

MYCENA SCHILDIANA, A NEW SPECIES FROM ITALY

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Mycena schildiana is described as a new species in section *Rubromarginatae*, although some of its characters do not entirely tally with those of the section.

During a foray into the Pine woods bordering the Tyrrhenian Sea NW of Rome, a strikingly coloured *Mycena* was found, of which the collector, better known for his work on the genus *Ramaria*, made detailed notes and prepared a water-colour.

Mycena schildiana Maas G., *spec. nov.* — Figs. 1–5

Basidiomata dispersa. Pileus usque ad 14 mm latus, conicus, centro applanatus, sulcatus, striatus, quasi glaber, siccus, pallide albo-cremeus, centro leviter vinosobrunneolus. Caro tenuis, pileo concolor, odore subraphanoideo. Lamellae c. 14 stipitem attingentes, molles, adscendentes, ventricosae, anguste adnatae vel dente decurrentes, pilei margine concolore, margine cremeo-aurantiaceae. Stipes 50–70 × 1–1.5 mm, cavus, fragilis, aequalis, cylindraceus, siccus, levis, glaber, sursum albidus, deorsum flavidulus, basi fibrillis sparsis obtectus.

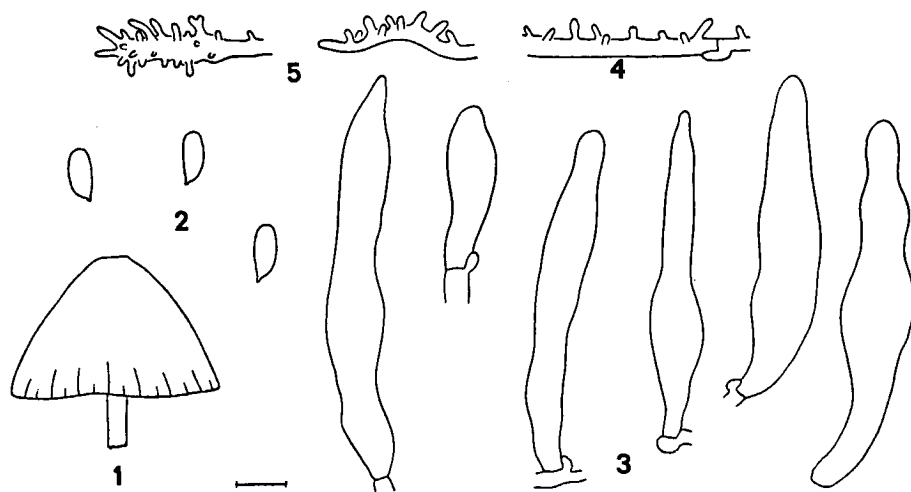
Basidia 27–30 × 6.5–7 µm, anguste clavata, 4-sporigera, fibulata. Sporae 8.9–9.8 × 4.5–4.9 µm, inaequilateraliter ellipsoideae, leves, amyloideae. Cheilocystidia 30–80 × 10–22 × 2.5–11.5 µm, fusiformia, subcylindracea, sublageniformia, fibulata, levia, materiam oleosam repleta. Pleurocystidia similia, haud numerosa. Trama lamellarum iodi ope rubrobrunnescens. Hyphae pileipellis 2.7–4.5 µm latae, fibulatae, haud in materiam gelatinosam immersae, diverticulatae; cellulae terminales usque ad 6.5 µm latae, diverticulatae. Hyphae stipitis corticales 1.8–2.5 µm latae, fibulatae, leves, haud in materiam gelatinosam immersae, cellulis terminalibus destitutae.

In silva coniferarum.

Holotypus: *E. Schild*, sine numero (L, No. 993.342-060).

Etymology: specific epithet referring to Mr. E. Schild, Brienz, Switzerland, who in the course of many years has contributed numerous collections to the Rijksherbarium.

Basidiomata scattered. Pileus up to 14 mm across, broadly conical, apically flattened to somewhat depressed, shallowly sulcate, translucent-striate, appearing glabrous, dry, pale creamy white to pale brownish white, towards the centre more isabelline (rather pale cream with an orange touch), with the disc delicately brownish wine-coloured. Context thin, concolorous with pileus. Odour experienced as raphanoid (like *Mycena pura* but less strong) mixed with an alkaline component. Lamellae c. 14 reaching the stipe, tender, ascending, ventricose, 2 mm broad, narrowly adnate or even somewhat emarginate, a few decurrent with a tooth, concolorous with the pileus, with very faintly creamy orange edge. Stipe 50–70 × 1–1.5 mm, hollow, fragile, equal, terete, dry, smooth, glabrous, watery creamy white above (paler than the pileus), more yellowish with an isabelline flush below, with age from the base upwards turning sooty brown or almost black-brown, the base covered with sparse fibrils.



Figs. 1–5. *Mycena schildiana* (holotype). 1. Pileus; 2. spores; 3. cheilocystidia; 4. hyphae of the pileipellis; 5. terminal cells. Fig. 1, $\times 2$, all others, $\times 700$; bar = 10 μm .

Basidia 27–30 \times 6.5–7 μm , narrowly clavate, 4-spored, clamped, with sterigmata 5.5 μm long. Spores 8.9–9.8 \times 4.5–4.9 μm , pip-shaped, almost cylindrical, smooth, amyloid. Cheilocystidia 30–80 \times 10–22 \times 2.5–11.5 μm , forming a sterile band, fusiform, subcylindrical, sublageniform, clamped, smooth, with oily contents. Pleurocystidia similar, not numerous. Lamellar trama turning reddish brown in Melzer's reagent. Pileipellis a cutis of repent, radially aligned hyphae which are 2.7–4.5 μm wide, clamped, not embedded in gelatinous matter, rather sparsely covered with wart-like to cylindrical excrescences 2.5–6.5 \times 1.3–1.8 μm , with terminal cells up to 6.5 μm wide and more densely diverticulate. Hypoderm made up of parallel hyphae with inflated cells up to 35 μm wide. Hyphae of the cortical layer of the stipe 1.8–2.5 μm wide, clamped, smooth, not embedded in gelatinous matter, without terminal cells.

Growing among fallen, decaying pine needles, moss and grass in a *Pinus* wood bordering the beach.

Material examined. ITALY: along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, between Tarquinia and Civitavecchia, NW of Rome, 6 Nov. 1994, E. Schild (holotype: L, no. 993.342-060).

Several features may make one doubt whether the present species is a true member of section *Rubromarginatae*. The collector claimed that the pellicle of the fresh pileus was fully separable right to the disc, but microscopically there is no trace of the hyphae of the pileipellis being embedded in gelatinous matter, as one would expect. Unusual for a species of the *Rubromarginatae* is that it is the hyphae running parallel to the lamellar edge which form the sterile band and from which arise the cheilocystidia. A further unusual (but not entirely unknown) feature is that the cheilocystidia are filled with some oily matter which is so faintly coloured as to make it difficult to perceive the lamellar edge of the fresh fungus being differently coloured from the lamellar sides. The edge turns an unambiguous reddish brown when the material is dried, however.

In spite of the somewhat deviating features mentioned above, *Mycena schildiana* is retained in section *Rubromarginatae*, more particularly since it appears close to *M. decora* Maas G. (Maas Geesteranus, 1986: 292), an equally light-coloured species, which differs in having a pink pileus and a violet stipe.

REFERENCE

- Maas Geesteranus, R. A. 1986. Conspectus of the *Mycenas* of the Northern Hemisphere – 8. Sections *Intermedia*, *Rubromarginatae*. Proc. K. Ned. Akad. Wet. (Ser. C) 89: 279–310.