
MYCOTAXON

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5248/119.133>

Volume 119, pp. 133–136

January–March 2012

***Radulomycetopsis* (*Agaricomycetes*), a new corticioid genus from India**

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ABSTRACT — A new corticioid genus, *Radulomycetopsis*, is described for the new species, *R. cystidiata*, from West Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh.

KEY WORDS — Eastern Himalaya, Bomdila, angiosperm host

While conducting a fungal foray in Bomdila in West Kameng of Arunachal Pradesh, India, Dhingra made a collection on decaying angiospermous branches. The macroscopic and microscopic characters were compared with similar genera in *Corticaceae* (Rattan 1977, Thind & Dhingra 1985, Eriksson et al. 1981, Hjortstam et al. 1987) but could not be assigned to any already known, hence the description of a new genus. Morphological traits show similarities with *Radulomyces*.

Radulomycetopsis Dhingra, Priyanka & J. Kaur, **gen. nov.**

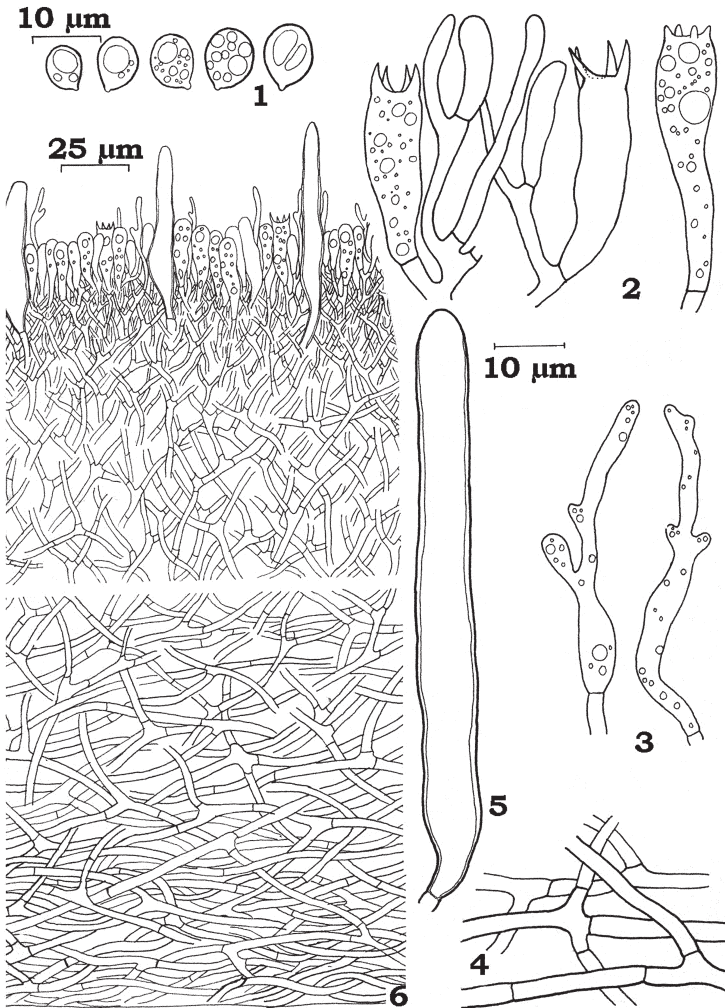
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Differs from *Radulomyces* in basidiocarps that are dark-colored, lack clamp connections, and possess cystidia.

TYPE SPECIES: *Radulomycetopsis cystidiata* Dhingra, Priyanka & J. Kaur

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the genus is based on the resemblance with genus *Radulomyces*.

Basidiocarp resupinate, adnate, effused, membranous-ceraceous; hymenial surface smooth to slightly tuberculate, orange to brownish orange to reddish brown; margins fibrillose, concolorous but paler; hyphal system monomitic; generative hyphae branched at wide angles, without clamps, basal hyphae covered with a thick sheath of brownish red matter, which dissolves in 3% KOH; cystidia projecting, thin- to slightly thick-walled; simple to somewhat branched hyphoid structures present in the hymenium; basidia clavate to



FIGS 1–6. *Radulomycetopsis cystidiata*: microscopic structures.

1. Basidiospores; 2. basidia; 3. hyphoid structures in the hymenium; 4. generative hyphae; 5. cystidium; 6. vertical section through basidiocarp.

subclavate, 4-sterigmate, without a basal clamp; basidiospores broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, smooth, thin- to slightly thick-walled, inamyloid, acyanophilous; both basidia and basidiospores rich in oil drops.

