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A NEW *ENTOLOMA* SPECIES WITH TIBIIFORM CHEILOCYSTIDIA, *ENTOLOMA MOLINIOPHILUM* N.SP.

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Samenvatting

Een nieuwe soort satijnzwam werd ontdekt in het natuurreservaat De Gulke Putten te Wingene. Het betreft een kleine, grijsbruine, hygrofane, doorschijnend gestreepte *Entoloma* met een witachtige steel, die macroscopisch ook gekenmerkt wordt door de min of meer sterk aflopende lamellen. Microscopisch wordt deze soort duidelijk onderscheiden door de combinatie van (1) een goed ontwikkelde cutis met intracellulair pigment, (2) opvallende, breed knotsvormige en capitate cheilo- en caulocystiden, en (3) de afwezigheid van gespen. Sterkst gelijkende soorten zijn *Entoloma tenellum* (geen opvallend aflopende lamellen, zonder goed ontwikkelde hoedhuid, met kleinere sporen, en minder uitgesproken tibiiforme caulocystiden), *E. favrei* (geen opvallend aflopende lamellen, zonder goed ontwikkelde hoedhuid, basidiën met gespen en snede fertiel) en *E. insolitum* (donker gekleurde steel, hymenium met talrijke pleurocystiden en basidiën met gespen, cystiden minder uitgesproken capitaat).
De soort groeide geïsoleerd of in kleine groepjes, op strooisel of in mos tussen of nabij Pijpenstrootje, samen met *Delicatula integrella*, *Entoloma conferendum* var. *pusillum*, *E. xanthochroum*, *E. fernandae* en *Resinomycena saccharifera*; in een kortgrazige, vochtige heide, die sinds 1977 door schapen wordt begraasd.

During a mycological inventory of a small nature reserve in Flanders, Northern Belgium, several collections were made of an *Entoloma* which could not be identified with the existing literature (NOORDELOOS 1992, and later papers). It is presented here as a new species.

Entoloma moliniophilum Walleyn & Noordel. **sp. nov.** (fig. 1; icon.: p. 55: pl. 11, fig. 4).
Basidioma mycenae vel omphalinae simile. Pileus 6-17 mm diam., primo planoconvexus et leviter papillatus, tum applanatus ad leviter infundibuliformem vel umbilicatum, margine diaphane striato, sulcato; pellis fibrillosa, hygrophanea, griseobrunnea, centrum versus nigricans. Lamellae late adnatae ad decurrentes, distantes, irregulariter sinuosae, e roseo griseobrunneae. Stipes 18-34 mm longus, 1-1,5 mm crassus, tenuis, albidus, subhyalinus, basin versus flavidus, laevis, leviter fibrillosus. Contextus tenuis in pileo, fibrillosus in stipe, albidus ad pallidogriseum. Sporae 10-11,3-12,5 x 7-7,7-8,5 µm, heterodiametricae, 6-8 angulis. Basidia 20-33 x 11-14,5 µm, tetraspora. Cheilocystidia abundantia, 17-28(32) x 5-14,5, tibiiformia. Pleurocystidia absentia. Trama lamellae regularis, elementis curtis, inflatis 30-90 x 7-26 µm composita. Pileipellis cutis ad trichoderma, hyphis subcylindricis ad inflatas composita, elementis terminalibus clavatia ad fusiformia, 7,5-20 µm diam. Pigmentum abundans, brunneum, in pileo intracellulare. Trama pilei regularis. Stipitipellis cutis. Caulocystidia presentia, 30-70 x 3,5-11 µm, lageniformia vel tibiiformia. Trama stipitis regularis. Typus: R. Walleyn 1892 (GENT; iso-: L).

Pileus 6-17 mm broad, habit mycenoid to omphaloid, planoconvex when young but somewhat papillate, more applanate to slightly infundibuliform when older, or narrowly umbilicate in older ones; margin always directed downwards, translucently striate when moist; surface finely but densely fibrillose, especially in the centre, with few fibrils towards margin; surface somewhat irregularly knotty, sulcate towards margin, hygrophanous, greyish brown (5E4, sometimes darker) (colour codes follow Kornerup & Wanscher 1978), darker in the grooves, somewhat darker brown in the centre. *Lamellae* broadly adnate to decurrent, distant (L= 1: 10+32 to 12+48), with 3-5(7) lamellulae between two lamellae, in regular short-long-short pattern, up to 2 mm broad, somewhat irregularly sinuous, with small veins in the older ones, moderately thick, greyish brown with pink shade, near 5D3 (paler in younger specimens); edge even, concolorous. *Stipe* 18-34 × 1-1,5 mm, thin, rather long and slender,

