

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1451 *Parawilcoxina*

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### *Parawilcoxina* Van Vooren

Van Vooren et al. (2022) introduced *Parawilcoxina* under *Pyronemataceae* (*Pezizales*, *Pezizomycetidae*, *Pezizomycetes*, *Ascomycota*) to accommodate *Parawilcoxina inexpectata* Valencia, Van Vooren & M. Vega as a monotypic species based on morphological characters and phylogeny (using a concatenated sequence of RPB2, TEF1, LSU and ITS). The asexual form has not been identified, but in the sexual morph, ascomata are epigeous, apothecial, sessile, slightly cupuliform, disciform to discoid-shaped, whitish to pale greyish-colored, with an external surface enclosed by small brown hairs. The excipulum is two-layered. Hairs are superficial, straight, and septate, with a simple base. Ascospores are uniseriate or irregularly biseriate, ellipsoid to narrow ellipsoid-shaped, hyaline, guttulate, and smooth. Asci are operculate, narrowing toward the base, arising from croziers, inamyloid, and eight-spored. Paraphyses involve vacuolar bodies. The type species, *Parawilcoxina inexpectata*, was collected from the wet soil, in a riparian forest, among small bryophytes in Spain. Based on its morphological characteristics, it was hypothesized that this species might be related to the genus *Trichophaea* or possibly *Wilcoxina*, given the presence of certain hairs with a basal cluster of rounded cells. However, the genetic evaluations surprisingly showed that it grouped within the same clade as *Anthracobia/Trichophaea* but in a distinct branch. This outcome led to the suggestion of establishing a new genus named *Parawilcoxina* (Van Vooren et al. 2022). *Parawilcoxina* distinguishes itself from *Wilcoxina* through vacuolar bodies in the paraphyses, its classification as a saprobe, and its unique genetic profile (Van Vooren et al. 2022).

### Reference

Van Vooren N, López FV, Carbone M, Lindemann U et al. 2022 – Exploring the European *Trichophaea*-like discomycetes (*Pezizales*) using morphological, ecological and molecular data. *Ascomycete. org.* 13(1), 5–48.

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Published online 21 June 2024