

Outlineoffungi.org – Note 1542 *Rostrupomyces*

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Rostrupomyces Vadthanarat & Raspé, nom. inval.

Rostrupomyces was established by [Vadthanarat et al. \(2024a\)](#) based on phylogenetic analyses of *atp6*, *cox3*, *rpb2*, and *tefl-α* loci, as well as morphological characteristics. It is a monotypic bolete genus from Thailand. Named in honor of F.G.E. Rostrup. The type species, *R. sisongkhramensis* (Khamsuntorn, Pinruan & Luangsa-ard) Vadthanarat, Raghoonundon & Raspé, occurs solitary, or in small groups, or in clusters by 2 to 3 basidiomata on sandy loam to sandy clay loam soil at low elevation in open dry dipterocarp forest sometimes with scattered *Fagaceae* trees. Compared to other *Boletaceae*, *Rostrupomyces* is distinguished by a combination of the following features: ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid spores with smooth surface, as seen under light microscope and SEM; yellowish brown spore print; and a basidiomata that does not change color when bruised or cut. The genus resembles *Hemileccinum* in having rugulose to subrugulose pileus surface, a yellow hymenophore depressed around the stipe apex, subscabrous stipe surface, white basal mycelium, and not bruising basidiomata. However, *Hemileccinum* differs in having olive-brown spore print, boletoid spores with irregular warts and pinholes under SEM. *R. sisongkhramensis* form a well-supported phylogenetic group, sister to *Rubinosporus* and closely related to *Hemileccinum* ([Vadthanarat et al. 2024a](#)).

The genus name was not validly published in [Vadthanarat et al. \(2024a\)](#) (Art. 40.1; see Arts. 40.3, 6.3, and 12.1 of the Shenzhen Code; [Turland et al. 2018](#)) because the name of the combination *R. sisongkhramensis* was invalid (Art. 41.5). A corrigendum was recently published by [Vadthanarat et al. \(2024b\)](#) to validate the generic name and cite the correct basionym of the new combination. However, even after that the name is not validly published and thereby illegitimate both because identifier numbers obtained from a ratified repository are missing (Art. F.5.1) and there is no full and direct reference to previously effectively published description (Art. 38). The reference to [Vadthanarat et al. \(2024a\)](#) in the introduction does not qualify as such reference as required by Arts. 38.13 and Art. 41.5.

References

- [Turland NJ, Wiersema JH, Barrie FR, Greuter W et al. 2018 – International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants \(Shenzhen Code\) adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen, China, July 2017. Regnum Vegetabile 159. Koeltz Botanical Books, Glashütten.](#)
- [Vadthanarat S, Raghoonundon B, Lumyong S, Raspé O. 2024a – *Rostrupomyces*, a new genus to accommodate *Xerocomus sisongkhramensis*, and a new *Hemileccinum* species \(Xerocomoideae, Boletaceae\) from Thailand. MycoKeys 103, 129–165.](#)
- [Vadthanarat S, Raghoonundon B, Lumyong S, Raspé O. 2024b – Corrigendum: Vadthanarat S, Raghoonundon B, Lumyong S, Raspé O \(2024\) *Rostrupomyces*, a new genus to accommodate *Xerocomus sisongkhramensis*, and a new *Hemileccinum* species \(Xerocomoideae, Boletaceae\) from Thailand. MycoKeys 103, 129–165.](#)

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