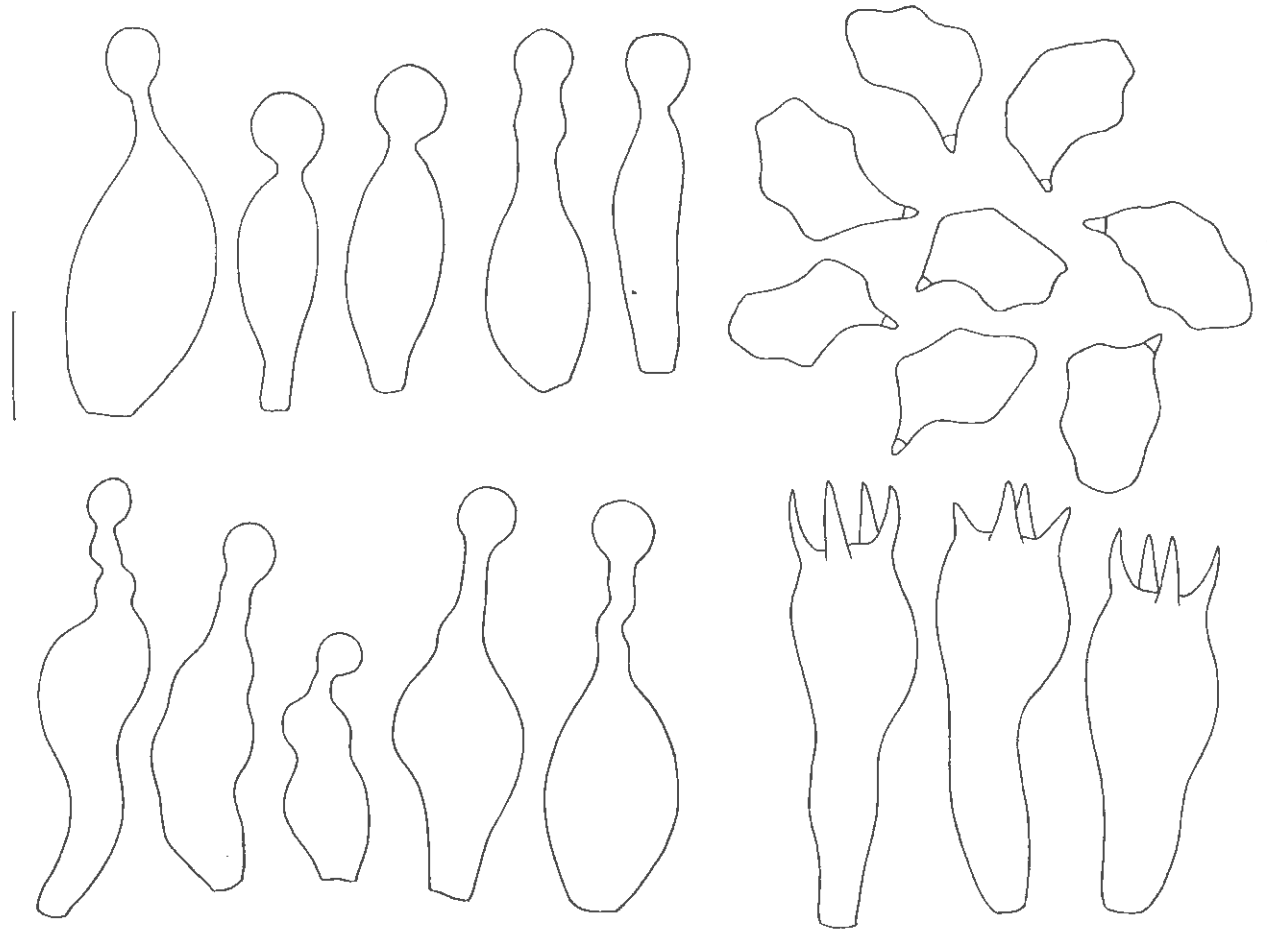

Fig. 1. *Entoloma moliniophilum*, cheilocystidia, spores and basidia (all from type, bar = 10 µm)

often curved, whitish and almost hyaline, especially at the top, more yellowish to dirty buff near base, almost completely smooth, with some irregular tiny fibrils. *Context* very thin in pileus, whitish to pale grey, fibrillose in stipe; smell and taste indistinct.

