

Index Fungorum no. 485

Effectively published 18/07/2021 10:30:00 (ISSN 2049-2375)

Nomenclatural novelties : Joan C. Salom, Josep L. Siquier, J. Planas & J. Espinosa

*Leucoagaricus paracupresseus* Salom, Siquier, Planas & Espinosa, sp. nov.

IF558417

Holotype AH 56751

Description: Pileus 21–35 mm diam., at first convex, convex-plane with broad umbo to flattened in mature specimens margin entire pileus surface somewhat velvety to the touch, light brown with soft orange tones, spotted with brown in the rubbed areas homogeneous when young, later dissociated towards to the margin in small scales, leaving the whitish cuticle visible, in the centre showing a dense area without forming a defined central disc. Lamellae flat-ventricose, crowded, free and distant from the stipe, forming a collarium in older specimens white with orange hues when young, becoming browner when rubbed, lamellulae present edge entire. Stipe 25–42 × 4–10 mm, compact to fistulous, cylindrical, broadening towards the base to form a bulb up to 16 mm in diameter, tending to emarginate, but with a rounded to more napiform base surface fibrillose, white, staining brown in the rubbed areas, more intense at the base. Annulus 2–3 mm high, membranous, ascending, white, with the entire margin bordered by a dark brown line. Context thick, initially white with orange tones, more intense in areas (supralaminar area and base of the bulb), which finally turn more brownish smell not noticeable, subfungoid to something herbaceous taste not defined. Basidiospores (6.5–) 7–9.5 (–10) × (4.5–) 5–5.5 (–6) μm ( $X_m = 8.24 \times 5.12 \mu m$   $Q = 1.6$ ) ellipsoid to subamygdaliform, often with ogival to subpapillate apex, smooth, without germ pore, apiculate, with a large guttule inside, hyaline, very congophilous, dextrinoid and metachromatic. Basidia 23–35 × 8–10 μm, 4-spored, claviform to subspheropedunculate, not fibulate at the base with  $NH_3$  necropigment present inside sterigmata up to 5 μm long. Pleurocystidia absent. Cheilocystidia 23–38 × 10–15 μm, clustered, congophilous, clavate to broadly clavate, some ventricose, subfusiform or subspheropedunculate, others with a short peduncle and more globose, ampuliform. Pileipellis forming a trichoderm, with articulate, sometimes bifurcate, terminal articles 45–105 × 8–22 μm, clavate to broadly clavate, or widening towards the apex, others more elongate, cylindrical and flexuous necropigment dark brown, more abundant on terminal articles. Clamp-connections not observed.

Reactions: All parts of the basidiomata in contact with water instantly show orange-ferruginous colours that intensify to igneous (especially in the surface of the pileus) with time becoming dark brown. With  $NH_3$ , context and lamellae turn pale greyish-green at first, soon turning pinkish to purple. With KOH, the surface becomes igneous-orange at first, becoming browner, while the flesh turns pale orange. It should be noted that once the specimens have been dried (exsiccata), they take on a dark brownish-pinkish colouring with the lamellae and context becoming more purple (fuchsia).

Specimen examined: Spain, Balearic Islands, Majorca, Campos, s'Arenal de sa Ràpita, 5 m asl; on consolidated retrodunes, associated with *Pinus halepensis*, *Juniperus phoenicea*, *Pistacia lentiscus* and *Ephedra fragilis*, 6 Jan. 2010, J. Planas & A. Mas. Isotype in Joan Carles Salom's private collection, JCS 297L.