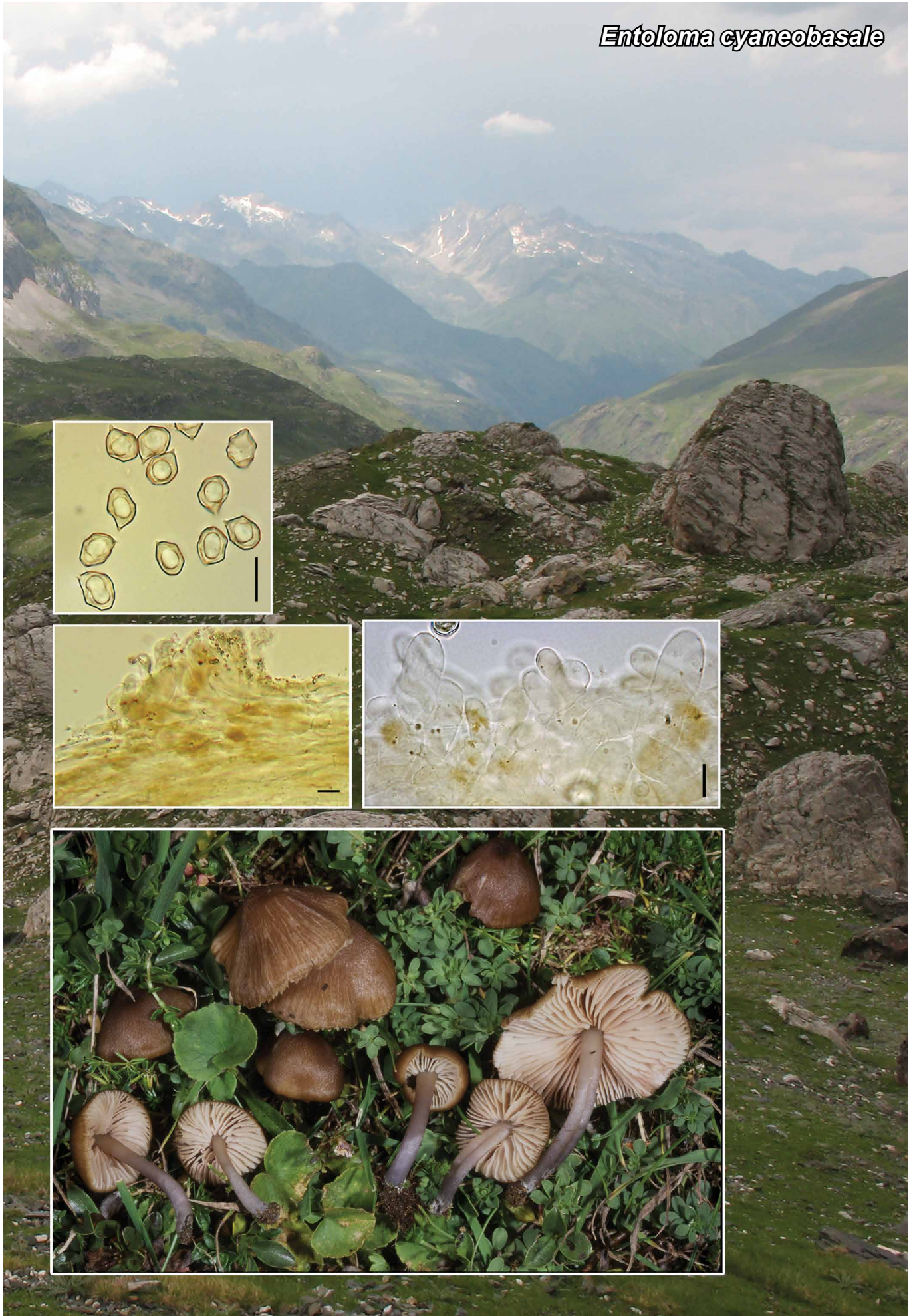


Entoloma cyaneobasale



Fungal Planet 1242 – 13 July 2021

***Entoloma cyaneobasale* Corriol, Dima & Noordel., sp. nov.**

Etymology. The epithet refers to the blue colour in the base of the stipe (from 'cyaneus', Greek – dark blue, and 'basis', Greek – base).

