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## NEOTYPIFICATION OF TWO *MARASMIELLUS* SPECIES (AGARICALES: OMPHALOTACEAE)

Atik Retnowati & Fitrija Tisa Oktalira

Research Center for Biosystematics and Evolution, BRIN

Correspondent author: Atik Retnowati

Email: marasjamur@gmail.com

### ABSTRAK

Atik Retnowati & Fitrija Tisa Oktalira. 2023. Neotipifikasi dua jenis *Marasmiellus* (Agaricales: omphalotaceae) *Floribunda* 7(3): 124–127 — Proses tipifikasi dua jenis *Marasmiellus* dibahas pada tulisan ini. Holotipe dari *Marasmiellus nugatorius* dan *Marasmiellus pangerangensis* tidak ditemukan, maka neotipe dari kedua jenis tersebut ditentukan dalam tulisan ini. Untuk membantu identifikasi dua jenis *Marasmiellus* tersebut, ilustrasi garis untuk karakter makro-mikromorfologi disajikan dalam tulisan ini.

Kata kunci. Indonesia, Jawa, *Marasmiellus*, neotipe.

Atik Retnowati & Fitrija Tisa Oktalira. 2023. *Neotypification of Two Marasmiellus species (Agaricales: omphalotaceae)*. *Floribunda* 7(3): 124–127 — The typification of two species of *Marasmiellus* is discussed. Since the holotypes of *Marasmiellus nugatorius* and *Marasmiellus pangerangensis* did not exist, therefore neotypes of both species are designated here. To aid further identification of those species, a line drawing of macro-micromorphological features is provided.

Keywords. Indonesia, Java, *Marasmiellus*, neotype.

*Marasmiellus* Murrill is a cosmopolitan fungal genus and is abundant in tropical countries, such as Indonesia. The ecological role of the genus is as decomposer fungi. The species of the genus usually grow on twigs, wood, and leaves of monocots or dicots. The genus has been reported from several regions in the world (Singer 1973; Pegler 1977, 1983, 1986; Antonín & Noordeloos 1993; Desjardin 1997; Desjardin et al. 2000; and Retnowati 2018).

We found that *Marasmiellus nugatorius* (Corner) Retn. and *Marasmiellus pangerangensis* (Henn.) Retn. remains un-typified, thus new types for those two *Marasmiellus* species are designated here. Through this neotypification, the stability of the scientific nomenclature of *M. nugatorius* and *M. pangerangensis* can be completed.

### MATERIALS & METHODS

*Marasmiellus* specimens were examined and stored in Herbarium Bogoriense (BO), and the Harry D. Thiers Herbarium (SFSU) at San Francisco State University, CA, USA. The specimens were compared to the original description of the

type species protologue (Corner 1996, Hennings 1900), and the complete descriptions of both species can be seen in Retnowati (2018).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. *Marasmiellus nugatorius* (Corner) Retn. Sing. Gard. Bull. 70(1): 211–213. 2018. Fig. 1.  
Basionym. *Marasmius nugatorius* Corner, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 111: 80 (1996).

Neotype. Indonesia, West Java Province, Cibodas Botanical Garden, ca. 1550 m asl, 10 January 2000, Desjardin 7100 (neotype BO, isoneotype SFSU, designated here).

Distribution. Indonesia (Java) and Singapore (Bukit Timah).

Note. *Marasmius nugatorius* as a basionym of *Marasmiellus nugatorius* was described by Corner (1996) from Bukit Timah, Singapore. Text at the protologue of *M. nugatorius* stated, “Singapore, Bukit Timah, Corner s.n. 28 Jul. 1940; typus, herb. Corner (alc. form).” The species has been transferred to the genus *Marasmiellus* (Retnowati 2018)

Most of the Corner's collections were deposited at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh Herbarium (E). However, David Middleton (pers. comm.) indicated that the Edinburgh herbarium does not possess the collection as mentioned by Corner

(1996). Therefore, given the type specimen of *Marasmius nugatorius* is unavailable, the neotype should be selected. Collection from Desjardin 7100 matches Corner's descriptions and is designated as the neotype of *Marasmiellus nugatorius*.

