Amanita cinis and A. olivovaginata (Basidiomycota, Amanitaceae), two new species, and the first record of A. emodotrygon, from Northwestern Pakistan

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Abstract: Two new species found in Northwestern Pakistan in the mushroom genus Amanita are described and illustrated. Phylogenetic data derived from nuclear ribosomal ITS and LSU regions along with morphological characterizations indicate that these species are novel. Amanita cinis is a member of section Roanokenses, while A. olivovaginata is representative of the section Vaginatae. Amanita emodotrygon, recently described from the state of Uttarakhand, India, is new to Pakistan.

Key words: Agaricales, Ectomycorrhizae, Himalaya, Mansehra, Shangla

1. Introduction

To date, the genus Amanita Pers. comprises about 650 accepted species and is estimated to contain overall 1000 or more species (Yang et al., 2018; Cui et al., 2018). The genus is important because it contains sought-after edible species, but also deadly poisonous species. They are ecologically relevant because the majority of them form ectomycorrhizal associations with vascular plants and play important roles in ecosystems and forest development (Yang, 1997). Taxonomic studies of Amanita from Asia have largely focused on China, India, and Japan (Nagasawa and Hongo, 1984; Yang, 1997; Oda et al., 1999; Moncalvo et al., 2000; Tulloss et al., 2001; Chen et al., 2001; Yang, 2001, 2002; Oda et al., 2002; Yang, 2004; Jie et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2010; Chen, 2014; Deng et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015; Yang, 2015; Endo et al., 2017; Cui et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2018). About 60 species of Amanita have been reported from various parts of India, and more than 160 species have been reported from China (Yang, 1997, 2000; Semwal et al., 2014; Singh and Kaur, 2016; Cui et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2018). Despite these contributions to the knowledge of Amanita in Asia, many regions of the continent remain understudied (Tulloss, 2005).

Pakistan has Himalayan moist temperate forests which are generally suitable for Amanita and their ectomycorrhizal partners. The Shangla District of Pakistan lies on the western edge of the Himalayan range and under the Hindukush mountain range with average elevation 2000–3500 m above sea level (asl) (Ullah et al., 2019a). Almost 90% of the area consists of high mountains, with 10% of the area occurring as plains along the Indus river side (Ullah et al., 2019b). Climatically, District Shangla is a moist temperate area (Figure 1), bordering the Himalayan range (Champion et al., 1965). The highest temperature in summer is 38 °C, while in winter it goes down to −2 to −5 °C. The observed relative humidity of the area is 65.9% annually (Ullah, 2018). Mansehra District is east of Shangla District, with a similar average elevation (2000–3500 m a.s.l.). The climate is also similar (moist temperate), with seasonal periods of rainfall, snow, and drought. Most of the rainfall occurs during the monsoon season (July–August). The total annual rainfall of the district is 1828 mm, and the temperature ranges from 2 to 36 °C (Fiaz, 2013).

According to the standard classification of forest types of Pakistan, the forests fall under the category “Montane temperate forests” (Champion et al., 1965). The mountains of both districts consist of mostly coniferous forests containing Pinus roxburghii Sarg., P. wallichiana A. B. Jackson, Abies pindrow (Royle ex D. Don) Royle, Picea smithiana (Wall.) Boiss., and Taxus wallichiana Zucc.
Broadleaved tree species include *Aesculus indica* (Wall. ex Camb.) Hook., *Acer caesium* Wall. ex Brandis, *Juglans regia* L., *Quercus incana* Roxb., *Q. semicarpifolia* Smith, and *Ulmus wallichiana* Planch. (Ullah, 2018: Ullah et al., 2019a). The moist temperate climate has an average of 1778 mm of precipitation annually (Ullah, 2018). While the habitat is ideal for *Amanita*, few studies of the genus have been done here.