Classification — *Entolomataceae*, *Agaricales*, *Agaricomycetes*.

Basidiomata medium-sized, collybioid. *Pileus* 20–40 mm diam, campanulate to convex with incurved margin, then bluntly conico-convex to convex with more or less lobed margin, brown (near 7.5YR3/4) then brown-yellow (10 YR 5.4; Munsell 1954), darker at centre, distinctly hygrophanous (drying to 10 YR 7/3), nearly opaque with only slight striation at margin, entirely fibrillose to sub-squamulose. *Lamellae* rather distant, deeply emarginate, straight to ventricose, whitish, then pink, with slightly eroded, brown edge. *Stipe* up to 45 × 4.5 mm, cylindrical, or quite often compressed with groove, initially blue-grey at base (2.5 / PB), and pale greyish at apex (10 YR 7–6/2), typically bicoloured, quickly fading, nearly polished, but with fine fibrillose striation over whole length, with white mycelial base. *Context* whitish. *Smell* and *taste* not noted. *Spores* (9–)9.5–11(–11.5) × (7–)7.5–8.5(–9) μm, av. 10 × 8 μm, Q = (1.1–)1.15–1.4, Qav = 1.3, shortly heterodiametrical, with 6–8 weak angles, thick-walled, with granular content. *Basidia* 22–30 × 10–12 μm, 4-spored, shortly cylindrico-clavate to ventricose, with 3–4 μm long sterigmata, clampless. *Lamellae edge* sterile, of serrulatum-type, made up of septate cheilocystidia, with terminal elements 35–55 × 9–13 μm, with brown, intracellular pigment. *Pleurocystidia* not observed. *Subhymenium* branched. *Pileipellis* a trichoderm, with clavate terminal elements, often in clusters, with brown, diffuse, intracellular pigment. *Subpellis* with concentrated brown intracellular pigment, with abundant brilliant granules and mixed with refringent lactiferous hyphae. *Clamp connections* absent.

Habitat & Distribution — Terrestrial in alpine snowbed on basic to calcareous soil, together with *Dryas* and *Salix* species. Known from France and Italy.

Typus. FRANCE, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Eaux-Bonnes, cirque du Plaa Ségouné, Gourette, 2400 m a.s.l., 30 Aug. 2002, G. Corriol (holotype GC02083008 in BBF, ITS sequence GenBank MW934560, MycoBank MB 839223).

Additional materials examined. ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Passo dello Stelvio/Stilfser Joch, near Berghotel Franzenshöhe, alpine grassland with *Dryas* and *Salix* spp., 2200 m a.s.l., 30 July 2018, B. Dima, DB-2018-07-30-1 (ITS sequence GenBank MW934561).

Colour illustrations. France, Pyrenees-Atlantiques, Eaux-Bonnes, cirque du Plaa Ségouné à Gourette, 2400 m a.s.l., calcareous alpine snowbeds on the northern slope of Pyrenees. Spores; cheilocystidia; pileipellis; stipitipellis (all from holotype); basidiomata *in situ* (holotype). Scale bars = 1 cm (basidiomata), 10 μm (spores and microstructures).

Notes — *Entoloma cyaneobasale* falls within the /Mediterranean clade (see the phylogenetic tree for *E. ammophilum* in Supplementary material FP1240). In the field, these collections were readily identified as *E. glaucobasis* on account of the bicoloured stipe. However, the spores are smaller, the stipe is more polished, and it has a lamella edge of the serrulatum-type with brown pigment. *Entoloma glaucobasis* is also phylogenetically distant, and belongs to the /Griseocyaneum clade.

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