

A new *Mycena* of sect. *Hiemales* from La Réunion (France, Africa)

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Abstract: *Mycena stictopus*, a member of sect. *Hiemales* subsect. *Hiemales*, collected in La Réunion, is proposed as a new species and compared with *Mycena olida* as well as with *M. globata*, recently described from the State of Paraná, Brazil.

Zusammenfassung: *Mycena stictopus*, ein Vertreter der Sekt.. *Hiemales* Subsect. *Hiemales*, die in La Réunion gesammelt wurde, wird als neue Art vorgeschlagen. Sie wird mit *Mycena olida* und der erst vor kurzer Zeit vom brasilianischen Bundesstaat Paraná beschriebenen *M. globata* verglichen.

Mycena stictopus, a new member of sect. *Hiemales*, was collected in La Réunion in 1996, but it is only now that its features are being formally described.

Mycena stictopus MAAS G. & HAUSKNECHT, spec. nova¹ (Colour fig. I, Figs. 1-7)

Basidiomata dispersa. Pileus 6-13 mm latus, usque ad 5,5 mm altus, e hemisphaerico applanato-convexus, glaber, levis vel subsulcatus, striatus, siccus, hygrophanus, centro albus vel clare brunneogriseus, marginem versus clarior. Caro tenuis, griseo-alba, inodora. Lamellae c. 18 stipitem attingentes, molles, anguste adnatae, subadscendentiae, c. 1 mm latae, lamellulis numerosis permixtis, albidae, margine concolores. Stipes c. 10 mm longus, cavus, fragilis, aequalis, cylindraceus, basi subincrassatus, siccus, levis, pileo clarior, floccis punctisque griseobrunneis vel brunneolis rubrotinctis omnino obtectus.

Basidia 23-27 x 8-9 µm, clavata, 4-sporigera, fibulata. Sporae an immaturae? 6,3-7,2 x 4,5-4,9 µm, inaequilateraliter ellipsoideae vel amygdaliformes, leves, inamyloideae. Cheilocystidia 20-36 x 5,5-10 x 2-7,5 µm, utriformia vel sublageniformia, fibulata, levia, tenui-tunicata. Pleurocystidia haud vista. Trama lamellarum iodi ope haud brunneovinescens. Hyphae pileipellis 1,8-3,5 µm latae, fibulatae, leves. Hyphae stipitis corticales 1,8 µm latae, fibulatae, leves. Caulocystidia 20-30 x 9-12,5 µm, versiformia, levia, tenui-tunicata, succum brunneolum continentia.

¹ Etymology: latinized from *stictós*, spotted; *poús*, foot; in reference to the spotted stipe.

Lignicola.

Typus: La Réunion (France, Africa), Hell-Bourg, 12. 3. 1996, A. HAUSKNECHT RE 51/96 (L 998.008-043, holotype; isotype in WU 18616).

Characters:

Pileus: 6-13 mm across, up to 5.5 mm high, flattened hemispherical, then flattened convex, glabrous, smooth to somewhat sulcate, striate, dry, hygrophanous, centrally slightly orange-tinged grey, birch-coloured white, fairly pale brownish grey (KÖRNERUP & WANSCHER 1975: 6C2-3, 6B2, 5-6C3), towards the margin paler, alabaster, pale orange-tinged grey (5B2, 5B2-3).

Lamellae: c. 18 reaching the stipe, tender, narrowly adnate, somewhat ascending, c. 1 mm broad, with numerous lamellulae, whitish, dingy white, with concolorous edge.

Stipe: c. 10 mm long, hollow, fragile, equal, terete, somewhat thickened at the base, dry, smooth, concolorous with the paler parts of the pileus, entirely covered with grey-brown to brownish, reddish-tinted flocci and spots.

Context: thin, greyish-white; odour absent.

