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Some interesting *Agaricales* fungi from Bosnia and Herzegovina II. *Coprinellus hiascens*, *Deconica magica*, *Inocybe treneri*

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Psathyrellaceae

Strophariaceae

Inocybaceae

Abstract: Collections of *Coprinellus hiascens*, *Deconica magica* and *Inocybe treneri* are briefly described with some morphological data and pictures of the basidiomes and of the main micro characters. Notes are also included after each description.

INTRODUCTION

The three collections described in this paper represent a little extract from several more or less interesting species found during the year 2023 while mushroom foraging in the surroundings of Prijedor. They were all posted in the online forum of the journal Mycological Observations which helped select the most relevant among them. All microcharacters were photographed in Congo red from fresh material.

All images are from the author.

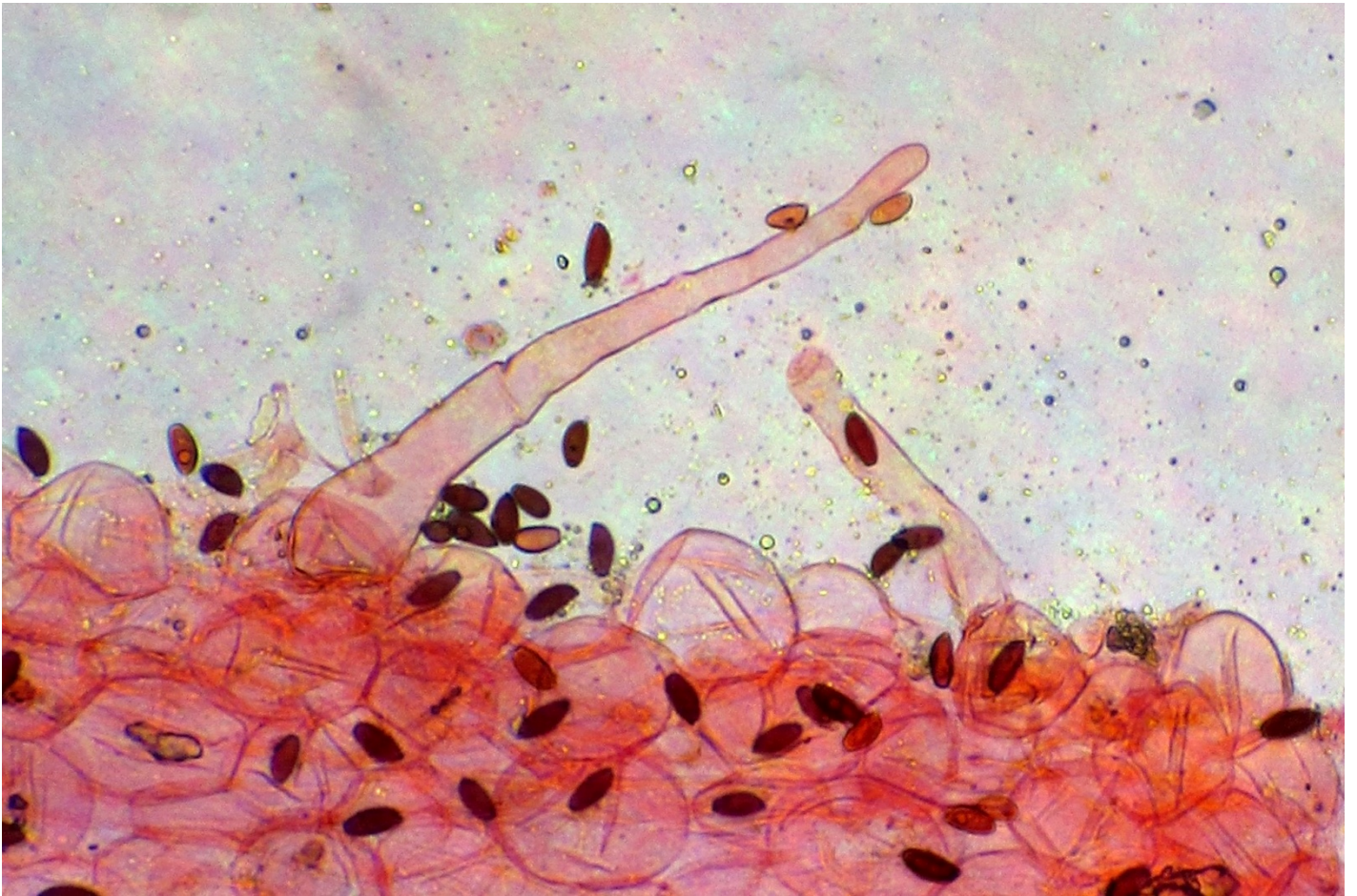
***Coprinellus hiascens* (Fr.) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo**

Taxon 50(1): 234 (2001)

