November 2013

Flammulaster Notebook 1

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Flammulaster

Examine Pholiota species in Sect. Flavidula, pecially Strips Aurea, species P. aurea (Fr.) Kummer, erinacella (PK.) PK., P. pseudocipearia Sm. & Hes., granulosa (PK.) Sm. & Hes. — These, or some of them, ight belong to Flammulaster.

Also, some of my collections filed under haeomarasmius may be Flammulaster.

Compare with Simocybe!

Flammulaster

Watling, Roy. 1967. The genus Flammulaster. Notes from the Royal Bot. Garden, Edinburgh 28(no. 1):65-72.
(see reprint)

Tenn-9217 FLAMMULASTER

On soil, open woods, Dean's, near Knoxville, Aug. 14, 1936

Pileus 8-16 mm diameter, convex, depressed-subumbilicate, "cinnamon" or "sayal brown," whitish fibrillose or fibrillose-fascicled (hardly scaly), becoming more or less granular, hygrophanous, not viscid, margin striate. Context concolor, thin.

Lamellae adnate to subdecurrent by a tooth, subdistant, ventricose, up to 3 mm broad, concolorous, edges whitish fimbriate.

Stipe 2-3 cm long, 1-2 mm thick, hollow, flexuous or straight, concolorous, fibrillose (as cap), base white-mycelioid. Annulus superior, fibrillose, distinct at first, soon evanescent.

Spores 6-9 x 4-5 μ, ovoid, inequilateral in profile, ovoid to subellipsoid in face view, smooth, no germ-pore, pale yellowish brown in KOH. Basidia 28-33 x 6-7 μ, 4-spored. Pleurocystidia none; cheilocystidia 35-48 x 7-10 μ, clustered, clavate or subventricose, often more or less capitate. Gill trama slightly interwoven, hyphae of short cells, 7-14 μ broad. Pileus trama more or less radial. Pileus cuticle of pseudoparenchyma, becoming slightly disorganized at maturity, and bearing variously shaped pileocystidia (clavate, cuneiform, subfusoid, more or less spathulate), the epicuticular elements more or less incrusted. Stipe cuticle of repent hyphae, bearing

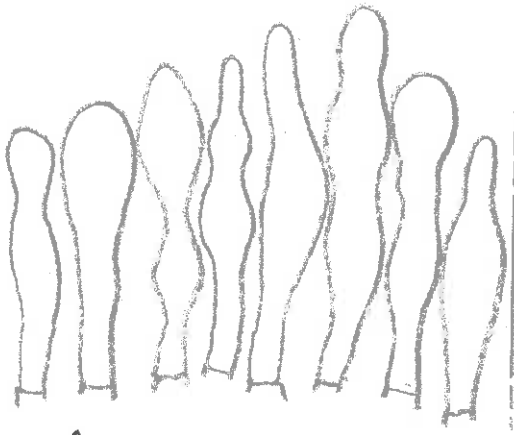
epicuticular hyphae, no caulocystidia. Clamp connections on epicuticular hyphae of both stipe and pileus.

This has a distinctive (although at first a bit confusing), pileus cuticle--epicutis: in many (most?) places in sections, there is a pseudoparenchymatous cuticle, the surface cell "budding" out to form a pileocystidium or often a chain of cells which are relatively short and broad, often ellipsoid to fusoid, the terminal elements as pileocystidia which may be clavate, subfusoid, subglobose, etc), rather rarely somewhat incrusted, some cells becoming free in mounts.

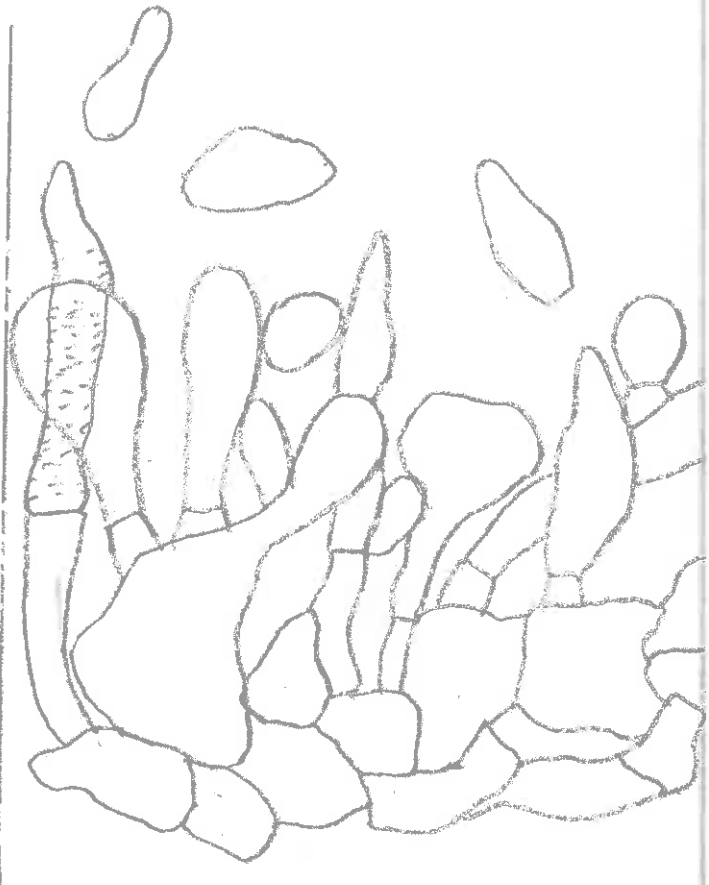
This goes to Pholiota pseudosipiaria Sm. & Hes. in which, however, the gills are close, and caulocystidia are present. (Type should be re-examined).

Probably Watling would place our Pholiota pseudosipiaria in Flammulaster.

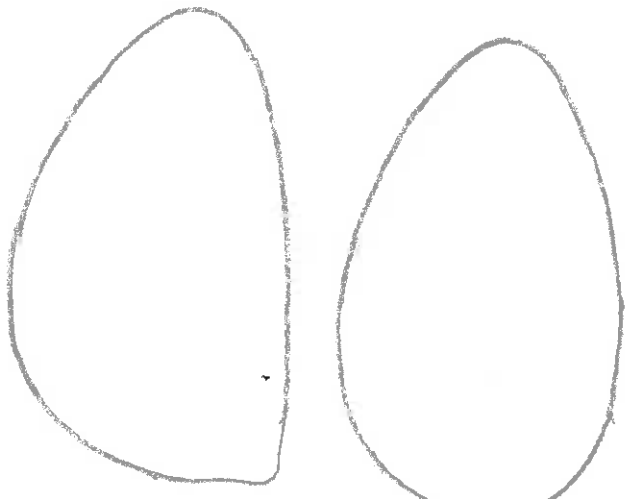
Flammulaster
9217



Ch × 1000



Pileus cuticle × 1000



Profile Face

Spores × 8000