

Craterellus atrocinerus D. Arora & J.L. Frank, in D. Arora & J.L. Frank, sp.nov.

IF551289

Basidiocarp 3-8 cm tall, cantharelloid in stature. Pileus 2-6 cm broad, upper or inner surface black or nearly so when moist, fading somewhat (brownier) as it dries, often somewhat wavy. Hymenium (underside) with distinct thick, blunt-edged anasmatosing folds or â€œgills,â€ gray to blue-gray when fresh. Stipe 1-5 cm long, < 1 cm thick, equal, concolorous with the pileus, solid. Context colored like the pileus or slightly paler. Context tough, taste mild. Spores 8-10 x 4.5-6 Åµm, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, smooth, inamyloid. Hymenial cystidia not seen. Specimens examined USA, California, Santa Cruz County, Red Camp (37.211889, -122.156631), Feb. 21, 2015, Arora 15001 (SFSU, GenBank KR560049); USA, Oregon, Josephine County, March 7, 2015, JLF3750 (GenBank KR560048). Etymology: atro: from the Latin ater, dark; cinereus, meaning gray, and referring to the European species, *C. cinereus*, which it resembles. Occurrence: Scattered or in small groups on ground under hardwoods, especially *Quercus*, but also with *Neolithocarpus*. Known only from California and Oregon; not common. Note: This species is not nearly as common as *C. calicornucopioides*. It differs in not being tubiform when young, and in having a prominently folded hymenium. .

Holotype SFSU, Arora15001.

Craterellus calicornucopioides D. Arora & J. L. Frank, in D. Arora & J. L. Frank, sp.nov.

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Basidiocarp 5-15 (20) cm tall, tubiform becoming infundibuliform. Pileus (upper or inner surface) 3-11 cm broad, black or nearly black when moist, fading to brown or grayish-brown in dry weather and often becoming somewhat scaly as it ages. Hymenium (underside) smooth or slightly wrinkled but without sharply-defined folds or lamellae, gray to slightly blue-gray when young and fresh, often dusted buff or paler as the spores mature. Stalk typically hollow with a solid base, often somewhat rooting, concolorous with the pileus or darker in dry weather, tough, flexible. Context thin, colored more or less like pileus (can be darker or paler), taste mild. Spores 11-14 x 8-10 Åµm, ovoid or broadly ellipsoid, smooth, inamyloid. Hymenial cystidia not seen; clamp connections present. Specimens examined USA, California, Mendocino County, Casa Madera (38.834657, -123.587049), Feb. 15, 2015, Arora 15002 (SFSU, GenBank KR560047); USA, Oregon, Jackson County, Rogue River, Feb. 24, 2015, JLF3744 (GenBank KR560046). Etymology: cali- : nickname for California, and also Greek for beautiful; cornucopioides: referring to the European species, *C. cornucopioides*. Occurrence: Scattered or caespitose on ground or very rotten wood in hardwood forests, fruiting mainly in the winter and spring with *Neolithocarpus* (tanoak), but also with *Quercus*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, etc. Abundant in northern California within the range of tanoak, extending south to central California and north at least to Washington, where it grows rarely with *Quercus*, *Vaccinium* and/or *Pseudotsuga*. Note: This species has long passed under the name *C. cornucopioides*, which it closely resembles. However, ITS rDNA sequence data separate *C. calicornucopioides* from the European *C. cornucopioides* by >3%. .

Holotype SFSU, Arora15002.