

**Lepiota echinella cf****Kleiner Borsten-Schirmling**

Fungi, Dikarya, Basidiomycota, Agaricomycotina, Agaricomycetes, Agaricomycetidae, Agaricales, Agaricaceae

Legitimate Quél. & G.E. Bernard 1888

Aktueller Name gem. MycoDB: *Lepiota echinella* Quél. & G.E. Bernard, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.: pl. 1, fig. 2 (1888) [MB146411]

Taxonomische Synonyme:

Lepiota minuta J.E. Lange, Dansk botanisk Arkiv 4 (4): 48 (1923) [MB167888]*Lepiota setulosa* J.E. Lange, Flora Agaricina Danica 1: 34 (1935) [MB254689]*Cystoderma echinellum* (Quél. & G.E. Bernard) Singer, Annales Mycologici 34: 338 (1936) [MB251925]

Ein einziges kleines Pilzchen, ca 2cm hoch und ein Hütchen von 6-7mm. Auf Erde gewachsen. Auffällig sind die stark amyloiden? oder dextrinoiden? Sporen. Flammulaster kommt nicht in Frage. Auffällig sind die hyalinen Sporen, die leicht ornamentiert erscheinen.

Lepiota = dextrinoide Sporen

Cystoderma = amyloide Sporen, jedoch kugelige Elemente in HDS

Lepiota parvannulata (Winziger Schirmling) - nicht dextrinoid, nicht kongophil, würde jedoch mit der Sporengröße passen.

makroskopisch

Hutmerkmale

Braun, dicht mit spitzen Schüppchen besetzt, Rand mit Velum behangen.

Stieloberfläche

Rau, warzig

Lamellenmerkmale

Frei, nicht angewachsen, mit deutlichem Collar

Sporenfarbe / Sporenpulver (Abwurf)

Kein Abwurf vorhanden, hyalin

mikroskopisch

Sporenmasse

~5 µm lang

Hutdeckschicht

Bräunlich pigmentierte Endhyphen mit Basalschnalle, inkrustiert und intrazellulär bräunlich pigmentiert

Cheilozystiden

Utriform-fusoid

Schnallen

Vorhanden

chemisch

Melzers-Reagenz

Sporen in Melzer eher purpur = Dextrinoid?



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Varia

Bemerkungen / Hinweise / Abstract

Source Wikipedia:

The spores are hyaline (translucent), roughly elliptical in shape, have thin walls, and are amyloid, meaning they absorb iodine stain in Melzer's reagent.[6] Additionally, in acetocarmine stain, they appear binucleate (having two nuclei).[10] They have dimensions of 5.5–6 (more rarely 7) by 3.5–4.0 μm . The spore-bearing cells, the basidia, are club-shaped, translucent, and four-spored. The cheilocystida (cystidia on the gill edge) are club-shaped and 19-24 by 3–5 μm . The cap cuticle is a trichodermium—a type of tissue composed of erect, long, threadlike hyphae of same or different lengths, and originating from an interwoven layer of hyphae that ascends gradually until terminal cells are somewhat parallel to each other. The trichodermal hyphae are thin-walled, measuring 7.6–22.0 μm , and stain yellowish in Melzer's reagent. The hyphae comprising the cap tissue are thin-walled and 5–10 μm in diameter, while those of the gill tissue are also thin-walled, and 3.5–7.0 μm , and interspersed with oleiferous cells (characterized by strongly refractive, homogeneous contents). Clamp connections are present in the hyphae of all tissues

Bestimmt nach

Die Grosspilze Baden-Württembergs - Krieglsteiner, German J - Ulmer
Ludwig Erhard, Pilzkompodium, IHW-Verlag

Gattung/en:

