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## *Coprinellus plicatiloides* in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dusko Trivič<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup><https://www.facebook.com/dusko.trivic.9>

### Key words:

*Basidiomycetes*

*Agaricales*

*Psathyrellaceae*

**Abstract:** *Coprinellus plicatiloides* is described from Bosnia and Herzegovina with images of the basidiome and of the main micro characters. Comparisons are made with the closest taxa. The use of this epithet against the name 'curtus' for European capitate-cystidiate collections is commented.

### INTRODUCTION

During a mushroom foraging, some horse dung was noticed which showed unidentifiable fungal primordia. The excrement was taken home and at dawn some full grown coprinoid specimens were noticed and immediately photographed with an artificial light knowing full well that they would hardly last till morning in fresh, intact condition because of their deliquescence.

All microcharacters were photographed in Congo red from fresh material; the scale bar value is 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . All images are from the author.

### *Coprinellus plicatiloides* (Buller) Voto

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= *Coprinus curtus* var. *canus* Bogart, *The genus Coprinus in Washington and adjacent western states*: 177 (1975), nom. prov. [fide Voto 2021]

= *Coprinus curtus* Kalchbr. sensu auct., non sensu Kalchbrenner





### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

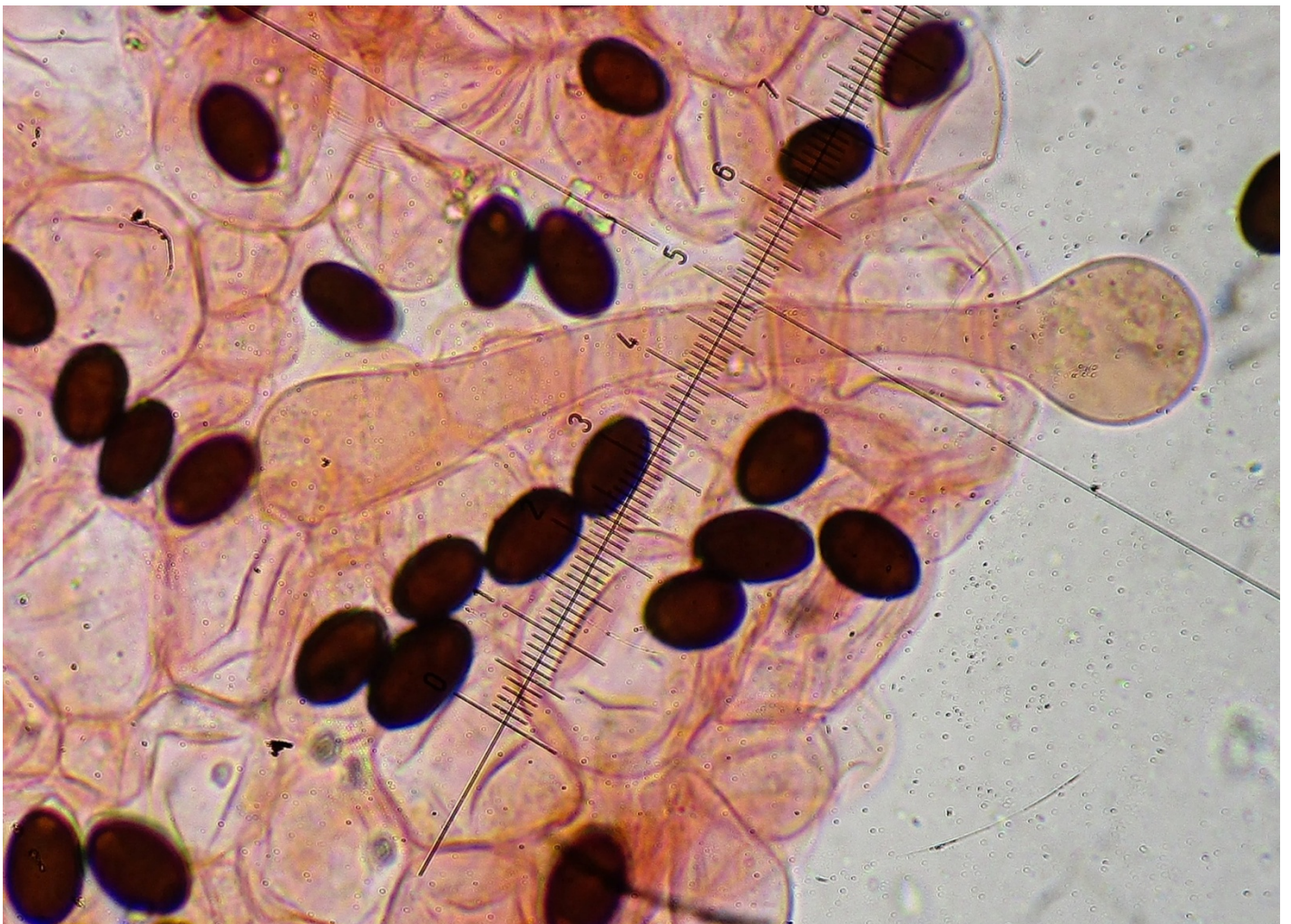
*Pileus* (before full expansion) approx. 4 mm broad at half expansion, at first ellipsoid-cylindrical, then truncate-conic and deeply sulcate to disc; at first greyish then cream colour, at centre ochraceous; covered with fugacious velar granules and thin hairy floccules or pubescence. *Lamellae* free, pale then blackish, quickly deliquescent. *Stipe* approx. 25 × 0.6 mm at apex, 1 mm broad towards the progressively enlarged base, straight; at first almost translucent white then translucent greyish in the lower half; entirely pubescent and towards the base minutely fluffy.