Ahmad (1956) reported a species list containing only 2 taxa of *Amanita* (*A. nana* Sing. and *A. vaginata* [Bull.: Fr.] Lamarck). Tulloss et al. (2001) published 9 taxa of *Amanita* from the Himalayan moist temperate forests of northwestern Pakistan. Niazi et al. (2009) produced a comprehensive report of a rubescent species of section *Validae* (Fr.) Quél. (possibly *A. orsonii* Kumar and Lakhanpal) growing ectomycorrhizal on Himalayan spruce (*Picea smithiana*). Kiran et al. (2017) reported *A. pallidorosea* and its ectomycorrhizal association with *Quercus oblongata*. Jabeen et al. (2017) reported a new species, *A. glarea* S. Jabeen et al., from northwestern Pakistan. More recently, Kiran et al. (2018) reported a new species, *A. griseofusca* J. Khan and M. Kiran, from Swat, Pakistan.

To date, only 15 species of *Amanita* have been documented from Pakistan. This study increases the existing taxonomic knowledge of *Amanita* from Pakistan.
by describing 2 new species and a new record from the northwestern region of the country using morphological descriptions and molecular phylogenetic data.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Morphological characterization

Specimens were collected from the Shangla and Mansehra districts (Figure 1) during 2013–2016. Fresh specimens were photographed using a Nikon DS3300 digital camera and tagged. Macromorphological features such as the color of the basidiome, size and shape of the pileus, the stipe, the annulus, volva, lamellar features, and associated vegetation of the area were noted. The specimens were dried and stored in labeled boxes. Color codes were designated using the Munsell Color System (1975). Micromorphological features were described according to Tulloss and Rodriguez-Caycedo (2011). Features were described from sections prepared in 3% KOH, 1% Congo Red, and Melzer’s reagent, and observed using a compound light microscope (MX4300H Techno Co., Ltd., Japan) at a magnification of 1000× with oil-immersion. Measurements were recorded using a Carl Zeiss Jena ocular micrometer, and line drawings were made using a camera lucida.

At least 100 basidiospores were measured per species. Values in brackets (= [a/b/c]) represent the number of spores measured (a), per number of basidiomes (b), per number of collections (c). Basidiospores dimensions are shown as (k–) m–n (–p) – The values “m” and “n” represent the 5% and 95% quantiles of spore size distribution (length and width), respectively, with “k” as the smallest and “p” as the largest observed value. We use the biometric variables defined by Tulloss (Tulloss and Rodriguez-Caycedo, 2011). The value L is the range of average spore lengths per specimen examined, and L’ is the overall average spore length, W the range of average spore widths per specimen examined, W’ is the overall average spore width, Q is the ratio of length/width for one spore, Q’ is the average value of the length/width ratio for spores per specimen examined,; and Q’ is the average length/width ratio for all spores measured. Biometric variables for describing the lamella trama are also those of Tulloss (Tulloss and Rodriguez-Caycedo, 2011): w_{st,ser} is the width of the central stratum, w_{st,near} is the distance from an outer edge of the central stratum to the nearest base of a basidium on the nearest hymenial surface, and w_{st,far} is the distance from an outer edge of the central stratum to the most distant base of a basidium on the nearest hymenial surface.

The specimens were deposited in the Hazara University Herbarium (HUP), Pakistan, and the LAH Herbarium, Department of Botany University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore, Pakistan.

2.2. Molecular analysis

Extractions were obtained from 5–15 mg of dried sporocarp material using a Qiagen DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA. http://www.qiagen.com/). PCR and cycle sequencing were performed to obtain sequences of nuclear ribosomal internally transcribed spacer regions ITS1, 5.8S, and ITS2 (ITS) using primer pairs ITS1F/ITS4 or ITS2/ITS3 (White et al., 1990; Gardes and Bruns, 1993). Amplification of the nuclear ribosomal large subunit (LSU) genes was done by the primer pair LR0R/LR5 (Vilgalys and Hester, 1990). A 25 μL volume PCR reaction was performed, containing 9 μL ddH₂O, 12.5 μL PCR master mix, 1.25 μL forward primer, 1.25 μL reverse primer, and 1 μL DNA sample. Amplification protocols and PCR conditions used an initial denaturation step of 2 min at 95 °C, followed by 30 cycles of the following steps: a denaturation step of 1 min at 95 °C, an annealing step of 30 s at 50 °C, and an extension step of 2 min at 72 °C; the reaction was finalized by a final extension for 5 min at 72 °C. Cycle sequence reaction was performed using the above PCR primers, with separate reactions for forward and reverse primers, and the Big Dye Terminator Kit 3.1 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) with thermocycler protocols using an annealing temperature of 55 °C. PCR products and cycle sequence reactions were purified using a standard ethanol precipitation prep. DNA extraction, PCR, and cycle sequencing reactions were performed at the Chicago Botanic Garden’s Center for Plant Biology and Conservation, Glencoe, Illinois. Sequencing was performed using an ABI-3730XL DNA Analyzer (Applied Biosystems) in the Pritzker Laboratory at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. Sequences produced for this study have been deposited in GenBank.

