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HAL Id: hal-02196266
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Submitted on 27 May 2020

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**Agaricus section Brunneopicti: a phylogenetic reconstruction with descriptions of four new taxa**

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7Laboratoire de Botanique, Phytochimie et Mycologie, Faculté de Pharmacie, CEFE UMR 5175, CNRS - Université de Montpellier - Université Paul-Valéry Montpellier – ÉPIHE, 15 avenue Charles Flahault, 34093 Montpellier Cedex 5, France.
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**Abstract**

*Agaricus* is a genus of saprobic basidiomycetes including species of nutritional and medicinal interest. Historically the temperate species have been grouped into eight classical sections. Recent phylogenetic analyses however, revealed that two-thirds of the tropical taxa do not cluster in these sections, but form exclusively tropical clades. Seven (TR I to TR VII) strongly supported tropical clades have been revealed and it was hypothesized that clade TR I might represent *Agaricus* section *Brunneopicti*. This section was initially characterized by the presence of punctiform squamules, the remains of the veil, on the pileus and stipe. The present morphological study and phylogenetic ML, MP and Bayesian analyses based on ITS1+2 sequences show that clade TR I corresponds to *Agaricus* section *Brunneopicti* and includes 16 taxa grouped in four strongly supported subclades and two isolated branches. The six species with punctiform squamules which initially characterized the section constitute one of these subclades. We propose the new replacement name *Agaricus brunneopunctatus* for the illegitimate name *Agaricus brunneopictus*. All 16 species are discussed, full descriptions are provided for five, among them, *A. brunneosquamulosus*, *A. niveogranulatus*, *A. sordidocarpus* and *A. toluenolens* are described as new species. We also report on certain members of section *Brunneopicti* traits which generally characterize species belonging to other sections. These shared characters raise the issue of their origin and complicate the systematics and the identification of the tropical *Agaricus* species. An artificial dichotomous key is presented for species identification. Section *Brunneopicti* is the first reconstructed section of tropical *Agaricus*. Its known geographical distribution range is strictly palearctic. We predict that the species richness of other somewhat forgotten or new tropical sections will also increase in coming years.

**Key words:** Basidiomycota, phylogeny, systematics, tropical biodiversity

**Introduction**

*Agaricus* L. is a genus of saprobic fungi within the order Agaricales (Basidiomycota) including more than 400 species worldwide (Zhao et al. 2011). This genus includes species of nutritional and medicinal interest, such as *A. bisporus* (J.E. Lange) Imbach or *A. subrufescens* Peck. Taxa from temperate regions are grouped into eight commonly recognized sections based on morphological and organoleptic traits, as well as macrochemical reactions (Cappelli 1984; Parra 2008, 2013). Species identification in *Agaricus* however, remains problematic due to a limited number of taxonomically relevant morphological features (Challen et al. 2003; Zhao et al. 2011). However, the circumscription of species and sections has been improved by exploiting the polymorphism of the nuclear ribosomal ITS (Internal transcribed spacer) DNA sequences (Challen et al. 2003; Kerrigan et al. 2005, 2008). Compared with temperate areas, knowledge of species diversity is less-developed in tropical regions. Zhao et al. (2011) found that two-thirds of
tropical species did not belong in any of the eight traditional sections. Although, numerous tropical species have been described, only few sections to accommodate these taxa have been proposed (Heinemann 1956, 1978, 1980; Singer 1986; Pegler 1977; Peterson et al. 2000). Phylogenetic analyses of Zhao et al. (2011) revealed seven (TR I to TR VII) strongly supported tropical clades in addition to the clades of the eight traditional sections (two being polyphyletic). To what extent these tropical clades can correspond to the sections proposed by Heinemann remains unresolved. Zhao et al. (2011) suggested that clade TR I was the best candidate to represent the tropical Agaricus section Brunneopicti Heinem. (Heinemann 1956) because it included a collection identified as A. brunneopunctatus (a nom. nov. for the illegitimate name A. brunneopictus Heinem. & Gooss.-Font., the type species of the section). Unfortunately the examined specimens of this collection were not mature enough to confirm the identification. Moreover, sequencing of the type specimen of A. brunneopunctatus failed (Olivier Raspé personal communication). Heinemann also included A. bingensis Heinem. and A. kivuensis Heinem. in section Brunneopicti; however analyses including the sequence of a type specimen revealed that A. kivuensis belongs to the unrelated clade TR III (Zhao et al. 2011).

With the aim of assessing whether clade TR I represents section Brunneopicti, an enlarged sample including six specimens identified as A. bingensis were incorporated in a phylogenetic analysis of this clade. Moreover, each taxon belonging to clade TR I was compared to the following description of section Brunneopicti proposed by Heinemann (1956): small brown punctiform scales on pileus and surface of the lower part of the stipe remaining from the general veil; medium to large sporocarps; whitish or yellowish brown pileus; solid or fistulose long stipes with rounded bulb at base; often with “benzoilée” (almond) odor; short pileipellis hyphae; and weak or negative Schäffer’s reaction. Since Heinemann acknowledged that this section was not morphologically well-characterized (Heinemann 1984), we used both morphological and phylogenetic criteria to delimit the section. Finally, we confirmed that clade TR I is equivalent to section Brunneopicti. The reconstructed section includes 16 species which are commented upon or fully described; four new taxa are proposed.

Materials and methods

Sampling

The 43 specimens used in the present study are listed in Table 1. Among them, 25 were recently collected in Thailand or Togo and deposited in Herb. MFLU (Mae Fah Luang University Herbarium), BBH (BIOTEC Bangkok Herbarium) and TOGO (Herbier du Laboratoire de Botanique et Ecologie Végétale de la Faculté des Sciences de l’Université de Lomé). The 18 remaining samples have already been used in analyses of Zhao et al. (2011) in which they belonged to 15 putative species classified as follows: ten belonged to the strongly supported clade TR I; one was unclassified and located on an isolated branch closely related to clade TR I (ADK4732/A. subsaharianus L.A. Parra, Hama & De Kesel); the remaining four species (CA820/Agaricus sp., ZRL2132/Agaricus sp., CA186/A. freirei Blanco-Dios, and LAPAG 531/A. bohusii Bon) respectively represent the four clades most closely related to clade TR I: clade TR a, clade TR b, clade/section Xanthodermatei Singer, and one of the clades of the polyphyletic section Sanguinolenti Jul. Schäff. & F.H. Møller ex L.A. Parra. These four samples are used as outgroup taxa.

Morphological study

Photographs were taken at the collecting site, and odor and color change on bruising were recorded in the field. The macroscopic characters, including chemical testing were determined according to the methodology described by Largent (1986). Schäffer’s reaction is a cross reaction between aniline and nitric acid on the surface of pileus with a positive reaction typically orange-red in sections Arvenses and Minores (Parra 2008). KOH reaction was performed with 5% KOH solution on both pileus and stipe surface of fresh specimens. Colour terms are according to those of Kornerup and Wanscher (1978). Micromorphological features were examined from dried specimens following the protocols of Largent (1986) including anatomy of lamellae, pileipellis and partial veil, and features of basidiospores, basidia and cystidia. Measurements of anatomical features (spores, basidia and cheilocystidia) were presented based on at least 20 measurements, and include x, the mean of length by width ± SD; Q, the quotient of basidiospore length to width, and Qm, the mean of Q-values ± SD.

