

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1192 *Neodictyospora*

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*Neodictyospora* J.F. Zhang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde

Morphologically and phylogenetically (using LSU, TEF1- $\alpha$ , and Rpb2 sequence data), the monotypic genus *Neodictyospora* (*Tubeufiaceae*, *Tubeufiales*, *Pezizomycotina*) was established to accommodate *Neodictyospora karstii* J.F. Zhang, Jian K. Liu & K.D. Hyde (Zhang et al. 2023). The type species was discovered on the dead culm of an unidentified herbaceous plant in China. In this genus, ascomata are superficial, globose to subglobose-, setaceous, and coriaceous. The pseudoparaphyses are branched in the hamathecium. Asci are eight-spored, bitunicate, and fissitunicate. Ascospores are fasciculate, hyaline, and nine-septate. The asexual form has not been observed. Phylogenetically (LSU, ITS, SSU, TEF1- $\alpha$ , Rpb2, and Tub sequence datasets), *Neodictyospora* formed a sister clade to *Camporesiomyces*. Morphologically, *Neodictyospora* resembles *Camporesiomyces* and *Dictyospora*. *Neodictyospora* can be differentiated from *Dictyospora* by ascospore shapes. Additionally, *Camporesiomyces* differs from *Neodictyospora* by having multi-loculate ascomata which produce cylindrical ascospores (Zhang et al. 2023).

### Reference

Zhang JF, Liu JK, Hyde KD, Chen YY et al. 2023 – Ascomycetes from karst landscapes of Guizhou Province, China. *Fungal Divers* 122(1), 1–60.

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