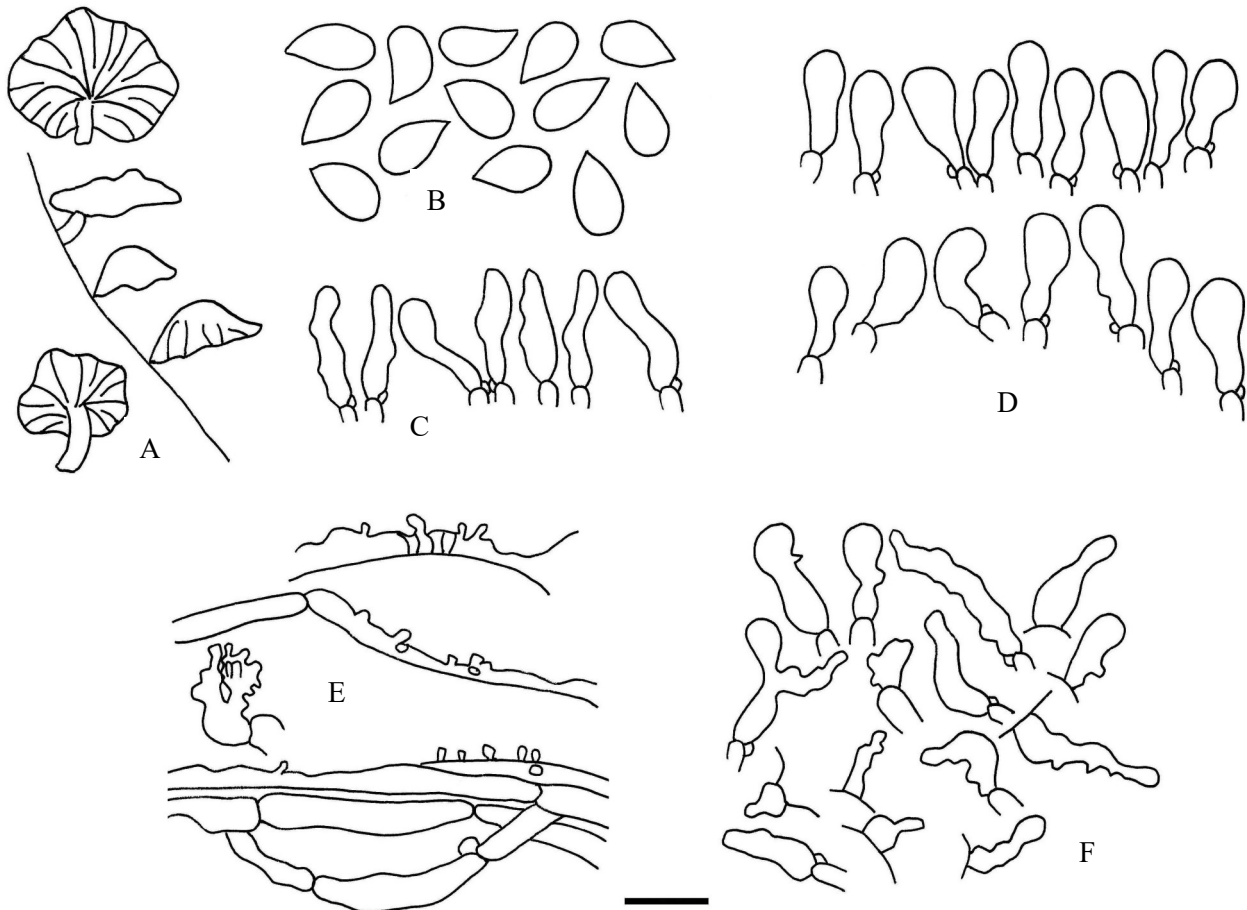


Figure 1. *Marasmiellus nugatorius* (Corner) Retn. (D.E. Desjardin 7100). A. Basidiomes. B. Basidiospores. C. Basidioles. D. Hymenial cystidia. E. Pileipellis. F. Caulocystidia. (scale bar: A = 4 mm, B = 10  $\mu$ m. C, D, E, and F = 20  $\mu$ m) (Retnowati 2018).

2. *Marasmiellus pangerangensis* (Henn.) Retn. Sing. Gard. Bull. 70(1): 213-215. 2018. Fig. 2. Basionym. *Marasmius pangerangensis* Henn., *Monsunia* 1: 150 (1900). – Fig. 2.

Neotype. Indonesia, West Java Province, Sukabumi, Parung Kuda, Mount Halimun-Salak National Park, Ecology Plot, trail to Pameungpeuk, ca. 1200–1240 m asl, 8 May 2010, *Retnowati 748* (neotype BO designated here).

Paratype. Indonesia, West Java Province, Sukabumi, Parung Kuda, Mount Halimun National Park, Cikaniki Research Station, loop trail, 13 Jan 1998, *ZT 7052* (paratype BO, designated here); Cibodas Botanical Garden, 11 Jan 1999, *Desjardin 6913* (paratype BO, designated here); Bali Province: Tabanan, Baturiti, Candikuning, Eka Karya Botanical Garden, trail to Mount Pohen, c. 1500 m asl, 14 Jan 1999, *Desjardin 6932* (paratype BO, designated here).

