

## First record of *Xeromphalina caudicinalis* (Basidiomycota, Agaricales) in the Czech Republic

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ANTONÍN V. & BĚŤÁK J. 2013: First record of *Xeromphalina caudicinalis* (Basidiomycota, Agaricales) in the Czech Republic. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) 97(1): 99–104. – This paper publishes the first record of *Xeromphalina caudicinalis* in the Czech Republic. This fungus was found in Podyjí National Park (southern Moravia). A detailed description based on the collected specimens is given, including a photograph and drawings of microscopic characters. Related taxa are discussed.

**Key words.** Moravia, Podyjí National Park, new record.

### Introduction

The genus *Xeromphalina* Kühner et Maire includes a small group of fungi with only nine European species (ANTONÍN & NOORDELOOS 2004, ESTEVE-RAVENTÓS *et al.* 2010). Its taxonomic position is somewhat unclear. MATHENY *et al.* (2006) placed it in the hygrophoroid clade, whereas MONCALVO *et al.* (2002) put it in the xeromphalinoïd clade, SINGER (1986), KÜHNER (1980) and KIRK *et al.* (2001) in *Tricholomataceae* R. Heim ex Pouzar, and REDHEAD (1987) in *Xerulaceae* Jülich. According to the main databases, Index Fungorum and MycoBank, it belongs in *Mycenaceae* Overeem.

Only one *Xeromphalina* species, the very common *X. campanella* (Batsch: Fr.) Kühner et Maire, was previously known from the Czech Republic. KLÁN (1984) published two collections of *X. caudicinalis* from the former Czechoslovakia, but both occurred on the territory of recent Slovakia. Our find, therefore, represents the first record for the Czech Republic.

### Material and methods

The macroscopic descriptions of specimens collected are based on fresh basidiocarps. The colour abbreviations follow KORNERUP & WANSCHER (1983). The authors of the names of fungi are cited according to the International Plant Names Index website, “authors” (<http://www.ipni.org/ipni/authorsearchpage.do>). Microscopic features are based upon dried material mounted in H<sub>2</sub>O, KOH, Melzer’s reagent and Congo Red, examined with an Olympus BX-50 light microscope at a magnification of 1000×. For basidiospores, the factors E (quotient of length and width in any one spore) and Q (mean of E-values) are employed. The collection described in this paper is preserved in the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic (BRNM).