The sequences were processed, edited, and assembled using Codon Code Aligner 3.5 and Bioedit 7.0. They were then screened for percentage sequence identity using a BLAST search of GenBank and UNITE databases. Nearest matches from both databases were downloaded for phylogenetic analysis. Automated alignment of individual ITS and LSU datasets (Table) was done using MUSCLE 3.8 (Edgar, 2004), followed by additional manual alignment in MESQUITE 2.75 (Maddison and Maddison, 2005). The nucleotide alignments were deposited as Nexus files in TreeBASE (23906).

Phylogenetic inference was conducted using Bayesian and maximum likelihood (ML) methods. For Bayesian inference, we used BEAST 1.8.4 (Drummond and Rambaut, 2007) with a Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) coalescent approach. A Yule tree prior (Gernhard, 2008) was used in all simulations, and the starting tree was randomly generated. Four independent runs were undertaken. Chain length was 10 million generations,
Table. Taxa of *Amanita* included in molecular analyses, with voucher specimen ID numbers, country of origin, GenBank accession numbers and references.

| Taxon               | Voucher          | Location  | GenBank accessions | References                  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|                     |                  |           | LSU                | ITS                        |                            |
| *A. cinis*          | SUA752B          | Pakistan  | MF491876           | MF489727                   | This study                 |
| *A. cinis*          | SUA733           | Pakistan  | MF491878           | MF489726                   | This study                 |
| *A. cinis*          | SUA752A          | Pakistan  | MF491877           | MF489725                   | This study                 |
| *A. smithiana*      | RET 382-6        | USA       | HQ539740           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. smithiana*      | JLF2660          | USA       | -                  | MK285662                   | Data from GenBank          |
| *A. polypyramis*    | RET 159-8        | USA       | HQ539723           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. proxima*        | RET 290-10       | France    | HQ539728           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. proxima*        | KT71212AP        | Cyprus    | -                  | MH603601                   | Loizides et al., 2018      |
| *A. kotohiraeensis* | ASIS25144        | Korea     | KU139463           | -                           | Data from GenBank          |
| *A. kotohiraeensis* | MHHNU 6998       | China     | FJ011681           | FJ176722                   | Zhang et al., 2010         |
| *A. kotohiraeensis* | HKAS100577       | China     | -                  | MH508415                   | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. minitisquama*   | HKAS 100504      | China     | -                  | NR_159582                  | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. macrocarpa*     | 32531I           | China     | -                  | KC408380                   | Deng et al., 2014          |
| *A. neo-ovoidea*    | HKAS84931        | China     | MH486655           | -                           | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. neo-ovoidea*    | HKAS89025        | China     | -                  | MH508445                   | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. gymnopus*       | HKAS71618        | China     | MH486582           | -                           | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. gymnopus*       | HKAS71618        | China     | -                  | MH508393                   | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. rhoadsii*       | DD97/13          | USA       | AF097391           | -                           | Drehmel et al., 1999       |