Lepiota <https://www.mycopedia.ch/pilze/1048.htm>

Links

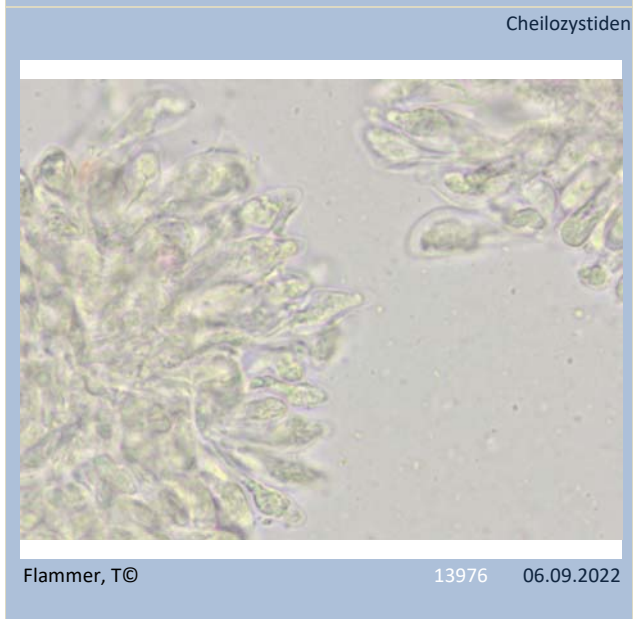
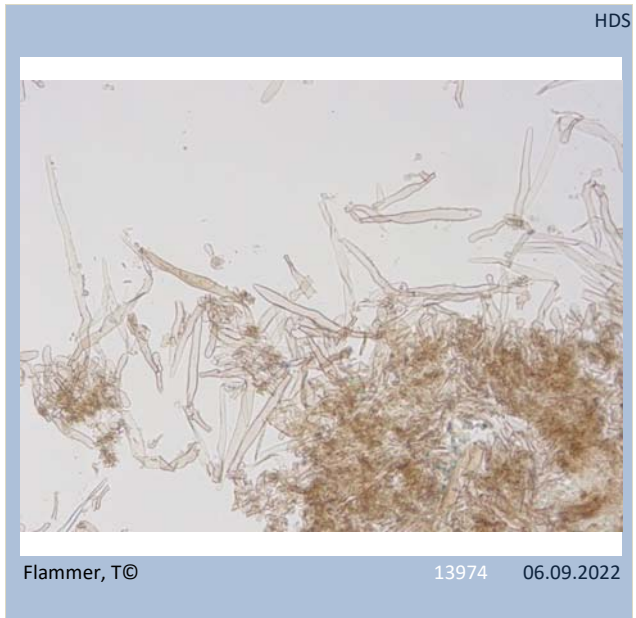
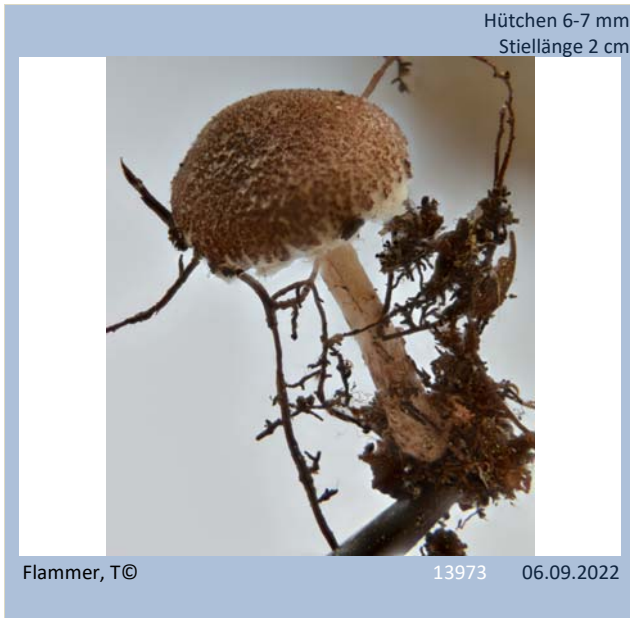
Leucopholiota decorosa https://www.mushroomexpert.com/leucopholiota_decorosa.html



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