Parawiesneriomyces syzygii
**Parawiesneriomyces** Crous & M.J. Wingf., *gen. nov.

**Etymology.** Name reflects a morphological similarity to the genus *Wiesneriomyces*.

**Classification.** *Wiesneriomyctaceae, Tuberiinales, Dothideomycetes*.

*Mycelium* consisting of brown, finely verrucose, branched, septate hyphae, giving rise to hyphopodia-like structures, with several lateral branches, creating a cauliflower-like appearance. Setae loosely associated with sporodochia, erect, flexuous, base bulbous, lacking rhizoids, apex acute, thick-walled, smooth, granular, dark brown, septate. *Conidiomata* sporodochial, solitary, becoming somewhat gregarious in older cultures, hyaline, becoming pale luteous with age; arising from a basal stroma of loosely aggregated brown hyphae that give rise to densely aggregated, hyaline, penicillate conidiophores. *Conidiophores* hyaline, smooth, penicillate, septate (constricted at septa), branched, with several series of branches. *Conidigenous cells* terminal, clavate, hyaline, smooth, straight to gently curved, polyblastic, with several flat-tipped apical loci. *Conidia* solitary, aggregated in mucoid mass, hyaline, smooth, granular, prominently guttulate, subcylindrical, widest in middle with taper towards both ends that are obtusely rounded, septate, prominently constricted at septa, joined by a narrow isthmus.

**Type species.** *Parawiesneriomyces syzygii* Crous & M.J. Wingf. MycoBank MB817060.

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**Parawiesneriomyces syzygii** Crous & M.J. Wingf., *sp. nov.

**Etymology.** Name refers to *Syzygium*, the plant genus from which this fungus was collected.

*Mycelium* (on SNA, OA and PNA) consisting of brown, finely verrucose, branched, septate, 3–5 µm diam hyphae, giving rise to hyphopodia-like structures, up to 25 µm tall, with several lateral branches (5–15 µm diam), creating a cauliflower-like appearance. Setae loosely associated with sporodochia, erect, flexuous, base bulbous, lacking rhizoids, apex acute, thick-walled, smooth, granular, dark brown, 8–12-septate (at times minutely constricted at some septa), 180–300 µm tall. *Conidiomata* sporodochial, 80–300 µm diam, solitary, becoming somewhat gregarious in older cultures, hyaline, becoming pale luteous with age; arising from a basal stroma of loosely aggregated brown hyphae that give rise to densely aggregated, hyaline, penicillate conidiophores. *Conidiophores* hyaline, smooth, penicillate, septate (constricted at septa), branched, 40–80 × 3–4 µm, with up to three series of branches. *Conidigenous cells* terminal, clavate, hyaline, smooth, straight to gently curved, 5–8 × 3–4 µm, polyblastic, with several flat-tipped apical loci, 0.5–1 µm diam. *Conidia* solitary, aggregated in mucoid mass, hyaline, smooth, granular, prominently guttulate, subcylindrical, widest in middle with taper towards both ends that are obtusely rounded, 4–6–7-septate, prominently constricted at septa, joined by a narrow isthmus, 41–65–75–80 × 2(–3.5) µm, median cells 9–12 µm long, terminal cells 8–10 × 2–3 µm.

**Culture characteristics** — Colonies reaching up to 60 mm diam after 3 wk at 25 °C, with spreading, flat surface; margins smooth, even, and moderate aerial mycelium. On MEA, OA and PDA surface and reverse mouse-grey with patches of dark mouse-grey.

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**Notes.** — *Wiesneriomyctaceae* accommodates two genera, namely *Wiesneriomyces* and *Pseudogliophragma* (Suetrong et al. 2014, Pratibha et al. 2015). Based on LSU sequence data, the present isolate is more closely related to *Pseudogliophragma indicum* (815/825 (99 %); MTCC 11985; GenBank KM052851.1) than to *Wiesneriomyces conjunctosporus* (798/823 (97 %); BCC18525; GenBank KJ425450.1). Morphologically, *Parawiesneriomyces* closely resembles the genus *Wiesneriomyces*, but can be distinguished in that sporodochia are not elevated by a dark pseudoparenchymatous stalk, but arise flat on the agar surface, and the setae are not directly linked to sporodochia, but also occur in the absence of sporodochia. *Parawiesneriomyces syzygii* differs from *W. conjunctosporus* (setae up to 650 µm tall, conidia 230–360 µm long) by having shorter setae and conidia (Kuthubutheen & Nawawi 1988). Incidentally, both Kuthubutheen & Nawawi (1988) and Suetrong et al. (2014) regarded the conidial propagules as defined here as chains of individual conidia, whereas we regard this as a single, multisepitate conidium. This is also based on the difference in morphology between the median and end cells of the propagule, and that fact that the conidium does not readily break into smaller ‘conidia’ with age. Pratibha et al. (2015) were in agreement with this interpretation and referred to these propagules as phragmconidia.