| *A. curtipes*       | ASIS20105        | Korea     | KU139474           | -                           | Data from GenBank          |
| *A. magniverrucata* | RET 594-10       | USA       | KR919774           | -                           | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| *A. magniverrucata* | RET 594-5        | USA       | -                  | KR919765                   | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| *A. onusta*         | RET 297-3        | USA       | HQ539718           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. rhopalopus*     | BW_RET 386-3     | USA       | HQ539733           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. virgineoides*   | HKAS100518       | China     | MH486944           | -                           | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. atkinsoniana*   | RET 301-1        | USA       | HQ539670           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. cf. manginiana* | BZ_N11           | Thailand  | `KY747474`         | `KY747457`                  | Thongbai et al., 2017      |
| *A. pallidochlorotica* | HKAS77280       | China     | MH486730           | -                           | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. preissii*       | PERTH 8690766    | Australia | KY290654           | -                           | Data from GenBank          |
| *A. sublutea*       | PSC 2401         | Australia | HQ539749           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. oberwinklerana* | HMJAU20940       | China     | -                  | MH508451                   | Cui et al., 2018           |
| *A. Oberwinklerana* | MHHNU 7114       | China     | FJ011684           | -                           | Zhang et al., 2010         |
| *A. Oberwinklerana* | MHHNU 6826       | China     | FJ176727           | -                           | Zhang et al., 2010         |
| *A. Subcokeri*      | RET 097-3        | USA       | HQ539747           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. conicobulbosa*  | PSC 1368         | Australia | HQ539683           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. effuse*         | PSC 2007         | Australia | HQ539689           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. cokeri*         | BW_STF 090506-19 | USA       | HQ539682           | -                           | Wolfe et al., 2012         |
| *A. costaricensis*  | RET 330-4 28S    | USA       | NG_057061          | -                           | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| *A. subsolitaria*   | RET 327-4        | USA       | HQ539750           | -                           | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| *A. pseudoporphryia* | FB-30951(CBM)    | Japan     | -                  | `AB015702`                 | Oda et al., 1999           |
| *A. pseudoporphryia* | A4               | China     | -                  | `FJ441034`                 | Data from GenBank          |
| A. fritillaria       | A1     | China    | -     | FJ441031 | Data from GenBank |
| A. marginiana       | SFC20140823-10 | China | -     | KT779083 | Loizides et al., 2018 |
| A. olivovaginata    | SUA138  | Pakistan | MF491875 | MF489722 | This study |
| A. olivovaginata    | SUA1438  | Pakistan | MF491874 | MF489724 | This study |
| A. olivovaginata    | SUA939  | Pakistan | MF491873 | MF489723 | This study |
| A. ovalispora       | HKAS96114 | China    | MH486723 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. ovalispora       | HKA579625 | China    | MH486722 | MH508479 | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. subovalispora    | BZ2014_06 | Thailand | MF461562 | - | Thongbai et al., 2018 |
| A. subovalispora    | BZ2015_70 | Thailand | -     | MF461580 | Thongbai et al., 2018 |
