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### *Xenoacrodontiaceae* Crous

*Xenoacrodontiaceae* (*Hypocreales*) was erected by Crous et al. (2021) to accommodate the monospecific hyphomycetous genus *Xenoacrodontium* Crous. The species in *Xenoacrodontiaceae* are characterized by hyaline, smooth-walled, branched, septate hyphae and conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells arising directly from the hyphae (Crous et al. 2021). Conidiogenous cells are hyaline, smooth- and thin-walled, subulate, straight to flexuous, proliferating sympodially, forming a rachis in the upper part, with multiple subdenticulate loci, slightly thickened and refractive (Crous et al. 2021). Conidia are solitary, hyaline, aseptate, smooth- and thin-walled, guttulate and ellipsoid with obtuse apex (Crous et al. 2021). The hilum is slightly thickened and not darkened (Crous et al. 2021). *Xenoacrodontium juglandis* Crous is the single species of the family, which is described on *Juglans regia* (Juglandaceae) from the Netherlands (Crous et al. 2021). The LSU phylogeny showed that the *Xenoacrodontiaceae* is sister to the *Hypocreaceae* with uncertain phylogenetic placement (Crous et al. 2021). However, further species discoveries and the stable phylogeny of the family are needed. The family is so far known only as asexual morphs and saprobes.

### Reference

Crous PW, Osieck ER, Jurjević Ž, Boers J et al. 2021 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1284–1382. *Persoonia* 47, 178–374. <https://doi.org/10.3767/persoonia.2021.47.06>

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