

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1419 *Neorhytisma*

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*Neorhytisma* M. Piepenbr., T.A. Hofm., Gronefeld & C.L. Hou

Wang et al. (2023) introduced the monotypic genus *Neorhytisma* M. Piepenbr., T.A. Hofm., Gronefeld & C.L. Hou based on morphology and phylogenetic analyses using SSU and LSU sequence data. The new genus was typified by *Neorhytisma panamense* (C.L. Hou, T. Trampe & M. Piepenbr.) M. Piepenbr., T. A. Hofm., Gronefeld & C.L. Hou. Based on the combined SSU and LSU sequence analysis, *Neorhytisma* formed a sister clade with *Triblidium caliciiforme* and is distant from other *Rhytisma*-like species. *Neorhytisma panamense* differs fundamentally from *Triblidium caliciiforme* because the latter is assumed to be a saprotrophic taxon that produces fruiting bodies on the bark. In the genus, conidiomata are present on the upper surface of green leaves, where the ascomata emerge directly. The ascomata are circular to elliptical, opening through a predominantly longitudinal split. Typically, multiple ascomata aggregate to form black spots with a diameter of up to 4 mm. Lips are absent. Paraphyses are filiform in shape. The ascospores are narrowly ellipsoidal to ovoid, each encased in a thick gelatinous sheath (Wang et al. 2023). *Neorhytisma* is classified under *Rhytismataceae* (*Rhytismatales*, *Leotiomycetidae*, *Leotiomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, *Ascomycota*).

### Reference

Wang QT, Guo MJ, Lv T, Zhou H et al. 2023 – Phylogeny and taxonomy of *Rhytisma*-like species worldwide. *Fungal Diversity* 120(1), 77–119.

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