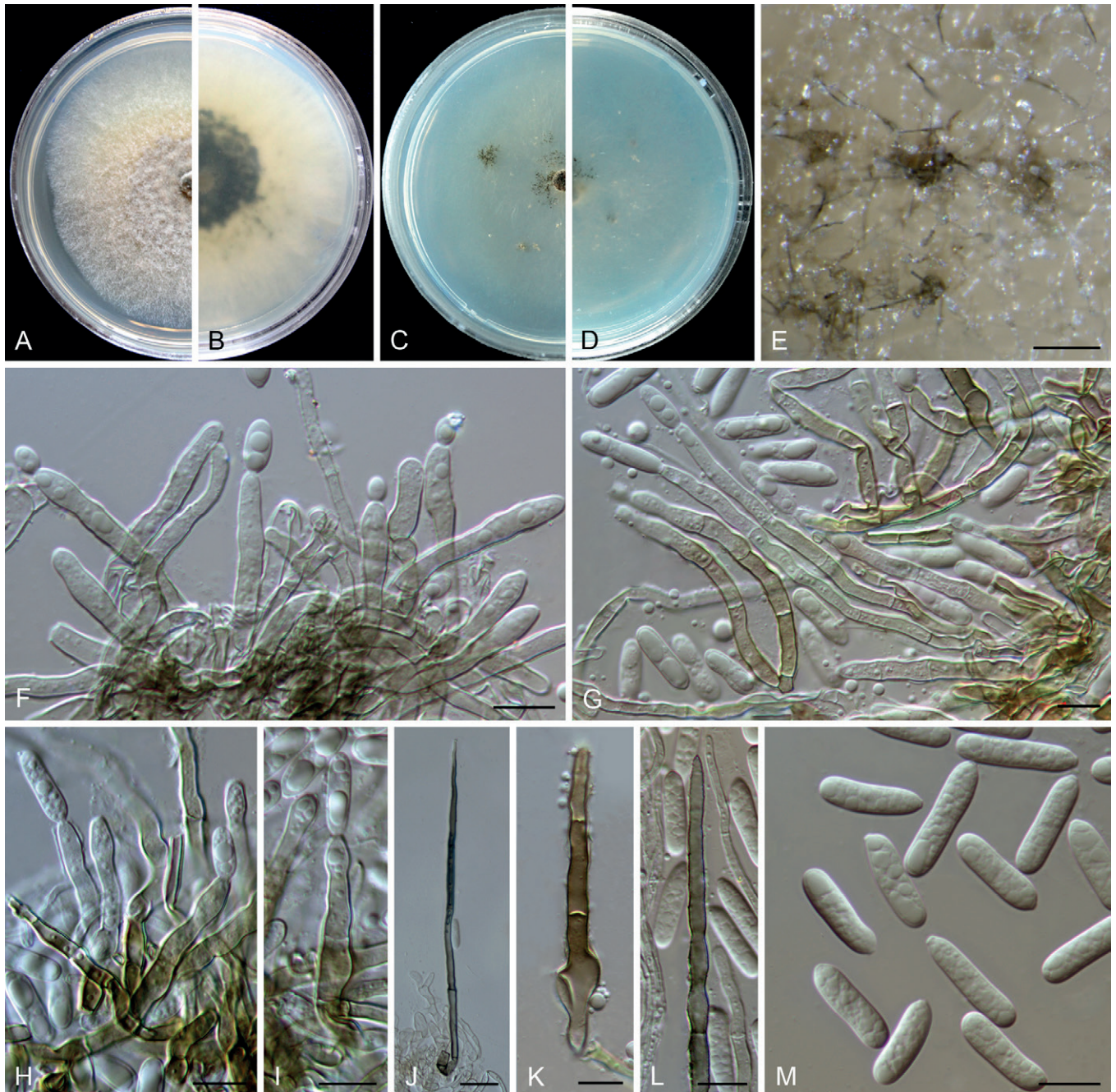


Fig. 28. *Colletotrichum sinuatum* (ex-type culture NN055266). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial masses and setae on SNA. **F–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **J–L.** Setae. **M.** Conidia. Scale bars: E = 100 µm; J = 20 µm; F–I, K–M = 10 µm.

Typus: China, Guangdong Province, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park, on dead leaves of *Ophiopogon japonicus*, 29 Dec. 2012, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350643, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20528 = LC13874 = NN055266).

Notes: *Colletotrichum sinuatum* belongs to the *C. dracaenophilum* species complex. It shares low sequence similarity with the most closely related species *C. yunnanense* at *act* (91.6%), *chs-1* (97.6%), *gapdh* (87.4%), *his3* (92.4%), ITS (96.5%), and *tub2* (96.3%). Moreover, *C. schimae* is distinct from all other species in this genus at each locus sequenced in the current study. This species morphologically differs from the phylogenetically related species *C. buxi* sp. nov., *C. dracaenophilum*, and *C. yunnanense* in that it produces distinctly longer conidiophores and conidiogenous cells. Two other *O. japonicus*-associated species, *C. truncatum* and *C. falcatum* (Raabe et al. 1981, Miller 1992), are easily distinguished from *C. sinuatum* in that they produce curved conidia.

Colletotrichum subacidae F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, **sp. nov.** MycoBank MB 841394. Fig. 29.

Etymology: Named to reflect its close phylogenetic relationship with *C. acidae*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 43–51 mm diam in 7 d, flat with undulate edge, glaucous grey to smoke grey in the centre, white at the margin, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse greenish grey in the centre, white at the margin. On PDA, *conidiomata* acervular, gregarious, semi-immersed. *Setae* dark brown, 1–3-septate, 80–165 µm long, base cylindrical, smooth-walled, 5–9 µm diam, tip acute to obtuse. *Conidiophores* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, solitary or branched, formed from a cushion of roundish brown cells. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, 9–20 × 2–4.5 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-

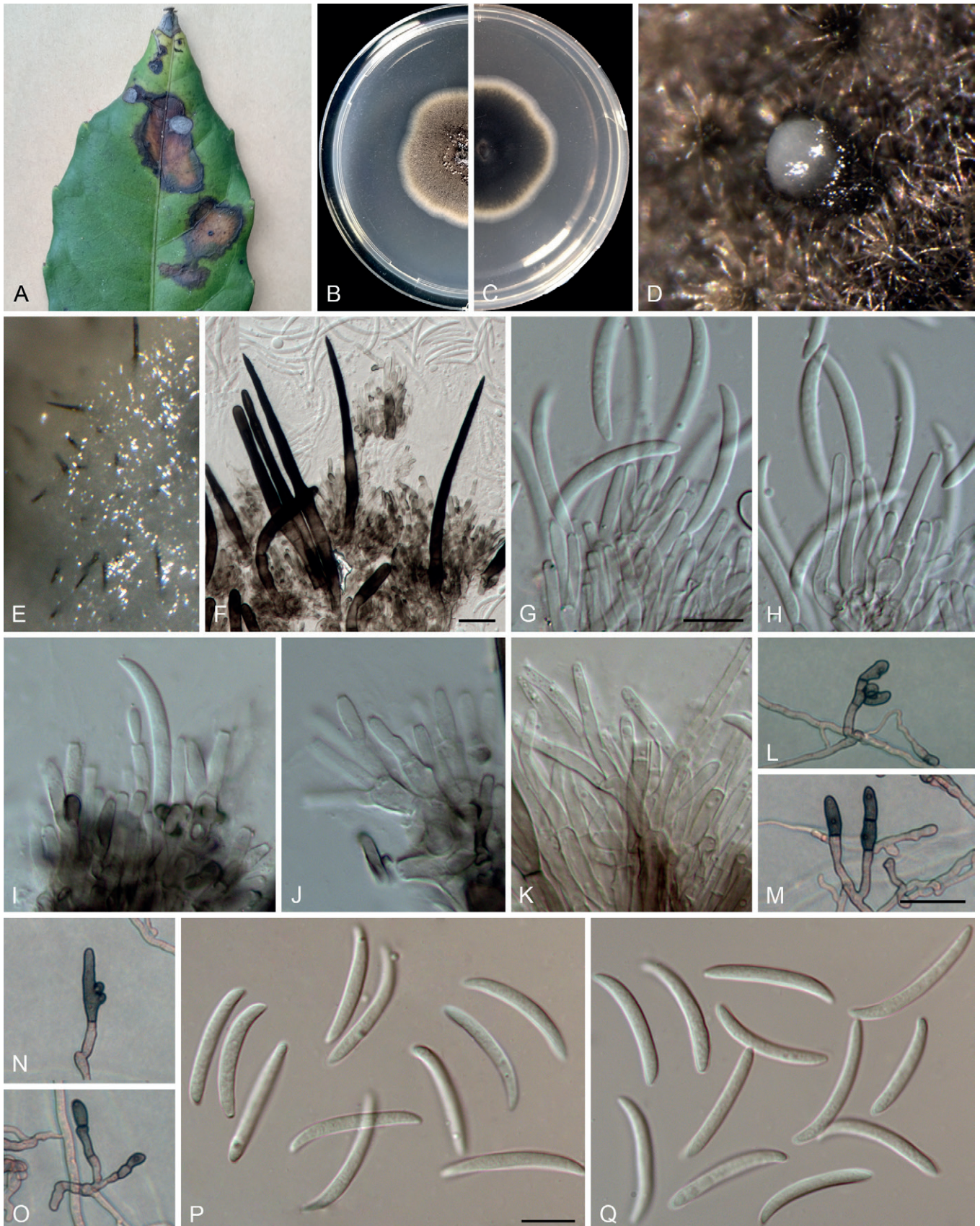


Fig. 29. *Colletotrichum subacidae* (ex-type culture LC13857). **A.** Disease symptom on host plant. **B, C.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (6 d). **D.** Conidioma on PDA. **E, F.** Setae. **G–K.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **L–O.** Appressoria. **P, Q.** Conidia. Scale bars: F, M = 20 μ m; G, P = 10 μ m. Scale bar of G applies to G–K; M applies to L–O; P applies to P–Q.

walled, slightly curved, central part of conidium almost straight with parallel walls, apex more or less acute, base usually truncate, 21–30 \times 2.5–4 μ m (av. \pm SD = 26 \pm 2.3 \times 3 \pm 0.3 μ m), L/W ratio

= 8.5. *Appressoria* brown, usually in groups, mostly oblong to subcylindrical, rarely irregular in outline, 8–25 \times 5–8 μ m (av. \pm SD = 15.5 \pm 4.4 \times 6.5 \pm 1.0 μ m), L/W ratio = 2.3.

Typus: **China**, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Guangxi Nonggang National Nature Reserve, on *Tetrastigma obovatum*, Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou (**holotype** HMAS 350635, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20529 = LC13857 = LH01).

Additional materials examined: **China**, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden, on a diseased stem of *Asparagus officinalis*, 9 Sep. 2012, W.P. Wu, living culture NN054605; on a diseased leaf of *Hosta* sp., 9 Sep. 2012, W.P. Wu, living culture NN054609; Guangxi, Chongzuo, Guangxi Nonggang National Nature Reserve, on *Tetrastigma obovatum*, Jun. 2017, Z.Y. Ma & L.W. Hou, living cultures LC15821, LC15822, LC15823; Hubei Province, Wuhan Botanical Garden, on a dead leaf petiole of *Ailanthus altissima*, 2 Aug. 2015, W.P. Wu, living cultures NN071129, NN071131.

Notes: *Colletotrichum subacidiae* is phylogenetically allied with *C. acidiae* (Fig. 1), but these two species share low sequence similarity at *gapdh* (93.8 %), *act* (94.3 %), and *tub2* (97.6 %). Morphologically, *C. subacidiae* differs from *C. acidiae* with respect to the shape and size of appressoria (oblong to subcylindrical, 8–25 × 5–8 µm vs. round, oval or irregular, 11–23 × 9–18 µm) and the size of conidiogenous cells (9–20 × 2–4.5 µm vs. 1–2 × 2–3.5 µm) (Samarakoon *et al.* 2018). Moreover, the conidia of *C. acidiae* are more strongly curved than those of *C. subacidiae*.

Colletotrichum subsalicis F. Liu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841395. Fig. 30.

Etymology: Named to reflect its close phylogenetic relationship with *C. salicis*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 39–40 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, pale mouse grey in the centre, white at the margin, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse brown vinaceous, mouse grey and white towards the margin. On PDA, *conidiomata* acervular, scattered, semi-immersed, protruding saffron conidial masses. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* formed from a cushion of pale brown angular cells, septate, branched, 17–41 µm. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, mostly cylindrical to ampulliform, rarely ovoid, 11–20 × 2–5 µm, periclinal thickening visible. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, fusoid, 13–16 × 3.5–5 µm (av. ± SD = 14 ± 0.9 × 4.5 ± 0.9 µm), L/W ratio = 3.2. *Appressoria* single, olivaceous, smooth-walled, mostly clavate with a truncate base, sometimes irregular, 6–13 × 2–6 µm (av. ± SD = 8.5 ± 1.7 × 4 ± 1.7 µm), L/W ratio = 2.1.

Typus: **China**, Beijing, Baihuashan National Nature Reserve Forest Station, *Populus alba*, 19 Sep. 2018, Q. Chen (**holotype** HMAS 350637, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20530 = LC13863 = CQ1168).

Notes: *Colletotrichum subsalicis* forms a sister clade to *C. salicis* in the *C. acutatum* species complex (Fig. 1), but morphologically differs from the latter in conidium shape (fusoid vs. cylindrical to clavate) and appressorium size (6–13 × 2–6 µm, av. ± SD = 8.5 × 4 µm, L/W ratio = 2.1 vs. 6–19.5 × 5–9.5 µm, av. ± SD = 11.5 × 7.6 µm, L/W ratio = 1.5) (Damm *et al.* 2012a). Furthermore, the sexual morph of *C. salicis* is more commonly observed in culture than the asexual morph (Damm *et al.* 2012a), but is absent in *C. subsalicis*. *Colletotrichum subsalicis* and *C. salicis* share 98.8 % genomic similarity.

Colletotrichum subvariabile F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841396. Fig. 31.

Etymology: Named to reflect its close phylogenetic relationship with *C. variabile*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 48–49 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, pale salmon, covered by white and pale greenish grey aerial mycelium, reverse pale salmon, variegated with pale greenish grey spots. On PDA, *conidiomata* subimmersed, globose, black, solitary or gregarious, in which conidiophores hardly observed. *Conidiophores*, formed directly on hyphae, usually reduced to conidiogenous cells, terminally or laterally. *Conidiogenous cells* rarely observed, hyaline to pale brown, cylindrical, or ampulliform, 2–12 µm in length. *Conidia* hyaline with salmon guttules, smooth-walled, cylindrical with obtuse apex and truncate base, 18–27 × 5.5–8 µm, av. ± SD = 22.1 ± 2.5 × 6.7 ± 0.8 µm, L/W ratio = 3.3. *Setae* and *appressoria* not observed.

Typus: **China**, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden, on healthy leaves of an unknown plant (endophyte), 20 Dec. 1993, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350645, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20531 = LC13876 = NN040649).

Notes: *Colletotrichum subvariabile*, belonging to the *C. gigasporum* species complex (Fig. 1), shares low sequence similarity with the phylogenetically related species *C. variabile* *sp. nov.* at *act* (95.2 %), *chs-1* (97.2 %), *gapdh* (94.2 %), *his3* (95 %), *tub2* (97.9 %), and ITS (97.8 %). Morphologically, *C. subvariabile* differs from *C. variabile* in that it produces shorter conidiogenous cells (2–12 µm vs. 9–34 µm) and has a lower conidium L/W ratio (3.3 vs. 3.8).

Colletotrichum syngoniicola F. Liu, Z.Y. Ma & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841397. Fig. 32.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Syngonium*.

Description: Colonies on PDA 56–58 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, smoke grey to greenish grey with white edge, aerial mycelium sparse and short, reverse greenish grey to olivaceous black, off-white at the margin. On SNA, *vegetative hyphae* hyaline or brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. *Conidiomata* not developed. *Conidiophores* formed directly from hyphae, conidial masses buff to honey. *Setae* not observed. *Conidiophores* hyaline to brown, septate, branched, up to 130 µm long, basal cells more or less thick-walled. *Conidiogenous cells* hyaline, rarely pale brown, smooth-walled, cylindrical or slightly tapering towards the apex, 8–19(–24) × 3.5–5.5 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical with obtuse ends, sometimes the base tapering to a truncate hilum, (9–)11–18.5(–23.5) × 3.5–5.5 (av. ± SD = 14.9 ± 1.2 × 4.1 ± 0.4), L/W ratio = 3.6. *Appressoria* single or gregarious, medium to dark brown, terminally at the tip of the hyphae, mostly irregularly shaped, with undulate to lobate margins, sometimes elliptical with an entire margin, 7.5–18 × 3.5–9 µm (av. ± SD = 10.1 ± 2.7 × 5.8 ± 1.7 µm).

Typus: **China**, Guangdong, Shenzhen, from a leaf spot of *Syngonium* sp., Nov. 2016, Y.Z. Diao, SZ36 (**holotype** HMAS 350632, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20532 = LC8894 = M0745).

Additional materials examined: **China**, Guangdong, Shenzhen, from leaf spots of *Syngonium* sp., Nov. 2016, Y.Z. Diao, SZ36, living cultures LC8895 (= M0746), LC8896 (= M0747), LC8897 (= M0748).

Notes: *Colletotrichum syngoniicola* belongs to the *C. orchidearum* species complex (Fig. 1), and shares low sequence similarity with

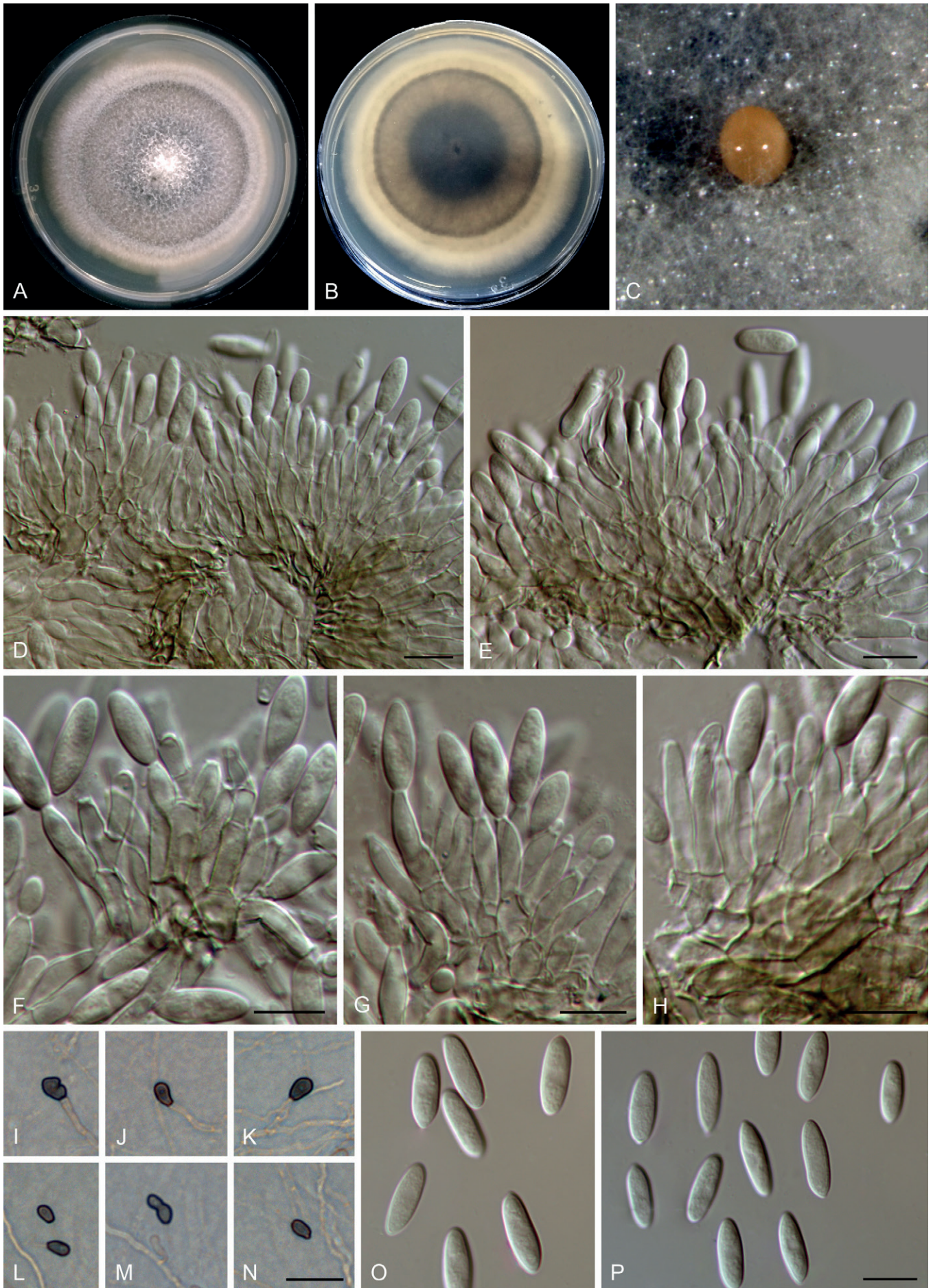


Fig. 30. *Colletotrichum subsalicis* (ex-type culture LC13863). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (13 d). **C.** Conidioma on PDA. **D–H.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **I–N.** Appressoria. **O, P.** Conidia. Scale bars: D–H, P = 10 μ m; N = 20 μ m. Scale bar of N applies to I–N; P applies to O, P.

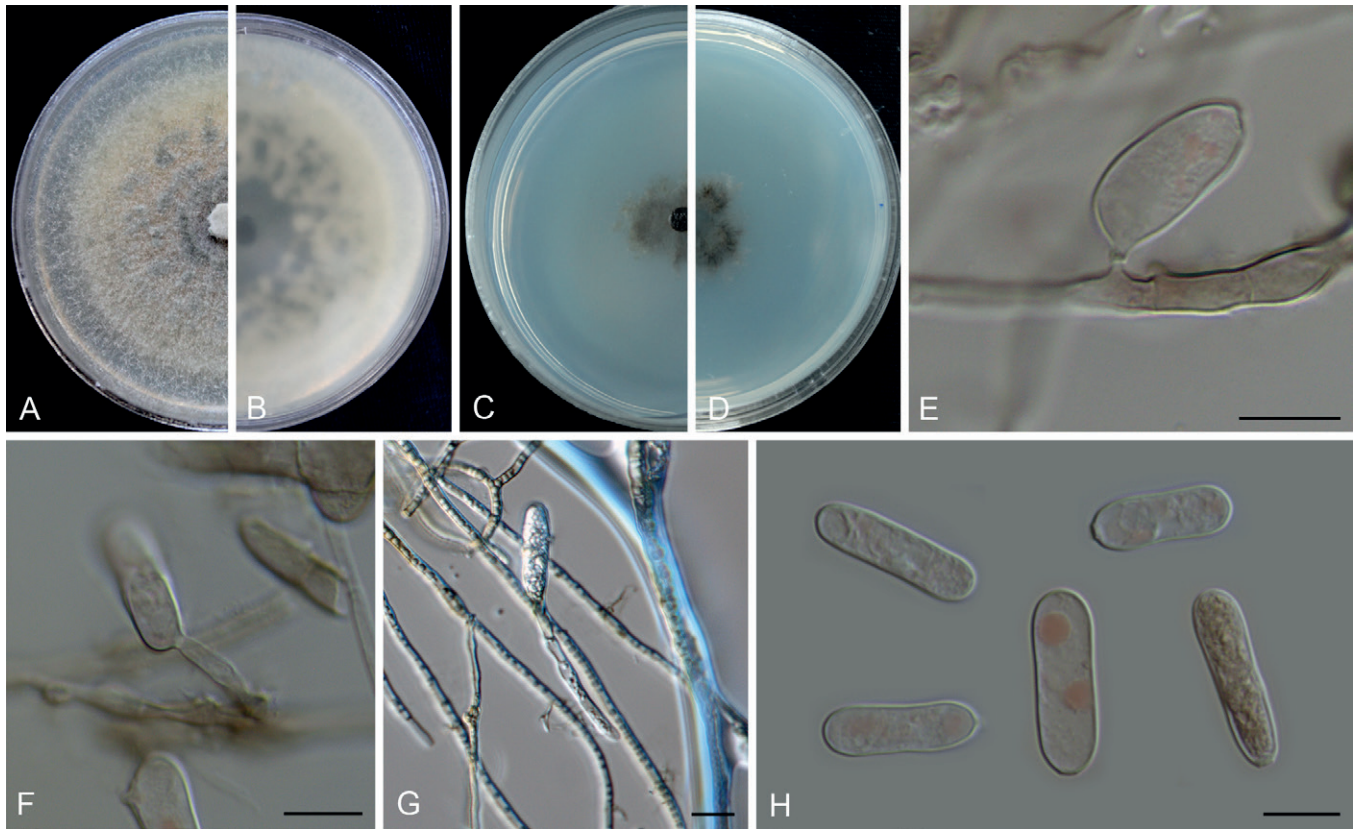


Fig. 31. *Colletotrichum subvariabile* (ex-type culture NN040649). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E–G.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **H.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 μ m.

the phylogenetically related species *C. piperis* at *act* (95.3 %), *chs-1* (98.4 %), *gapdh* (93.2 %), *his3* (96.5 %), *tub2* (97.5 %), and ITS (99 %). Morphologically, *C. syngoniicola* differs from *C. piperis* in that it produces relatively darker conidiophores (Damm *et al.* 2019). Moreover, although *C. syngoniicola* is characterised by the unusual conidiophores that are long-branched and brown, resembling those of *C. monsterae* *sp. nov.*, the two species share low sequence similarity at *act* (89.3 %), *chs-1* (92.8 %), *gapdh* (87.7 %), *his3* (91.9 %), ITS (97.6 %), and *tub2* (93.5 %).

Colletotrichum telosmae F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841398. Fig. 33.

Etymology: Named after the host plant genus, *Telosma*.

Description: Colonies on PDA growing slowly, 28–29 mm diam in 7 d, raised with concave edge, grey, reverse iron grey with pale amber margin, a pale amber ring more towards the centre of the colony corresponds to the production of conidial masses on the surface. **Vegetative hyphae** hyaline to pale brown, smooth-walled, septate, branched. On SNA, **conidiomata** not developed, conidiophores formed directly on hyphae, conidial masses buff to brown. **Setae** not observed. **Conidiophores** hyaline to pale brown, 1–4-septate, branched, up to 80 μ m long. **Conidiogenous cells** hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, 8–24 \times 2–4 μ m (av. \pm SD \pm 18.3 \pm 3.5 \times 3 \pm 0.3 μ m), collarette visible. **Conidia** hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical with obtuse ends, 10.5–11.5 \times 3.5–5 μ m (av. \pm SD \pm 11 \pm 0.4 \times 4 \pm 0.2 μ m), L/W ratio = 2.8. **Appressoria** ellipsoidal, subcircular, medium brown to dark brown, 5.5–11.5 \times 3.5–7 μ m (av. \pm SD \pm 7.2 \pm 1.6 \times 5 \pm 1 μ m), with conidia-like cells formed from the appressoria, 6.5–7.5 \times 5–5.5 μ m.

Typus: China, on healthy leaves of *Telosma cordarum*, 24 Mar. 2010, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350641, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20533 = LC13872 = NN052858).

Notes: The endophytic *C. telosmae*, phylogenetically related to the *C. dracaenophilum* species complex (Fig. 1), is a singleton species and can be distinguished from all currently accepted species of *Colletotrichum* at each locus sequenced in the current study. Its cylindrical conidia resemble species in many complexes, especially the *C. gloeosporioides* and *C. dracaenophilum* complexes. However, the conidia-like cells that form on the *C. telosmae* appressoria (Fig. 33L–M) have not been previously observed in this genus. This is the first report of a *Colletotrichum* species on *Telosma cordarum*.

Colletotrichum tibetense F. Liu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841399. Fig. 34.

Etymology: Named after the location where the fungus was collected, Tibet.

Description: Colonies on PDA growing slowly, 21–24 mm diam in 7 d, flat with fimbriate edge, straw, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse straw. **Vegetative hyphae** hyaline, smooth-walled, septate, branched. Sporulating on SNA and pine needle, **conidiomata** not developed, **conidiophores** formed directly from hyphae and hardly observed, conidial masses abundant, pale luteous to buff, scattered or confluent. **Setae** not observed. **Conidiophores** hyaline, aseptate, unbranched, reduced to conidiogenous cells. **Conidiogenous cells** hyaline, smooth-walled, cylindrical, straight or flexuous, 19.5–32.5 \times 2 μ m. **Conidia** hyaline, aseptate, guttulate, smooth-walled, curved, central part of conidium almost straight with parallel walls, gradually

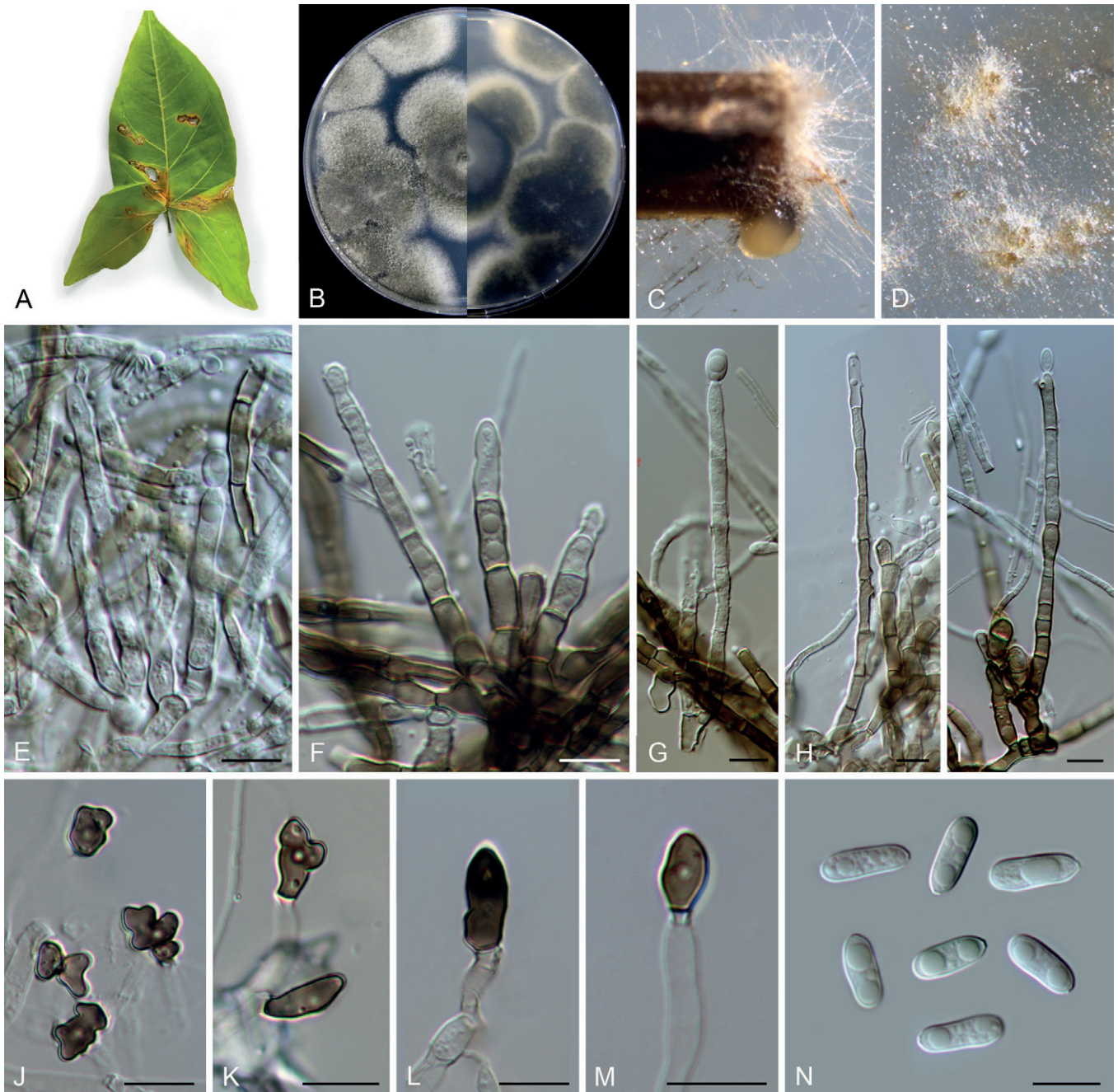


Fig. 32. *Colletotrichum syngoniicola* (ex-type culture LC8894). **A.** Disease symptom on *Syngonium* sp. **B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (6 d). **C, D.** Conidiomata and conidial masses on pine needle and SNA, respectively. **E–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **J–M.** Appressoria. **N.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 μm .

tapering towards a \pm acute or slightly rounded apex and a usually truncate base, with a similar radian, $11.5\text{--}18.5 \times 2.5\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$ (av. \pm SD = $16.4 \pm 1.7 \times 3.1 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$), L/W ratio = 5.3. *Appressoria* discrete or gregarious, brown, smooth-walled, subglobose, obovoid, clavate with truncate base, or sometimes irregularly shaped, lobed, $6\text{--}9.5 \times 3.5\text{--}7 \mu\text{m}$ (av. \pm SD = $8.1 \pm 0.9 \times 5.3 \pm 0.8 \mu\text{m}$).