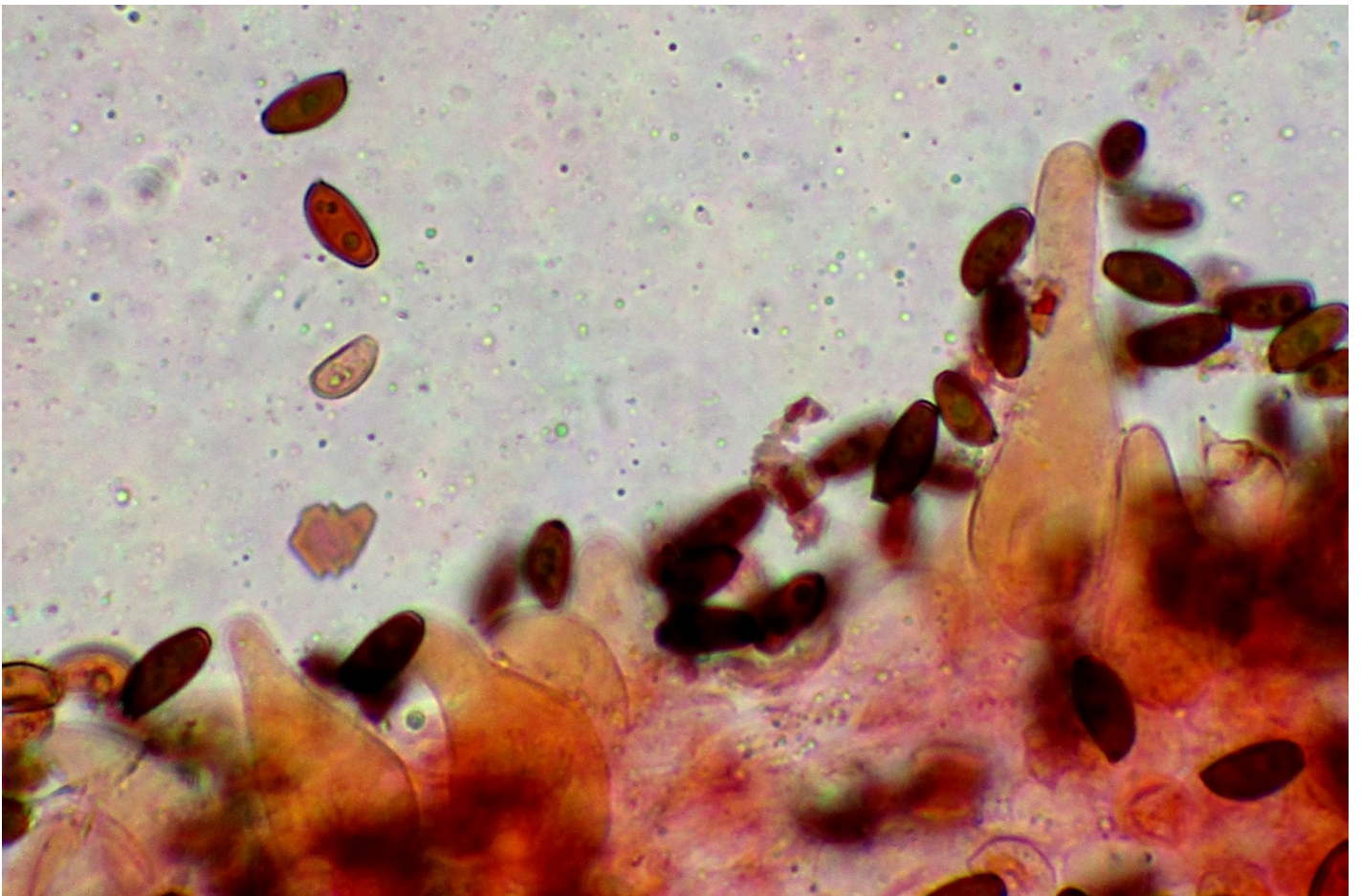


Trivič D (2024). Some interesting Agaricales fungi from Bosnia and Herzegovina II.
Coprinellus hiascens, *Deconica magica*, *Inocybe treneri*. *MycolObs* 8:1–13