Nucleic acid preparation, PCR and sequencing

Two methods were used depending on the laboratory. At the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), DNA was isolated following a CTAB protocol as described by Zhao et al. (2011). At Southwest Forestry University
<table>
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Clade “TR a”

| CA820      | *A. sp.*                | Thailand    | 2010/7/27| JG-GB-SK | Chiang Mai, University P | In grassland | MF+CG   | JF727861   |

Clade “TR b”

| ZRL2132    | *A. sp.*                | Thailand    | 2005/8/21| ZR       | Chiang Mai, Mae Taeng | In forest | BBH     | JF691558   |

Sect. Xanthodermatei

| CA186      | *A. freirei*            | France      | 2002/11/9| JG       | Le Verdon | Under *Cupressus* | CGAB    | DQ185553   |

Sect. Sanguinolenti

| LAPAG531   | *A. bohusii*            | Czech Rep.  | 2002/9/15| OJ       | Tremosnice near Caslav | Under *Carpinus* | LAPAG   | JF797180   |

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* Specimens previously used by Zhao et al. (2011)

AK, A. De Kesel; ARB, A.R. Bandara; DD, D. Desjardin; GB, G. Barroso; JC, J. Chen; JG, J. Guinberteau; LP, L.A. Parra; KW, K. Wisitrassameewong; OJ, O. Juhasz; PC, P. Callac; PS, P. Sysoophanthong; SK, S. Kanurarathna; SR, S. Rapior; ZR, R.L. Zhao

DSPA, Doi Suthep Pu National Park; P, Park or National Park; TL, Tharnthong Lodges; TSW, Thep Sadet Waterfall; W, Waterfall

Herbarium: MF+CG = MFLU, CGAB (Collection du Germlasme des Agarics à Bordeaux)
(SWFU), commercial DNA extraction kit (E. Z. N. A. Forensic Kit, D3591-01, Omega Bio-Tek) was used for DNA extraction from dried specimens. Protocols for PCR by using primers ITS4 and ITS5 followed those of White et al. (1990) with some modifications (Zhao et al. 2010). Sequencing was performed on ABI Prism Genetic analyzer (Applied Biosystems) at Beckman Coulter Genomics, England or on ABI 3730 XL DNA analyzer (Applied Biosystems) at Shanghai Majorbio Bio-Pharm Technology Co., Ltd, China. Twenty-five novel ITS1+2 sequences used in this study were deposited in GenBank database under accession numbers KJ540946 to KJ540970 (Table 1).

Sequence alignment and phylogenetic analyses
The original sequences produced from this work plus the other sequences retrieved from GenBank were initially aligned using T-coffee ver 8.99 (Notredame et al. 2000), then manually adjusted in BioEdit v. 7.0.4 (Hall 2007). The alignment has been submitted to TreeBase (submission ID 15483).

Maximum parsimony (MP) analysis, was performed using PAUP* 4.0b10 (Swofford 2004), by heuristic searches with unordered characters, random addition of sequences, gaps treated as missing data, and the tree bisection-reconnection (TBR) branch swapping. Maximum likelihood (ML) analysis was performed on Phylogeny.fr platform (http://www.phylogeny.fr/). The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the ML method implemented in the PhyML ver 3.0 (Guindon & Gascuel 2003). The HKY85 substitution model was selected with an estimated proportion of invariable sites of 0.674 and assuming 4 gamma-distributed rate categories. The gamma shape parameter 1.366 was directly estimated from the data. Bootstrap values (BS) were obtained from 1000 or 100 replicates for MP or ML tree, respectively. Bayesian analysis was performed with MrBayes 3.1.2 (Ronquist & Heulsenbeck 2003). One million generations using a GTR+I+G model nucleotide substitution detected by MrModeltest 2.2 (Nylander 2004) were run for six Markov chains and sampled every 100th generation resulting in 10,000 trees. Those trees sampled prior to searches reaching a split deviation frequency value reaching 0.01 were discarded as the burn-in, and the remaining trees were used to calculate Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) of the individual clades. Trees were viewed in TreeView or TreeDyn and exported to graphics programs (Page 1996; Chevenet et al. 2006).

Species-specific ITS markers
Comparisons were made between 43 sequences used in this study. Positional data were derived from the sequences of a species. Characters that were unique (within the section) to all representatives of a given taxon are indicated by uppercase type and are given with flanking sequences on both sides. IUPAC codes as Y does not indicate heteromorphisms or ambiguity but that T or C are found at this position depending on the sequence. It should be noticed that these unique data is based on currently available sequences, and with more taxa, reassessment might be needed.

Results
Phylogenetic analyses
The 43 sequences varied in length from 647 to 661 nts. The final alignment contained 643 characters, of which 457 were constant, 42 were parsimony-uninformative and 103 were parsimony-informative characters. The phylogenetic trees generated by ML, MP and Bayesian methods exhibited very similar topologies. Differences are only noted in the branching pattern of the positions of samples NTT 117 and CA800. The Most Likelihood (ML) tree is shown in Fig. 1, with bootstrap support values above 50% and Bayesian posterior probability values above 90% are shown. In all analyses the four outgroup taxa group at the base of the tree.

Clade TR I is relatively well-supported (ML/MP/PP = 88/70/1; Fig. 1) and contains 16 entities. Four subclades: A, B, C and D are revealed with high bootstrap values in both analyses. Subclade A is strongly supported (99/98/1) and includes three species: A. brunneosquamulosus sp. nov., A. duplocingulatus Heinem. and A. cf. inoxydabilis Heinem. Subclade B is fully supported (100/100/1) and includes two species: A. megacystidiatus Karunaratha, Guinb. & K.D. Hyde and Agaricus sp. 2/NT019. Subclade C is well-supported (95/89/1) and includes A. sordidocarpus sp. nov. and A. subsaharianus. Subclade D which is well-supported (72/83/0.92) includes six species: A. bingensis, A. brunneopunctatus nom. nov., A. chiangmaiensis Karunaratha, Guinb. & K.D. Hyde, A. niveogranulatus sp. nov., Agaricus sp. 4/LD2011027 and Agaricus sp. 5/C3182. The three remaining species Agaricus sp. 1/CA800, Agaricus sp. 3/NTT117 and A. toluenolens sp. nov. are on isolated branches. Even though four subclades were well-supported in whatever the used method, due to the variable positions of Agaricus sp. 1/CA800 and Agaricus sp. 3/NTT117, the phylogenetic relationships between these two species and the subclades remains unresolved within clade TR I.
FIGURE 1. Maximum likelihood (ML) phylogram of *Agaricus* section *Brunneopicti* drawn from dataset of 43 ITS1+2 sequences belonging to 16 species of *Brunneopicti* and 4 outgroup species of related clades or sections TR a, TR b, Xanthodermatei and Sanguinolenti respectively. Bootstrap support values above 50% and Bayesian posterior probability values above 90% are shown (ML/MP/PP). The four novel species described in the present paper are in boldface. Subclades A–D and two morphological groups are shown. Group I refers to species exhibiting punctiform squamules on both surface of pileus and stipe; Group II refers to species exhibiting larger (non-punctiform) squamules on the pileus surface only.

In comparison with the previous analyses of Zhao *et al.* (2011), the inclusion of 25 recent collections in the analyses allowed us to distinguish six more species in the clade TR I. Moreover ADK4732 (*A. subsaharianus*) which remained unclassified on an isolated branch closely related to clade TR I is now included in this clade. In contrast, samples NTT34 and ZRL3031 previously considered as belonging to two sister putative species now belong to the same species (*A. duplocingulatus* Heinem). Finally, the clade TR I comprises 16 species.