Typus: **China**, Tibet, Bomi county, Suotong village, on an unidentified species of *Poaceae*, 13 Jun. 2015, F. Liu, BM12 (**holotype** HMAS 350630, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20534 = LC7364 = LJM48).

Additional material examined: **China**, Tibet, Bomi county, Suotong village, on *Poaceae*, 13 Jun. 2015, F. Liu, BM12, living culture LC7366.

Notes: *Colletotrichum tibetense* belongs to the *C. graminicola* species complex (Fig. 1) and is characterised by slow growth

rate on PDA (21–24 mm diam in 7 d) and abundant sporulation. It morphologically differs from the closely related species *C. dolichoconidiophori* (Figs 1, 3) in producing longer conidiogenous cells ($19.5\text{--}32.5 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $6\text{--}23 \times 2\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$), shorter conidia ($11.5\text{--}18.5 \times 2.5\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$ vs. $19\text{--}27.5 \times 2.5\text{--}3.5 \mu\text{m}$), and with a lower conidium L/W ratio (5.3 vs. 8). The closest matches revealed by BLASTn search using the *act*, *chs-1*, *sod2*, *tub2*, and ITS sequences of the ex-type strain LC7364 were *C. cereale* (92.7%), *C. hanau* (95%), *C. sublineola* (86.3%), *C. navitas* (89.3%), and *C. tofieldiae* (99.8%), respectively.

Colletotrichum variabile F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841400. Fig. 35.

Etymology: Named to reflect the variable length of conidiogenous cells.

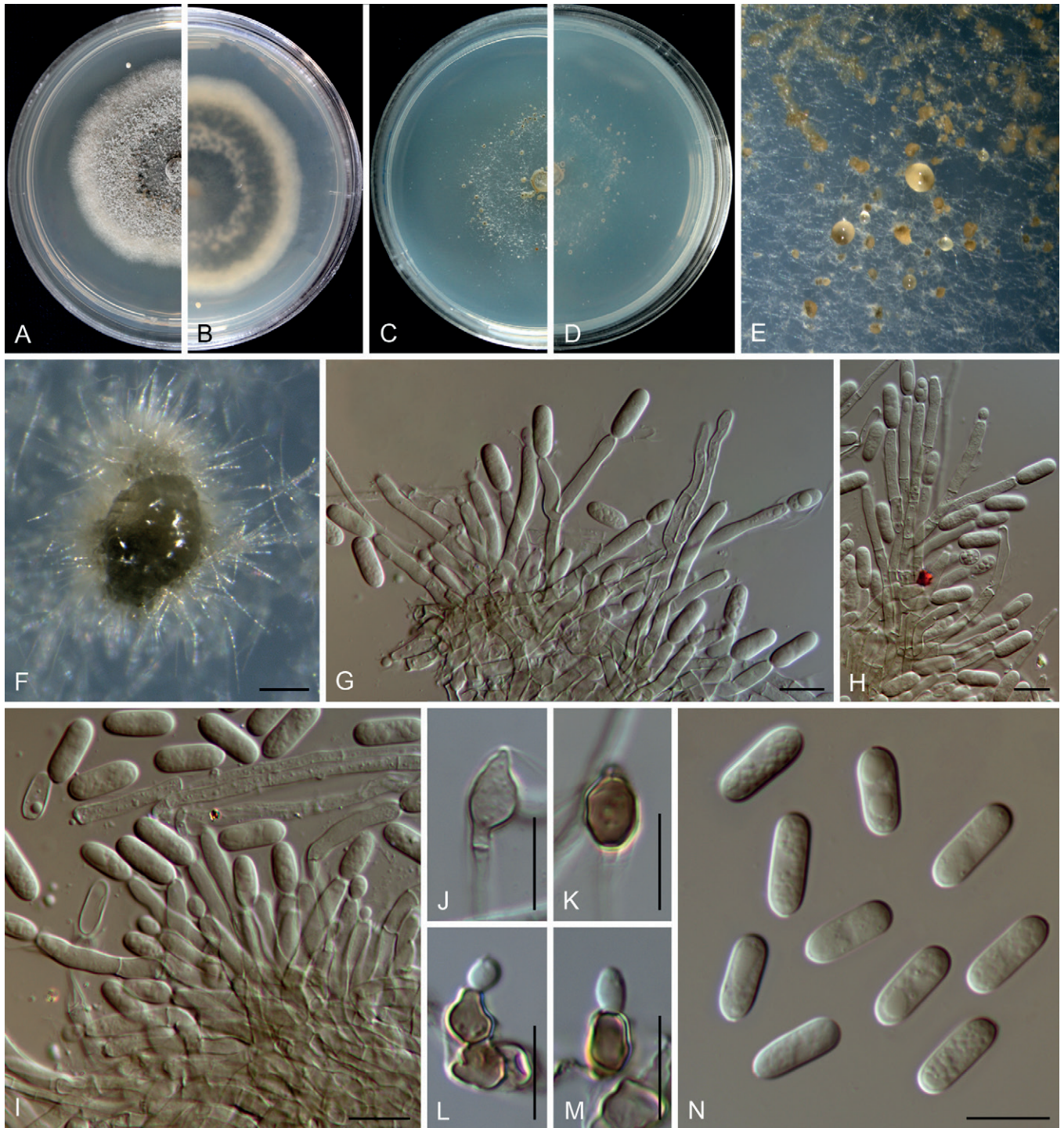


Fig. 33. *Colletotrichum telosmae* (ex-type culture NN052858). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E, F.** Conidial masses on SNA. **G–I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **J–M.** Appressoria. **N.** Conidia. Scale bars: F = 100 µm; G–N = 10 µm.

Description: Colonies on PDA 42 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, white to pale saffron, aerial mycelium sparse, reverse pale saffron with a black region in the centre. On PDA, *conidiomata* and setae not observed. *Conidial masses* salmon, formed among the aerial mycelium. *Conidiophores* formed directly from the aerial mycelium, hyaline, branched, 1–5-septate. *Conidiogenous cells* cylindrical to subcylindrical, rarely ovoid, hyaline, $9\text{--}34 \times 4\text{--}5.5$ µm. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical with obtuse ends, sometimes slightly narrowed at the centre, becoming 1–3-septate with age, $(16\text{--})19\text{--}27.5 \times 4.5\text{--}7$ µm, av. \pm SD = $22.5 \pm 2.2 \times 6.0 \pm 0.6$ µm, L/W ratio = 3.8. *Appressoria* irregular outline with crenate or lobed margin, clavate, brown, $7.5\text{--}9 \times 4.5\text{--}5.5$ µm.

Typus: China, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden, from healthy leaves of an unknown plant, 20 Dec. 1993, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350644, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20535 = LC13875 = NN040656).

Notes: *Colletotrichum variabile* belongs to the *C. gigasporum* species complex. It shares low sequence similarity with the phylogenetically related species *C. subvariabile* sp. nov. at *act* (95.2%), *chs-1* (97.2%), *gapdh* (94.2%), *his3* (95%), *tub2* (97.9%), and ITS (97.8%), and differs from that species in that it produces longer conidiogenous cells ($9\text{--}34$ µm vs. $2\text{--}12$ µm). In addition, *C. variabile* differs from other species in the *C. gigasporum* species complex in the mode of conidiophore and conidium formation (directly on the aerial mycelia vs. on a cushion of cells).

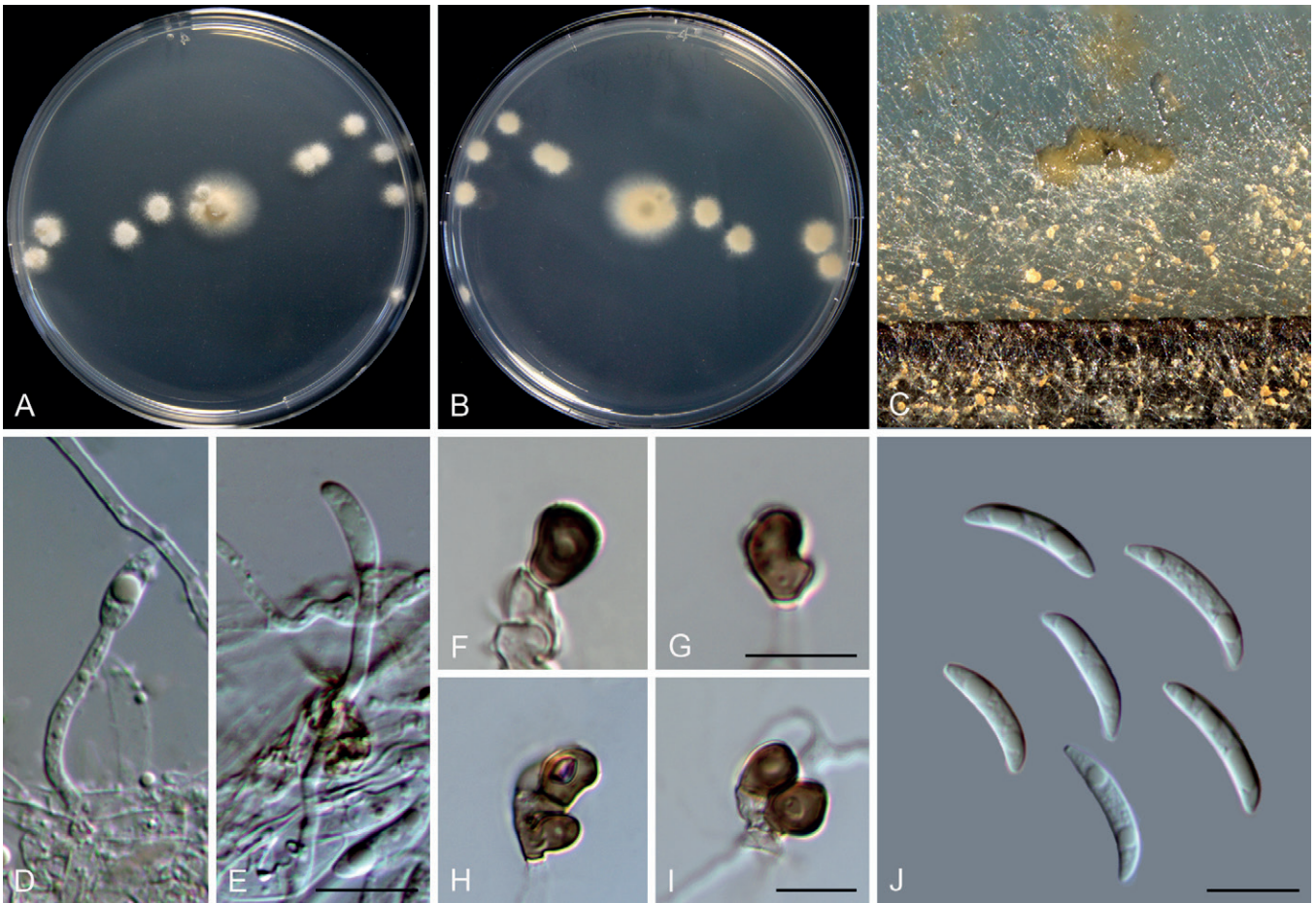


Fig. 34. *Colletotrichum tibetense* (ex-type culture LC7364). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (6 d). **C.** Conidial masses on pine needle and SNA. **D, E.** Conidiogenous cells and conidia. **F–I.** Appressoria. **J.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm. Scale bar of E applies to D, E; G applies to F, G; I applies to H, I.

Colletotrichum zhaoqingense F. Liu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841401. Fig. 36.

Etymology: Named after the location at which the fungus was collected, Zhaoqing.

Description: Colonies on PDA 52 mm diam in 7 d, flat with entire edge, medium to dark mouse grey, aerial mycelium floccose, reverse dark mouse grey. On SNA, *conidiomata* acervular, scattered, semi-immersed to immersed, protruding hyaline or salmon conidial masses, surrounded by dark brown setae. Setae 1–4-septate, 66–112 µm long, basal cells cylindrical, sometimes conical, smooth-walled, 5–6.5 µm diam, tip acute. *Conidiophores* formed from a cushion of roundish to angular pale brown cells, or formed directly on aerial mycelium, solitary or branched, septate, hyaline to pale brown, 0–4-septate. *Conidiogenous cells* cylindrical, rarely ovoid, hyaline to pale brown, 10–22 × 4.5–8 µm. *Conidia* hyaline, smooth-walled, guttulate, cylindrical with obtuse ends, 20–24 × 5.5–7 µm, av. ± SD = 21.3 ± 0.9 × 6.3 ± 0.6 µm, L/W ratio = 3.4. *Appressoria* variable in shape, globose, subglobose, ovoid, or irregular outline with a crenate or lobed margin, pale brown, 5.5–18 × 3.5–6.5 µm.

Typus: China, Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou Botanical Garden, on dead petiole of an unidentified palm (*Arecaceae*), 12 Jun. 2015, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350646, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20536 = LC13878 = NN071035).

Additional materials examined: China, Guangdong Province, Zhaoqing, Seven Star Cave (Qixingyan), on *Musa* sp., 24 Dec. 2012, W.P. Wu, living culture NN055284; Guangzhou, on *Carica papaya*, 10 Dec. 2013, W.P.

Wu, living culture NN057644; Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou Botanical Garden, on dead petiole of palm (*Arecaceae*), 12 Jun. 2015, W.P. Wu, living cultures LC13877 (= NN058985), LC13879 (= NN071036).

Notes: *Colletotrichum zhaoqingense* forms a sister clade to *C. gigasporum* (Fig. 1), but differs morphologically from the latter in producing smaller conidia (20–24 × 5.5–7 µm vs. 22–32 × 6–9 µm) (Liu *et al.* 2014). Furthermore, on the molecular level, these two species share low sequence similarity at *chs-1* (98%), *gapdh* (97.3%), and ITS (93.2%).

Colletotrichum zhejiangense F. Liu, W.P. Wu & L. Cai, *sp. nov.* MycoBank MB 841402. Fig. 37.

Etymology: Named after the location at which the fungus was collected, Zhejiang Province.

Description: Colonies on PDA 34–35 mm diam in 7 d, flat with crenate edge, grey to purple slate, aerial mycelium dense, reverse violet slate with grey margin. *Conidiomata* black, columnar, straight, conidial masses hyaline. *Conidiophores* formed from a cushion of elliptical or angular and medium brown cells, branched, septate, hyaline to pale brown. Setae brown to olivaceous black, smooth-walled, 1–3-septate, 45–139 µm long, basal cells cylindrical to slightly conical, 4–8 µm diam, tip acute or round. *Conidiogenous cells* smooth-walled, cylindrical, 5.5–11.5 × 2.5–4.5 µm (av. ± SD = 8.8 ± 1.9 × 3.5 ± 0.5 µm). *Conidia* hyaline, aseptate, smooth-walled, curved, central part almost straight with parallel walls, gradually tapering towards the ends with a similar radius, 20.5–

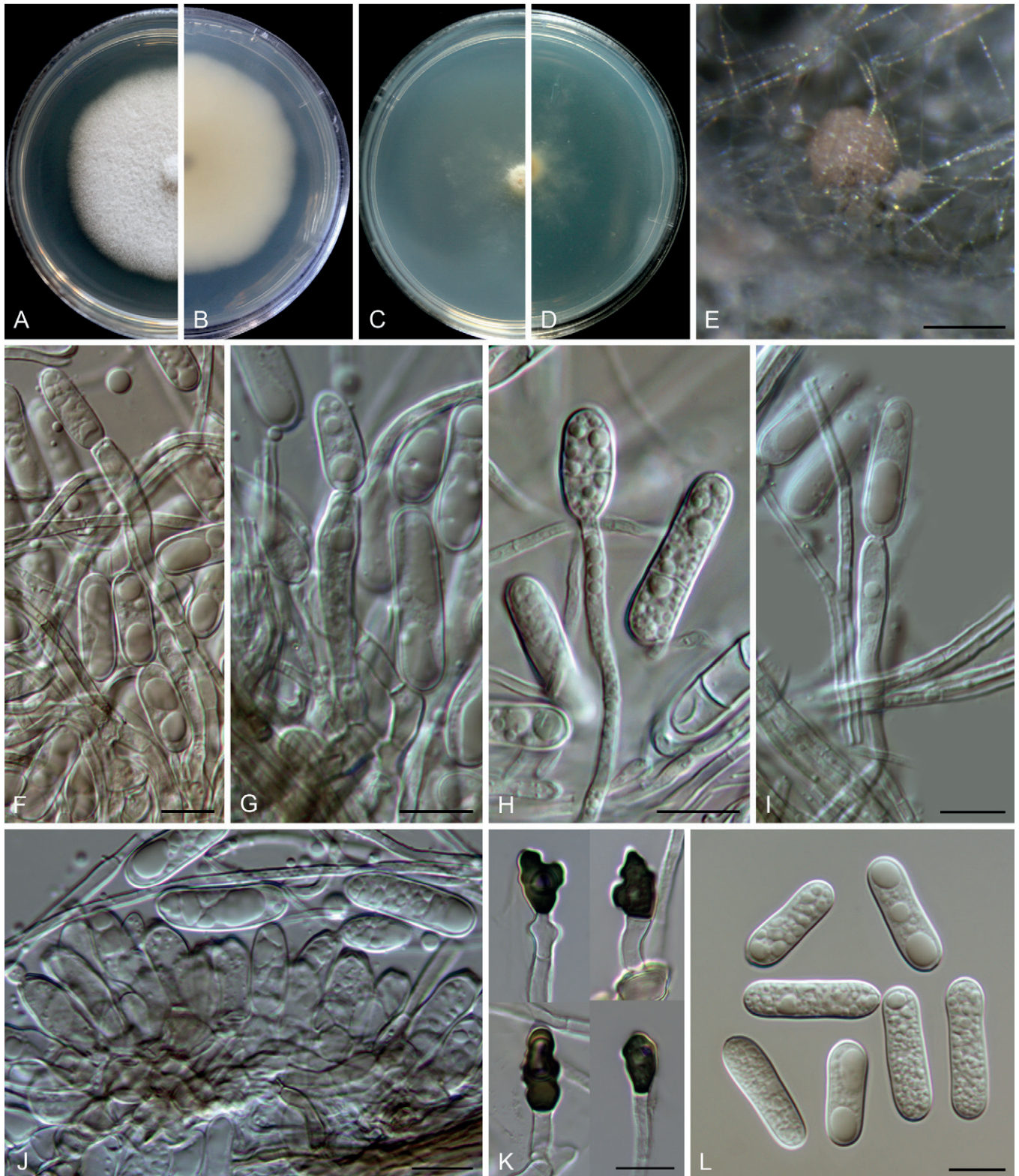


Fig. 35. *Colletotrichum variabile* (ex-type culture NN040656). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidial mass. **F–J.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **K.** Appressoria. **L.** Conidia. Scale bars = 10 µm.

$24.5 \times 3\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$ (av. \pm SD = $22 \pm 0.9 \times 3.3 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$), L/W ratio = 6.7. *Appressoria* not observed.

Typus: China, Zhejiang Province, Chun'an County, Qiandao Lake, on dead leaves of an unidentified tree, 18 Oct. 2018, W.P. Wu (**holotype** HMAS 350652, ex-type culture CGMCC 3.20537 = LC13887 = NN076215).

Notes: *Colletotrichum zhejiangense* belongs to the *C. dematium* species complex (Figs 1, S1), and is characterised by typical

curved conidia with parallel walls in the middle, as is also observed for other species in this group. BLASTn search of *C. zhejiangense* sequences in the NCBI GenBank revealed very low sequence similarity with other species; the closest matches of the *act*, *chs-1*, *gapdh*, ITS and *tub2* sequences were *C. fructi* (89.1 % identity), *C. insertae* (94.4 %), *C. lineola* (68.9 %), *C. fructi* (98.6 %) and *C. dematium* (89.2 %), respectively.

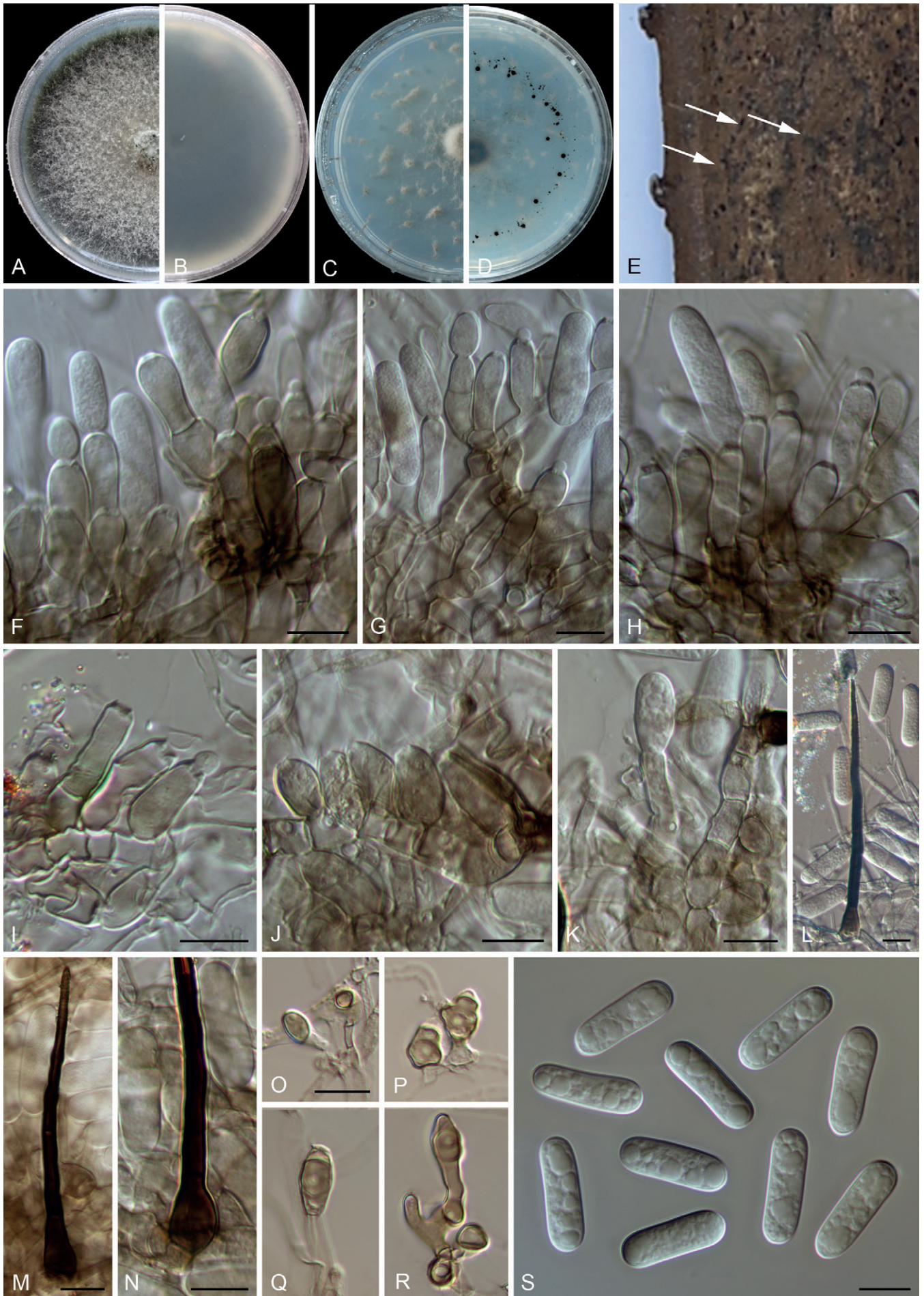


Fig. 36. *Colletotrichum zhaopingense* (A–D, I–L, N–S: ex-type culture NN058985, E–H, M: NN071035). **A, B.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **C, D.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **E.** Conidiomata (black) on dead petiole of palm. **F–K.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and conidia. **L–N.** Setae. **O–R.** Appressoria. **S.** Conidia. Scale bars: F–O, S = 10 μ m. Scale bar of O applies to O–R.

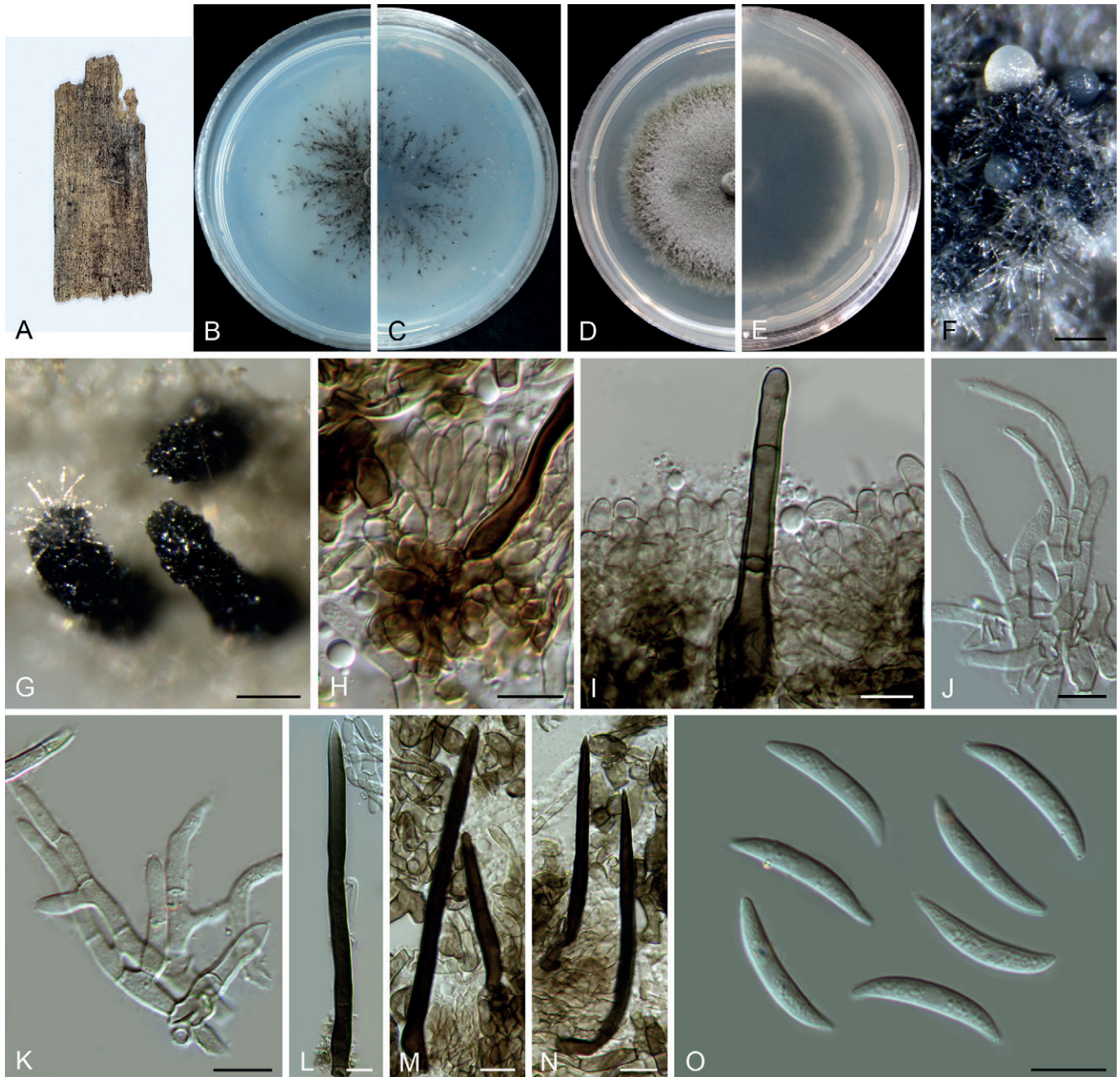


Fig. 37. *Colletotrichum zhejiangense* (ex-type culture NN076215). **A.** Symptom on the dead leaf of an unidentified tree. **B, C.** Front and reverse colony on SNA (7 d). **D, E.** Front and reverse colony on PDA (7 d). **F, G.** Conidiomata. **H, I.** Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells and setae. **J, K.** Conidiophore-like hyphae. **L–N.** Setae. **O.** Conidia. Scale bars: F, G = 100 µm; H–O = 10 µm.

Species diversity of *Colletotrichum* in China

In the current study, based on BLASTn searches and phylogenetic analyses of single-, multi-locus and whole-genome sequences, 1 008 strains were assigned to 107 species, belonging to 16 species complexes and 10 singletons (Fig. 38), of which 97 were isolated in China (Tables S5, S6). The majority of analysed strains belong to the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Fig. 38). However, because of the unavailability of ApMat and *gs* sequences for some taxa in the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex, species identification in this group was difficult or unfeasible. Hence, only tentative identification was provided for 183 strains in the current study. Among all the identified species, *C. siamense* was the most common taxon, followed by *C. karsti*, *C. fructicola*, *C. truncatum*, *C. fiorinae*, and *C. gloeosporioides* (Fig. 39).

Furthermore, we summarised the host-association data for *Colletotrichum* species from China, that were retrieved from 224

peer-reviewed papers published in 2009 or later (Table S6), and in which the species had been identified employing a modern classification approach. As of 1 Apr. 2021, 139 species belonging to 15 species complexes and 10 singleton species have been reported in China, including the 30 new species and 18 new records reported in the current study (Table S6, Fig. 38). The top six most common species listed in the preceding paragraph are also the species with the widest host range in China (Fig. 39). On the other hand, 76 species have to date been reported from a single plant species or genus (Table S6).

