

A NEW SPECIES OF MARASMIELLUS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

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Until recently the mycoflora of the West Frisian Islands has been rather neglected. In the last few years, however, members of both the Rijksherbarium and the Netherlands' Mycological Society (N.M.V.) have been collecting more frequently on these islands. The results of their fieldtrips are promising for the future as many interesting and rare fungi have been found.

In a previous paper (Noordeloos, 1975) I described a rare species of the genus *Marasmiellus* Murr., viz. *M. caespitosus* (Pat.) Sing. from the Island of Texel¹. I now want to introduce, from the same island, another member of the same genus.

The collection on which the following description is based was sent to the Rijksherbarium by Dr. & Mrs. F. Tjallingii. It appeared to represent a species of *Marasmiellus* with remarkably distant lamellae with conspicuously thickened edges. In addition, the microscopic characters of this species are in many respects so different from those of the other members of the genus, that I do not hesitate to propose the following as a new species.

***Marasmiellus pachycraspedum* Noordeloos, spec. nov.**

Figs. 1-4

Pileus 5-12 mm latus, convexus, opacus, coactus, humidus brunneolus, siccus centro fuscus, margine bubalinus rufo-tinctusque. Lamellae 16-20 (lamellulae 1-2), adnatae, crassiusculae, ventricosae, acie insigniter crassae, concolores, siccae paulum discolores. Stipes 10 × 1.0-1.5 mm, insititius, aequalis, fuscus, dense sordide albo-floccosus. Odore saporeque ignotis, probabiliter inconspicuis. Sporae (5.9-)6.5-8.0 × 4.5-5.5 μm, in cumulo albae, late ellipsoideae, tenuitunicatae, hyalinae, glabrae, inamyloideae. Cheilocystidia 60-120 × 10-18 μm, numerosa, gracilia, clavata, basi fibulata, tenuitunicata, pallide brunneo-incrustata. Pleurocystidia nulla. Pileipellis filamentosa, radialis, 'structura Rameales' nominatur nulla vel valde infirma. Stipitis pili coralloidei, incolores vel brunnei, 4-8(-10) μm lati. Carpophorum elementis amyloideis ac metachromaticis carens. Ad terram inter muscos. Typus: 'The Netherlands, prov. Noord-Holland, Isl. of Texel, the 'Slufter', 29 Oct. 1976, F. Tjallingii & G. Tjallingii-Beukers' (L).

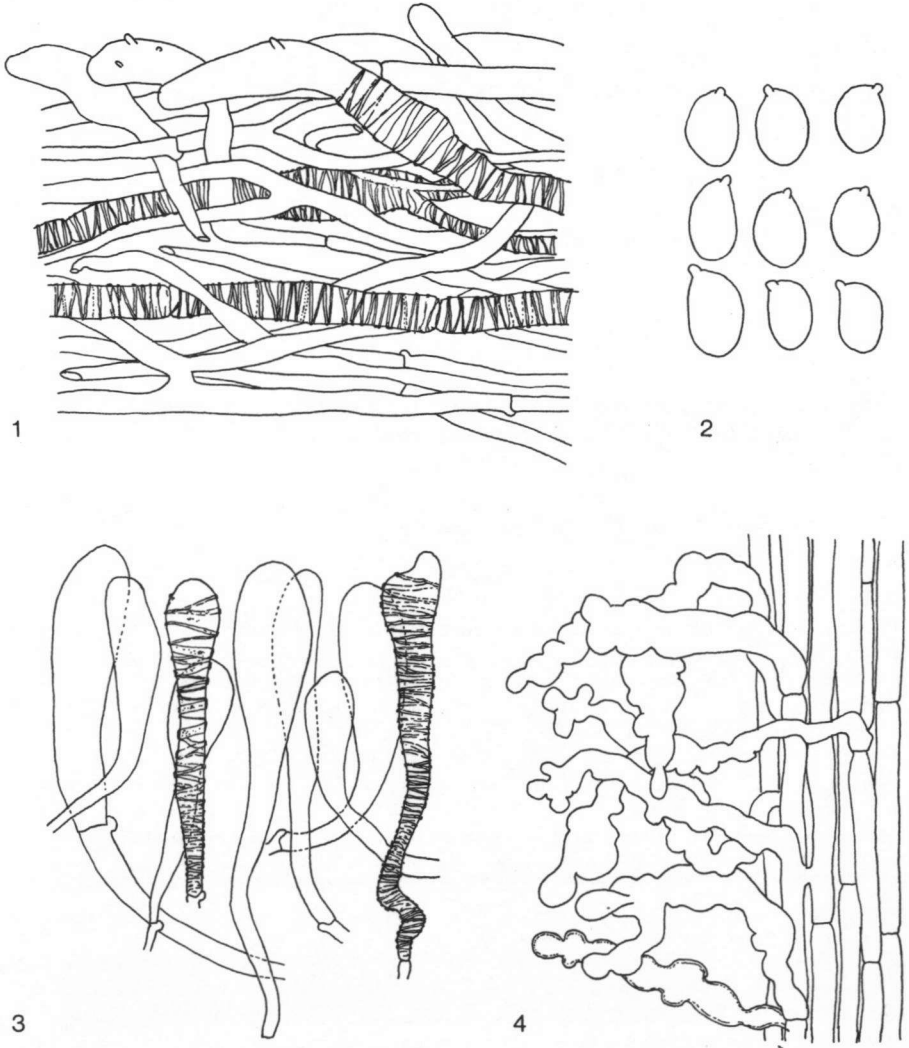
ETYMOLOGY: *παχύς*, thick; *κράσπεδον*, edge.