Section *Brunneopicti*

Our analyses showed that *Agaricus brunneopunctatus* (a new name for *A. brunneopictus*, the type species of *A. section Brunneopicti*) and *A. bingensis*, the two species initially placed in section *Brunneopicti*, belong to subclade D within clade TR I. Zhao *et al.* (2011) did not establish the link between section *Brunneopicti* and clade TR I because no specimens
of *A. bingensis* were examined and the examined sporocarps of the herbarium collection of *A. brunneopunctatus* (ADK2564) were immature. These two problems were resolved in the present study. On the one hand, six specimens whose macro and microscopical characters completely agreed with the original concept of *A. bingensis* were included in the analyses. On the other hand, we received a dried sporocarp of ADK2564 other than those examined by Zhao *et al.* (2011); this sporocarp exhibited mature spores and other microscopical characters (in addition to its macroscopical ones) in agreement with those of the original description of *A. brunneopunctatus*. Consequently, TR I, a major clade of *Agaricus*, corresponds to section *Brunneopicti*, as it contains *A. brunneopunctatus*, the type species of this section. Based on morphological characters, two groups of species are considered below: the first one is monophyletic since it corresponds to subclade D; the second one is paraphyletic with respect to subclade D since it includes subclades A, B, C and the three isolated branches.

**Taxonomy**


MycoBank MB 808477

Orig. Diag.: Velum universale ex squamulis parvis punctiformibus constans; elementa veli brevia, crasse tunicata, asperulata. Annulus membranaceus, amplus.


Delimitation of *Agaricus* section *Brunneopicti*:—Schäffer’s reaction negative or rarely weakly positive, KOH reaction positive but usually faint. Pileus roughly covered with either punctiform squamules from the universal veil, or brownish larger squamules. Stipe cylindrical to clavate or sub-bulbous, often with round base. Double or complex annulus with scales and cortinate fibrils on the lower surface. Context discoloration when bruised faint to strong: yellow, orange, rufescent, brownish rufescent or red. Odor from pleasant bitter almond to unpleasant like phenol or solvent used in marker pen. Cheilocystidia usually present, pyriform to broadly clavate. Absence of unique unifying characters in ITS 1+2. *Agaricus kivuensis* originally placed in this section is excluded here because it belongs to the unrelated clade TR III (Zhao *et al.* 2011). Geographical distribution range: known only from palaeotropics.

Two groups are considered: Group I is characterized by brownish punctiform squamules on the pileus surface and concolor or whitish punctiform squamules on the stipe surface close to the base; Group II is characterized by brownish non-punctiform squamules or appressed scales only on the pileus surface.

**Species included in Group I:**

*Agaricus bingensis* Heinem., Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 26: 72 (1956). Fig. 7A

Species-specific ITS marker:—gtcaCAytat @ 222–223.

Comments:—*Agaricus bingensis* is a common species largely distributed in Africa and characterized by a large pileus (up to 25 cm diam.) with crowded punctiform squamules and large spores (8.3–10 × 5.1–5.7 μm). This species has been originally described by Heinemann (1956) from Binga (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and placed in *Brunneopicti* based on its morphology and Schäffer’s reaction negative. Pegler (1977) reported this species later from Uganda but accommodated it in section *Agaricus* because of the slightly reddening discoloration of the context on exposure; moreover section *Brunneopicti* was not retained in his classification. Our collections from Togo and Bénin correspond well with the description of Heinemann. According to the phylogenetic analyses, it belongs to section *Brunneopicti* and exhibits morphological affinities to *A. brunneopunctatus*. Edibility: this species is used for food, particularly by the Acholi tribe from Uganda (Pegler 1977). Geographical distribution range: known only from Africa (Bénin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Togo, Uganda).
**Agaricus brunneopunctatus** L.J. Chen, Callac & L.A. Parra, nom. nov. Fig. 7B


Mycobank MB 808479

Species-specific ITS marker:—caac[CCC]ctta @ 459–461.

**Comments:**—*Agaricus brunneopunctatus* was described from material collected on grassland in Democratic Republic of the Congo and designated as the type species of section *Brunneopicti* (Heinemann 1956). Original diagnosis: *Pileus carnosus, hemisphaericus deinde convexus, brunneolus, centro saturior, squamulis furfuraceis. Stipes elongatus, plenus, cylindraceus deorsum incrassatus, albidus deinde brunneolus, deorsum brunneo-furfuraceus; annulus amplus, albus, margine laceratus. Lamellae confertae, latiusculae, liberae, albae, deinde roseae, denique atrobrunneae. Caro alba, fracta brunneola; sapor ut odor gratus, amygadalinus. Sporae atrobrunneae, 7,6–8,5 μ × 4,9–5,3 μ, ellipticae. Cheilocystidiae piriformes, 18–35 μ × 10–16 μ.* Later, this species was also reported from Singapore (Heinemann 1980). Our collection ADK2564 from Bénin, with basidiospore size 7,3–7,8–8,45 × 4,4–4,9–5,4 μm agrees well with the protologue. This species was described with a medium-sized pileus (10 cm diam.) with an almond odor which was not noted in the collection from Singapore (Heinemann 1956, 1980). A strong phenol-like odor was detected in our collection from Bénin. Edibility is unknown. Geographical distribution range: known only from the palaeotropics.


Species-specific ITS markers:—atccCacct @ 78; tgaaGgcac @ 167; gcacGgctg @ 172; ctgtTctCtact @ 178, 181; aaagTgggc @ 483.

**Comments:**—*Agaricus chiangmaiensis* was described from material collected on grassland in Thailand (Karunarathna et al. 2014). This species can be recognized by its relatively large sporocarps (up to 17 cm diam.), light brown, punctiform, innate squamules, on the pileus surface, white stipe with powdery granules on its lower one-third surface, clearly visible annulus with a cog-wheel on its lower surface close to its margin, and relatively large spores (7–8.5 × 3–4 μm). According to the phylogenetic tree of Fig. 1, *A. chiangmaiensis* and *A. brunneopunctatus* are sister species. Edibility of this species is unknown. Geographical distribution range: known only from Asia (Thailand).

**Agaricus niveogranulatus** L.J. Chen, R.L. Zhao, Callac & K.D. Hyde sp. nov. Fig. 2, 7C–G

MycoBank MB 808172

**Etymology:**—niveogranulatus referring to the white colored granulose squamules.

**Original description:**—**Macroscopical characters:** Pileus 10–16 cm diam., 4–8 mm broad, parabolic to hemispherical when young, then convex, sometimes more or less truncated or slightly depressed at disc, finally planate; margin straight, appendiculate; surface dry, covered with granulose or punctiform squamules which are white except at disc where they are brownish (5B2); surface usually splitting in radial interwoven bands; Lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, lamellulae with more than 5 series, 5–10 mm broad, first white, then pink, brownish orange (7C3), light brown (7D4), brown, to finally dark brown with age. Stipe 70–165 × 7–17 (base 10–25) mm, cylindrical to clavate, occasionally slightly bulbous, surface smooth, while with white punctiform scales close to base, occasionally with short rhizomorphs, white, hollow; slowly bruising light brown to brownish red. Annulus superous, white, with two layers: a smooth membranous upperside and a woolly floccose underlayer connected by cortinate fibrils to the stipe, then breaking in radial tatters which can form a cogwheel near the stipe or can remain attached to the pileal margin, wide and finally hanging down over a length of 13–27 mm. Context, firm, white, color not changed by cutting. Odor phenol-like.

**Macrochemical reactions:** KOH reaction slightly yellow. Schäffer’s reaction negative.

**Microscopical characters:** Spores 7.0–8.8(–9.3) × 3.8–5.1 μm, [x = 8.1 ± 1.1 × 4.5 ± 0.7, Q = 1.45–2.3, Qm = 1.79 ± 0.32, n = 20], ellipsoid to oblong, rarely cylindrical, smooth, dark brown, thick-walled. Basidia 16–24 × 6.8–8.5 μm, clavate, hyaline, smooth, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia 10–21 × 7–14.5 μm, piriform or sphaeropedunculate, vesicular, sometimes shortly catenulate, hyaline, smooth. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileipellis a cutis composed of hyphae of 9.5–27 μm diam., globose to slightly cylindrical, catenulate, deeply constricted at the septa. Annulus hyphae 5–8 μm in diam., apex inflated to 10–13 μm in diam., cylindrical to long clavate, hyaline, smooth.
Habitat:—scattered or gregarious, on soil, in open areas of Dipterocarpus forest; bamboo woods, or rich soil mixed with rotted leaves of grassland, it also grows in parks and gardens.

