

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 815 *Candolleomyces*

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Candolleomyces D. Wächt. & A. Melzer

Wächter & Melzer (2020) introduced *Candolleomyces* based on *Candolleomyces candolleanus* (Fr.) D. Wächt. & A. Melzer, as the type species. *Candolleomyces candolleanus* (= *Agaricus candolleanus* Fr.) originally was isolated as a saprobe on soil, associated with *Fagus*. This genus was placed in *Psathyrellaceae*, *Agaricales*. This is a saprotrophic agaricoid genus, terrestrial, lignicolous, and rarely fimicolous. Phylogenetic analyses based on ITS, 5.8S, LSU, *tef-1α*, and β -tubulin sequences indicated its phylogenetic position within *Psathyrellaceae* where it is the sister with high support to the genus *Hausknechta*. Compared with other genera of *Psathyrellaceae*, species of this genus are distinguished by the absence of pleurocystidia, and a veil fibrillose, scaly, or granulose, often very fugacious, consisting of chains of subcylindrical cells, with slightly thickened walls and brownish pigment, usually mixed with slightly thick-walled spherocytes. *Candolleomyces* is characterized by medium-sized spores that are pale to medium-dark, germ pore is central, but often not visible. .. According to the research of Wächter & Melzer (2020), *Candolleomyces* may be more speciose than previously thought and better delimitation of species boundaries is needed. Although controversies still exist regarding some species boundaries, the number of new taxa is steadily increasing. This continuous discovery of new taxa with clear boundaries deepens the understanding of the species in this genus. Twenty-six species have been assigned to *Candolleomyces* by Wächter & Melzer (2020). Recently, nine new species have been described from Asia (Büttner et al. 2020, Bau & Yan 2021, Asif et al. 2022, Bhunjun et al. 2022, Zhou et al. 2022, Haqnawaz et al. 2023, Nayana & Pradeep 2023) and one from Italy (Passalacqua & Sicoli 2023). The asexual morph is unknown in this genus ([Wächter & Melzer 2020](#)).

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