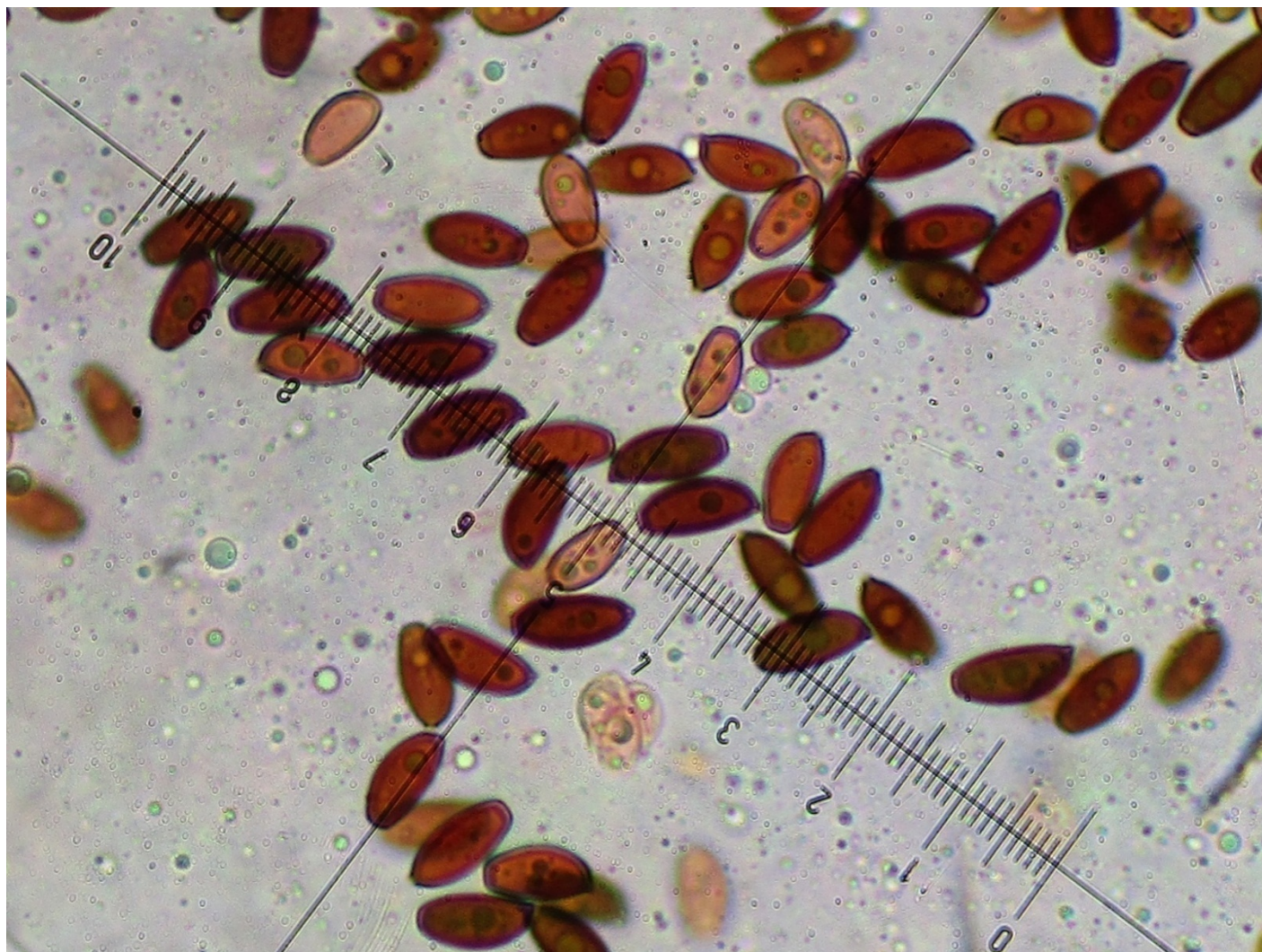




Pileipellis and pileocystidia



Gill edge with cheilocystidia



Spores (scale bar = 1 µm)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Pileus at first narrowly ellipsoid to subcylindrical and smooth then expanding and plicate; ochraceous brown, discoloring through beige to grey outside centre; wholly covered with fugacious white fibrillose flocks of veil. *Lamellae* free, blackish at maturity, slowly deliquescent. *Stipe* cylindrical or with a little enlarged base, straight to flexuous, white, wholly covered with white fibrillose flocks of veil.

Basidiospores approx. $9.0 - 11.0 \times 4.5 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.88 - 2.27 (2.60)$, in front view oblong, base often tapering, in side view oblong to subamygdaliform, smooth, dark reddish brown; germ pore central, large, (sub)truncate. *Basidia* 4-spored. *Pleurocystidia* absent. *Cheilocystidia* approx. $30 - 47 \times 12 - 17 \mu\text{m}$, lageniform to subutriform, neck subcylindrical to tapering, intermixed with some basidia. *Pileipellis* cellular. *Pileocystidia* approx. $95 - 152 \times 12 - 23 \mu\text{m}$, lageniform, neck elongate and mostly progressively tapering.

Habitat and collection examined: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka, Prijedor, Mount Kozara, gregarious to fasciculate, on naked soil in forest, 1 October 2023, D. Trivič, in pers. herb.

NOTES

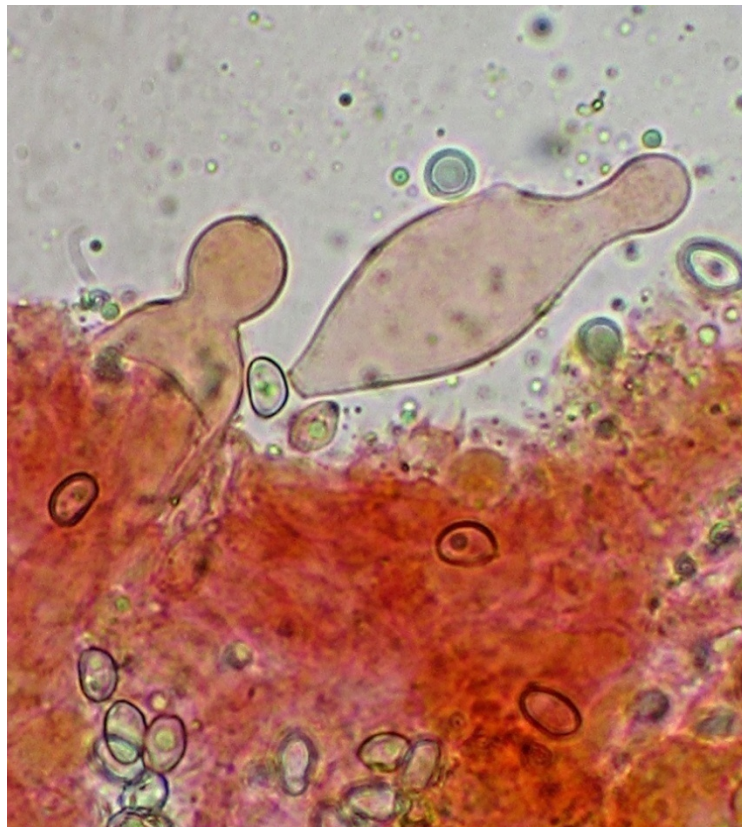
With its cellular pileipellis this veiled, deliquescent species is a typical member of the genus *Coprinellus* P. Karst. Among the taxa provided with pileocystidia it is mainly distinguished by a distinct presence of veil, terete (not tridimensional) spores, long tapering pileocystidia, and lageniform, never claviform, cheilocystidia.

I have noticed that the spores of this collection are slightly slenderer than usual.