Geographical distribution range:—known only from Asia (Thailand).

Species-specific ITS markers:—ggaTtgca @ 154; ttgCtgc @ 473.

Type:—THAILAND. Chiang Rai Province: Doi Pui site (2), UTM-N2379744.485281, UTM-E653217.753714, alt. 1600m, 1 September 2011, Jie Chen, LD201124 (holotype MFLU11 1307!, isotype SWFC!).

Additional specimens examined:—THAILAND. Chiang Rai Province: Doi Pui site (2), UTM-N2379744.485281, UTM-E653217.753714, alt. 1600m, 1 September 2011, Jie Chen, LD201123, LD201125 (MFLU11 1306!, MFLU11 1308!); Mae Fah Luang University, 26 July 2012, Jie Chen, Phongeun Sysouphanthong, LD2012140 (MFLU12 0972!); Khun Korn Waterfall, 31 July 2012, Jie Chen, LD2012147 (MFLU12 0979!); Chiang Mai Province: Pathammikaram Temple, 30 June 2011, Pamela Alva, PYP009 (MFLU11 1404!).

Comments:—Agaricus niveogranulatus is characterized by its generally large sporocarps, pileus surface with white, well-defined, innate, punctiform squamules; double layered annulus, white punctiform scales on the lower part of stipe surface, relatively large basidiospores and catenulate pileipellis hyphae formed by globose or shortly cylindrical cells; but the most remarkable trait of this species is the aspect taken by the pileus surface during its development when it splits in radial interwoven bands and remains pure white except at the disc (Fig. 7. C–D). We also observed that with age and/or dryness the pileus surface can also crack in larger brownish scales at the disc and show...
squamules elsewhere; in wet conditions the pileus can have pink tones. The most phenetically similar species are *A. chiangmaiensis* and *A. brunneopunctatus*, however the former differs in small flakes on the center of pileus surface and smaller spores (7–8.5 × 3–4 μm), and *A. brunneopunctatus* differs in larger cheilocystidia (18–35 × 10–16 μm) and almond odor (Karunarathna et al. 2014; Heinemann 1956). *Agaricus bingensis* also shares some traits, but it could be easily distinguished by its larger basidiospores with truncated apex (Heinemann 1956).

*Agaricus* sp. 4/LD201127

**Species-specific ITS markers:**—ttacAtggc @ 184; ccacAgaat @ 192; aattCatat @ 225; tcaaAggtc @ 520.

**Comments:**—A single collection of this entity was collected from Thailand in a forest clearing. Phylogenetic analyses (Fig. 1) and morphological traits indicate this species belongs to section *Brunneopicti*: the grayish-brown punctiform squamules on both surfaces of pileus and stipe base, pinkish discoloration of the context when cut and odor of bitter almonds. Unfortunately samples were immature for a complete description. In section *Brunneopicti*, this species is sister to *Agaricus* sp. 5/C3182.

*Agaricus* sp. 5/C3182

**Species-specific ITS marker:** ttacGtggc @ 184.

**Comments:**—This single collection was found under *Azadirachta indica* in Togo. According to the phylogenetic analyses this sample is a sister species to *A* sp. 4/LD201127. Morphologically, it is relatively similar to *A. bingensis* with punctiform squamules observed on the stipe. However, the squamules of the pileus surface which are concentrically arranged, densely to scattered from the center to the margin, are typically punctiform at the disc only. Light brownish discoloration has been noted on the stipe surface when bruised. The pileus diameter exceeds 10 cm. This is certainly a good species but more collections are needed to circumscribe it.

**Species included in Group II:**

*Agaricus brunneosquamulosus* L.J. Chen, R.L. Zhao, K.D. Hyde & Callac sp. nov. Fig. 3, 8A–D

MycoBank MB 808173

**Etymology:**—referring to the brownish colored squamules.

**Original description:**—Macroscopical characters: Pileus 3–6 cm in diam., 3–4 mm broad, convex and more or less truncated at the top to plano-convex when young, finally aplanate when mature; margin straight; surface dry, with ferruginous brown appressed or occasionally slightly erect triangular squamules (about 1 mm in width) regularly distributed on a white background, more dense towards the disc which is entirely ferruginous brown. Lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, lamellulae with more than 5 series, 3–4 mm broad, pink, to brownish gray (6C2), dark brown with age. Stipe 33–75 × 6–10 (base 9–12) mm, subcylindrical or clavate, surface smooth, white, hollow; bruising light yellow, orange and then becoming light brown within few minutes. Annulus superous, double and complex with woolly scales and cortinate fibrils on the lower surface, white. Context firm, white, slightly pinkish by cutting. Odor phenol-like.

**Macrochemical reactions:** KOH negative or slightly yellowish (only observed on collection LD2012105); Schäffer’s reaction negative.

**Microscopical characters:** Spores 5.3–6.8 × 3.4–4 μm, [x = 5.7 ± 1.1 × 3.7 ± 0.3, Q = 1.39–1.72, Qm = 1.52 ± 0.2, n = 20], ellipsoid, smooth, brown, thick-walled. Basidia 18–20 × 7.4–8.5 μm, clavate, hyaline, smooth, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia rarely present, 12–25 × 7–15 μm, pyriform to vesicular, hyaline, smooth. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileipellis a cutis composed of hyphae of 5–9 μm diam., cylindrical, light brown, smooth, slightly constricted at the septa.

**Habitat:**—solitary on soil of grassland, in garden.

**Geographical distribution range:**—known only from Asia (Thailand).

**Species-specific ITS markers:**—cttgCtggg @ 103; ggtcTgcct @ 125; tttcCatcg @ 206; ggagActat @ 214.

**Type:**—THAILAND. Chiang Mai Province: Chiang Mai University, 18 July 2012, Jie Chen, LD 2012105 (holotype MFLU12 0943!, isotype SWFC!).
Additional specimens examined:—THAILAND. Chiang Mai Province: Mae Taeng, 15 May 2007, Phongeun Sysouphanthong, ZRL4017 (MFLU10 0697!); Chiang Mai Province: Chiang Mai University, 27 July 2010, Komsit Wisitrassameewong, NTT118 (MFLU14 0029!); same location, 6 June 2012, Jie Chen, LD201238 (MFLU12 0882!).

Comments:—Agaricus brunneosquamulosus is characterized by small sporocarps, tiny ferruginous brown appressed triangular squamules on the pileus surface, complex annulus with woolly scales and cortinate fibrils on its lower surface. Both A. inoxydabilis and A. duplocingulatus exhibit ferruginous brown squamules on the pileus. However A. inoxydabilis has larger spores (5.5–7 × 3.7–4.5 μm) and a membranous annulus. A. duplocingulatus typically has two distinct annulus and catenulate cheilocystidia (Heinemann 1980 and this study). Agaricus megacystidiatus differs from A. brunneosquamulosus by much larger spores (8–9.5 × 4–5 μm) and cheilocystidia (30–45 × 8–25 μm).

The ITS1+2 sequence of the collection LD201238 has three heteromorphisms, collection LD2012105 which was collected later in the same region has only one, while the third collection ZRL4017 differs at three positions: two heteromorphic positions with shared alleles, the samples do not differ from each other at more than one position. In the absence of significant morphological differences among the three collections we considered that they belong to the same species.


