

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1095 *Prathigadoides*

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Prathigadoides M. Bakhshi, Zare & U. Braun

This passalora-like plant pathogenic genus was introduced by Bakhshi et al. (2021) based on LSU, ITS, and *rpb2* sequence data. The only type species is *Prathigadoides gleditsiae-caspicae* M. Bakhshi, Zare & U. Braun. This genus was found in Iran on an endemic plant species *Gleditsia capsica* distributed in a small geographical area. Conidiophores are fasciculate and semi-immersed. Conidiogenous cells are integrated, and terminal. Conidia are solitary, brown in color, and subcylindrical to obclavate in shape. Morphologically this genus is closer to *Prathigoda* (now known as *Pseudocercospora*) which was described from *Gleditsia triacanthos* in North America (Braun et al. 2013), but differs in having finely verruculose conidiophores with wider conidiogenous loci and shorter conidia with numerous dense septa and narrower hila. Bakhshi et al. (2021) suggested that *Cercospora condensata* and *Prathogadoides gleditsiae-caspicae*, might be congeneric based on the morphology of conidiogenous loci. Phylogenetically this genus is closer to *Cercosporidium* and *Neocercosporidium*, however, *Prathogadoides* creates a separate distinct branch, confirming that it is phylogenetically a separate genus.

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, 1157–1173. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-021-01725-5>
- Braun U, Nakashima C, Crous PW. 2013 – Cercosporoid fungi (*Mycosphaerellaceae*) 1. Species on other fungi Pteridophyta and Gymnospermae. *IMA Fungus* 4, 265–345. <https://doi.org/10.5598/imafungus.2013.04.02.12>

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