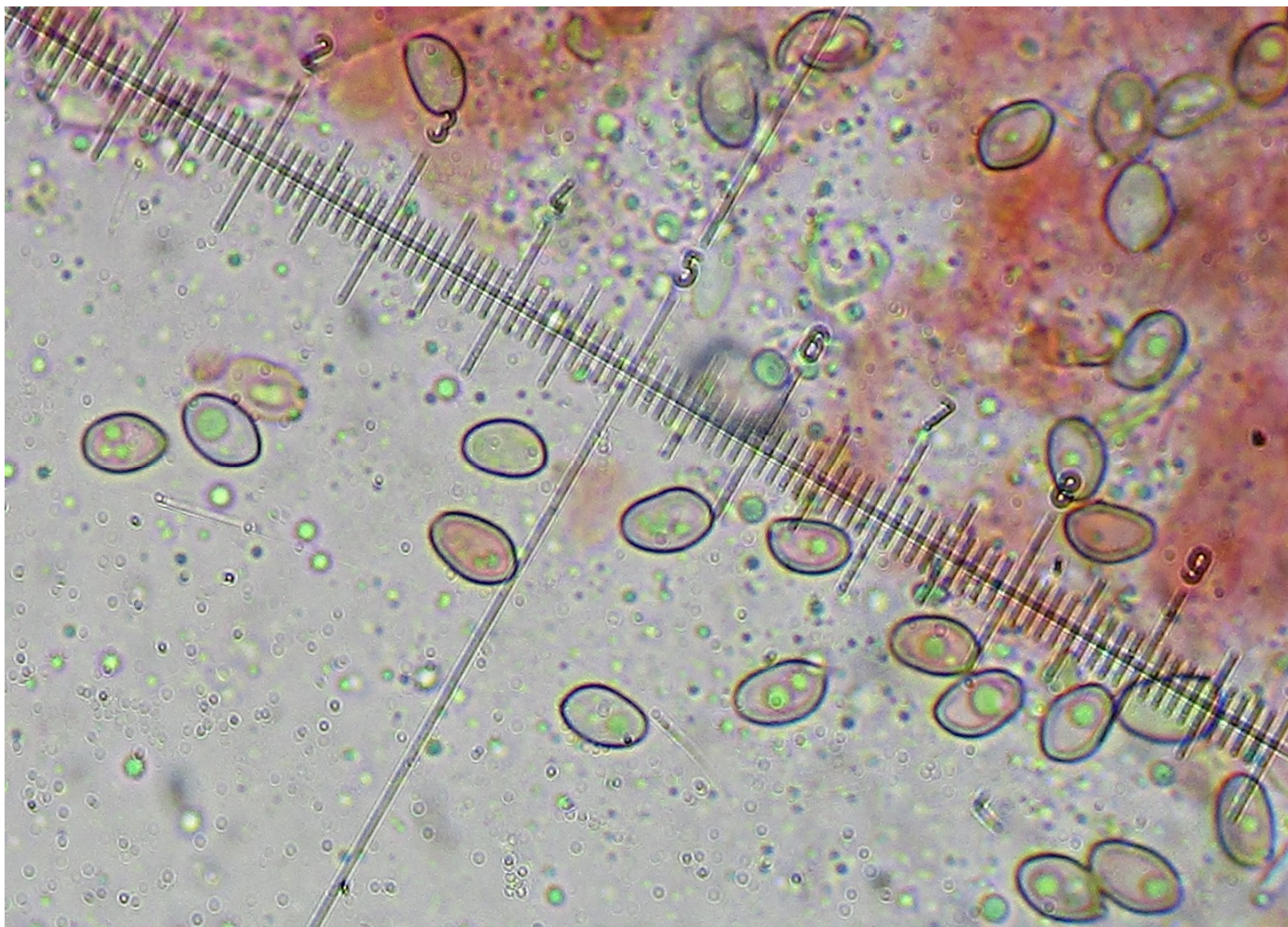
The common *Coprinellus heterothrix* (Kühner) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo differs by having somewhat broader spores with a partly eccentric germ pore and pileocystidia with a more cylindrical neck which is often somewhat broadened at the apex.

Deconica magica (Svrček) Noordel.
Öst. Z. Pilzk. 18: 198 (2009)





Cheilocystidia (scale bar = 1 μm)



Spores (scale bar = 1 μm)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Pileus applanate-convex, striate at margin, brown in the inner half, ochraceous- to olivaceous- brown at margin and between striae, viscidulous; all covered by a white velar pruina, very scarce or no remains of veil attached at the margin. *Lamellae* moderately crowded, approx. 30, l = 3 – 5, adnate-emarginate, ventricose, brownish; edge white fimbriate. *Stipe* cylindraceous, a little flared at the apex, bulbillose at the base, straight to flexuous, ochraceous- to olivaceous- brown in the upper half, turning to dark brown in the lower half, entirely covered with a white velar pruina.

Basidiopores approx. $6.0 - 7.3 \times 4.0 - 4.5 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.37 - 1.60$, in front view mostly elliptic to ovoid-submitriform, base mostly rounded, in side view adaxially flattened to sometimes irregular; wall thickened, smooth, brownish grey; germ pore present, central. *Cheilocystidia* approx. $27.0 - 50.0 \times 6.0 - 23.0 \mu\text{m}$, apex $3.5 - 10.9 \mu\text{m}$ broad, utriform to capitate-utriform or capitate-lageniform. *Pleurocystidia* absent.

Habitat and collection examined: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka, Prijedor, Mount Kozara, gregarious, in a thick bush among dead branches of *Rubus* sp., *Euonymus* sp. and *Prunus spinosa*, 1 November 2023, D. Trivič, in pers. herb.

NOTES

The presence of a veil and the capitate cheilocystidia are strongly characteristic of *Deconica magica*; however, we found two somewhat deviating characters in this collection: the veil is diffused over the entire pileal surface, not only at the margin, and the cheilocystidia are more voluminous than usual ($20.0 - 30.0 \times 5.5 - 10.0 \mu\text{m}$, apex $2.0 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$ broad in Noordeloos 1999). The close *D. montana* (Pers.) P.D. Orton lacks the two aforementioned characters.

Noordeloos (1999) cites a *Psilocybe schoeneti* Bresinsky ('very similar, but has somewhat more distinctly flattened spores') of which I could not find further data.

