

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 628 [Pleocatenata](#)

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[Pleocatenata](#) Y.R. Sun, Yong Wang bis & K.D. Hyde

[Pleocatenata](#) was introduced by [Sun et al. \(2022\)](#) for *P. chiangraiensis* Y.R. Sun, Yong Wang bis & K.D. Hyde based on morphology and phylogeny. The taxon was isolated from withered twigs of medicinal plants ([Sun et al. 2022](#)). This monotypic genus has mononematous, septate, unbranched, brown or dark brown conidiophores, with monotretic conidiogenous cells, and produces catenate, multi-euseptate, obclavate, olivaceous to blackish brown conidia ([Sun et al. 2022](#)). Maximum likelihood analysis based on combined LSU, SSU, *tef1*, *rpb2* and ITS sequence data showed that [Pleocatenata](#) formed a separate clade within *Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*. [Pleocatenata](#) is a member of *Pleosporales* genera *incertae sedis* and only the asexual morph was reported ([Sun et al. 2022](#)).

### Reference

Sun YR, Liu NG, Hyde KD, Jayawardena RS, Wang Y. 2022 – *Pleocatenata chiangraiensis* gen. et. sp. nov. (*Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*) from medicinal plants in northern Thailand. MycoKeys 87, 77–98. <http://doi.org/10.3897/mycokeys.87.79433>

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