Outlineoffungi.org - Note 862 Parahelicomyces

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Parahelicomyces Goh

Parahelicomyces was established by Hsieh et al. (2021) to accommodate *P. talbotii* (≡ Helicosporium talbotii) as the type species, based on morphology and phylogenetic analysis of ITS sequence data. Parahelicomyces species have been reported from both terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in China, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, and Thailand. The sexual morph of Parahelicomyces is characterized by superficial, subglobose, clavate to obovate, coriaceous, ostiolate ascomata seated on a subiculum, and bitunicate, cylindrical, pedicellate, apically rounded asci with fusiform, multi-septate, hyaline, smooth-walled ascospores, while the asexual morph of this genus having macronematous, branched, septate conidiophores with mono- to polyblastic, integrated, intercalary or terminal, determinate or sympodial, denticulate conidiogenous cells that produce acropleurogenous, helicoid, multi-septate, hyaline to pale brown conidia (Tian et al. 2022). Based on multi-locus phylogenetic analysis of ITS, LSU, rpb2, and tef1-α, Parahelicomyces formed a sister clade with Helicotruncatum (Tian et al. 2022). The taxonomic placement of Parahelicomyces is in Tubeufiaceae, Tubeufiales, Dothideomycetes, and Ascomycota.

References

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