Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1502 Acremoniopsidaceae

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Acremoniopsidaceae M. Li, Raza & L. Cai

Acremoniopsidaceae was erected to accommodate Acremoniopsis A. Giraldo, Gené & Guarro as the type genus according to morphological characteristics and phylogeny using the combined sequence dataset of ITS, LSU, SSU, rpb2 and tef1 (Liu et al. 2023). Emerging conidiophores, either simple or branched, extend laterally or terminally from vegetative hyphae or ropes of hyphae, either straight or flexuous. Conidiogenous cells develop phialidic structures, appearing solitary and cylindrical to subulate, with smooth, thin, hyaline walls. They proliferate monophialidically or sympodially, forming polyphialides that taper towards the apex. Conidia form as unicellular, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline, and globose or subglobose structures, arranging themselves in heads. The sexual morph remains unobserved. (Li et al. 2023). The family Acremoniopsidaceae is classified under Acremoniopsidaceae, Hypocreales, Hypocreomycetidae, Sordariomycetes, Pezizomycotina, and Ascomycota (Li et al. 2023). The study by Li et al. (2023) proposes the establishment of the family Acremoniopsiaceae to include four genera: Acremoniopsis, which was previously classified as incertae sedis; Collarina, formerly part of Clavicipitaceae; and two new genera, Nothoacremoniopsis and Phaeocollarina, identified in this research. Phylogenetic analyses using multi-locus sequences demonstrated that Acremoniopsiaceae forms a distinct clade within *Hypocreales*, separate from other recognized families in that order (Li et al. 2023).

Reference

Li M, Raza M, Song S, Hou L, et al. 2023 – Application of culturomics in fungal isolation from mangrove sediments. Microbiome 11(1), 272.

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