Spores 10-12.5 × 7-8.5 µm, average 11.3 × 7.7 µm (n = 20), Q = 1.3-1.45-1.6, heterodiametrical with 6-8 rather pronounced angles. *Basidia* 20-33 × 11-14.5 µm, 4-spored. *Lamella edge* heterogenous with numerous cheilocystidia; *cheilocystidia* 17-28(-32) × 5-14.5 × 3.5-5 µm, usually very pronouncedly tibiiform with nice, round capitulum, in groups among fertile basidia. *Pleurocystidia* not seen. *Hymenophoral trama* regular, made up of rather short, often strongly inflated elements, 30-90 x 7-26 µm. *Pileipellis* a diferentiated cutis with transitions to a trichoderm, of subcylindrical to inflated hyphae with narrowly to broadly clavate or fusiform terminal elements, 7.5-20 µm wide. *Pigment* abundant, brown, intracellu-lar in pileipellis. *Pileitrama* regular, made up of rather short, cylindrical to strongly inflated elements, 24-50(-75) × 4-18 µm. *Stipitipellis* a cutis of narrow, cylindrical hyphae, 2,5-7 µm wide. *Caulocystidia* present, particularly at apex, 30-70 × 3,5-11 µm, lageniform of tibiiform, often with long, slender neck and round capilitium. *Stipititrama* regular, made up of cylindrical to slightly inflated elements, 40-100 × 4-12 µm. *Clamps* very difficult to demonstrate: some clamp-like structures seen in trama of lamellae,

but never clearly at base of hymenial elements, probably (practically) absent.
Material examined: Belgium, Wingene (prov. West-Vlaanderen), nature reserve 'Gulke Putten', alt. 15-20 m, IFBL D2.13.24, on litter or between mosses among or near *Molinia* clumps in a sheep-grazed moist heathy grasland with *Molinia caerulea*, *Nardus stricta*, *Erica tetralix* etc. on acid sandy soil, 18 July 2000, *Walleyn* 1845 (GENT); ibid., 9 Sept 2000, *Walleyn* 1892 (type; GENT, L); ibid., *Walleyn* 2155 (BR, paratype).

Macroscopically the mycenoid-omphalinoid habit with adnate-decurrent, veined lamellae is characteristic for this species. Microscopically, the differentiated pileipellis, rather short elements of trama, and capitate cheilo- and caulocystidia are distinct! *Entoloma tenellum* (J. Favre) Noordel. in subgenus *Nolanea* has similar cystidia, but this species has a poorly differentiated pileipellis with incrusting pigment (Noordeloos 1992). On account of the omphalioid stature, and the differentiated cutis, we place this new species provisionally in the subgenus *Paraleptonia*. *Entoloma insolitum* has some resemblance, but has a darker, non translucent pileus, a dark coloured stipe, has pleurocystida and abundant clamps.

At the type locality, a wet grassy heath in a small nature reserve, grazed by sheep since 1977; nearest growing agarics were *Delicatula integrella*, *Entoloma conferendum* var. *pusillum*, *E. fernandae*, *E. xanthochroum* and *Resinomycena saccharifera*. Other characteristic *Entoloma* species occuring in this environment are *Entoloma ventricosum*, *E. exile* and *E. cuspidiferum* (Walleyn & Verbeken 2001).

We would like to thank the manager of the nature reserve 'Gulke Putten', Christine Verscheure, for encouraging our mycological exploration of this site.

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TYPIFICATION OF *OCTAVIANIA MUTABILIS*

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Since Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 7: 159), *Octaviania mutabilis* is cited as a species described by Roumeguère (1885), based on belgian material sent to him by Bommer & Rousseau. In real, these ladies described theirselves this sequestrate basidiomycete somewhat earlier (Bommer & Rousseau 1884: 312, as '*Octaviana mutabilis*'). However, as their herbarium (conserved at BR) lacks material collected from the type locality before 1885, we propose to keep the material sent to Roumeguère as the type:
Lectotype: Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, Florenville, bois des Termes, Oct.obre 1884, Bommer & Rousseau in Roumeguère, Fungi Gall. Exsicc., nr. 3159 (BR-139432,43).

This material has been identified as conspecific with *Octaviania asterosperma* Vittad. (e.g. Thoen 1988).

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