



Fungal Planet description sheets: 785–867

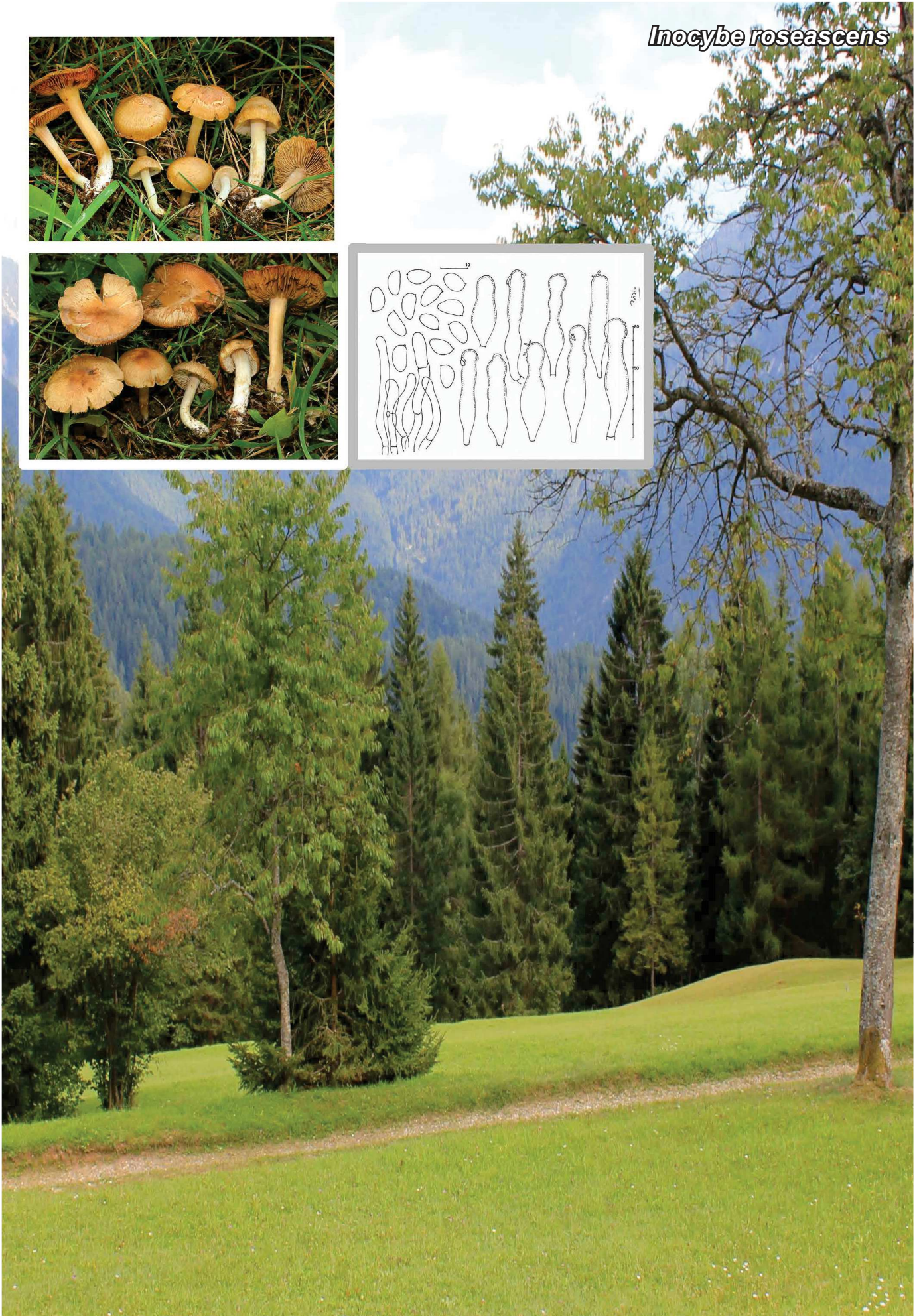
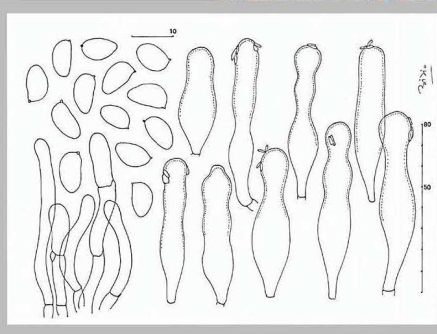
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Key words

