RENAMING OF THREE AUSTRALIAN *CORTINARIUS*

Bruno Gasparini

Via B. Budrio, 12 = I-34149 TRIESTE (Italy).
Email: bruno.gasparini@astwebnet.it

Abstract

For nomenclatural reasons, three Australian species (one *Cortinarius,* one *Dermocybe* and one *Inocybe*) are renamed or recombined into the genus *Cortinarius*.

Key words: *Cortinarius*, *Dermocybe*, *Inocybe*.

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Introduction

In consulting the mycological literature some names have been found to necessitate renaming or recombining in order to be correctly used.

In particular *Cortinarius umbonatus* Cleland was illegitimately published. *Dermocybe splendida* and *Inocybe cystidiocatenata* are transferred from their original genera into *Cortinarius*, following the evidence accrued in the DNA analysis performed. A more comprehensive description than the original one is here made for *C. cystidiocatenatus*.

Cortinarius fuscoumbonatus Gasparini *nom. nov.*
Basionym: *Cortinarius umbonatus* Cleland & J.R. Harris 1948, *Records of the South Australian Museum* 9: 49. Nom. illeg., nec *C. umbonatus* (Vel.) R. Henry.

Synonym: *Dermocybe umbonata* (Cleland & J.R. Harris) Grgurinovic, *Larger Fungi of South Australia*, p. 138 (1997). Lectotype: Waterfall Gully, South Australia, v.1946, *J.R. Harris*, AD 4353.

Discussion

The basionym is a late homonym of *C. umbonatus* (Vel. 1922) R. Henry 1946. Velenovsky published (*České Houby*, 479–480, 1922) *Hydrocybe umbonata*, validly recombined by R. Henry into *C. umbonatus* (*Bulletin de la Société Mycologique Française*, p. 217 (1946), published 20.4.1947), hence prior to the valid publication by Cleland and Harris (1948: 49). Therefore *Cortinarius umbonatus* Cleland & J.R. Harris (1948) is an illegitimate name (ICBN, Art. 53.1).

AD 4353, being part of the type of *Cortinarius umbonatus* Cleland, was chosen by Grgurinovic (1997) as lectotype of *Dermocybe umbonata*. It is here chosen as the type of *Cortinarius fuscoumbonatus*.

According to Grgurinovic (1997), the collections (AD 4353 and AD 4354) are a mixed collection of two species. They are dated 1946, but were effectively published in accordance with art. 29 I.C.B.N. in 1948. It has become necessary to split the two collections and give them new names (for AD 4354, see Gasparini 2004).

Typus: *Cortinarius fuscoumbonatus* AD 4353, typus hic designatur.

Note: a *Cortinarius* having the morphology of *C. fuscoumbonatus* is widely found in Tasmania. A full description will be reported in a subsequent work.

Cortinarius persplendidus Gasparini *nom. nov.*
Basionym: *Dermocybe splendida* Horak, *Australian Journal of Botany Supplem.* 10-1: 22 (d), 33 (1983). Holotype: New Zealand, *Horak*, PDD 27168.

The species, validly published in genus *Dermocybe* cannot be recombined in the genus *Cortinarius*,