DISCUSSION

In the current study, we generated 67 type-derived sequences for known *Colletotrichum* species that were omitted or have been erroneously sequenced in various previous publications. This helped

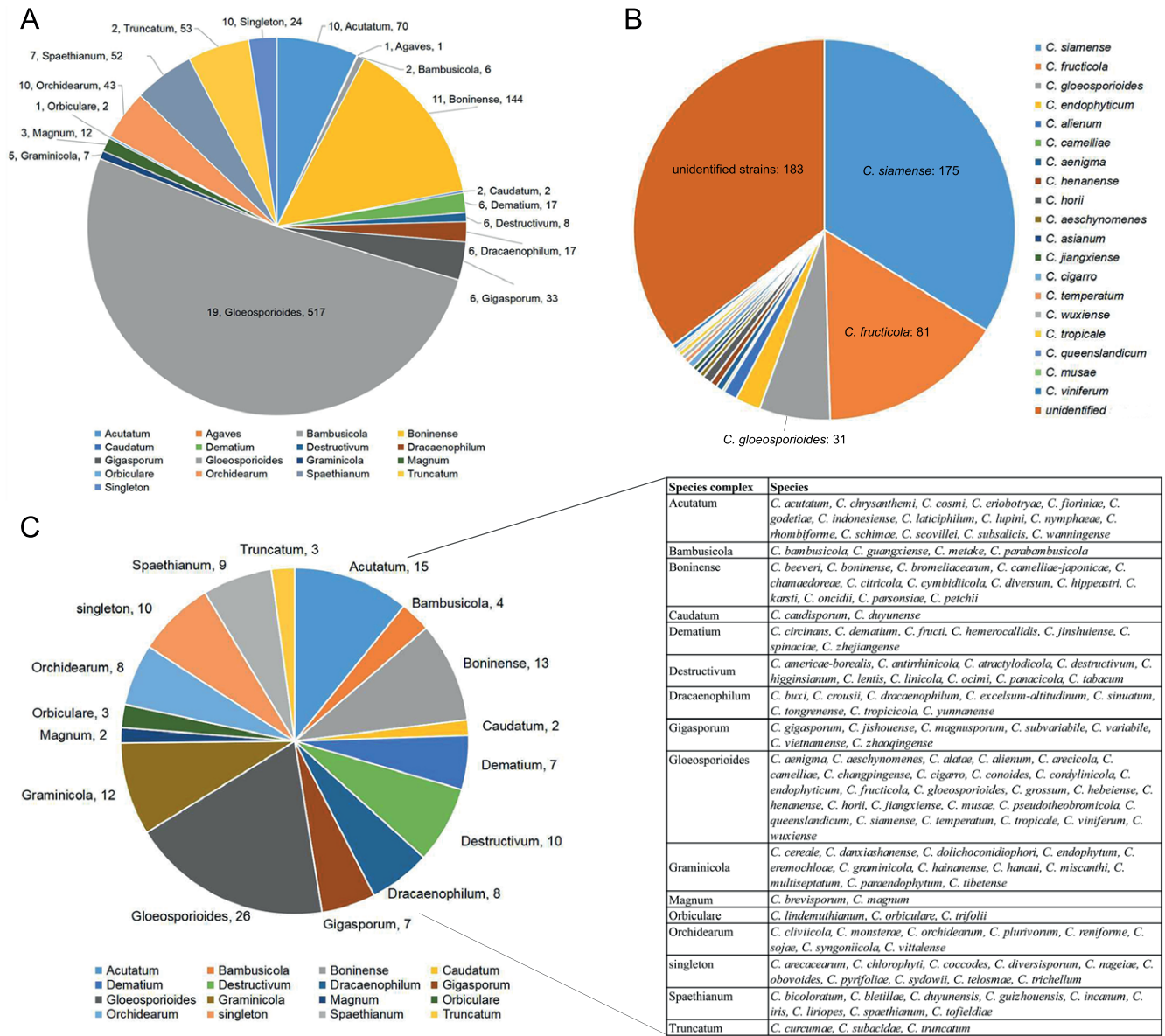


Fig. 38. Statistics of *Colletotrichum* strains and species in this study. **A.** Proportion of all 1 008 strains analysed in this study (left: number of species, right: number of strains). **B.** Proportion of the 517 strains (right: number of strains) of species in the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex analysed in this study. **C.** Proportion and summary of species within each species complex distributed in China based on this and previous studies (right: number of species).

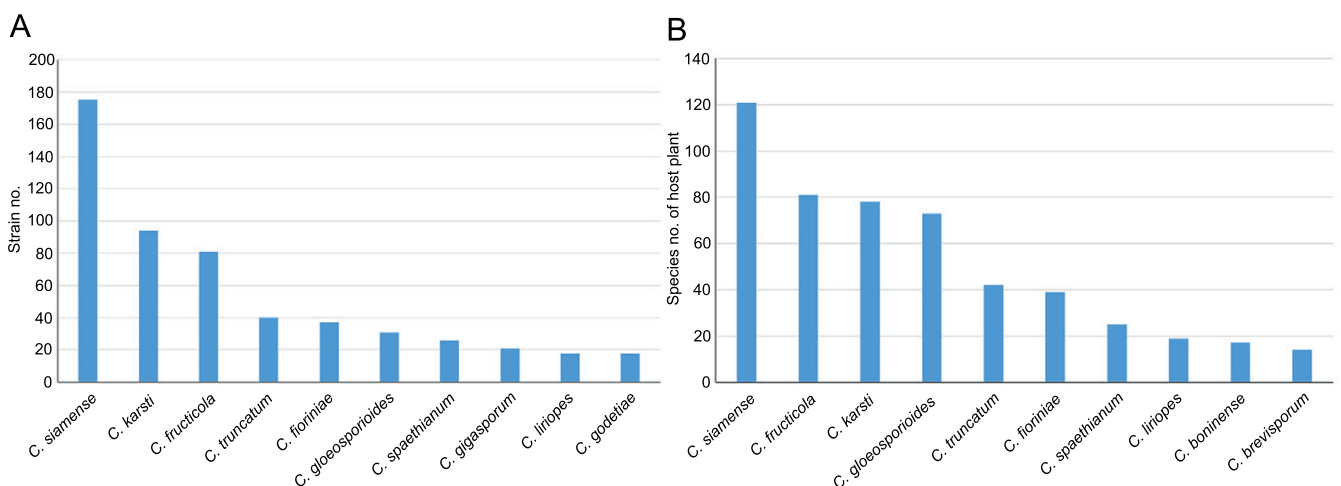


Fig. 39. Statistics of *Colletotrichum* species in this study. **A.** The most common ten species identified in this study. **B.** The ten species with the widest host range in China based on this study.

to clarify the existing taxonomic confusion (e.g. *C. liaoningense* and *C. ochraceae*), and also greatly contributed to the reconstruction of a robust backbone tree for *Colletotrichum*. Nevertheless, the identity of a few ambiguous species is still pending clarification, as we were unable to obtain their type or type-derived DNA, e.g. in the case of *C. chiangraiense*, *C. jasminigenum*, and *C. quinquefoliae*. Several strains that had been isolated from different bamboo hosts form a distinct clade in the multi-locus phylogeny (Fig. 1), which we refer to as the *C. bambusicola* species complex. The strains previously identified as *C. metake* and *C. hsienjenchang* (Sato *et al.* 2012) do not include type material, and hence their identity has not yet been clarified. Furthermore, the *C. metake* strains neither originate from the type location (Italy) nor from the host that *C. metake* was originally described on (*Arundinaria japonica*, Saccardo 1908), and might even represent more than one species. The two species will be examined in detail in a subsequent study (U. Damm, unpub. data). Overall, together with the 30 species newly described in the current study, 265 of the 280 *Colletotrichum* species were herein assigned to 16 species complexes, with the remaining 15 species regarded as singletons (Fig. 1, Tables S1–S3).

Among the 16 species complexes, the *C. acutatum*, *C. boninense*, and *C. gloeosporioides* species complexes contain more species than the other species complexes. Coincidentally, most strains analysed in the current study belong to these three species complexes (Fig. 38), with more than half (518/1 008) belonging to the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex. Although the combined use of ApMat and *gs* is very effective in resolving species in the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Liu *et al.* 2015), we did not employ the two loci in the multi-locus analyses herein, as they had been only rarely sequenced from species in other species complexes. To date, 51 species for which DNA sequence data are available have been accepted in the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex (Fig. 1); however, the species boundaries are still not well defined for several species. For example, the sequences of the six loci analysed and even whole-genome sequences of *C. kahawae* s. str. and its closest relatives (*C. cigarro*, *C. fructivorum*, *C. hedericola*, *C. helleniense*, *C. kahawae*, *C. rhexiae* and *C. jiangxiense*), *C. conoides* and *C. hebeiense*, *C. wuxiense* and *C. temperatum*, and *C. cobbitiense* and *C. ti* exhibit very few nucleotide differences (Liu *et al.*, unpub. data). Hence, resolution of the taxonomy of the *C. gloeosporioides* species complex requires a further in-depth study, preferably involving whole-genome data.

Based on the findings of the current study, data retrieved from the USDA fungal database (Farr & Rossman 2021), and data from previous studies (Table S6), we observed that *Colletotrichum* species vary widely with respect to host specificity and host range, although determination of the host range is somewhat biased as pathogenic fungi have received much more attention to date than endophytes and saprobes. Species with both broad and narrow host range are found in most species complexes (Crouch *et al.* 2014, Table S6), especially in the *C. acutatum*, *C. boninense* and *C. gloeosporioides* species complexes. In contrast, species in the *C. caudatum* and *C. graminicola* species complexes are exclusively associated with monocots, and mostly restricted to single species or members of the *Poaceae* (Crouch *et al.* 2009a, 2014). Comparative genomic analyses indicate that host specificity may be related to gene family contractions (Baroncelli *et al.* 2016), loss of functional genes (Gan *et al.* 2016, Stajich 2017), and maintenance of a targeted arsenal of virulence factors (O'Connell *et al.* 2012). In-depth comparative genomic and transcriptomic analyses, as well as verification experiments of functional genes, are required to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of host specialisation and expansion.

Many *Colletotrichum* species have been isolated from healthy plant tissue and are referred to as endophytes, of which some are also known to be plant pathogenic. However, this does not necessarily imply that all endophytes can switch to a necrotrophic lifestyle (Cannon *et al.* 2012), and distinguishing between the two life strategies is difficult. According to Bhunjun *et al.* (2021), 16 out of the 40 endophytic *Colletotrichum* species can cause disease symptoms in host plants. Our large-scale survey revealed only three additional necrotrophs among the previously known endophytic species (*C. caudisporum*, *C. duyunensis*, and *C. metake*) (Table S7). By contrast, six newly described species (*C. buxi*, *C. chamaedoreae*, *C. nageiae*, *C. schimae*, *C. telosmae*, and *C. variabile*) have been isolated exclusively as endophytes to date. This largely implies that some of the 33 *Colletotrichum* species that are currently reported as endophytes only (Table S7) might live as beneficial organisms in the host plant and may not cause plant disease.

Although morphological characters are insufficient to distinguish *Colletotrichum* species, they are considered as important taxonomic characters for the identification of species to species complexes (Cannon *et al.* 2012). For example, conidia of most species in the *C. acutatum* species complex have acute ends or at least one acute end (Damm *et al.* 2012a); conidia of most species in the *C. gigasporum* species complex are notably larger than those formed by other species complexes (Liu *et al.* 2014); and typical conidia of *C. boninense* species complex are cylindrical with a prominent basal scar (Damm *et al.* 2012b). However, many species in various species complexes (e.g. the *C. dracaenophilum*, *C. magnum*, and *C. orchidearum* species complexes), as well as singleton species, form cylindrical conidia with round ends, which is regarded as a typical feature of the *C. gloeosporioides* complex (Damm *et al.* 2019). A schematic overview of the typical conidium and ascospore features of each *Colletotrichum* species complex is provided in Fig. 40. In general, species of the *C. acutatum*, *C. bambusicola*, *C. boninense*, *C. dracaenophilum*, *C. gigasporum*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. magnum*, *C. orbiculare*, and *C. orchidearum* species complexes produce straight conidia, while species in the *C. caudatum*, *C. dematium*, *C. graminicola*, *C. spaethianum*, and *C. truncatum* species complexes produce curved conidia (Damm *et al.* 2012a, b, 2013, 2014, 2019, 2020, Weir *et al.* 2012, Yang *et al.* 2012, Crouch 2014, Liu *et al.* 2014, 2015, Jayawardena *et al.* 2016, Liu 2016, Fu *et al.* 2019, Zhang *et al.* 2020). Of note, species complexes with curved conidia are scattered throughout the phylogenetic tree, which indicates that curved spores may have evolved more than once within the genus.

The ITS and multi-locus trees constructed in the current study are consistent with previous reports that the species complexes in *Colletotrichum* are monophyletic except for the *C. graminicola* species complex (Cannon *et al.* 2012, Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017, Bhunjun *et al.* 2021). In the multi-locus phylogenetic tree of the current study (Fig. 1), the *C. graminicola* species complex is inclusive of the *C. caudatum* species complex residing at the top of the clade. However, morphologically, the *C. caudatum* species complex is easily differentiated from the *C. graminicola* species complex by the formation of a filiform appendage at the apex of the curved conidia (Crouch 2014, Fig. 40). Initially, we suspected that this incongruence might be a consequence of the largely incomplete sequence dataset for this group. Specifically, the *his3/gapdh* sequences of most species in the *C. graminicola* species complex, and those of *gapdh/chs-1/his3/act/tub2* of most species in the *C. caudatum* species complex are unavailable, and treated as missing data in the alignments (e.g. Marin-Felix *et al.* 2017, Bhunjun *et al.* 2021, and the current study). However, the subsequent species tree based on 1 893 single-copy orthologous



Fig. 40. An illustration of the diversity of conidia and ascospores in different species complexes of *Colletotrichum*. **A, B.** *Acutum* (**A.** Conidia of *C. schimae*, NN046984; **B.** Ascospores of *C. salicis*, CBS 607.94). **C.** *Agaves* (Conidia of *C. agaves*, CBS 118190). **D, E.** *Bambusicola* (**D.** Conidia of *C. bambusicola*, LC8468; **E.** Ascus and ascospores of *C. bambusicola*, LC8533). **F, G.** *Boninense* (**F.** Conidia of *C. chamaedoreae*, NN052885; **G.** Ascus and ascospores of *C. chamaedoreae*, NN052885). **H.** *Caudatum* (Conidia of *C. shivasii*, BRIP 15842a). **I.** *Dematium* (Conidia of *C. zhejiangense*, NN076215). **J.** *Destructivum* (Conidia of *Colletotrichum* sp., LC8517). **K.** *Dracaenophilum* (Conidia of *C. buxi*, NN047139). **L, M.** *Gigasporum* (**L.** Conidia of *C. magnisporum*, CBS 398.84; **M.** Ascospores of *C. pseudomajus*, CBS 571.88). **N, O.** *Gloeosporioides* (**N.** Conidia of *C. gloeosporioides*, CGMCC 3.17360; **O.** Ascospores of *C. alienum*, CBS 115183). **P.** *Graminicola* (Conidia of *C. multiseptatum*, NN055357). **Q.** *Magnum* (Conidia of *C. magnum*, CGMCC 3.17616). **R.** *Orbiculare* (Conidia of *C. orbiculare*, CBS 570.97). **S, T.** *Orchidearum* (**S.** Conidia of *C. orchidearum*, CBS 135131; **T.** Ascospores of *C. reniforme*, LC8230). **U.** *Spaethianum* (Conidia of *C. iris*, LC3697). **V.** *Truncatum* (Conidia of *C. subacidae*, LC13857). Scale bars = 10 μ m.

genes (Fig. 4) revealed the same topology of this group as that in the multi-locus tree (Fig. 1). It is therefore most likely that species in the *C. caudatum* species complex are descendants of a common ancestor of the *C. graminicola* species complex, from which evolved a filiform appendage at the conidial apex. The two species complexes probably should be regarded as one species complex (the *C. graminicola-caudatum* species complex) as proposed by Bhunjun *et al.* (2021), or as *C. caudatum* sub-aggregate in the *C. graminicola* species complex, as proposed by Crouch (2014).

Although ITS is generally useful for assigning *Colletotrichum* species to species complexes, the allocation of a few individual species within the *C. bambusicola*, *C. caudatum*, *C. destructivum*, *C. graminicola*, and *C. spaethianum* species complexes somewhat contradicts that achieved by using multiple loci. For example, *C. riograndense*, a member of the *C. spaethianum* species complex according to the six-locus phylogeny (Fig. 1), is basal to the *C. bambusicola* and *C. spaethianum* species complexes in the ITS tree (Fig. S1). By contrast, the affiliation of species to species complexes is much more congruent between the six-locus tree and the whole-genome tree (Fig. 4), except for the *C. spaethianum* species complex, which is divided into two subclades in the genome tree. These contradictions among the single- and six-locus gene trees, and the genome tree might result from incomplete lineage sorting, horizontal gene transfer, and hybridisation or recombination through speciation events (Degnan & Rosenberg 2009).

By 3 June 2021, 207 whole genomes of 69 *Colletotrichum* species (Table S4) have been deposited in the NCBI and JGI databases, representing 24.6 % of the currently accepted *Colletotrichum* species. Whole-genome sequences of additional 48 species, including 30 new and 18 known species, were generated and assembled in the current study, increasing the number of genome-sequenced species to 116 (41.4 % of the species, Table S4). To better define the species complex boundaries and reveal the evolutionary relationship of *Colletotrichum*, we generated a whole-genome-based phylogenetic tree in this study. In accordance with the six-locus tree (Fig. 1), most species complexes formed well-supported clades in the species tree, except for the *C. spaethianum* species complex, which did not form a monophyletic clade. As expected, the *C. boninense* and *C. gloeosporioides* species complexes with a large number of species and a wide range of hosts had generally larger number of genes and CAZymes (Fig. 4). This is consistent with the conclusion of Baroncelli *et al.* (2016) that host range is associated with gene family expansion and contraction in *Colletotrichum*. However, the numbers of genes and CAZymes greatly varied among species in the *C. acutatum* species complex, another species rich group with broad host range. For example, *C. godetiae*, associated with at least 18 genera of host plants (Farr & Rossman 2021), possesses the smallest genome size and number of genes, CAZymes and transporters of this genus (Fig. 4). Considering the importance of the genus *Colletotrichum*, we recommend genome sequencing of all species, especially those plant and human pathogens. This effort will not only pave the way toward a fully resolved *Colletotrichum* tree of life, but also provide essential data revealing their evolution and adaptation mechanisms, and improve the understanding of the genetic basis of various biological features and metabolic potential of these fungi.

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DECLARATION ON CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Supplementary Material: <https://studiesinmycology.org/>

Fig. S1. Phylogenetic tree of *Colletotrichum* resulting from the RAxML analysis of the ITS sequence alignment. Bootstrap support values (1 000 replicates, GTR-GAMMA model) > 50 % are shown at the nodes. The scale bar represents the expected number of changes per site. Species complexes are indicated with coloured boxes, their names are listed at the left. Ex-type strains are indicated with “T” in the end of the taxa labels.

Table S1. DNA barcodes of all accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. except for the ones in the *C. graminicola* and *C. caudatum* species complexes.

Table S2. DNA barcodes of the accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. in the *C. caudatum* species complex.

Table S3. DNA barcodes of the accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. in the *C. graminicola* species complex.

Table S4. *Colletotrichum* species for which whole-genome sequences are available, retrieved from NCBI and JGI, or generated in the current study.

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Table S6. The substrate/host information for *Colletotrichum* species analysed in the current study, and host information of species reported in China retrieved from literature.

Table S7. *Colletotrichum* species reported as endophytes in previous publications and in the current study.

FIG. S1

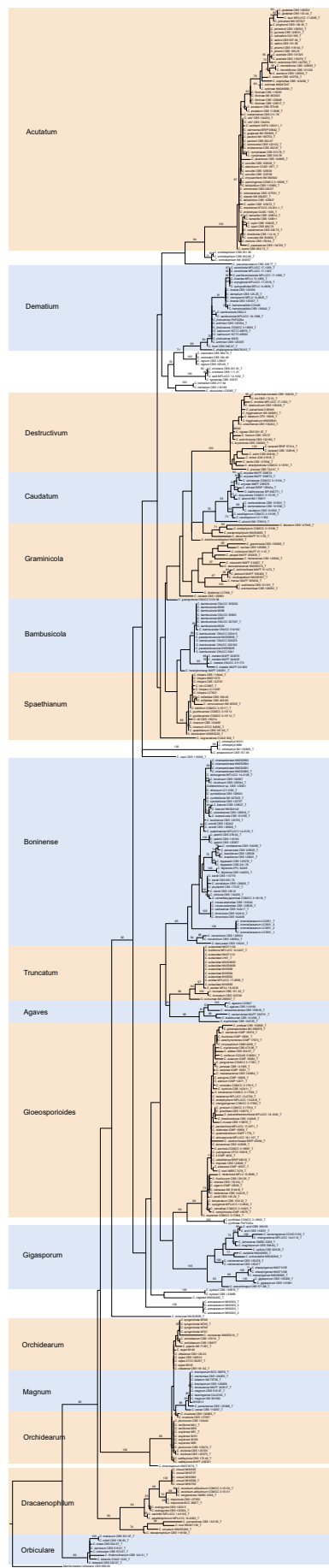


Fig. S1. Phylogenetic tree of *Colletotrichum* resulting from the RAxML analysis of the ITS sequence alignment. Bootstrap support values (1 000 replicates, GTR-GAMMA model) > 50 % are shown at the nodes. The scale bar represents the expected number of changes per site. Species complexes are indicated with coloured boxes, their names are listed at the left. Ex-type strains are indicated with "T" in the end of the taxa labels.

Table S1. DNA barcodes of all accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. except for the ones in the *C. graminicola* and *C. caudatum* species complexes.

Species*	Culture*	Type	Group	Host	Country	GenBank numbers*					
						TIS	gapdh	chs-1	hbs3	act	mb2
<i>C. abscessum</i>	COAD 1877*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> cv. Pera	Brazil	KP843126	KP843129	KP843132	KP843138	KP843141	KP843135
<i>C. acerbum</i>	CBS 128550, ICMP 12921, PRI 1199.3*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Melastomaceae</i> , bitter root of fruit	New Zealand	Q2484459	Q2484470	Q2484479	Q2484500	Q2484510	Q2484520
<i>C. acidae</i>	MFLUCC 17-2659*	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Thailand	MG966505	MH003691	MH003694	—	MH003697	MH003700
<i>C. acidae</i>	MFLU 18-0233	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Thailand	MG966506	MH003692	MH003695	—	MH003698	MH003701
<i>C. acutatum</i>	CBS 112996, ATCC 56816, STE-U 5292*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Australia	JQ005776	JQ948677	JQ005797	JQ005818	JQ005839	JQ005860
<i>C. acutatum</i>	CBS 97969	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Kenya	JQ048400	JQ948731	JQ949061	JQ949391	JQ949721	JQ950051
<i>C. aetiongia</i>	ICMP 18667*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Persea arborescens</i>	Israel	JX010244	JX010074	JQ009774	—	JX009783	JX010043
<i>C. aeshynomenes</i>	ICMP 17673*, ATCC 201874	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	USA	JX010176	JQ009930	JQ009799	—	JX009483	JX010392
<i>C. agaves</i>	CBS 118190	Holotype	Agaves	<i>Agave striata</i>	Mexico	DQ286221	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. agaves</i>	LC0947, BTL11(B02)	Holotype	Agaves	<i>Agave sp.</i>	Thailand	MZ595831	MZ664053	MZ792966	MZ673842	MZ666429	MZ673955
<i>C. alatae</i>	CBS 30467*, ICMP 17919	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	India	JX010190	JX009990	JX009837	—	JX009471	JX010383
<i>C. alium</i>	ICMP 12017*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Melastomaceae</i>	USA	JX010251	JX010028	JX009882	—	JX009572	JX010241
<i>C. americanae-borealis</i>	CBS 136232*	Holotype	Dematiaceum	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	USA	KM105224	KM105579	KM105294	KM105364	KM105434	KM105504
<i>C. annellatum</i>	CBS 129826, CH1*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Hevea indica</i> , leaf	Colombia	JQ005222	JQ005309	JQ005396	JQ005483	JQ005570	JQ005656
<i>C. anhrisici</i>	CBS 125334*	Holotype	Dematiaceum	<i>Anhrisicus sylvestris</i>	Netherlands	GU227845	GU228237	GU228335	GU228041	GU227943	GU228139
<i>C. anhrisici</i>	CBS 125335	Holotype	Dematiaceum	<i>Anhrisicus sylvestris</i>	Netherlands	GU227846	GU228238	GU228336	GU228042	GU227944	GU228140
<i>C. anhrisicola</i>	CBS 102189*	Holotype	Dematiaceum	<i>Anhrisicus majus</i>	New Zealand	KM105180	KM105531	KM105250	KM105320	KM105390	KM105460
<i>C. anhrisicola</i>	ICMP 18537*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Caprianea sp.</i>	New Zealand	JX010205	JX010005	JQ009853	—	JQ009864	JX010420
<i>C. arboricola</i>	CBS 144795*, SAG 53350-12	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Chile	MH181794	MH181795	—	—	MH181796	MH181797
<i>C. arecaeum</i> sp. nov.	LC13850, MH0003*	Holotype	singleton	<i>Arecaeae</i>	China	MZ595867	MZ664049	MZ792962	MZ673887	MZ666415	MZ673986
<i>C. arecaeum</i> sp. nov.	LC13851, MH0003-1	Holotype	singleton	<i>Arecaeae</i>	China	MZ595868	MZ664050	MZ792963	MZ673888	MZ666416	MZ673987
<i>C. arecaeum</i> sp. nov.	LC13852, MH0003-2	Holotype	singleton	<i>Arecaeae</i>	China	MZ595869	MZ664051	MZ792964	MZ673889	MZ666417	MZ673988
<i>C. arecaeum</i> sp. nov.	LC13853, MH0003-3	Holotype	singleton	<i>Arecaeae</i>	China	MZ595870	MZ664052	MZ792965	MZ673890	MZ666418	MZ673989
<i>C. arecaeula</i>	CGMCC 3.19667*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Areca catechu</i>	China	MK914635	MK935455	MK935454	—	MK935374	MK935498
<i>C. artoarpicula</i>	MFLUCC 18-1167*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Artoarpus heterophyllus</i>	Thailand	MN415991	MN435568	MN435569	—	MN435570	MN435567
<i>C. arzi</i>	CBS 169.59, IMI 304050, IMI 309371	Holotype	Gigasporium	<i>Onidium excavatum</i>	Netherlands	KF687717	KF687824	KF687781	KF687846	KF687881	KF687888
<i>C. arzi</i>	CBS 132551*, Paphi 2.1*	Holotype	Gigasporium	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> sp.	Germany	KF687716	KF687843	KF687880	KF687885	KF687881	KF687888
<i>C. asianum</i>	ICMP 38580*, CBS 130418	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Thailand	JX010218	MT192840	MT192867	—	MT188634	MT192813
<i>C. atracydiodica</i>	CGMCC 3.18761, SAUCC 1307*	Holotype	Dematiaceum	<i>Arctostaphylos chinensis</i>	China	KR149280	KR259334	KR259333	—	KR132243	KU058178
<i>C. australe</i>	CBS 116478, HKUCC 2616*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	South Africa	JQ948455	JQ948786	JQ949116	JQ949446	JQ949776	JQ950106
<i>C. australe</i>	CBS 131325, CPC 19820	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Hakea</i> sp.	Australia	JQ948456	JQ948787	JQ949117	JQ949447	JQ949777	JQ950107
<i>C. australianum</i>	VPRI 43075*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Australia	MG572138	MG572127	MW091987	—	MN442109	MG572149
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	CNUCC 307307*	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199632	MT192844	MT192871	—	MT188638	MT192817
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	CNUCC 310192	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199624	MT192840	MT192867	—	MT188634	MT192813
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	CNUCC 305200	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199619	MT192846	MT192873	—	MT188640	MT192819
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	CNUCC 30893	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199621	MT192843	MT192870	—	MT188637	MT192816
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	LC8469, M288	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Pennisetum hybridus</i>	China	MZ595857	MZ772869	MZ799334	MZ673877	MZ666415	MZ673978
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	LC8498, M322	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Pennisetum hybridus</i>	China	MZ595858	MZ664097	MZ799335	MZ673878	MZ666416	MZ673979
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	LC8468, M287	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Pennisetum hybridus</i>	China	MZ595859	MZ664098	MZ799336	MZ673879	MZ666417	MZ673980
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	LC8533, M362	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Pennisetum hybridus</i>	China	MZ595860	MZ664099	MZ799337	MZ673880	MZ666418	MZ673981
<i>C. beeveri</i>	CBS 128527, ICMP 18594*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Brachyglis repanda</i>	New Zealand	JQ005171	JQ005258	JQ005345	JQ005432	JQ005519	JQ005605
<i>C. beeveri</i>	NN004142	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Yucca</i> sp.	China	MZ595881	MZ664082	MZ792977	MZ673901	MZ666419	—
<i>C. bicoloratum</i> sp. nov.	LC13882, NN055229*	Holotype	Spaethianum	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	China	MZ595889	MZ664100	MZ792932	MZ673911	MZ666420	MZ674017
<i>C. bidens</i>	COAD 1020*, CPC 21930	Holotype	Orbiculare	<i>Bidens subalternans</i>	Brazil	KF178481	KF178506	KF178530	KF178534	KF178578	KF178602
<i>C. bidens</i>	CGMCC 3.15117*, LC2340	Holotype	Spaethianum	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	China	MZ595878	MZ664055	MZ792966	MZ673884	MZ666415	MZ673989
<i>C. boninense</i>	CBS 123755, MAFF 305972*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> var. <i>sinicum</i>	Japan	JQ005153	JQ005240	JQ005327	JQ005414	JQ005501	JQ005588
<i>C. brasiliense</i>	CBS 128501, ICMP 18607, PAS12*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> , fruit anthracnose	Brazil	JQ005235	JQ005322	JQ005409	JQ005496	JQ005582	JQ005668
<i>C. brasiliense</i>	CBS 128528, ICMP 18606, PAS10	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> , fruit	Brazil	JQ005234	JQ005321	JQ005408	JQ005495	JQ005582	JQ005668
<i>C. brassicicola</i>	CBS 101059, LYM 16331*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</i> , leaf spot	New Zealand	JQ005172	JQ005259	JQ005346	JQ005433	JQ005520	JQ005606
<i>C. brassicicola</i>	ICMP 38876*, LC0600	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Neoregia</i> sp., leaf	Thailand	JQ005173	JQ005260	JQ005347	MZ673927	MZ666415	MZ673989
<i>C. brassicicola</i>	CBS 129958*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Magnus</i> sp.	Thailand	MG600763	MG600823	MG600870	MG600909	MG600967	MG601030
<i>C. brisbanense</i>	CBS 292.67, DPI 11711*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Capiscum annuum</i>	Australia	JQ948291	JQ948621	JQ948952	JQ949282	JQ949612	JQ949942
<i>C. bromeliaceum</i> sp. nov.	LC0951*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Bromeliad</i>	China	MZ595832	MZ664077	MZ792967	MZ673843	MZ666415	MZ673956
<i>C. bromeliaceum</i> sp. nov.	LC13854, LC0951-1	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Bromeliad</i>	China	MZ595833	MZ664078	MZ792968	MZ673844	MZ666416	MZ673957
<i>C. bromeliaceum</i> sp. nov.	LC13855, LC0951-2	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Bromeliad</i>	China	MZ595834	MZ664079	MZ792969	MZ673845	MZ666417	MZ673958
<i>C. bromeliaceum</i> sp. nov.	LC13856, LC0951-3	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Bromeliad</i>	China	MZ595835	MZ664080	MZ792970	MZ673846	MZ666418	MZ673959
<i>C. bryonicola</i>	CBS 109849*	Holotype	Dematiaceum	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	Netherlands	KM105181	KM105532	KM105321	KM105391	KM105461	—
<i>C. buxi</i> sp. nov.	LC13873, NN047139*	Holotype	Dracaenophylum	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Costa Rica	MZ595886	MZ664056	MZ792925	MZ673906	MZ666420	MZ674004
<i>C. cacao</i>	CBS 119297*	Holotype	singleton	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Costa Rica	MG600812	MG600872	MG600916	MG600972	MG601039	—
<i>C. cairnsense</i>	BRIP 66642*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Capiscum annuum</i>	Australia	JQ923672	KJ923704	KJ923710	KJ923722	KJ923716	KJ923688
<i>C. camelliae</i>	CGMCC 3.14025, LC1364*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	China	KX854753	KX854754	KX854755	KX854756	KX854757	KX854758
<i>C. camelliae-japonicae</i>	CGMCC 3.18118*, LC6416	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	China	KX853165	KX853166	KX853167	KX853168	KX853169	KX853170
<i>C. cariniferi</i>	MFLUCC 14-0100*	Holotype	Dracaenophylum	<i>Dendrobium cariniferum</i>	Thailand	MF48521	—	—	—	MH351274	—
<i>C. carthami</i>	SAPA 100011*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Japan	AB696998	—	—	—	—	AB696999
<i>C. catinaense</i>	CBS 142471*, CPC 27978	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Italy	KY856400	KY856224	KY856136	KY856307	KY855971	KY856482
<i>C. catlycola</i>	CBS 170.49*	Holotype	Orbiculare	<i>Catlyca</i> sp., leaf	Belgium	MG600758	MG600819	MG600866	MG600905	MG600963	MG601025
<i>C. catlycola</i>	MAFF 238321	Holotype	Orbiculare	<i>Catlyca</i> sp., leaf	Japan	MG60759	—	—	—	—	MG601026
<i>C. chamaedorea</i> sp. nov.	LC13867, NN052884	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	China	MZ595889	MZ664083	MZ792973	MZ673909	MZ666417	MZ674007
<i>C. chamaedorea</i> sp. nov.	LC13868, NN052885*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	China	MZ595890	MZ664084	MZ792974	MZ673910	MZ666418	MZ674008
<i>C. chamaedorea</i> sp. nov.	LC13869, NN052890	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	China	MZ595891	MZ664085	MZ792975	MZ673911	MZ666419	MZ674009
<i>C. chamaedorea</i> sp. nov.	LC13870, NN052891	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	China	MZ595892	MZ664086	MZ792976	MZ673912	MZ666420	MZ674010
<i>C. changinaiense</i>	MFLUCC 15-0022	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Rhizoctonia fragariae</i> s. ananass	Thailand	KP824440	—	—	—	KP824441	MZ673952
<i>C. changinaiense</i>	MFLUCC 18-0945*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Magnolia garrettii</i>	Thailand	MW346499	MW548592	MW623653	—	MW655578	—
<i>C. changinaiense</i>	MFLUCC 14-0119*	Holotype	Gigasporium	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp.	Thailand	MF48522	—	—	—	MH376383	MH351275
<i>C. chlorophyti</i>	IMI 103806*	Holotype	singleton	<i>Chlorophytum</i> sp.	India	GU227894	GU228286	GU228384	GU228090	GU227992	GU228188
<i>C. chlorophyti</i>	LC8288, M104	Holotype	singleton	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	China	MZ595852	MZ664108	MZ792933	MZ673872	MZ666415	MZ673973
<i>C. chlorophyti</i>	LC8278, M384	Holotype	singleton	<i>Archis hydropaea</i>	China	MZ595851	MZ664107	MZ792932	MZ673871	MZ666414	MZ673972
<i>C. chrysanthemi</i>	ICMP 36456, CPC 18930	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> , leaf spot	China	JQ948273	JQ948434	JQ949264	—	JQ949264</	

Table S1. DNA barcodes of all accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. except for the ones in the *C. graminicola* and *C. caudatum* species complexes.

