

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1498 *Campylosporaceae*

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

The family *Campylosporaceae* was introduced to accommodate *Campylospora Ranzoni* 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). The asexual genus *Campylospora* comprises entirely freshwater species. The taxa feature tetra- to polyradiate, hyaline conidia made up of two parts: deltoid and allantoid, both of which exhibit diverging branches at the ends. The presence of tetra- to polyradiate conidia with diverging branches represents a typical characteristic of freshwater fungi, aiding in the attachment of conidia to the substrate and their dispersal. Members of this family thrive saprobially on submerged leaves or act as endophytes in plants. The sexual morph remains undetermined. In the asexual morph, colonies exhibit hyaline to pale brown hyphae featuring variously shaped inflated cells. Conidiophores appear lateral or, rarely, terminal or intercalary, taking on cylindrical or somewhat nodose forms, mostly simple or rarely sparsely branched. Conidiogenous cells integrate, typically proliferating sympodially. Conidia manifest as tetra- to polyradiate, hyaline structures, composed of two parts: deltoid and allantoid, both showing two diverging branches at the ends. The deltoid part appears triangular to pyramidal, with basal cells featuring rounded ends; the apical cells of both parts remain rounded, and the branches stay aseptate (Bao et al. 2023). The family *Campylosporaceae* is classified under *Hypocreomycetidae* families incertae sedis (*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.

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