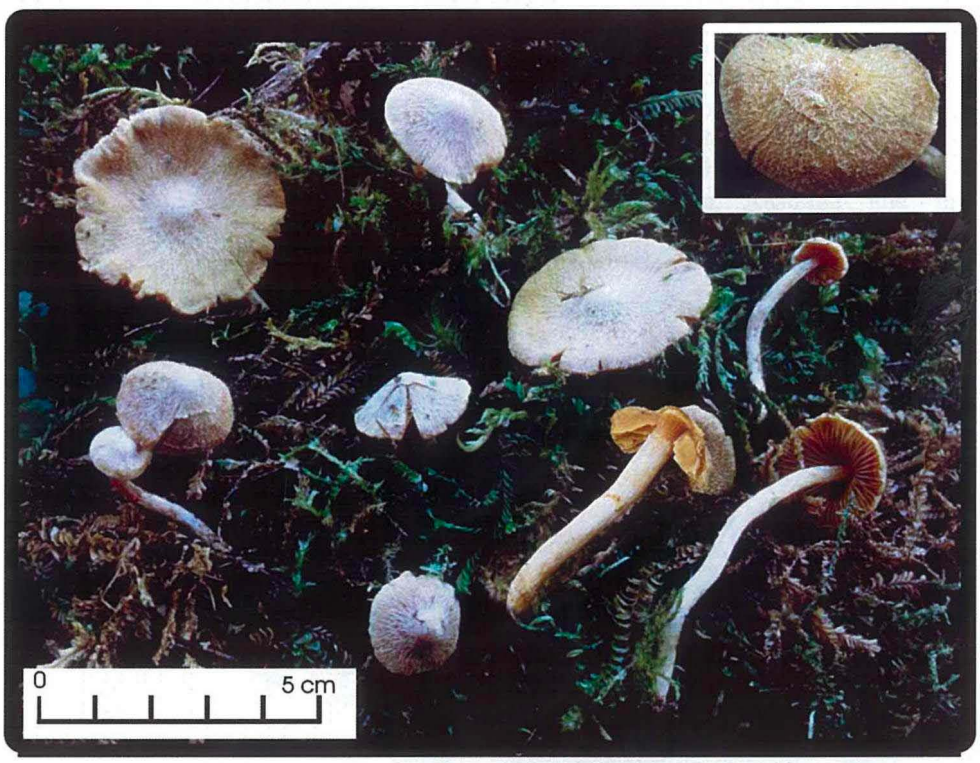

Fig. 1 Cortinarius cystidiocatenatus

using the same attribute, as the name *C. splendidus* Peck 1878 has priority.

Typus: *Dermocybe splendida* Horak 1983 *hic designatur*.

Cortinarius cystidiocatenatus (Grgurinovic) Gasparini, *comb. nov.* Figures 1 and 2
Basionym: *Inocybe cystidiocatenata* Grgurinovic, *Larger Fungi of South Australia*, p. 188, n. 9 (1997). Holotype: Morialta Falls, South Australia, 28.vi.1984, *C.A. Grgurinovic 35684 & R.E. Halling*, AD 12264.

Taxonomic description

Pileus diam. 15–20 mm, campanulate, then more expanded, occasionally umbonate, **cuticle** dry, hygrophanous, scaly, with a white veil breaking up into tiny scales, covering it almost like lace, basically a darker buff than in CIC n° 52, or a pale cinnamon. **Lamellae** rather distant, L = 30, annexed-emarginate, pale brown, margin white. **Stipe** fragile, 50 × 5 mm, cylindrical, paler than CIC 2b, covered by a cottony white veil, in older specimens only in the lower half. **Context** brownish. **Odour** inconspicuous; **taste** nil. **Spore print** ferruginous.

Chemical reactions: KOH greyish (practically nil) on pileus.

Microscopy, fig. 2. **Spores** ellipsoidal, dextrinoid, almost smooth, surface only very faintly rugulose, yellow in H_2O, 7.6–9.1 (–10.3) × 4.3–4.8 µm; Q = 1.7–2. **Hymenium** margin substerile owing to the frequent presence of small <12 µm), shortly clavate, cylindrical (and then encrusted with a yellowish pigment) or vesciculose, hyaline cheilocystidia, often multiseptate appearing like chains, these frequently extending to the apex of the stipe. The elements are subspherical or ellipsoidal 15–25 (and up to 60!) µm wide. Caulocystidia protruding from the surface up to 150 µm, ellipsoidal or fusiform, pale yellow; no pleurocystidia seen. Basidia bi- or tetrasporate 30–35 × 9–10 µm, rather vesciculose, with short sterigmata often containing a hyaline, oily vesicle. Trama regular, formed by isodiametric (ellipsoidal) hyphae <30 × 8 µm, parallel or slightly interwoven, yellow owing to an extra-hyphal pigment. **Cortex** of parallel, cylindrical hyphae, 8–14 µm wide with repent hairs 6–7 wide, reminiscent of hockey sticks. **Pileipellis** a medium trichoderm of short-septed cylindrical hyphae × 4–8 (–16) µm, walls smooth, yellow in H_2O and ammoniacal-solution, *c.* 1.5 µm

