

***Psathyrella hellebosensis* Deschuyteneer & A. Melzer 2017**  
in Bulletin de l'Association des Mycologues francophones de Belgique 10: 5f.  
Daniel Deschuyteneer & Lothar Krieglsteiner



Photo in situ L. Krieglsteiner

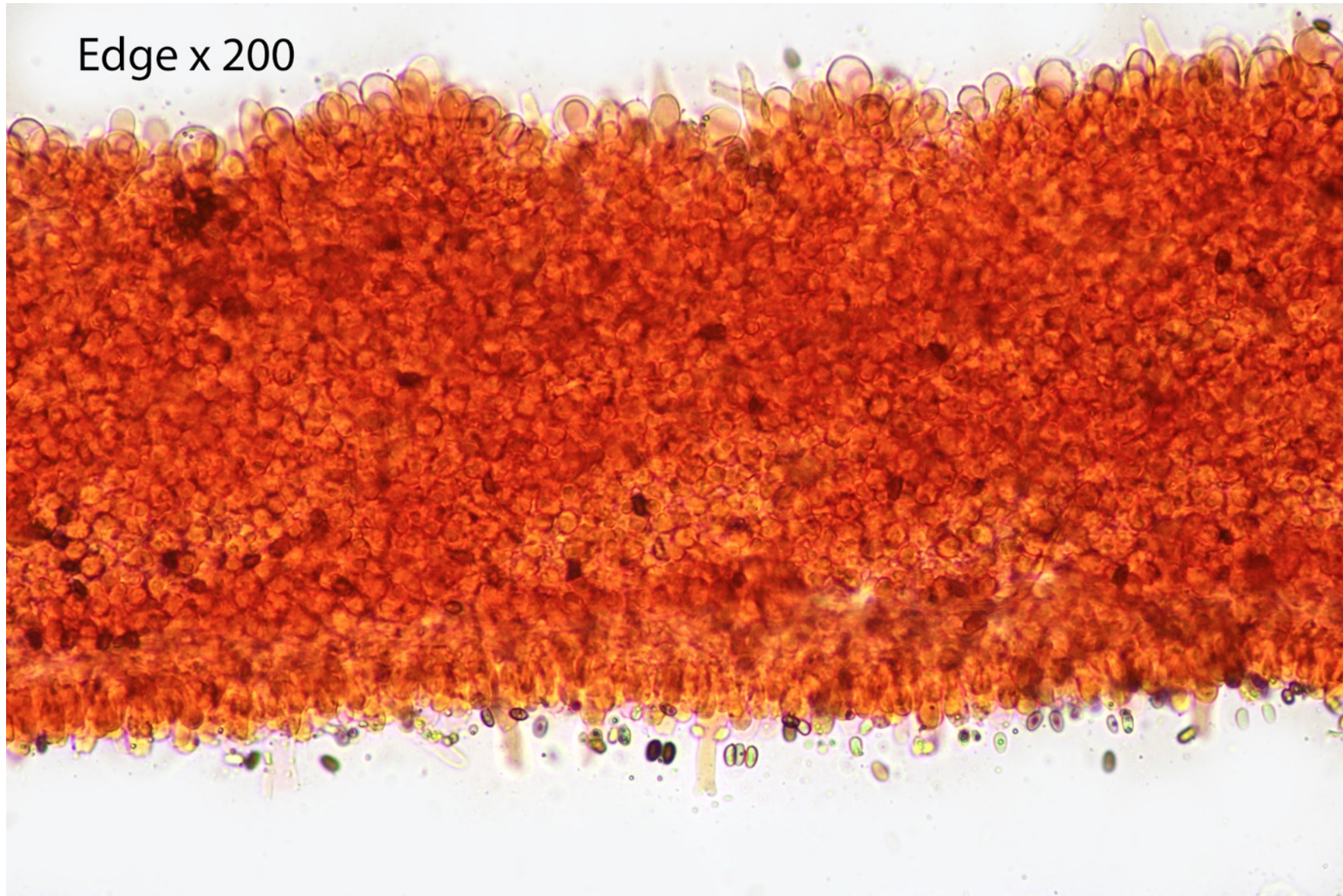
Portugal – Algarve – Messines – 23/09/2022 - On the ground, on +/- calcareous soil, in an old quarry

