

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1108 *Longivarius*

**Web-links:** [Index Fungorum](#), [Facesoffungi](#), [MycoBank](#), [GenBank](#)

***Longivarius*** W. Dong, H. Zhang & K.D. Hyde

*Longivarius* is a monotypic genus, which was transferred from *Annulatascus* based on multigene phylogeny and morphological characteristics by Dong et al. (2021), with *Longivarius aquatorbae* (Boonyuen & Sri-indr.) W. Dong, H. Zhang & K.D. Hyde as the type (Dong et al. 2021). *Longivarius aquatorbae* was collected from submerged wood test block of *Erythrophleum teysmannii* in Thailand (Boonyuen et al. 2012). It's characterized by semi-immersed or superficial, globose, brown to dark brown ascomata with a long neck; brown, thick-walled peridium comprising pseudoparenchymatous cells; pseudoparaphyses filiform, septate, hyaline; unitunicate, cylindrical asci with a distinct, wedge-shaped, J-, apical ring; fusoid to lunate, septate ascospores without appendages or sheath (Boonyuen et al. 2012, Dong et al. 2021). Based on unevenly colored ascospores with brown central cells and subhyaline end cells, and combined with the results of multigene phylogenetic analysis, Dong et al. (2021) introduced *Longivarius* to accommodate this species that is significantly different from other species of *Annulatascus*. Currently, only one species, *Longivarius aquatorbae* (Boonyuen & Sri-indr.) W. Dong, H. Zhang & K.D. Hyde in *Longivarius*, and only LSU sequence data are valuable (Dong et al. 2021).

### References

- Boonyuen N, Sri-indrasutdhi V, Suetrong S, Sivichai S et al. 2012 – *Annulatascus aquatorba* sp. nov., a lignicolous freshwater ascomycete from Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest, Narathiwat, Thailand. *Mycologia* 104, 746–757.
- Dong W, Hyde KD, Jeewon R, Doilom M et al. 2021 – Towards a natural classification of annulatascaceae-like taxa II: introducing five new genera and eighteen new species from freshwater. *Mycosphere* 12(1), 1–88.

### Entry by

**Zong-Long Luo**, College of Agriculture and Biological Science, Dali University, Dali 671003, China; School of Science, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand; Center of Excellence in Fungal Research, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand

Published online 15 May 2024