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Fourteen Unrecorded Species of Agaricales Underw. (Agaricomycetes, Basidiomycota) from the Republic of Korea

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ABSTRACT

Agaricales species form pileate-stipitate fruiting bodies and play important roles in maintaining the terrestrial ecosystem as decomposers, symbionts, and pathogens. Approximately 23,000 Agaricales species have been known worldwide, and 937 species have been recorded in the Republic of Korea. However, most of them were identified solely based on morphological characteristics that often led to misidentifications. The specimens collected from 2018 to 2020 in the Republic of Korea were identified based on phylogenetic analysis of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) sequences. Their identities were confirmed by microscopic characteristics. As a result, 14 Agaricales species were discovered for the first time in the Republic of Korea. They belonged to nine genera: *Agaricus*, *Calocybe*, *Cortinarius*, *Hygrocybe*, *Inocybe*, *Lepista*, *Leucoagaricus*, *Marasmius*, and *Psathyrella*. Detailed macroscopic and microscopic descriptions were provided to help distinguish these species. The morphological and molecular data provided in this study will serve as reliable references for the identification of Agaricales species.

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Agaricus; internal transcribed spacer (ITS); molecular barcoding; fungal identification; *Psathyrella*

1. Introduction

The Agaricales is the largest order in Agaricomycetes, Basidiomycota. Most species in the Agaricales form mushrooms with gilled hymenophore, pileus, and stipe. Pileate-stipitate forms are correlated to the elevated diversification rate [1,2], and Agaricales is the most succeeding group with c.a. 23,000 species worldwide [3]. Agaricales species play various roles as decomposers, symbionts, and pathogens, helping to maintain the ecosystem. In addition, they are consumed as foods, nutrient supplements, and medicines [4]. However, misidentification of Agaricales species often causes poisoning accidents [5,6] and misinterpretations in scientific research [7].

Species in the Agaricales have traditionally been identified based on their macroscopic and microscopic characteristics. Unfortunately, except for some species, morphological characteristics are often not sufficient to identify Agaricales specimens to the species level. Morphological characteristics can vary within species according to geographic conditions, surrounding environments, and developmental stages [8,9]. Vice versa, different species may have similar morphology if they are closely related or have undergone convergent evolution [10,11].

DNA sequence-based classification and identification are now being widely used to overcome the limitations of morphology-based identification. Since the 1990s, DNA sequences have become widely used for fungal phylogenetics [12] and have significantly changed the classification system of Agaricales [13–16]. Following the revision of the higher-order classification system, Agaricales are now identified to the species level using the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) sequences. Among diverse genetic markers, the ITS region has been proposed as a genetic marker for species-level fungal identification because it is easily amplified, has sufficient resolution to distinguish species, and has the most abundant data deposited in public databases [17–19].

According to the National species list, 937 Agaricales species are present in the Republic of Korea [20]. However, most of them were identified based on morphological characteristics, which often resulted in misidentifications. Recent studies based on molecular phylogeny revealed that many Agaricales species in the Republic of Korea were new or unrecorded species [21–25]. As a part of the project hosted by the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) to investigate the true fungal

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diversity in the Republic of Korea, we found 14 unrecorded Agaricales species by analyzing the morphology and ITS sequences. In the current study, we provided detailed morphological descriptions and sequence information of the unrecorded species.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sampling and morphological observation

Specimens used in this study were obtained from the herbarium of the Seoul National University Fungus Collection (SFC). Eighteen fruiting bodies were collected from diverse regions of the Republic of Korea from 2018 to 2020. The location information for each specimen is presented in the taxonomy section. Photographs were taken and macroscopic characters were recorded in the field. Colors were described based on the 'Methuen Handbook of Colour' [26].

To observe microscopic characteristics, dried specimens were mounted on 5% KOH and stained with 1% Congo red. Photographs were taken using the Eclipse 80i light microscope (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan). Innately colored structures were also observed without staining. The size of basidia, basidiospores, and different types of cystidia was measured for at least 20 individuals per specimen using Image J2 [27]. Q values indicate the length-to-width ratio.

2.2. Molecular identification

DNA was extracted from the specimens using the CTAB protocol [28]. ITS region was amplified through PCR using ITS1F/ITS4 [29] or ITS1F/ITS4B primers [30]. PCR was performed as follows: 5 min initial denaturation at 95 °C, followed by 35 cycles

of 40 s at 95 °C, 40 s at 55 °C and 60 s at 72 °C with a final extension step for 5 min at 72 °C. The PCR product was visually checked on 1% agarose gel (BIOFACT, Daejeon, the Republic of Korea) stained with the EcoDye DNA staining solution (SolGent Co., Daejeon, the Republic of Korea) and purified using the ExpinTM PCR SV Kit (GeneAll Biotechnology, Seoul, the Republic of Korea). Sequences were read in both directions through Macrogen (Seoul, the Republic of Korea) using an ABI3730 automated DNA Sequencer. The sequences from both directions were edited, merged, and deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers ON059509–ON059528 (Table 1). ITS sequences newly generated were compared with the reference sequences in GenBank using BLAST. Multiple sequence alignment was performed for each genus with the reference sequences using MAFFT v. 7.450 [31]. The sequences of type specimen were included if present. Neighbor-joining (NJ) phylogenetic trees were constructed using the TN93 model with 1,000 bootstrap replications [32]. Sequence merging, editing, alignment, and phylogenetic analysis were performed using Geneious Prime® 2020.2.2 (<https://www.geneious.com>).