Species ^a	Culture ^b	Type	Group	Host	Country	GenBank numbers ^c					
						TIS	gapdh	chs-1	his3	act	mtb2
<i>C. zigosporum</i>	CBS 101881		Gigasporium	<i>Solanum betaceum</i>	New Zealand	KF687736	KF687841	KF687777	KF687861	KF687797	KF687886
<i>C. zigosporum</i>	CBS 153266, MUC1 44947*	Holotype	Gigasporium	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Madagascar	KF687715	KF687822	KF687817	KF687844	KF687861	KF687886
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	IMI 356878*, ICMP 17821, CBS 112999	Epitype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Straw sinensis</i>	Italy	JX010152	JX010056	JX009818	JQ005413	JX009531	JX010445
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	CBS 133344*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Clarkia hybrida</i> , cv. Kelson Glory, seed	Denmark	JQ948402	JQ948733	JQ949063	JQ949393	JQ949723	JQ950053
<i>C. godetiae</i>	CBS 126232, PD 88472, BBA 70345	Acutatum	Acutatum	<i>Vriesea cerasus</i> , fruit, die-back	Netherlands	JQ948411	JQ948742	JQ949072	JQ949302	JQ949723	JQ950053
<i>C. grevilleiae</i>	CBS 132799, CPC 15481*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Gravilla sp.</i>	Italy	KC297078	KC297010	KC296987	KC297056	KC296941	KC297102
<i>C. grossum</i>	CGMCC 3.15113, CALG7, LC6227*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	Chili pepper	China	KP890145	KP890159	KP890153	KP890141	KP890141	KP890141
<i>C. guajavae</i>	IMI 350839, CPC 18893*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Psidium guajava</i> , fruit	India	JQ948270	JQ948600	JQ948931	JQ949261	JQ949591	JQ949921
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 310138*	Holotype	Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199623	MT192834	MT192861	—	MT188628	MT192805
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 307305		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199625	MT192839	MT192866	—	MT188633	MT192807
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 305268		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199626	MT192838	MT192865	—	MT188632	MT192808
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 310185		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199627	MT192837	MT192864	—	MT188631	MT192809
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 305258		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199628	MT192836	MT192863	—	MT188630	MT192810
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 310181		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199629	MT192835	MT192862	—	MT188629	MT192811
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 305238		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199630	MT192834	MT192861	—	MT188628	MT192812
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	CNUCC 307304		Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	China	MT199631	MT192833	MT192859	—	MT188627	MT192813
<i>C. guizhouensis</i>	CGMCC 3.151121*, LC2305	Holotype	Spaethium	<i>Blechna ochracea</i>	China	JX625158	KC434507	MZ799321	MZ673850	KC434536	JX625185
<i>C. guizhouensis</i>	CGMCC 3.151113, LC2313		Spaethium	<i>Blechna ochracea</i>	China	JX625164	KC434508	—	—	KC434537	JX625192
<i>C. helveticum</i>	MFLUCC13-0726*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	China	KF156863	KF137495	KF289808	—	KF377532	KF288975
<i>C. hedericola</i>	MFLU 15-0689*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Italy	MN631384	—	MN635794	—	MN635795	—
<i>C. helmiensis</i>	CBS 142418, CPC 26844*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Pinus trichocarpa</i>	Greece, Arta	KY856446	KY856270	KY856186	KY856361	KY856019	KY856528
<i>C. hemerocallidis</i>	CBS 130642, CDLG5, CGMCC 3.14971*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> var. <i>kwanso</i>	China	JQ400005	JQ400012	JQ399998	—	JQ399991	JQ400019
<i>C. hemerocallidis</i>	CBS 24178, IMI 304052		Dematiium	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> var. <i>kwanso</i>	China	JQ400016	JQ400013	JQ399999	—	JQ399992	JQ400020
<i>C. hemerocallidis</i>	CGMCC 3.17354, LF238 *	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	China	KJ955109	KJ954810	MZ799256	MZ673835	MZ602357	KJ955257
<i>C. higginsianum</i>	IMI 349061, CPC 19379*	Epitype	Dematiium	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>	Trinidad and Tobago	KM105184	KM105535	KM105254	KM105324	KM105394	KM105464
<i>C. higginsianum</i>	NN058941		Spaethium	On dead stem of unidentified monocotyledon plant	China	MZ595903	MZ664103	MZ799350	MZ673923	MZ664201	MZ674022
<i>C. hippaspi</i>	CBS 125376, CSSG1*	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Hippocrepis vitatum</i> , leaf	China	JQ005231	JQ005318	JQ005405	JQ005492	JQ005579	JQ005665
<i>C. hippaspi</i>	CBS 24178, IMI 304052		Boninense	<i>Hippocrepis vitatum</i> , leaf	Netherlands	JQ005232	JQ005319	JQ005406	JQ005493	JQ005580	JQ005666
<i>C. horii</i>	NBRC 7438*, ICMP 10492, MTCC 10841	Neotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Asparagus</i> sp.	Japan	GG239690	GG239681	JQ099752	—	JX009853	JX010450
<i>C. huijienchuan</i>	MAFF 243051	Approved strain	Bambusicola	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>	Japan	AB738855	—	AB738846	AB738847	AB738845	—
<i>C. hystrix</i>	CBS 142411, CPC 28153*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Cyrtus hystrix</i>	Italy, Catania	KY856450	KY856274	KY856190	KY856365	KY856020	KY856532
<i>C. incanum</i>	IL6A, NRRL 62592, CBS 133485		Spaethium	<i>Glycine max</i>	USA	KC110787	KC110805	—	KC110798	KC110823	KC110814
<i>C. incanum</i>	ATCC 64682*		Spaethium	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Canada	KC110789	KC110807	—	KC110796	KC110822	KC110816
<i>C. indonesiense</i>	CBS 127551, CPC 14986*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Indonesia	KJ948498	KJ948820	JQ948949	JQ949279	JQ949481	JQ949594
<i>C. inserta</i>	MFLU 15-1895*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Russia	KX618686	KX618684	KX618683	—	KX618682	KX618685
<i>C. iris sp. nov.</i>	LC3697, ZN169*	Holotype	Spaethium	<i>Iris japonica</i>	China	MZ595837	MZ664090	MZ799323	MZ673862	MZ664135	MZ673958
<i>C. jasmingenum</i>	CGMCC LTX-01, MFLU 10-0273*	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Vietnam	HM131513	HM131499	—	—	HM131508	HM131570
<i>C. javanense</i>	CBS 144963*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Indonesia	MH846576	MH846572	MH846573	MH846571	MH846575	MH846574
<i>C. javanense</i>	CGMCC 3.17361*, LC2366, LF488		Gloeosporioides	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	China	KJ948443	KJ948529	MZ799257	—	KJ948434	KJ948533
<i>C. jiangxiense</i>	CGMCC 3.18903, PAFQ26*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> cv. Jinhshu	China	MG748077	MG747995	MG747913	—	MG747767	MG748157
<i>C. jinhuiense</i>	PAFQ26a		Dematiium	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> cv. Jinhshu	China	MG748300	MG748222	MG748414	—	MG748207	MG748338
<i>C. jinhuiense</i>	LC8509, M333		Dematiium	<i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i>	China	MZ595860	MZ664123	MZ799341	MZ673880	MZ664158	MZ673981
<i>C. jinhuiense</i>	GMBC 0209*	Holotype	Gigasporium	<i>Nothapodytes pitosporoides</i>	New Zealand	MH482929	MH681658	—	—	MH708135	MH727473
<i>C. johnstonii</i>	CBS 128532, ICMP 19296, PRJ 1139.3*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , fruit rot	New Zealand	JQ948444	JQ948774	JQ949105	JQ949435	JQ949765	JQ950095
<i>C. johnstonii</i>	IMI 357027, CPC 18924, PRJ 1125.005		Acutatum	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , fruit rot	New Zealand	JQ948445	JQ948775	JQ949106	JQ949436	JQ949766	JQ950096
<i>C. kahawae</i>	IMI 319481*, ICMP 17816	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Callia arachis</i>	Kenya	JX010231	JX010012	JX009813	MZ673838	JX009452	JX010444
<i>C. kakivorum</i>	KCTC 46679*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Korea	LC324781	LC324787	LC324783	LC324789	LC324785	LC324791
<i>C. kakivorum</i>	KCTC 46680		Dematiium	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Korea	LC324782	LC324788	LC324784	LC324790	LC324786	LC324792
<i>C. karsti</i>	CBS 86172		Boninense	<i>Bombax aquaticum</i>	Brazil	JQ005184	JQ005271	JQ005358	JQ005445	JQ005532	JQ005618
<i>C. karsti</i>	CBS 106391		Boninense	<i>Carica papaya</i> , fruit spots	Brazil	JQ005185	JQ005272	JQ005359	JQ005446	JQ005533	JQ005619
<i>C. karsti</i>	CBS 110779		Boninense	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	South Africa	JQ005198	JQ005285	JQ005372	JQ005459	JQ005546	JQ005632
<i>C. kinghornii</i>	CBS 19835*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Phormium</i> sp.	UK	JQ948454	JQ948784	JQ949115	JQ949445	JQ949775	JQ950105
<i>C. kinpohiae</i>	CBS 143496*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	UK	MH107884	MH107998	MH107990	—	MH107975	MH108037
<i>C. latipodium</i>	CBS 112989, IMI 383015, STE-U 5303*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	India	JQ948289	JQ948619	JQ948950	JQ949280	JQ949610	JQ949940
<i>C. latipodium</i>	CBS 129827, CH2		Acutatum	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Colombia	JQ948290	JQ948620	JQ948951	JQ949281	JQ949611	JQ949941
<i>C. lauri</i>	MFLUCC17-0205*, IT2505_1a	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Laurus</i> sp.	China	KY514347	KY514344	—	—	KY514338	KY514350
<i>C. ledobouriae</i>	CBS 141284*	Holotype	Agaves	<i>Ledebouria floridunda</i>	South Africa	KX228254	—	—	KX228365	KX228357	—
<i>C. lentis</i>	CBS 127604, DAOM 235316, CT21*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Canada	JQ005766	KM105597	JQ005787	JQ005808	JQ005829	JQ005850
<i>C. lilii</i>	CBS 109214		Spaethium	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	Japan	GU227810	GU228202	GU228300	GU228006	GU227908	GU228104
<i>C. limicola</i>	CBS 11414*		Acutatum	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , young twig	USA, Florida	JQ948193	JQ948223	JQ948854	JQ949184	JQ949514	JQ949844
<i>C. limicola</i>	CBS 142409, CPC 27861	Epitype	Acutatum	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Malta, Gozo	KY856471	KY856292	KY856212	KY856387	KY856019	KY856533
<i>C. limicola</i>	CBS 142410*, CPC 31141	Holotype	Boninense	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Malta, Gozo	KY856472	KY856293	KY856213	KY856388	KY856020	KY856534
<i>C. lindemuthianum</i>	CBS 14431*	Epitype	Orbiculare	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Germany	JQ005779	JX546712	JQ005800	JQ005821	JQ005842	JQ005863
<i>C. lineola</i>	CBS 125337*	Epitype	Dematiium	<i>Apiaceae</i> sp.	Czech Republic	GU227829	GU228221	GU228319	GU228025	GU227927	GU228123
<i>C. lineola</i>	CBS 125339		Dematiium	<i>Apiaceae</i> sp.	Czech Republic	GU227830	GU228222	GU228320	GU228026	GU227928	GU228124
<i>C. lini</i>	CBS 17251*	Epitype	Dematiium	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Netherlands	JQ005765	KM105581	JQ005786	JQ005807	JQ005828	JQ005849
<i>C. liriopes</i>	CBS 119444*	Holotype	Spaethium	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Mexico	JQ027804	JQ228196	JQ228294	GU228000	GU227902	GU228098
<i>C. liriopes</i>	CBS 124029		Spaethium	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Mexico	GU228197	GU228197	GU228197	GU228197	GU228197	GU228197
<i>C. liriopes</i>	LC11287, MZ06		Spaethium	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	China	MZ595843	MZ664092	MZ799325	MZ673863	MZ664141	MZ673964
<i>C. liriopes</i>	LC7623, LJM109		Spaethium	<i>Poaaceae</i>	China	MZ595842	MZ664091	MZ799324	MZ673862	MZ664140	MZ673963
<i>C. liriopes</i>	NN010703		Spaethium	<i>Osmunda fragrans</i> , dead leaves	China	MZ595908	MZ664093	MZ799326	MZ673928	MZ664206	MZ674026
<i>C. lobatum</i>	IMI 79736*	Holotype	Magnus	<i>Piper caltupifolium</i>	Trinidad and Tobago	MG600768	MG600828	MG600874	MG600972	MG601035	MG601103
<i>C. lupini</i>	CBS 192225, BBA 70884*	Neotype	Acutatum	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Ukraine	JQ948283	JQ948816	JQ949144	JQ949474	JQ949806	—
<i>C. lupini</i>	CBS 46676		Acutatum	<i>Manihot utilisima</i> , leaf	Rwanda	JQ948160	JQ948490	JQ948821	JQ949151	JQ949481	JQ949811
<i>C. magnisporum</i>	CBS 39834*	Holotype	Gigasporium	Unknown	Unknown	KF687718	KF687822	KF687865	KF687803	KF687882	—
<i>C. magnus</i>	CBS 51997*	Epitype	Magnus	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	USA	MG600769	MG600829	MG600875	MG600913	MG600973	MG601036
<i>C. magnus</i>	IMI 391662		Magnus	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	USA	MG600771	MG600831	MG600877	MG600915	MG600975	MG601038
<i>C. magnus</i>	CAL0525*, LC6228	Holotype of C. magnus	Acutatum	<i>Chili pepper</i>	China	MZ595839	MZ664094	OK236385	MZ673858	OK236387	MZ673960
<i>C.</i>											

Table S1. DNA barcodes of all accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. except for the ones in the *C. graminicola* and *C. caudatum* species complexes.

Species ^a	Culture ^b	Type	Group	Host	Country	GenBank numbers ^c					
						TIS	gapdh	chs-1	hls3	act	mt2
<i>C. pipers</i>	IMI 71397, CPC 21195*	epitype	Orchidearum	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Malaysia	MG600760	MG600820	MG600867	MG600906	MG600954	MG601027
<i>C. psilocia</i>	CBS 72457, LARS 60*	Holotype	Destruktivum	<i>Putum sativum</i>	USA	KJ105172	KM105522	KM105242	KM105312	KM105382	KM105452
<i>C. pleopeltidis</i>	CBS 147082*	Holotype	Destruktivum	<i>Pleopeltis</i> sp.	South Africa	MW883412	—	MW890035	—	MW890024	—
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	CBS 125474*	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Vietnam	MG600718	MG600781	MG600841	MG600887	MG600925	MG600985
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	CBS 132443	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Gossypium</i> sp.	Brazil	MG600719	MG600782	MG600842	MG600888	MG600926	MG600986
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	LC8240, M51	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Paeferia foetida</i>	China	MZ595848	MZ664113	MZ799291	MZ673888	MZ664146	MZ673969
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	LC8244, M55	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Paeferia foetida</i>	China	MZ595849	MZ664114	MZ799292	MZ673889	MZ664147	MZ673970
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	LC8322, M136	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Paeferia foetida</i>	China	MZ595853	MZ664115	MZ799293	MZ673875	MZ664151	MZ673974
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	LC8337, M151	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	China	MZ595855	MZ664115	MZ799294	MZ673875	MZ664151	MZ673974
<i>C. proteae</i>	CBS 132882*, CPC 14859	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Protea</i> sp.	South Africa	KC297079	KC297009	KC296986	KC297045	KC296940	KC297101
<i>C. pseudoacutatum</i>	CBS 436.77*	Holotype	singleton	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Chile	JQ948480	JQ948811	JQ949141	JQ949471	JQ949801	JQ950131
<i>C. pseudomajus</i>	CBS 57318*	Holotype	Gigasporum	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Sussex	KF687721	KF687826	KF687792	KF687864	KF687805	KF687883
<i>C. pseudothrombocoma</i>	MFLUCC 18-1602*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Prunus avium</i>	China	MH181735	MH853675	MH853678	—	MH853681	MH853684
<i>C. psidi</i>	CBS 145.29*, ICMP 19120	Authentic strain	Gloeosporioides	<i>Psidium</i> sp.	Italy	JX010219	JX009967	JX009961	—	JX009915	JX010414
<i>C. pyricola</i>	CBS 128531, ICMP 12924, PRJ 977.1*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Pyrus communis</i> , fruit rot	New Zealand	JQ948445	JQ948776	JQ949106	JQ949436	JQ949766	JQ950096
<i>C. pyrifoliae</i>	CGMCC 3.18902*, PAFQ22	Holotype	singleton	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> cv. Jinshu	China	MG748078	MG747996	MG747914	—	MG747768	MG748158
<i>C. pyrifoliae</i>	PAFQ22a	Holotype	singleton	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> cv. Jinshu	China	MG748434	MG874826	MG874818	—	MG874810	MG874842
<i>C. querculinicum</i>	ICMP 1778*	Epitype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Quercus papaya</i>	Australia	JX010276	JX009934	—	—	JX009447	JX010414
<i>C. quinquefoliae</i>	MFLU 14-0626*	Epitype	Dematiium	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (Vitaceae)	Russia	KU236391	KU236390	—	—	KU236389	KU236392
<i>C. radialis</i>	CBS 529.93*	Holotype	Gigasporum	Unknown	Costa Rica	KF687719	KF687825	KF687762	KF687847	KF687847	KF687869
<i>C. reniforme</i> sp. nov.	LC8230, M41	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	China	MZ595847	MZ664110	MZ799290	MZ673867	MZ664145	MZ673968
<i>C. reniforme</i> sp. nov.	LC8248, M59	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Paeferia foetida</i>	China	MZ595850	MZ664111	MZ799295	MZ673870	MZ664148	MZ673971
<i>C. rhoeoae</i>	Call026, BPI 8841.12, CBS 133134*	Epitype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Rhoeo virginica</i>	USA	JX145128	MZ664046	MZ799258	MZ673884	MZ664147	MZ673970
<i>C. rhombiforme</i>	CBS 129953, PT250, RB011*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Portugal	JQ948457	JQ948788	JQ949118	JQ949445	JQ949778	JQ950111
<i>C. rhombiforme</i>	CBS 131322, DAOM 233253, C10, MS134	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	USA	JQ948458	JQ948789	JQ949119	JQ949446	JQ949779	JQ950109
<i>C. riograndense</i>	COAD 928*	Holotype	Spaethium	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Brazil	KM655299	KM655298	KM655297	—	KM655295	KM655300
<i>C. roseum</i>	CBS 145754*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Lagerflora rosea</i>	Chile	MK903611	MK903610	—	—	MK903604	MK903607
<i>C. ruscii</i>	CBS 119206*	Holotype	singleton	<i>Ruscus</i> sp.	Italy	GU227818	GU228203	GU228208	GU228014	GU227916	GU228112
<i>C. salicis</i>	CBS 607.94*	Epitype	Acutatum	<i>Salix</i> sp., leaf, spot	Netherlands	KM974457	JQ948791	JQ949121	JQ949451	JQ949778	JQ950111
<i>C. salicis</i>	CBS 191.56	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Salix</i> sp.	Germany	JQ948461	JQ948792	JQ949122	JQ949452	JQ949782	JQ950112
<i>C. salsolae</i>	ICMP 19051*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Hungary	JX010242	JX009916	JX009863	—	JX009562	JX010403
<i>C. sambucicola</i>	2902-2	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Italy	KY595193	KY595192	KY595191	—	KY595190	KY595194
<i>C. sambucicola</i>	MFLUCC 16-1388*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Italy	KY098781	KY098780	KY098779	—	KY098778	KY098782
<i>C. samoyeviae</i>	MAFF 239721*	Holotype	Agaves	<i>Santiverria ruficastrata</i>	Australia	AB212991	LC180130	LC180126	—	LC180127	LC180128
<i>C. schimae</i> sp. nov.	LC13880, NN046984*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Schima</i> sp.	China	MZ595885	MZ664105	MZ799347	MZ673905	MZ664185	MZ674003
<i>C. schimae</i> sp. nov.	LC13881, NN047247	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Schima</i> sp.	China	MZ595887	MZ664106	MZ799348	MZ673907	MZ664185	MZ674003
<i>C. scovillei</i>	CBS 126529, PD 94921-3, BBA 70349*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Indonesia	JQ948267	JQ948597	JQ948928	JQ949258	JQ949588	JQ949918
<i>C. scovillei</i>	CBS 126530, PD 94921-4	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Indonesia	JQ948268	JQ948598	JQ948929	JQ949259	JQ949589	JQ949919
<i>C. scovillei</i>	CBS 126708, HKUCOCT 10893, Mj6	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	JQ948269	JQ948599	JQ948930	JQ949260	JQ949590	JQ949920
<i>C. scovillei</i>	MFLUCC 14-1002*	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Setum</i> sp.	China	KM974757	KM974755	KM974754	—	KM974756	KM974757
<i>C. serranense</i>	COAD 2100*	Holotype	Gigasporum	<i>Clatva jongsheana</i> var. <i>crispa</i>	Brazil	KY400111	KY400110	KY400894	—	KY407892	KY407896
<i>C. shioi</i>	JCM 31818*	Holotype	Destruktivum	<i>Perilla frutescens</i> var. <i>crispa</i>	Japan	MH660930	MH660931	MH660929	—	MH660928	MH660932
<i>C. siamense</i>	ICMP 18578*, CBS 130417	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Thailand	JX010171	JX009924	JX009865	—	FJ907423	JX010404
<i>C. sidae</i>	CBS 504.97*, LARS 76, ATCC 58399, NRRL 8096	Holotype	Orbicularia	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	USA	KF178472	KF178497	KF178521	KF178545	KF178569	KF178593
<i>C. sidae</i>	CBS 122122, BRIP 28519*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Carica papaya</i> , fruit	Australia	JQ948277	JQ948617	JQ948937	JQ949267	JQ949597	JQ949927
<i>C. simmondsii</i>	CBS 295.67, DDI 16518	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp., fruit	Australia	JQ948278	JQ948618	JQ948938	JQ949268	JQ949598	JQ949928
<i>C. sinuatum</i> sp. nov.	LC13874, NN055266*	Holotype	Dracaenophylum	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> , dead leaves	China	MZ595900	MZ664064	MZ799286	MZ673920	MZ664198	MZ674018
<i>C. sloanei</i>	IMI 364297, CPC 18929*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> , leaf	Malaysia	JQ948287	JQ948617	JQ948948	JQ949278	JQ949608	JQ949938
<i>C. sojae</i>	ATCC 62257*	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Glycine</i> max.	USA	MG600749	MG600810	MG600860	MG600899	MG600954	MG601016
<i>C. sojae</i>	CBS 128510	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	USA	MG600812	MG600862	MG600912	MG600951	MG601006	MG601061
<i>C. sojae</i>	LC8335, M149	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Parina villosa</i>	China	MZ595854	MZ664112	MZ799300	MZ673874	MZ664152	MZ673975
<i>C. sojae</i>	LC8492, M316	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	China	MZ595858	MZ664116	MZ799301	MZ673878	MZ664156	MZ673979
<i>C. sonchicola</i>	MFLUCC 17-1299*, IT3115a	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Italy	KY962757	KY962754	KY962751	—	KY962748	—
<i>C. sonchicola</i>	MFLUCC 17-1300	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Italy	KY962758	KY962755	KY962752	—	KY962749	—
<i>C. spaethium</i>	CBS 167.49*	Epitype	Spaethium	<i>Funkia sieboldiana</i> , dead stem	Germany	GU227807	GU228199	GU228207	GU228003	GU227905	GU228101
<i>C. spinaciae</i>	CBS 128.57	Holotype	Dematiium	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Netherlands	GU227808	GU228200	GU228207	GU228004	GU227906	GU228102
<i>C. spinosum</i>	CBS 515.97*, LARS 465, DAR 48942	Holotype	Orbicularia	<i>Xanthum spinosum</i>	Australia	KF178474	KF178498	KF178523	KF178547	KF178571	KF178595
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	LC13857, LH01*	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Tetraspina obtusum</i>	China	MZ595846	MZ664068	MZ799307	MZ673866	MZ664144	MZ673967
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	NN054605	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	China	MZ595893	MZ664075	MZ799310	MZ673913	MZ664191	MZ674011
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	NN054609	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	China	MZ595894	MZ664076	MZ799309	MZ673914	MZ664192	MZ674012
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	LC13859, L29	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Alianthus altissima</i> , dead leaf petiole	China	MZ595909	MZ664077	MZ799311	MZ673915	MZ664193	MZ674013
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	NN071131	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Alianthus altissima</i> , dead leaf petiole	China	MZ595910	MZ664078	MZ799312	MZ673916	MZ664194	MZ674014
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	MH0562	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Tetraspina obtusum</i>	China	MZ595872	MZ664069	MZ799313	MZ673892	MZ664170	MZ673991
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	MH0564	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Tetraspina obtusum</i>	China	MZ595873	MZ664070	MZ799308	MZ673893	MZ664171	MZ673992
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	MH0565	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Tetraspina obtusum</i>	China	MZ595874	MZ664071	MZ799315	MZ673894	MZ664172	MZ673993
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	MH0566	Holotype	Truncatum	<i>Tetraspina obtusum</i>	China	MZ595875	MZ664072	MZ799314	MZ673895	MZ664173	MZ673994
<i>C. subacidae</i> sp. nov.	LC13863, CQ1168*	Holotype	Acutatum	<i>Paspalum alba</i>	China	MZ595849	MZ664073	MZ799346	MZ673836	MZ664186	MZ673983
<i>C. subvariabile</i> sp. nov.	LC13876, NN040649*	Holotype	Gigasporum	Unknown palm	China	MZ595883	MZ664054	MZ799343	MZ673903	MZ664181	MZ674001
<i>C. sydowii</i>	CBS 135819*, CPC 20071	Holotype	singleton	<i>Sambucus</i>	Taiwan	KY263783	KY263785	KY263787	KY263789	KY263791	KY263793
<i>C. sydowii</i>	CBS 132889	Holotype	singleton	<i>Sambucus</i>	Taiwan	KY263784	KY263786	KY263788	KY263790	KY263792	KY263794
<i>C. syngonicola</i> sp. nov.	LC8894, M745*	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	China	MZ595863	MZ664117	MZ799296	MZ673883	MZ664161	MZ673982
<i>C. syngonicola</i> sp. nov.	LC8895, M746	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	China	MZ595864	MZ664118	MZ799297	MZ673884	MZ664162	MZ673983
<i>C. syngonicola</i> sp. nov.	LC8896, M747	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	China	MZ595865	MZ664119	MZ799298	MZ673885	MZ664163	MZ673984
<i>C. syngonicola</i> sp. nov.	LC8897, M748	Holotype	Orchidearum	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	China	MZ595866	MZ664120	MZ799299	MZ673886	MZ664164	MZ673985
<i>C. syzygiicola</i>	DNCL021, MFLUCC 10-0624*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	KF242094	KF242156	—	—	KF157801	KF254880
<i>C. tabacum</i>	N150, CPC 18945*	Neotype	Destruktivum	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Canada	KM105204	KM105557	KM105274	KM105444	KM105414	KM105484
<i>C. tainense</i>	CBS 143666*	Holotype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Taiwan	MH728818	MH728823	MH805845	—	MH781475	MH846558
<i>C. tamarillo</i>	CBS 129814, T.A.6*	Holotype									

Table S2. DNA barcodes of the accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. in the *C. caudatum* species complex.