Pileus 5-12 mm broad, convex, opaque, felted, brownish when moist, drying buff with russet tinge but centre remaining darker. Lamellae 16-20 with 1-2 lamellulae

¹ This species has recently been found to occur also on another of the West Frisian Islands, viz. on the Island of Schiermonnikoog.

between each pair, narrowly adnate, thickish, ventricose with remarkably thick, (when dry) slightly darker edge. Stipe $10 \times 1.0-1.5$ mm, equal, dark with dense, sordid-white floccose covering, instititious. Smell and taste not noted (probably inconspicuous). Spore print white.

Spores $(5.9-6.5-8.0 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu\text{m})$, broadly ellipsoid, thin-walled, hyaline, glabrous, inamyloid. Basidia 4-spored, clamped, mature ones very scarce in dried



Figs. 1-4. *Marasmiellus pachycraspedum*. — 1. Pileipellis. — 2. Spores. — 3. Cheilocystidia. — 4. Stipitepellis. (All Figs. $\times 1000$.)

specimens. Cheilocystidia 60–120 × 10–18 μm , numerous, slender, clavate, clamped, thin-walled, sometimes finely to heavily encrusted with brown substance. Pleurocystidia none. Trama of lamellae regular, hyphae cylindric to inflated, clamped, with brown, mainly membranous, but sometimes also encrusting pigment. Pileipellis filamentous, without a true Rameales-structure, hyphae radially arranged, 4–10 μm wide, glabrous or encrusted with brown substance, with scattered subclavate, sometimes encrusted, ascending terminal ends of thin-walled tramal hyphae, rarely with one or more pointed appendices. Pileitrama regular, consisting of radially arranged, 5–12(–20) μm wide, inflated hyphae, often with brown, membranous or encrusting pigment; pigmentation most abundant just above hymenium. Stipitepellis with densely clustered thin- or slightly thick-walled 4–8(–10) μm wide, colourless or brownish coralloid hairs. Stipitecortex composed of parallel, cylindric, sometimes anastomosing, thin-walled, pale brown, sometimes encrusted hyphae.

No part of carpophore with any (pseudo-)amyloid (in Melzer's reagent) or metachromatic (in cresyl-blue) elements.

HABITAT.—Terrestrial between mosses on rather exposed coastal sand-dune.

TYPE.—THE NETHERLANDS, prov. Noord-Holland, Island of Texel, the 'Slufter', 29 Oct. 1976, Dr. F. Tjallingii & Mrs. G. Tjallingii-Beukers.

Because of the structure of the pileipellis, viz. no true Rameales-structure, and the size of the spores this species has to be placed in section *Dealbati* Sing. 1973. Considering only the temperate species, its closest relative is *M. vaillantii* (Pers. ex Fr.) Sing. (syn.: *Marasmius languidus* Lasch sensu Kühn. & Romagn. 1953), a quite common species in the Netherlands growing on branchlets and fallen leaves. The latter differs from the species here described particularly in the size and shape of the spores and the cheilocystidia. The covering of the stipe of *M. pachycraspedum* resembles very much that of *M. tricolor* (Alb. & Schw. ex Fr.) Sing. In that species however the pileipellis has a well-developed Rameales-structure.

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