3. Results

The 18 specimens used in this study were classified to be eight families and nine genera in Agaricales based on fruiting body morphology: *Agaricus*, *Calocybe*, *Cortinarius*, *Hygrocybe*, *Inocybe*, *Lepista*, *Leucoagaricus*, *Marasmius*, and *Psathyrella* (Table 1). For accurate identification, the ITS regions of all specimens were sequenced. The length of the edited ITS sequences ranged from 548 to 644 bp. The sequence alignments for each genus varied in length from 563 to 782 bp. Molecular identification was

Table 1. Specimen information and BLAST results of ITS sequences were generated in this study.

Family	Species	Specimen ID	ITS GenBank Accession no.	Closest BLAST match	
				ITS GenBank Accession no.	Sequence similarity (%)
Agaricaceae	<i>Agaricus atrodiscus</i>	SFC20180911-10	ON059509	MW504987	99.6
	<i>Agaricus dilatostipes</i>	SFC20170713-09	ON059510	KX657000	99.8
		SFC20170726-82	ON059511	KX657000	99.1
		SFC20180907-90	ON059512	KX657000	99.3
		SFC20180705-35	ON059513	KM657899	99.4
	<i>Agaricus xanthodermulus</i>	SFC20180704-90	ON059514	NR119528	100
	<i>Leucoagaricus subpurpureolilacinus</i>	SFC20150904-39	ON059528	KP096233	99.7
	<i>Cortinarius rubellus</i>	SFC20200916-40	ON059522	FJ157088	100
	<i>Hygrocybe singeri</i>	SFC20210902-20	ON059527	NR119897	99.8
	<i>Inocybe venustissima</i>	SFC20200716-08	ON059521	MH366625	99.8
Lyophyllaceae	<i>Calocybe convexa</i>	SFC20200716-04	ON059523	KU528826	99.8
Marasmiaceae	<i>Marasmius macrocystidiosus</i>	SFC20180905-71	ON059516	KF774136	99.7
		SFC20130807-33	ON059517	KF774136	100
		SFC20140723-12	ON059518	KF774136	99.9
		SFC20200716-19	ON059525	MG734724	99.8
		SFC20190619-05	ON059526	MG367206	100
Psathyrellaceae	<i>Psathyrella amaura</i>	SFC20180905-83	ON059524	MG734715	99.5
	<i>Psathyrella squamosa</i>	SFC20180915-03	ON059515	MK116601	99.8
	<i>Psathyrella subsingeri</i>				
Tricholomataceae	<i>Lepista panaeola</i>				

supported by high pairwise similarity with the reference sequences (99.1–100%) (Table 1) and high bootstrap values (≥ 67), which showed distinct monophyletic groups (Figure S1–S9). Each group was identified to the species level according to the reference sequences. Ten of the fourteen unrecorded species formed a monophyletic clade with type specimens of each corresponding species. The morphological characteristics of the observed specimens were in good agreement with that of the reference specimens, but variations existed for some. Detailed macroscopic and microscopic descriptions were provided for all 14 species. Korean names were also provided (Table S1). Remarks were made for each species with reference to previous descriptions of the same species, sister species, or morphologically similar species.

4. Discussion

In this study, we discovered 14 unrecorded Agaricales species in the Republic of Korea through morphological and molecular identification. They belong to nine genera of the eight families in Agaricales. They were identified to the generic level in the field according to their distinctive morphological features. However, identifying them to the species level solely based on fruiting body morphology remained a challenge. The unrecorded species were more frequently found in *Agaricus* (four species) and *Psathyrella* (three species). Some of the congeneric species in these genera have very similar fruiting body morphology; thus, it is difficult to distinguish between species by macroscopic features. In these cases, a combination of microscopic characteristics and phylogenetic analysis of ITS sequences can increase the accuracy of identification to the species level.

Among the unrecorded *Agaricus* species, three species belonged to the monophyletic clade *Agaricus* section *Xanthodermatei*. Only two species from this section have been reported in the Republic of Korea: *A. moelleri* Wasser and *A. placomyces* Peck [20]. Species in this section generally exhibit phenolic odor and yellow discoloration on the surface from bruises, cuts, and KOH reactions [33]. In addition, all five species in the Republic of Korea possess a white pileus covered with fine, appressed, and grayish scales concentrated at the center. Due to their morphological similarity, these species may be easily misidentified as one another unless a molecular analysis is performed.

Psathyrella species are not easy to distinguish between species as they share morphological characteristics such as fragile and frequently hygrophanous pileus that never melts into goo, gilled

hymenophore that changes in color from pale pink to dark brown with age, and dark, smooth basidiospores [34,35]. In addition, previous morphology-based identification and classification of *Psathyrella* species have turned out to be incongruent with DNA sequence-based phylogenetic analysis [36,37]. As such, molecular identification is essential to accurately classify and identify *Psathyrella* species.

The increasing number of molecular taxonomic studies revealed that many Agaricales species in the Republic of Korea have been misidentified and were in fact new or unrecorded species [22,23,38–40]. In line with the previous sequence-based taxonomic studies, this study also discovered many unrecorded Agaricales species belonging to diverse genera such as *Calocybe*, *Cortinarius*, *Hygrocybe*, *Inocybe*, *Lepista*, *Leucoagaricus*, and *Marasmius*. Given that the number of species in *Inocybe* and *Cortinarius* is rapidly increasing through sequence-based phylogenetic studies [41–44], it is expected that more ectomycorrhizal species are to be discovered in the Republic of Korea.

Among the unrecorded species, several species were lethal or putatively poisonous. *Cortinarius rubellus*, also known as the deadly webcap, belongs to *Cortinarius* subgenus *Orellanus*, section *Orellani* [45]. Species in this section contain orellanine, which causes irreversible kidney failure in humans [46,47]. Three *Agaricus* species, *A. atrodiscus*, *A. karstomyces*, and *A. xanthodermulus*, belong to sect. *Xanthodermatei*, and species in this section harbor toxic phenolic compounds including phenol and p-quinol [48,49]. According to the Marseille Poison Control Center in France, approximately 20% of mushroom poisonings had been caused by species in *A.* sect. *Xanthodermatei* from 1994 to 1998 [50]. Many species in *Inocybe* contain large doses of muscarine [51,52], thus *I. venustissima* may also be toxic. To prevent and cure mushroom poisoning, studies on toxic compounds should be conducted based on accurate species identification through both morphological and molecular analyses.

