## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 918 Holmiellales

Web-links: Index Fungorum, Facesoffungi, MycoBank
Holmiellales Maharachch. \& Wanas.
Holmiellales was introduced by Maharachchikumbura et al. (2021) based on SSU, 5.8S, LSU, RPB2, and TEF sequence data for the monotypic family Holmiellaceae and it represents a lineage of saprobic fungi that was previously placed in the monotypic order Patellariales. The type family is Holmiellaceae Maharachch. \& Wanas. In the asexual morph, conidiomata are pycnidia and superficial or immersed in culture. Conidiophores are branched, hyaline, and septate. Conidiogenous cells are integrated and hyaline. Conidia are straight to curved. Chlamydospores may be produced. Species of Holmiellales have apothecial ascomata which are initially enclosed in host parenchyma and subsequently crack open to become finally exposed through a wide, irregular hymenium. The apothecial ascomata in Holmiellales clearly distinguished this order and other closely related orders Botryosphaeriales, Homortomycetales, and Catinellales. The order Holmiellales has a stem age of 97 million years (Liu et al. 2017) and has the same common ancestor with the orders Homortomycetales and Catinellales. The species of this order are saprobic, especially on dead wood in terrestrial habitats in Oman.

## References

Liu JK, Hyde KD, Jeewon R, Phillips AJL, Maharachchikumbura SSN, Ryberg M, Liu ZY, Zhao Q. 2017 - Ranking higher taxa using divergence times: a case study in Dothideomycetes. Fungal Divers 84, 75-99. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s13225-017-0385-1
Maharachchikumbura SSN, Wanasinghe DN, Cheewangkoon R, Al-Sadi AM. 2021 Uncovering the hidden taxonomic diversity of fungi in Oman. Fungal Diversity 106(1). http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s13225-017-0385-1

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