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Abstract Novel species of fungi described in this study include those from various countries as follows: **Angola**, *Gnomoniopsis angolensis* and *Pseudophthomyces angolensis* on unknown host plants. **Australia**, *Dothiora corymbiae* on *Corymbia citriodora*, *Neoeucasphaeria eucalypti* (incl. *Neoeucasphaeria* gen. nov.) on *Eucalyptus* sp., *Fumagopsis stellae* on *Eucalyptus* sp., *Fusculina eucalyptorum* (incl. *Fusculinaceae* fam. nov.) on *Eucalyptus socialis*, *Harknessia corymbicola* on *Corymbia maculata*, *Neocelosporium eucalypti* (incl. *Neocelosporium* gen. nov., *Neocelosporiaceae* fam. nov. and *Neocelosporiales* ord. nov.) on *Eucalyptus cyanophylla*, *Neophaeomoniella corymbiae* on *Corymbia citriodora*, *Neophaeomoniella eucalyptigena* on *Eucalyptus pilularis*, *Pseudoplagiostoma corymbicola* on *Corymbia citriodora*, *Teratosphaeria gracilis* on *Eucalyptus gracilis*, *Zasmidium corymbiae* on *Corymbia citriodora*. **Brazil**, *Calonectria hemileiae* on pustules of *Hemileia vastatrix* formed on leaves of *Coffea arabica*, *Calvatia caatinguensis* on soil, *Cercospora solani-betacei* on *Solanum betaceum*, *Clathrus natalensis* on soil, *Diaporthe poincianellae* on *Poincianella pyramidalis*, *Geastrum piquiriunense* on soil, *Geosmithia carolliae* on wing of *Carollia perspicillata*, *Henningsia resupinata* on wood, *Penicillium guaibinense* from soil, *Periconia caespitosa* from leaf litter, *Pseudocercospora styracina* on *Styrax* sp., *Simplicillium filiforme* as endophyte from *Citrullus lanatus*, *Thozetella pindobacuensis* on leaf litter, *Xenosonderhenia coussapoeae* on *Coussapoa floccosa*. **Canary Islands (Spain)**, *Orbilia amarilla* on *Euphorbia canariensis*. **Cape Verde Islands**, *Xylodon jacobaeus* on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. **Chile**, *Colletotrichum arboricola* on *Fuchsia magellanica*. **Costa Rica**, *Lasiosphaeria miniovina* on tree branch. **Ecuador**, *Ganoderma chochoense* on tree trunk. **France**, *Neofitzroyomyces nerii* (incl. *Neofitzroyomyces* gen. nov.) on *Nerium oleander*. **Ghana**, *Castanediella tereticornis* on *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Falcocladium africanum* on *Eucalyptus brassiana*, *Rachicladospidium corymbiae* on *Corymbia citriodora*. **Hungary**, *Entoloma silvae-frondosae* in *Carpinus betulus-Pinus sylvestris* mixed forest. **Iran**, *Pseudopyricularia persiana* on *Cyperus* sp. **Italy**, *Inocybe roseascens* on soil in mixed forest. **Laos**, *Ophiocordyceps houaynhangensis* on *Coleoptera* larva. **Malaysia**, *Monilochaetes melastomae* on *Melastoma* sp. **Mexico**, *Absidia terrestris* from soil. **Netherlands**, *Acaulium pannemaniae*, *Conioscypha boutwelliae*, *Fusicolla septimanifiniscentiae*, *Gibellulopsis simonii*, *Lasionectria hilhorstii*, *Lectera nordwiniana*, *Leptodiscella rintellii*, *Parasarocladium debruynii* and *Sarocladium dejongiae* (incl. *Sarocladiaceae* fam. nov.) from soil. **New Zealand**, *Gnomoniopsis rosae* on *Rosa* sp. and *Neodevriesia metrosideri* on *Metrosideros* sp. **Puerto Rico**, *Neodevriesia coccolobae* on *Coccoloba uvifera*, *Neodevriesia tabebuiae* and *Alfaria tabebuiae* on *Tabebuia chrysantha*. **Russia**, *Amanita paludosa* on bogged soil in mixed deciduous forest, *Entoloma tiliae* in forest of *Tilia × europaea*, *Kwoniella endophytica* on *Pyrus communis*. **South Africa**, *Coniella diospyri* on *Diospyros mespiliformis*, *Neomelanconiella combreti* (incl. *Neomelanconiaceae*

Inocybe roseascens



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***Inocybe roseascens* Bizio, Bahram, Tedersoo, Orzes & Saitta, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Refers to the colour of the pileus and stipe.

Classification — *Inocybaceae*, *Agaricales*, *Agaricomycetes*.

Pileus up to 40 mm, widely campanulate, then convex to plane, with central umbo, obtuse and irregular profile, with sulcated-cracked margin. *Cuticle* fibrillose-rimose, slightly chapped-squamulose, more cracked at the centre; colour yellowish to bread crust (Munsell 7.5YR: 8/6, 7/8; 10YR: 7/8; 2.5Y: 7/8), then pinkish, old-pink to orange-fulvous and reddish bronze all over the basidioma (Munsell 2.5YR: 6/8; 5YR: 7/8; 7.5YR: 7/8; 10YR: 7/8). *Cortina* white, observed in early stages. *Lamellae* close, thick, colour very light (Munsell 2.5Y: 8/3-4), then ochraceous, olivaceous (Munsell 2.5Y: 7/6) to rust-concolorous (Munsell 2.5Y: 7/8), white floccose edge, crenulated. *Stipe* 40–50 × 3–7 mm cylindrical, pruinose on the upper part, first whitish to straw coloured (Munsell 2.5Y: 8/3-4), then grey to grey-rose pale, concolorous with pileus; covered with coarse, long, and whitish fibrils. *Flesh* white, firm, red staining absent, *smell* absent. *Basidiospores* (7.5–)8.2–10(–10.7) × (5–)5.3–6.2(–6.6) μm, Q = (1.2–)1.3–1.5(–1.7), smooth, subamygdaliformis, with small soprapicular depression and variable apex, obtuse to subconic and rarely conic-papillate; germinative pore sometimes visible. *Basidia* 35–40 × 9–12 μm, tetrasporic. *Paracystidia* not observed. *Hymenial cystidia* 50–85 × 10–15 μm cylindrical or slightly clavate, clavate-subutriformis, sinuose, subcapitate to capitate, not lageniforme; wall 0.5–1(–2) μm thick, without oxalate crystals calcium or rarely present; NH₃-. *Caulocystidia* only in the upper part of the stipe, (1/4), 100 × 10 μm, flexuose, subcylindrical, catenulate.