Species	Culture ^a	Type	Species complex	Host	Country	GenBank numbers ^b										
						ITS	Mat1/APN2	apn2	sod2	gapdh	chs-1	his3	act	tub2	ApMat (AMF/AMR)	
<i>C. alcornii</i>	IMI 176619*	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Australia	JX076858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. alcornii</i>	IMI 176617		Caudatum	<i>Boehriochloa bladhii</i>	Australia	JX076857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. baltimorense</i>	BPI 892771, SD-11*	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	USA	JX076866	JX076905	JX076927	JX076886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. caudatum</i>	CBS 131602, BPI 892767, NY07-CC04*	Epitype	Caudatum	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> cv. Rumsey	USA	JX076860	JX076893	JX076932	JX076878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. caudisporum</i>	CGMCC 3.15106*, LC2311	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Bleilla ochracea</i>	China	JX625162	OK225173	MZ799227	MZ674035	KC843512	MZ799318	MZ673852	KC843526	JX625190	MZ799232	—
<i>C. caudisporum</i>	LC11362		Caudatum	Poaceae	China	MZ595845	—	—	MZ674039	MZ664089	MZ799319	MZ673865	MZ664143	MZ673966	—	—
<i>C. diyuense</i>	CGMCC 3.15105*, LC2307	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Bleilla ochracea</i>	China	JX625160	—	—	MZ674034	KC843515	MZ799320	MZ673851	KC843530	JX625187	MZ799231	—
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	IMI 356878*, ICMP 17821, CBS 112999	Epitype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Italy	JX010152	—	—	MZ799225	JX010365	JX010056	JX009818	JQ005413	JX009531	JX010445	JQ807843
<i>C. ochraceae</i>	CGMCC 3.15104*, LC2303	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Bleilla ochracea</i>	China	JX625156	OK225172	MZ799226	MZ674033	KC843513	MZ799317	MZ673840	KC843527	JX625183	MZ799230	—
<i>C. shivatsii</i> sp. nov.	LC1400, BRIP15842a*	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Themeda thriandra</i>	Australia	MZ595836	OK225171	—	MZ674032	MZ664088	MZ799316	MZ673848	MZ664134	MZ673957	—	—
<i>C. somersetense</i>	CBS 131599, JAC 11-11*	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	USA	JX076862	JX076895	JX076918	JX076880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. somersetense</i>	CBS 131601, JAC 11-13		Caudatum	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	USA	JX076863	JX076896	JX076919	JX076881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. zoyisae</i>	MAFF 238573*	Holotype	Caudatum	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>	Japan	JX076871	JX076899	JX076922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. zoyisae</i>	MAFF 238576		Caudatum	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>	Japan	JX076874	JX076902	JX076924	JX076884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. zoyisae</i>	MAFF 238574		Caudatum	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>	Japan	JX076872	JX076900	JX076923	JX076882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^aAsterisk (*) refers to ex-type strains.

^bBold (highlighted in blue) indicated the sequences generated in this study.

Table S3. DNA barcodes of the accepted *Colletotrichum* spp. in the *C. graminicola* species complex.

Species	Culture ^a	Type	Species complex	Host	Country	GenBank numbers ^b													
						ITS	<i>chs-1</i>	<i>act</i>	<i>mb2</i>	<i>sod2</i>	<i>mat1-2</i>	<i>apn2</i>	MAT1/APN2	<i>his3</i>	<i>gapdh</i>				
<i>C. zizaniopadi</i>	IMI 279189*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Asynopus affinis</i>	Australia	MS521699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. cereale</i>	CBS 129663, KS200BG	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Bromus stiernis</i>	USA	JQ005774	JQ005795	JQ005837	JQ005858	DQ1133277	DQ1131946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JQ005816
<i>C. dactyloctenium sp. nov.</i>	LC13885, NN055218*	Holotype	Graminicola	Probably dead leaves of <i>Miscanthus</i> sp.	China	MZ595898	MZ799330	MZ664196	MZ674016	MZ674042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673918
<i>C. dolichoconidiophori sp. nov.</i>	LC13889, NN054966*	Holotype	Graminicola	Grass	China	MZ595896	MZ799329	MZ664194	MZ674014	MZ674041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673916
<i>C. echinochloae</i>	MAFF 511473*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japan	AB439811	—	—	—	AB440153	AB439820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. eleusine</i>	MAFF 511155*	Epitype	Graminicola	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Japan	JX519218	JX519226	JX519234	JX519243	EU554234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU365038
<i>C. endophyllum</i>	CGMCC 3.15108*, LC2338	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Blitella ochracea</i>	China	JX625177	MZ799327	KC843533	JX625206	MZ674036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673853
<i>C. eremochloae</i>	CBS 129661*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> , diseased leaf tissue	USA	JX519220	JX519228	JX519236	JX519245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. falcatum</i>	CGMCC 3.14187, CBS 147945*	Neotype	Graminicola	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Indonesia	HM117177	JQ005793	JQ005835	JQ005856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JQ005814
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	IMI 356878*, ICMP 17821, CBS 112999	Epitype	Gloeosporioides	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Italy	JX010152	JX009818	JX009531	JX010445	JX010365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JX010056
<i>C. graminicola</i>	CBS 130836*, M 1.001	Epitype	Graminicola	<i>Zea mays</i>	USA	JQ005767	JQ005788	JQ005830	JQ005851	MZ674031	EU365081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HQ005809
<i>C. hainanense</i>	CBS 145900*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Asynopus compressus</i>	China	KY242705	—	—	—	KY242711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	KY242714
<i>C. hanan</i>	MAFF 305404*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Japan	JX519217	JX519225	—	JX519242	EU554205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU365008
<i>C. jacksonii</i>	MAFF 305460*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japan	JX519216	JX519224	JX519233	JX519241	EU554212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. miscanthi</i>	MAFF 510857*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Japan	JX519221	JX519229	JX519237	JX519246	EU554224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU365028
<i>C. multiseptatum sp. nov.</i>	LC13886, NN055357*	Holotype	Graminicola	Dead culm of grass	China	MZ595901	MZ799331	MZ664199	MZ674019	MZ674043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673921
<i>C. navitas</i>	CBS 125086*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	USA	JQ005769	JQ005790	JQ005832	JQ005853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. nicholsonii</i>	MAFF 511115*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Japan	JQ005770	JQ005791	JQ005833	JQ005854	EU554229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. paraendophyllum sp. nov.</i>	LC13888, NN054963*	Holotype	Graminicola	Grass	China	MZ595895	MZ799328	MZ664193	MZ674013	MZ674040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673915
<i>C. paspalii</i>	MAFF 305403*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Japan	JX519219	JX519227	JX519235	JX519244	EU554204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. sublineola</i>	CBS 131301*, S3.001	Epitype	Graminicola	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Burkina Faso	JQ005771	JQ005792	JQ005834	JQ005855	DQ132051	DQ002865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. tibetense sp. nov.</i>	LC7364*	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Poaceae</i>	China	MZ595840	MZ799339	MZ664138	MZ673961	MZ674037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673860
<i>C. tibetense sp. nov.</i>	LC7366	Holotype	Graminicola	<i>Poaceae</i>	China	MZ595841	MZ799340	MZ664139	MZ673962	MZ674038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MZ673861

^aAsterisk (*) refers to ex-type strains.

^bBold (highlighted in blue) indicated the sequences generated in this study.

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC5503	F70003	K1A15C-2	<i>Colletotrichum aenigma</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhang ZF	2014.07.23	China, Guizhou, Kuankuoshui national natural reserve, unnamed karst cave, N 28° 12' 629", E 107° 13' 639"	Air	—	Pathogen
LC5870	JAU0293	G-lyg-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum aenigma</i>	Gloeosporioides	Guan GX	2014.6.29	China, Jiangxi, Nanchang, Jiangxi Agricultural University, South Campus	Submerged wood	—	Pathogen
LC5907	JAU0457	LXQ-021	<i>Colletotrichum aenigma</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YG	2014.10.14	China, Jiangxi, Nanchang, Jiangxi Agricultural University, South Campus	<i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC4451	YH311	ZYL64-4	<i>Colletotrichum aeshynomenes</i>	Gloeosporioides	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Schima superba</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC15741	MH0182	BS91L1a	<i>Colletotrichum aeshynomenes</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Alseia indica</i>	Primulaceae	Pathogen
LC0947	BTL11(B02)		<i>Colletotrichum agaves</i>	Agaves	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, CRU	<i>Agave</i> sp.	—	Pathogen
LC0722	G12-24-2	S21	<i>Colletotrichum alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC0726	G5-25-1-1	S1	<i>Colletotrichum alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Smilax china</i>	Smilacaceae	Pathogen
LC0770	G5-2-1	S78	<i>Colletotrichum alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Schima superba</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC0826	G12-24-2	S4	<i>Colletotrichum alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC1121	G17-9-1	S108	<i>Colletotrichum alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC1122	G25-7-1	S109	<i>Colletotrichum alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0954	BTL26		<i>Colletotrichum anellatum</i>	Boninense	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Doi Tung	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8517	M0342	WYSS-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum antirrhinicola</i>	Destructivum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC13850	MH0003	NN05L1e	<i>Colletotrichum arecaevarum</i>	singleton	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	—	—	Pathogen
LC13851	MH0003_1		<i>Colletotrichum arecaevarum</i>	singleton	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	—	—	Pathogen
LC13852	MH0003_2		<i>Colletotrichum arecaevarum</i>	singleton	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	—	—	Pathogen
LC13853	MH0003_3		<i>Colletotrichum arecaevarum</i>	singleton	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	—	—	Pathogen
LC1510	KSU-M3		<i>Colletotrichum asianum</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	Saudi Arabia	<i>Mangifera</i> sp.	Anacardiaceae	Pathogen
LC1514	KSU-M6		<i>Colletotrichum asianum</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	Saudi Arabia	<i>Mangifera</i> sp.	Anacardiaceae	Pathogen
LC8468	M0287	WYS14-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum bambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Compositae	Pathogen
LC8469	M0288	WYS14-1-5	<i>Colletotrichum bambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Compositae	Pathogen
LC8498	M0322	WYS40-2-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum bambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Compositae	Pathogen
LC8533	M0362	WYS66-2-2-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum bambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
NN004142	12-15-1		<i>Colletotrichum beeveri</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Yucca</i> sp.	—	Endophyte
NN055229	12419		<i>Colletotrichum bicoloratum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN055229	12419		<i>Colletotrichum bicoloratum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC11196	XY02-2	CQ642	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Chen Q	2015.7.4	China, Guizhou, Xingyi	<i>Dendrobium fimbriatum</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC8223	M0034	WYS3-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8224	M0035	WYS3-1-4	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8225	M0036	WYS3-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8226	M0037	WYS3-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8227	M0038	WYS3-2-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8231	M0042	WYS4-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8331	M0145	WYS32-1-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Pathogen
LC8420	M0236	WYS14-2-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Compositae	Pathogen
LC8464	M0281	WYS11-1-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Compositae	Pathogen
LC8885	M0736	SZ34-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramontia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC15726	MH0058	NN25L1-2	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Homalomena occulta</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15734	MH0114	BS007c	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, CengWangLaoShan National Nature Reserve	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15727	MH0059	NN25L1a	<i>Colletotrichum boninense</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Homalomena occulta</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN052752			<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN052784	BN04-2		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN052785	BN04-3		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN054626	15038		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Malvaceae	Pathogen
NN054630	15044		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN054679	15079		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054987	15113		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucn	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054992	15111-3		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucn	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054996	15115-1		<i>Colletotrichum brevisporum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucn	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC0951	LC0951		<i>Colletotrichum bromeliacearum</i>	Boninense	Liu F	—	China, Yunnan	Bromeliad	Bromeliaceae	Pathogen
LC13854	LC13854		<i>Colletotrichum bromeliacearum</i>	Boninense	Liu F	—	China, Yunnan	Bromeliad	Bromeliaceae	Pathogen
LC13855	LC13855		<i>Colletotrichum bromeliacearum</i>	Boninense	Liu F	—	China, Yunnan	Bromeliad	Bromeliaceae	Pathogen
LC13856	LC13856		<i>Colletotrichum bromeliacearum</i>	Boninense	Liu F	—	China, Yunnan	Bromeliad	Bromeliaceae	Pathogen
NN004149	70-6-1		<i>Colletotrichum buxi</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Buxus sinica</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN047139	G15-2		<i>Colletotrichum buxi</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Buxaceae	Endophyte
LC15707	QLS08	CQ976	<i>Colletotrichum camelliae</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Qionglong Mountain National Forest Park, 31°16'16"N, 120°26'2"E, 40m	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC15710	DY805	CQ1015	<i>Colletotrichum camelliae-japonicae</i>	Boninense	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Prunus mume</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC0944	RPK47		<i>Colletotrichum cattleyicola</i>	Orchidearum	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, Ang Khang	<i>Cymbidium</i> sp.	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC11362	WL1C15-2	CQ864	<i>Colletotrichum caudisporum</i>	Caudatum	Chen Q	2016.5.14	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, Wulichong Reservoir	—	—	Pathogen
NN052884	BN33-4		<i>Colletotrichum chamaedoreae</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.19	China, Yunnan Province, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN052885	BN33-5		<i>Colletotrichum chamaedoreae</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.19	China, Yunnan Province, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN052890	BN33-10		<i>Colletotrichum chamaedoreae</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.19	China, Yunnan Province, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN052891	BN33-11		<i>Colletotrichum chamaedoreae</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.19	China, Yunnan Province, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna Botanical Garden	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
LC8273	M0084	WYS36-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum chlorophyti</i>	singleton	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Archis hypogaea</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8288	M0101	WYS31-3-3	<i>Colletotrichum chlorophyti</i>	singleton	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Convolvulaceae	Pathogen
NN047147	9-3		<i>Colletotrichum cigarro</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN053010	BN31-1		<i>Colletotrichum cigarro</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Caryota monostachys</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
MH0324	BS37L3a		<i>Colletotrichum cigarro</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leve county, Dashiwei Sinkhole	<i>Itea chinensis</i>	Itaceae	Pathogen
NN040606			<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN043615	1127		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	1997.8.21	China, Ningxia, Yinchuan	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Oleaceae	Pathogen
NN054631	15045		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
NN054637	15067		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
NN054644	15074		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Rhizoma Belamcandae</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN054647	15017		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
NN054993	15121a		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Alium fistulosum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
NN055004	15121		<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Alium fistulosum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC12161	HU0141	N6	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Tan XM	—	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC13707	ZN203	GN5-4	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Zhou N	2013.9.7	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou, Gannan Normal University	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC12764	WM498	GZ9-2	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Cai L	2016.07.08	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Zhongshan University	Bamboo	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC15770	MH0415	NG10L2a	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Acalypha insulana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15771	MH0416	NG10L2b	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Acalypha insulana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15772	MH0417	NG10L2c	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Acalypha insulana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15799	MH0614	NG65L4a	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Magnolia henryi</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC15800	MH0615	NG65L4b	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Magnolia henryi</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC15811	MH0699	NG12L1h	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Gynochthodes nanlingensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15816	MH0737	NG65L4c	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Magnolia henryi</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC15826	LH07	NG65L4	<i>Colletotrichum citricola</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Magnolia henryi</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
NN047044	HN3-11		<i>Colletotrichum chivicola</i>	Orchidearium	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
LC4476	YH339	ZYL53-4	<i>Colletotrichum chivicola</i>	Orchidearium	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	—	Oleaceae	Pathogen
LC4508	YH372	ZYL31-2	<i>Colletotrichum chivicola</i>	Orchidearium	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC8334	M0148	WY566-3-4	<i>Colletotrichum chivicola</i>	Orchidearium	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fujiang, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC15798	MH0594	NG58L1b	<i>Colletotrichum chivicola</i>	Orchidearium	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
NN054619	15023		<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Malva</i> sp.	Malvaceae	Pathogen
NN054998	15115		<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC1376	BRIP4734		<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>	singleton	—	—	Australia, Queensland	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC1398	BRIP45359a		<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>	singleton	—	—	Australia	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Amaranthaceae	Pathogen
LC1399	BRIP44494a		<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>	singleton	—	—	Australia	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Amaranthaceae	Pathogen
NN052994	BN13-7		<i>Colletotrichum cosmii</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
LC13858	MH0588	NG56L3a	<i>Colletotrichum crousii</i>	Dracaenophilum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC13859	MH0589	NG56L3b	<i>Colletotrichum crousii</i>	Dracaenophilum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC13860	MH0592	NG56L3e	<i>Colletotrichum crousii</i>	Dracaenophilum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC13861	MH0727	NG56L3f	<i>Colletotrichum crousii</i>	Dracaenophilum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC13862	MH0759	NG58L2a	<i>Colletotrichum crousii</i>	Dracaenophilum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
NN047106	17-4		<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN051374	WU015A	Conidia isolate	<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2011.11.6	China, Beijing, Haidian, Shangdi	—	—	Pathogen
NN051375	WU015	asci state	<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2011.11.6	China, Beijing, Haidian, Shangdi	—	—	Pathogen
NN052788	BN04-6		<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN053000	BN13-13		<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN055215	12399		<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Zhaoqing, Oixingyan	Unknown plant leaves	—	Pathogen
NN055215	12399		<i>Colletotrichum cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Zhaoqing, Oixingyan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055218	12422		<i>Colletotrichum danxiananense</i>	Graminicola	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxian	<i>Miscanthus</i> sp., dead leaves	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN055218	12422		<i>Colletotrichum danxiananense</i>	Graminicola	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxian	<i>Miscanthus</i> sp.?	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN054606	15030		<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Thalictrum</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae	Pathogen
NN054610	15035		<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054618	15020		<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
NN054624	15030A		<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Thalictrum</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae	Pathogen
NN054652	15049		<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Radix bupleuri</i>	Apiaceae	Pathogen
NN040583			<i>Colletotrichum destructivum</i>	Destructivum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN072578	12729		<i>Colletotrichum diversiporum</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2016.2.28	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, South China Botanical Garden,	<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC11292	MZ08-4	CQ775	<i>Colletotrichum diversum</i>	Boninense	Chen Q	2016.5.12	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, South Lake Park	<i>Phloldendron sellowii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN054966	15092		<i>Colletotrichum dolichocondiophori</i>	Graminicola	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0830	SW-1	S88	<i>Colletotrichum dracaenophilum</i>	Dracaenophilum	Sun W	—	China	<i>Dracaena sanderiana</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC11274	SSY19-2	CQ741	<i>Colletotrichum duyuenensis</i>	Sphaethium	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Latbin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
LC0873	BTL29		<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, Phalad	<i>Rhynchosylyis coelestris</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC0953	BTL08		<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, Phalad	<i>Gustavia</i> sp.	Lecythidaceae	Pathogen
LC1044	h43-1		<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Aphanamis polystachya</i>	Meliaceae	Pathogen
LC1215	GEN005E		<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	—	—	Pathogen
LC8836	M0687	SZ26-2-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8849	M0700	SZ28-3-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC15747	MH0220	NN06L1a	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alocasia odorata</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15748	MH0221	NN06L1b	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alocasia odorata</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15749	MH0222	NN06L1c	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alocasia odorata</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15750	MH0224	NN06L2c	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alocasia odorata</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15759	MH0311	NN06L4a	<i>Colletotrichum endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alocasia odorata</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN043889	1453b		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1997.12.20	China, Guangxi, Damingshan	—	—	Pathogen
NN045802	2582a		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1999.10.22	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cinnamomum</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
NN047014	54-3		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Litsea</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN047025	8-10		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Schima argentea</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN047027	21-2		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Exbucklandia populnea</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Endophyte
NN047051	2-13		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Dendrobenthamia hongkongensis</i>	Coriaceae	Endophyte
NN047054	2-6		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Dendrobenthamia hongkongensis</i>	Coriaceae	Endophyte
NN047067	55-9		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047077	28-9		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	—	Fagaceae	Endophyte
NN047086	36-4		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN047111	16-3		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Neolitsea aurata</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN047113	10-1		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Semiliquidambar cathayensis</i>	Altingiaceae	Endophyte
NN047149	9-17		<i>Colletotrichum fioriniae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC0727	G8-10-2	S44	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Schima superba</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC0750	G8-6-3	S33	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Cinnamomum chingii</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC0756	G20-0-3-1	S50	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC0760	G8-7-2	S42	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0773	G8-9-2	S34	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Manglietia yunnanensis</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC11485	XNS03-2	CQ954	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Chen Q	2016.5.23	China, Chongqing, Wulong District, Fairy Mountain Town	<i>Carex</i> sp.	Cyperaceae	Pathogen
LC8314	M0127	WYS1-1-4	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	Blechnaceae	Pathogen
LC8459	M0276	WYS1-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	Blechnaceae	Pathogen
LC8478	M0299	WYS17-2-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC8484	M0307	WYS25-2-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC8491	M0315	WYS30-1-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8511	M0335	WYS58-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Dichroa frabrifuga</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Pathogen
LC8612	M0442	WYS60D	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Cinnamomum micranthum</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8637	M0469	WYS61-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC8642	M0474	WYS48-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus yunnanensis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8643	M0475	WYS48-2-4	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus yunnanensis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC9603	FZ2598	CS101-3-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Zhang ZF	2016.05	China, Chongqing, Wulong county, Erwang cave	Soil	—	Pathogen
LC15739	MH0167	BS81L1a	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC15740	MH0168	BS81L1c	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC15757	MH0271	BS020Z-3	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leve county, Xiafu Village	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15806	MH0661	BS019ZL1-1	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leve County, Xiafu Village	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15808	MH0687	BS103L1h	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Glochidion ellipticum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15809	MH0688	BS103L1i	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Glochidion ellipticum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15810	MH0689	BS103L1g	<i>Colletotrichum florinae</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Glochidion ellipticum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
NN054595	15006		<i>Colletotrichum fructi</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2012.5.8	China, Beijing, Yanqing, Songshan	—	—	Pathogen
LC15711	DY806	CQ1016	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Cinnamomum</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15714	DY812-2	CQ1026	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC15715	PMF09-2	CQ1065	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Taihu Xishan National Forest Park, 31°9'9"N, 120°15'34"E, 10m	<i>Lindera glauca</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15716	PMF10	CQ1066	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Taihu Xishan National Forest Park, 31°9'9"N, 120°15'34"E, 10m	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC15704	QLS01-1	CQ960	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Qionglong Mountain National Forest Park, 31°16'16"N, 120°26'2"E, 40m	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Pathogen
LC0050	JM002		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Jutamart	—	Thailand	<i>Magnolia lilifera</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC0547	GEN002D		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manamgoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0718	GR-0-14-2	S23	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Pathogen
LC0721	G20-0-6-1	S14	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Dryopteris setosa</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Pathogen
LC0723	G9-5-2	S22	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	Rectangular	Saxifragaceae	Pathogen
LC0724	G16-22-2	S20	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0731	G0-9-3	S17	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Rhododendron latoucheae</i>	Ericaceae	Pathogen
LC0733	G5-24-1	S24	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i>	Ericaceae	Pathogen
LC0736	G5-23-1	S10	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Castanopsis eyrei</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0740	G9-12-2	S84	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0758	G8-21-2	S40	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0819	G5-29-2	S76	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC0820	SW-2	S89	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	—	China	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC0829	G9-8-2	S5	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC0876	BTL13		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, CRU	<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	Passifloraceae	Pathogen
LC1045	h88-1		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Vanda coerulea</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1050	h71-1		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1103	G8-20-3	S90	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC1104	GR-17-3	S91	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China	<i>Lithocarpus glabra</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC11188	PTS01-1	CQ631	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2015.9.9	China, Zhejiang, Zhoushan, Putuo Mountain	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC11238	YSLT24-3	CQ702	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.7	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Xingping Town, Luotian Dayan	<i>Alchornea</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC11240	SSY01-2	CQ704	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Laibin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Myrtaceae	Pathogen
LC11245	SSY02-4	CQ710	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Laibin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC11250	SSY05-3	CQ716	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Laibin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC11352	WLC11-3	CQ853	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.14	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, Wulichong Reservoir	—	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC11353	WLC11-4	CQ854	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.14	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, Wulichong Reservoir	—	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC11428	XW04-3	CQ942	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.18	China, Sichuan, Yibin, Xingwen County, Shihai	<i>Clematis</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae	Pathogen
LC11802	JXN4-34		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhou X	2015.10.05	China, Jiangxi, Nongda, N28.77192, E115.8421	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC1211	MPU040		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	—	—	Pathogen
LC1672	4007-3		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC1673	4007-4		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC1674	4014-1		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	—	—	Pathogen
LC1675	4014-2		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	—	—	Pathogen
LC1681	401783		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	—	—	Pathogen
LC1682	401784		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	—	—	Pathogen
LC2025	HU0005	B1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Tan XM	2011.11.19	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou, Gannan Normal University	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC2029	HU0009		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Tan XM	2012.3.11	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou, Gannan Normal University	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC2038	HU0018	4	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Tan XM	2012.3.11	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou, Gannan Normal University	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC2159	HU0139	N4	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Tan XM	—	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC4446	YH306	ZYL60-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Eurya chinensis</i>	Pentaphragmaceae	Pathogen
LC4630	YH497	ZYL76-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	Taccaceae	Pathogen
LC5151	JXLG03-1	CQ402	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2013.4.26	China, Jiangxi, Jiangxi University of Science and Technology	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Oleaceae	Pathogen
LC5240	WS01-3-2	CQ584	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2014.7.19	China, Guizhou, Suiyang County, Wangshui Town, near Xiangshuwan Resort	—	—	Pathogen
LC5242	WS01-2	YT107	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2014.7.19	China, Guizhou, Suiyang County, Wangshui Town, near Xiangshuwan Resort	—	—	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC1749	WM383	BP5-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Huang JN	2016.07.01	China, Jiangxi, Jiangxi Agriculture University	Bamboo	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7857	LM661	HN20	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu Xiufeng	2016.4.2	China, Hainan	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7943	JXNC8		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7948	JXNC20		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7957	JXNC3		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7958	JXNC4		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7959	JXNC4-1		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7960	JXNC6-1		<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8229	M0040	WYS3-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax cocculoides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8247	M0058	WYS8-2-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8269	M0080	WYS31-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Convolvulaceae	Pathogen
LC8270	M0081	WYS31-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Convolvulaceae	Pathogen
LC8279	M0091	WYS66-3-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC8536	M0365	WYS8-3-3	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8560	M0389	WYS25-2-4-4	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC8738	M0589	SZ8-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	Laureaceae	Pathogen
LC8766	M0617	SZ15-2-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8791	M0642	SZ18-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Pteris quadriaurita</i>	Pteridaceae	Pathogen
LC8797	M0648	SZ18-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Pteris quadriaurita</i>	Pteridaceae	Pathogen
LC8804	M0655	SZ21-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Archontophoenix maxima</i>	Palmae	Pathogen
LC8888	M0739	SZ34-1-4	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8911	M0762	SZ33-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8912	M0763	SZ33-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8913	M0764	SZ33-2-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8929	M0780	SZ17-2-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8942	M0794	SZ28-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8970	M0822	SZ34-1-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC15722	MH0045	NN17L1d	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Saururus chinensis</i>	Saururaceae	Pathogen
LC15746	MH0198	BS095L3d	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Maesa montana</i>	Primulaceae	Pathogen
LC15756	MH0270	BS0192L1-2	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leye county, Xiafu Village	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15769	MH0357	BS92L2a	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Hemidiodia acimifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15773	MH0454	NG15L5b	<i>Colletotrichum fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Smilax corbularia</i>	Smilacaceae	Pathogen
NN045801	2619b		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	1999.10.22	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
NN046268	2908b		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	1999.10.20	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna	—	—	Pathogen
NN052740	BN15-3		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Endophyte
NN052749	BN20-4		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Rubiaceae	Endophyte
NN052771			<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN052869	BN27-2		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Sapindaceae	Endophyte
NN052874	BN27-7		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Sapindaceae	Endophyte
NN052875	BN27-8		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Sapindaceae	Endophyte
NN053081	BN23-6		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN055284	12446		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Zhaoqing, Qixingyan	<i>Musa</i> sp., dead leaves	Musaceae	Pathogen
NN055307	12508		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN055352	12576		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	On dead leaves of tree	—	Pathogen
NN057644	12693		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	<i>Carica papaya</i> , dead leaf stipe	Caricaceae	Pathogen
LC1023	h73-S1-1		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1053	h64-1		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1078	h36-2		<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15787	MH0530	NG36L2b	<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15788	MH0531	NG36L2c	<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15789	MH0533	NG36L2e	<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15790	MH0535	NG36L2g	<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15817	MH0742	NG69L1a	<i>Colletotrichum gigasporum</i>	Gigasporum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Strobilus tonkinensis</i>	Moraceae	Pathogen
NN071124	13405		<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2015.8.2	China, Wuhan, Wuhan Botanical Garden	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , dead leaf petiole	—	Pathogen
LC15708	DY501-1	CQ1002	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC15709	DY501-3	CQ1004	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC0559	CDLGI		<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Yang YL	—	China, Guizhou	<i>Hemerocallis citrina</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Pathogen
LC0639	P1-1		<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	—	China (probably)	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC0640	P1-2		<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	—	China (probably)	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC11204	EGY02-1	CQ655	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.6	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Eguyan	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
LC11207	EGY04	CQ658	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.6	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Eguyan	<i>Lysimachia coreana</i>	Primulaceae	Pathogen
LC11223	YSLT13-2	CQ685	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.7	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Xingping Town, Luotian Dayan	<i>Vitex</i> sp.	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC11229	YSLT18-2	CQ691	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.7	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Xingping Town, Luotian Dayan	<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Polygonaceae	Pathogen
LC11230	YSLT18-3	CQ692	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.7	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Xingping Town, Luotian Dayan	<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Polygonaceae	Pathogen
LC11267	SSY16-1	CQ734	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Laibin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Optimismenus compositus</i>	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC11268	SSY16-2	CQ735	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Laibin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Optimismenus compositus</i>	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC5868	JAU0291	WLP-a	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu LP	2014.7.1	China, Jiangxi, Nanchang, Jiangxi Agricultural University	Submerged wood	—	Pathogen
LC6892	WM126	J-11	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhou X	2015.09	China, Hunan	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC6976	WM210	JXXW02	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wang M	2015.09	China, Jiangxi	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC7091	WM325	MZ02-11	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhao P	2016.05.15	China, Yunnan, Mengzi, South Lake Park	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC15761	MH0331	BS062L2a	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leye county, Luomei Lotus Cave	<i>Jodes serotii</i>	ICACINACEAE	Pathogen
LC15762	MH0332	BS062L2c	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leye county, Luomei Lotus Cave	<i>Jodes serotii</i>	ICACINACEAE	Pathogen
LC15763	MH0334	BS063L2b	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leye county, Luomei Lotus Cave	<i>Ahraxxon lanceolatus</i>	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC15765	MH0337	BS66L1c	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leye county, Luomei Lotus Cave	<i>Cladrastis sikokiana</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC15781	MI0484	NG24L2a	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Alchornea lilifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15783	MI0488	NG27L1c	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Pseudodracontium lacourii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15803	MI0641	NG78L2	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Amischotolype monosperma</i>	Camelinaceae	Pathogen
LC15807	MI0668	BS062L2b	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leyue county, Luomei Lotus Cave	<i>Iodes sereni</i>	Isocarpaceae	Pathogen
LC15812	MI0706	NG27L1h	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Pseudodracontium lacourii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15813	MI0710	NG34L3a	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Pterosperrum xylocarpum</i>	Sterculiaceae	Pathogen
LC15814	MI0711	NG34L3b	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Pterosperrum xylocarpum</i>	Sterculiaceae	Pathogen
LC15815	MI0716	NG36L1d	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia obtusum</i>	Tiliaceae	Pathogen
LC15818	MI0762	NG49L3h	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Pinellia tripartita</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15825	LH06	NG41L1L2	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China	—	—	Pathogen
NN003488	17-9-2		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Nothopanax delavayi</i>	Araliaceae	Endophyte
NN003661	19-7-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Oriza japonica</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN003664	17-12-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Nothopanax delavayi</i>	Araliaceae	Endophyte
NN003667	69-F-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN003670	16-1-2		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i>	Araliaceae	Endophyte
NN003684	112-10-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN004344	52-26-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN004377	53-5-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pithecolobium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN004381	53-26-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pithecolobium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN004398	9-C-2		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pleiothlasia amaris</i>	Poaceae	Endophyte
NN040529			<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN040541	1.8-1		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Mucuna sempervirens</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN040559	1.1-4		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Mucuna sempervirens</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN047143	G13-3		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Trachelospermum</i> sp.	Apocynaceae	Endophyte
NN047154	G5-17		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pitosperrum</i> sp.	Pitosperraceae	Endophyte
NN058857	12926b		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2015.4.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
NN058866	12926a		<i>Colletotrichum godetiae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2015.4.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
LC6064	JJR032	TM05-4	<i>Colletotrichum hemerocallidis</i>	Acutatum	Chen Q	2015.6.13	China, Tibet, near Tongmai Bridge	—	—	Pathogen
NN058958	13273		<i>Colletotrichum hemerocallidis</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou Botanical Garden	<i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8220	M0030	WYS1-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum henanense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	Blechnaceae	Pathogen
LC8232	M0043	WYS4-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum henanense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8369	M0183	WYS46-3-3	<i>Colletotrichum henanense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Embelia vestita</i>	Myrsinaceae	Pathogen
NN058941	12970a		<i>Colletotrichum higginsianum</i>	Destructivum	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
LC7595	LJM79	NYH2-3	<i>Colletotrichum higginsianum</i>	Destructivum	Liu F	2015.6.16	China, Tibet, Mi Lin, Nan Yi Gou	—	—	Pathogen
LC8516	M0341	WYS5-2-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum higginsianum</i>	Destructivum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN047000	50-10		<i>Colletotrichum horii</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Cleyera</i> sp.	Penstemonaceae	Endophyte
LC5174	MD08-2	CQ472	<i>Colletotrichum horii</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2013.9.2	China, Qinghai, Xunhua County, Mengda Tianchi	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC8777	M0628	SZ16-2-2-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum horii</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Cratogeomys cochinchinense</i>	Guttiferae	Pathogen
LC8779	M0630	SZ16-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum horii</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Cratogeomys cochinchinense</i>	Guttiferae	Pathogen
NN055217	12396		<i>Colletotrichum incanum</i>	Spaethium	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxianshan	—	—	Pathogen
NN052799	BN06-2		<i>Colletotrichum indonesiense</i>	Acutatum	Zhou N	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Endophyte
LC3697	ZN169	LS105-2	<i>Colletotrichum iris</i>	Spaethium	Zhou N	2013.9.4	China, Jiangxi, Jiujiang, Lushan Botanical Garden	<i>Iris japonica</i>	Iridaceae	Pathogen
LC0814	G17-7-1	S11	<i>Colletotrichum jiangxiense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Eurya rubiginosa</i> var. <i>attenuata</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC3693	ZN141	LS103-1	<i>Colletotrichum jiangxiense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhou N	2013.9.4	China, Jiangxi, Jiujiang, Lushan Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
LC8509	M0333	WYS49-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum jinshuense</i>	Dematium	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Pathogen
LC5307	FZ0007	K1A23P-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhang ZF	2014.07.23	China, Guizhou, Kuankuoshui national natural reserve, unnamed karst cave, N 28° 12' 629", E 107° 13' 639"	Air	—	Pathogen
LC7060	WM294	YNXJ01-4	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhao P	2016.05.15	China, Yunnan, Juxiang	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC7062	WM296	YNXJ01-6	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhao P	2016.05.15	China, Yunnan, Juxiang	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC7232	WM466	G10-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Huang JN	2016.07.01	China, Jiangxi, Jiangxi Agriculture University	Bamboo	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7950	JXNC22G		<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8250	M0061	WYS8-4-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8321	M0135	WYS8-3-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8386	M0202	WYS17-3-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC8427	M0243	WYS14-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	Compositae	Pathogen
LC8431	M0247	WYS25-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC8440	M0257	WYS33-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Veronicastrum axillare</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Pathogen
LC8461	M0278	WYS7-2-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Plagiogygia glauca</i>	Plagiogygiaceae	Pathogen
LC8568	M0397	WYS30-2-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8570	M0399	WYS30-3-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8571	M0400	WYS30-3-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8574	M0404	WYS38-1-4-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Osmundaceae	Pathogen
LC8577	M0407	WYS38-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Osmundaceae	Pathogen
LC8630	M0462	WYS56-3-3	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus yunnanensis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8689	M0521	WYS56-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus yunnanensis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8702	M0551	SZ1D-1	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8703	M0552	SZ1D-2	<i>Colletotrichum kahawae clade</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
NN003522	4-24-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pitosperrum tobira</i>	Pitosperraceae	Endophyte
NN003529	63-18-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Myrtaceae	Endophyte
NN003546	67-3-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Litsea pungens</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN003591	29-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Aesculus wangii</i>	Sapindaceae	Endophyte
NN003592	26-22-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003636	69-A-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN003637	19-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Oriza japonica</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN003638	19-2-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Oriza japonica</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN003639	18-9-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	Malvaceae	Endophyte
NN003643	14-A-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003644	13-20-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Illicium simonse</i>	Illiciaceae	Endophyte
NN003645	13-24-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Illicium simonse</i>	Illiciaceae	Endophyte
NN003647	94-28-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003668	16-26-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i>	Apiaceae	Endophyte
NN003673	4-23-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporaceae	Endophyte
NN003675	10-A-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Juniperus formosana</i>	Cupressaceae	Endophyte
NN003677	87-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	Magnoliaceae	Endophyte
NN003679	4-8-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporaceae	Endophyte
NN003690	5-3-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003691	5-8-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003854	85-3-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Celastraceae	Endophyte
NN003865	62-23-4		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Busus bodinieri</i>	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN003877	62-9-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Busus bodinieri</i>	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN003878	62-23-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Busus bodinieri</i>	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN003881	62-30-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Busus bodinieri</i>	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN003883	82-6-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN003890	71-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Ilex</i> sp.	Aquifoliaceae	Endophyte
NN003931	78-3-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN003975	47-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003977	95-4-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Colquhounia coccinea</i> var. <i>mollis</i>	Lamiaceae	Endophyte
NN003989	78-21-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN003992	84-20-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN004097	38-2-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Phoebe chinensis</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN004099	38-9-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Phoebe chinensis</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN004100	38-16-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Phoebe chinensis</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN004102	39-2-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia relictulata</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN004312	83-8-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Endophyte
NN004337	52-8-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN004370	9-C-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pleiotoblastus amarus</i>	Poaceae	Endophyte
NN004386	55-4-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN004436	75-C-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>	Poaceae	Endophyte
NN004496	92-21-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN040129	51-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glavia</i>	Fagaceae	Endophyte
NN040626			<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN047015	HN47-6		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum oldhamii</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
HN3-6	HN3-6		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047110	HN17-15		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047121	G17-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN047128	G22-4		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN047132	G27-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Magnolia</i> sp.	Magnoliaceae	Endophyte
NN047138	G15-4		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN047142	G16-9		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Tsuga</i> sp.	Pinaceae	Endophyte
NN047150	G3-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Mahonia</i> sp.	Magnoliaceae	Endophyte
NN047151	G3-4		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Mahonia</i> sp.	Magnoliaceae	Endophyte
NN047153	G5-20		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	Pittosporaceae	Endophyte
NN047155	G5-8		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	Pittosporaceae	Endophyte
NN047158	G7-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia</i> sp.	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN047169	G8-5		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN047172	G12-10		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Taxus</i> sp.	Taxaceae	Endophyte
NN047175	G11-5		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN047184	G6-2		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia</i> sp.	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN047188	G4-1		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Endophyte
NN047203	G34-6		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Michelia figo</i>	Magnoliaceae	Endophyte
NN047209	G30-4		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN047231	HN49-3		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Ilex</i> sp.	Aquifoliaceae	Endophyte
NN052728	BN10-10		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pseuduvaria indochinensis</i>	Annonaceae	Endophyte
NN052743	BN15-5		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Endophyte
NN052934	BN32-6		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pinanga sinii</i>	Palmae	Endophyte
NN053004	BN13-17		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053038	BN14-8		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053054	BN19-13		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053055	BN19-14		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053057	BN19-16		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053083	BN23-8		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN053086	BN23-11		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN053103	BN17-11		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Moraceae	Endophyte
NN057403	L3122		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2013.11.12	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Qing Xiu shang	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN057403	L3122		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2013.11.12	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Qing Xiu shang	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> , living leaves	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15712	DY509-2	CQ1021	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Bealei mahonia</i>	Berberidaceae	Pathogen
LC15713	DY512-1	CQ1025	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Dayangshan National Forest Park, 31°20'33"N, 120°28'1"E, 30m	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC11194	XY01-5	CQ639	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Chen Q	2015.7.4	China, Guizhou, Xingyi	<i>Dendrobium officinale</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC11222	YSLT13-1	CQ684	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Chen Q	2016.5.7	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Xingping Town, Luotian Dayan	<i>Vitex</i> sp.	Lamiaceae	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC1209	LEN004B		<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai	—	—	Pathogen
LC44626	YH493	ZYL80-3	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	—	—	Pathogen
LC5600	FZ0392	K2013P-Z-1	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Zhang ZF	2014.07.23	China, Guizhou, Kuankuoshui national natural reserve, unnamed karst cave, N 28°12' 599", E 107°13' 661"	—	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC7061	WM295	YNX01-5	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Zhao P	2016.05.15	China, Yunnan, Juxiang	—	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC15732	MH012	BS907a	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, CongWangLaoShan National Nature Reserve	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15733	MH013	BS907b	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, CongWangLaoShan National Nature Reserve	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15743	MH018	BS921.1b	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15744	MH018	BS921.1c	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Hemidiodia acmifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15758	MH0278	BS030Z-1	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leve county, Dashiwei Sinkhole	<i>Hemidiodia acmifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC15766	MH0348	BS731.1a	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Pteris cretica</i>	Pteridaceae	Pathogen
LC15767	MH0349	BS731.1b	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC15768	MH0352	BS731.2c	<i>Colletotrichum karsti</i>	Boninense	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
NN043626	1172		<i>Colletotrichum linicola</i>	Destructivum	Wu WP	1997.8.25	China, Ningxia, Liupanshan, Quqianjia	—	—	Pathogen
NN003961	53-25-1		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pithecolobium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN004383	53-32-1		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pithecolobium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN004102	53-25-1		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pithecolobium</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN054604	15024		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054636	15066		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054648	15021		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054663	15043		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Pathogen
NN055311	12513		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN055311	12513		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN058957	13260		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou Botanical Garden	<i>Agave</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN071073	13367		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2015.7.1	China, Shan'xi, Xi An, Hua Qingchi	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Oleaceae	Pathogen
LC0044			<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Bo	—	China, Beijing, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC11287	MZ06	CQ770	<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Chen Q	2016.5.12	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, Datunhai	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC2158	HU0138	N3	<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Tan XM	—	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasilensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC7623	LMI09	BMX	<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Liu F	2015.6.13	China, Tibet, Bomi, Suotong village	—	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7941	WCCT124		<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Diao YZ	2015.1	China, Shandong	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC15724	MH0055	NN23L1-1	<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Heliconia collinsiana</i>	Heliconiaceae	Pathogen
LC15804	MH0651	NN23L1h	<i>Colletotrichum liriope</i>	Spaethianum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Heliconia collinsiana</i>	Heliconiaceae	Pathogen
NN054769	15081		<i>Colletotrichum magnum</i>	Magnum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
NN052770	BN10-11		<i>Colletotrichum magnusporum</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pseuduvaria indochinensis</i>	Annonaceae	Endophyte
NN055214	12400		<i>Colletotrichum monsterae</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Zhaoping, Oixingyan	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN055357	12578		<i>Colletotrichum multiseptatum</i>	Graminicola	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055357	12578		<i>Colletotrichum multiseptatum</i>	Graminicola	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	Grass	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN055216	12397		<i>Colletotrichum musae</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.30	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC1237	GEN005A		<i>Colletotrichum musicola</i>	Orchidearum	Udayanga D	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	—	—	Pathogen
LC1238	GEN005I		<i>Colletotrichum musicola</i>	Orchidearum	Udayanga D	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	—	—	Pathogen
NN004492	75-J-2		<i>Colletotrichum nageiae</i>	singleton	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Nageia nagi</i>	Poaceae	Endophyte
LC8348	M0162	WYS8-3-4-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum nymphaeae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8604	M0434	WYS63-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum nymphaeae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Aceraceae	Pathogen
LC8657	M0489	WYS56-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum nymphaeae</i>	Acutatum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Machilus yunnanensis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC6085	JR053	ST10-3	<i>Colletotrichum obovoides</i>	singleton	Chen Q	2015.6.13	China, Tibet, Bomi, Suotong village	—	—	Pathogen
LC11257	SSY09-2	CQ723	<i>Colletotrichum ocimi</i>	Destructivum	Chen Q	2016.5.10	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Laibin City, Sanshan Village	<i>Croton megalobotrys</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
NN003594	69-C-2		<i>Colletotrichum oncidii</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN003979	44-2-1		<i>Colletotrichum oncidii</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN004484	49-18-1		<i>Colletotrichum oncidii</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Rhododendron spinuliferum</i>	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN040633			<i>Colletotrichum oncidii</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN055009	15131		<i>Colletotrichum oncidii</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucn	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN055277	12434		<i>Colletotrichum oncidii</i>	Boninense	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lanyuan	—	—	Pathogen
NN051376	WU016		<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>	Orbiculare	Wu WP	2011.11.6	China, Beijing, Haidian, Shangdi	—	—	Pathogen
NN054672	15087		<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>	Orbiculare	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Pathogen
NN055208	12417		<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>	Orbiculare	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park	On dead leaves of orchard	—	Pathogen
LC1030	h76-2		<i>Colletotrichum orchidearum</i>	Orchidearum	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Cymbidium eburenium</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC0316	Eng08		<i>Colletotrichum orchidophilum</i>	singleton	Cai L	—	UK, England Kew garden	<i>Phragmipedium</i> sp.	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
NN058925	12978b		<i>Colletotrichum parabambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Bamboo	—	Pathogen
NN058956	12978a		<i>Colletotrichum parabambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	On dead culm of bamboo	—	Pathogen
NN054963	15099		<i>Colletotrichum paraendophyllum</i>	Graminicola	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucn	Leaf of grass	—	Pathogen
LC0550	GEN0017B		<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC1074	h60-2		<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC4452	YH312	ZYL62-3	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Liquidambar</i> sp.	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC6679	QY493-9		<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Lindong	2015.8	China, Guangdong	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8240	M0051	WYS8-1-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8244	M0055	WYS8-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8278	M0090	WYS66-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC8322	M0136	WYS8-3-2-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC8333	M0147	WYS66-3-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC8337	M0151	FJWYS01-1-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8753	M0604	SZ14-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum queenslandicum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Lagerströmia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pathogen
LC8230	M0041	WYS3-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum reniforme</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8248	M0059	WYS3-3-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum reniforme</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
NN040620	V.1.8.2		<i>Colletotrichum rhombiforme</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN046984	40-7		<i>Colletotrichum schimae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Schima</i> sp.	Theaceae	Endophyte

