

NOTA

***Hyphoderma romeroae* sp. nov., a valid name for “*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*” (Basidiomycota, Polyporales)**Baltazar, Juliano M.¹; Mario Rajchenberg^{2,3}¹ Programa de Pós-Graduação em Botânica, Departamento de Botânica, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Av. Bento Gonçalves 9500, CEP 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil² Área de Protección Forestal, Centro de Investigación y Extensión Forestal Andino Patagónico, Ruta C.C. 14, 9200 Esquel, Chubut, Argentina³ Corresponding author: mrajchenberg@ciefap.org.ar

► **Resumen** — Baltazar, Juliano M.; Mario Rajchenberg. 2014. «*Hyphoderma romeroae* sp. nov., un nombre válido para “*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*” (Basidiomycota, Polyporales)». *Lilloa* 51 (1). *Hyphoderma romeroae* sp. nov. es propuesto para la especie “*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*” C.E. Gómez que fuera inválidamente publicada previamente.

Palabras clave: *Corticaceae* s.l., hongos corticioides, nomenclatura, taxonomía.

► **Abstract** — Baltazar, Juliano M.; Mario Rajchenberg. 2014. «*Hyphoderma romeroae* sp. nov., a valid name for “*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*” (Basidiomycota, Polyporales)». *Lilloa* 51 (1). *Hyphoderma romeroae* sp. nov. is proposed for the species previously invalidly named as “*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*” C.E. Gómez.

Keywords: *Corticaceae* s.l., corticioid fungi, nomenclature, taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

“*Mutatoderma*” (Parmasto) C.E. Gómez (Gómez and Loewenbaum, 1976) was proposed to place at generic rank a group of several species previously placed in *Hyphoderma* sectio *Mutatoderma* Parmasto (1968). This section was characterized by basidiomes with brownish, chestnut to violaceous grayish hymenial surface, membranous consistency, presence of lepto and lamprocystidia (i.e., metuloid cystidia), thick-walled hyphae, large basidiospores and a *Spiniger* Stalpers anamorphic phase in culture conditions. Pitifully, when proposing the new combination and rank (as ‘gen. et stat. nov.’), Gómez (in Gómez and Loewenbaum, 1976) failed to cite the basionym for the new generic combination, thus failing to meet the requirements of ICN Art. 41.5 (International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants; McNeill *et al.*, 2012). Therefore, neither “*Mutatoderma*” at genus rank nor the newly proposed species “*Muta-*

toderma brunneocontextum” C.E. Gómez plus three new “*Mutatoderma*” combinations were validly published (Gómez and Loewenbaum, 1976).

The aim of this article is to formally introduce the species to which the name “*M. brunneocontextum*” C.E. Gómez was applied.

TAXONOMY

Hyphoderma romeroae

C.E. Gómez, Baltazar & Rajchenb., sp. nov.
Mycobank n° MB807723

Missapplied names:

“*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*” C.E. Gómez, Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 17 (3-4): 346. 1976, nom. inval. (proposed in an invalid genus).

“*Hyphoderma brunneocontextum*” M. Galán, Darwiniana 32 (1-4): 239. 1993, nom. inval. (no Latin; no holotype).

For a description (in Latin and Spanish) see Gómez and Loewenbaum (1976) under “*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*”.

Holotype: Argentina, Buenos Aires, Punta Lara, *ad truncum Pouteria salicifolia*, leg. C.E. Gómez G-2587, March 1975 (BAFC 24060!).

Etymology: named after Andrea Irene Romero (Argentina), in recognition to her contributions to the fungal taxonomy in South America.

For a morphological description of the basidiome, cultures and mating type studies see Gómez and Loewenbaum (1976) under "*Mutatoderma brunneocontextum*". The new taxon is characterized by a brownish context formed by thick-walled, brown, clamped hyphae that are loosely arranged and easily discernible in microscopic examination, and by a bipolar mating system. It shares with *H. mutatum* (Peck) Donk, *H. populneum* (Peck) Donk, *H. heterocystidium* (Burt) Donk and *H. variolosum* Boidin *et al.* the formation of large crystal masses in between the hymenophore, basidiospores longer than 10 μm , presence of leptocystidia and metuloids, but all those species lack the formation of a brown, soft context (McKeen, 1952; Boidin *et al.*, 1991).