Distribution. Indonesia (Java and Bali).

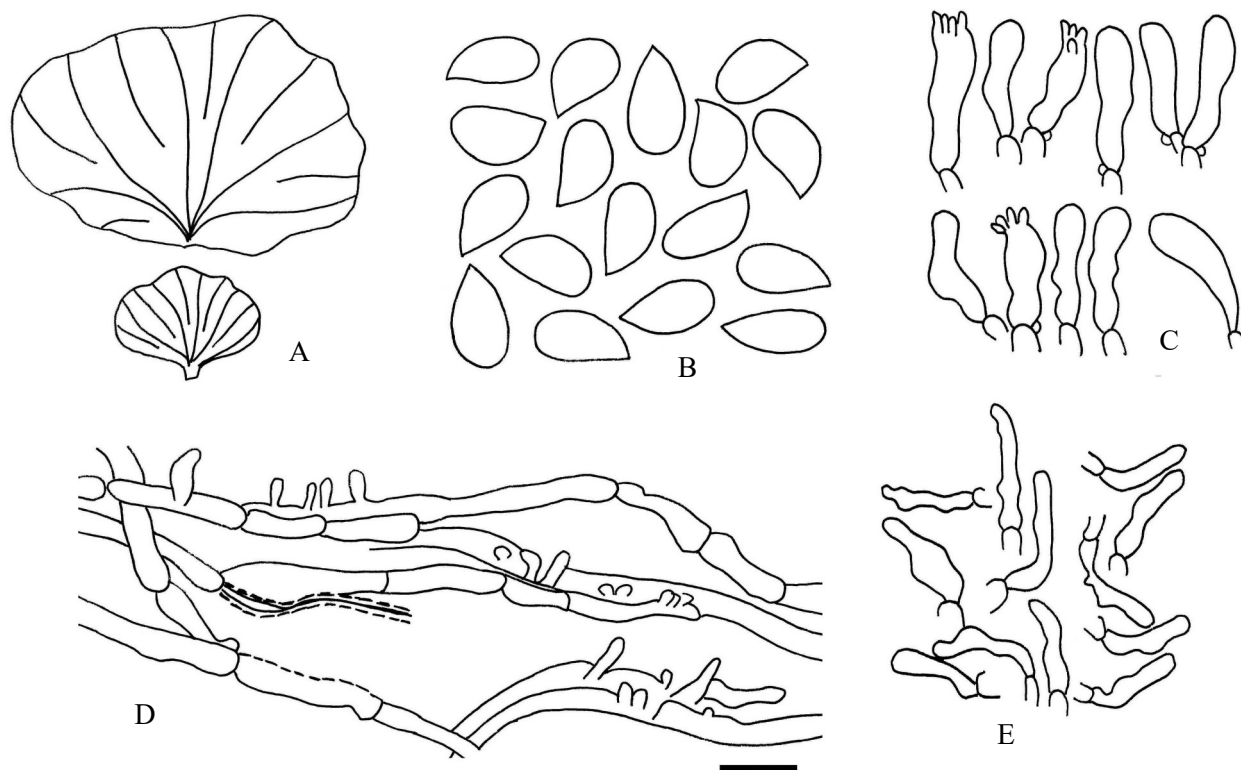


Figure 2. *Marasmiellus pangerangensis* (Henn.) Retnowati (A. Retnowati 748). A. Basidiomes (x2). B. Basidiospores. C. Basidia and basidioles. D. Pileipellis. E. Caulocystidia. (scale bar: A = 4 mm; B = 10  $\mu$ m; C, D, and E = 20  $\mu$ m) (Retnowati 2018).

Note. *Marasmius pangerangensis* was first described by Hennings (1900) and was formally transferred to the genus *Marasmiellus* by Retnowati (2018). Desjardin et al. (2000) and Retnowati (2018) mentioned that the type material of the species is not extant. Thus, the neotype of the species has to be designated. Four new materials were collected from several locations in Indonesia, and they matched the protologue of *M. pangerangensis* (Hennings 1900). The original descriptions are similar to the report of the current neotype by having membranous, tough, dimidiate pileus; anastomosing and intervenose lamellae; short and eccentric stipe.

Collection Retnowati 748 from Java at BO was chosen as the neotype, and the same specimen was illustrated in Retnowati (2018). The three remaining collections, ZT 7052, Desjardin 6913 and 6932, are designated as the paratypes and stored at BO.

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