Weather *Nectriopsis* in its current sense is a monophyletic unit is not known. Nevertheless, because of simple perithecial wall structures, superficial habitat of the perithecia, their obviously biotrophic life style, *N. indigens* and *N. lecanodes* are transferred to *Nectriopsis*.

Nectria indigens has small orange to brownish perithecia of 150-250 µm, arising from a sometimes almost unrecognizable subiculum; ascomatal hairs are absent, and the ascomatal wall is composed of one single layer of cells, c. 20 µm thick and K-. Because of its simple perithecial wall anatomy, astromatous and superficial habit of the perithecia, and its biotrophic biology, the combination of *Nectria indigens* in *Nectriopsis* Maire is proposed.

Nectriopsis indigens (Arnold) Diederich & Schroers comb. nov. Basionym : *Secoliga indigens* Arnold, Flora 53 : 121, 1870.

Nectria lecanodes has pale whitish to pinkish or orange, superficial perithecia, 200-300 µm in diam., becoming cupulate when dry, developing over an often reduced and indistinct subiculum. The ascomatal wall is covered by concolourous hyphae. It is K-, 35-45 µm thick, and composed of two distinct layers : an outer layer of ± interwoven hyphae (textura intricata), and an inner layer of elongate cells (textura angularis or prismatica). The ascospores are 1-septate, not disarticulating, and distinctly verruculose to verrucose when mature. We believe that the classification of this species in *Nectriopsis* is the best solution, and we propose therefore the following new combination :

Nectriopsis lecanodes (Ces.) Diederich & Schroers comb. nov. Basionym : *Nectria lecanodes* Ces., in Rabenhorst, Herb. mycol. ed. 2 : 525, 1863.

Nectria rubefaciens has small, superficial, subglobose, reddish orange ascomata, collapsing by latering pinching when dry, 80-160 µm in diam., hyaline, thick-walled, 0-1-septate setae around the ostiole with a rounded apex, a simple ascomatal wall, K-, 10-12 µm thick, 1-septate, hyaline to brownish, smooth ascospores, and an *Acremonium* anamorph, *A. rhabdosporum* W. Gams (LOWEN 1995 : 91-92). It resembles some species of *Lasionectria* (Sacc.) Cooke, but species of that genus are distinguished by larger ascomata (more than 200 µm in diam.), which are slightly cupulate when dry, and a thicker ascomatal wall (more than 20 µm thick) of two distinct layers. The genera *Trichonectria* and *Nectriopsis* are quite similar (ROSSMAN et al. 1999 : 76), and the main difference seems to be the very thick-walled ascomatal hairs in *Trichonectria*, aspects of ascospore and ascus morphology, and the thin-walled or missing hairs in *Nectriopsis*. Thus, *N. rubefaciens* appears to belong to *Trichonectria*, and the following new combination becomes necessary :