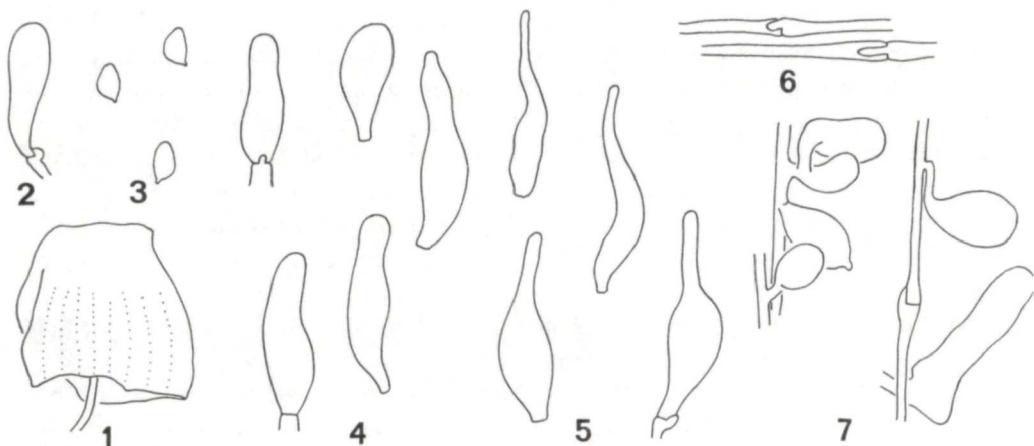
Basidia: (none seen mature), 23-27 x 8-9 µm, clavate, 4-spored (spores often in tetrads), clamped.

Spores: (possibly not quite mature), 6.3-7.2 x 4.5-4.9 µm, Q = 1.39, pip-shaped to amygdaliform, smooth, inamyloid.

Cheilocystidia: 20-36 x 5.5-10 x 2-7.5 µm, forming a sterile band, utriform to sublageniform near the middle of the lamellae, frequently more slender near the pileus margin, clamped, smooth, thin-walled.

Pleurocystidia: not observed.

Lamellar trama: not staining brownish vinescent in Melzer's reagent.



Figs. 1-7. *Mycena stictopus* (holotype, L). 1. Pileus. 2. Immature basidium. 3. Spores. 4. Cheilocystidia (near the middle of the lamella). 5. Cheilocystidia (near the pileus margin). 6. Hyphae of the pileipellis. 7. Hyphae of the cortical layer of the stipe and caulocystidia. - Fig. 1, x 5; all others, x 700.

Pileipellis: a cutis made up of radiately aligned hyphae which are 1.8-3.5 µm wide, clamped, smooth. Hypoderm made up of inflated hyphae with the cells up to 30 µm wide.

Hyphae of the cortical layer of the stipe: 1.8 µm wide, clamped, smooth.

Caulocystidia: 20-30 x 9-12.5 µm, variously shaped, apically generally broadly rounded, smooth, thin-walled, with brownish contents.

Habit and habitat: growing scattered on decaying trunk of a subtropical tree, ca. 1100 m s. m.

Notes: *Mycena stictopus* belongs to sect. *Hiemales* KONR. & MAUBL., five species of which were thus far known from the Southern Hemisphere. Four of these have been described as members of subsect. *Omphaliariae* KÜHN. ex MAAS G.; one species was found in Papua New Guinea (MAAS GEESTERANUS & HORAK 1995: 201) and three further species were discovered in the State of Paraná, Brazil (MAAS GEESTERANUS & DE MEIJER 1997: 127).

In the meantime, CORNER (1994: 221, fig. 23) described a new species, *Mycena apiculospora*, from the Solomon Islands (in the Southern Hemisphere), of which he thought „it would fit sect. *Hiemales* subsect. *Omphaliariae*“. Some of the characters of this new species, however, do not accord with those of the *Omphaliariae*. The lamellae of *M. apiculospora* are said to be thick, the context in the centre of the pileus waxy, the stipe cartilaginous; the spores slightly thick-walled; the pileocystidia, very long and flexuous „as the caulocystidia“, are not known in subsect. *Omphaliariae*.

Subsect. *Hiemales* MAAS G. was thus far represented south of the Equator by a single species (being the fifth member of sect. *Hiemales*), *Mycena globata* MAAS G. & DE MEIJER (1997: 129), while *Mycena stictopus* turns out to be the second one. Both species have smooth hyphae of the pileipellis and also of the stipe cortex, a feature which is rare in sect. *Hiemales* and shared by *Mycena olida* BRES. (MAAS GEESTERANUS 1991: 86), an equally whitish species of the Northern Hemisphere.

Mycena stictopus may be recognized from *M. globata* by its brownish-spotted stipe, the lack of a basal disc and its somewhat amygdaliform spores.

Mycena olida may be distinguished from *M. stictopus* by its broader lamellae (up to 2.5 mm), the absence of spots on the stipe, the failure of its cheilocystidia to form a sterile band and the presence of pleurocystidia.

We are grateful to Dr GABRIELE KOVACS for providing the colour painting.

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Colour fig. I. *Mycena stictopus* (L., holotype). - Del. GABRIELE KOVACS.



Colour fig. II. *Mycena gladiocystis*, AH 19713. - Dia G. MORENO.

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