Inocybe treneri* Bres.Stud. Trent., Classe II, Sci. Nat. Econ.* 7(1): 54 (1926)**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

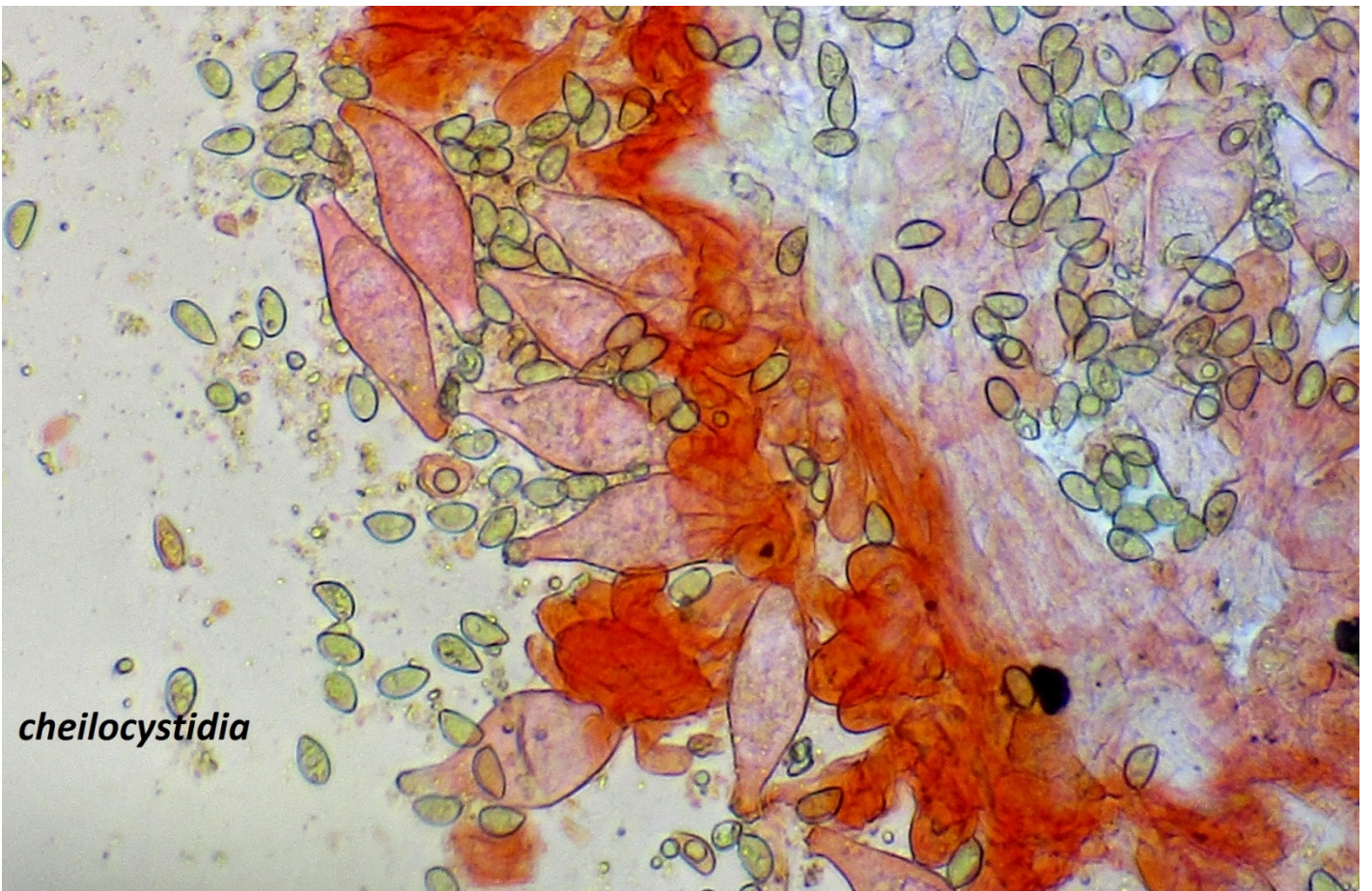
Pileus (only not fully mature specimens examined) up to 12 mm broad, convex to convex-campanulate (umbonate) with an involute margin, then broadly conical, pale greyish-beige to pale olivaceous-brownish, cuticle composed of innate radial fibrils; a white veil initially connecting margin of pileus and stipe, later on not remaining as appendiculate at the margin. *Lamellae* moderately crowded, straight, not ventricose, greyish. *Stipe* 22 – 31 × 2 – 3 mm, cylindraceous, a little flexuous, base equal or somewhat enlarged; initially white and covered by white velar fibrils; pale olivaceous brownish to pale pinkish below the velar fibrils, turning to olivaceous brownish upon handling. Context and its organoleptic characteristics not examined.

Basidiospores (7.5) 8.5 – 11.0 (12.0) × (4.5) 5.3 – 6.2 (6.5) μm, on average 10.0 × 5.7, Q = (1.30) 1.55 – 1.90 (2.05), on average 1.75; in front view elliptic to oval, apex often (elongate-) tapering, in side view irregularly amygdaliform to phaseoliform-amygdaliform, base usually rounded, apex sometimes protruding, occasionally subpored. *Basidia* 4-spored (2-spored are expected to be present accounting for the largest spores). *Pleurocystidia* and *cheilocystidia* similar, approx. 40.0 – 75.0 × 13.0 – 20.0 μm, Q = (2.21) 2.35 – 3.95 (4.83), on average 3.16, utriform to fusiform, sometimes lageniform, apex equal to capitate, pedicel mainly absent to short; a diffuse granular content is distinctly visible; apex covered with generally scarce crystals, walls 1.0 – 1.5 (2.0) μm broad at apex and ammonia (sub) negative. *Paracystidia* 10 – 18 × 6 – 10 μm, shortly to slenderly clavate, congophilous.

Habitat and collection examined: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prijedor, Raljas village, gregarious, among pine humus in a *Pinus* forest with presence of some *Acacia*, 11 October 2023, D. Trivič, in pers. herb.

