

Validation of *Psathyrella cladii-marisci*

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Abstract: The authors noticed that *P. cladii-marisci* is an invalid name because it was inadvertently published without the citation of an identifier issued by a recognized repository (ICN art. F.5.1); the species is therefore republished and also redescribed with the updating of the morphological data from new collections. Some new unpublished pictures of basidiomes and cheilocystidia are also provided.

INTRODUCTION

When Sicoli et al. (2019a,b) published this interesting hygrophilous *Psathyrella* of sect. *Spintrigerae* found in southern Italy, they inadvertently omitted to register its name in a recognized repository as required by art. F.5.1 of the San Juan Chapter F publication (May et al., 2019) which supersedes the provisions of Chapter F in the earlier Shenzhen code (Turland et al., 2018). This article provides the rule that on or after 1 January 2013, in order to be validly published, a nomenclatural fungal novelty must include in the protologue citation of the identifier issued for the name by a recognized repository. The authors provide here to republish the name in correct appliance of the ICN rules adding the redescription of its morphological data based on new observations from collections from the type site and from Belgium (Deschuyteneer et al., 2020). Unpublished pictures are also provided.

Psathyrella cladii-marisci Sicoli, N.G. Passal., De Giuseppe, Palermo, Pellegrino, D. Deschuyteneer & Voto, sp. nov. [IF 555924]

Typus: Italy. Calabria, Cosenza, Rende, Orto Botanico Università della Calabria. 39°21'25.05"N, 16°13'44.57"E, 220 m a.s.l., marsh at the base of cut culms of a *Cladium mariscus* (L.) Pohl plant, transplanted from Lago dell'Aquila (Laureana di Borrello, Reggio Calabria, southern Italy) at the corner of a concrete tank maintained full of water, 10 April 2018, Antonio Biagio De Giuseppe & Giovanni Sicoli (CLU F302).

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from *Cladium mariscus*, the name of the plant where it was first detected.

Pileus 10 – 40 mm broad, campanulate to conical-convex when young, then hemispheric to convex and applanate at maturity, with or without an obtuse broad umbo, margin deeply striate and becoming radially fissured, hazelnut in colour, hygrophanous, discolouring to pale (greyish-) beige from margin; veil composed of abundant, whitish, concentric arachnoid fibrils on primordia, then of scattered fibrils, often appendiculate at the margin.

Lamellae moderately crowded to crowded, not or little ventricose, 1 – 3 mm high, adnate, intermingled with numerous lamellulae, initially pale pink, then intensely brown-purplish to greyish rust coloured; edge whitish fimbriate.

Stipe 15 – 50 × 2 – 4 mm, very fragile, cylindrical with a scarcely swollen base, not rooting, hollow, white to whitish; exannulate, diffusely fibrillose especially at base, pruinose at apex. *Context* with apparently no smell, taste mild.

Basidiospores (5.4) 6.2 – 8.4 (8.9) × (3.8) 4.1 – 5.0 (5.6) μm, on average 6.7 – 7.9 × 4.5 – 4.8 μm, Q = (1.20) 1.40 – 1.75 (1.90), on average 1.5 – 1.7; in front view oblong to elliptic or oval, base obtuse to sometimes rounded, in side view adaxially flattened to subphaseoliform or amygdaliform, sometimes with a weak suprahilar depression; pale yellow to yellowish-beige in 10% ammonia, slightly grey in 5% KOH, with a thick and smooth wall; germ pore central, 2 μm-wide, distinct in full mature spores; hilar appendix distinct. Spore-print dark brown.

Basidia clavate, 4-spored. *Hymenial trama* slightly pigmented.

Cheilocystidia (22) 30 – 60 × 10 – 15 (20) μm, slenderly to thickset utriform, sometimes cylindraceous to clavate; apex rounded, rarely forked, often subcapitate; longest ones sometimes septate, hyaline, thin-walled, numerous; *paracystidia* scattered, sometimes thick-walled.

Pleurocystidia absent.

Pileipellis composed of a one-layer paraderm.

Veil composed of clamped hyphae with enlarged ends, initially hyaline then brownish and encrusted with age.

Caulocystidia up to 90 – 100 μm long, similar to cheilocystidia or slenderer, sometimes septate.

Clamp connections present.