In their study of the 'hyphodermoid' genera found in Buenos Aires Province, Argentina, Galán *et al.* (1993) followed Jülich and Stalpers (1980) in considering "*Mutatoderma*" (Parmasto) C. E. Gómez a synonym of *Hyphoderma*, and proposed the new combination "*Hyphoderma brunneocontextum* (C. E. Gómez) M. Galán", not realizing that the cited "basonym" was invalid. Hjortstam and Ryvarden (2001) accepted "*Hyphoderma brunneocontextum*", stating that: 'Galán did not mention nom. nov., but in our opinion it can clearly be interpreted as a such'. However, this name is neither a comb. nov. nor a nom. nov., because the supposed "basonym/replaced synonym" is invalid. The only other potential interpretation, as a sp. nov., fails because no Latin description or diagnosis was presented or referred to and no holotype was designated by Galán *et al.* (1993), making "*H. brunneocontextum*" invalid.

Additionally to the type specimen, Popoff (2000) recorded the species from NE Argen-

tina from Chaco, Corrientes and Formosa provinces, and also from Paraguay. His record from Misiones (Popoff, 2000) was later published as "*H. aff. brunneocontextum*" (Popoff, 1997; specimen Popoff 1017) but it was considered to be *H. variolosum* by Hjortstam and Ryvarden (2007), who studied a portion of the specimen kept at O. Popoff (1997) stated that the specimen was characterized by a context with compacted mycelium (not loosely arranged and tomentous), a whitish to cream hymenial surface and longer basidiospores than in *H. romeroae*.

We studied four specimens collected and determined by Popoff (2000) as "*H. brunneocontextum*" (see 'Additional studied material' below). These specimens are conspicuous and fertile but lack the distinct tomentous, brown context present in the type of *H. romeroae*. On the contrary, they present a compactly arranged context with hyphae that are not easily discernible. It is most similar to the African *H. variolosum*, a species that differs by a tetrapolar mating system (Boidin *et al.*, 1991). To our knowledge, Popoff's specimens are identical to *Lloydella cinereoalba* Rick (1940), a taxon that corresponds to a good morphological species in *Hyphoderma* and is being treated in a different manuscript on Johannes Rick type specimens of corticioid species from southern Brazil.

In conclusion, *H. romeroae* is so far known from the original type material, which was collected in the gallery forest of Río de La Plata at Punta Lara (Gómez and Loewenbaum, 1976). It was not included in the phylogenetic analyses of *Hyphoderma* by Larsson (2007), but the morphologically similar *H. heterocystidium*, *H. mutatum*, and *H. populneum* were included by this author in his tentative circumscription of the genus. Phylogenetic results by him and Tellera *et al.* (2012) show that a further subdivision of *Hyphoderma* may become necessary, but this is far beyond the aim of this study.

Additional studied material.— ARGENTINA. Chaco, La Leonesa, Río de Oro y R11, "en selva en galería", 16-XI-1995, O. Popoff

et al. 2880 (CTES). Formosa, Capital, Guaycolecq, pr. Arroyo Pilagá, "en selva en galería", 16-XI-1995, *O. Popoff et al.* 2855 (CTES). Misiones, Guaraní, Predio Guaraní, cerca límite N, 06-IX-1994, *O. Popoff et al.* 2340 (CTES). PARAGUAY. Alto Paraná, Reserva Biológica Itabó, Sendero Akutí, 15-III-1995, *O. Popoff et al.* 2773 (CTES). BRAZIL. Rio Grande do Sul, São Salvador, *J. Rick Fungi Rickiani 17006* (PACA, lectotype of *L. cinereoalba*).

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