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN047247	40.34		<i>Colletotrichum schimae</i>	Acutatum	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Schima</i> sp.	Theaceae	Endophyte
LC11841	YN85-2		<i>Colletotrichum scovillei</i>	Acutatum	Gu AY	2016.7.14	China, Yunnan	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC11843	YN84-1		<i>Colletotrichum scovillei</i>	Acutatum	Gu AY	2016.8.11	China, Yunnan	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7929	WCS49		<i>Colletotrichum scovillei</i>	Acutatum	Diao YZ	2015.9	China, Shandong	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC15782	MH0487	NG27L1b	<i>Colletotrichum scovillei</i>	Acutatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Pseudodracontium lacourii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC1400	BRIP15842a		<i>Colletotrichum shivasii</i>	Caudatum		—	Australia	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN055271	I2427		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lanyuan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055355	I2560		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055362	I2545		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN057530	I2604		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	—	—	Pathogen
NN057558	I2638		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	—	—	Pathogen
NN072577	I2728		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2016.2.28	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, South China Botanical Garden.	<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC15717	YS10	CQ1089	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Changshu, Yushan National Forest Park, 31°39'10"N, 120°44'1"E, 10m	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Oleaceae	Pathogen
LC15718	YS25-1	CQ1138	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Changshu, Yushan National Forest Park, 31°39'10"N, 120°44'1"E, 10m	—	—	Pathogen
LC15705	QLS04-1	CQ965	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Qionglong Mountain National Forest Park, 31°16'16"N, 120°26'2"E, 40m	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Pathogen
LC15706	QLS04-2	CQ966	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu YW	—	China, Jiangsu, Suzhou, Qionglong Mountain National Forest Park, 31°16'16"N, 120°26'2"E, 40m	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Pathogen
LC0012	NFW12		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Nilam	—	Thailand	<i>Amaryllis</i> sp.	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC0140	PE002-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	—	China, Yunnan, Pu'er Laiyang River	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC0323	GEN1TD		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0328	GEN004A		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0329	GEN0018A		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0347	LEN06A		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	<i>Cymbopogon</i> sp.	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC0351	GEN017A		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0515	GEN004A		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0537	GEN0017E		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Manangoda DS	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC0719	G20-0-2-2	S12	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC0855	BTL04 (B03)		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Mai, Doi satep	<i>Magnolia</i> sp.	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC0866	BTL14		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, CRU	<i>Clinacanthus nutans</i>	Acanthaceae	Pathogen
LC0868	BTL03(003)		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Doi Chang	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC0869	BTL02(002)		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Doi Chang	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Rubiaceae	Pathogen
LC0874	BTL20		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, Sarapee	<i>Peperomia</i> sp.	Piperaceae	Pathogen
LC0875	BTL19		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Phan	—	—	Pathogen
LC0878	BTL10		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, MFU	<i>Magnolia</i> × <i>alba</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC0924	LLBM-04		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	McKenzie EHC	—	China (probably)	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Oleaceae	Pathogen
LC0930	R03		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Bo	—	China (probably)	<i>Hevea</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC0940	CRU39		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Bandu	<i>Crinum lily</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC0941	CMSS50		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, San Sai	<i>Anthurium</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC0942	CMSS49		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, San Sai	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC0946	CRU37		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Bandu	<i>Pterocarpus</i> sp.	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC0949	BTL15 (CN03)		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, Chang Dao	<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC0956	CMMH3(R03)		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai	<i>Hevea</i> sp.	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC0959	BTL30 (B04)		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Mai, Sarapee	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC0961	CRDP45		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Parinn N	—	Thailand, Chiang Rai, Doi Tung	<i>Clerodendrum wallichii</i>	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC1002	D1-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Dinghu Mountain	<i>Smilax</i> sp.	Smilacaceae	Pathogen
LC1005	h52-3		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Aspidistra</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC1019	h75-Si-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC1025	h62-Si-3		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1029	h22		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica?</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC1031	h38-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC1032	h42-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC1034	D2-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Dinghu Mountain	Fern	—	Pathogen
LC1035	h82-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Renanthera coccinea</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1038	D6-3		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Dinghu Mountain	Grass	—	Pathogen
LC1039	h14-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica?</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC1040	h24-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1042	h33-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Phloldendron sellowii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC1043	h70-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1046	h72-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Amaryllis vittata</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC1047	h75-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC1051	h74-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1051	h74-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1052	h19-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC1054	h13-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC1063	h78-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Cymbidium hybrid</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1064	h31-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
LC1067	h82A-SI-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Renanthera coccinea</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1072	h59-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Dracaena cambodiana</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
LC1073	DY1-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Dinghu Mountain	<i>Fagaceae</i>	Fagaceae	Pathogen
LC1076	h84-3		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
LC1077	h37-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Palmae	Pathogen
LC1079	h54-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC1080	h80-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i>	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC1083	h84-3		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
LC1085	h73-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC1088	h62-SI-2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Su YY		China			Orchidaceae Pathogen
LC11234	YSU121-1	CO697	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.7	China, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo County, Xingping Town, Luotian Dayan	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Moraceae	Pathogen
LC11289	MZ08-1	CO772	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.12	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, South Lake Park	<i>Philodendron sellowii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC11290	MZ08-2	CO773	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.12	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, South Lake Park	<i>Philodendron sellowii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC11291	MZ08-3	CO774	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.12	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, South Lake Park	<i>Philodendron sellowii</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC1214	GEN0017E		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1219	GEN002J		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1222	GEN002A		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1223	GEN002I		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1225	GEN0017J		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1234	GEN004I		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1235	GEN0017I		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Udayanga D		Thailand, Chiang Rai			Pathogen
LC1368	I		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides			China (probably)			Pathogen
LC1369	II		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides			China (probably)	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC1387	KSU-A3		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Saudi Arabia		Turkey			Pathogen
LC1512	KSU-A4		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides			Saudi Arabia	<i>Avocado</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC1518	KSU-A2		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides			Saudi Arabia	<i>Avocado</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC2028	HU0008		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Tan XM	2012.3.11	China, Jiangxi, Ganzhou, Gannan Normal University	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC4672	YH539	ZYL101-4	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Smilax ocreata</i>	Smilacaceae	Pathogen
LC4952	CX11-3	CO112	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2012.10.14	China, Chongqing, Jinfo Mountain National Park	<i>Dichotomanthus tristataecarpa</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC5963	JAU0416	XMP-樟脚叶7a I	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Xiao MP	2014.8.18	China, Jiangxi, Nanchang, Jiangxi Agricultural University, North Campus	Submerged wood		Pathogen
LC5993	JAU0452	XMP-5a II	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Xiao MP	2014.9.18	China, Jiangxi, Nanchang, Jiangxi Agricultural University, North Campus	Submerged wood		Pathogen
LC6448	QY510-5		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Lindong	2015.8	China, Guangdong	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7023	WM257	HN-17	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu FJ	2015.12	China, Hainan, Chengmai County, Dafeng Town, Ru'e Village	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC7024	WM258	HN-15-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Liu FJ	2015.12	China, Hainan, Chengmai County, Dafeng Town, Ru'e Village	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC7231	WM465	G10-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Huang JN	2016.07.01	China, Jiangxi, Jiangxi Agriculture University	Bamboo	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7565	LJM707	YB4-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhang ZF	2016.5.18	China, Hubei, Yibin		Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7944	JXNC9-1		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7951	JXNC9		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC7952	JXNC24		<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8735	M0586	SZ8-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8737	M0588	SZ8-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8742	M0593	SZ11-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8743	M0594	SZ11-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8746	M0597	SZ11-2-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8748	M0599	SZ12-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Sphagnetocola trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
LC8749	M0600	SZ12-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Sphagnetocola trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
LC8754	M0605	SZ14-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pathogen
LC8757	M0608	SZ14-2-4	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pathogen
LC8758	M0609	SZ14-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pathogen
LC8764	M0615	SZ14-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pathogen
LC8769	M0620	SZ15-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8770	M0621	SZ15-3-3	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8771	M0622	SZ15-3-4	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8781	M0632	SZ17-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8788	M0639	SZ17-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8806	M0657	SZ22-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>	Annonaceae	Pathogen
LC8807	M0658	SZ22-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>	Annonaceae	Pathogen
LC8810	M0661	SZ22-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>	Annonaceae	Pathogen
LC8819	M0670	SZ24-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Arecaceae	Pathogen
LC8833	M0684	SZ26-2-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8848	M0699	SZ28-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8850	M0701	SZ28-3-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8854	M0705	SZ29-1-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Pathogen
LC8864	M0715	SZ30-1-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Ulmaceae	Pathogen
LC8865	M0716	SZ30-1-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Ulmaceae	Pathogen
LC8879	M0730	SZ33-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Mimosaceae	Pathogen
LC8883	M0734	SZ34-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8884	M0735	SZ34-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8886	M0737	SZ34-2-4	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8904	M0755	SZ37-1-4	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schima noronhai</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC8915	M0766	SZ8-1-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC8916	M0767	SZ11-1-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8917	M0768	SZ11-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8918	M0769	SZ12-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Sphagnetocola trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
LC8921	M0772	SZ12-3-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Sphagnetocola trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
LC8924	M0775	SZ14-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Pathogen
LC8925	M0776	SZ15-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8932	M0783	SZ17-3-4	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8944	M0796	SZ29-1-1-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Pathogen
LC8973	M0825	SZ36-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium auritum</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC9274	FZ2225	Y3801-3-2-11	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhang ZF	2016.05	China, Yunnan, Yuxi county, Niumo cave	Soil		Pathogen
LC9644	FZ2648	Y3801-3-2-6	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhang ZF	2016.05	China, Yunnan, Yuxi county, Niumo cave	Soil		Pathogen
LC15719	MH0033	NN15L3-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alpinia pusilla</i>	Zingiberaceae	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
LC15720	MH0036	NN15L5b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alpinia pusilla</i>	Zingiberaceae	Pathogen
LC15721	MH0037	NN15L5d	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Alpinia pusilla</i>	Zingiberaceae	Pathogen
LC15723	MH0046	NN17L1e	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Saururus chinensis</i>	Saururaceae	Pathogen
LC15728	MH0063	NN25L4a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Homalomena occulta</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15729	MH0064	NN25L4b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Homalomena occulta</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15730	MH0065	NN25L4c	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Homalomena occulta</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC15731	MH0069	NN31L2b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Litsea honghoensis</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15735	MH0135	BS074L1a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15736	MH0136	BS074L1b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15737	MH0138	BS074L1d	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15738	MH0139	BS074L1e	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15742	MH0183	BS91L1b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15745	MH0197	BS09L3c	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Jingxi, Gulong Mountain	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
LC15774	MH0463	NG19ZL1-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Maesa indica</i>	Primulaceae	Pathogen
LC15775	MH0465	NG19ZL1-5	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Maesa montana</i>	Primulaceae	Pathogen
LC15776	MH0470	NG20L1b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Cinnamomum sp.</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15777	MH0471	NG20L1c	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC15778	MH0472	NG20L1d	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Arenca caudata</i>	Arecaceae	Pathogen
LC15779	MH0482	NG24L1a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Arenca caudata</i>	Arecaceae	Pathogen
LC15780	MH0483	NG24L1b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Arenca caudata</i>	Arecaceae	Pathogen
LC15784	MH0512	NG35L1a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Alchornea trilobata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15785	MH0513	NG35L1b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Alchornea trilobata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC15786	MH0514	NG35L1c	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia abovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15792	MH0544	NG36L4a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia abovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15793	MH0545	NG36L4b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia abovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15794	MH0546	NG36L4c	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia abovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15795	MH0577	NG50L1d	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia abovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15796	MH0578	NG50L2a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetragonia abovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15801	MH0623	NG68L2a	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Pathogen
LC15802	MH0624	NG68L2b	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Pathogen
LC15805	MH0653	NN33L3h	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Uvaria chamae</i>	Annonaceae	Pathogen
LC15819	MH0828	FCG56Z-1	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Fangchenggang, Shiwang Great Mountain National Forest Park	<i>Uvaria chamae</i>	Annonaceae	Pathogen
LC15820	MH0829	FCG56Z-2	<i>Colletotrichum stamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Fangchenggang, Shiwang Great Mountain National Forest Park	<i>Uvaria chamae</i>	Annonaceae	Pathogen
LC1377	BRIP4685		<i>Colletotrichum simmondsii</i>	Acutatum	Lynch	—	Australia, Queensland	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC1378	BRIP4684		<i>Colletotrichum simmondsii</i>	Acutatum	Muirhead IF	—	Australia, Queensland	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
NN05266	12418		<i>Colletotrichum sinuatum</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN05266	12418		<i>Colletotrichum sinuatum</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Rosaceae	Pathogen
NN054602	15019		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054623	15029		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054649	15029		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Balsaminaceae	Pathogen
NN054972	15123		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucen	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN054973	15129		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucen	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN054974	15130		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucen	<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Cannabaceae	Pathogen
NN054995	14124b		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucen	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN055208	12417		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Yuexiu Park	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC11537	WMM0084	G506	<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Dong CH	2012.9.25	China, Beijing	<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Cannabaceae	Pathogen
LC11541	WMM0095	G522	<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Dong CH	2012.9.25	China, Beijing	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC7917	WCS81		<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Diao YZ	2015.9	China, Shandong	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC8332	M0146	WYS66-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Capsicum sp.</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8335	M0149	WYS66-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC8492	M0316	WYS30-1-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum sojae</i>	Orchidearum	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
NN003515	68-1-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
NN003598	15-13-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003624	87-14-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pithecolobium sp.</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN003689	16-26-2		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	Magnoliaceae	Endophyte
NN003848			<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i>	Araliaceae	Endophyte
NN003856	85-8-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN003924	48-H-3		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Celastraceae	Endophyte
NN003953	110-F-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Myrtaceae	Endophyte
NN004302	60-24-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cinnamomum subarenium</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN004305	76-10-1		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Cupressaceae	Endophyte
NN004335	52-2-2		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cinnamomum subarenium</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN004391	69-1-2		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Theaceae</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN004466	55-1-2		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN040119	13-6-3		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN040646			<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN044001	1627c		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1997.3.1	China, Guangxi, Nanning	<i>Illicium simonse</i>	Illiciaceae	Endophyte
NN044466	1599b		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1997.12.31	China, Guangxi, Shiwandashan	—	—	Endophyte
NN046132	2807		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	1999.10.20	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna	<i>Yucca sp.</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN046975	38-3		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
NN046986	HN40-4		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Symplocos sp.</i>	Symplocaceae	Endophyte
NN046993	HN43-7		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Schima sp.</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN046999	HN50-6		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047001	50-12		<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Cleyera sp.</i>	Pentaphragaceae	Endophyte
								<i>Cleyera sp.</i>	Pentaphragaceae	Endophyte

