

**Cephalothecales** Hubka & Réblová, ord.nov.

**IF556994**

Lignicolous, often occurring on treated wood objects (e.g. boards), soil-borne, fungicolous, endophytic, or isolated from indoor and environmental sources. Occasionally contaminate clinical material or cause opportunistic infections in humans, or animals. Ascomata cleistothecial, non-ostiolate, superficial, glabrous or clothed with hairs, sometimes with a dense hyphal subiculum growing around ascomata. Ascomatal wall membranaceous, multi-layered, cephalothecoid, disintegrating into polygonal plates according to predefined sutures. Hamathecium consisting of paraphyses, disintegrating soon. Asci prototunicate, evanescent, globose, pyriform to ellipsoidal. Ascospores yellow-brown, brown to dark brown, in surface view ellipsoidal, ovate, circular or cylindrical but in side view appear ovate, navicular to reniform, 1-celled, epispore smooth-walled or delicately ornamented. Asexual morphs, hyphomycetes producing effuse colonies, conidiophores poorly defined or branched in penicillate fashion, conidiogenous cells phialides, occasionally adelophialides, born singly on vegetative hyphae or mycelial strand, or aggregated in whorls, hyaline to brown, non-septate. Conidia arranged in chains or slimy heads. Distribution from polar regions to tropics with maximum occurrence in the temperate zone.

Holotype *Cephalotheca* Fuckel 1871.