| A. sp.-GSM04        | RET 375-9 | USA      | KX018802 | KX018794 | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. roosevelensis    | RET 408-9 | USA      | MF621910 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. goauldiorum      | RET 368-3 | USA      | MK277538 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| Amanita sp. (as A. Alboflavescens) | KA12-0970 | Korea | KF021667 | - | Kim et al., 2013 |
| A. aff. vaginata    | TRTC150325 | Thailand | KF877313 | - | Sanchez-Ramirez et al., 2015 |
| A. vaginata         | LE<RUS>:9585 | Russia | -     | KM658298 | Malysheva and Kovalenko, 2015 |
| A. aff. vaginata    | LE 296453 | Russia | -     | KM658296 | Malysheva and Kovalenko, 2015 |
| A. coprinopsoides   | RET 236-10 | USA      | MK204469 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. tenuiflua        | HKAS87120 | China     | MH486929 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. punctate         | RET 474-2 | Australia | KU186804 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. luteoparva       | BZ2015_46 | Thailand | MF461566 | MF461575  | Thongbai et al., 2018 |
| A. simulans         | TO PA151006 | UK        | KX834261 | - | Vizzini et al., 2017 |
| Amanita sp.         | HKAS575475 | China    | MH486881 | MH508606 | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. orientiflua      | HKAS97971 | China     | MH486707 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. orientiflua      | KA12-1596 | Korea     | KF021680 | - | Kim et al., 2013 |
| A. umbrinolutea     | HKAS94089 | China     | MH486935 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. carolinensis     | RET 715-4 | USA       | MG937746 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. cattaraguna      | RET 694-9 285 | USA      | KX261525 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. battarrae        | LE<RUS>:296458 | Russia | KM658305 | KM658290 | Malysheva and Kovalenko, 2015 |
| A. pachycolea       | HKAS101423 | China     | MH486725 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. cinnameomea      | BZ2015_48 | Thailand | MF461557 | MF461576 | Thongbai et al., 2018 |
| A. texarora         | RET 703-4 | USA       | KY435409 | - | http://www.amanitaceae.org |
| A. pseudovaginata   | HKAS70170 | China     | MH486792 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. pseudovaginata   | A12     | China     | FJ441042 | - | Zhang et al., 2010 |
| A. pseudovaginata   | LE<RUS>:216819 | Russia | -     | KM658285 | Malysheva and Kovalenko, 2015 |
| A. shennongjiana    | HKAS75553 | China     | MH486862 | - | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. constricta       | BW_Mycoblitz IV_2 | USA | HQ539684 | - | Wolfe et al., 2012 |
| A. brumefulginea    | HKAS83536 | China     | MH486392 | MH508268 | Cui et al., 2018 |
| A. submembranacea   | AF3130   | Thailand | MF461552 | - | Thongbai et al., 2018 |
| A. fulva            | ASIS26398 | Korea     | KU139446 | - | Data from GenBank |
| A. fulva            | LE<RUS>:296456 | Russia | -     | KM658291 | Malysheva and Kovalenko, 2015 |
| A. olivaceofusca    | HKAS98437 | China     | MH486693 | MH508459 | Cui et al., 2018 |
with a sampling frequency of 1000. Tracer 1.6 was used to check the effective sample size (ESS), and burn-in values were adjusted to achieve an overall ESS of ≥200. Maximum clade credibility tree (20% burn-in) was generated using TreeAnnotator 1.6.2 (Drummond and Rambaut, 2007). ML analyses were performed with RAxML-HPC2 on XCED (8.2.10) (Stamatakis, 2006), using 1000 bootstrap replicates and the default parameters as implemented on the CIPRES web portal. Fig Tree 1.4.2 was used for tree visualization, with additional tree annotation done through Adobe Illustrator CS6. Rapid bootstrap analysis/search for best-scoring ML tree (-f a) was configured. For the bootstrapping phase, the GTRCAT model was selected. One thousand rapid bootstrap replicates were run. Nodes were considered strongly supported when maximum likelihood bootstrap (MLB) were ≥70% and Bayesian posterior probability (BPP) were ≥0.95.

