

***LACTOCOLLYBIA AURANTIACA* SINGER (TRICHOLOMATACEAE, BASIDIOMYCOTA):  
FIRST RECORD FROM BRAZIL**

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**(*Lactocollybia aurantiaca* Singer (Tricholomataceae, Basidiomycota): first record from Brazil)** – This work is part of the taxonomic study of the Tricholomataceae (Agaricales, Basidiomycota) found in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. *Lactocollybia aurantiaca* Singer is recorded for the first time from Brazil based on a collection done in Rio Grande do Sul. Descriptions and illustrations of this species are presented.

**Key words:** Basidiomycetes, Agaricales, Tricholomataceae, taxonomy.

**(*Lactocollybia aurantiaca* Singer (Tricholomataceae, Basidiomycota): primeiro registro do Brasil)** – Este trabalho corresponde à parte dos resultados do levantamento taxonômico das espécies da família Tricholomataceae (Agaricales, Basidiomycota) realizado no Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. *Lactocollybia aurantiaca* Singer é registrada pela primeira vez no Brasil. São apresentadas descrições e ilustrações desta espécie.

**Palavras-chave:** Basidiomycetes, Agaricales, Tricholomataceae, taxonomia.

#### INTRODUCTION

*Lactocollybia* belongs to Tricholomataceae (Basidiomycota - Fungi), Tribus Tricholomateae (SINGER, 1986), Agaricales. The genus is characterized by the mostly collybioid habit (rarely pleurotoid to omphallioid or mycenoid), latex often present, with gloeocystidia, thin-walled, smooth and inamyloid spores; hymenophoral trama regular, frequently with gloeo-vessels, pileipellis with prostrate not gelatinized hyphae, intermixed with gloeocystidia.

Some species occur as plant pathogens and at least *L. aequatoriales* Singer is used as food by Amazonian Indians according to PRANCE (1987) and SINGER (1986).

There are more than 1.100 agarics known from Brazil according to PUTZKE (1994) but up to 150 other species have been reported since then. The list of species is increasing since new groups of specialist are beginning to collect Agaricales in different areas of the country.

In this work we describe a new occurrence of *Lactocollybia aurantiaca* Singer, a tricholomataceous fungus found for the first time in Brazil.

***Lactocollybia aurantiaca* Singer** in SINGER & DIGILIO, Lilloa 25: 180. 1951.

Fig. 1.

Pileus yellowish to orange, not hygrophanous, not viscose, convex to umbilicate or concave in the center, 7-40 mm diam. Lamellae yellowish, proximous (1-1.5 per mm), adnate to subdecurrent, narrow. Stipe concolor with the pileus, solid, with an inflate base, 16-30 x 0.7-2.5 mm, without annulus, pubescent to glaber, with a yellowish basal micellium. Basidiospores 3.5-5.0 x 1.7-2.8  $\mu$ m, ellipsoid, thin walled, inamiloid, smooth, with an internal amorphous body

slightly yellowish. Basidia 17.5-25.7 x 4.3-5.5  $\mu$ m, clavate, tetrasporate. Gloeocystidia present mostly in the lamellae edge, 52-96 x 7-16  $\mu$ m, versiform but mostly lageniform, hyaline to yellowish, inconspicuous in older basidiome. Cheilocystidia similar to basidia, somewhat larger in the apex, living the edge heteromorphous. Hymenophoral trama regular to sub-regular. Pileipellis with erect, cylindric, gloeocystidioid elements, forming a palisade, with rounded apex, thin to slightly thick walled, 8-10  $\mu$ m diam. Hyphae inamiloid, clampless. On vegetal debris and small dead woody sticks.

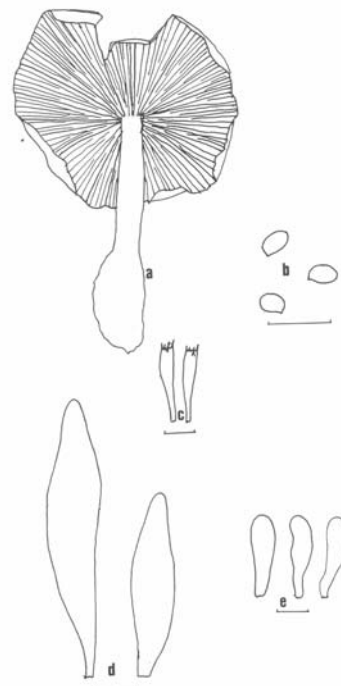


Fig. 1. *Lactocollybia aurantiaca*: a - basidiome (x1); b - basidiospores; c - basidia; d - gloeocystidia; e - cheilocystidia.

The small and ellipsoid spores are characteristic, together with the gloeocystidia and yellow to orange pileus collar. *Lactocollybia angiospermarum* Singer described in SINGER (1948), occurring from USA to Brazil is differentiated by the white to yellowish and smaller (up to 2.4 µm) pileus and larger spores (7-11.5 x 3.2-6 µm). *L. holophaea* (Mont.) Singer is reported to São Paulo by Pegler (1997), but has white pileus. *L. modesta* Singer, described in Singer (1970), also has yellowish collors but the larger spores (7-9 x 4.5-5.5

µm) and large and projecting cheilocystidia are distinctive.

This species is reported to the Argentinean Andes by SINGER & DIGILIO (1951), to Mexico and Bolivia by SINGER (1970) and to the Lesser Antilles by PEGLER (1983), being this the first reference to Brazil. Notes found with the exsiccati are not correct since the measures cited are smaller than those of the dried material.

**Studied material:** **Brazil** - Rio Grande do Sul: Santa Cruz do Sul, Sinimbu, Putzke & Spielmann, 11.Nov.1996, 16682 (HCB).

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