

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 911 [Neocryptosphaerella](#)

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[Neocryptosphaerella](#) S.K. Huang & K.D. Hyde

*Neocryptosphaerella* was introduced by Huang et al (2021) to accommodate *N. celata* (Mugambi & Huhndorf) S.K. Huang & K.D. Hyde as the type species and *N. globosa* (Mugambi & Huhndorf) S.K. Huang & K.D. Hyde. These two species were collected from decaying wood in Kenya and differing in the size of ascospores (Mugambi & Huhndorf 2010). This genus is characterized by turbinate ascomata with a central, conical Quellkörper, polysporous asci, and hyaline, allantoid to cylindrical ascospores. The asexual morph is unknown (Mugambi & Huhndorf 2010, Huang et al. 2021). Quellkörper is a mucilaginous mass of thick-walled cells as conical structure within the cupulate or collapsed ascoma (Kirk et al. 2008, Huang et al. 2021). Initially, Mugambi & Huhndorf (2010) placed these two species in *Cryptosphaerella* (*Scortechiniaceae*) based on multi-spored asci, sequence data of LSU, *TEF-1*, and *RPB2*. Other *Cryptosphaerella* species have neither Quellkörper in the ascoma, nor available sequence data (Saccardo 1882, Huang et al. 2021). Later, Quellkörper was confirmed as a unique character in *Scortechiniaceae*, thus, Huang et al. (2021) transferred *Cryptosphaerella* in *Sordariomycetes* genera *incertae sedis*. They also found that the *Neocryptosphaerella* clade is a sister to *Biciliospora*, *Coronophorella*, *Pseudocryptosphaerella*, *Scortechiniella*, and *Scortechiniellopsis* in *Scortechiniaceae* based on multi-gene analysis with LSU, *TEF-1*, and *RPB2* sequence data (Huang et al. 2021). So far, these two species have not been reported to be re-collected.

### References

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