

Additional species of *Simocybe* (Agaricales) from Sabah and Australia

E. HORAK

Institute for Special Botany, ETHZ, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

Summary. The new species *Simocybe mutabilis* CORN. & HK. is described from Sabah (Eastern Malaysia). The Australian *Naucoria subfulva* CLEL. is transferred to *Simocybe* viz. *S. subfulva* (CLEL.) HK. comb. nov.

Introduction

In the course of my studies on Papua New Guinean (HORAK 1979) and New Zealand (HORAK 1980) representatives of *Simocybe* KARSTEN 1897 (type species: *S. centunculus* (FRIES) KARSTEN, ep. SINGER 1975) I examined material of two agarics which also belong to this genus. The decription of both rather inconspicuous fungi is presented herewith.

Unless otherwise stated the magnifications of the figures are: spores ($\times 2000$), basidia and cystidia ($\times 1000$), cuticle ($\times 500$, vertical section).

1. *Simocybe mutabilis* CORNER & HORAK sp. n.

Fig. 1

Pileus —20 mm, convexus, pallide umbrinus, pruinosis. Lamellae adnatae, pileo concolores, albofimbriatae. Stipes —12×—1 mm, cylindricus, pallide umbrinus, pruinosis. Sporae 7—8×3.5—4 µm, phaseoliformes, brunneae. Ad lignum putridum in silvis. Sabah. Typus ZT, 79/305.

Pileus —20 mm, convex becoming plane; umber brown fading to pale fawn; dry, minutely pruinose, striate when moist, margin denticulate and exceeding the gills, veil remnants absent. Lamellae (L 6—10, —3) moderately crowded, adnate to almost free in aged specimens, ventricose; concolorous with pileus, edge alboldenticulate. Stipe —12×—1 mm, cylindric, central, equal, subdiscoïd base often substrigose; concolorous with pileus or paler; dry, minutely pruinose, veil remnants none, solid, single in groups. Odour not distinctive. Context pale brown. Chemical reactions unknown. Spore print brown.

Spores 7—8×3.5—4 µm, phaseoliform, pale brown, smooth, germ pore none. Basidia 15—20×5 µm, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia 30—50×8—17 µm distinctly clavate, membrane thin-walled, hyaline, pigment absent. Pleurocystidia absent. Caulocystidia like cheilocystidia. Cuticle a cutis or trichoderm of cylindric hyphae (4—10 µm diam.), terminal cells fusoid to clavate, obviously cystidiod, forming

palisade-like epicuticular layer, membranes not gelatinized, encrusted with brown (KOH) pigment. Clamp connections numerous.

Habitat. — On rotten wood in broad-leaved forest. — Sabah (Eastern Malaysia, North Borneo).

Material. — SABAH: Mt. Kinabalu, Liwagu River (1300 m), 3. IX. 1961, leg. CORNER (ZT, 79/305, holotype; RSNB, 2703, isotype).

Macroscopically this species reminds of *S. centunculus* (Fr.).

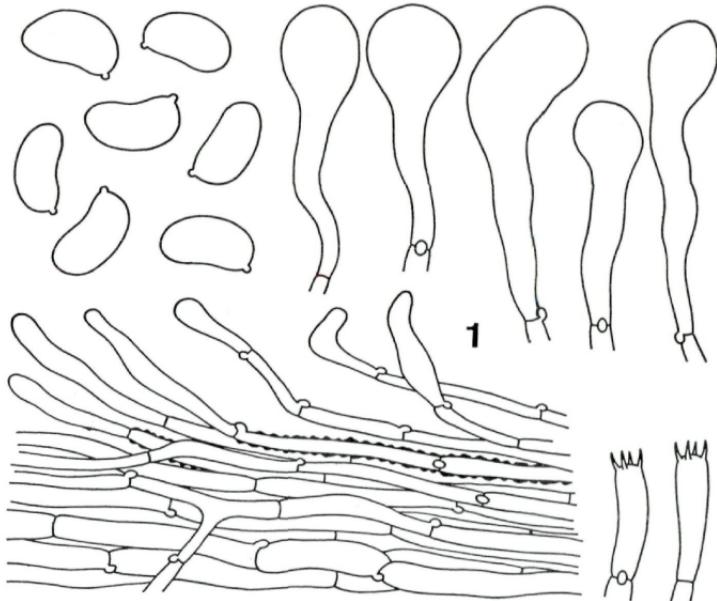


Fig. 1. *Simocybe mutabilis* CORN. & HK. (type): spores, basidia, cheilocystidia, cuticle

