

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 711 *Cystinarius*

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Cystinarius Niskanen & Liimat.

To resolve the higher-level classification of *Cortinariaceae*, both targeted capture sequencing and shallow whole genome sequencing were adopted to produce data ([Liimatainen et al. 2022](#)). Based on the phylogenomic analyses of 75 single-copy genes from 19 species and 5-locus analysis (*rpb1*, *rpb2*, *mcm7*, *gpd* and *tef1*) of 245 species, a classification of *Cortinariaceae* with ten genera including seven new genera was established ([Liimatainen et al. 2022](#)). *Cystinarius* currently accommodated section *Crassi*. The type species is *Cystinarius eutactus* (Soop) Niskanen & Liimat. Species of this genus is characterized by combination of small basidiospores (6–9 × 3.5–5 µm) and presence of cheilo- and pleurocystidia ([Liimatainen et al. 2022](#)). The basidiomata are medium- to large-sized, stipitocarpic and agaricoid (phlegmacioid/cortinarioid) ([Liimatainen et al. 2022](#)). The pileipellis is somewhat duplex ([Liimatainen et al. 2022](#)). The asexual morph is unknown. *Cystinarius* species are distributed in the northern and southern Hemisphere with coniferous and deciduous trees ([Liimatainen et al. 2022](#)). *Cystinarius* is currently placed in *Cortinariaceae*, *Agaricales*, [Agaricomycetes](#), [Basidiomycota](#).

Reference

Liimatainen K, Kim JT, Pokorny L, Kirk PM, Dentinger B, Niskanen T. 2022 – Taming the beast: a revised classification of *Cortinariaceae* based on genomic data. *Fungal Diversity* 112(1), 89–170. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13225-022-00499-9>

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