In conclusion, 14 Agaricales species were introduced for the first time in the Republic of Korea through morphological and molecular identification. The morphology and sequence data presented in this study will improve the reliability of public databases for the identification of Agaricales species. In addition, morphological descriptions may be useful in distinguishing several poisonous species in the Republic of Korea.

5. Taxonomy

Agaricus atrodiscus Linda J. Chen, Callac, R.L. Zhao & K.D. Hyde, Fungal Diversity 75: 185 (2015)



Figure 1. Fruiting bodies of the unrecorded Agaricales species from the Republic of Korea. (A) *Agaricus atrodiscus*; (B) *A. dilatostipes*; (C) *A. karstomyces*; (D) *A. xanthodermulus*; (E) *Calocybe convexa*; (F) *Cortinarius rubellus*; (G) *Hygrocybe singeri*; (H) *Inocybe venustissima*; (I) *Lepista panaeola*; (J) *Leucoagaricus subpurpureolilacinus*; (K, L) *Marasmius macrocystidiosus*; (M) *Psathyrella amaura*; (N) *P. squamosa*; (O) *P. subsingeri*.

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Jeollanam-do, Sinan-gun, Docho-myeon, U-ido-ri, 34°36'41"N 125°50'03"E, Sep 2018, Tae Heon Kim, SFC20180911-10

Pileus 64–85 mm in diam., plano-convex to convex, obtuse or subumbonate, white background covered with fine, appressed, grayish brown (5E3) squamules densely arranged at the center, sparse toward the margin. **Lamellae** free, crowded, grayish red (7B3) to dark brown (7F7). **Stipe** 127–194 × 8–15 mm, cylindrical, straight to flexuous, white, turning lightly yellowish (4A5) when bruised, smooth. **Annulus** pendant, white, membranous. **Basidiospores** 4.6–5.6 × 2.8–3.4 μm (av. 5.1 × 3.1 μm), Q = 1.5–1.8 (av. 1.7), ellipsoid to

oblong, smooth, thick-walled, brown. **Basidia** 14.7–20.6 × 5.3–7.1 μm, narrowly clavate to clavate, 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** 11.2–22.1 × 5.1–9.6 μm, narrowly clavate to broadly clavate, sometimes catenulate. **Pleurocystidia** absent. **Pileipellis** hyphae 4.8–9.2 μm wide, cylindrical, containing brown vacuolar pigments, and smooth (Figure 1A and 2A).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground of *Pinus densiflora* forests.

Remarks: The catenulate cheilocystidia were observed in Korean specimens but were not observed in the holotype [53]. *Agaricus atrodiscus* and *A. moelleri* belong to the same section *Xanthodermatei* and are highly similar in both macroscopic and microscopic characteristics

including the yellow discoloration on the stipe [54]. Nevertheless, *A. atrodiscus* can be distinguished from *A. moelleri* as hyphae composing pileipellis of *A. moelleri* do not contain vacuolar pigments [54]. *A. atrodiscus* has no sister species, forming an unbranched phylogenetic lineage [53].

Agaricus dilatostipes M.Q. He & R.L. Zhao, Scientific Reports 7 (5122): 14 (2017)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Jeollanam-do, Goheung-gun, Bongnae-myeon, Changpo-gil, 34°26'54"N 127°30'14"E, Jul 2017, Jae Young Park, Komsit Wisitrassameewong & Nam Kyu Kim, SFC20170713-09. Republic of Korea, Gyeongsangnam-do, Hapcheon-gun, Gaya-myeon, 35°47'58.7"N 128°5'46.2"E, Jul 2017, Jae Young Park, Komsit Wisitrassameewong & Namwhi Kim, SFC20170726-82. Republic of Korea, Gyeongsangnam-do, Hapcheon-gun, Gaya-myeon, 35°47'42"N 128°05'02"E, Sep 2018, Hyun Lee, Jae Young Park & Abel Severin Lupala, SFC20180907-90.

Pileus 57–131 mm in diam., paraboloid at first, applanate when mature, center obtuse, white background covered with appressed, fibrillose, grayish brown (8D3) squamules densely arranged at the center, sparse toward the margin, background turning red when wet. **Lamellae** free, crowded, dull red (10B3) to grayish brown (8F3). **Stipe** 60–116 × 8–21 mm (16–41 mm at the base), cylindrical to tapering upward, straight or flexuous, bulbous at the base, white, floccose. **Annulus** pendant, white, membranous, upper side smooth, lower side floccose. **Basidiospores** 4.1–5.8 × 2.8–3.7 µm (av. 4.7 × 3.1 µm), $Q = 1.4–1.7$ (av. 1.5), ellipsoid to oblong, smooth, thick-walled, brown. **Basidia** 10.5–17.8 × 6.1–8.1 µm, clavate, 2 or 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** 10.6–47.0 × 6.4–12.1 µm, narrowly clavate to clavate, obovoid, sometimes with long stipe. **Pleurocystidia** absent. **Pileipellis** hyphae 4.9–9.8 µm wide, cylindrical, hyaline to light brown, and smooth (Figures 1B and 2B).

Habitat: Solitary or gregarious on the ground of broad-leaved or mixed forests.