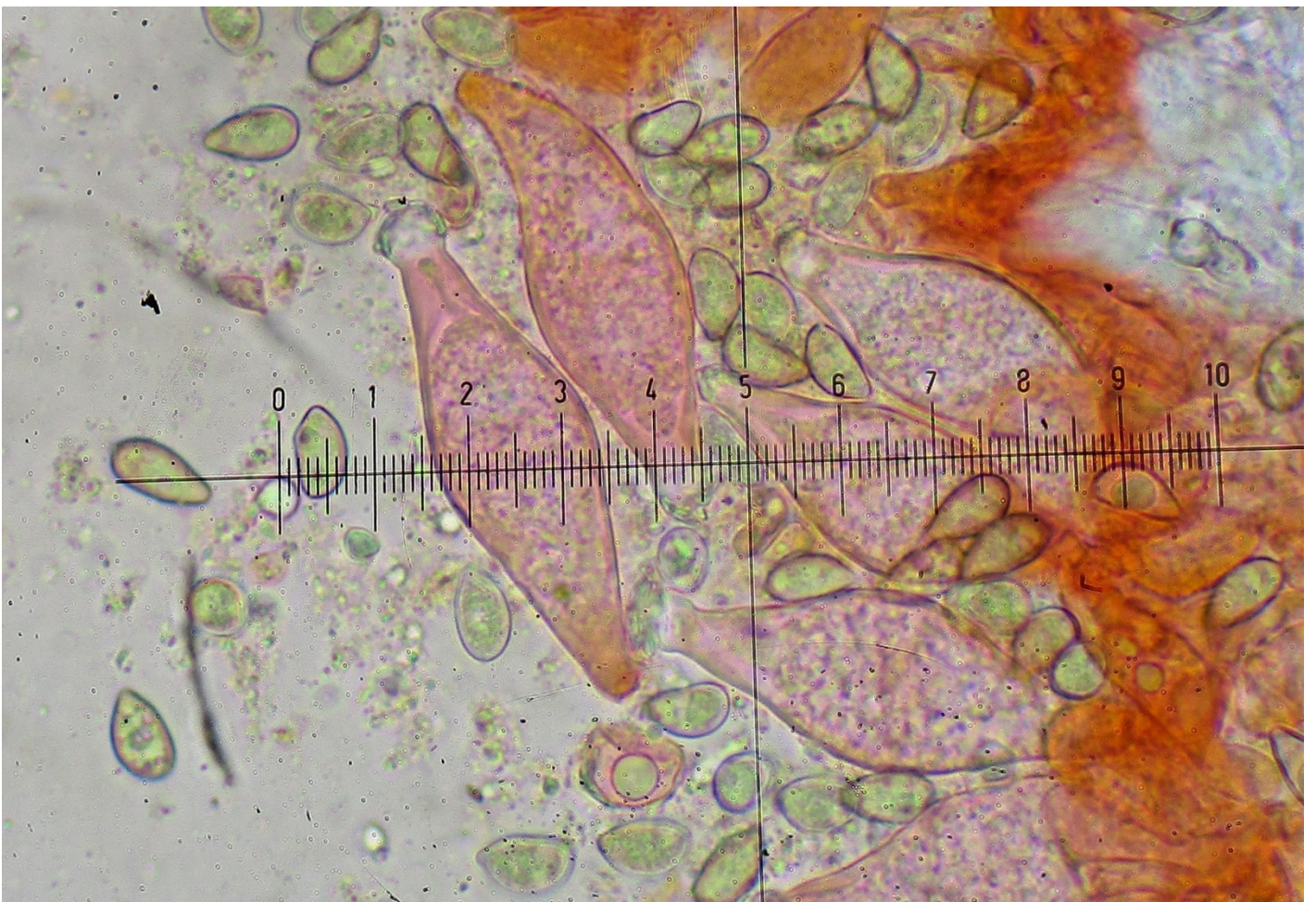
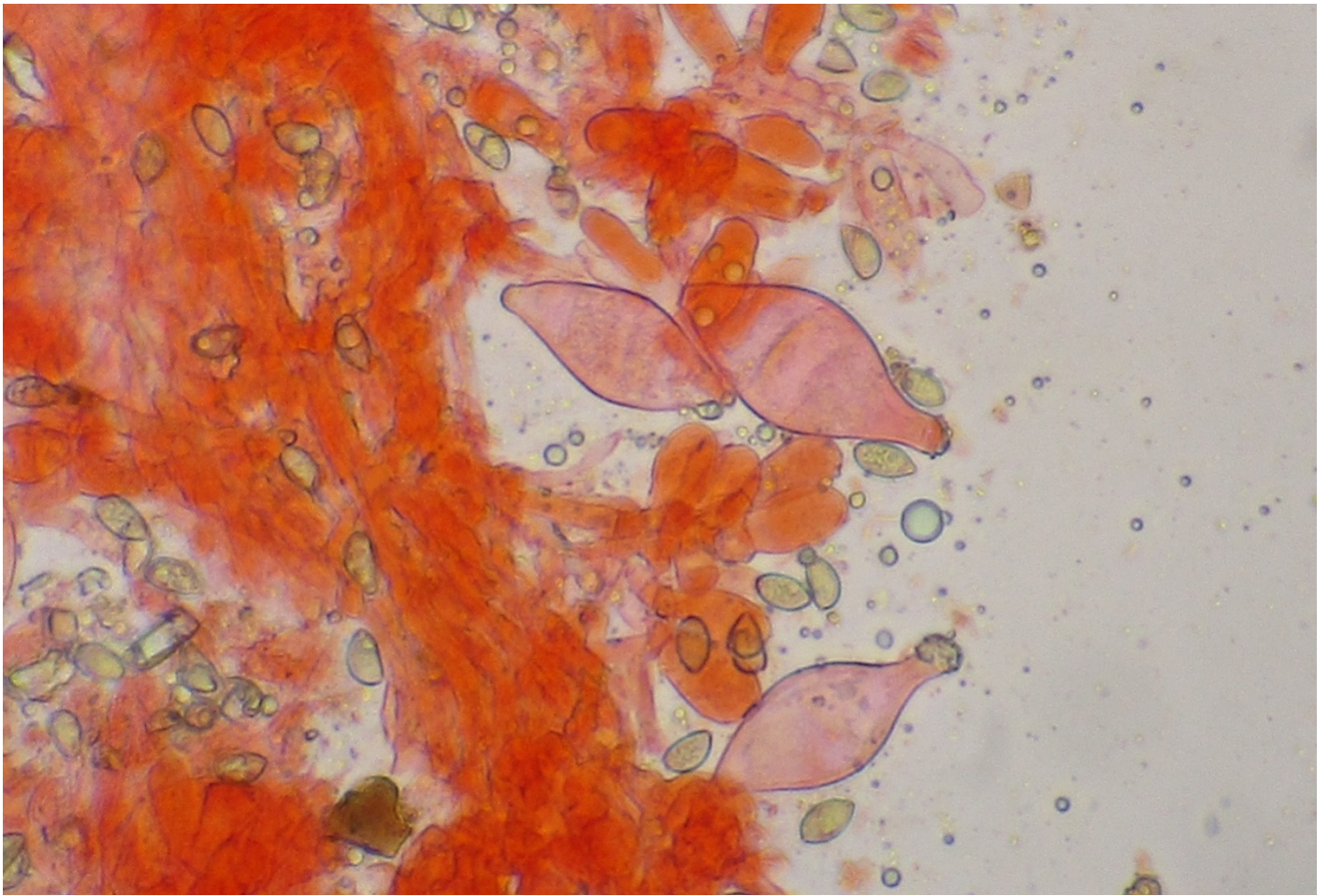


