Pholiota oblita, new species in sect. Adiposae stirps Subflammans (Strophariaceae, Agaricomycetes), from the Argentinean Yungas

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Abstract

We present a study on the genus Pholiota sect. Adiposae stirps Subflammans from the Republic of Argentina. Pholiota oblita is proposed as a new species. It is characterized by its narrow lamellae, elongated cheilocystidia and broad spores. Singer originally described this species as P. digilioi, but this name was never validly published. Pholiota oblita is close to P. flammans, from the Northern Hemisphere, and P. subflammans, from the South American Andino-Patagonic forest, but differs by the diagnostic characters previously mentioned. The species was found in the southern end of the Yungas Forest, a cloud forest located on the eastern slopes of the sub-Andean mountains. Numerous collections of P. oblita were found in the Yungas forest but not in other areas. We believe that it could be an endemic species. Furthermore, we found that there are no herbarium specimens for the type of Pholiota subflammans (Speg.) Sacc. With the absence of original material, and to preserve current usage of the name, a neotype is designated hereby. The neotype chosen for P. subflammans is a specimen determined, described, and collected by Singer in the same area where the type specimen was found by Spegazzini.

Key word: Agaricales, Pholiota oblita, P. digilioi, P. subflammans, new species, neotype

Introduction

Pholiota (Fr.) P. Kumm. is a genus of the family Strophariaceae (Agaricomycetes). It is characterized by its fibrillose to squamose, viscid and glutinous to dry, typically yellowish, rusty yellow or brownish pileus, with appendiculate margin; lamellae close, yellowish at first; stipe smooth to squamose, with an annulus or at least a fibrillose area on the partial veil insertion; spore print rusty or ochraceous brown. Microscopically, spores are smooth, with an apical germ-pore; the pileipellis is a cutis or ixocutis, pleurocystidia are present or absent, if present either leptocystidia or chrysocystidia; clamp connections always present (Largent & Baroni 1988, Singer 1986). The stirps Subflammans is characterized by its yellow-brown to yellow basidiomata, not tending to any rusty, orange-red, warm sepia or violet-brown colours, with the pileus surface covered with conspicuous, floccose-squarrose scales, that eventually disappear because the strongly gelatinous underlying epicuticular layer is obliterated by weather and age (Singer 1986: 580).

In Argentina, 28 species of Pholiota are known; most of these recorded from the central region and the Andino-Patagonic forests (Niveiro & Albertó 2012). The aim of this work is to contribute to the knowledge of stirps Subflammans from Argentina, describing a new species and designating a neotype for P. subflammans (Speg.) Sacc.
Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the research project PIP 112-200801-0602 from Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET, Argentina). We are also grateful to the Argentinean National Parks Service for permission given to collect in protected areas and to the LIL and LPS herbaria for the loan of specimens and information given.

References