Remarks: The Korean specimen differed from the holotype by having a floccose stipe but other features were consistent, including the most characteristic bulbous base of the stipe [55]. Similarly, *Agaricus dulcidulus* Schulzer possesses a stipe with a bulbous base but has smaller (3.6–4.8 × 2.6–3.3 µm) basidiospores than that of the *A. dilatostipes* [56]. *Agaricus blatteus* M.Q. He & R.L. Zhao is phylogenetically closely related to *A. dilatostipes* but has a smaller-sized pileus (13–28 mm in diam.) [55].

Agaricus karstomyces R.L. Zhao, Phytotaxa 257 (2): 112 (2016)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Jeollanam-do, Haenam-gun, Bugil-myeon, Heungchong-gil, 34°29'02"N 126°38'51"E, Jul 2018, Hyun Lee, Namwhi Kim, Seung-Yoon Oh & Seon Woo Kim, SFC20180705-35.

Pileus 92 mm in diam., applanate, slightly depressed, white to dull red (10B4) background covered with fine, appressed, brownish gray (9D2) squamules densely arranged at the center, sparse toward the margin. **Lamellae** free, crowded, reddish brown (9D5) to dark brown (9F8). **Stipe** 119 × 7–17 mm, cylindrical to tapering upwards, straight to flexuous, white, slightly striate. **Annulus** pendant, white, membranous. **Basidiospores** 5.7–7.4 × 3.7–4.5 µm (av. 6.7 × 4 µm), $Q = 1.5–1.9$ (av. 1.7), ellipsoid to oblong, smooth, thick-walled, brown. **Basidia** 11.7–15.6 × 5.7–8.1 µm, clavate, 2 or 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** 12.3–24.8 × 8.0–16.5 µm, spheropendunculate to clavate. **Pleurocystidia** absent. **Pileipellis** not observed (Figures 1C and 2C).

Habitat: Solitary on the ground of a broad-leaved forest.

Remarks: Basidiospores of this specimen are more ellipsoidal than that of the holotype (mean Q value = 2) [57]. *Agaricus karstomyces* is morphologically and phylogenetically similar to *A. moelleri* but they can be differentiated by the size of basidia. Basidia of *A. karstomyces* is shorter than that of the *A. moelleri* (15–22 × 5–7 µm) [54].

Agaricus xanthodermulus Callac & Guinb., Mycologia 97 (2): 421 (2005)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Jeollanam-do, Jindo-gun, Jodo-myeon, Maenggoldori, 34°12'21"N 125°51'41"E, Jul 2018, Jae Young Park, SFC20180704-90.

Pileus 39–55 mm in diam., applanate to plano-convex, subumbonate, white background covered with fine, appressed, grayish brown (8E3) squamules densely arranged at the center, sparse toward the margin. **Lamellae** free, crowded, vivid brown (10E6) when old. **Stipe** 59–86 × 5–8 mm, cylindrical, flexuous, yellowish gray (4B2) to grayish beige (4C2), smooth to slightly striate. **Annulus** flaring, white, membranous. **Basidiospores** 5.1–6.9 × 3.2–5.2 µm (av. 5.9 × 4.1 µm), $Q = 1.3–1.7$ (av. 1.5), ellipsoid to oblong, smooth, thick-walled, brown. **Basidia** 16.1–21.6 × 6.2–9.6 µm, clavate, 2 or 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** 12.8–21.0 × 6.5–8.5 µm, clavate, sometimes catenulate. **Pleurocystidia** absent. **Pileipellis** hyphae 4.6–14.0 µm wide, cylindrical, containing brown vacuolar pigments, and smooth (Figure 1D and 2D).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground of a mixed forest.

Remarks: Basidia and basidiospores of Korean *A. xanthodermulus* had smaller than those of the

