

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1077 *Catenomargarita*

Web links: [Index Fungorum](#), [Facesoffungi](#), [MycoBank](#), [GenBank](#)

Catenomargarita F.A. Custório & O.L. Pereira

Catenomargarita, a monotypic genus, was introduced to accommodate *Catenomargarita pseudocercosporicola* F.A. Custório & O.L. Pereira based on morphology and phylogeny (ITS, LSU, and SSU sequence dataset) (Crous et al. 2023). This species was discovered on *Pseudocercospora fijiensis*, which grows on the leaves of *Musa acuminata* in Brazil. The conidiophores are produced on septate, branched, and smooth- or rough-walled mycelia. The conidiophores are erect, unbranched, septate, and may reduce to conidiogenous cells. Conidiogenous cells are monophialidic, smooth-walled, and cylindrical to subulate in shape with limoniform in shape, papillated, thin- and smooth-walled, and aseptate conidia. The conidiogenous cells, conidia, and chlamydospores are hyaline. *Trichosphaerella ceratophora* is the closest species to *Catenomargarita* based on a combined DNA data set of the ITS, LSU, and SSU sequence data. *Catenomargarita* differs from *Trichosphaerella* through its characteristic monophialidic conidiogenous cells and smooth-walled conidia. Additionally, it stands out among other genera in the *Niessliaceae* due to features such as the formation of conidial chains, branched conidiophores, and the presence of chlamydospores. (Crous et al. 2023).

Reference

Crous PW, Costa MM, Kandemir H, Vermaas M et al. 2023 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1550–1613. *Pers Mol Phylogeny Evol Fungi* 51(1), 280–417.

Entry by

Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi, Innovative Institute for Plant Health, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou 510225, People's Republic of China

Published online 7 May 2024