

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1352 *Paracorollospora*

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***Paracorollospora*** E. Azevedo, P. Correia & M.F. Caeiro

[Correia et al. \(2023\)](#) introduced *Paracorollospora* to accommodate *P. angusta* as the type species including *P. luteola*, and *P. Marina*, which were initially belonged to *Corollospora*. These three marine saprobic species belonging to *Halosphaeriaceae* (*Microascales*, *Sordariomycetes*, *Ascomycota*). The sexual morph of *Paracorollospora* is characterized by superficial, papillated, carbonaceous and black ascomata with a two-layered peridium and without paraphyses. Asci are fusiform to subcylindrical and early deliquescing, containing eight fusiform, septate, and hyaline ascospores with short, spiniform primary appendages at each end and polar long secondary appendages equatorial around the central septa. Asexual morph exhibits hyaline, thin, and smooth conidiophores with terminal conidiogenous cells that form sympodial or irregularly sympodial with denticules. Conidia are multiseptated and strongly constricted at the septa, forming a C-shape to a slightly sigmoid shape ([Correia et al. 2023](#)).

The pairwise distances of *Paracorollospora* species with *C. maritima* (the type species of *Corollospora*) were confirmed through molecular analyses by revealing 18–19% differences in ITS and 7–8% in LSU ([Correia et al. 2023](#)). Also, *Paracorollospora* differs from *Corollospora* in having different morphology of ascospores and conidia ([Correia et al. 2023](#)). The genus has a worldwide distribution and the species have been isolated from Sweden ([Tibell et al. 2019](#), [Velez et al. 2022](#)), Denmark ([Jones & Pang 2021](#)), Portugal ([Sridhar et al. 2012](#)), Great Britain ([Haythorn et al. 1980](#)), Japan ([Nakagiri & Tokura 1987](#)), and India ([Borse et al. 2013](#), [Correia et al. 2023](#)).

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