Pileus 4–6 cm diam., 3 mm broad, plano-convex with umbo or truncated at the top disc; margin straight, exceeding the lamellae; surface dry, with brown ferruginous appressed fibrillose squamules on a cream white background; squamules congregated on the disc and concentrically arranged on elsewhere. Lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, lamellulae with more than 5 series, 3 mm broad, pink to orange gray (5B2), then grayish brown (8D3), finally brown with age. Stipe 54–62 × 5–5.5 (base 8–10) mm, cylindrical with enlarged base, surface smooth, white, occasionally with short rhizomorphs, hollow; color change to light orange first, then become to reddish brown when bruised. Annulus double, the above one membranous, upper surface smooth, lower surface fibrillose-woolly, connected with stipe by cortinate fibrils; the below one bracelet-like, easily broken when mature, movable, white. Context firm, cream white. Odor phenol-like.
Macrochemical reactions: KOH reaction no reaction on pileus, slightly yellow on context. Schäffer’s reaction negative.

Spores 4.8–5.4–6(–6.6) × 3.5–4.5 μm, \( x = 5.4 \pm 0.6 \times 3.9 \pm 0.6, Q = 1.25–1.46, Q_m = 1.39 \pm 0.14, n = 20 \), ellipsoid, smooth, brown, thick-walled. Basidia 12–17.5 × 6.5–7.8 μm, clavate to broadly clavate, hyaline, smooth, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia 12–24 × 9.5–17.5 μm, pyriform, vesicular, sometimes shortly catenulate, hyaline, smooth. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileipellis a cutis composed of hyphae of 4.3–9.5 μm diam., cylindrical, light brown, smooth, slightly constricted at the septa, rarely branched.

Habitat:—solitary on rich soil covered with leaf litter, in forest.

Geographical distribution range:—known only from Asia (Thailand, Singapore).

Species-specific ITS markers:—ytgcGgtgy @159; ccytTtact @ 467.

Specimens examined:—THAILAND. Chiang Mai Province: Doi Suthep, 07 June 2006, Tim, ZRL3031 (BBH19547!); same location, 13 June 2006, TO, ZRL3064 (BBH19580!); MRC, 19 June 2010, Komsit Wisitrassameewong, NTT34 (MFLU14 0028!); 3 km down the road from Thanhthong Lodges, 1 June 2012, Komsit Wisitrassameewong, LD 201218 (MFLU12 0862!); 3 km far from Tamthong Lodges, 4 June 2012, Jie Chen, LD201233 (MFLU2012 0877!); Thep Sadet Waterfall, 5 July 2012, Jie Chen, LD 201274, LD 201275 (MFLU12 0913!, MFLU12 0914!); Chiang Rai province: Road to Phayao, 5 July 2012, Jie Chen, LD 201277 (MFLU12 1002!).

Comments:—Agaricus duplocingulatus was originally described from Singapore and it is characterized by brown ferruginus appressed squamules on the pileus surface, double annulus with the lower one movable, ochraceous to reddish discoloration when cut or bruised and catenulate cheilocystidia (Heinemann 1980). The Thai material agrees with the original description, except for a slightly wider range of spore size (5.3–6.1 × 3.5–4.1 μm, Heinemann). Intraspecific variability is also remarkable among the ITS 1+2 sequence data of the nine studied samples since there are 16 polymorphic positions (Table 2). In Zhao et al. (2011), ZRL3031 and NTT034 were considered as two putative
sister species because they differ at six positions. However, with a larger sampling, nucleotide characters at these positions appear to be alleles shared by different samples; more particularly LD2012177 is heteroallelic at these six positions (Table 2, in boldface). Such a level of intraspecific variability is very rare in the genus Agaricus and should require more investigation to know to what extent A. duplocingulatus should represent a complex of species. Presently we do not detect major geographical, ecological or morphological differences that could be correlated with the genetic divergence among the samples.

**TABLE 2.** Polymorphism at 16 positions within ITS 1+2 rDNA sequences of nine samples of Agaricus duplocingulatus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Positions in the ITS 1+2 alignment (654 nts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109 146 164 165 197 207 209 224 235 272 387 465 516 519 553 613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRL3031</td>
<td>T T G A C A C T T T G T C T C T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTT34</td>
<td>T T G C T G Y Y C T G T T C C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD2012177</td>
<td>Y T G M Y R C T Y T G T Y T Y Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRL3064</td>
<td>C T G A C A C T T T G T T C C T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD201218, LD201274</td>
<td>C Y R A C A C T T T G Y Y Y Y T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD201275</td>
<td>C Y G A C A C A C T T Y G T Y Y Y T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD201233</td>
<td>Y T G A C A C A C T T T G T C T Y T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA903</td>
<td>Y T G R C A C A C T T T R Y Y Y C T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Characters homoallelic (A = A/A, C = C/C, G = G/G, or T = T/T) or heteroallelic (M = A/C, R = A/G, or Y = C/T)
b Characters in boldface are those which differ at six positions between ZRL3031 and NTT034 but which are all heteroallelic in LD2012177.

When Heinemann (1980) described A. duplocingulatus, he noted that the systematic position of this species is unclear because the lower ring is typically found in section Xanthodermatei, while catenulate cheilocystidia is generally observed in section Arvenses. Because of its reddish discoloration, this species also keys out in section Sanguinolenti (Heinemann 1980). At this time it could not be placed in section Brunneopicti that was limited to species exhibiting punctiform squamules.


*Species-specific ITS markers*:—tcggGgcat @ 42; tcagActct @ 127; gggeCtga @ 267.

*Comments*:—*Agaricus inoxydabilis* is a tropical species originally recorded from Singapore and also cited from Indonesia and Malaysia (Heinemann 1980). However the identification of the Malaysia collection might be doubtful because the material was not in good condition. *A. inoxydabilis* is characterized by a medium sized pileus (8 cm diam.) covered with brownish fibrillose squamules; large annulus with ochraceous flakes on its lower surface; context white, color unchanged, spore size 5.5–7 × 3.7–4.5 μm and pyriform cheilocystidia. Our collection showing a negative Schäffer’s reaction and a weakly positive KOH reaction globally agrees with the original description. Curiously, Heinemann (1980) did not indicate the odor and placed this species in section Sanguinolenti, while a light aromatic pleasant odor differing from almond or aniseed odor has been noticed for our collection from Togo. From morphological examination this collection likely belongs to *A. inoxydabilis*. However, ITS sequence data of collections from Asia where this species was initially described are required to definitely confirm the identification, knowing that until now such a distribution on both continents has not ever been confirmed for any species of the section. According to the phylogenetic analyses *A. cf. inoxydabilis* is a sister species to *A. brunneosquamulosus* in section Brunneopicti. Edibility of the species is unknown.


*Species-specific ITS markers*:—absent.

*Comments*:—*Agaricus megacystidiatus*, recently described from Thailand, is a tropical species usually found in grassland, solitary or sometimes gregarious. It is characterized by medium sized sporocarps, yellowish-brown scaly pileus up to 5 cm in diameter; 8–9.5 × 4–5 μm sized oblong basidiospores; relatively large sized pyriform to broadly clavate cheilocystidia and distinctively reddish discoloration on stipe surface when bruised (Karunaratha *et al.* 2014).
From the ITS 1+2 sequence data, the closest relative is one undescribed species (*Agaricus* sp. 2/NTF019) which differs at eight nucleotide positions and together formed a strongly supported clade. Edibility of this species is unknown.

*Agaricus sordidocarpus* L.J. Chen, Callac & K.D. Hyde *sp. nov.* Fig. 5, 8G–H

MycoBank MB 808174

*Etymology:*—*sordidocarpus* in reference to the dirty appearance of the pileus given by the fibrillose squamules and their gray tint particularly after rain.

