

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 906 *Cancellidiales*

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Cancellidiales K.D. Hyde & Hongsanan

Cancellidiales was introduced by Hyde et al. (2021) as the monotypic order in *Diaporthomycetidae* to accommodate *Cancellidiaceae* K.D. Hyde & Hongsanan, based on phylogenetic analysis with ITS, LSU, SSU, *TEF1- α* and *RPB2* sequences data. Species of this family are saprobes on wood and twigs in freshwater habitats. *Cancellidiales* species are characterized by large, fattened, fan-shaped conidia with many parallel columns of cells and internal chains of subhyaline, globose to fusiform cells (Cai et al. 2006; [Seifert & Gams 2011](#)). *Cancellidiaceae* is typified by *Cancellidium* Tubaki and this genus is typified by *Cancellidium applanatum* Tubaki. *Cancellidium* includes four species *C. applanatum*, *C. atrobrunneum*, *C. cinereum* and *C. griseonigrum*. These species are different from each other in conidia size, shape and color in addition to phylogenetic analysis. The distinctive conidial morphology is important in dispersal in flowing streams. They formed scattered, effuse, black, glistening colonies on natural substrates. Mycelium is mostly immersed, comprising branched, septate, hyaline to pale brown, smooth- and thin-walled hyphae. Conidiophores are semi-macronematous to macronematous, mononematous, septate, cylindrical, pale brown to yellowish brown, smooth-, thick-walled, sometimes developed from assimilative hypha. Conidiogenous cells are monoblastic, integrated, terminal and pale brown to yellowish brown. Conidia are acrogenous, holoblastic, solitary, dry, fattened, obovate or ellipsoidal, fan-shaped, mostly with a truncated head, composed of many parallel, septate columns arranged in lines radiating from conidial base, olivaceous to greyish green, shiny, internally contain chains of subhyaline, small moniliform cells. The sexual morph is not known.

References

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