

Russula aurantiocutis Michelin & E. Campo, sp. nov.

IF557240

Holotype AMB 101

Pileus fairly fleshy, often gibbous and wrinkled, 38–95 (–110) mm wide, up to 140 mm at the beginning convex, later moderately expanded with a large central depression. Margin more or less obtuse and a little wavy, shortly grooved sometimes a little tuberculate when old cuticle adnate or briefly removable, dry and matt but brilliant and translucent with moist weather, usually rough or knurled. Ocher-orange color, with the center normally fade sometimes vivid orange, paler in the specimens most exposed to light or senescent, rarely with incarnated shades to the bord of pileus or completely golden yellow. Lamellae fairly dense then slightly spaced with rare or absent lamellulae, adnate, fairly high, obtuse and partially intervened mostly near the margin, forked at the stem whitish-cream in the young, finally yellowish with the whole and concolor edge, rarely slightly ocher near the margin of pileus. Stipe 40–78 (–95) × 15–26 mm, stout, mostly cylindrical or irregularly compressed, sometimes curved, enlarged at the base, rarely clavate, sometimes flared at the top, almost never slender, corrugated and pruinose. Whitish or cream, faintly graying the day after handling compact marrow then spongy and sordid with age.

Context whitish, fairly firm, just browning or graying with age, usually slowly but clearly acid in young but not so in older specimens, provoking a very weak tingling on the tip tongue no smell or sometimes weakly fruity after rubbing. Positive and fast reaction with guaiac, weak pink-orange FeSO₄, null with KOH. Spore print, yellow, ranging IVb-c to IVd Romagnesi code (21-25 Dagron code), up to IVd-e. Spores (8–) 8·2–9·5–11·5 (–12·6) × (6·8–) 7·2–7·8–8·6 (–9·1) μm, obovoid or broadly ellipsoid, Q = (1·13–) 1·15–1·23–1·30 (–1·32) ornamentation is formed by rounded, sub-isolated conical amyloid warts, up to 0·9 (–1·3) μm high, sometimes paired or catenulated, often connected by short and thin line connections. Suprahilar spot large, averagely amyloid, mostly on the outline. Basidia (37–) 40–46–50 (–55) × (10–) 10,8–13–14 (–15) μm, clavate or fusiform, 4-spored with sterigm up to 8 μm basidiola cylindrical or clavate, often flexuous, (22,5–) 24–28–33 (–35) × (8–) 9–10–12 (–13) μm. Hymenial cystidia abundant, (55–) 58–78–92 (–104) × (10–) 10·5–12–14 (–15) μm, fusiform or clavate, pedicellate, apically normally acute and mucronate with (3–)6-11(–13) long appendage, with thin walls. Content heteromorphous and reflective, turning in dark grey in sulfovanillin. Near the lamellae edge abundant, just shorter, (38–) 50–65–85 (–90) × (8–) 10–12–13 (–14) μm, clavate or fusiform, often with mucronated apex with appendage 3–7 μm long. Content heteromorphous and reflective. Marginal cells of the lamellae edge (13–) 15–20–28 (–32) × (4–) 5–6·5–8 (–8·5) μm, cylindrical or fusiform sometimes 2 or 3-celled. Pileipellis weakly metachromatic in Chrysl Blue, clearly delimited from context and about 200 μm thick. Suprapellis strongly gelatinized 100-125 μm thick, composed of ascending or interwoven horizontal hyphal terminations, slightly horizontal on the surface. Subpellis 75-100 μm thick with interwoven hyphae 3–6 μm wide. Acid-resistant incrustations absent. Hyphal terminations near the pileus centre more or less erect single or branched terminal cells (14–) 16–32–48 (–55) × (1·7–) 3–3·5 μm, subulate or cylindrical, sometimes diverticulated. Hyphal terminations near the pileus margin are not different in size or shape. Pileocystidia near the pileus center rather narrow, 1, 2, 3-celled (rarely more), thin walled, cylindrical fusoid or clavate, attenuated in the basal part with abundant diverticula at the apex or on the medium part, originating from deep or upper subpellis, (55–) 62–70–80 (–85) × (3–) 4·4-5-5 (–6)

μm . Pileocystidia near the margin pileus (53–) 65–80–90 (–110) \times (3–) 4–6–9 (–11.5) μm , terminal cylindraceous, sub-fusiform or clavate, sometimes with humpiness on the terminal cell and abundant diverticula. In both cases the content heteromorphous and reflective, turning in dark grey in sulfovanillin. Caulopellis consisting of a cutis of hypha 2–5 (–6) μm wide, rich of Caulocystidia 1, 2-celled, sub-cylindric or slightly clavate, with apex obtuse or flattened, smooth, thin walled, (40–) 50–70–100 (–130) \times 4–6–7 μm content as in Pileocystidia.

Specimen examined: Italia, loc. Calcara – Posina, Vicenza, under *Ostrya carpinifolia* about 750 m a.s.l., 18 June 2018, leg. L. Michelin. Isotypus in Herbarium Michelin 20180603. ITS sequence GenBank MW477452.