

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1491 *Neoeriomycopsidaceae*

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Neoeriomycopsidaceae Crous

Neoeriomycopsidaceae was introduced to accommodate *Neoeriomycopsis* as the type genus based on morphology and phylogeny using the combined sequence dataset of the *Sordariomycetes* ITS/LSU/rpb2 nucleotides (Crous et al. 2023). The family was typified by *Neoeriomycopsis aristata* (B. Sutton & Hodges) Crous & M.J. Wingf. The taxonomic position of *Neoeriomycopsidaceae* is *Pararamichloridiales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Pezizomycotina*, and *Ascomycota* (Liu et al. 2023). In the family *Neoeriomycopsidaceae*, mycelium forms hyaline, smooth, branched, septate hyphae. Conidiophores arise solitary or cluster into sporodochia, producing slimy conidial masses. These masses exhibit a subcylindrical, erect, flexuous, branched, and septate structure. Conidiogenous cells develop terminally and intercalarily, appearing subcylindrical, hyaline, smooth, and polyblastic, sporting several sympodial denticles that remain unthickened and undarkened. Conidia manifest as hyaline, septate, thin-walled, smooth, fusoid, and slightly curved, tapering toward the apex with an unbranched appendage (Crous et al. 2023).

Reference

Crous PW, Costa MM, Kandemir H, Vermaas M, et al. 2023 – Fungal Planet description sheets: 1550–1613. *Persoonia: Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution of Fungi* 51, 280.

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