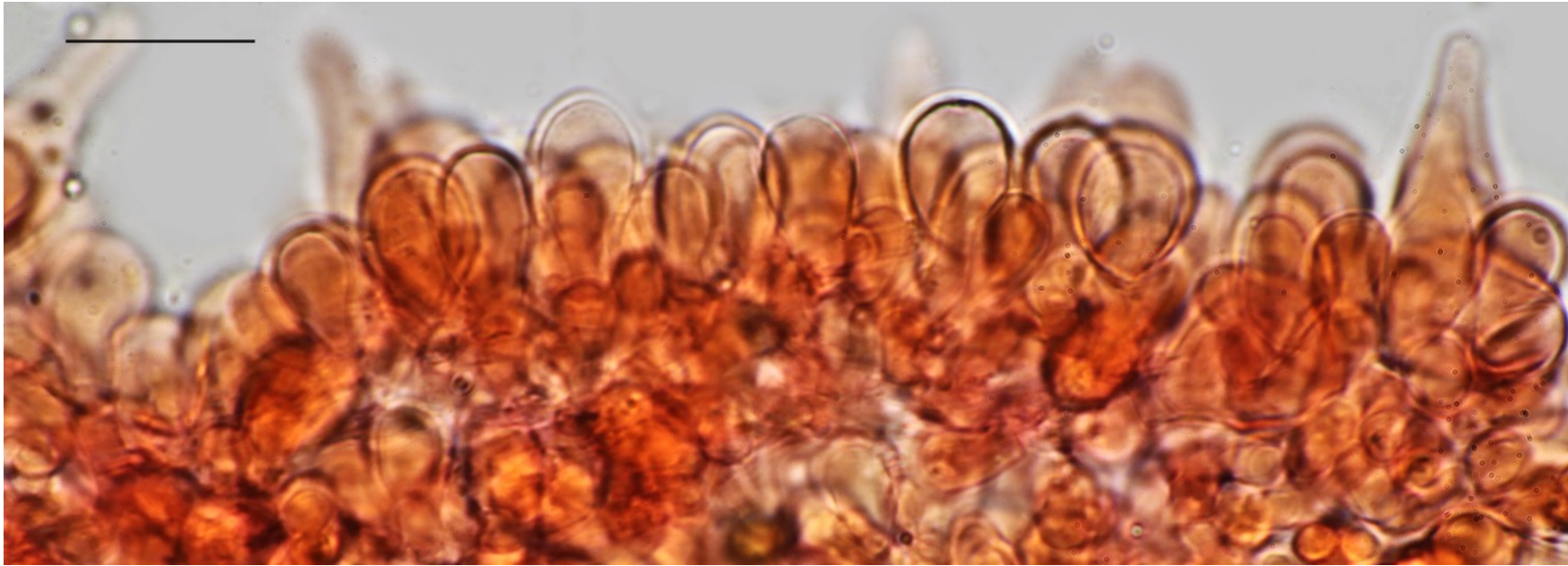


Photo in situ L. Krieglsteiner

Microscopy : D. Deschuyteneer

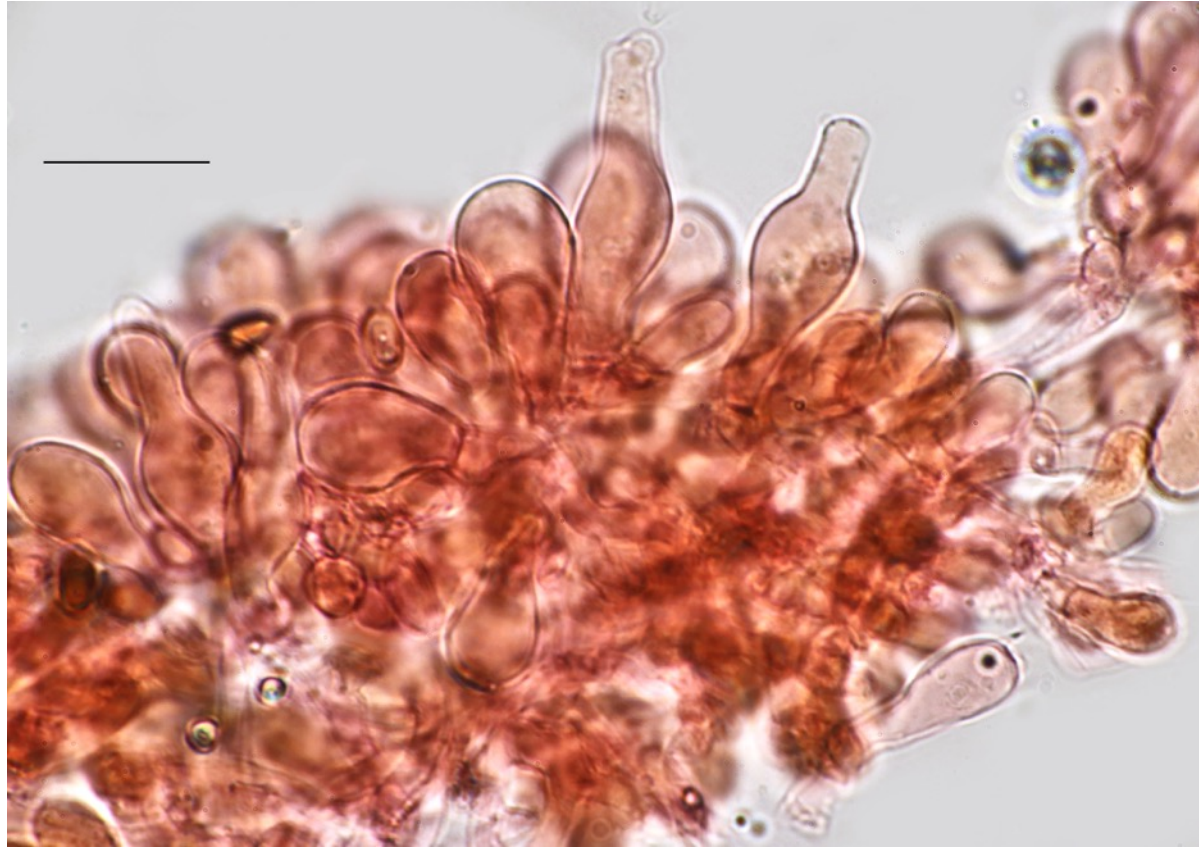
Edge mostly covered with thin-walled, clavate paracystidia and scattered lageniform cheilocystidia similar to the pleurocystidia



