

## Outlineoffungi.org – Note 909 [Cancellidiaceae](#)

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

[Cancellidiaceae](#) K.D. Hyde & Hongsanan

[Cancellidiaceae](#) was introduced by Hyde et al. (2021) as the monotypic family based on the morphology and phylogenetic analysis of ITS, LSU, SSU, *TEF1- $\alpha$*  and *RPB2* sequences to accommodate [Cancellidium](#) Tubaki. Based on phylogenetic and molecular clock analyses [Cancellidium](#) was typified by [Cancellidium applanatum](#) Tubaki. The type species is saprobic on decaying submerged wood in freshwater. [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 colour in addition to phylogenetic analysis. [Cancellidiaceae](#) species are characterized by large, fattened, fan-shaped conidia with many parallel columns of cells and internally contain chains of subhyaline, globose to fusiform cells (Cai et al. 2006; Seifert & Gams 2011). 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, 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 the conidial base, olivaceous to greyish green, shiny, internally contain chains of subhyaline, small moniliform cells. The sexual morph is not known.

### References

- Cai L, Hyde KD, Tsui CKM. – 2006 Genera of freshwater fungi. *Fungal Diversity* 18, 1–261.
- Hyde KD, Bao DF, Hongsanan S, Chethana KT, Yang J, Suwannarach N. – 2021 Evolution of freshwater *Diaporthomycetidae* (*Sordariomycetes*) provides evidence for five new orders and six new families. *Fungal Diversity*. 107, 71–105. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-021-00469-7>
- Seifert KA, Gams W. – 2011 The genera of *Hyphomycetes*-2011 update. *Persoonia* 27, 119–129. <https://doi.org/10.3767%2F003158511X617435>

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