*Original description:*—*Macroscopical characters:* Pileus 4 cm diam., 0.5 cm broad, convex and more or less truncated at the top; margin eroded and appendiculate; surface dry, with brownish gray (6E2) appressed squamules (about 2 mm wide) on a white background; squamules densely congregated on the disc, while sparse to the margin. Lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, lamellulae in more than 5 series, 5 mm broad, pink, to brownish gray (6C2), dark brown with age. Stipe 48 × 6–7 mm, cylindrical and slightly enlarging toward the base, surface smooth, white, hollow; color change to slightly orange, later dark brown when bruised. Annulus superous, double and lower surface with brownish gray colored flakes, white. Context firm, white. Odor phenol-like. Edibility of this species is unknown.

![Microcharacters](image)


*Macrochemical reactions:* KOH reaction yellow; Schäffer’s reaction negative.

*Microscopical characters:* Spores 7.9–9.6 × 4.6–6.0 μm, \[x = 8.5 \pm 1.1 \times 5.1 \pm 0.9, Q = 1.48–1.84, Q_m = 1.66 \pm 0.18, n = 20\], ellipsoid to elongate, smooth, brown, thick-walled. Basidia 19–25 × 8.5–9.8 μm, clavate, hyaline,
smooth, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia absent. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileipellis a cutis composed of hyphae of 6–12 μm diam., cylindrical, with brown pigment, smooth, constricted at the septa, rarely branched.

_Habitat:_—solitary in soil of grassland, in park.

_Geographical distribution range:_—known only from Asia (Thailand).

_Species-specific ITS markers:_—gatGAgttg @ 22; gcacAtatt @ 88; ttgtCaaag @ 477.

_Type:_—THAILAND. Chiang Mai Province: Chiang Mai University, 06 June 2012, Jie Chen, LD201237 (holotype MFLU12 0881!, isotype SWFC!).

_Comments:_—Agaricus sordidocarpus is characterized by brownish gray triangular-shaped fibrillose squamules on the pileus surface, brownish gray colored flakes on the lower surface of annulus and large spores. This species morphologically resembles _A. megacystidiatus_ but the latter has particularly large cheilocystidia (30–45 × 8–25 μm; Karunarathna et al. 2014). A collection identified as _A. variegans_ F.H. Møller that Heinemann reported from Singapore (1980) also has brownish triangular scales and exhibits pale pinkish discoloration when bruised, but it can be distinguished by brightly red discoloration on lamellae when broken and smaller spores (4.5–7.5 × 3–4.5 μm).

In our phylogenetic analyses, _A. sordidocarpus_ appears as a sister species to _Agaricus subsaharianus_; the two species are morphologically quite different and their ITS1+2 sequences differ at 26 positions which is much higher than the divergence generally observed within a species or a species complex in the genus _Agaricus._


_Species-specific ITS markers:_—gtctAgatt @ 61; gtctTtgtc @ 101; tgacAgg-t @ 106; tcagTctat @ 130; gateAgcag @ 160; aatcAtttt @ 204; cttgCtgt- @ 527; acaaCtttt @ 664.

_Comments:_—_Agaricus subsaharianus_ was described from Niger, Burkina Faso and Tanzania (Hama et al. 2010). It usually grows in groups or clustered with a preference for sandy soils moderately enriched with organic matter. Remarkable characters: large sized white sporocarps reaching 13 cm diam.; upturned, triangular, large, concentrically arranged scales; stipe cylindrical or subbulbous with short rhizomorphs at the base, surface smooth; annulus at maturity composed of two parts, upper part with small whitish to light brown flakes on its outer surface, lower part narrow and appressed to the stipe, almond odor and positive Schäffer’s reaction. As a consequence of these morphological features, _A. subsaharianus_ was provisionally placed in section _Spissicaules_. It was not placed in _Arvenses_ or _Minores_ in which Schäffer’s reaction is instantaneously positive in both young and mature specimens, while its reaction was positive orange to red after 40 seconds in mature specimens and negative in young specimens. Based on ITS 1+2 sequence data, it clearly belongs to section _Brunneopicti_ and is closely related to _A. sordidocarpus_ even though they are morphologically quite different. The white color of its scales is atypical in the group II. _A. subsaharianus_ is consumed by some local population and in Niger; it is used by men for attracting bees in hives (Hama et al. 2010).

**Agaricus toluenolens** Callac, L.J. Chen & K.D. Hyde _sp. nov._ Fig. 6, 8I–J

_MycoBank MB 808175_

_Etymology:_—toluenolens in reference to the toluene-like odor.

_Original description:_—Macroscopical characters: Pileus 3–6 cm diam., 3–4 mm broad, convex-plane; margin straight and not exceeding the lamellae; surface dry, covered with brownish gray concentrically arranged squamules on white background; squamules densely congregated on the disc and more scattered towards the margin. Lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, with more or less crenate edge, lamellulæ in more than 5 series, 3–4 mm broad, pink, to brownish gray, brown with age. Stipe 35 × 6–10 (base 9–12) mm, clavate with slightly swollen at the base, surface smooth, white, hollow; bruising pale yellow. Annulus suporous, pendant, white, with gray flakes on its border of outer surface, lower part narrow and appressed to the stipe, almond odor and positive Schäffer’s reaction. As a consequence of these morphological features, _A. subsaharianus_ was provisionally placed in section _Spissicaules_. It was not placed in _Arvenses_ or _Minores_ in which Schäffer’s reaction is instantaneously positive in both young and mature specimens, while its reaction was positive orange to red after 40 seconds in mature specimens and negative in young specimens. Based on ITS 1+2 sequence data, it clearly belongs to section _Brunneopicti_ and is closely related to _A. sordidocarpus_ even though they are morphologically quite different. The white color of its scales is atypical in the group II. _A. subsaharianus_ is consumed by some local population and in Niger; it is used by men for attracting bees in hives (Hama et al. 2010).

**Agaricus toluenolens** Callac, L.J. Chen & K.D. Hyde _sp. nov._ Fig. 6, 8I–J

_MycoBank MB 808175_

_Etymology:_—toluenolens in reference to the toluene-like odor.
**Geographical distribution range:**—known only from Asia (Thailand).

**Species-specific ITS markers:**—acctAtctg @ 57; gatgCggag @ 111; atgtAGggat @ 148–149; tyacCttgA @ 184, 188; ttttCctcg @ 203; ctgcTggag @ 209; gctaTcata @ 223; attgAaata @ 287; cttCtact @ 466; tgaCaagG @ 479, 483; gactTggga @ 495.

**Type:**—THAILAND. Chiang Mai Province: Chiang Mai University Park, in grass, 10 June 2011, Philippe Callac, Sylvie Rapior and Samantha Karunarathna, CA911 (holotype MFLU14 0025!).

**Additional specimens examined:**—THAILAND. Chiang Mai Province: Lampang, Park, in grass under Samanea samam, 12 June 2011, Philippe Callac, Sylvie Rapior and Samantha Karunarathna, CA 926 (MFLU14 0026!).

**Comments:**—*A. toluenolens* is characterized by brownish gray squamules concentrically arranged on the pileus, double annulus with gray flakes on the margin of lower surface, large spores and relatively large cheilocystidia. Because of its distinctive odor, this species can easily be recognized from other *Agaricus* species in the field.

**Agaricus** sp. 3/NTT117

**Species-specific ITS markers:**—tcatCttca @ 70; ggatCtgag @ 146; gtxtCAgaat @ 246–247; cttAtaata @ 464; gtggGgtc @ 519; aaatAcatt @ 538; gtctTtec @ 606; gtctTget @ 616.

**Comments:**—A single collection of this entity was collected on grassland of Chiangmai University in Thailand. It is characterized by its pileus (8 cm diam.) covered with brownish upturned squamules, a cylindrical stipe enlarging toward the base, and relatively large spores (8–9.4 × 4.7–5.4 μm). Unfortunately, only little information is available: odor, context discoloration and Schäffer’s reaction are lacking. From phylogenetic analyses, this entity belongs to section *Brunneopicti* on an isolated branch of the tree.