*Basidiospores* 9.8 – 13.0 × 7.1 – 8.3 × 6.3 – 7.5 μm, Q = 1.48 – 1.63 × 1.59 – 1.78, ellipsoid, smooth, dark reddish brown; germ pore eccentric, large. *Basidia* 14 – 32 × 11 – 14 μm, short- to elongate- clavate, 4-spored. *Pleurocystidia* absent. *Cheilocystidia* more or less globose. *Pileipellis* made of cellular elements. *Veil* composed of spherocytes. *Pileocystidia* capitate-lageniform, approx. 90.0 – 98.4 μm long, ventricose with a 13.5 – 15.5 μm broad base, capitate with a 13.0 – 16.5 μm broad apex. *Clamp connections* not seen.

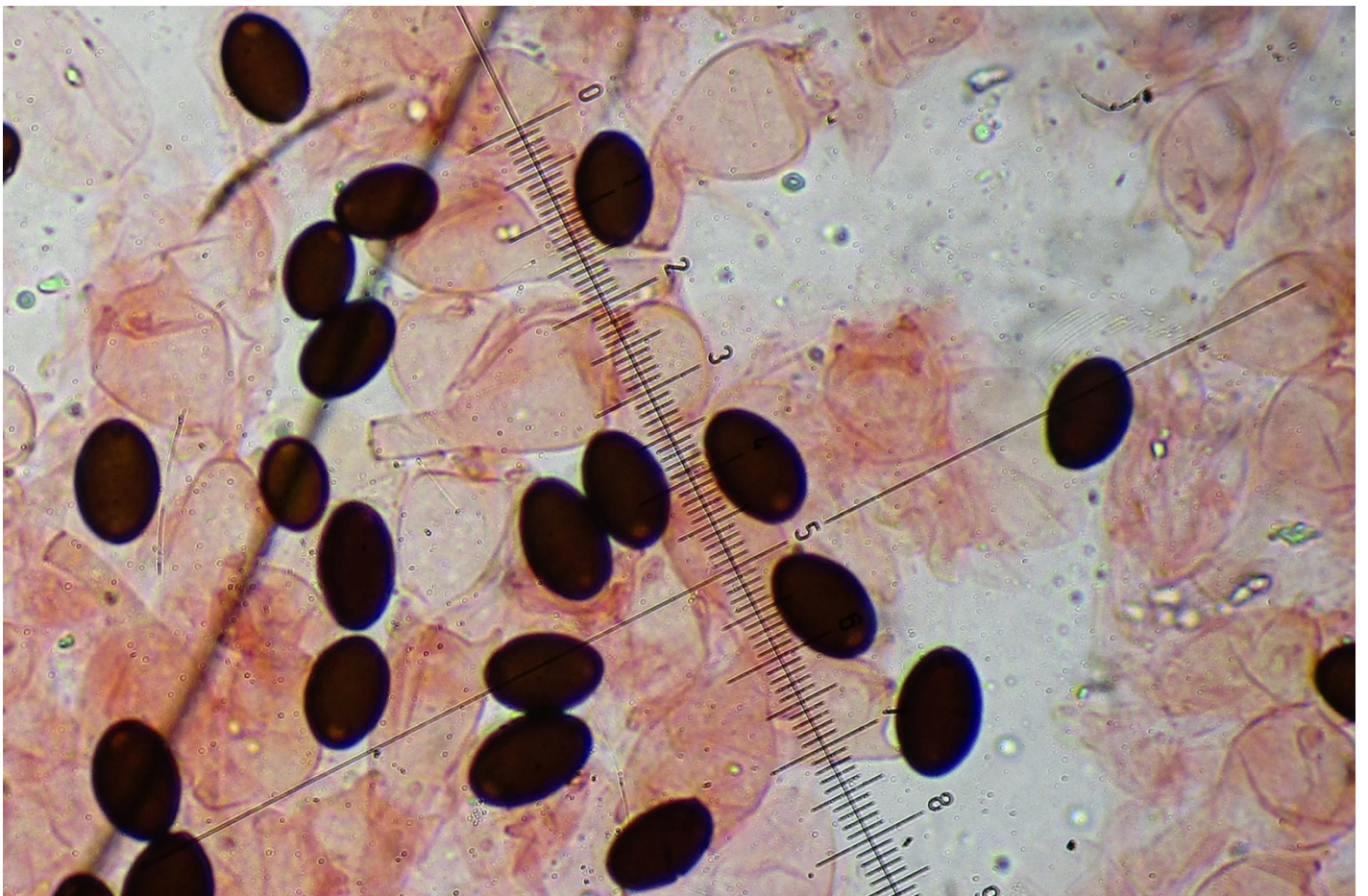
**Habitat and collection examined:** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka, Prijedor, isolate on horse dung, 24 October 2023, D. Trivič, in pers. herb.

### NOTES

Reid (1975) makes a revision of the type material of *Coprinus curtus* Kalchbr., originally described from South Africa, and he reports, both in text and figures, that the pileocystidia have a cylindrical, never capitate apex. Strangely, all European and American authors have ignored this important information and have kept identifying with this name their collections presenting pileocystidia with a distinctly capitate apex.



Pileocystidia in Congo red



Pileocystidium above; spores below. In Congo red

Some authors, among others, that have used this misidentification are Doveri (2004), Gierczyk *et al.* (2011), Ludwig (2007), Nagy (2005), Orton & Watling (1979), Prydiuk (2010), Uljé (2005) and Vila & Rocabrana (1996) for Europe; Van de Bogart (1975) for North America (both as *C. curtus* and as *C. curtus* var. *canus* nom. prov., the latter synonymized with *C. plicatiloides* by Voto 2021); Putzke & Putzke (2017) and Richardson (2001) for Brazil.

Until a phylogenetic evidence is produced from the type material, the current morphological knowledge indicates that the collections with distinctly capitate pileocystidia are a misidentification of the true South African species. When Voto (2011) set out to find a new name for the species with capitate pileocystidia he noted that these collections were also called *Coprinus plicatiloides* Buller and that this name was treated as a synonym (Uljé 2005); consequently, he combined this name with *Coprinellus* and proposed its use for the collections with capitate pileocystidia (see also Voto 2024).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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