3. Results
Phylogenetic and morphological analysis of <em>Amanita</em> from the Shangla and Manshera districts of Pakistan revealed that of the 3 taxa studied, 2 are new species, and 1 is a new
record for the country. All 3 species are phylogenetically characterized and morphologically described below. The final aligned ITS dataset was 920 characters, and the aligned LSU dataset was 965 characters after being trimmed (trimming was done manually in MESQUITE 2.75). The results of phylogenetic analyses of the ITS and LSU datasets are summarized in Figures 2 and 3.

The ITS phylogram resolved in 2 clades, representing section *Vaginatae* (Fr.) Quél. (MLB 100% and BPP nonsignificant) and section *Roanokenses* Singer ex Singer (MLB 86% and BPP nonsignificant) as delimited by Cui et al. (2018) (Figure 2). Likewise, the LSU phylogram also resolved into sections *Vaginatae* (MLB 100% and BPP nonsignificant) and *Roanokenses* (MLB 84% and BPP nonsignificant) (Figure 3).

In the ITS phylogeny (Figure 2), *A. cinis* is resolved in section *Roanokenses* and is represented by 3 specimens: LAH-SUA733 (MF489726) = type, LAH-SUA752A

Figure 2. Phylogenetic Tree of *Amanita* species based on ITS sequence data from 57 nucleotide sequences. Sequences generated for this study are indicated in bold. Numbers above or below the branches indicate maximum likelihood bootstrap percentages followed by Bayesian posterior probabilities.
Figure 3. Phylogenetic Tree of Amanita species based on LSU sequence data of 83 nucleotide sequences. Sequences generated for this study are indicated in bold. Numbers above or below the branches indicate maximum likelihood bootstrap percentages followed by Bayesian posterior probabilities.
(MF489725), and LAH-SUA752B (MF489727), with 100% ML bootstrap support (MLB) and 0.99 Bayesian posterior probability (PP). They are resolved sister to a clade consisting of A. magniverrucata Thiers and Ammirati (KR919765, USA), A. rubiginosa Yang-Yang Cai et al. (MH50856, China), A. pyramidata Zhu L. Yang et al. (MH508535, China), A. macrocarpa W. Q. Deng et al. (KC408380, China), A. gymnopus Corner and Bas (MH508393, China), and A. oberwinkleriana Zhu L. Yang and Yoshim. (MH508451, FJ176727, China). This relationship, however, is not statistically supported. Amanita olivovaginata is resolved in the section Vaginatae in the ITS phylogram with sequence from 3 specimens: LAH-SUA138 (MF489722) = type, LAH-SUA939 (MF489723), and LAH-SUA1438 (MF489724), with high statistical support (MLB 100% and BPP 0.99). It is resolved sister to A. ovalispora Boedijn (MH508479, China), with a high statistic support (98% MLB, 0.99 PP). Molecularly, the type of A. olivovaginata (MF489722) shares a nearly 90% sequence similarity to A. ovalispora (MH508479) based on a BLAST search. Amanita emodotrygon is also resolved in the section Vaginatae and is represented by 3 specimens: LAH-SUA601-2 (MF489729), LAH-SUA902 (MF489728), and LAH-MFM219 (MF489730) (100% MLB, 0.99 PP). They are resolved sister to a clade consisting of A. trygonion Tulloss et al. (KU186809, USA) and A. cf. angustilamellata (MH508292, China), with a high statistic support (98% MLB, 0.95 PP).

In the LSU phylogeny (Figure 3), A. cinis is resolved within the section Roanokenses with strong statistical support (100% MLB, 1.00 PP). It is resolved, unsupported, as sister to a clade including A. kotohiraensis Nagas. and Mitani (KU139463, Korea; FJ011681, China). Three specimens of Amanita olivovaginata form a clade within the section Vaginatae with strong support (100% MLB, 0.99 PP). It is resolved as sister to A. ovalispora (MH486723, MH486722, China), with 90% MLB and 0.99 PP. Finally, A. emodotrygon forms a clade within the section Vaginatae. It is sister to A. emodotrygon (KX539266) from India, with strong statistical support (100% MLB, 0.97 PP).

3.1. Taxonomy
Amanita cinis S. Ullah, A.W. Wilson, Tulloss & Khalid, sp. nov. (Figures 4 and 5)

Figure 4. A–H. Morphological features of Amanita cinis (LAH-SUA733=A; HOLOTYPE): A–D. Basidiomata showing different features, E. Underside of basidioma showing position of stipe basal ring, F. Underside of pileus showing partial veil and gill attachment, G. Stipe showing basal ring above the bulb, H. Vertical section of Basidioma. Scale bar. A–G = 20 mm, D = 26 mm, E = 33 mm, F = 10 mm, G–H = 13 mm
MycoBank No: MB 822040

Holotype: Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Shangla District, Ajmir, Sham Burj, solitary on humus soil at 2400 m a.s.l. in mixed forest under Abies pindrow, September 01, 2013, Sadiq Ullah SUA733 (LAH-SUA733).

Etymology: “cinis” (ashes), refers to the color of universal veil remnants on the pileus surface.

Diagnosis: Pileus yellowish-brown and areolate, often completely covered by olive grayish ashen universal veil in the juvenile stage. At maturity the pileus has a well-formed cuticle, with large patches at the center that become light olive-brown pulverulence away from the center, pruinose to pulverulent at the periphery, and often lost with wind and rain. Stipe with small shredded apical annulus and a grayish, fugacious ring-like structure below. Basidiospores oblong or subcylindrical to rarely ellipsoid, (8.5–) 10–13 (–13.5) × (5.2–) 6–7.5 (–8.5) μm.

