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***Marasmius vladimirii* A.K. Dutta & K. Acharya, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Named after Vladimír Antonín, for the contribution that he has made to further our understanding of the genus *Marasmius*.

Pileus 25–29 mm diam, convex to broadly convex, orange-scarlet towards margin, disc orange-chestnut, smooth, non-striate; flesh creamy white, thin. *Lamellae* adnexed, creamy white, 2 mm wide at the middle, thinner towards margin, lamellulae of two tiers, intervenose, edge concolorous; collarium absent. *Stipe* central, well developed, 2.6–3.8 cm long, 2 mm broad, more or less equal, yellowish apricot from the middle towards lower part, upper portion whitish, hollow, cartilaginous, curved, surface glabrous. *Basidiospores* $7.5\text{--}11.5\text{--}12 \times 5.5\text{--}6.5\text{--}7$ μm ($X_m = 10.9 \pm 1.7 \times 6.5 \pm 0.6$, $Q = 1.3\text{--}2.1$, $Q_m = 1.7 \pm 0.3$, $n = 30$, $s = 1$ specimen), ellipsoid, inamyloid, uni-guttulate, guttulae more or less globose. *Basidia* $36\text{--}40 \times 8.5\text{--}9$ μm , clavate, hyaline, tetrasterigmatic, sterigmata $3\text{--}3.5$ μm long. *Basidioles* $36\text{--}39 \times 11\text{--}12$ μm , clavate, hyaline. *Cheilocystidia* present, in the form of *Siccus*-type of broom cells; main body $15.5\text{--}19\text{--}20 \times 6\text{--}8$ μm , more or less clavate, hyaline, thin- to thick-walled; apical setulae $(5\text{--})8\text{--}12\text{--}17$ μm long, sub-acute, thin- to thick-walled. *Pleurocystidia* absent. *Pileipellis* a hymeniderm composed of *Siccus*-type broom cells; main body $(20\text{--})23\text{--}24\text{--}39 \times 7\text{--}7.5\text{--}8$ μm , clavate to broadly clavate, regular to irregular in outline, hyaline, thin- to thick-walled, often branched; apical setulae $(5\text{--})7.5\text{--}8\text{--}9 \times 2\text{--}2.5$ μm , obtuse to sub-acute, thick-walled, deeply coloured. *Pileus trama* hyphae interwoven, $4\text{--}5$ μm broad, hyaline, thin-walled, dextrinoid. *Lamellar trama* hyphae interwoven, hyaline, thin-walled. *Stipitipellis* composed of $7.5\text{--}8\text{--}11$ μm broad, hyaline, smooth, non-gelatinous, thin-walled hyphae. *Caulocystidia* absent. *Clamp connections* present in all tissues.

Typus. INDIA, West Bengal, Darjeeling district, towards the way of Pandama to Lebong, upon leaf litter mixed humus, 23 July 2012, A.K. Dutta (holotype CUH AMT003; ITS sequence GenBank KF991002, MycoBank MB807384).

Notes — The absence of a collarium and the presence of *Siccus*-type broom cells in the pileipellis, the absence of pleurocystidia, well-developed long central stipe, and adnexed lamellae suggest that *M. vladimirii* belongs to sect. *Sicci*, ser. *Leonini*. Based on a megablast search of NCBI's GenBank nucleotide database, the closest hits using the 5.8S (partial)-ITS2-28S (partial) sequence had highest similarity to *M. hypochroides* (GenBank EU935545; Identities = 299/382 (78 %), Gaps = 17/382 (4 %)), *M. araucariae* var. *siccipes* (GenBank FJ431223; Identities = 123/135 (91 %), Gaps = 6/135 (4 %)) and *M. occultatus* (GenBank FJ917622; Identities = 133/150 (89 %), Gaps = 9/150 (6 %)). *Marasmius vladimirii* differs from *M. hypochroides* (characterised by a rugulose pileus, brown to dark brown coloured at the disc with a brownish orange to yellowish brown margin, a stipe apex buff with an yellowish brown to reddish brown base, basidiospores $8\text{--}13 \times 5\text{--}8$ μm ; Wannathes et al. 2009), in having a pileus coloured orange-scarlet towards margin with an orange-chestnut disc, a stipe yellowish apricot towards base and whitish at the upper portion and smaller basidiospores ($7.5\text{--}12 \times 5.5\text{--}7$ μm). The absence of caulocystidia also distinguishes the newly described taxon from *M. araucariae* var. *siccipes* (Wannathes et al. 2009). The macroscopically similar *M. occultatus*, known from eastern Honshu, Japan, differs from *M. vladimirii* by having a smaller-sized pileus ($12\text{--}27$ mm), the presence of white mycelioid bristles at the stipe base, basidiospores $14\text{--}16 \times 3\text{--}4$ μm , and fertile lamellar edge (Takahashi 2000). *Marasmius occultatiformis*, described from the Republic of Korea, differs from the newly described taxon in having a smaller pileus (12 mm broad) with inflexed margin, smaller basidiospores ($7.0\text{--}8.5 \times 3.5\text{--}4.5$ μm , av. = 7.8×4.0 μm), different sized cheilocystidia ($11\text{--}19 \times 5\text{--}8$ μm) and pileipellis cells main body ($14\text{--}25 \times 6\text{--}10$ μm ; Antonín et al. 2012). Another similar taxon, *M. abundans*, differs by having a paler coloured, greyish orange, golden-yellow, orange, brownish yellow or ferruginous pileus, and even larger basidiospores ($12\text{--}18\text{--}20 \times 4\text{--}5$ μm ; Corner 1996).

Colour illustrations. Collection site at Darjeeling hills, India; basidiomes of *Marasmius vladimirii* (bar = 10 mm); basidiomata showing lamellae and lamellae (10 mm); *Siccus*-type cells of pileipellis (10 μm); basidium (10 μm).