

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1496 *Cornuvesicaceae*

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

Cornuvesicaceae D.F. Bao, K.D. Hyde & Z.L. Luo

The family *Cornuvesicaceae* was introduced to accommodate *Cornuvesica* C.D. Viljoen, M.J. Wingf. & K. Jacobs as the type genus according to morphology, phylogenetical analysis (using combined LSU, SSU, ITS, *tef1- α* and *rpb2* sequence data), and divergence time estimates (Bao et al. 2023). In the sexual morph, ascomata appear superficial, scatter or cluster together, and present dark brown to black coloration. The peridium remains firm, exhibiting pseudoparenchymatous characteristics and *textura epidermoidea* to *angularis*. Ostiole hyphae converge and adhere compactly to each other, appearing pale brown to hyaline. Paraphyses terminate in obtuse apices and converge to form a narrow opening or slightly protrude beyond the apical part of the neck. Asci become evanescent, deliquescing at an early stage. Ascospores exhibit a falcate shape, are straight or slightly curved, 1-septate, subhyaline, and surrounded by a hyaline sheath with both ends attenuated. The structure resembles *Thielaviopsis* and displays two distinct ranges of conidial dimensions. Microconidiophores abound, appearing straight, unbranched or branched, hyaline or rarely pale brown, and are smooth and septate. Macro-conidiophores occur less commonly than those of smaller size, forming on hyphae that originate from the perithecium, and appear straight, unbranched or branched, pale brown to brown, smooth-walled, and septate. Microconidiogenous cells function phialidically, presenting an indistinct collarette, appearing hyaline or occasionally pale brown, and being either discrete or integrated, intercalary or terminal, cylindrical and gradually tapering to the apex. Macro-conidiogenous cells operate phialidically, exhibiting an indistinct collarette, being pale brown, and appearing discrete or integrated, intercalary or terminal, cylindrical and gradually tapering to the apex. Microconidia appear hyaline, being oblong with truncate ends, aseptate, and smooth-walled, organizing in chains endogenously. Macro-conidia manifest as hyaline and doliiform, aseptate, smooth-walled, and also form chains endogenously (Bao et al. 2023). The family *Cornuvesicaceae* is classified under *Microascales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, and *Ascomycota* (Bao et al. 2023).

Reference

Bao DF, Hyde KD, Maharachchikumbura SS, Perera RH et al. 2023 – Taxonomy, phylogeny and evolution of freshwater *Hypocreomycetidae* (*Sordariomycetes*). *Fungal Diversity* 121(1), 1–94.

Entry by

Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi, Innovative Institute for Plant Health, Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou 510225, People's Republic of China

(Edited by **Kevin D Hyde**)

Published online 26 August 2024