**Outlineoffungi.org - Note 889 *Neoramulariopsis***

**Web-links:** Index Fungorum, Facesoffungi, MycoBank, GenBank

***Neoramulariopsis*** Raghv. Singh & Kushwaha

*Neoramulariopsis* was established by Yadav et al. (2023) to accommodate *Neoramulariopsis unguis-cati* (Speg.) Raghv. Singh & Kushwaha as the type species. *Neoramulariopsis* is characterized by its immersed to erumpent stromata and central ostiole ascomata. Asci are bitunicate, colorless, obovoid, stipitate. Ascospores are septate, guttulate. Anamorphic state: conidiophores arising from hyphae or stromata, colorless, simple or branched, straight to flexuous or geniculate, septate, smooth, thin-walled. Conidiogenous cells are colorless, subcylindrical to geniculate-sinuous, with one to multiple conidiogenous loci. Conidia are colorless, smooth, singly or in branched chains, ramoconidia, intercalary and terminal, conidia are aseptate or septate. *Neoramulariopsis* is phylogenetically related to *Ramulariopsis*. The latter differs from *Neoramulariopsis* by its branched conidiophores with conidiogenous cells in terminal, intercalary, and pleurogenous structures (Yadav et al. 2023). However, this character appears not to be sufficient to differentiate the two genera, since *Neoramulariopsis* has both simple or branched conidiophores. *Neoramulariopsis. unguis-cati* is phytopathogenic causing leaf spots of *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (L.) L.G. Lohmann. This genus has two species and distributed in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Rwanda, and South Africa, and the other species, *Neoramulariopsis catenulata* (Videira & Crous) Raghv. Singh & Kushwaha, is a phytopathogen causing leaf spots of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Colmán et al. 2020; Crous et al. 2014; da Silva et al. 2012; Videira et al. 2016; Yadav et al. 2023). Based on morphological characters of both teleomorphic and anamorphic states and phylogenetic analyses using ITS, LSU, and *RPB2*.The taxonomic placement of *Neoramulariopsis* is in *Mycosphaerellaceae*, *Mycosphaerellales*, *Dothideomycetes*.

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