Spores (scale bar = 1 μ m)

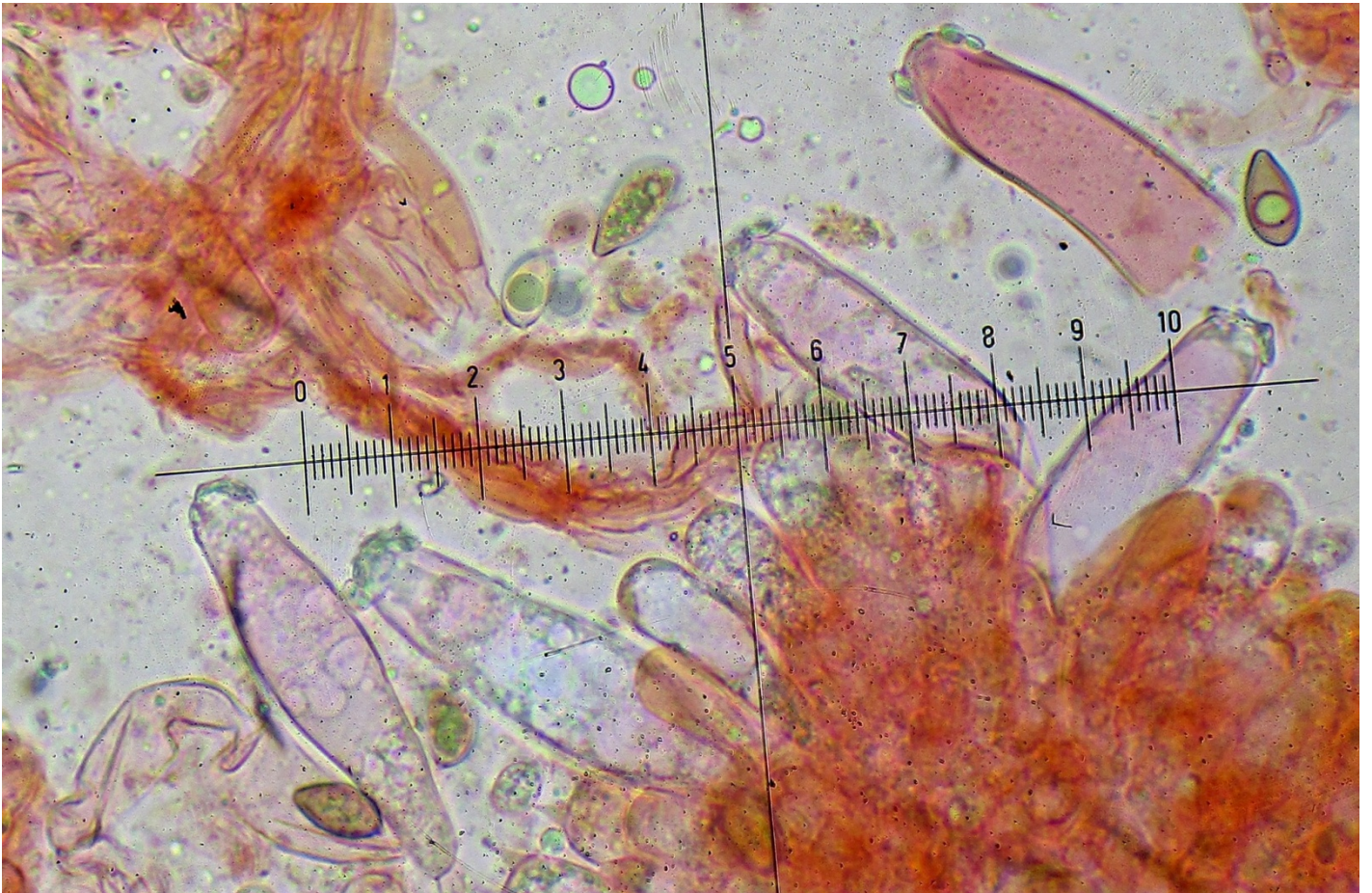


cheilocystidia

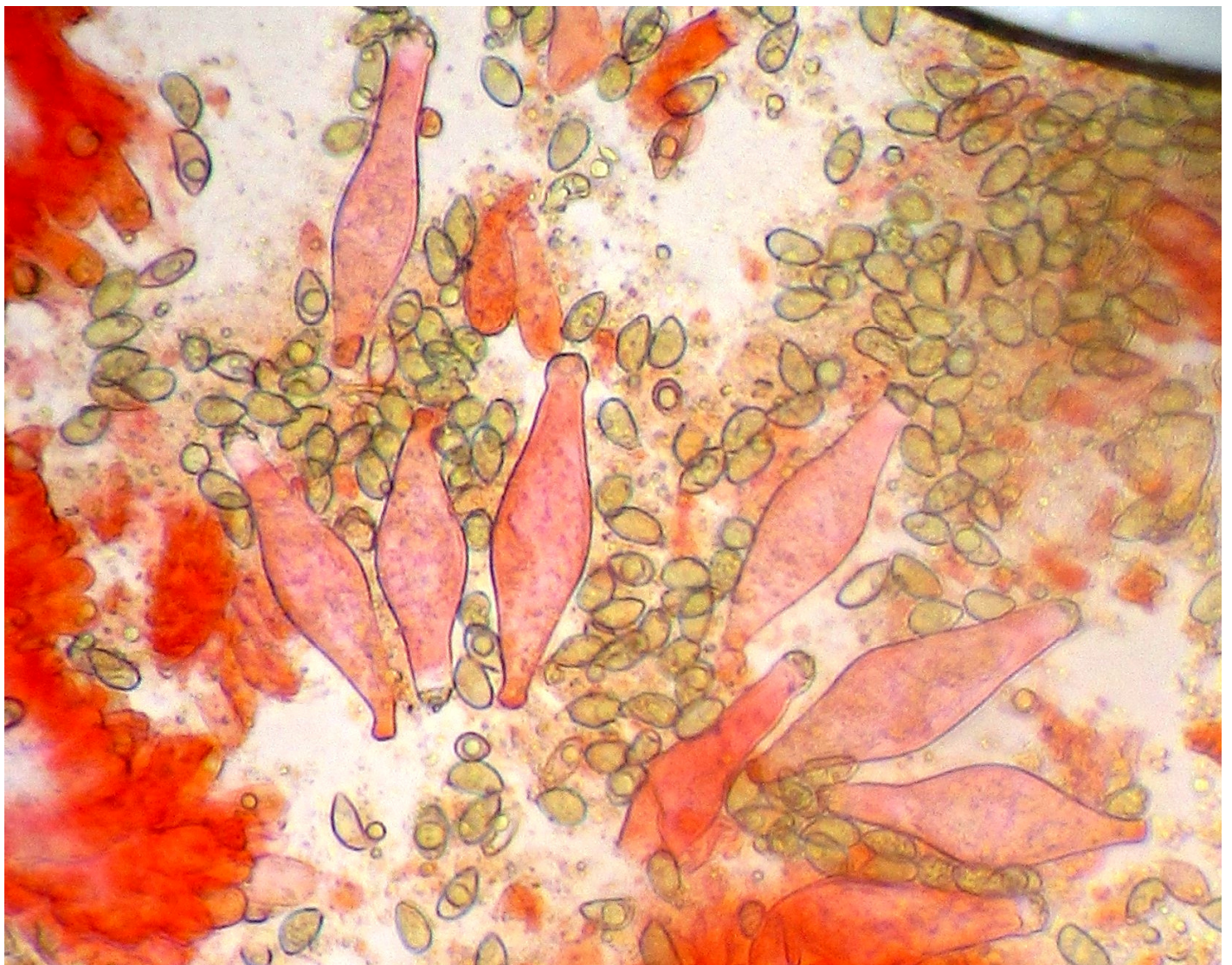
Cheilocystidia



Cheilocystidia (scale bar = 1 μm)



Pleurocystidia (scale bar = 1 μm)



Pleurocystidia (scale bar = 1 μ m)

NOTES

I. treneri is characterized by caulocystidia present, at most, only in the upper portion of the stipe, pileus and stipe pale and with an olivaceous shades, the stipe also with a possible faint pinkish hue and slightly browning when handled, the spore size and their peculiar shape, cystidia often fusiform and capitate, little thick-walled and with a distinct granular content, and a conifer habitat mainly connected to pines.

This collection has a strong correspondence with the descriptions in Bandini & Oertel (2012) and Bandini (2024); the former authors define the gills as narrow; the gills of my collection were not examined with much attention, however they certainly are not ventricose.

Interestingly, regarding the olivaceous shades observed in this collection, Bon (1997:20) hints to their presence for the species of the *I. melanopus* complex to which *I. treneri* can be ascribed.

Species of this complex also share a darkening stipe, an often somewhat aromatic smell, and cystidia with a partially capitate apex, a rather thin wall and often with a pale amorphous content.

Among the species of this group, *I. melanopus* D.E. Stuntz looks macroscopically similar to *I. treneri* but differs in ordinary, not irregularly oval-elongate spores; *I. maculipes* J. Favre is an alpine species; *I. albovelutipes* Stangl has regularly shaped spores, a lanose pileus and a thick tomentose stipe. This last species is, however, the most similar to *I. treneri* and sometimes is difficult to distinguish on the base of morphological characters alone.

Bon (1997) also describes *I. treneri* sensu Métrod with some corresponding characters such as small-sized basidiomes, sub thick-walled and ammonia-negative cystidia with granular contents spores amygdalioid-elongate; he reports this taxon under broadleaves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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