

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 844 *Nigrocarnea*

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Nigrocarnea P. Sparre & Læssøe

Index Fungorum number: [IF843080](#)

In the study of van de Peppel et al. (2021), a species of *Tephrocybe* Donk having internal conidia in its context of pileus was recovered in a subclade within a termitomycetoid clade in the family *Lyophyllaceae*. Later, this species has been introduced as a separate genus, *Nigrocarnea* with *N. radicata* P. Sparre & Læssøe as its type species based on a combined study of morphology and phylogeny with nrITS, nrLSU, and *EF1a* sequence data (van de Peppel et al. 2022). The name “*Nigrocarnea*” refers to the black context of the pileus and has been reported from the subtropical forests dominated by *Quercus* and *Castanopsis* sp. in Xieng Khouang Province, Laos (van de Peppel et al. 2022). This monotypic genus might remind of *Tephrocybe rancida* (Fr.) Donk because of its similar stature and alike long pseudorrhiza. However, the prominent black pileus context with single or chains of smooth, thick-walled, pale to greyish brown arthroconidia and the absence of clamp connections in any tissue in *Nigrocarnea* make it quite distinct from *T. rancida* (van de Peppel et al. 2022, 2021). The type species *N. radicata* has a typical broad umbo to sub-conical shaped and pruinose surfaced pileus which on maturity turns planoconvex with shallow depression (van de Peppel et al. 2022). The stipe is usually solitary or sometimes joined in pairs, has eccentric or central attachment, pruinose and fibrillose surface, and is much paler than the pileus (van de Peppel et al. 2022). Forked, crowded, and lead greyish lamellae with paler edges are characteristic of *N. radicata* (van de Peppel et al. 2022). The members of this genus have a faint rancid odor and taste (van de Peppel et al. 2022). The basidiospores are ellipsoid and have a smooth surface and parallel arrangement of lamellar hyphae (van de Peppel et al. 2022). *Nigrocarnea radicata* has a cutis type of pileipellis with its hyphae pigmented and weakly encrusted (van de Peppel et al. 2022). Hymenial cystidia, pileocystidia, and caulocystidia are completely absent (van de Peppel et al. 2022). In the molecular analysis by van de Peppel et al. 2022, another genus, *Blastosporella zonata* T.J. Baroni & Franco-Mol. is found to be closely related to *N. radicata*. Both species are also alike morphologically as they have conidia in their pileus context and possess pseudorrhiza (van de Peppel et al. 2022). However, the arthroconidia in the pileus context of *N. radicata* completely differ from the ornamented blastoconidia on the surface of the pileipellis of *B. zonata* (van de Peppel et al. 2022). The habitat difference (paleotropics in *N. radicata* and neotropics in *B. zonata*) also make the two species quite distinct from each other (van de Peppel et al. 2022). To date, only one species of *Nigrocarnea*, *N. radicata* has been reported from Lous (van de Peppel et al. 2022).

Type species: *Nigrocarnea radicata* P. Sparre & Læssøe

References

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