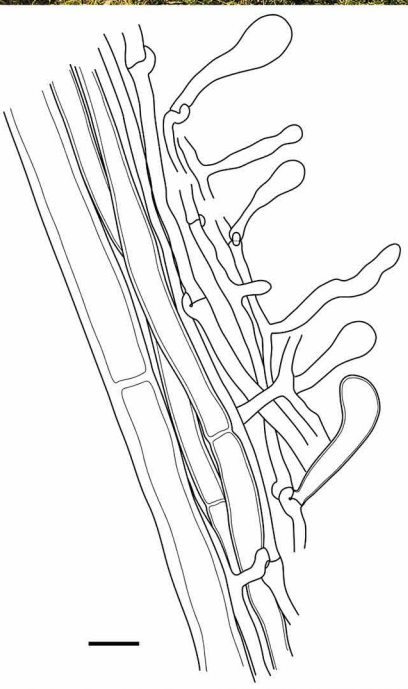
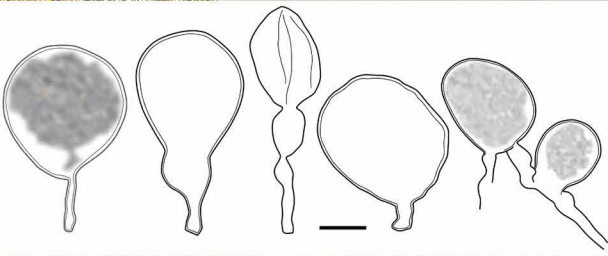
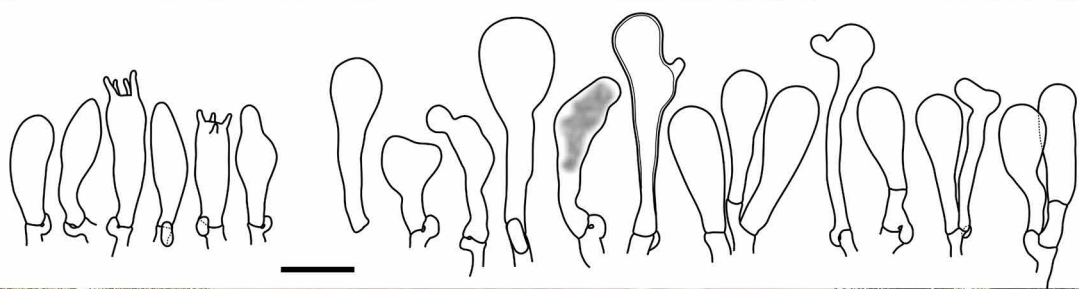
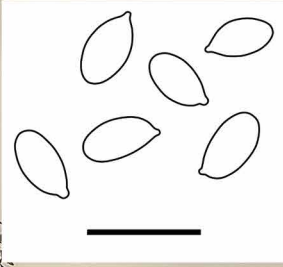


Roridomyces pseudoirritans



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***Roridomyces pseudoirritans* Kiyashko, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Name refers to *Roridomyces irritans*, a species which is morphologically similar.

Classification — *Mycenaceae*, *Agaricales*, *Agaricomycetes*.

