

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1505 *Neoleptosporiaceae*

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Neoleptosporiaceae J.F. Zhang, Y.Y. Chen & Jian K. Liu

Neoleptosporiaceae was introduced to accommodate *Neoleptospora* Phukhmams. & K.D. Hyde as the type genus according to morphological characteristics and phylogeny (Groenewald et al. 2023). The members of this family are saprophytes on culm of herbaceous plants. In the sexual morph, ascomata are solitary and immerse, displaying a brown to black, coriaceous texture, and take on a subglobose to depressed globose shape, ostiolating and clypeate. The peridium comprises dark brown to black cells of textura angularis that emerge outwardly with the host epidermal cells. The hamathecium features numerous, branched, septate, cellular paraphyses. The asci remain unitunicate and broadly cylindrical, possessing a pedicellate form along with a J-, wedge-shaped, subapical ring. The ascospores fasciculate, adopting fusiform, C-shaped, or sigmoid configurations, are non-septate, with acute ends and a guttulate appearance. The asexual structure has not been observed (Zhang et al. 2023). *Neoleptosporiaceae* is classified under *Sordariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, and *Ascomycota* (Groenewald et al. 2023). *Neoleptosporiaceae* is phylogenetically related to *Helminthosphaeriaceae*, showing moderate bootstrap support (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 Diversity* 122(1), 1–60.

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