REMARKS— *Radulomycetopsis* resembles *Radulomyces* in producing simple to somewhat branched hyphoid structures in the hymenium, similar basidia,

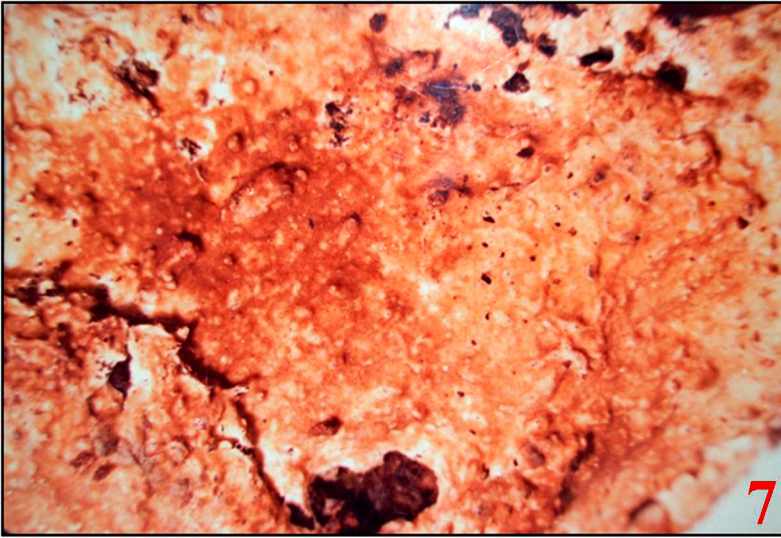


FIG. 7. *Radulomycetopsis cystidiata*: basidiocarp showing hymenial surface.

and broadly ellipsoid to subglobose basidiospores that are thin- to slightly thick-walled, non-amyloid, acyanophilous, and with oil rich protoplasm. *Radulomycetopsis* differs in having dark colored fruitbodies, hyphae without clamps, and presence of cystidia, a combination of features that supports an independent genus. A sample has been studied by Prof. Kurt Hjortstam, who supports the concept of a new genus.

Radulomycetopsis cystidiata Dhingra, Priyanka & J. Kaur, sp. nov.

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FIGS 1–7

Differs from *Radulomyces confluens* by the absence of clamp connections and the presence of cystidia.

TYPE: India, Arunachal Pradesh: West Kameng, Bombila, on decaying angiospermous branches, 29 August 1981, Dhingra 19767 (PAN, **holotype**).

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet refers to the presence of cystidia.

Basidiocarp resupinate, adnate, effused, up to 430 μm thick in section, membranous-ceraceous; hymenial surface smooth to slightly tuberculate, orange to brownish orange to reddish brown when fresh, becoming orange gray to grayish orange to brownish orange on drying; margins thinning, irregular in outline, fibrillose. Hyphal system monomitic; generative hyphae up to 3 μm wide, thin-walled, branched at wide angles, septate, without clamps; basal zone composed of sparsely branched hyphae, running almost parallel to the substrate, covered with some brownish-red matter which dissolves in 3%

KOH, followed by a zone of comparatively more richly branched, loosely and irregularly interwoven hyphae which merge into the hymenial zone where the hyphae become vertical and much branched forming a dense texture. Cystidia 70.0–85.0 × 9.0–11.0 μm, cylindrical to sub cylindrical, thin- to somewhat thick-walled, projecting up to 50 μm out of the hymenium. Some simple to slightly branched hyphoid structures, are also observed in the hymenium. These are thin-walled, with oily contents, and look different from dendrohyphidia. Basidia 25.0–37.0 × 7.0–8.5 μm, clavate to subclavate, often constricted with oily contents, 4-sterigmate, with no basal clamp; sterigmata up to 7.0 μm long. Basidiospores 6.0–9.0 × 5–7.25 μm, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, thin- to slightly thick-walled, inamyloid, acyanophilous, uniguttulate or with many oil drops.

REMARKS—*Radulomycetopsis cystidiata* is similar to *Radulomyces confluens*, which is easily distinguished by the presence of clamp connections and absence of cystidia.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Prof. Nils Hallenberg (Gothenburg, Sweden) and Prof. B.M. Sharma (Plant Pathology, COA, CSKHPAU, Palampur, H.P., India) for peer review and Prof. Joost Stalpers (CBS Fungal Biodiversity Centre, Netherlands) for suggesting correct generic and specific names in Latin. Head, Department of Botany, Punjabi University, Patiala, is thanked for providing research facilities.

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