Description: PILEUS: 60–80 mm wide, originally pale yellow green (10Y 8/2) to grayish yellow green (10Y 7/2) to grayish yellowish brown (10YR 5/2) to light grayish olive (10Y 6/2), pale yellow green (10Y 8/2; 5GY 8/2) at margin, color and appearance dominantly ashen; plane to

Figure 5. A–L. Morphological features of A. cinis (SUA733; HOLOTYPE): A. Vertical section of bulb, B. Shape of bulb with position of ring on lower stipe, C. Basidiospores, D–E. Hymenium and subhymenium, F. Pileipellis, G. Pileus context, H. Universal veil on pileus, I. Volval ring above the bulb, J. Elements of partial veil, K–L. Stipitipellis and stipe context. Scale Bars: A–B = 1 cm, C = 9 μm, D = 25 μm, E = 16 μm, F = 28 μm, G = 20 μm, H–I = 35 μm, I = 40 μm, J = 20 μm, K–L = 40 μm.
depressed to uplifted with straight to decurved margins, dull to tacky to subshiny, moist or dry, without umbo; pileipellis peeling easily when dry; context soft and fleshy when young, pure white, not changing when bruised, up to 9 mm thick over stipe, thinning toward margin; margin appendiculate, nonstriate; universal veil completely covering pileus surface at first, then as large flattened subpolygonal floccose ashen scales [light olive brown (2.5Y 5/2) to grayish yellowish brown (10YR 5/2)], sometimes becoming light olive brown (2.5Y 5/2) pulverulent and deciduous, sometimes with large scales remaining over disc in mature specimens, often turning light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) when wet. LAMELLAE: sinuate, close, creamy in edge view, yellowish white to creamy in side view, 9–11 mm broad, convex, with gray-white edge fimbriate in tufts; lamellulae attenuate, ventricose, often evenly distributed, often present between every pair of gills, of diverse lengths. STIPE: 100–145 × 10–13 mm, pale yellow green (10Y’ 8/2; 5GY 9/2) to grayish greenish yellow (7.5Y 7/4) to light yellow green (5GY 9/4) to gray brown to dirty white; vascular hyphae not observed. SUBHYMENIUM: w Q = 48–76 µm; filamentous undifferentiated hyphae 2.8–9 µm wide, vascular hyphae not observed. PARTIAL VEIL: inflated cells dominating, globose to subglobose to ellipsoid to convex to pyriform to sphaeropedunculate 23–56 × 23–48 µm, very infrequently elongate to narrow cylindrical (9 × 44 µm, collapsed and partially gelatinized); vascular hyphae not observed. On stipe base (largely above basal bulb): filamentous undifferentiated hyphae 2.3–7.8 µm wide, branching, singly or in fascicles, common, more frequent than on pileus; inflated cells plentiful, similar in shape to those on pileus but with a well-developed stalk, mostly sphaeropedunculate, 37–66 × 30–62 µm; vascular hyphae not observed.

STIPE CONTEXT: longitudinally acrophysalidic; filamentous undifferentiated hyphae 4.7–5.5 µm wide, branching; acrophysalides plentiful to dominant up to 20–30 µm wide; vascular hyphae up to 22 µm wide, occasionally branching, unevenly distributed. PARTIAL VEIL: inflated cells dominating, cylindrical to broadly clavate to narrowly clavate to pyriform, 23–70 × 9–21; filamentous, undifferentiated hyphae 1.3–5.5 µm wide, branching, singly and in fascicles.

BASIDIOSPORES: [160/3/3] (8.5–) 10–13 (–13.5) × (5.2–) 6.7–7.5 (–8.5) µm (L = 10.6–13, L’ = 11 µm, W = 5.5–7.5, W’ = 7.1 µm), Q = 1.23–1.94, Q = 1.34–2.0 µm (Q’ = 1.54 µm), oblong or subcylindrical, rarely ellipsoidal, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, amyloid; apiculus sublateral, small, truncate to conic; contents monoguttulate.

Known distribution: In Abies forests in Hindu-Kush and Himalaya regions of Pakistan between 2400 m–2600 m asl.