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**Agaricus** sp. 2/NT019

*Species-specific ITS markers:*—aaaaAttgt @ 285.

*Comments:*—This entity is represented by a single specimen collected in forest in Thailand. It has a medium-sized pileus (9.5 cm diam.) covered with brownish triangular squamules. Microscopically, pyriform or sphaeropedunculate cheilocystidia and relatively small spores (6–7.2 × 4–4.6 μm) are observed. In the phylogenetic analyses it is a sister species to *A. megacystidiatus*. However, since the field material is not in good condition, future collections are needed for a complete description.

**Agaricus** sp. 1/CA800

*Species-specific ITS markers:*—agaaAgtca @ 239; gcttGtatg @ 266; tagcAaggg @ 592.

*Comments:*—A single specimen was collected on the grassland of a university park in Thailand. Macroscopically, it closely resembles to *A. sordidocarpus*, with a pileus (8 cm diam.) covered with brownish triangular scales. However, collection CA800 shows strong red discoloration when bruised, smaller spores (4.8–5.5 × 3.0–4.0 μm) and lacking cheilocystidia. According to our phylogenetic analyses, this entity is on an isolated branch with low bootstrap value. Its evolutionary relationship with other taxa inside of the section remains unresolved.

**Artificial key to section Brunneopicti**

1. Pileus generally ≥ 10 cm diam.; brownish punctiform squamules on the pileus surface and concolor or whitish punctiform squamules on the stipe surface close to the base (Group I) .............................................................. 2
   - Pileus generally < 10 cm diam.; brownish non-punctiform squamules or appressed scales on the pileus surface only (Group II) .............................................................. 5
2. On the entire pileus surface, the punctiform scales are not uniformly brownish .......................................................................................................................... 3
   - On the entire pileus surface, the punctiform scales are brownish .......................................................................................................................... 4
3. Pileus center yellowish white, brownish punctiform squamules distributed elsewhere .................................................. *A. chiangmaiensis*  
   - Pileus center brownish, whitish punctiform squamules distributed elsewhere .................................................. *A. niveogranulatus*
4. Basidiospores of large size, 8.3–10 × 5.1–5.7 μm, with an apical endosporal thickening .................................................. *A. bingensis*
   - Basidiospores smaller, 7.6–8.5 × 4.9–5.3 μm, without an apical endosporal thickening .................................................. *A. brunneopectatus*
5. Schäffer’s reaction late and weakly positive; pileus surface with white triangular scales .............................. *A. subsaharianus*  
   - Schäffer’s reaction negative; pileus surface with brownish appressed squamules .................................................................................................................. 6
6. Cheilocystidia absent .......................................................................................................................... *A. sordidocarpus*  
   - Cheilocystidia present .......................................................................................................................... 7
7. Double annulus, with lower one movable; cheilocystidia shortly catenulate .................................................. *A. duplocingulatus*  
   - Double annulus, lower one fixed; simple cheilocystidia .................................................................................................................. 8
8. No discoloration on stipe surface by bruising ................................................................................................. *A. inoxydabilis*  
   - Discolored on stipe surface by bruising .......................................................................................................................... 9
9. Toluene-like odor (solvent of marker pen) by bruising ................................................................................. *A. toluenolens*  
   - Phenol-like odor by bruising the pileus surface ......................................................................................... 10
10. Basidiospores large, on average 8.5 × 4.7 μm; large cheilocystidia up to 30–45 × 8–25 μm, pyriform to broadly clavate .................................................. *A. megacystidiatus*  
    - Basidiospores smaller, on average 5.7 × 3.7 μm; smaller and infrequent cheilocystidia, 12–25 × 7–15 μm, pyriform to vesiculose ........................................................................... *A. brunneosquamulosus*

**Discussion**

The present phylogenetic reconstruction confirmed that the major clade TR I of Zhao et al. (2011) is equivalent to the section *Brunneopicti* which is therefore monophyletic. This section currently comprises 16 species which is
much more than the three species initially included (Heinemann 1956): *A. bruneopunctatus* (as *A. brunneopictus*, the type species of the section), *A. bingensis* and *A. kivuensis*. We confirmed the placement of *A. bingensis* in section *Brunneopicti* although Pegler (1977) classified it in section *Agaricus*. *Agaricus kivuensis* however, has been excluded from clade TR I and consequently from section *Brunneopicti* by Zhao *et al.* (2011) who showed that it belongs to the unrelated clade TR III. Three species previously placed in other sections are currently included: *A. duplocingulatus* that Heinemann (1980) could not surely classify in section *Xanthodermatei* or in section *Arvenses*, *A. cf. inoxydabilis*, a species classified in section *Sanguinolentii* (Heinemann 1980), and *A. subsaharianus* which was provisionally included in section *Spissicaules* (Hama *et al.* 2010). Among the 11 remaining members of this section, two (*A. chiangmaiensis* and *A. megacystidatus*) have been recently described as belonging to clade TR I (Karunarathna *et al.* 2014), four (*A. brunneosquamulosus*, *A. niveogramulatus*, *A. sordidocarpus* and *A. tolenolens*) are described in the present study, and five require more collections to be formally described. This brief history of the members of section *Brunneopicti* shows that confusion has been possible with five of the eight traditional sections of the genus *Agaricus* and even with the major clade TR III recently revealed by Zhao *et al.* (2011).

The modification and extension of the initial concept of the section *Brunneopicti* were needed to include all species of the clade TR I. Indeed, 13 of the 16 species are distributed in four strongly supported subclades (A, B, C and D) but only the six species of the subclade D agree with the initial concept of the section mainly characterized by punctiform decorations remaining from the general veil and located on pileus and stipe. The concept of the section was enlarged for the ten species of the Group II that do not exhibit such decorations but larger brown squamules only present on their pileus. However even in this group not all the species perfectly exhibit the brown color of the punctiform squamules since they are white in *A. niveosquamulosus* except on the disc and very pale in *A. chiangmaiensis*.

Although they may not be strongly reliable, two other traits seem correlated with the presence/absence of punctiform squamules that characterize the two groups: the sporocarp size which is larger in Group I with a maximum pileus diameter exceeding 10 cm in all the species and reaching up to 25 cm for *A. bingensis*, while sporocarps are small or medium-sized in Group II with maximum pileus diameter reaching from 4 to 10 cm except *A. subsaharianus* reaching 13 cm. The second trait is the spore size which is relatively large with minimum and mean length greater than or equal to 7 and 8 μm respectively in all species of Group I while only half of the ten species have such larger spores in Group II.

The identification of section *Brunneopicti* is particularly difficult because some exceptions are found for each of the main features making almost impossible the generalization of shared characters. In Table 3 we briefly report the Schäffer’s reaction, the flesh discoloration by bruising, and the odor for the 16 species of *Brunneopicti* and for six of the eight traditional sections of *Agaricus*. The two remaining sections (*Bivelares* and *Chitonioides*) are omitted because they differ mainly by the structure of their annulus and also they are poorly represented in tropical areas particularly in Thailand where we have never collected them. With the exception of Clade I, the tropical clades of Zhao *et al.* (2011) are also omitted in Table 3 since they have not been morphologically investigated yet. The three traits used in this table are generally considered as relevant to distinguish the six sections between them. Table 3 shows that only the negative Schäffer’s reaction is a constant trait in section *Brunneopicti* with the exception of *A. subsaharianus* for which a late reaction (only on mature specimens, see Hama *et al.* 2010) makes possible confusion with section *Spissicaules*. In any case Schäffer’s reaction allows rejecting sections *Arvenses* and *Minores*. The two other traits are very variable within section *Brunneopicti*. Species having almond odor might be confused with section *Spissicaules* and those having phenol-like odor with section *Xanthodermatei*; moreover with a pleasant odor *A. cf. inoxydabilis* might be misclassified in section *Agaricus* and *A. sp. 1/CA.800* which exhibits a red discoloration might be in section *Sanguinolentii*. However we note that (i) most of the species with almond odor are in Group I and thus distinguished from the *Spissicaules* by their punctiform squamules, and (ii) most of the species with phenol-like odor are in Group II and do not exhibit the typical yellow discoloration of section *Xanthodermatei* but more or less pronounced orange or brown color. Consequently, species of section *Brunneopicti* can be excluded from the other sections by using combination of traits. But without DNA sequence data the certainty that newly discovered taxa belong to this section will remain difficult for the same reason that the diversity of this section has been underestimated until now.