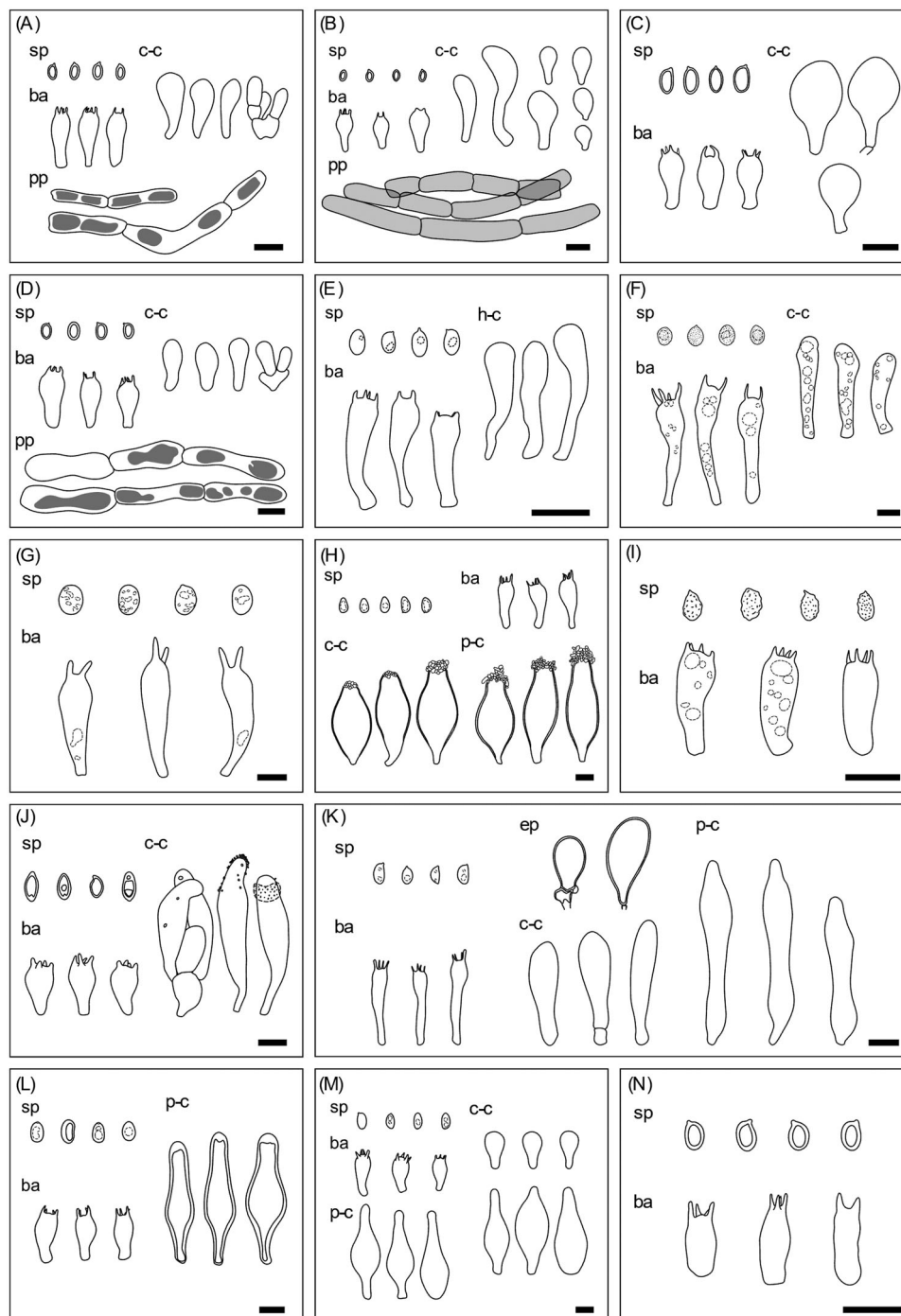


Figure 2. Microscopic structures of the unrecorded Agaricales species from the Republic of Korea. (A) *Agaricus atrodiscus*; (B) *A. dilatostipes*; (C) *A. karstomyces*; (D) *A. xanthodermulus*; (E) *Calocybe convexa*; (F) *Cortinarius rubellus*; (G) *Hygrocybe singeri*; (H) *Inocybe venustissima*; (I) *Lepista panaeola*; (J) *Leucoagaricus subpurpureolilacinus*; (K) *Marasmius macrocystidiosus*; (L) *Psathyrella amaura*; (M) *P. squamosa*; (N) *P. subsingeri*. sp: basidiospores, ba: basidia, h-c: hymenial cystidia, c-c: cheilocystidia, p-c: plerocystidia, pp: pileipellis, scale bars = 10 μ m.

references [58]. Microscopically, *A. xanthodermulus* is distinguished from a similar species *A. laskibarii* L.A. Parra & P. Arrill. by the shape of cheilocystidia. The former species has clavate cheilocystidia, whereas the latter species harbor versiform (capitate, clavate, cylindrical, fusiform, lageniform, utriform) cheilocystidia [33,59].

Calocybe convexa X.D. Yu & J.J. Li, Mycologia 109 (1): 61 (2017)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Gangwon-do, Jeongseon-gun, Gohan-eup, 37°8'56"N 128°54'3"E, Jul 2020, Jun Won Lee, Shinnam Yoo & Yoonhee Cho, SFC20200716-04.

Pileus 14–44 mm in diam., plano-convex to convex, margin undulate, reddish yellow (4B8) to light brown (6D8), smooth, dull. **Lamellae** adnate to sub-decurrent, crowded, crinkled, forking, white. **Stipe** 40–55 $\times$ 3–7 mm, flattened, straight to flexuous, grayish brown (6D3) to yellowish brown (5E3),

striate, hollow. **Basidiospores** $2.9\text{--}4.2 \times 1.6\text{--}2.6\ \mu\text{m}$ (av. $3.6 \times 2.2\ \mu\text{m}$), $Q = 1.4\text{--}1.9$ (av. 1.6), ellipsoid to oblong, smooth, hyaline. **Basidia** $15.2\text{--}20.3 \times 3.9\text{--}5.6\ \mu\text{m}$, narrowly clavate to clavate, 2 or 4-spored. **Hymenial cystidia** $11.3\text{--}26.4 \times 2.2\text{--}5.3\ \mu\text{m}$, narrowly cylindrical to clavate (Figures 1E and 2E).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground near *Dianthus superbus*.

Remarks: Basidiospores of Korean *Ca. convexa* were longer than that of the holotype ($2.0\text{--}3.0 \times 1.8\text{--}2.5\ \mu\text{m}$) [60]. *Calocybe convexa* is easily distinguishable from its closely related monophyletic relatives. *Calocybe convexa* has a yellow pileus, whereas *Ca. ionides* (Bull.) Donk and *Ca. obscurissima* (A. Pearson) M.M. Moser have violet pilei [61,62] and *Ca. gambosa* (Fr.) Donk has a white pileus [62]. *Calocybe ionides* are the sister of *Ca. convexa*.

Cortinarius rubellus Cooke, Grevillea 16 (78): 44 (1887)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Bonghwa-gun, Seokpo-myeon, $37^{\circ}4'5''\text{N}$ $128^{\circ}58'54''\text{E}$, Sep 2020, Ki Hyeong Park, Shinnam Yoo & Yoonhee Cho, SFC20200916-40.

Pileus 26 mm in diam., campanulate, umbonate, brownish orange (6C5) to grayish orange (5B3), fibrillose squamules evenly distributed. **Lamellae** emarginate, close, brownish orange (7C6) **Stipe** $74 \times 10\text{--}12\ \text{mm}$, cylindrical, flexuous, golden brown (5D7) to brown (7E8), fibrose, solid. **Cortina** yellowish white (3A2), thread-like, leaves the distinct band on the stipe. **Basidiospores** $8.4\text{--}10.2 \times 5.7\text{--}7.2\ \mu\text{m}$ (av. $9.1 \times 6.5\ \mu\text{m}$), $Q = 1.2\text{--}1.5$ (av. 1.4), subglobose to amygdaliform, verrucose, with a large drop, brownish orange. **Basidia** $30.8\text{--}51.5 \times 9.1\text{--}10.7\ \mu\text{m}$, narrowly clavate, 2 or 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** $23.8\text{--}38.1 \times 5.3\text{--}11.0\ \mu\text{m}$, narrowly clavate to clavate. **Pleurocystidia** absent (Figure 1F and 2F).

