

New genera of fungi XIII. — *Rhodoarhenia*.¹⁾

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With the present — and last — contribution, we introduce taxa not belonging to the Agaricales, but which have been discussed earlier in relation to the taxonomy of that order of Basidiomycetes.

Rhodoarhenia

This generic name has been proposed (Agaricales in modern taxonomy, 2nd edition, J. Cramer, Weinheim, 1962, p. 802 but not validly published; compiled by Donk, Taxon 12: 117, 1963) without a formal Latin diagnosis and was meant to include those *Arrhenia*-like forms which enter the so-called *Laschia*-complex (see Singer, R. The *Laschia*-complex, Lloydia 8: 186, 1945) and differ from *Arrhenia auriscalpium*, the type species of the genus *Arrhenia*, in structure, pigmentation and obviously affinity (meruliaceous rather than tricholomataceous!). The species belonging in this new genus are predominantly, and perhaps exclusively, tropical and subtropical. We are now giving the formal diagnosis:

Rhodoarhenia Sing., gen. nov. Carpophoris initio cupuliformibus stipite plus minusve evoluto, nutantibus, hymenophoro e venis anastomosantibus merulioidibus efformato; sporis in cumulo albis, cremeis, flavis vel rubellis, s. l. hyalinis vel subhyalinis, levibus, parvis vel mediis (usque ad 9 μ longis), inamyloideis, e polo nec non

¹⁾ Earlier contributions under this title have been published in Mycologia 38: 358—368, 1944. — II. Lloydia 8: 139—144. — III. Mycologia 39: 77—89, 1947. — IV. Mycologia 40: 262—264, 1948. — V. Mycologia 43: 598—604. — 1951. — VI. Lilloa 23: 255—258, 1950. (published 1951). — VII. Mycologia 48: 719—727, 1956. — VIII. Persoonia 2: 407—415, 1962. — IX. Lloydia 21: 45—47, 1958. — X. Sydowia 11: 320—322, 1957 (published 1958). — XI. Sydowia 16: 260—262, 1963. — XII. Sydowia 17: 12—16, 1964. — See index at the end of the present contribution.

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lateraliter atque frontaliter visis numquam angula tis nec gibbosis; chiasmodiis „normalibus“; cystidiis absentibus; superficie sterili ex hyphis tenuibus, plus minusve ramosis sed haud *Marasmiellorum* vel *Asterotrum* modo ramoso-nodis, inamyloideis; tramate partis cupuliformis carpophori partim vel ex integro gelatinoso; pigmento in juvenilibus absente, sed superficiebus plerumque flavescentibus, fuliginantibus, fulvescentibus, rubentibus. Ad lignum aliaque detrita vegetabilium gregatim. Species typica generis: **R. pezizoides** (Speg.) Sing. (= *Merulius pezizoides* Speg.)

The species belonging here may be distinguished in the following manner:

- A. Spores short ($5.5-7 \times 4.2-5.5 \mu$), purplish red in mass. *R. pezizoides* (Speg.) Sing. c. n. (*Merulius pezizoides* Speg., Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Cord. 11: 455, 1889. Redescription see Singer, Lloydia 8: 186, 1945.)
- A. Spore print light yellow to white.
 - B. Long-stemmed forms; spore print light yellow to cream
 - C. Lamelliform ridges present; spore print light yellow, deep cream carpophore whitish, staining fuliginous in age; spores $5.8-8.2 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu$ *R. albocrema* Sing. sp. n. (diagnose see below)
 - C. Hymenophore merulioid
 - D. Carpophore white or whitish, not staining fuliginous, but becoming dull brownish when dried; spores $4.7-7 \times 3.5-4.1 \mu$, pale cream in mass *R. nobilis* Sing. (diagnose see below)
 - D. Carpophore entirely yellow *R. vitellina* (Lloyd) Sing. (*Rimbachia vitellina* Lloyd, Myc. Not. 5: 803, 1918).
 - B. Short-stemmed forms, spore print said to white.
 - E. Spores $4-6.2 \times (2)-2.7-3-(4.1) \mu$ *R. flabellula* (Berk & Curt. ex Cooke) Sing. c. n. (*Laschia flabellula* Berk. & Curt. ex Cooke, Grevillea 19: 105, 1891; for a redescription see Dennis, Kew Bull. 1952: 327, material from Trinidad, also seen by the present author).
 - E. Spores $5.5-7.4 \times 3.5-5.3 \mu^*$ *R. cyphelloides* (Lloyd) Sing. c. n. (*Rimbachia cyphelloides* Lloyd, Myc. Not. 5: 802, 1918).

