## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 577 <u>Prathigadoides</u>

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## **Prathigadoides** M. Bakhshi, Zare & U. Braun

Bakhshi et al. (2021) introduced a cercosporoid genus, <u>Prathigadoides</u>, with its type species <u>P. gleditsiae-caspicae</u>. This monotypic genus was associated with <u>Gleditsia capsica</u> (<u>Fabaceae</u>) as a phytopathogen in terrestrial habitats in Iran. <u>Prathigadoides</u> is characterized by fasciculate, subcylindrical, brown conidiophores, polyblastic conidiogenous cells with a protuberant conidiogenous cell, subcylindrical to obclavate, usually distinctly rostrate conidia with a thickened and darkened hilum (<u>Bakhshi et al. 2021</u>). It is morphologically similar to several passalora-like species, such as <u>Cercospora condensata</u>, <u>Passalora condensata</u> and <u>Prathigada condensata</u>, but differs in having finely verruculose conidiophores with wider conidiogenous loci, shorter conidia with numerous dense septa and narrower hila (<u>Braun et al. 2013</u>; <u>Bakhshi et al. 2021</u>). The placement of <u>Prathigadoides</u> is supported as a monophyletic lineage within the <u>Mycosphaerellaceae</u> based on Bayesian analysis of LSU-ITS-rpb2 sequence data, although morphologically similar to species, previously assigned to <u>Prathigada</u>, clustered in a separate clade within <u>Mycosphaerellaceae</u>, resulting in a genus of its own (<u>Bakhshi et al. 2021</u>).

## References

Bakhshi M, Zare R, Braun U, Taheri H (2021) Polyphasic taxonomy of four passalora-like taxa occurring on fruit and forest trees. Mycological Progress 20(9): 1157–1173, https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11557-021-01725-5.pdf.

Braun U, Nakashima C, Crous PW (2013) Cercosporoid fungi (*Mycosphaerellaceae*) 1. Species on other fungi, *Pteridophyta* and *Gymnospermae*. IMA Fungus 4: 265–345, https://imafungus.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.5598/imafungus.2013.04.02.12.pdf.

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