Cortinarius urbis-veteris Cleric., Boccardo & Dovana, sp. nov.

 IF 900627

 Holotype AGMT 11490

 Pileus: 3–6 cm diam., strongly convex with involute margin, more plane convex to almost plane in age. Cuticle dry, not hygrophanous, strongly fibrillose. Colour dark reddish brown, chestnut brown, dark brick-red; the pileus centre is generally darker than the periphery. A few residues of the white veil are often present at the edge. Lamellae: ventricose, emarginate at the stem, very spaced. Colour dark ochraceous or brown since the beginning, then rust brown. Stipe: 5–8 cm, relatively short and stout, straight to fusiform; base swollen to bulbose; bulb rounded to onion-like, up to 3·5 cm broad.

 Colour whitish to grey ochraceous at beginning, but soon strongly browning or blackening as the entire basidiome. Universal veil white, sometimes fairly abundant in the young, then typically visible as a low armilla. Context: whitish in the very young, then quickly and strongly browning, completely rust-brown in older specimens. Odour complex, rather aromatic, alcoholic, in every case faint, and never earth-like. Taste mild. Spores: 8–10 × 5–6·5 µm, amygdaliform, Q = 1·4–1·75, with often slightly acute apex. Warts up to 0·5 µm high, rather coarse. Basidia: 25–35 × 6–9 µm, clavate, 4-spored. A few scattered sterile cells are present on the gill edge. Cuticle: The epicute is a cutis composed of parallel hyphae, rather narrow and elongated, 3–5·5 µm broad. Subcutis well differentiated, composed of rather broad and short cells, often fusiform, sausage like, or swollen at one end only, 6-15 µm broad. Pigment encrusting the outer walls of the cutis, and in addition parietal.

 Habitat: Broad-leaved woods, in particular deciduous oaks, also with hornbeams (Carpinus, Ostrya), on both slightly siliceous and slightly calcareous soils.

 Specimens examined: Montioni, Follonica, Tuscany, Italy, elevation 250 m, 11 Jul. 2010, under Quercus cerris and Quercus pubescens (AGMT 11490); Monte Peglia, Orvieto, Umbria, Italy, elevation 600m, 11 Jun. 2008, under Quercus cerris; Valle Spinti, Arquata Scrivia, Piedmont, Italy, elevation 350m, 10 Sept. 2010, under mixed deciduous oaks and Ostrya carpinifolia; Monte Secine, Pizzoferrato, Abruzzo, Italy, elevation 1250 m, 10 Apr. 2014, under Quercus cerris and Carpinus betulus.

 Etymology: from Urbs Vetus, the Latin name of the city of Orvieto (Umbria, Italy), where one collection was made.

 Genbank code (ITS of the type collection): OR149211

Cortinarius humidorufus Cleric., Boccardo & Dovana, sp. nov.

 IF 900628

 Holotype AGMT 11494

 Description: Pileus: 4–6·5 cm, strongly convex to almost helmet-like when young, soon plane-convex, finally plane or even depressed in age. Cuticle slightly moist, often with a greasy look in wet weather, always more or less hygrophanous, moderately fibrillose. Colour dark orange brown, dark brick-red to chocolate brown. Lamellae: ventricose, very spaced, emarginate at the stem. Colour from dark ochraceous in the young, to rusty brown at maturity. Stem: 5–7·5 × 0·8–1·7 cm, cylindrical to clavate, also fusiform in some specimens; base often slightly swollen (up to 2·2 cm broad), sometimes with an abrupt, rounded bulb. Colour white at the beginning, then with reddish-brown
fibrils. Context: ochraceous, slightly darkening with age. Odour earth-like, mainly when cut. Spores: 8–10·5 × 5–6·5 μm, elliptical to elliptical-amygdaliform, with mostly obtuse apex, Q = 1·35–1·65, with strong warts up to 1·0 μm high. Basidia: clavate, 4-spored, 30–45 × 5–7 μm. No cystidia present.

Cuticle: consisting in an outer layer of loose, narrow and elongate hyphae 2–4 μm broad, passing to a subcutis of more compact, broader (5–12 μm) cells. Pigment dark yellow under the microscope, parietal and encrusting.

Habitat: Under broad-leaved trees, mainly oaks, both deciduous and evergreen.


Etymology: from humidus, Latin for moist, and rufus, Latin for red.

Genbank code (ITS of the type collection): OR149212