

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1314 *Neocirrenalia*

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Neocirrenalia J. Yang & K.D. Hyde

Yang et al. (2023) introduced the monotypic genus *Neocirrenalia* under *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (*Chaetosphaeriales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *N. nigrospora* (Somrith., Chatmala & E.B.G. Jones) J. Yang & K.D. Hyde based on morphological characteristics and phylogeny. This marks the first recorded helicoid conidia in *Chaetosphaeriaceae* (Yang et al. 2023). *Neocirrenalia nigrospora* is a saprobe, isolated from decaying submerged wood in a freshwater stream in Thailand. Only the asexual morph has been observed for *Neocirrenalia*, characterized by macronematous, mononematous, simple, smooth-walled, septate, unbranched, conidiophores that are pale brown to dark brown. The conidiogenous cells are monoblastic, terminal, determinate, subcylindrical, and brown. Conidia are acrogenous, solitary, regularly helicoid, multiseptate, 1–1.5 times coiled, non-complanate, dark olivaceous brown to black, with cells increasing in diameter from the base to the terminal. The terminal cells are contractile and have opaque septa (Yang et al. 2023). Previously, *N. nigrospora* was classified in *Cirrenalia* as *Cirrenalia nigrospora*. However, *Cirrenalia* exhibits distinct morphological characteristics such as versicolor, curved to one coiled with strongly constricted septate conidia, and a larger and darker terminal conidial cell (Yang et al. 2023). Based on multigene phylogeny (ITS, LSU, and *tef*), *N. nigrospora* forms a sister clade with *Zanclospora*. *Neocirrenalia nigrospora* morphologically resembles *Cirrenalia* by having non-constricted septate and dark brown or black helicoid conidia. However, *Cirrenalia* differs from *N. nigrospora* in having sporodochia and different coiling times in conidia (Yang et al. 2023).

Reference

Yang J, Liu LL, Jones EG, Hyde KD et al. 2023 – Freshwater fungi from karst landscapes in China and Thailand. *Fungal Diversity*, 119(1), 1–212.

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Published online 29 May 2024