

Outlineoffungi.org – Note 1564 *Anupama*

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Anupama K.N.A. Raj, K.P.D. Latha & Manim.

Anupama was originally described within the family *Biannulariaceae* (= *Catathelasmataceae*) by Raj et al. (2019). This family initially comprised seven genera: *Catathelasma*, *Callistosporium*, *Pleurocollybia*, *Macrocybe*, *Pseudolaccaria*, *Guyanagarika*, and *Anupama* (Sánchez-García et al. 2017; Alvarado et al. 2018; Raj et al. 2019). However, a recent multigene phylogenetic analysis of the *Tricholomatineae* (*Agaricales*, *Agaricomycetes*) by Vizzini et al. (2020) introduced a new classification, which revealed a monophyletic origin for these genera, except for *Catathelasma*, which showed a closer affinity with *Bonomyces* and *Cleistocybe*, the genera so far treated as *incertae sedis* under the Tricholomatoid clade. Consequently, the family *Biannulariaceae* was amended to include *Catathelasma*, *Bonomyces* and *Cleistocybe*, while a new family, *Callistosporiaceae*, was proposed to accommodate *Callistosporium* (= *Pleurocollybia*) and related genera. Additionally, Vizzini et al. (2020) erected a new genus, *Xerophorus*, for species of *Callistosporium* with hygrophoroid basidia and large, amygdaliform basidiospores. Presently, *Callistosporiaceae* includes six genera, *Callistosporium*, *Macrocybe*, *Pseudolaccaria*, *Xerophorus*, *Guyanagarika* and *Anupama*. *Anupama* is a monotypic genus (type species *A. indica*), known only from tropical India. The genus is characterised by small to medium-sized, tricholomatoid basidiocarps lacking any kind of veil and growing on soil around bamboo stands; a glabrous, brown pileus with a waxy surface; crowded, sinuate lamellae; an orange-grey, solid stipe that tapers towards the base; stipe base with white mycelial cords; hyaline, smooth, inamyloid basidiospores; a hymenium with abundant cheilocystidia and occasional pleurocystidia; a subregular lamellar trama; a cutis-type pileipellis and clamped hyphae. Phylogenetically, *Anupama* forms a lineage sister to the genus *Guyanagarika* (Raj et al. 2019; Vizzini et al. 2020).

References

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Entry by

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