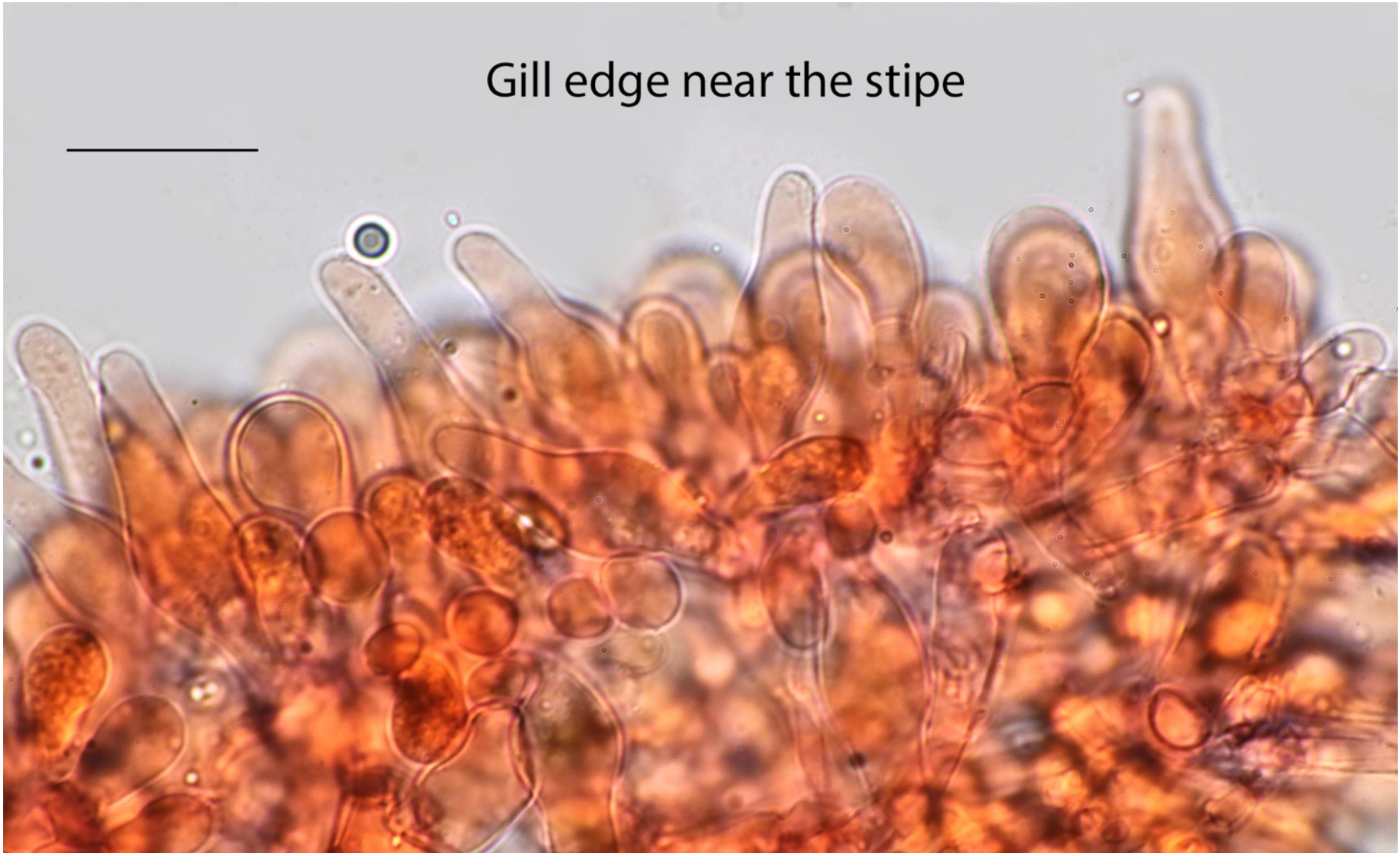


Clavate paracystidia and cheilocystidia  
near the cap margin.  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$



