

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1493 *Neoacremoniaceae*

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***Neoacremoniaceae*** L.W. Hou, L. Cai & Crous

*Neoacremoniaceae* was introduced to accommodate *Neoacremonium* L.W. Hou, L. Cai & Crous as the type genus based on morphological characteristics and phylogeny using the combined sequence dataset of LSU, ITS and rpb2 sequences (Hou et al. 2023). The family *Neoacremoniaceae* is classified under *Hypocreales*, *Hypocreomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, and *Ascomycota* (Hou et al. 2023). *Neoacremoniaceae* formed a sister clade with *Climacocystaceae* based on phylogeny using the combined sequence dataset of LSU, ITS and rpb2 sequences (Hou et al. 2023). The mycelium comprises branched, septate, smooth, and thin-walled hyphae. Conidiophores appear solitary or aggregated and rise directly from submerged or superficial hyphae, as well as ropes formed by mycelium. They may occasionally branch basitonously or remain unbranched, proliferating sympodially. These structures are hyaline, septate, and smooth-walled, with cell walls that are typically thicker than those of vegetative hyphae. Conidiogenous cells exhibit an enteroblastic nature and are either mono- or polyphialidic, taking on lageniform, subcylindrical, or subulate forms. They are hyaline and display thin or thick, smooth walls, with either conspicuous or inconspicuous periclinal thickening and cylindrical collarettes at the conidiogenous loci; polyphialides may occasionally possess 2–3 conidiogenous loci. Conidia appear aseptate and can be cylindrical, ellipsoid, ovoid, wide fusoid, or spindle-shaped. They are straight, hyaline, with thin, smooth walls, eguttulate, and arrange themselves into chains or slimy heads. Chlamydo-spores develop laterally on short stalks and are single, globose to sub-globose, hyaline, with smooth, thick walls. The sexual morph remains unknown (Hou et al. 2023). The *Neoacremoniaceae* family currently contains only *Neoacremonium*, as represented by *Ne. distortum*. A fully supported clade, comprising five *acremonium*-like species and *Parapyrenis maritima*, is positioned basal to the *Nectriaceae* and is distinct from all other known families within the *Hypocreales* (Hou et al. 2023).

### Reference

Hou LW, Giraldo A, Groenewald JZ, Rämä T, et al. 2023 – Redisposition of *acremonium*-like fungi in *Hypocreales*. *Studies in Mycology* 105, 23.

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