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Rachipsathyra, a new genus in the Family *Psathyrellaceae*

- Part I

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Rachipsathyra Voto, S.M.L. Lee, Dibán & Maraia, gen. nov. [MB 844322].

Etymology: The name refers to the crested (from Greek *ράχη*) spores and to the family *Psathyrellaceae* wherein the genus belongs.

Type: *Rachipsathyra capitata* Voto, S.M.L. Lee, Dibán & Maraia

Diagnosis

Habit psathyrelloid, basidiomata medium to large.

Pileus glabrous, often radially rugulose when mature or on drying, without veil; stipe often striate-sulcate; pileipellis hymeniform; pileocystidia absent; spore print fuscous brown to purplish brown; lamellae not deliquescent; basidia on average less than 30 µm long, not ululiform; hymenophysalides absent; cheilocystidia and paracystidia present; spores with a distinct, central germ pore at the end of a more or less protruding apex, yellowish and with smooth wall when immature then becoming ridged with purplish brown, connected to isolate crests, paler coloured in between crests, often with a crestless flattened suprahilar patch; clamps present.

Rachipsathyra capitata Voto, S.M.L. Lee, Dibán & Maraia, sp. nov. [MB 844324]

Etymology: The name refers to the often capitate apex of the cheilocystidia.

Typus: Singapore, Sisters' Islands, Pulau Subar Laut, near beach, 1°12'52" N 103°50'04" E, 29.X.2018, C.M. Boo, SL1277, Herbarium SING 0258261, isotype Herbarium VER fu13.

Diagnosis

Pileus 35 – 45 mm broad, paraboloid then broadly conical-convex, somewhat radially rugulose on drying, margin straight and acute, not or shortly striate at extreme margin; terracotta brown in primordia, then fulvous brown to light violaceous brown or light pinkish brown, discoloring to pinkish-brownish grey with possibly still terracotta brown centre; veil absent.

Lamellae crowded, approx. 40, with approx. up to 7 lamellulae of various length, emarginate adnate; pale grey brown then dark violaceous grey brown; edge white fimbriate.

Stipe 50 – 90 × 4 – 6 mm, cylindraceous to slightly tapering at apex, white, slightly fibrous, straight to slightly twisted, brittle, hollow; white.

Spores 7.0 – 8.3 × 4.7 – 5.3 (5.6) without crests, Q = (1.30) 1.37 – 1.60 (1.66) without ornamentations, on average 1.46; at start smooth, when mature ridged with connected to isolate, up to 1.5 µm high crests; in face view oval-elliptic, in side view amygdaliform with often a distinct flattened suprahilar patch, apex often tubular protruding 0 – 1.0 µm and terminating with a flat, 1.0 – 1.8 µm broad germ pore; crests purplish brown in water, purplish grey-brown in KOH.

Basidia 19.8 – 26.0 × 9.0 – 13.0 µm, clavate, 4-spored, sterigmata up to 4 µm long.

Subhymenium pseudoparenchymatous.

Hymenial trama of parallel hyphae, approx. (30.0) 35.0 – 60.0 × 12.5 – 26.0 µm large.

Hymenopodium of slender and irregular hyphae.

Gill edge sterile.

Cheilocystidia 20.0 – 54.5 × 6.4 – 17.2 µm, often clavate-capitate with apex broader than ventricose part to utriform-capitate, also utriform to ellipsoid-utriform, occasionally clavate, ellipsoid, saccate, cylindraceous, sphaeropedunculate; apex rounded to obtuse; base born either from a pseudoparenchymatous cell or an elongate hypha; glabrous, hyaline, sometimes thick walled at apex; numerous; *paracystidia* 11.0 – 20.0 × 6.0 – 10.0 µm, inconspicuous.

Pleurocystidia not found.

Pileipellis hymeniform, of clavate cells 27 – 47 × 15 – 27 µm.

Clamp connections numerous everywhere.

Habitat: gregarious on muddy leaf litter under *Podocarpus polystachys* and *Casurina equisetifolia*.