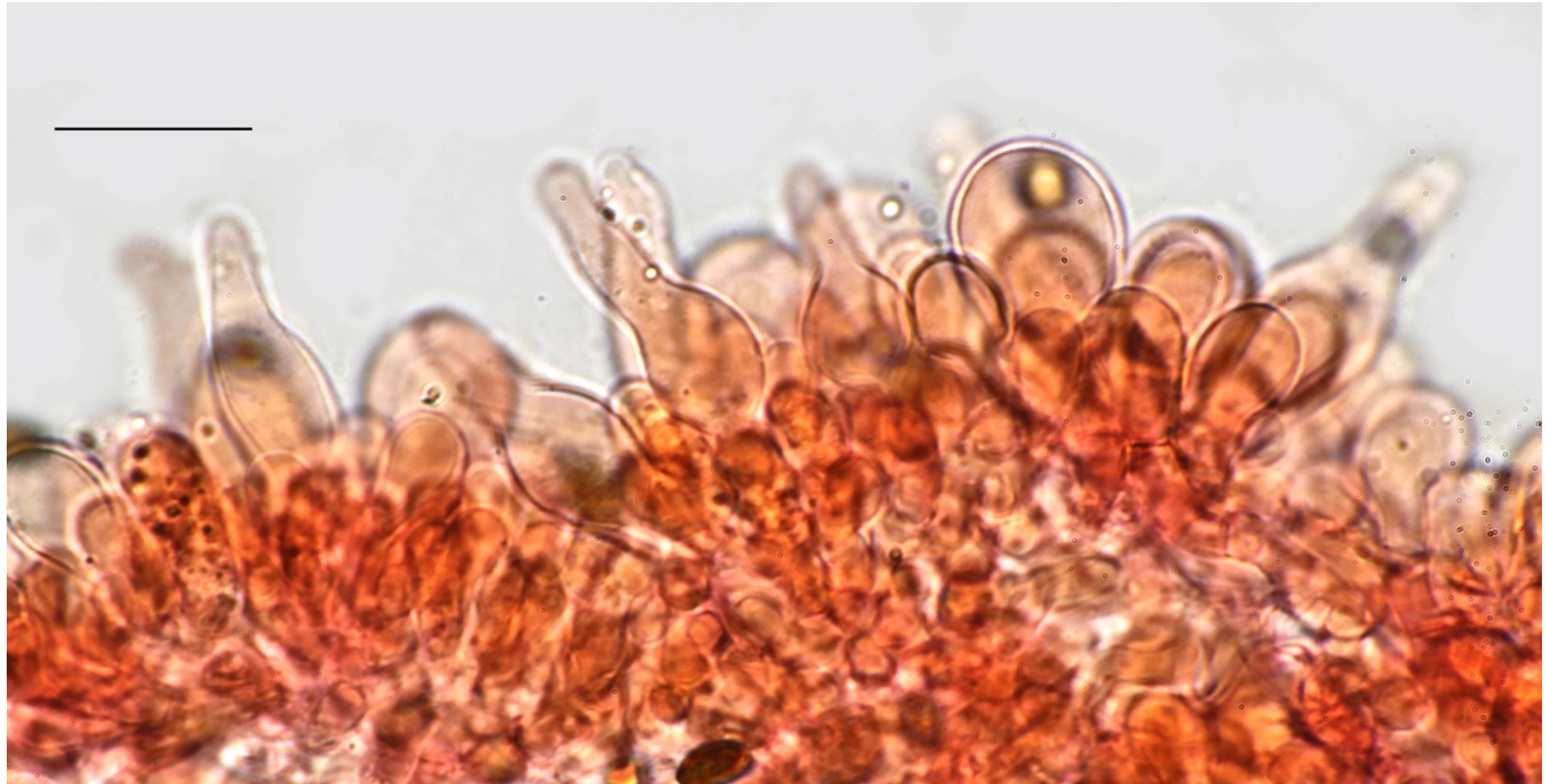


Gill edge near the stipe

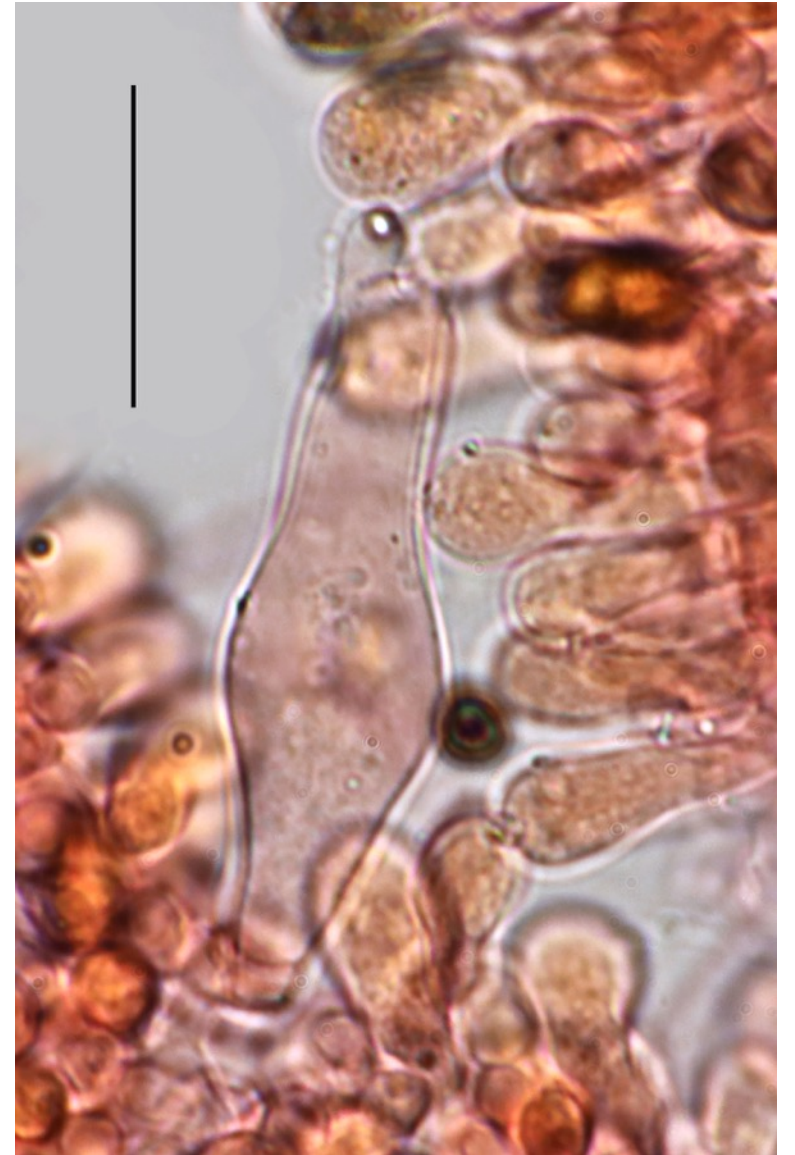


Gill edge near the stipe with the thin walled cheilocystidia similar to the pleurocystidia more present.  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$

Gill edge near the stipe with the thin walled cheilocystidia similar to the pleurocystidia more present.  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$