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN047013	54-10		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Litsea</i> sp.	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN047026	8-11		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Schima argentea</i>	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN047032	23-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum odhami</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047038	HN24-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047047	3-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047050	4-6		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047053	2-7		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Dendrobenthamia hongkongensis</i>	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047066	55-5		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047071	57-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Eutonnyssus</i> sp.	Coltaceae	Endophyte
NN047078	28-8		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	—	Fagaceae	Endophyte
NN047126	G18-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Sapotaceae	Endophyte
NN047146	9-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047170	G1-12		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Carota ochlandra</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN047185	G5-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	Pittosporaceae	Endophyte
NN047205	G12-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Taxus</i> sp.	Taxaceae	Endophyte
NN047206	G31-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Endophyte
NN047222	HN21-12		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Exbucklandia populnea</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Endophyte
NN047228	3-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047229	3-8		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047238	48-33		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Schima</i> sp.	Theaceae	Endophyte
NN047255	HN43-34		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Endophyte
NN047278	HN57-34		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	? <i>Ilex</i> sp.	Aquifoliaceae	Endophyte
NN047280	HN57-31		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	? <i>Ilex</i> sp.	Aquifoliaceae	Endophyte
NN047292	HN34-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Semiliquidambar cathayensis</i>	Altingiaceae	Endophyte
NN047299	3-1		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2002.4.12	China, Hunan Province, Chenzhou, Yizhang County, Mangshan	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	Endophyte
NN047875	7573		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Sphaethanum	Wu WP	2003.10	China, Yunnan, Gaoligongshan	—	—	Pathogen
NN052703	BN03-1		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Coffea robusta</i>	Rubiaceae	Endophyte
NN052722	BN10-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pseuduvaria indochinensis</i>	Annonaceae	Endophyte
NN052727	BN10-9		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pseuduvaria indochinensis</i>	Annonaceae	Endophyte
NN052738	BN12-7		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Persea americana</i>	Lauraceae	Endophyte
NN052742	BN15-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Endophyte
NN052745	BN15-7		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Endophyte
NN052747			<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN052750			<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN052751			<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN052755	BN07-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Mangifera</i> sp.	Anacardiaceae	Endophyte
NN052772	BN10-13		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pseuduvaria indochinensis</i>	Annonaceae	Endophyte
NN052818	BN28-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Calophyllaceae	Endophyte
NN052829	BN24-6		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Moraceae	Endophyte
NN052837	BN30-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Syzygium fluviatile</i>	Myrtaceae	Endophyte
NN052845	BN30-11		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Syzygium fluviatile</i>	Myrtaceae	Endophyte
NN052860	BN16-5		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Telosma cordarum</i>	Apocynaceae	Endophyte
NN052873	BN27-6		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Sapindaceae	Endophyte
NN052877	BN27-10		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Sapindaceae	Endophyte
NN052882	BN33-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	Araceae	Endophyte
NN052900	BN26-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Moraceae	Endophyte
NN052901	BN26-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Moraceae	Endophyte
NN052903	BN26-5		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Moraceae	Endophyte
NN052904	BN26-6		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Moraceae	Endophyte
NN052932	BN32-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pinanga sinii</i>	Palmae	Endophyte
NN052938	BN32-10		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pinanga sinii</i>	Palmae	Endophyte
NN052944	BN32-16		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Pinanga sinii</i>	Palmae	Endophyte
NN052962	BN18-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Endophyte
NN052969	BN18-10		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Endophyte
NN052984	BN22-7		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	—	—	Endophyte
NN052988	BN13-1		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN052989	BN13-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN052990	BN13-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN052991	BN13-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN052992	BN13-5		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN052993	BN13-6		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053003	BN13-16		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053031	BN14-1		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053032	BN14-2		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053033	BN14-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053034	BN14-4		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053035	BN14-5		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053040	BN14-10		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Knema furfuracea</i>	Myristicaceae	Endophyte
NN053044	BN19-3		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053046	BN19-5		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053047	BN19-6		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053048	BN19-7		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN053052	BN19-11		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN054612	15037		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Malvaceae	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN054622	15028		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054623	15034		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054635	15065		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hosta</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054640	15070		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Euoymys japonica</i>	Celastraceae	Pathogen
NN054988	15109		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054989	15110		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054990	15111-1		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN055006	15126		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
NN055216	12397		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.30	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Musaceae	Pathogen
NN055271	12427		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.29	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lanyuan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055352	12576		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055354	12575		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055354	12575		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN055355	12569		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
NN057530	12604		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	—	—	Pathogen
NN057558	12638		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	—	—	Pathogen
NN058903	12970b		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	singleton	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
LC0717-LC0688	GR-5-2	S32	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Sun W	—	China, Zhejiang, Gu Tian Shan	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
LC11174	LY05-4	CQ608	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang Town, Layue Village, 94°52'43", 29°59'57", 2476m	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Gleicheniaceae	Pathogen
LC11202	LY04-1-2	CQ651	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang Town, Layue Village, 94°52'43", 29°59'57", 2476m	<i>Ocimum</i> sp.	Lamiaceae	Pathogen
LC11296	MZ12	CQ781	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2016.5.12	China, Yunnan, Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, Mengzi County, South Lake Park	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Pathogen
LC1670	400751		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC1671	400752		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	—	—	China, Guizhou	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC4586	YH453	ZYL92-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Rutaceae	Pathogen
LC4616	YH483	ZYL94-3A	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Gao YH, Zhou N & Zhang Y	2013.09.05	China, Jiangxi	<i>Osmanthus</i>	Oleaceae	Pathogen
LC5241	WS01-1	YT106	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Chen Q	2014.7.19	China, Guizhou, Suiyang County, Wangshui Town, near Xiangshuwan Resort	—	—	Pathogen
LC5305	FZ0005	KIA16C-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Zhang ZF	2014.07.23	China, Guizhou, Kuankuosui national natural reserve, unnamed karst cave, N 28° 12' 629", E 107° 13' 639"	Air	—	Pathogen
LC6036	JR004		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang, Layue	—	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC6040	JR008		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang, Layue	—	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC6047	JR015		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang, Layue	—	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC6049	JR017		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang, Layue	—	Fabaceae	Pathogen
LC6118	JR086	XZLYC08-7	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Liu F	2015.6.15	China, Tibet, Lulang, Layue	—	—	Pathogen
LC6773	WM007	YWB-7	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	—	2014.09.14	China, Yunnan, Yiwu, Lotus Pond Tea Garden	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC6775	WM009	YWB-9	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	—	2014.09.14	China, Yunnan, Yiwu, Lotus Pond Tea Garden	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC7049	WM283	HN-22-7	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Liu FJ	2015.12	China, Hainan, Chengmai County, Dafeng Town, Ru'e Village	<i>Musa paradisica</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC7116	WM350	S-6-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Xiao DW	2016.07.10	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	Bamboo	Poaceae	Pathogen
LC7949	JXNC22A		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Hu DM	2015.1	China, Jiangxi	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8234	M0045	WYS7-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Plagiogyria glauca</i>	Plagiogyriaceae	Pathogen
LC8235	M0046	WYS7-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Plagiogyria glauca</i>	Plagiogyriaceae	Pathogen
LC8236	M0047	WYS7-1-4	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Plagiogyria glauca</i>	Plagiogyriaceae	Pathogen
LC8237	M0048	WYS7-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Plagiogyria glauca</i>	Plagiogyriaceae	Pathogen
LC8508	M0332	WYS49-2-3-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Pathogen
LC8564	M0393	WYS30-1-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8565	M0394	WYS30-1-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Leguminosae	Pathogen
LC8590	M0420	WYS47-1-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Arachnoides cavalerii</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Pathogen
LC8648	M0480	WYS25-2-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Magnoliaceae	Pathogen
LC8691	M0523	WYS62-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Hamamelidaceae	Pathogen
LC8720	M0569	SZ5-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Carvota mitis</i>	Palmae	Pathogen
LC8732	M0582	SZ6D-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium auritum</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8733	M0583	SZ6D-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium auritum</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8734	M0584	SZ6D-3	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium auritum</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8745	M0596	SZ11-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8768	M0619	SZ15-3-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC8782	M0633	SZ17-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pathogen
LC8801	M0652	SZ21-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Archontophoenix maxima</i>	Palmae	Pathogen
LC8802	M0653	SZ21-1-3	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Archontophoenix maxima</i>	Palmae	Pathogen
LC8831	M0682	SZ26-1-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
LC8860	M0711	SZ29-2-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Pathogen
LC8872	M0723	SZ32-1-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Blechnum orientale</i>	Blechnaceae	Pathogen
LC8881	M0732	SZ34-1-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8882	M0733	SZ34-1-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8898	M0749	SZ36-3-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8903	M0754	SZ37-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schima noronhae</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC8905	M0756	SZ37-2-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schima noronhae</i>	Theaceae	Pathogen
LC8927	M0778	SZ15-1-4	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	Araliaceae	Pathogen
LC15760	MH0325	BS3713b	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leve county, Dashiwei Sinkhole	<i>Itea chinensis</i>	Itaceae	Pathogen
LC15764	MH0335	BS66L1a	<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Gloeosporioides	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Baise, Leve county, Luomei Lotus Cave	<i>Cladrastis sikokiana</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
MH0412	NG08L2b		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp. MH0413	Magnun	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
MH0413	NG08L2c		<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp. MH0413	Magnun	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN043002	1133a		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1997.8.22	China, Ningxia Province, Lingwu	—	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN043212	1133a		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1997.8.22	China, Ningxia, Lingwu	—	Gramineae sp.	Pathogen
NN043852	1133a		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1997.8.22	China, Ningxia, Lingwu	—	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN051372	WU014		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2011.11.6	China, Beijing, Haidian, Shangdi	—	—	Pathogen
NN051373	WU013		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2011.11.6	China, Beijing, Haidian, Shangdi	—	—	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN054599	15014		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN054600	15015		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Helmerocallis fulva</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Pathogen
NN054601	15018		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
NN054613	15009		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Gladiolus gandavensis</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN054614	15011		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hostia</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054615	15012		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hostia</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054616	15013		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Siemona sessilifolia</i>	Siemonaceae	Pathogen
NN054620	15025		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Allium</i> sp.	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
NN054632	15046		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN054633	15047		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN054639	15069		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054642	15072B		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Rhizoma belamcandae</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN054643	15073		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hostia</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054659	15072a		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Rhizoma Belamcandae</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN054994	15122		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigouen	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
NN055005	15125		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigouen	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Indiaceae	Pathogen
NN055011	15133		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigouen	—	—	Pathogen
NN055217	12396		<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
LC8950	M0802	SZ34-1-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paranongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC8966	M0818	SZ30-1-4-1	<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Ulmaceae	Pathogen
LC15725	MH0056	NN23L1-2	<i>Colletotrichum spaethianum</i>	Spaethianum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Heliconia collinsiana</i>	Heliconiaceae	Pathogen
NN054605	15027		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	Truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054609	15033		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hostia</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN071129	13394		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2015.8.2	China, Wuhan, Wuhan Botanical Garden	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simarubaceae	Pathogen
NN071131	13393		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2015.8.2	China, Wuhan, Wuhan Botanical Garden	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simarubaceae	Pathogen
MH0562	NG41L3a		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
MH0564	NG41L4a		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
MH0565	NG41L4b		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
MH0566	NG41L4c		<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC13857	LH01	NG41L4-1	<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15821	LH02	NG41L4-2	<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15822	LH03	NG41L4-3	<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15823	LH04	NG41L4-4	<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15824	LH05	NG41L4-5	<i>Colletotrichum subacidiae</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC13863	BHS05-2	CQ1168	<i>Colletotrichum subsalsicis</i>	Acutatum	Chen Q	2018.9.19	China, Beijing, Baihuashan National Nature Reserve Forest Station	<i>Populus alba</i>	Salicaceae	Pathogen
NN040649			<i>Colletotrichum subvariabile</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
NN053045	BN19-4		<i>Colletotrichum sydowii</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Saraca dives</i>	Fabaceae	Endophyte
NN058906	12969b		<i>Colletotrichum sydowii</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN058907	12969a		<i>Colletotrichum sydowii</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN058932	12972b		<i>Colletotrichum sydowii</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN058933	12972a		<i>Colletotrichum sydowii</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN058953	12969a		<i>Colletotrichum sydowii</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
LC8894	M0745	SZ36-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum syngonicola</i>	Orchidearum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8895	M0746	SZ36-2-2	<i>Colletotrichum syngonicola</i>	Orchidearum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8896	M0747	SZ36-2-3	<i>Colletotrichum syngonicola</i>	Orchidearum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8897	M0748	SZ36-2-4	<i>Colletotrichum syngonicola</i>	Orchidearum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Syngonium</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC0919	N150		<i>Colletotrichum tabacum</i>	Destructivum	—	—	China	—	—	Pathogen
NN052858	BN16-3		<i>Colletotrichum telosmae</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Telosma cordatum</i>	Apocynaceae	Endophyte
LC8228	M0039	WYS3-2-4-2	<i>Colletotrichum temperatum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Smilax cocculoides</i>	Liliaceae	Pathogen
LC8606	M0436	WYS66-2-2-1-2	<i>Colletotrichum temperatum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Cai L	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC7364	LJM48	BM12-3	<i>Colletotrichum tibetense</i>	Graminicola	Liu F	2015.6.13	China, Tibet, Bomi, Suotong village	—	Poaceae	Pathogen
NN044002	1599c		<i>Colletotrichum tofieldiae</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	1997.12.31	China, Guangxi, Shiwandashan	<i>Yucca</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN047187	G4-7		<i>Colletotrichum tofieldiae</i>	Spaethianum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae	Endophyte
NN047644	7035		<i>Colletotrichum trichellum</i>	singleton	Wu WP	2003.10	China, Yunnan, Gaoligongshan	<i>Trachycarpus</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
NN055399	12582		<i>Colletotrichum tropicale</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	<i>Trachycarpus</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC8862	M0713	SZ30-1-1-1	<i>Colletotrichum tropicale</i>	Gloeosporioides	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Ulmaceae	Pathogen
NN052710	BN05-2		<i>Colletotrichum tropicicola</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN052787	BN04-5		<i>Colletotrichum tropicicola</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN052794	BN04-12		<i>Colletotrichum tropicicola</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2010.3.24	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Rutaceae	Endophyte
NN055309	12511		<i>Colletotrichum tropicicola</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2012.12.25	China, Guangdong, Shaoguan, Danxiashan	—	—	Pathogen
LC15791	MH0536	NG36L2h	<i>Colletotrichum tropicicola</i>	Dracaenophilum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
NN054597	15008		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Hostia</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	Pathogen
NN054603	15022		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
NN054607	15031		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
NN054608	15032		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	Polygonaceae	Pathogen
NN054611	15036		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Malvaceae	Pathogen
NN054627	15039		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	—	—	Pathogen
NN054628	15041		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Pathogen
NN054634	15048		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Physalis alkongii</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN054638	15068		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Polygonaceae	Pathogen
NN054650	15040A		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Pathogen
NN054651	15040B		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Pathogen
NN054666	15078		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054667	15082		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Pathogen

Table S5. All strains identified in the current study.

Organism ID	Other code 1	Other code 2	Species	Species complex	Collector	Collection date	Source country	Host	Host family	Lifestyle of this isolate
NN054668	15084		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Pathogen
NN054670	15085B		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Malva sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Pathogen
NN054671	15086		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Pathogen
NN054680	15088		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.9	China, Beijing, Xibeiwang, Beijing Medical Botanical Garden	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Solanaceae	Pathogen
NN054965	15128		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054985	15111a		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054986	15114		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054991	15111_2		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN054999	15117		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Fabaceae	Pathogen
NN055000	15116		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Pathogen
NN055001	15118		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Cannabaceae	Pathogen
NN055007	15127b		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
NN055008	15127		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2012.9.10	China, Beijing, Huairou, Beigoucun	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Asteraceae	Pathogen
NN057650	12694		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Pathogen
NN057650	12694		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Pathogen
NN058904	12964a		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN058905	12964b		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN058961	12964a		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2015.5.22	China, Shanghai, Shanghai Botanical Garden	Monocotyledon plant	—	Pathogen
NN076216	16085		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Wu WP	2018.10.18	China, Zhejiang, Chun'an County, Qiandaohu	—	—	Pathogen
LC1370	III		<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	truncatum	—	—	China (probably)	—	—	Pathogen
LC8605	M0435	WYS66-2-1	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Cai L.	2016.08	China, Fuzhou, Wuyishan	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Valerianaceae	Pathogen
LC8887	M0738	SZ34-1-3-3	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	Truncatum	Diao YZ	2016.11	China, Guangdong, Shenzhen	<i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Pathogen
LC15751	MH0235	NN12L2a	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Cissus hexangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15752	MH0236	NN12L2b	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Cissus hexangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15753	MH0237	NN12L2c	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Cissus hexangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15754	MH0238	NN12L2d	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Cissus hexangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC15755	MH0239	NN12L2e	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>	truncatum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Nanning, Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants	<i>Cissus hexangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Pathogen
NN040656			<i>Colletotrichum variable</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	1993.12.20	China, Yunnan Province, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	Leaf	—	Endophyte
NN046042	2775b3		<i>Colletotrichum vietnamense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	1999.10.16	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna	—	—	Pathogen
NN046204	2923a		<i>Colletotrichum vietnamense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	1999.10.20	China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna	—	—	Pathogen
NN071117	13415		<i>Colletotrichum viniferum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2015.8.15	China, Beijing, Haidian, Yongfeng	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Vitaceae	Pathogen
NN071142	13416		<i>Colletotrichum viniferum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Wu WP	2015.8.15	China, Beijing, Haidian, Yongfeng	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Vitaceae	Pathogen
LC1028	h62-SI-1		<i>Colletotrichum vitalense</i>	Orchidearum	Su YY	—	China, Guangdong, South China Botanical Garden	Orchid	Orchidaceae	Pathogen
LC15797	MH0593	NG58L1a	<i>Colletotrichum vitalense</i>	Orchidearum	Ma ZY, Hou LW	2017.6	China, Guangxi, Chongzuo, Nonggang Nature Reserve	<i>Rhaphidophora</i> sp.	Araceae	Pathogen
LC7094	WM328	XW01-6	<i>Colletotrichum vouxiense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhao P	2016.05.15	China, Yunnan, Wenxing, Shihai	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
LC7095	WM329	XW01-7	<i>Colletotrichum vouxiense</i>	Gloeosporioides	Zhao P	2016.05.15	China, Yunnan, Wenxing, Shihai	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Musaceae	Pathogen
NN047166	G8-10		<i>Colletotrichum yunnanense</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN047182	G8-20		<i>Colletotrichum yunnanense</i>	Dracaenophilum	Wu WP	2002.5.10	China, Yunnan, Kunming, Kunming Botanical Garden	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Buxaceae	Endophyte
NN055284	12446		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2012.12.24	China, Guangdong, Zhaoqing, Qixingyan	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Musaceae	Pathogen
NN057644	12693		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2013.12.10	China, Guangdong, Guangzhou	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Pathogen
NN058985	13352b		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou, Botanical Garden	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN059035	13353b		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou, Botanical Garden	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN059036	13353a		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou, Botanical Garden	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN071035	13353b		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou, Botanical Garden	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN071036	13353a		<i>Colletotrichum zhaopingense</i>	Gigasporum	Wu WP	2015.6.12	China, Hangzhou, Botanical Garden	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Araceae	Pathogen
NN076215	16080		<i>Colletotrichum zhejiangense</i>	Dematium	Wu WP	2018.10.18	China, Zhejiang, Chun'an County, Qiandaohu	On dead leaves of unidentified tree	—	Pathogen

Table S6. The substrate/host information for *Colletotrichum* species analysed in the current study, and host information of species reported from China retrieved from literature.

Species	Species complex	Location	Substrates	Substrates in China	Previous studies (2009-) ³	Note ^c	Note ^d
<i>C. acutatum</i>	Acutatum	China: Guizhou, Jiangxi	Air, submerged wood, <i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i>	Chen <i>et al.</i> (2016a), He <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. aeneum</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Zhejiang, Jiangxi	Air, submerged wood, <i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	<i>Actinidia arguta</i> , <i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sasangua</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capricum sp.</i> , <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Pyrus bretschneideri</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Yan <i>et al.</i> (2015), Han <i>et al.</i> (2016), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2016a, 2019a, 2020a, 2020c), Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Chen <i>et al.</i> (2019a, 2020), Chethana <i>et al.</i> (2019), Fu <i>et al.</i> (2019), Yang <i>et al.</i> (2019a)		
<i>C. aeshynomones</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Jiangxi	<i>Schima superba</i> , <i>Musa indica</i>	<i>Platanostoma palustre</i>	Hsieh <i>et al.</i> (2020)		S
<i>C. agaves</i>	Gloeosporioides	Thailand	Agave sp.	—	—		S
<i>C. alutae</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Lin <i>et al.</i> (2018)		S
<i>C. alienum</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Zhejiang	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i> , <i>Lithocarpus glabra</i> , <i>Schima superba</i> , <i>Smilax china</i>	<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015, 2020a)		
<i>C. american-borealis</i>	-destructivum	Thailand	—	<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>	Lyu & Li (2020)		S
<i>C. anellatum</i>	-destructivum	China: Fujian	<i>Coffea sp.</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. anthracincola</i>	-destructivum	China: Fujian	<i>Lycopodium esculentum</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. arecaeum sp. nov.</i>	-destructivum	China: Guangxi	Arecaeae	—	—		S
<i>C. areolicum</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Arca catechu</i>	Cao <i>et al.</i> (2020)		S
<i>C. asiaticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	Saudi Arabia	<i>Mangifera sp.</i>	<i>Morus domestica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Li <i>et al.</i> (2019a), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2020a), Wu <i>et al.</i> (2020)		S
<i>C. atracyloclada</i>	-destructivum	—	—	<i>Atracyloides lancea</i>	Xu <i>et al.</i> (2018)		S
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	Bambusicola	China: Fujian	<i>Petasis hybridus</i>	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	Wang <i>et al.</i> (2021)		S
<i>C. beeveri</i>	Boninense	China	<i>Yucca sp.</i>	<i>Fletone bulbocodioides</i>	Damm <i>et al.</i> (2012b)		S
<i>C. bicoloratum sp. nov.</i>	Spaethium	China: Guangdong	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. blattariae</i>	Spaethium	—	—	—	—		S
<i>C. boninense</i>	Boninense	China: Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> , <i>Dendrobium fimbriatum</i> , <i>Homalomena occulta</i> , <i>Machilus sp.</i> , <i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i> , <i>Petasis hybridus</i> , <i>Rubus reflexus</i> , <i>Smilax coccolides</i>	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capricum frutescens</i> , <i>Citrus medica</i> , <i>Copis chinensis</i> , <i>Dendrobium catenatum</i> , <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> , <i>Philodendron tatei</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013), Diao <i>et al.</i> (2013), Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013), Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015), Bi <i>et al.</i> (2017b), Guaraccia <i>et al.</i> (2017), Ma <i>et al.</i> (2018), Zhang & Zhu (2018), Ding <i>et al.</i> (2020), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2020)		
<i>C. brevipesporum</i>	Magnum	China	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> , <i>Citrus grandis</i> , <i>Datura stramonium</i> , <i>Glycine max</i> , <i>Lablab purpureus</i> , <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	<i>Capricum annuum</i> , <i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Citrus medica</i> , <i>Coffea sp.</i> , <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Passiflora edulis</i> , <i>Glycine max</i>	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2016c, 2018c, 2019a), Du <i>et al.</i> (2017), Guaraccia <i>et al.</i> (2017), Duan <i>et al.</i> (2018a), Cao <i>et al.</i> (2019a), Damm <i>et al.</i> (2019), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2019), Shi <i>et al.</i> (2020)		
<i>C. bromelacearum sp. nov.</i>	Boninense	China: Yunnan	Bromelaceae	—	—		S
<i>C. buxi sp. nov.</i>	Dracaenophilyum	China	<i>Buxus sinica var. parvifolia</i> , <i>Buxus sp.</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. camelliae</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Jiangsu	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	<i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2016a, 2020a), Lu <i>et al.</i> (2018), He <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. camelliae-japonicae</i>	Boninense	China: Jiangsu	<i>Prunus mume</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. cantleyicola</i>	Orchidaceum	Thailand	<i>Cymbidium sp.</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. caudatum</i>	Caudatum	China: Yunnan	Poaceae	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013)		S
<i>C. cereale</i>	Graminicola	—	—	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013)		S
<i>C. chamaedoreae sp. nov.</i>	Boninense	China	<i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. changpingensis</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i>	Jayawardena <i>et al.</i> (2016)		S
<i>C. chlorophylli</i>	singleton	China: Fujian	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> , <i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	<i>Atractylodes lancea</i> , <i>Morinda oleifera</i>	Cai <i>et al.</i> (2016b), Sun <i>et al.</i> (2019a)		S
<i>C. chrysanthemi</i>	Acutatum	—	—	<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Damm <i>et al.</i> (2012a)		S
<i>C. cigarum</i>	Gloeosporioides	China	<i>Caryota monostachys</i> , <i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i> , <i>Itea chinensis</i>	<i>Arca catechu</i> , <i>Morus alba</i>	Xue <i>et al.</i> (2019), Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2020d)		
<i>C. ciricans</i>	Dematium	China	<i>Allium fistulosum var. giganteum</i> , <i>Fragaria sp.</i> , <i>Lilium brownii</i> , <i>Rhizoma Belamcandae</i>	—	—		New record
<i>C. citricola</i>	Boninense	China: Jiangxi, Guangdong	<i>Acalypha insularis</i> , Bamboo, <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Citrus sinensis var. brasiliensis</i> , <i>Gyochoides nantingensis</i> , <i>Magnolia henryi</i>	<i>Citrus uschii</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Huang <i>et al.</i> (2013), Fu <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. divitiicola</i>	Orchidaceum	China: Fujian, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i> , <i>Oleaceae</i> , <i>Patrinia villosa</i> , <i>Rhaphidophora sp.</i>	<i>Clivia miniata</i> , <i>Clivia sp.</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Pennisetum americanum × P. purpureum</i> , <i>Zamioculcas zamiifolia</i>	Zhou & Li (2017), Damm <i>et al.</i> (2019), Han <i>et al.</i> (2019), Li <i>et al.</i> (2019a), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. coccoides</i>	singleton	Australia, Queensland, China	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> , <i>Lycopodium esculentum</i> , <i>Melba sp.</i> , <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Tan <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. conoides</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Capricum annuum var. conoides</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Fu <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. confinis</i>	Acutatum	China	<i>Cassia fulva</i>	<i>Arca catechu</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Li <i>et al.</i> (2019a), Cao <i>et al.</i> (2020)		
<i>C. conusi sp. nov.</i>	Dracaenophilyum	China: Guangxi	<i>Rhaphidophora sp.</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. curcuma</i>	Truncatum	—	—	<i>Curcuma wenyujin</i>	Li <i>et al.</i> (2016a)		S
<i>C. cymbidicola</i>	Boninense	China: Guangdong	<i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Citrus grandis</i> , <i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	<i>Cymbidium infolium</i>	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2018a)		S
<i>C. danzhanhense sp. nov.</i>	Graminicola	China: Guangdong	<i>Miscanthus sp.?</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. dematium</i>	Dematium	China	<i>Hosia sp.</i> , <i>Radix bupleuri</i> , <i>Bicus communis</i> , <i>Thalictrum sp.</i>	<i>Lycopus lucidus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Guan <i>et al.</i> (2016), Liu <i>et al.</i> (2016d)		
<i>C. destructivum</i>	-destructivum	China	Unknown plant	<i>Aster tataricus</i> , <i>Bletilla ochracea</i> , <i>Cynanchum aratum</i> , <i>Hellianthus annuus</i> , <i>Rumex crispus</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013), Liu <i>et al.</i> (2017b), Miao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Cong <i>et al.</i> (2018), Sun & Liang (2018), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2018b)		
<i>C. diversisporum sp. nov.</i>	singleton	China: Guangdong	<i>Draecena arundifolia</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. diversum sp. nov.</i>	Boninense	China: Yunnan	<i>Philodendron sellowii</i>	—	—		S
<i>C. dolichocaulisporum sp. nov.</i>	Graminicola	China	Unknown plant	—	—		S
<i>C. dracaenophilyum</i>	Dracaenophilyum	China	<i>Draecena sanderiana</i>	<i>Draecena sanderiana</i>	Damm <i>et al.</i> (2019)		S
<i>C. drymenium</i>	Caudatum	—	—	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013)		S
<i>C. drymenium</i>	Spaethium	China: Guangxi	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013)		S
<i>C. endophyticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Guangdong; Thailand: Chiangmai, Chiang Rai	<i>Acacia confusa</i> , <i>Alcousia odora</i> , <i>Aphananthes polystachya</i> , <i>Gustavia sp.</i> , <i>Rhynchosyris coelestris</i> , <i>Solanum rostratum</i>	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capricum annuum var. conoides</i> , <i>Coffea sp.</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wang <i>et al.</i> (2016a), Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Cao <i>et al.</i> (2019a), Li <i>et al.</i> (2019a)		
<i>C. endophyticum</i>	Graminicola	—	—	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013)		S
<i>C. eremochloae</i>	Graminicola	—	—	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	Crouch & Tomaso-Peterson (2012)		S
<i>C. eriobotryae</i>	Acutatum	—	—	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Damm <i>et al.</i> (2020)		S
<i>C. excoelsum-altitudinum</i>	Dracaenophilyum	—	—	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013)		S
<i>C. foveata</i>	Acutatum	China: Chongqing, Fujian, Zhejiang	<i>Carex sp.</i> , <i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i> , <i>Cinnamomum chigi</i> , <i>Cinnamomum micranthum</i> , <i>Cinnamomum sp.</i> , <i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i> , <i>Dendrobenthamia hongkongensis</i> , <i>Dichroa febrifuga</i> , <i>Excoelkandia populnea</i> , <i>Fagaceae</i> , <i>Glochidion ellipticum</i> , <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , <i>Liquidambar formosana</i> , <i>Lithocarpus glabra</i> , <i>Litsea sp.</i> , <i>Machilus pashoi</i> , <i>Machilus yunnanensis</i> , <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> , <i>Manglietia yunnanensis</i> , <i>Neolitsea aurata</i> , <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , <i>Rhododendron sp.</i> , <i>Schima argentea</i> , <i>Schima superba</i> , <i>Semiliquidambar cathayensis</i> , <i>Sol. Vitis negundo</i> , <i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	<i>Camellia reticulata</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capricum annuum var. conoides</i> , <i>Cinnamomum suberentum</i> , <i>Ficus virens</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Lycium barbarum</i> , <i>Magnolia champaca</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Pyrus communis</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Damm <i>et al.</i> (2012a), Yang <i>et al.</i> (2012b), Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015, 2016a), Zhu <i>et al.</i> (2015), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2016a), Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2017, 2019), Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2018a), Fu <i>et al.</i> (2019)		
<i>C. fructi</i>	Dematium	China	Unknown plant	—	—		New record
<i>C. fructicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Thailand: Chiang Rai	<i>Acacia confusa</i> , <i>Alchornea sp.</i> , <i>Archontophoenix maxima</i> , <i>Bambusa</i> , <i>Callandra haematocephala</i> , <i>Capricum sp.</i> , <i>Capricum sp.</i> , <i>Castanopsis eyrei</i> , <i>Cinnamomum sp.</i> , <i>Citrus sinensis var. brasiliensis</i> , <i>Citrus sp.</i> , <i>Clematis sp.</i> , <i>Dioscorea sp.</i> , <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> , <i>Eurya chinensis</i> , <i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i> , <i>Fabaceae</i> , <i>gras</i> , <i>Hemidiodia ocellifolia</i> , <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> , <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> , <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> , <i>Lindera glauca</i> , <i>Lithocarpus glabra</i> , <i>Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum</i> , <i>Lycopodium chinense</i> , <i>Machilus sp.</i> , <i>Machilus thunbergii</i> , <i>Musa montana</i> , <i>Megoloma acuminata</i> , <i>Megoloma biflora</i> , <i>orchid</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> , <i>Paederia foetida</i> , <i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i> , <i>Passiflora sp.</i> , <i>Patrinia villosa</i> , <i>Pteris quadriaurita</i> , <i>Rectangular</i> , <i>Rhododendron latuohense</i> , <i>Rhododendron sp.</i> , <i>Saccharum</i> , <i>Santalum album</i> , <i>Saururus chinensis</i> , <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> , <i>Smilax coccolides</i> , <i>Smilax corbularia</i> , <i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i> , <i>Vanda coelestis</i> , <i>Vitis negundo</i>	<i>Arca catechu</i> , <i>Acuba japonica</i> , <i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capricum annuum</i> , <i>Capricum sp.</i> , <i>Citrus japonica</i> , <i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Citrus sinensis</i> , <i>Coffea sp.</i> , <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> , <i>Dendrobium officinale</i> , <i>Fatsia japonica</i> , <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> , <i>Ficus brasiliensis</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Morus domestica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>Panicum polyploidy</i> , <i>Pyrus bretschneideri</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> , <i>Pouteria campechiana</i> , <i>Peucedanum praeruptorum</i> , <i>Aesculus chinensis</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Fu <i>et al.</i> (2013b, 2019), Huang <i>et al.</i> (2013), Li <i>et al.</i> (2013b, 2016d, 2019a), Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015a, 2016c, 2019a), Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2015b), Han <i>et al.</i> (2016), Jayawardena <i>et al.</i> (2016), Niu <i>et al.</i> (2016a, 2016b), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2016a, 2016c), Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Shi <i>et al.</i> (2017, 2018), Lu <i>et al.</i> (2018), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2018, 2020a), Cao <i>et al.</i> (2019a, 2019b, 2020), He <i>et al.</i> (2019), Hu <i>et al.</i> (2019), Silva <i>et al.</i> (2019), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2019), Chen <i>et al.</i> (2020), Lin <i>et al.</i> (2020b), Ma <i>et al.</i> (2020c, 2020d), Shu <i>et al.</i> (2020), Sun <i>et al.</i> (2020d), Wu <i>et al.</i> (2020), Yang <i>et al.</i> (2020b), Zhou <i>et al.</i> (2020)		
<i>C. gigasporum</i>	Gigasporium	China: Guangdong	<i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Coffea sp.</i> , <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> , <i>Hamelia patens</i> , <i>Ixora chinensis</i> , <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> , <i>Musa sp.</i> , <i>orchid</i> , <i>Streblus tonkinensis</i> , <i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	<i>Coffea sp.</i> , <i>Dalbergia odorifera</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wan <i>et al.</i> (2018), Cao <i>et al.</i> (2019a), Li <i>et al.</i> (2019b)		
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Yunnan	<i>Hibiscus altissimus</i> , <i>Alchornea triflora</i> , <i>Amelanchiopsis monoperma</i> , <i>Arthaxon lanceolatus</i> , <i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Citrus sp.</i> , <i>Cladrastis sikokiana</i> , <i>Conyza canadensis</i> , <i>Fallopia sp.</i> , <i>Fatsia japonica</i> , <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> , <i>Jodes sereuti</i> , <i>Itea chinensis</i> , <i>Lysimachia coreana</i> , <i>Musa basoo</i> , <i>Oplismenus compositus</i> , <i>Omanthus</i> , <i>Patella tripartita</i> , <i>Pseudodracontium lacourii</i> , <i>Pterispermum sylvocarpum</i> , <i>Pyrus sp.</i> , submerged wood, <i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i> , <i>Vitis sp.</i>	<i>Aethmoschus chinensis</i> , <i>Acer coriaceifolium</i> , <i>Actinidia arguta</i> , <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> , <i>Anectochilus rosburghii</i> , <i>Arca catechu</i> , <i>Bauhinia blakeana</i> , <i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capricum annuum</i> , <i>Capricum sp.</i> , <i>Catalpa fargesii f. duciosii</i> , <i>Choerospondias axillaris</i> , <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>Citrus grandis</i> , <i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Citrus sinensis</i> , <i>Citrus uschii</i> , <i>Cinnamomum lanceolatum</i> , <i>Dendrobium officinale</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus styleri</i> , <i>Euonymus japonicus</i> , <i>Falcataria moluccana</i> , <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> , <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> , <i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> , <i>Liriodendron chinense × multiplex</i> , <i>Liriope cymbulomorphia</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Olea europaea</i> , <i>Omanthus fragrans</i> , <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> , <i>Pouteria camina</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , <i>Pyrus bretschneideri</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> , <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> , <i>Rubus cordifolia</i> , <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> , <i>Smilax sieboldii</i> , <i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i> , <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> , <i>Vitis sp.</i> , <i>Canna indica</i> , <i>Aesculus chinensis</i> , <i>Akebia trifoliata</i>	Yang <i>et al.</i> (2012a, 2015, 2020a), Fu <i>et al.</i> (2013a, 2019), Huang (2013), Huang <i>et al.</i> (2013, 2016, 2019), Guo <i>et al.</i> (2014a), Sebena <i>et al.</i> (2014), Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015, 2016c), Han <i>et al.</i> (2016), Lan <i>et al.</i> (2016), Li <i>et al.</i> (2016a, 2016b, 2017a, 2017b, 2017c, 2019b, 2019c), Chen <i>et al.</i> (2016b, 2019b, 2020), Deng <i>et al.</i> (2017), Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017), Shen <i>et al.</i> (2017), Tan <i>et al.</i> (2017), Xu <i>et al.</i> (2017), Zhang & Dai (2017), Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2017), Duan <i>et al.</i> (2018b), Shu <i>et al.</i> (2018), Tang <i>et al.</i> (2018), Xue <i>et al.</i> (2018a), He <i>et al.</i> (2019), Shi <i>et al.</i> (2019b), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2019a, 2020a, 2020b), Zhao <i>et al.</i> (2019), Zhu <i>et al.</i> (2019a, 2019b, 2020), Cao <i>et al.</i> (2020), Pan <i>et al.</i> (2020), Sun <i>et al.</i> (2020c, 2020d), Tang & Tan (2020)		
<i>C. godetiae</i>	Acutatum	China: Tibet, Yunnan	<i>Acanthopanax venticosus</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Mucuna sempervirens</i> , <i>Nothopanax delavayi</i> , <i>Oryza japonica</i> , <i>Pithecolobium sp.</i> , <i>Pittosporum sp.</i> , <i>Pleioblastus amarus</i> , <i>Rhododendron sp.</i> , <i>Trachelospermum sp.</i>	—	—		New record
<i>C. graminicola</i>	Graminicola	—	—	<i>Zea mays</i>	Duan <i>et al.</i> (2019)		S
<i>C. grossum</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Capricum annuum var. grossum</i>	Diao <i>et al.</i> (2017)		S
<i>C. guangxiensis</i>	Bambusicola	—	—	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	Wang <i>et al.</i> (2021)		S
<i>C. guizhouensis</i>	Spaethium	—	—	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i> , <i>Phlegmarium phlegmaria</i>	Tao <i>et al.</i> (2013), Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2015)		S
<i>C. hainanense</i>	Graminicola	—	—	<i>Asynopus compressus</i>	Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2020c)		S
<i>C. hainan</i>	Graminicola	—	—	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Dai <i>et al.</i> (2010)		S
<i>C. hebeiense</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Yan <i>et al.</i> (2015)		S
<i>C. hemerocallidis</i>	Dematium	China: Zhejiang	<i>Hemerocallis sp.</i>	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Yang <i>et al.</i> (2012a)		S
<i>C. henanense</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Fujian	<i>Embelia vestita</i> , <i>Machilus sp.</i> , <i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	<i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Cirsium japonicum</i>	Liu <i>et al.</i> (2015), Li <i>et al.</i> (2018c)		
<i>C. hoggianum</i>	-destructivum	China: Fujian, Shanghai, Tibet	<i>Lycopodium esculentum</i> , <i>Poaceae</i>	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2018b)		
<i>C. hippocriati</i>	Boninense	—	—	<i>Hippocriatum vitatum</i>	Damm <i>et al.</i> (2012b)		S