From the sharing of various traits between section *Brunneopicti* and other sections, the questions arise about the possible ancestral origin of these traits. From the Table 3 the discoloration when the pileus or the stipe surfaces are bruised appears as a variable balance between different tints (mainly yellow, red, and brown) and the odor as a variable balance mainly between almond and phenol-like. In contrast, these traits seem more fixed in the traditional sections. The discoloration process has been studied only in *A. bisporus*. Tyrosinases and peroxidases are involved in the late brown discoloration of this species which results of oxidation of phenolic substrates into quinones (Jolivet *et al.* 1998; Weijin *et al.* 2013). For the odor, almond and phenol-like odors are typical of sections *Minores*/*Arvenses* and *Xanthodermatei*.
respectively in which they result of the presence of volatile components as benzaldehyde and phenol respectively (Wood and Largent 1999; Petrova et al. 2007). Such components could be both present in section Brunneopicti. Moreover, the proportions of different volatile components can make the interpretation of the odor partly subjective. This is the case in section Arvenses where the individual judgment is sensitive to the ratio between benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol. As a result, for example in A. augustus some people detect almond odor while others detect aniseed smell (Wood et al. 1990). It will be interesting to see to what extent future volatile organic compound analysis and odor panel tests would support this viewpoint applied to almond and phenol odors in section Brunneopicti. According to Callac et al. (2005) the phenolic substances would derive from an evolutionary ancestral biochemical shift and its maintaining all along the evolution of section Xanthodermatei indicates that this trait could represent a defense mechanism as for example a feeding barrier. In the tree of Zhao et al. (2011) section Brunneopicti appeared as the more ancient among the described section of the genus. Although this remains to be confirmed because the phylogeny at the sectional level was not well-supported, this would agree with the expression of multiple plesiomorphic traits in this section.

**TABLE 3. Morphological comparison between species of section Brunneopicti and other sections of Agaricus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon (clade)</th>
<th>Schäffer’s reaction</th>
<th>Discoloration by bruising</th>
<th>Odor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sect. Brunneopicti Group I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. niveogranulatus (D)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>brownish-red</td>
<td>phenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sp. 5/C3182 (D)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>brownish</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sp. 4/LD201127 (D)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>pinkish</td>
<td>almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. chinagaiensis (D)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>faint rufescent</td>
<td>benzene/unpleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. brunneopunctatus (D)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. bingensis (D)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>slightly reddish</td>
<td>almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sect. Brunneopicti Group II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. tolenolens</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>pale yellow</td>
<td>toluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sp. 3/NTT17</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>light brown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. subsaharianus (C)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sordidocarpus (C)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>slightly orange</td>
<td>phenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. megacystidiatus (A)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>reddish-brown</td>
<td>phenol/aniseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sp. 2/NT019 (A)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. duplocingulatus (B)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>brownish-red</td>
<td>phenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. cf. inoxydabilis (B)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>pleasant (^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. brunneosquamulosus (B)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>yellow orange</td>
<td>phenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sp. 1/CA800</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>strongly red</td>
<td>unpleasant (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunneopicti</td>
<td>+/-(^a)</td>
<td>yellow, pink, red, brown</td>
<td>almond, phenol, or distinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthodermatei</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>unchaged, yellow, pink, red</td>
<td>phenol, iodine or rarely not so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanguinolenti</td>
<td>+/-(^b)</td>
<td>pink, red, brown</td>
<td>mushroomy or hardly distinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agaricus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>unchanged, pink</td>
<td>mushroomy, pleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spissicaules</td>
<td>+weak/–(^)</td>
<td>yellow, pink</td>
<td>almond, scleroderma-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvenses+Minores</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>almond, aniseed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) negative in young sporocarp but positive in mature one
\(^b\) positive violaceous purple only in A. bohusii
\(^c\) weak aromatic (not indicated in description of A. inoxydabilis)
\(^d\) odor of old unventilated cellar, A. bernardi-like

Unlike the traditional sections, the known geographical distribution range of section Brunneopicti is limited to the palaeotropics. Five of the six other major clades exclusively tropical revealed by Zhao et al. (2011) are also distributed whether in palaeotropics or in neotropics exclusively indicating that species diversification occurred independently in these two areas and that migration between these areas have been extremely limited. Our data reinforce the hypothesis
of Zhao et al. (2011) that geography and climate did have a major impact throughout the evolution of the genus. What are the factors which limit the migration of these species and which physiological process and genetic determinants are implicated in their cold tolerance remain unresolved questions on crucial aspects of the evolution and the adaptation of these saprobic fungi (Largeteau et al. 2011; Navarro et al. 2014). At a smaller scale similar questions arise to know if the species of section Brunneopicti are distributed in both Asian and African continents. We note that two of the four subclades contain both species initially described from Asia and Africa. On the other hand, we note that among the 16 species only two are reported from both continents: A. inoxydabilis and A. brunneopunctatus initially described from Asia and Africa respectively. However, in both cases this geographical range has not been confirmed by comparing sequences of specimens from both continents. This is the reason for which we consider that ITS sequence data of Asian collections are required to confirm the identification of our African specimen LAPAF 1 to A. inoxydabilis.

Agaricus species are considered with high nutritional and medicinal values, besides this several wild species are appreciated by human. In section Brunneopicti, A. bingensis and A. subsaharianus are consumed by local people. However, unless future experiments confirm their edibility, we do not recommend the consumption of the species with phenol-like or solvent odor. It remains also to confirm that the phenol-like odor is really due to the presence of this component as this has been done for the species of section Xanthodermatei (Gill and Strauch 1984; Petrova et al. 2007). Moreover the phenol is likely responsible for the poisoning (gastrointestinal symptoms) following consumption of these species (Kerrigan et al. 2005; Petrova et al. 2007).

In retrospect, it appears that since its establishment over 57 years ago no species has been introduced in section Brunneopicti. It is currently the first reconstructed section of tropical Agaricus and it already contains 16 species exclusively from palaeotropics. Although combinations of morphological traits can help to reject other sections and to identify species of section Brunneopicti, ITS sequence data remain essential to establish new species in this section. We believe that through such an approach some species previously placed in traditional sections could join the section Brunneopicti as that was the case for three species in the present study. From the study of Zhao et al. (2011) as from the present study it can be predicted that the species richness of other somewhat forgotten or new tropical sections will also increase in coming years.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to Gérard Barroso, Jacques Guinberteau, Samantha Karunarathna, Pamela Alva, Phongeun Sysouphanthong, Naritsada Thongklang and Komist Wisitrassameewong for field work. Christophe Billette and Prof. Jayarama Darbe Bhat are thanked for literature gathering. This research was supported by The French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (project AGASIA of the regional program Bio-Asie); the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Project ID: 31000013, 31360014 and 31470152); the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), projects - Taxonomy, Phylogeny and cultivation of Lentinus species in northern Thailand (NRCT/55201020007) and the Thailand Research Fund grant (BRG 5580009) entitled “Taxonomy, Phylogeny and Biochemistry of Thai Basidiomycetes”.

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