Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1017 *Pleostigmataceae*

Web-links: Index Fungorum, Facesoffungi, MycoBank, GenBank

Pleostigmataceae Grube, Muggia, de Hoog, in Muggia et al., Mycological Progress 20: 916 (2021)

Pleostigmataceae is an ascomycetous taxon belonging to the family incertae sedis in sub-class Chaetothyriomycetidae (within Eurotiomycetes). Pleostigmataceae formed a sister clade to Verrucariales and is related to Chaetothyriales but lacks statistical support, thus the monophyletic family was introduced to support the placement of the lineage within the Chaetothyriales-Verrucariales clade (Muggia et al. 2021). The generic type, Pleostigma Kirschst was assigned to **Dothideomycetes** based on morphological characters. Based on molecular data of five gene loci (rDNA SSU, rDNA LSU, rpb2, mitochondrial rDNA SSU, and rDNA 5.8S), Stenroos et al. (2010) revised the placement to *Eurotiomycetes* (Gueidan et al. 2014, Chen et al. 2015, Ekanayaka et al. 2019). The family is recognised as rockinhabiting black fungi that grow asymptomatically with epilithic or crust-forming lichens or bryophytes in alpine habitats. Pleostigma jungermannicola (C. Massal.) Kirschst. is recognized as the type species with the strains M174 as representative sequences of Pleostigma by Stenroos et al. (2010), Gueidan et al. (2014) and Ekanayaka et al. (2019). Addition specimens are needed to confirm the morphology of P. jungermannicola with the characters described in the protologue (Kirschstein 1939). Subsequently, rock-inhabiting isolates of *Pleostigma* (*P. jungermannicola*, *P. alpinum*, *P. frigidum*, and *P. lichenophilum*) formed a separate lineage of *Pleostigmataceae*. In addition, six unidentified rock isolates of endolichenic fungi and Chaetothyriales TRN242 and A14 also clustered within the family but without strong support (Muggia et al. 2021). The lineage of Pleostigmataceae is phylogenetically not supported, therefore further studies are needed to confirm its placement.

References

Chen KH, Miadlikowska J, Molnar K, Arnold AE, et al 2015 – Phylogenetic analyses of eurotiomycetous endophytes reveal their close affinities to *Chaetothyriales*, *Eurotiales* and a new order—*Phaeomoniellales*. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 85, 117–130.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2015.01.008

- Ekanayaka AH, Jones EBG, Hyde K, Zhao Q. 2019 A stable phylogeny for *Dactylosporaceae*. Cryptogamie, Mycologie 40, 23–44. <u>https://doi.org/10.5252/cryptogamie-mycologie2019v40a3</u>
- Gueidan C, Aptroot A, Silvia Caceres ME, Badali H, et al. 2014 A reappraisal of orders and families within the subclass *Chaetothyriomycetidae* (*Eurotiomycetes, Ascomycota*). Mycological Progress 13, 1027–1039. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-014-0990-2

Kirschstein W. 1939 – Über neue, seltene und kritische Ascomyceten und Fungi imperfecti.

- II. Annales Mycologici. 37:88–140 Muggia L, Quan Y, Gueidan C, Al-Hatmi AM, et al. 2021 – Sequence data from isolated
- Muggia L, Quan Y, Gueidan C, Al-Hatmi AM, et al. 2021 Sequence data from isolated lichen-associated melanized fungi enhance delimitation of two new lineages within *Chaetothyriomycetidae*. Mycological Progress 20, 911–927. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-021-01706-8
- Stenroos S, Laukka T, Huhtinen S, Döbbeler P, et al. 2010 Multiple origin of symbiosis between ascomycetes and bryophytes suggested by a five gene phylogeny. Cladistics 26, 281–300.

https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-0031.2009.00284.x

Entry by

Chayanard Phukhamsakda, Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand

(Edited by Kevin D. Hyde)

Published online 5 April 2024