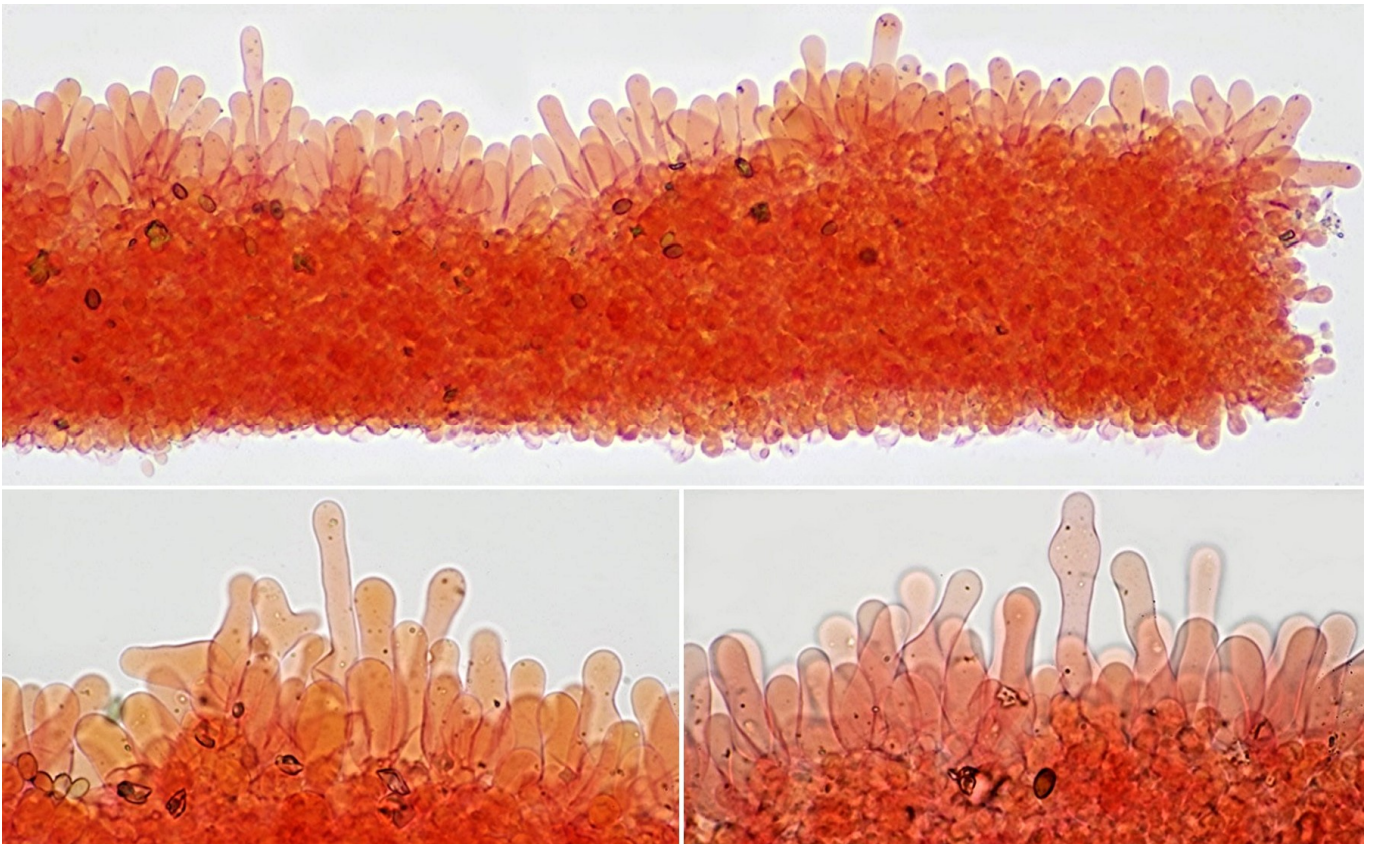
Mycelial hyphae septate and clamped.

Habitat and distribution. In small groups (gregarious), on culm remnants of *Cladium mariscus*. Present in Europe (Italy, Belgium) and South East Asia (Thailand).



Psathyrella cladii-marisci. Orto Botanico Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy, 18 Apr. 2019

G. Sicoli



Psathyrella cladii-marisci. Cheilocystidia in Congo red

D. Deschuyteneer

NOTES

A collection from Thailand, phylogenetically supported, possesses spores somewhat larger ($7.0 - 9.5 \times 4.0 - 5.5 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.45 - 2.00$, on average $1.63 - 1.89$), basidia $8.5 - 20.5 \times 6.0 - 9.0 \mu\text{m}$, pileipellis cells $18 - 50 \mu\text{m}$ broad, and lacks caulocystidia (Bhunjun et al., 2022).



Psathyrella cladii-marisci. Torfbroek Natural Reserve, Belgium, 2 and 20 Sept. 2018

D. Deschuyteneer

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