Habitat: Solitary on the stump of a broad-leaved tree.

Remarks: *Cortinarius rubellus* has been reported to reside in North Korea based on macroscopic characters but there were no official records in the Republic of Korea [63]. This specimen agrees with the previous macroscopic and microscopic descriptions of *Co. rubellus* [64,65]. *Cortinarius rubellus* differs from its sister species *Co. orellanus* Fr., where *Co. rubellus* has band of veil remnants on its stipe and more reddish stipe [64,66]. Among the species reported from the Republic of Korea, *Co. distans* is morphologically similar to *Co. rubellus*. *Co. rubellus* can be distinguished from *Co. distans* by its denser lamellae and larger spores [67].

Hygrocybe singeri (A.H. Sm. & Hesler) Singer, Sydowia 11: 355 (1958)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Gangwon-do, Jeongseon-gun, Gohan-eup, $37^{\circ}08'53''\text{N}$ $128^{\circ}54'11''\text{E}$, Sep 2021, Ki Hyeong Park, Shinnam Yoo & Yoonhee Cho, SFC20210902-20.

Pileus 21–28 mm in diam., conical to plano-convex, subumbonate, margin striate, yellowish brown (5F8) at the center, grayish yellow (2B4) toward the margin, blackening with age, glutinous. **Lamellae** adnexed to free, subdistant, pale yellow (3A3) when young, dark brown (9F4) when old. **Stipe** $50\text{--}60 \times 3\text{--}4\ \text{mm}$, cylindrical, straight, concolorous with the pileus, base white, glutinous. **Basidiospores** $8.4\text{--}12.2 \times 6.2\text{--}9.0\ \mu\text{m}$ (av. $9.7 \times 7.3\ \mu\text{m}$), $Q = 1.2\text{--}1.7$ (av. 1.3), subglobose to ellipsoid, smooth, with multiple small drops, hyaline. **Basidia** $33.5\text{--}44.6 \times 9.5\text{--}11.7\ \mu\text{m}$, narrowly clavate to clavate, 2-spored. **Hymenial cystidia** are absent (Figures 1G and 2G).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground of an oak forest.

Remarks: The isotype of *H. singeri* differs from the Korean *H. singeri* in having narrower basidiospores and 4-spored basidia. However, the two specimens are conspecific as they are molecularly almost identical and for the other morphological aspects [68]. Glutinous stipe is the main characteristic of *H. singeri*, which differentiates the species from closely related *H. conica* (Schaeff.) P. Kumm. species complex [68].

Inocybe venustissima Bandini & B. Oertel, Mycological Progress 18 (1–2): 262 (2018)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Gangwon-do, Gangwon-do, Jeongseon-gun, Gohan-eup, $37^{\circ}9'6''\text{N}$ $128^{\circ}54'12''\text{E}$, Jul 2020, Jun Won Lee, Shinnam Yoo & Yoonhee Cho, SFC20200716-08.

Pileus 53–55 mm in diam., campanulate to convex, umbonate, margin incurved, grayish orange (5B4), dry, shiny, fibrillose. **Lamellae** emarginate to free, close, grayish yellow (4B3). **Stipe** $76\text{--}95 \times 8\text{--}9\ \text{mm}$, cylindrical, straight, yellowish gray (4B2), striate. **Basidiospores** $5.9\text{--}9.5 \times 4.2\text{--}6.3\ \mu\text{m}$ (av. $8.0 \times 4.9\ \mu\text{m}$), $Q = 1.4\text{--}1.9$ (av. 1.6), ellipsoid to amygdaliform, smooth, hilar appendage mostly depressed, sometimes germ pore indistinctly present, with a large drop, yellowish-brown. **Basidia** $21.1\text{--}27.2 \times 8.4\text{--}10.6\ \mu\text{m}$, narrowly clavate to clavate, 2 or 4-spored. **Pleurocystidia** $49.5\text{--}61.7 \times 16.0\text{--}23.2\ \mu\text{m}$, fusiform to utriform, slightly thick-walled, apex covered with crystalline material. **Cheilocystidia** $46.2\text{--}57.4 \times 15.6\text{--}23.3\ \mu\text{m}$, similar in shape to pleurocystidia (Figure 1H and 2H).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground near *Larix kaempferi*.

Remarks: *Inocybe venustissima* is morphologically distinguished from its sister species *I. chalcodoxantha* Grund & D.E. Stuntz which has smaller pileus (25 mm in diam.) and larger basidiospores

(7.5–10 × 5–6.5 µm) than those of *I. venustissima* [69].

Lepista panaeola (Fr.) P. Karst., Bidrag till Kännedom av Finlands Natur och Folk 32: 481 (1879)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Jeollabuk-do, Muju-gun, Seolcheon-myeon, 35°53'26"N 127°46'33"E, Sep 2018, Hae Jin Cho, SFC20180915-03.

Pileus 24–35 mm in diam., convex, center appanate to slightly depressed, margin regular or slightly undulate, white to brownish gray (5C2), moist, smooth. **Lamellae** adnate, crowded, grayish beige (4C2). **Stipe** 26–31 × 7–8 mm, cylindrical, straight to flexuous, white to grayish brown (5E3), smooth. **Basidiospores** 4.6–7.1 × 3.0–4.8 µm (av. 5.6 × 3.6 µm), Q = 1.3–1.8 (av. 1.5), ellipsoid to oblong, verrucose, hyaline. **Basidia** 14.2–21.5 × 5.2–8.2 µm, shape, 4-spored (Figure 1I and 2I).