Table S6. The substrate/host information for *Colletorichum* species analysed in the current study, and host information of species reported from China retrieved from literature.

Species	Species complex	Location	This study*	Substrates	Substrates in China	References*	Note ^c	Note ^d
<i>C. horii</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Guangdong, Qinghai	—	<i>Cleyera</i> sp., <i>Crataegus cochinchinensis</i> , <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Weir et al. (2012)		
<i>C. incanum</i>	Spaethium	Probably China	Unknown plant	—	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Diao et al. (2017)		
<i>C. indonesiense</i>	Acutatum	China	—	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. iris sp. nov.</i>	Spaethium	China: Jiangxi	—	<i>Iris japonica</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. jiangxiense</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Jiangxi, Zhejiang	—	Berberidaceae, <i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i> , <i>Eurya rubiginosa</i> var. <i>atkinsonii</i>	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Liu et al. (2015)		
<i>C. jinhuiense</i>	Dematium	China: Fujian	—	<i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i>	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Fu et al. (2019)		
<i>C. jishouense</i>	Gigasporium	—	—	—	<i>Nothapodytes pittosporoides</i>	Zhou et al. (2019)	S	
<i>C. karsti</i>	Boninense	China: Guangxi, Guizhou, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan; Thailand: Chiang Rai	—	<i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i> , <i>Aesculus wangii</i> , <i>Bealei mahonia</i> , <i>Buxus bodinieri</i> , <i>Buxus</i> sp., <i>Callistemon rigidus</i> , <i>Camellia japonica</i> , <i>Camellia recticulata</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Camellia</i> sp., <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i> , <i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i> , <i>Colquhounia coccinea</i> var. <i>molliis</i> , <i>Cycas revoluta</i> , <i>Cycas revoluta</i> , <i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i> , <i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i> , <i>Daphniphyllum oldhamii</i> , <i>Dendrobium officinale</i> , <i>Euonymus japonica</i> , <i>Ficus altissima</i> , <i>Firmiana simplex</i> , <i>Hemidiodia octifolia</i> , <i>Ilex</i> sp., <i>Illicium sinense</i> , <i>Itea chinensis</i> , <i>Juniperus formosana</i> , <i>Knaema furfuracea</i> , <i>Lamiales</i> , <i>Litsea pungens</i> , <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> , <i>Livistona chinensis</i> , <i>Lonopetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i> , <i>Magnolia</i> sp., <i>Mahonia fortunei</i> , <i>Mahonia</i> sp., <i>Michelia figo</i> , <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> , <i>Musa basjoo</i> , <i>Oriza japonica</i> , <i>Phoebe chinensis</i> , <i>Pinanga stini</i> , <i>Pitiosporum</i> sp., <i>Pitiosporum tobira</i> , <i>Pleioblastus amarus</i> , <i>Pseudocarpus nogi</i> , <i>Pseudovatica indochinensis</i> , <i>Pteris critica</i> , <i>Rhododendron</i> sp., <i>Rubus reflexus</i> , <i>Sarcoca dives</i> , <i>Taxus</i> sp., <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> , <i>Tsuga</i> sp., <i>Vitex</i> sp.	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> , <i>Areca catechu</i> , <i>Blenilla ochracea</i> , <i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Citrus grandis</i> , <i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Coffea</i> sp., <i>Diospyros kaki</i> , <i>Dracaena sanderiana</i> , <i>Fatsia japonica</i> , <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Nandina domestica</i> , <i>Pachira</i> sp., <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> , <i>Sylostanthes guianensis</i> , <i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i> , <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	Damm et al. (2012b), Huang et al. (2013), Tao et al. (2013), He et al. (2014), Liu et al. (2015, 2019a), Cai et al. (2016a), Wang et al. (2016, 2016b), Diao et al. (2017), Jia et al. (2017), Jiang & Li (2018), Li et al. (2018a, 2018b, 2019a), Cao et al. (2019a, 2020), Fu et al. (2019), Xue et al. (2019), Xu et al. (2019, 2020)		
<i>C. latipodium</i>	Acutatum	—	—	—	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Shi et al. (2019a)	S	
<i>C. laoti</i>	Restrictivum	—	—	—	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Xu et al. (2017a)	S	
<i>C. lindemuthianum</i>	Orbiculare	—	—	—	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Gao et al. (2018)	S	
<i>C. linicola</i>	Restrictivum	China	Unknown plant	—	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Wang et al. (2018)		
<i>C. liroipes</i>	Spaethium	China: Beijing, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Shandong, Shaanxi, Tibet, Yunnan, Zhejiang	—	<i>Agave</i> sp., <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i> , grass, <i>Heliconia collinsiana</i> , <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> , <i>Hosta</i> sp., <i>Liriope spicata</i> , <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> , <i>Osmantus fragrans</i> , <i>Pithecolobium</i> sp., <i>Poaceae</i>	<i>Blenilla ochracea</i> , <i>Eria coronaria</i> , <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> , <i>Liriope cymbidioromorpha</i> , <i>Liriope spicata</i> , <i>Pleione bulbocodoides</i>	Yang et al. (2012a, 2020a), Tao et al. (2013), Chen et al. (2019c)		
<i>C. lupini</i>	Acutatum	—	—	—	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Zou et al. (2019)	S	
<i>C. magnium</i>	Magnium	China	—	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>conoides</i> , <i>Lobelia chinensis</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Diao et al. (2017), Li et al. (2013a, 2019a)		
<i>C. macrosporum</i>	Gigasporium	China	—	<i>Pseudovatica indochinensis</i>	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. metae</i>	Bambusicola	—	—	—	<i>Chimonobambusa quadrangularis</i>	Wang et al. (2021)	S	
<i>C. miscanthi</i>	Graminicola	—	—	—	<i>Blenilla ochracea</i>	Tao et al. (2013)	S	
<i>C. monsterae sp. nov.</i>	Orchidearum	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. multisporium sp. nov.</i>	Graminicola	China: Guangdong	—	—	—	—	S	
<i>C. musae</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Musa</i> sp.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Li et al. (2019b)		
<i>C. musicola</i>	Orchidearum	Thailand: Chiang Rai	—	Unknown plant, endophyte	—	—		
<i>C. nageia sp. nov.</i>	Acutatum	China	—	<i>Pseudocarpus nogi</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. niphosphae</i>	Acutatum	China: Fujian	—	<i>Acer buergerianum</i> , <i>Machilus yunnanensis</i> , <i>Paederia foetida</i>	<i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Carya ilicifolia</i> , <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> , <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Huang et al. (2013), Han et al. (2016), Jayawardena et al. (2016), Liu et al. (2016b), Wu et al. (2018), Zhang et al. (2019a), Li & Li (2020)		
<i>C. obovoides sp. nov.</i>	Acutatum	China: Tibet	—	Unknown plant	—	—	S	
<i>C. ocmi</i>	Restrictivum	China: Guangxi	—	Unknown plant	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. ocmii</i>	Boninense	China	—	<i>Rhododendron spiniferum</i> , <i>Vigna radiata</i>	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. orbiculare</i>	Orbiculare	China	—	<i>Bomarea ligida</i>	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. orchidearum</i>	Orchidearum	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Cymbidium eburenum</i>	<i>Arctium lappa</i> , <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> , <i>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</i>	Hou et al. (2016), Xu et al. (2016)		
<i>C. orchidophilum</i>	Acutatum	England	—	<i>Citrus grandis</i> , <i>Phragmites</i> sp.	—	—		
<i>C. panicula</i>	Restrictivum	—	—	—	<i>Panax kinseng</i>	Liu et al. (2020c)	S	
<i>C. parabambusicola sp. nov.</i>	Bambusicola	China: Shanghai	—	Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i> , <i>Phyllostachys sulphurea</i> var. <i>viridis</i> , <i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> cv. <i>spectabilis</i> , <i>Brachystachyum densiforme</i>	Wang et al. (2021)	S	
<i>C. parandrophium sp. nov.</i>	Graminicola	China	—	Unknown plant	—	—	S	
<i>C. parsoniae</i>	Boninense	—	—	—	<i>Blenilla ochracea</i>	Tao et al. (2013)	S	
<i>C. petchii</i>	Boninense	—	—	—	<i>Dracaena sanderiana</i>	Damm et al. (2012b)	S	
<i>C. plurivorum</i>	Orchidearum	China: Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Thailand: Chiang Rai	—	<i>Capsicum</i> sp. grass, <i>Liquidambar</i> sp., orchid, <i>Paederia foetida</i> , <i>Parnia villosa</i> , <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Pyrus bretschneideri</i>	Liu et al. (2016c, 2019a), Fu et al. (2019), Sun et al. (2019b)		
<i>C. pseudotheobromicola</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	—	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Chethana et al. (2019)	S	
<i>C. pyriforme</i>	Acutatum	—	—	—	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Fu et al. (2019)	S	
<i>C. pseudosticticum</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. reniforme sp. nov.</i>	Orchidearum	China: Fujian	—	<i>Paederia foetida</i> , <i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. rhombiforme</i>	Acutatum	China	—	Unknown plant	<i>Malus domestica</i> , <i>Vaccinium dunalianum</i> var. <i>unophyllum</i>	Wu et al. (2017), Wang et al. (2019b)		
<i>C. schimae sp. nov.</i>	Acutatum	China	—	<i>Schima</i> sp.	—	—	S	
<i>C. scovillei</i>	Acutatum	China: Shandong, Yunnan	—	<i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Pseudodracontium lacourii</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>conoides</i> , <i>Clausena lansium</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Musa acuminata</i>	Baroncelli et al. (2015), Liu et al. (2016c), Zhao et al. (2016a), Diao et al. (2017), Zhou et al. (2017), Li et al. (2019a), Qin et al. (2019), Lin et al. (2020a), Wu et al. (2020)		
<i>C. shivastii sp. nov.</i>	Caudatum	Australia	—	<i>Themeda thymandra</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. siamense</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Chongqing, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang; Saudi Arabia; Thailand: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai; Turkey	—	<i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Hamulus scandens</i> , <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> , <i>Anaryllis</i> sp., <i>Anaryllis vittata</i> , <i>Ambrosia nobilis</i> , <i>Anthurium</i> sp., <i>Arenga caudata</i> , <i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i> , <i>Aspidistra</i> sp., <i>Avocado</i> sp., bamboo, <i>Bauhinia purpurata</i> , <i>Calliandra hamatocarpa</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Castanea heydenii</i> , <i>Celtis sinensis</i> , <i>Chamaecyparis humilis</i> , <i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> , <i>Cinnamomum burmanni</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Cinnamomum</i> sp., <i>Citrus sinensis</i> var. <i>brasiliensis</i> , <i>Clerodendrum wallichii</i> , <i>Clinacanthus nutans</i> , <i>Coffea</i> sp., <i>Croton</i> sp., <i>Cymbidium exifolium</i> , <i>Cymbidium hybrid</i> , <i>Cymbopogon</i> sp., <i>Dichotomanthus tristaniae</i> , <i>Dracaena angustifolia</i> , <i>Dracaena cambodiana</i> , <i>Dracaena fragrans</i> , <i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i> , <i>Excelsiandra hispanica</i> , <i>Excelsiandra cochinchinensis</i> , <i>Fern</i> , <i>Ficus</i> sp., grass, <i>Hevea</i> sp., <i>Hemilomena occulta</i> , <i>Ilex cornuta</i> , <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> , <i>Jasminum sambac</i> , <i>Jatropha integerrima</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> , <i>Lauraceae</i> , <i>Lilium</i> , <i>Litsea hongkongensis</i> , <i>Machilus pumila</i> , <i>Machilus</i> sp., <i>Musa indica</i> , <i>Musa montana</i> , <i>Magnolia</i> sp., <i>Magnolia</i> sp., <i>Musa paradisica</i> , <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> , <i>Orchidaceae</i> , <i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i> , <i>Peperomia</i> sp., <i>Philodendron sellowii</i> , <i>Poaceae</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> , <i>Pterocarpus</i> sp., <i>Renanthera coccinea</i> , <i>Rhynchospora indica</i> , <i>Rubus reflexus</i> , <i>Saururus chinensis</i> , <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> , <i>Schima noronhai</i> , <i>Smilax ocreata</i> , <i>Smilax</i> sp., soil, <i>Solanum rostratum</i> , <i>Sphagnetella trilobata</i> , submerged wood, <i>Syngonium auritum</i>	<i>Areca catechu</i> , <i>Camellia oleifera</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Cercis chinensis</i> , <i>Cinnamomum kotoense</i> , <i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Coffea</i> sp., <i>Corchorus capsulatus</i> , <i>Dypsis lutescens</i> , <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> , <i>Euonymus japonicus</i> , <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> , <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> , <i>Hydrocotyle lemari</i> , <i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i> , <i>Iris tectorum</i> , <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Liriodendron chinense</i> s. <i>nalignifera</i> , <i>Lachnolochia</i> , <i>Machilus ichangensis</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> , <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> , <i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> , <i>Photinia</i> sp., <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Plukenetia volubilis</i> , <i>Pyrus communis</i> , <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> , <i>Rosa chinensis</i> , <i>Sarcandra glabra</i> , <i>Sterculia lanceolata</i> , <i>Sterculia nobilis</i> , <i>Zinnia elegans</i> , <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Weir et al. (2012), Cheng et al. (2013, 2019), Liu et al. (2015, 2016c, 2017a, 2017d, 2019a, 2020d), Han et al. (2016), Niu et al. (2016a, 2016b), Wang et al. (2016a, 2017, 2020a, 2020c), Ye et al. (2016), Zhou et al. (2016), Diao et al. (2017), Ni et al. (2017), Qin et al. (2017), Chen & Kirschner (2018), Zhao et al. (2018, 2020), Cao et al. (2019a, 2019b, 2020), Chen et al. (2019), Chang et al. (2019), Feng et al. (2019), Fu et al. (2019), Ji et al. (2019), Li et al. (2019a, 2020), Zhu et al. (2019a), Zhang et al. (2019b, 2020a, 2020b), Chen et al. (2020), Mao et al. (2020), Shu et al. (2020), Wang et al. (2020a, 2020c), Wu et al. (2020), Wu (2020)		
<i>C. simmondsii</i>	Acutatum	Australia: Queensland	—	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> , <i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Guarnaccia et al. (2017)		
<i>C. sinatum sp. nov.</i>	Dracaenophilum	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. sojae</i>	Orchidearum	China: Beijing, Guangdong, Fujian, Shandong	—	<i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Hamulus scandens</i> , <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> , <i>Necandra physaloides</i> , <i>Parnia villosa</i> , <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , <i>Vigna radiata</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<i>Arctium lappa</i> , <i>Blenilla ochracea</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> sp.	Damm et al. (2019)		
<i>C. spaethium</i>	Spaethium	China	—	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i> , <i>Allium</i> sp., <i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> , <i>Celtis sinensis</i> , <i>Gladialis gandavensis</i> , <i>Gramineae</i> sp., <i>Heliconia collinsiana</i> , <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> , <i>Hosta</i> sp., <i>Lilium brownii</i> , <i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i> , <i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> , <i>Rhizoma Belamcandae</i> , <i>Stemona sessilifolia</i>	<i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> , <i>Arctostaphylos japonica</i> , <i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> , <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> , <i>Hosta ventricosa</i> , <i>Lilium lancifolium</i> , <i>Paris polyphylla</i> , <i>Peucedanum praeruptorum</i> , <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , <i>Polygonatum cyrtocnemis</i> , <i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Yang et al. (2012a, 2019b), Guo et al. (2013), Zhao et al. (2016b), Guan et al. (2018), Okroy et al. (2019), Liu et al. (2020b), Ma et al. (2020b), Sun et al. (2020a), Zhong et al. (2020)		
<i>C. spinaciae</i>	Dematium	—	—	—	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Wang et al. (2019c)	S	
<i>C. subacidiae sp. nov.</i>	Truncatum	China: Guangxi, Hubei	—	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> , <i>Hosta</i> sp., <i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	—	—		
<i>C. subulicis sp. nov.</i>	Acutatum	China: Beijing	—	<i>Populus alba</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. subvartabile sp. nov.</i>	Gigasporium	China	—	Unknown plant	—	—	S	
<i>C. sudanense</i>	Acutatum	China: Shanghai	—	Monocotyledon plant	<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Marin-Felix et al. (2017)	S	
<i>C. turgidicola sp. nov.</i>	Orchidearum	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Syntherisma</i> sp.	—	—	S	
<i>C. tubicum</i>	Restrictivum	China	—	Unknown plant	—	—		New record
<i>C. telosmae sp. nov.</i>	Acutatum	China	—	<i>Telosma cordatum</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. temperatum</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Fujian	—	<i>Patrinia villosa</i> , <i>Smilax coccoloides</i>	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. tibetense sp. nov.</i>	Graminicola	China: Tibet	—	<i>Poaceae</i>	—	—	S	
<i>C. tofaldiae</i>	Spaethium	China	—	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> , <i>Yucca</i> sp.?	<i>Blenilla ochracea</i> , <i>Tofaldia</i> sp.	Tao et al. (2013), Damm et al. (2009)		
<i>C. tonkinense</i>	Dracaenophilum	—	—	—	<i>Nothapodytes pittosporoides</i>	Zhou et al. (2019)	S	
<i>C. trichellum</i>	Acutatum	China	—	<i>Trachycarpus</i> sp.	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. trifoli</i>	Orbiculare	—	—	—	<i>Malva crissa</i> , <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Zhou et al. (2014), Liu et al. (2017c)	S	
<i>C. tropicale</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> , <i>Trachycarpus</i> sp.	<i>Malva crissa</i> , <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Chen & Kirschner (2018), Liu et al. (2018b), Cao et al. (2019a, 2020), Li et al. (2019a), Kong et al. (2020), Wu et al. (2020)		
<i>C. tropicicola</i>	Dracaenophilum	China: Guangdong	—	<i>Citrus grandis</i> , <i>Tetrastigma obovatum</i>	—	—		New record
<i>C. truncatum</i>	Truncatum	China: Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shanghai	—	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> , <i>Bidens pilosa</i> , <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> , <i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Chenopodium glaucum</i> , <i>Cissus hexangularis</i> , <i>Dianthus chinensis</i> , <i>Dracaena esculenta</i> , <i>Glycine max</i> , <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> , <i>Hosta</i> sp., <i>Hamulus scandens</i> , <i>Labiab purpureus</i> , <i>Mahonia sinensis</i> , <i>Paramongaia weberbaueri</i> , <i>Patrinia villosa</i> , <i>Physalis alkekengi</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> , <i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> , <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> , <i>Basella alba</i> , <i>Begonia</i> sp., <i>Senepollifera</i> , <i>Begonia</i> sp., <i>Brassica parachinensis</i> , <i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> sp., <i>Citrus flamo</i> , <i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Citrus</i> sp., <i>Dracaena braunii</i> , <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> , <i>Glycine max</i> , <i>Hydrocotyle undatus</i> , <i>Passiflora edulis</i> , <i>Piper betle</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , <i>Vitis labruscana</i> × <i>V. vinifera</i>	Huang et al. (2013), Cheng et al. (2014), Diao et al. (2014, 2016), Guo et al. (2014b), He et al. (2016), Liu et al. (2016c, 2019b), Wang et al. (2016a), Bi et al. (2017), Guarnaccia et al. (2017), Chen et al. (2018), Chen & Huang (2018), Yang et al. (2018), Zhai et al. (2018), Zhang et al. (2018), Ben et al. (2020), Cong et al. (2020), Sun et al. (2020b), Yu et al. (2020)		

Table S6. The substrate/host information for *Colletotrichum* species analysed in the current study, and host information of species reported from China retrieved from literature.

Species	Species complex	This study ^a		Previous studies (2009–) ^b		Note ^c	Note ^d
		Location	Substrates	Substrates in China	References ^e		
<i>C. variable</i> sp. nov.	Gigasporium	China	Unknown plant	—	—	S	—
<i>C. vietnamense</i>	Gigasporium	—	Unknown plant	—	—	S	New record
<i>C. viniferae</i>	Gloeosporioides	China: Beijing	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	<i>Capucina</i> sp., <i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Vitis lambrusca</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Peng et al. (2013), Yan et al. (2016), Diao et al. (2017), He et al. (2019)	—	—
<i>C. vitale</i>	Orchidaceae	China: Guangdong, Yunnan	<i>Allochemone occidentalis</i> , <i>Musa basjoo</i> , orchid	—	—	—	New record
<i>C. wuzhousense</i>	Acetabularia	—	—	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Cao et al. (2019b)	S	—
<i>C. wuzhousense</i>	Gloeosporioides	—	—	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> , <i>Prunus pumila</i>	Wang et al. (2016a), Fu et al. (2019)	—	—
<i>C. yunnanense</i>	Dracaenophthium	China	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	<i>Buxus</i> sp.	Damm et al. (2019)	S	—
<i>C. zhaoqingense</i> sp. nov.	Gigasporium	China: Guangdong, Zhejiang	<i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Musa</i> sp., <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>C. zhejiangense</i> sp. nov.	Dematium	China: Jiangsu	Unknown plant	—	—	S	—

^a*Colletotrichum* species analysed in the current study and their distribution and substrates.

^b*Colletotrichum* species reported in China retrieved from previous literature.

^c"S" represents that the *Colletotrichum* species has only been reported on a single host plant species or genus in China.

^dNew record species for China discovered in this study.

^eAll the references cited in the table.

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Table S7. *Colletotrichum* species reported as endophytes in previous publications and in the current study.

Species	Endophyte	Pathogen	Saprobe	Species complex	Reference
<i>C. aotearoa</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. arxii</i>	Yes			Gigasporum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. bambusicola</i>	Yes			Bambusicola	Wang <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. bambusicola</i>		Yes		Bambusicola	This study
<i>C. beeveri</i>	Yes			Boninense	This study
<i>C. blitillae</i>	Yes			Spaethianum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. boninense</i>	Yes	Yes		Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. brevisporum</i>	Yes	Yes		Magnum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. brevisporum</i>	Yes	Yes		Magnum	This study
<i>C. buxi sp. nov.</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	This study
<i>C. cacao</i>	Yes			Magnum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. cariniferi</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. caudisporum</i>	Yes			Caudatum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. caudisporum</i>		Yes		Caudatum	This study
<i>C. cereale</i>	Yes	Yes		Graminicola/caudatum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. chamaedoreae sp. nov.</i>	Yes			Boninense	This study
<i>C. chiangraiense</i>	Yes			Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. cigarro</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	This study
<i>C. circinans</i>	Yes	Yes		Dematium	This study
<i>C. cliviicola</i>	Yes	Yes		Orchidearum	This study
<i>C. cordylinicola</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. cosmi</i>	Yes			Acutatum	This study
<i>C. cymbidiicola</i>	Yes	Yes		Boninense	This study
<i>C. dacrycarpi</i>	Yes			Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. dematium</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dematium	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. destructivum</i>	Yes			Destructivum	This study
<i>C. doitungense</i>	Yes			Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. duyunensis</i>	Yes			Graminicola/caudatum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. duyunensis</i>		Yes		Graminicola/caudatum	This study
<i>C. endophytum</i>	Yes		Yes	Graminicola/caudatum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. excelsum-altitudinum</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. fioriniae</i>	Yes	Yes		Acutatum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. fioriniae</i>	Yes	Yes		Acutatum	This study
<i>C. fructicola</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. fructivorum</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. gigasporum</i>	Yes	Yes		Gigasporum	This study
<i>C. godetiae</i>	Yes	Yes		Acutatum	This study
<i>C. guangxiense</i>	Yes			Bambusicola	Wang <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. guizhouensis</i>	Yes			Spaethianum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. horii</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	This study
<i>C. indonesiense</i>	Yes			Acutatum	This study
<i>C. jiangxiense</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. jishouense</i>	Yes			Gigasporum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. karstii</i>	Yes	Yes		Boninense	This study
<i>C. liriopes</i>	Yes	Yes		Spaethianum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. liriopes</i>	Yes	Yes		Spaethianum	This study
<i>C. magnusporum</i>	Yes			Gigasporum	This study
<i>C. metake</i>	Yes	Yes		Bambusicola	Sato <i>et al.</i> (2012), Wang <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. merremiae</i>	Yes			Magnum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. miscanthi</i>	Yes			Graminicola/caudatum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. musae</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. nageiae sp. nov.</i>	Yes			singleton	This study
<i>C. oncidii</i>	Yes	Yes		Boninense	This study
<i>C. panamense</i>	Yes			Magnum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. pandanicola</i>	Yes			Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. parallelophorum</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. parsonsiae</i>	Yes			Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. phyllanthi</i>	Yes	Yes		Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. rhexiae</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)

Table S7. *Colletotrichum* species reported as endophytes in previous publications and in the current study.

Species	Endophyte	Pathogen	Saprobe	Species complex	Reference
<i>C. rhombiforme</i>	Yes			Acutatum	This study
<i>C. schimae sp. nov.</i>	Yes			Acutatum	This study
<i>C. serranegrense</i>	Yes			Gigasporum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. sydowii</i>	Yes	Yes		singleton	This study
<i>C. telosmae sp. nov.</i>	Yes			singleton	This study
<i>C. temperatum</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. theobromicola</i>	Yes	Yes		Gloeosporioides	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. tofieldiae</i>	Yes			Spaethianum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. tofieldiae</i>	Yes	Yes		Spaethianum	This study
<i>C. tongrenense</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. tropicicola</i>	Yes	Yes		Dracaenophilum	This study
<i>C. variabile sp. nov.</i>	Yes			Gigasporum	This study
<i>C. watphraense</i>	Yes			Boninense	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. yunnanense</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	Bhunjun <i>et al.</i> (2021)
<i>C. yunnanense</i>	Yes			Dracaenophilum	This study