

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1308 *Neodacampia*

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Neodacampia Crous & Osieck

Crous et al. (2023) proposed the monotypic genus *Neodacampia* within *Phaeosphaeriaceae* (*Pleosporales*, *Dothideomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *N. ulmea* Crous & Osieck as the type species. This taxonomic decision was based on a combination of morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analyses. *Neodacampia ulmea* was originally isolated from a branch of *Ulmus laevis* in the Netherlands, displaying a red discoloration of the wood as a saprobe (Crous et al. 2023). The genus name was chosen due to its morphological resemblance to *Dacampia* A. Massal, although its phylogenetic affinity aligns more closely with the asexual *Banksiophoma* Crous (Crous et al. 2023). The ITS, LSU, SSU, *tef* and *rpb2* sequence data for *N. ulmea* are available in GenBank (2024). In terms of sexual morphology, *Neodacampia* is characterized by solitary pseudothecia featuring hyphae-like pseudoparaphyses and bitunicate, subcylindrical asci with apical chambers (Crous et al. 2023). Ascospores are brown, fusoid-ellipsoid, guttulate, muriformly septate, and lack a sheath (Crous et al. 2023). The asexual morphology was not detected in the culture and it is speculated to be phoma-like, considering its close affinity with *Banksiophoma*. However, Crous et al. (2023) highlighted that the taxonomic positioning of this lignicolous saprobe within *Phaeosphaeriaceae* was rather unexpected, particularly in accordance with Jaklitsch et al. (2016), who noted that the majority of taxa in this family are primarily associated with monocotyledons.

References

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- Jaklitsch W, Baral HO, Lücking R, Lumbsch HT and Frey W. 2016 – Syllabus of plant families- a. Engler's syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien part 1/2: *Ascomycota*. Borntraeger, Stuttgart.

Entry by

Achala Jeevani Gajanayake

Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand.
School of Science, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand.

(Edited by **Ruvishika S. Jayawardena**, **Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi** & **Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

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