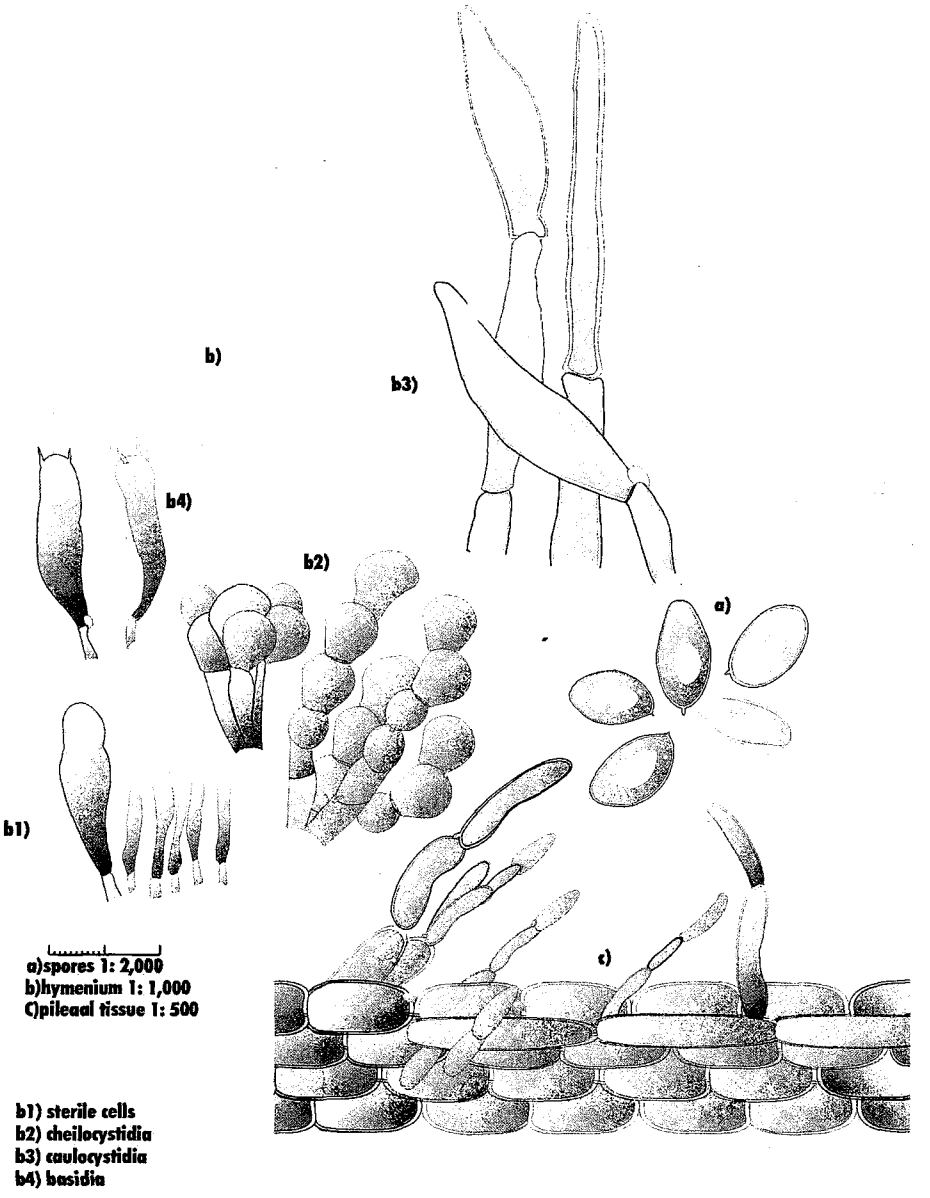

Fig. 2

thick, allantoid in profile, with repent hairs ending in a lanceolate terminal cell. **Hypoderm** subcellular of ellipsoidal hyphae × 14–25 µm with a finely encrusted yellowish pigment. Clamp connections present. **Habitat** in mossy areas of wet forests. Associated with *Eucalyptus*.

Notes: in the field, this species has not actually the aspect of *Inocybe*. Admittedly, the basidiomes of *Inocybe strobilomyces* Horak may be somehow reminiscent of it. The habit and the colour of the spore print were definitely those of a *Cortinarius*. The aspect of fresh basidiomes points to a very hairy species in section *Obtusi* Melot 1998, a section widely represented in Tasmania. This conclusion is shared by several specialists to whom the author has spoken.

The spores are not entirely smooth and the wall is somewhat too thick for an *Inocybe*. There are other *Cortinarius* species with almost smooth spores. Admittedly, the type of cystidia is unusual for a *Cortinarius*, while it is common in *Inocybe* subgenus *Mallocybe*. On the other hand, the cystidia recall those of *Cortinarius incensus* Soop 2002 reported from New Zealand. Exsiccata from

two collections were sent to Dr Garnica of Tubingen University for PCR examination. His conclusion (pers. communic. in litt.): '8126 and 8194 *C. cystidiocatenatus* are close to each other[1], but perhaps do not correspond to the same species and belong to *Acutus-Obtusus* group'. Subsequently, the results were published in Garnica *et al.* 2005.

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1 The numbers refer to two different collections of what appeared to be the same fungus.