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Cryptocaliciaceae Etayo, Olariaga & M. Prieto

Cryptocaliciaceae was introduced to accommodate a monotypic, saprotrophic inoperculate ascomycetes genus *Cryptocalicium* and the type species *Cryptocalicium blascoi* based on morphology and molecular analysis of combined 5.8S nuITS, nuLSU, nuSSU, mtSSU, MCM7, RPB1 and RPB2 sequence data. The species grow on the underside of bark strips of Cupressaceae (Prieto et al. 2021). The genus shows distinct morphological features with other calicioid fungi in having a a mazaedium, clavate hemi amyloid asci, hamathecial filaments and dark violet pigmented granules that turn blue-green in KOH. The sexual morph produces apothecia that are stalked and which are light ochre (4A6) to greyish green (1D2). The hymenium comprises septate, sterile protruding elements, clavate, bitunicate asci with evanescent walls and a long pedicel with an amyloid reaction after a KOH + IKI treatment. Ascospores are globose to subglobose, simple, pale brown, thick-walled and have passive dispersal. The asexual morph observed in colonies on MEA are superficial, effuse, convex to obtusely conical, initially even, later wrinkled-cerebriform, cauliflower-like, cream white, tomentose which produce first pyriform then subglobose and hyaline conidia. The phylogenetic placement of the family was recovered as a sister to Eurotiomycetidae with high statistical support (Prieto et al. 2021). The taxonomic placement of Cryptocaliciaceae is in Cryptocaliciomycetidae, Lecanoromycetes, Pezizomycotina and Ascomycota.

Reference

Prieto M, Etayo J, Olariaga I. 2021 – A new lineage of mazaediate fungi in the *Eurotiomycetes: Cryptocaliciomycetidae* subclass. nov., based on the new species *Cryptocalicium blascoi* and the revision of the ascoma evolution. Mycological Progress 20(7), 889–904. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-021-01710-y</u>

Entry by

Vinodhini Thiyagaraja, CAS Key Laboratory for Plant Biodiversity and Biogeography of East Asia, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science, Kunming 650201, Yunnan, People's Republic of China; Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand; Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand.

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