

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 876 *Phaeochloridium*

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

Phaeochloridium W.P. Wu & Y.Z. Diao

Phaeochloridium was erected by Wu & Diao (2022) to accommodate *P. geniculatum* (≡ *Phialophora geniculata*) as the type species, based on morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS sequence data. *Phaeochloridium gamsii* and *P. phaeosporum* are the other accepted species in the genus. *Phaeochloridium geniculatum* was collected on dead plant materials in China, Suriname and the USA. Conidiophores are unbranched, macronematous, and septate. Conidiogenous cells are phialidic, integrated, and subcylindrical. Collarettes are funnel-shaped. Conidia are oblong, aseptate and ellipsoid. Sexual morph was undetermined. Other genera that share similar morphological characteristics with *Phaeochloridium* include *Phialophora*, *Chloridium*, and *Phaeoacremonium*, but they are placed in different families based on phylogenetic analysis. The taxonomic placement of *Phaeochloridium* is in *Plectosphaerellaceae*, *Glomerellales*, *Hypocreomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, and *Ascomycota*.

Reference

Wu W, Diao Y. 2022 – Anamorphic chaetosphaeriaceous fungi from China. *Fungal Diversity* 116, 1–546. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-022-00509-w>

Entry by

Deeksha Gomodola, Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand; School of Science, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand.

(Edited by **Ruvishika S. Jayawardena**, **Kevin D. Hyde**, **Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi** & **Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

Published online 2 April 2024