

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 865 *Neoamphisphaeria*

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Neoamphisphaeria Samarak. & K.D. Hyde

Neoamphisphaeria was established by Samarakoon et al. (2022) to accommodate *N. hyalinospora* as the type species, based on the morphological characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS, LSU, *rpb2*, *tub2*, and *tef1 α* sequence data. *Neoamphisphaeria hyalinospora* has been reported as a saprobe isolated from dead twigs in the terrestrial habitat of Thailand. In the genus, ascomata are immersed, slightly raised, and solitary. Ostioles are centric, and filled with white amorphous tissues. Paraphyses are long, septate, and branched. Asci are 8-spored, unitunicate, and cylindrical while, ascospores are uniseriate, hyaline, ellipsoidal, initially aseptate and becoming 1-septate at maturity. The asexual morph was not determined. Morphologically, *N. hyalinospora* resembles *Amphisphaeria* taxa with immersed ascomata, a brown peridium, long hyaline paraphyses, cylindrical asci and 2-celled ascospores. *Neoamphisphaeria* is sister to *Appendicospora* based on the phylogenetic analysis of ITS, LSU, *rpb2*, *tub2*, and *tef1 α* sequence data, and is distant from *Amphisphaeria*. The taxonomic placement of *Neoamphisphaeria* is in *Appendicosporaceae*, *Amphisphaeriales*, *Xylariomycetidae*, *Sordariomycetes*, and *Ascomycota*.

Reference

Samarakoon MC, Hyde KD, Maharachchikumbura SS, Stadler M et al. 2022 – Taxonomy, phylogeny, molecular dating and ancestral state reconstruction of *Xylariomycetidae* (*Sordariomycetes*). *Fungal Diversity* 112(1), 1–88. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-021-00495-5>

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