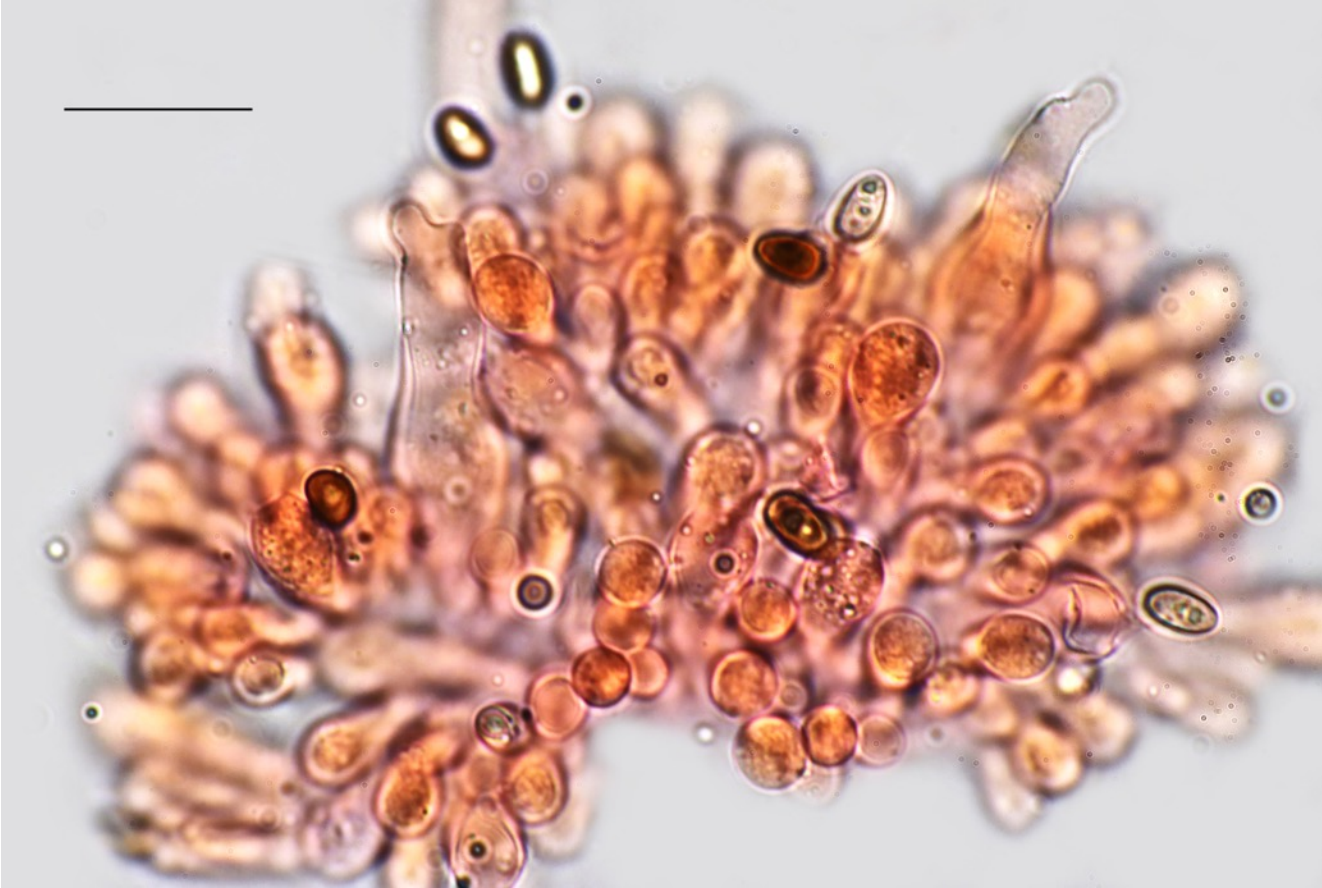
Pleurocystidia numerous, thin walled, lageniform with most often a **truncate or forked top**.  
A characteristic feature of this species.  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$