However, *S. mutabilis* is readily distinguished by its peculiar, clavate cheilocystidia and the different structure of its pileal cuticle.

2. *Simocybe subfulva* (CLELAND) HORAK comb. nov.

Fig. 2

Bas. *Naucoria subfulva* CLELAND 1934: Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia 58: 212.

Nothing can be added to the description of the macrocharacters. Original diagnosis: "Pileus —16 mm, convexus, interdum subumbilicatus, tomentosus, ochraceo-fulvus ad fulvo-olivaceus. Lamellae

adnatae ad sinuato-adnatae, subventricosae, subconfertae, subcrispatae, tabacino-brunneae vel fulvo-olivaceae. Stipes brevis, 1.2 cm, tenuis, fibrillosus, subcavus, subfulvo-pallidus. Sporae obliqueae, pallido brunneae, $8.5-11 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu\text{m}$. In terra. S. A.-Myponga".

Spores $8.5-11 \times 5-6.5 \mu\text{m}$, phaseoliform to amygdaliform, pale yellow-brown, smooth, thin-walled, germ pore absent. Basidia $35-40 \times 6-8 \mu\text{m}$, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia present ?, but not recovered on the fragmentary type material. Cuticle a cutis of cylindric hyphae ($4-10 \mu\text{m}$ diam.), terminal cells differentiated, suberect or forming a palisade, subcylindric to clavate, 25—

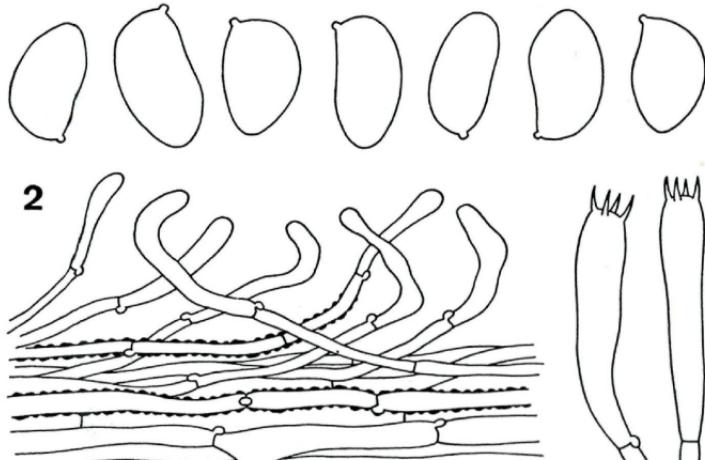


Fig. 2. *Simocybe subfulva* (CLEL.) Hk. (type): spores, basidia, cuticle

$60 \times 3-8 \mu\text{m}$, membranes not gelatinized, strongly encrusted with brown (KOH) pigment. Clamp connections present.

Habitat. — On soil. — Australia.

Material. — AUSTRALIA: South Australia, Myponga, 13. X. 1926, leg. CLELAND (ADW, 12776, holotype).

S. subfulva is well characterized by the shape and size of the spores and the structure of the pileal cuticle. Unfortunately the morphology of the cheilocystidia, an important character for the classification of the species belonging to *Simocybe*, is not known. The particular structure of the cuticle indicates that the occurrence of cystidia can be safely expected. I assume that the material was already in bad condition when CLELAND examined the exsiccatum since he does not make mention of them. Fresh carpophores from the type locality will probably yield the information now lacking.

References

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Horak Egon

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