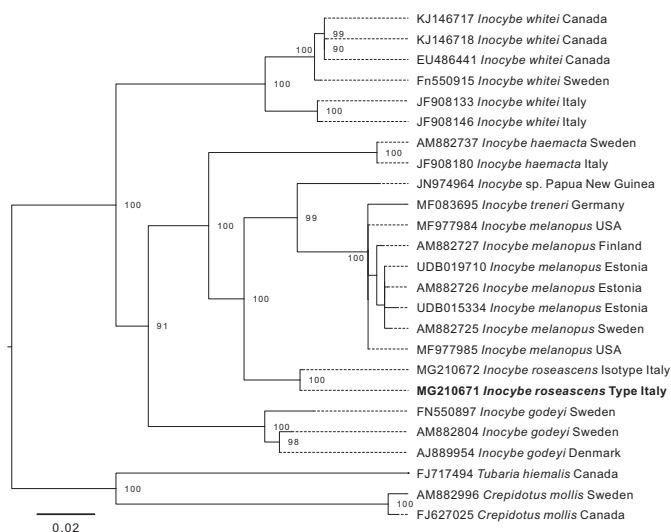
Typus. ITALY, Veneto, Agordo, loc. Campon, N46.30010 E12.05280, 1300 m asl, mixed forest of *Picea abies* and *Corylus avellana*, 2015, R. Orzes (holotype MCVE29329, ITS-LSU sequence GenBank MG210671; *ibid.*, 2015, E. Bizio, paratype TU124466, ITS-LSU sequence GenBank MG210672, MycoBank MB823058).

Notes — Only two *Inocybe* species with smooth spores, *I. whitei* and *I. godeyi*, have both metuloid cystidia and a reddening surface, as in the new species proposed here. The basidiomata of *I. roseascens* are at first yellow-ochre, which gradually turn reddish, but this is not the case in its odourless flesh. Based on a morpho-chromatic point of view, *I. roseascens* is close to the group of *I. withei*, because of its partially cystidiate stipe and the absence of basal bulb. *Inocybe godeyi* has ochre to orange-fulvous-red, brick-pink or rarely red carmine sporocarps, and it belongs to the supersection *Marginatae* because of its fully cystidiate stipe and marginate basal bulb. Our phylogenetic analysis showed that *I. godeyi* is closer to *I. roseascens* than *I. whitei*. The flesh of *I. godeyi* is white when cut and it quickly

Colour illustrations. Campon, Agordo, Italy, mixed forest of *Picea abies* and *Corylus avellana*; *Inocybe roseascens*, basidiomata in habitat, basidiospores, hymenial cystidia caulocystidioid.

turns to orange-red, concolorous to the external surface (Alessio & Rebaudengo 1980). Because the flesh of *I. roseascens* does not change colour when damaged, and the absence of smell, it cannot be placed in the section *Lactiferae*, and it most likely belongs to the supersection *Cortinatae* (Boursier & Kühner 1928). Species in *Cortinatae* have a cortina at young states, and a stipe that is slightly pruinose at the apex only, or not at all.

Based on our molecular analysis, the closest species to *I. roseascens* is *I. melanopus*, a species described from Northern America and well known in Europe (Kuyper 1986, Stangl 1989, Bon 1997, Alpago Novello 2006, Bizio 2012). *Inocybe melanopus* was first described by Stuntz as *I. melanopoda* (Stuntz 1954), as cited in Index Fungorum. However, it is universally accepted with the orthographic variant *I. melanopus*. *Inocybe melanopus* is not a reddening species, with stipe dark brown to blackish, pileic surface lanose feltrate, ochraceous to beige with infrequent cystidia, cylindrical-fusiform, caulocystidia absent. In *I. roseascens*, the stipe is never blackish.



The data matrix was aligned in MAFFT v. 7 (Kato & Standley 2013). A phylogeny was constructed under maximum likelihood (ML), and ML bootstrap support values (100 replicates) were obtained as implemented in RAXML Blackbox (<http://embnet.vital-it.ch/raxml-bb/>) with the default settings. The alignment and tree are deposited in TreeBASE (Submission ID 22854).

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