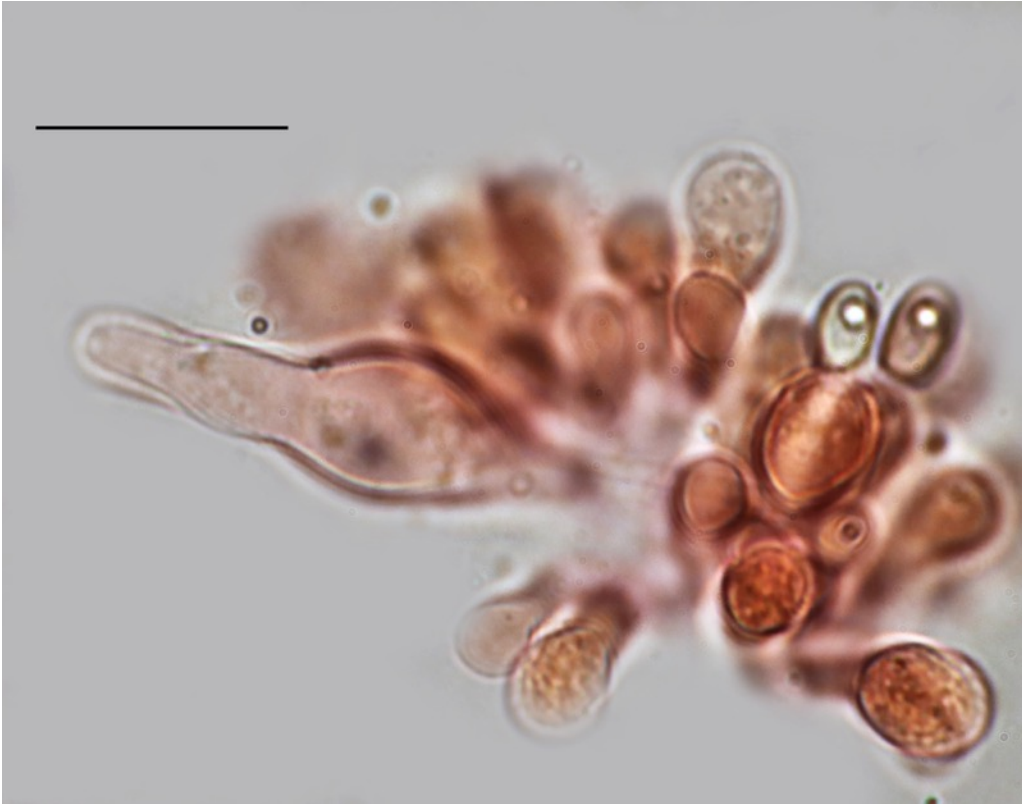


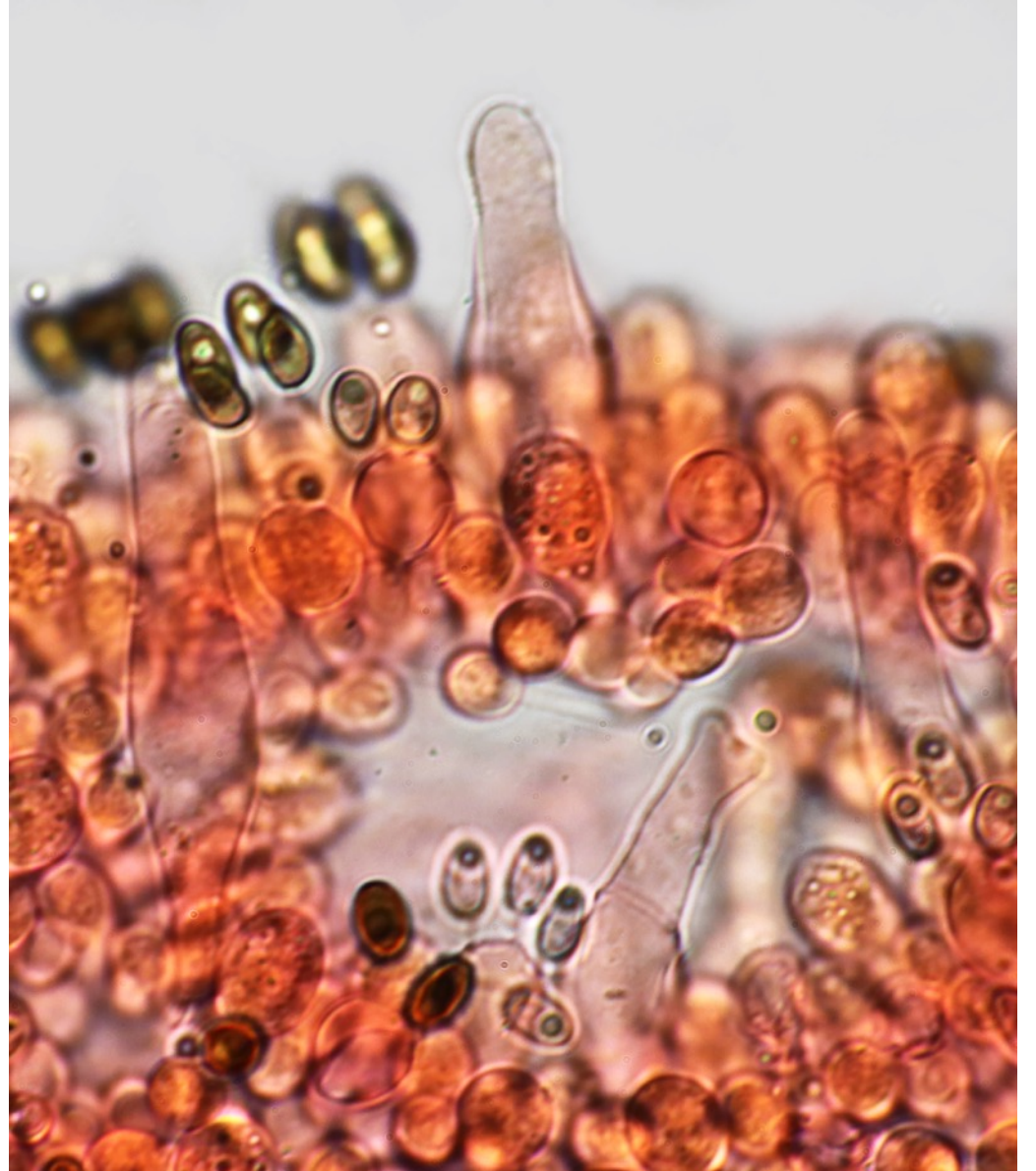
Pleurocystidia numerous, thin walled, lageniform with most often a truncate or forked top. A characteristic feature of this species.

Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$



Pleurocystidia  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$





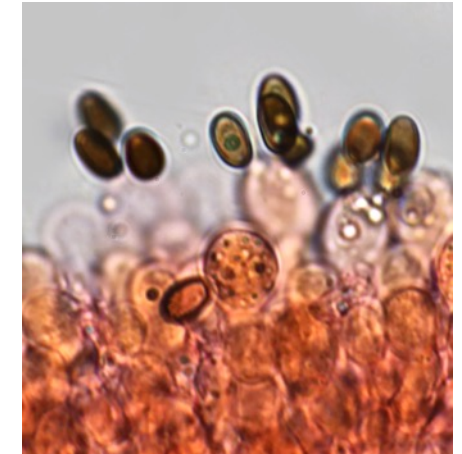
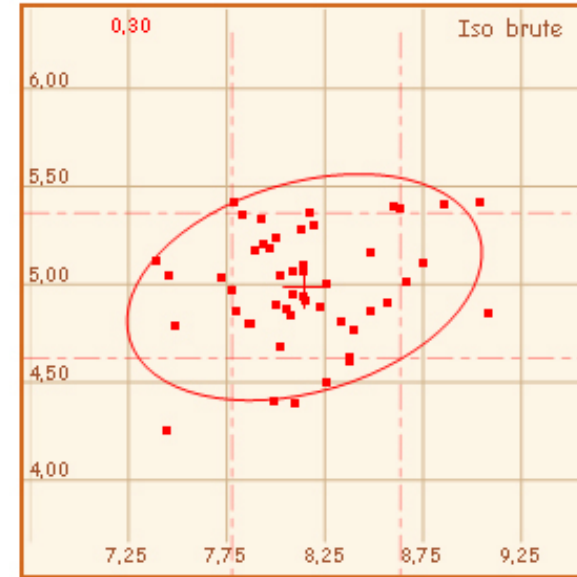
Pleurocystidia  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$

Pleurocystidia  
Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$



Basidia: 4-spored, clavate

Spores: reddish brown, not opaque; ellipsoid, **the smallest one somewhat triangular with a truncate base**, in face view, slightly amygdaliform in profile, germ pore large, central.



Spores measure: N = 50

(7,4) 7,8 - 8,6 (9,1) × (4,3) 4,6 - 5,36 (5,4) µm

Me = 8,1 × 5 µm ;

Q = (1,4) 1,5 - 1,8 (1,9) ; Qe = 1,6

## Original description of *Andreas Melzer*

### Macrocharacters:

Pileus 20-35 mm broad, at first paraboloid, dark reddish brown, faintly striate when moist, later convex, in final stage flattening but often with a large umbo and a brighter festooned margin, hygrophorous, drying out to pale greyish brown or greyish yellow brown, usually slightly rugulose. Veil well developed on young fruitbodies as white fibrils or flocci reaching up to 1/3 from margin, but rapidly disappearing, on stem present in early stages, forming scattered patches or adpressed remnants.

Lamellae subdistant, straight or slightly ventricose, 2- 4 mm wide, broadly adnate, greyish brown to dark brown, edge concolorous, paler or white.

Stem 40 x 2-4(5) mm, cylindrical, white and pruinous in the upper part; whitish, isabelline to sometimes pale brown in the lower third, with some veil remnants, hollow, not rooting.

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<http://www.amfb.eu/Myco/Psathyrelles/Pdf/Psathyrella-hellebosensis.pdf>

## Original description of *Andreas Melzer*

### Microcharacters:

Spores 6,9-8,8 (-10) x 4,4-5,6  $\mu\text{m}$ , av. 7,4-8,9 x 4,3-4,9  $\mu\text{m}$ , av.  $Q=1,51-1,89$ , in front view slightly to strikingly ovoid, in varying proportions also short ellipsoid, rarely oblong, with a remarkably obtuse base, the smallest nearly heart-shaped; in side view only rarely and weakly phaseoliform, adaxially flattened, germ pore distinct (1,5-2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide) and central. In water and ammonia solution (10%) reddish brown, in KOH (5%) grey brown, not opaque.

Basidia 13,7-30 x 5,5-9,5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4-spored.

Cheilocystidia (13,7-) 22-45 (-55) x 9-15  $\mu\text{m}$ , mostly utriform to subutriform, rarely lageniform, often with a short and broad neck and an obtuse, bifurcated or irregularly branched top, thin-walled and colourless, very rare to scattered, heaped only on some spots, totally missing near the cap margin. Lamellae edge dominated by densely packed sphaeropedunculate and clavate cells, 9,5-46,5 x 8-22  $\mu\text{m}$ , the larger often with slightly thickened and pale brownish pigmented walls.

Pleurocystidia 30-60 x 9,5-17  $\mu\text{m}$ , predominantly similar to the cheilocystidia, rarely fusiform, thin-walled and colourless, scattered to numerous.

Clamps present.

**Habitat:** Gregarious or subcaespitose, on semiruderal soil among decaying grass and plants remnants and some wood chips, in Sweden on a moist place near *Phragmites*, in Portugal in a wood of *Quercus suber*.

**Distribution:** Belgium, France, Portugal, Sweden