Habitat: Densely cespitose on the ground of a *Pinus densiflora* forest.

Remarks: Basidia of this specimen are shorter compared to the previous description of *Lp. panaeola* (22.8–26.4 × 6–7 µm) but other morphological features were consistent [70]. *Lepista densifolia* (J. Favre) Singer & Cléménçon and *Lepista irina* (Fr.) H.E. Bigelow can be confused as *Lp. panaeola* since they all have whitish basidiomata and verrucose basidiospores. However, *Lp. densifolia* has deeply decurrent lamellae and smaller basidiospores (3.5–4.5 × 2.5–3.5 µm) [71,72], and *Lp. irina* has larger basidiospores (7–9 × 4–5 µm) [73–75] compared to *Lp. panaeola*.

Leucoagaricus subpurpureolilacinus Z. W. Ge & Zhu L. Yang, Mycologia 107 (5) (2015)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Jeollanam-do, Gurye-gun, Masan-myeon, 35°14'29"N 127°29'17"E, Sep 2015, Young Woon Lim, SFC20150904-39.

Pileus 23 mm in diam., plano-concave, center umbonate, white background covered with brown (7C5) appressed, fibrillose squamules densely arranged at the center, sparse toward the margin. **Lamellae** free, crowded, white. **Stipe** 45 × 2–4 mm, tapering upward, flexuous, white, smooth. **Annulus** flaring, white, membranous, smooth. **Basidiospores** 7.3–10.8 × 4.7–5.5 µm (av. 8.4 × 5.0 µm), Q = 1.5–2.2 (av. 1.7), amygdaliform to citriniform, smooth, thick-walled, constricted at the apex, hyaline. **Basidia** 15.2–21.0 × 7.6–10.0 µm, clavate, 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** 26.8–62.5 × 8.6–12.5 µm, narrowly utriform, narrowly clavate, oblong, sometimes fusiform, crystals present sometimes with the gelatinous covering (Figure 1J and 2J).

Habitat: Solitary on the ground of a broad-leaved forest.

Remarks: *Leucoagaricus subpurpureolilacinus* is characterized by brown appressed fibrillose

squamules, crystals with gelatinous covering, and amygdaliform basidiospores with constriction at the apex [76]. *Leucoagaricus purpureolilacinus* Huijsman has similar basidiomata to *La. subpurpureolilacinus* but lacks gelatinous covering on its cystidia [77]. *Leucoagaricus rubrotinctus* (Peck) Singer is phylogenetically similar to *La. subpurpureolilacinus*. Despite their close relationships, *La. rubrotinctus* have basidiospores without constriction near the apex and cystidia without crystals or gelatinous covering [78].

Marasmius macrocystidiosus Kiyashko & E.F. Malysheva, Mycosphere 186(1): 9 (2014)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Seoul, Gwanak-gu, 37°27'22"N 126°56'46"E, Sep 2018, Myung Soo Park, Jaya Seelan Sathiyi Seelan & Namwhi Kim, SFC20180905-71. Republic of Korea, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Yecheon-gun, Bomun-myeon, 36°40'33"N 128°35'32"E, Aug 2013, Young Woon Lim, SFC20130807-33. Republic of Korea, Jeollabuk-do, Jinan-gun, Jeongcheon-myeon, 35°53'43"N 127°25'41"E, Jul 2014, Young Woon Lim, SFC20140723-12.

Pileus 10–69 mm in diam, convex to hemispherical, brownish orange (8D6) and smooth when moist, orange white (5A2) and wrinkled when dry, hygrophanous. **Lamellae** adnexed, subdistant, white. **Stipe** 27–68 × 4–7 mm, cylindrical to tapering upward, straight to flexuous, striate, twisted, white tomentose at the base, white. **Basidiospores** 3.7–7.4 × 2.4–3.7 µm (av. 5.8 × 3.1 µm), Q = 1.6–2.3 (av. 1.9), ellipsoid to amygdaliform, often phaseoliform, smooth, hyaline. **Basidia** 22.7–33.5 × 3.8–7.4 µm, cylindrical to narrowly clavate, 4-spored. **Pleurocystidia** 41.8–58.3 × 5.2–10.2 µm, fusiform to ventricose, thin-walled. **Cheilocystidia** 21.1–31.9 × 6.5–10.7 µm, (narrowly) clavate to fusiform, thin-walled. **Elements of pileus surface** 17.4–24.2 × 10.0–12.5 µm, spheropedunculate to obovoid, sometimes broadly clavate, thick-walled. **Clamp connections** are present in all tissues (Figures 1K, 1L, and 2K).

Habitat: Solitary or gregarious on the coniferous leaves.

Remarks: *Marasmius macrocystidiosus* specimens from the Republic of Korea differ from the holotype by having an orangish pileus and smaller sizes of all micro-structures [79]. *Marasmius macrocystidiosus* is phylogenetically closely related to *M. albimyceliosus* Corner. *Marasmius albimyceliosus* differs from *M. macrocystidiosus* in possessing a thinner stipe (1–4 mm), *Globulares*-type cells of pileipellis, and in the absence of pleurocystidia and caulocystidia [80,81].

Psathyrella amaura (Berk. & Broome) Pegler, Kew Bulletin Additional Series 12: 382 (1986)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Gangwon-do, Jeongseon-gun, Gohan-eup, 37°8'55"N 128°54'9"E, Jul 2020, Jun Won Lee, Shinnam Yoo & Yoonhee Cho, SFC20200716-19.