Pileus at first convex, then plano-convex with depressed or subumbilicate centre, up to 7.8 mm diam (dried specimens), radially pellucid-sulcate-striate almost up to centre, margin reflexed, crenulate, membranaceous, surface dry, velvety at centre, pallid, greyish orange (5B3–4, Kornerup & Wanscher 1978), turning yellowish white (4A2) to white towards margin, sometimes with blurred reddish brown (7D5–6, 7C5–6) spots. *Lamellae* arcuate decurrent, moderately distant (11–17 reach to the stipe), with 1–2 series of lamellulae, thin, whitish to pale greyish orange (like cap centre), sometimes also with spots, edge concolourous, slightly eroded. *Stipe* cylindrical, slightly attenuated towards apex, up to 28 × 1.5 mm, shiny, polished, faintly pellucid, whitish at apex, darkening to brownish orange or brownish yellow (5C6–7) towards base, covered with thick, glassy glutinous sheath, without strigose hairs at base. *Context* thin, concolourous with cap and stipe surfaces, *odour* not recorded. *Basidiospores* ellipsoid to oblong, rarely subcylindrical, 5.7–7.4(–8.1) × 3–3.9(–4.2) mm ($x_{av} = 6.6 \pm 0.5 \times 3.5 \pm 0.2$ mm, $Q = (1.6–)1.7–2.1(–2.3)$, $Q_{av} = 1.9 \pm 0.1$, $n = 59$, $s = 3$), with small apiculus, smooth, hyaline, amyloid. *Basidia* 4-spored, clamped, subclavate, 12.9–17.6(–19.8) × 4.5–6 mm, thin-walled, inamyloid. *Basidiolae* subclavate or subfusoid, more rarely subutriform, 14–18.5 × 4.6–6 mm, thin-walled, inamyloid. *Lamellar edge* sterile. *Cheilocystidia* short and not much exceeding basidia, 14–31.4 × 4.2–11.7 mm ($n = 37$, $s = 3$), mostly clavate to subcapitate, rarely clear capitate, sometimes bifid or septate, thin-walled, occasionally with slightly thickened walls or yellowish content, colourless, smooth, inamyloid. *Pleurocystidia* absent. *Hyphae of subhymenium* cylindrical, smooth, hyaline 1.9–2.7(–3.5) mm diam. *Pileipellis* hymeniform, composed of spheropedunculate (sometimes on very long pedicel) or broadly clavate cells with or without constrictions, 23.2–49.8 × 14.7–29.2 mm, sometimes connected in short chains, smooth, with slightly thickened colourless or brownish walls, sometimes with yellowish content. *Stipitipellis* hyphae 2–3(–3.5) mm diam, cylindrical, smooth, uncoloured, thin-walled, parallel, with not abundant caulocystidia. *Caulocystidia* 16.8–30.2(–54.5) × 4.8–9.2(–11.8) mm, narrowly clavate to subcylindrical, rarely more or less capitate, thin-walled, sometimes with slightly thickened walls, smooth, uncoloured, inamyloid. *Clamp connections* on all hyphae.

Colour illustrations. Vietnam, southern Annamite Range, Chư Yang Sin National Park, montane mixed forest from broad-leaved trees and *Pinus kesiya* at the type locality. *In situ* basidiomata; spores; basidia and basidiolae; cheilocystidia; cells of pileipellis; caulocystidia. Scale bars = 1 cm (basidiomata), 10 μm (all others).

Habitat & Distribution — Gregarious to caespitose on rotten wood in montane mixed forest of broad-leaved trees and *Pinus kesiya*.

Typus. VIETNAM, Đắk Lắk Province, Lắk District, Chư Yang Sin National Park, ≈ 10 km to the south from Krông Kmar town, N12°23'49.207" E108°20'59.356", $h \approx 1071$ m asl, on rotten wood, 24 May 2019, A.A. Kiyashko, 73-AK-19 (holotype LE 323311; ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MT300185 and MT276322, MycoBank MB834969).

Notes — *Roridomyces* includes 13 species, the most of which are described from the Southern Hemisphere. Morphologically, *R. irritans* from New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea is the closest to *R. pseudoirritans*. Although they have overlapping spore dimensions, *R. pseudoirritans* clearly differs from *R. irritans* by having short cheilocystidia: 14–31.4 mm vs 35–60 mm according to Horak (1978). Furthermore, cheilocystidia of *R. pseudoirritans* are not clearly capitate and may even be bifid or septate. Its caulocystidia are also short and narrowly clavate to subcylindrical. Among other small-spored species *R. lamprosporus* and *R. pruinosoviscidus* both have cheilo- and caulocystidia which are irregularly clavate to bifid with diverticulate projections (Horak 1978, Chew et al. 2015), *Mycena yirukensis* possesses cylindrical-ventricose, broadly ventricose-rostrate or strangulate cheilocystidia and cylindrical caulocystidia with one or few large branches (Grgurinovic 1995). *Roridomyces mauritianus* differs in having a dark brown cap and abundant pigmented caulocystidia with flexuous, contorted excrescences (Robich & Hausknecht 2001). *Roridomyces praeclarus* has an orange-red pileus, lageniform cheilocystidia and coralloid caulocystidia; *R. palmensis* and *R. subglobosus* both are characterised by subglobose spores (Rexer 1994, Miersch & Dähncke 2007). The other species (*R. albororidus*, *R. appendiculatus*, *R. austrororidus*, *R. fuscovoridus*, *R. ornatororidus* and *R. roridus*) possess larger spores with no overlapping dimensions (Rexer 1994, Maas Geesteranus & Meijer 1997). The majority of *Roridomyces* species from the Southern Hemisphere still lack DNA sequence data, and thus their phylogenetic relationships remain unknown.