

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1407 *Nothophaeomoniella*

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### *Nothophaeomoniella* Crous

Crous et al. (2021) erected the monotypic genus *Nothophaeomoniella* under *Phaeomoniellaceae* (*Phaeomoniellales*, *Chaetothyriomycetidae*, *Eurotiomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Nothophaeomoniella ekebergiae* Crous based on morphological characters and phylogenetic analyses using ITS, LSU, *tefl* (first part) and *tub2* sequences. The type species was found on the leaves of *Ekebergia pterophylla* (*Meliaceae*) in South Africa. In *Nothophaeomoniella*, conidiomata are pycnidial, black, globose, with central ostiole, and separate or aggregated. The wall is six–eight layers of brown textura angularis. Conidiophores are reduced to conidiogenous cells, ampulliform, lining the inner cavity, hyaline to pale brown, smooth, and phialidic. Conidia are solitary, aseptate, hyaline, smooth, and ellipsoid. The sexual structure has not been identified. The relationship between *Nothophaeomoniella* and '*Phaeomoniella*' *pinifoliorum* signifies a separate genus from *Phaeomoniella*, with *P. chlamydospora* as the type species. Based on the phylogenetic analysis with LSU sequences, *Nothophaeomoniella ekebergiae* formed a sister clade with *Xenocylindrosporium kirstenboschense* (Crous et al. 2021).

### Reference

Crous PW, Cowan DA, Maggs-Kölling G, Yilmaz N, et al. 2021 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1182–1283. *Persoonia: Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi* 46, 313.

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