Rhodoarrhenia albocrema Sing. sp. n. Cupula pileiformi alba vel albida, glabra, demum maculis fuliginascentibus ornata, siccando sordide brunneola, usque ad 24 mm lata. Hymenophoro configuratione sua Campanellam in mentem revocante, lamellis nonnullis radialibus instructo, his usque ad 1 mm latis et anastomosis angustioribus vel latitudine aequalibus vel veniformibus interconnexis, reticulum efformantibus, flavido (9-F-4/5, Maerz & Paul). Stipite albo vel albido, subobliquo vel curvato, aequali, interdum canaliculato, usque ad 15×2.5 mm metiente. Contexto pileo concolori, tenui, sapore miti odore-

*) The spore measurements indicated here are those obtained from the type specimen kindly lent to me by Dr. Stevenson from the Lloyd collections. The difference in the spores appears to oppose itself to the identification of this with the preceding species.

que nullo gaudente. — Sporis $5.8-8.2 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu$, ellipsoideis, levibus, guttula admodum refringente impletis, hyalinis; massa sporarum saturate crenea (10-C-3 Maerz & Paul, in herbario obscuriore, inter „D“ et „F“ Crawshayi) Basidiis $27-35 \times 4.5-5 \mu$, tetrasporis, anguste clavatis, hyalinis; cystidiis nullis; dermatocystidiis nullis; superficie sterili ex hyphis lobgis interdum irregulariter hyphose ramificatis efformata; tramate inter superficiem sterilem et stratum suprahymeniale fortiter gelatinascente; hyphis fibulatis. — Ad truncum emortuum arboris Dicotyledonum, Bolivia, Dpto. La Paz, Nor-Yungas, Carmen Pampa, 19-II-1956, Singer no. B 1271. Typus in LIL et BAFC conservatus est.

R. nobilis Sing. spec. nov. Cupula candida, haud fuliginascente, glabra, intus hymenophoro alveolato-reticulato, merulioideo, usque ad 0.7 mm, profundo, initio candido vel cremeo, demum albido, alveolis usque ad 1 mm. diametro ornata, usque ad 26 mm lata. Stipite candido, usque ad 30×2 mm, aequali, apice nutante ita ut hymenium latus inferum occupet, glabro, obliquo, bene evoluto. Contexto albo, in statu vegeto vix macroscopice gelatinoso, inodoro. Sporis in massa ante desiccationem cremeo-albidis („polar bear“ Maerz & Paul), in herbario obscurius (Crawshay „D“) coloratis. Sporis $4.7-7 \times 3.5-4.1 \mu$, breviter ellipsoideis vel ellipsoideis, contentu refringente, levibus, hyalinis. Hymenio a basidiis $27-33 \times 4.5-5 \mu$ solis consistente, eis tetrasporis, hyalinis, anguste clavatis vel clavatis; cystidiis nullis. Hyphis tramatis cupulae manifeste gelatinascentibus zona angusta sub superficie sterili et zona angusta epihymeniali exceptis. Hyphis superficiei sterilis filamentosis, nonnullis irregulariter ramosis, sed levibus. — Ad truncum arboris cuiusdam emortuae stantis, usque ad 3 m supra terram scandentes, gregatim in Bolivia, Dpto. La Paz. Prov. Nor-Youngas, Carmen Pampa, Singer no. B 1274 (LIL, BAFC typus).

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