

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 958 *Vilophora*

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### *Vilophora* Søchting, Arup & Frödén

Arup et al. (2013) established the genus *Vilophora* (subfamily *Teloschistoideae*) to accommodate *Vilophora isidioclada* Søchting, Arup & Frödén which was originally placed in *Caloplaca*. Kondratyuk et al. (2015) combined *Placodium microphyllum* under *Vilophora*. Wilk et al. (2021) transferred *Tayloriellina erythrosticta* to *Vilophora* based on SSU sequences that showed a non-*Teloschistaceae* origin. Both *Tayloriellina erythrosticta* and *Vilophora microphyllina* were also sister species in the three locus phylogenetic analyses (Søchting et al. 2021). Thus, these two genera were assumed to belong to the same genus, either *Vilophora* or *Tayloriellina* and subsequently *Vilophora microphyllina* was transferred to *Tayloriellina*. Søchting et al. (2021) added five new *Vilophora* species including *V. darwiniana*, *V. onas*, *V. patagonica*, *V. rimicola* and *V. wallaceana* and the authors transferred *Raesaeneniana maulensis* to *Vilophora maulensis* based on SSU sequences. The taxa are reported as lichenicolous or saxicolous lichens on rock, wood, or tree bark and are distributed in Antarctica, Australia, North America and South America with the highest diversity found in the Southern Hemisphere (Søchting et al. 2021). The members are characterized by a crustose to microfruticose thallus, consisting of squamules or granules that can be appressed and flattened but are often more or less vertical, isidioid with blastidia or soredia. Apothecia are often rare, zeorine, occasionally with an isidiate thalline margin, a teloschistes-type, with 8-spored asci, polar bilocular ascospores, with chlorococcoid algae as the photobiont and lacking pycnidia (Søchting et al. 2021). The taxonomic placement of *Vilophora* is in *Teloschistaceae*, *Teloschistales*, *Lecanoromycetidae*, [Lecanoromycetes](#), [Pezizomycotina](#) and *Ascomycota*.

### References

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### Entry by

**Vinodhini Thiyagaraja**, CAS Key Laboratory for Plant Biodiversity and Biogeography of East Asia, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science, Kunming 650201, Yunnan, People's Republic of China; Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand; Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand.

(Edited by **Kevin D. Hyde & Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi**)

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