

Entoloma pudens



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Entoloma pudens Noordel., G.M. Jansen, M.v.d. Vegte & Dima, *sp. nov.*

Etymology. The epithet refers to the modest size of the species.

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

Basidiomata small-sized, omphalioid. *Pileus* 12–18 mm diam, convex with straight or slightly crenulate margin, umbilicate, hygrophanous, deeply translucently striate up to centre, dark brown with obscure sepia-brown centre, finely scaly-virgate, particularly at central part. *Lamellae* distant, L = 12, l = 1–3, arcuate-deeply decurrent, pale brown with pinkish hue, with concolorous, entire edge. *Stipe* 35–30 × 1–1.5 mm, slightly broadened towards apex, pale horn brown, glabrous, polished. *Smell* and *taste* indistinct. Spores 9.5–13 × 6.5–8.5 μm, av. 11.3–11.5 × 7.6–8.2 μm, Q = 1.2–1.7, Q_{av} 1.4–1.5, heterodiametrical, rather regularly 5–7-angled. *Basidia* 28–53 × 11–11.5 μm, 4-spored, clampless. *Lamella* edge fertile, *cystidia* absent. *Pileipellis* a cutis of broad hyphae with transitions to a trichoderm, made up of clavate elements, up to 25 μm wide, with both intracellular and incrusting pigment. *Clamp connections* absent.

Habitat & Distribution — Gregarious on plant debris, amongst grasses and *Sphagnum* in unfertilized hayfield. Known only from the type locality in The Netherlands.

Typus. THE NETHERLANDS, PROV. Gelderland, Groesbeek, de Bruuk, 17 Sept. 2018, Marjon v.d. Vegte & G. Jansen C173-6268 (holotype L0608054, ITS and LSU sequences GenBank MW934594, MycoBank MB 839226).

Additional material examined. THE NETHERLANDS, PROV. Gelderland, Groesbeek, de Bruuk, 2 Sept. 2018, G. Jansen, C173-6195 (L0607607, not sequenced).

Notes — This small omphalioid species was initially identified as *Entoloma nigellum* sensu Orton (1960), a concept accepted by Noordeloos (2004). The Dutch specimens are very likely the same as Orton's with their dark, translucently striate pileus, distant, decurrent lamellae, polished stipe, large spores and clampless hyphae. However, when comparing the original diagnosis of this poorly known species it became clear that Quélet's *Eccilia nigella* (Quélet 1886) strongly deviates in habit, in having a not translucent, almost black pileus, and a dark stipe, which sometimes has a bluish tinge. It is therefore rather questionable whether we can adopt the epithet '*nigellum*' for our taxon. Quélet's species could well stand for another, dark coloured species in the /Rusticoides clade and type material is not existent. For the time being, it therefore seems prudent to consider *Eccilia nigella* as a *nomen dubium*. *Entoloma subpusillum* is similar, differing in having a non-translucent, not glabrous but uneven-rugulose pileal surface. Two other apparently similar species, viz., *E. pseudonigellum* and *E. rickenelliformis*, differ both in having a dark, not translucent pileus, differently sized and shaped spores, and abundant clamp-connections. The type sequence of *E. pseudonigellum* cluster distantly, in the /Undati clade, while DNA sequencing of the type of *E. rickenelliformis* proved unsuccessful. Several questions therefore remain unanswered in this group. *Entoloma pudens* is described as new, based on well-annotated material and molecular sequence data (see the phylogenetic tree for *E. ammophilum* in Supplementary material FP1240).

Colour illustrations. The Netherlands, Groesbeek, de Bruuk, unfertilised hayfield, type locality. Spores, cheilocystidia, pileipellis, stiptipellis (all from holotype); basidiomata *in situ* (holotype). Scale bars = 1 cm (basidiomata), 10 μm (spores and microstructures).

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