Pileus 26–27 mm in diam., broadly conical, margin striate to sulcate, light brown (5D4) at center to light reddish brown (7E5) toward the margin, fibrillose. **Lamellae** adnate, ventricose, subdistant, dark brown (10F8). **Stipe** 37 × 3–4 mm, cylindrical to tapering upward, light orange-brown (5D3), smooth, finely fibrous toward the cap. **Basidiospores** 7.0–9.0 × 3.8–5.3 μm (av. 8.1 × 4.5 μm), $Q = 1.6$ –2.0 (av. 1.8), subcylindrical to phaseoliform, brown, smooth, thick-walled, germ pore indistinctly present, with drops. **Basidia** 14.4–19.5 × 7.1–8.4 μm, clavate, 4-spored. **Pleurocystidia** 47.4–56.1 × 10.8–16.8 μm, lageniform to fusiform with an obtuse apex, distinctly thick-walled (Figure 1M and 2L).

Habitat: Solitary on the ground near *Pinus koraiensis*.

Remarks: Pleurocystidia of Korean *P. amaura* were smaller compared to that of the previously described specimens (55–80 × 15–20 μm) [35]. *Psathyrella amaura* and its sister species *P. olympiana* A.H. Sm. have distinctly thick-walled pleurocystidia and have no or indistinct germ pore, unlike many other *Psathyrella* species [35,82]. *Psathyrella olympiana* can be distinguished from *P. amaura* by distinct veils on the stipe [83].

Psathyrella squamosa (P. Karst.) A.H. Sm., Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 24: 220 (1972)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Gangwon-do, Taebaek-si, Sodo 2-gil, 37°06'47"N 128°56'50"E, Jun 2019, Abel Severin Lupala & Jae Young Park, SFC20190619-05.

Pileus 13–32 mm in diam., convex to broadly conical, center obtuse, margin striate to sulcate, appendiculate, bright brown (6D4) to light brown (7D8), beige (4C3) when dry, white floccose scales scattered, hygrophanous. **Lamellae** sinuate, subdistant, light brownish orange (5C4). **Stipe** 29–41 × 2–4 mm, cylindrical, white to grayish yellow (3C3), covered with white floccose scales. **Basidiospores** 6.6–7.8 × 3.2–4.2 μm (av. 7.1 × 3.6 μm), $Q = 1.8$ –2.2 (av. 2.0), subcylindrical, brown, smooth, thick-walled, germ pore indistinctly present, with drops. **Basidia** 13.2–19.4 × 6.4–8.6 μm, clavate, 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** 13.0–16.9 × 7.4–9.5 μm, clavate. **Pleurocystidia-like cheilocystidia** 34.9–42.3 × 11.7–15.1 μm, similar in shape to pleurocystidia. **Pleurocystidia** 33.8–42.9 × 11.2–15.0 μm, narrowly utriform, thin-walled (Figure 1N and 2M).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground of a *Pinus densiflora* forest.

Remarks: *Psathyrella squamosa* from the Republic of Korea had more cylindrical basidiospores and generally smaller cystidia compared to the previous records [78,84]. The description of thin-walled pleurocystidia was in line with the *P. squamosa* from China [82]. *Psathyrella gossypina* (Bull.) A. Pearson & Dennis is macroscopically and microscopically very similar to *P. squamosa* and had been considered synonymous. However, *P. gossypina* is clearly distinguished from *P. squamosa* in phylogenetic analysis of the ITS region and by the presence of one or two large oil drops within cystidia, which are not observed in *P. squamosa* [78,85]. *Psathyrella fimiseda* Örstadius & E. Larss. are closely related to *P. squamosa* but have smaller pileus (3–6 mm in diam.) and stipe (10–20 × 0.5–1 mm) [37].

Psathyrella subsingeri T. Bau & J.Q. Yan, MycoKeys 33: 94 (2018)

Specimens examined: Republic of Korea, Incheon, Ongjin-gun, Daechong-myeon, 37°46'14"N 124°45'36"E, Sep 2018, Changmu Kim, Jin Sung Lee & Jae Young Park, SFC20180905-83

Pileus 22–25 mm in diam., hemispherical to convex, center obtuse to subumbonate, margin indistinctly striate, white to brownish gray (6C2), light brown (7D4) and wrinkled when dry, hygrophanous. **Lamellae** emarginate, close, white to dull red (8C3), brown (7F7) and wrinkled when dry. **Stipe** 27 × 3 mm, cylindrical, flexuous, white to pale yellowish brown (4A2), smooth to slightly striate, hollow. **Basidiospores** 4.4–6.2 × 2.8–4.3 μm (av. 5.1 × 3.4 μm), $Q = 1.3$ –1.7 (av. 1.5), ellipsoid, golden brown, smooth, thick-walled, germ pore absent. **Basidia** 10.8–26.2 × 5.0–12.3 μm, broadly cylindrical, 2 or 4-spored. **Cheilocystidia** not observed. **Pleurocystidia** not observed (Figure 1O and 2N).

Habitat: Gregarious on the ground of a mixed forest.

Remarks: Because of the poor condition of the dried specimen, it was difficult to observe the microscopic characteristics except for the basidiospores and basidia. Korean specimen differed from the original description of *P. subsingeri* in the size and color of basidiospores. According to the original description, this species has nearly hyaline to slightly yellow-colored basidiospores ranging in size from 5.8–7.8 (–8.8) × 3.9–4.4 (–5.0) μm [82]. *Psathyrella candolleana* is closely related to *P. subsingeri* [82] and resides in the Republic of Korea [20]. They can be distinguished by the presence of germ pore as only *P. candolleana* has germ pore on its basidiospores [78]. *Psathyrella luteopallida* A.H. Sm. is morphologically similar to *P. subsingeri* but has larger basidiospores (9–12 × 5–6 μm) [34,82].

Disclosure statement

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