Additional material examined: Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Shangala District, Takht Burj, on humus dark soil at 2600 m asl, in mixed coniferous forest under Abies pindrow, September 01, 2014 S. Ullah SUA752A (LAH-SUA752A); Takht, 2600 m a.s.l., on soil under Abies pindrow, September 01, 2015 Sadiq Ullah SUA752B (LAH-SUA752B).

Comments: ITS phylogenetic analysis (Figure 2) indicates that A. cinis is related to A. magniverrucata (KR919765, USA), A. rubiginosa (MH508561, China), A. pyramidata (MH508535, China), A. macrocarpa (KC408380, China), A. gymnopus (MH508393, China), A. oberwinklerana (MH508451, FJ176727, China), while on the LSU phylogram (Figure 3) it is related to A. kotohiraeana (KU139463, Korea; FJ011681, China), A. neoovoidea (MH486655, China), A. proxima (HQ535728, France), A. cf. manginiiana (KY747474, Thailand [currently known as A. caojizong by Cui et al., 2018]), and A. Oberwinklerana (FJ011684, China). However, A. magniverrucata has a
slender basidioma, a relatively pale pileus, volval remnants on the pileus that are at first a thick and rather smooth covering over the entire pileus, becoming areolate and later appearing as larger conspicuous pyramidal warts, and relatively small narrower basidiospores (8.0–12.6 × 5.8–8.0 μm) (Tulloss, 2009). *Amanita rubiginosa* has verrucose to pyramidal volval remnants on pileus, often white at apex; volval remnants on stipe base forming as verrucae, basal bulb often with a reddish tinge, and smaller basidiospores 8.0–10.0 × 6.5–8 (Cui et al., 2018). *Amanita pyramidata* has pyramidal to verrucose volval remnants on pileus which is 1–3 mm in height and width, with margin sometimes pinkish tinged basal bulb covered with verrucose to conical recurved squamules often in belts and relatively smaller but broader basidiospores (9.0–11.0 × 9.5–9.5, Q = 1.1–1.27, Qm = 1.18 ± 0.06). *Amanita macrocarpa* W. Q. Deng et al. has a larger basidioma with a pileus ca. 15–24 cm in diam., pyramidal volval remnants on the pileus, verrucose, brownish to yellowish volval remnants on the stipe base, and relatively small and narrower basidiospores (7.0–9.0 × 5.0–6.0 μm [Deng et al., 2014; Cui et al., 2018]). *Amanita gymnopis* has small basidiospores 6.0–8.5 × 5.5–7.5 μm and often lacks volval remnants on stipe base. *Amanita oberwinklerana* has a white pileus, limbate volva, lacking volval remnants on pileus or sometimes with 1–3 large white patches, a white which is covered with fibrous to tomentose white squamules, annulus that is subapical to submedian and ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid small spores 8.0–10.5 × 6.0–8.0 μm (Cui et al., 2018). *Amanita neoovoidea* has white to off-white cap, limbate membranous volva, and smaller broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoid spores 6.8–9.8 × 4.8–6.5 μm (Yang, 1997). *Amanita kotohiraeensis* has a white pileus, volval remnants on pileus felted to patchy, white stipe covered with minute, white squamules, and broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoidoid small basidiospores 7.5–9.5 × 5.0–6.5 μm (Nagasawa and Mitani, 2000; Cui et al., 2018).

In our phylogenetic analysis, 4 ITS sequences of section *Roanokenses*, AB015702 (*A. pseudoporphyrha*, Japan), KT779083 (*A. manginiana*, Republic of Korea), KY747457 (*A. cf. manginiana*, Thailand), FJ441034 (*A. pseudoporphyrha*), and 1 LSU sequence KY747474 (*A. cf. manginiana*, Thailand), were recently identified as a single new species *A. caojizong* by Cui et al., (2018). *Amanita caojizong* has large, brownish gray to dark gray pilei, with innate, dark gray, radiating fibrils, sometimes umbonate at the center; volval remnants on pileus absent or sometimes with retained white patches; white stipe, covered with fibrous to pulverulent white squamules, volva limbate and membranous, annulus large and fugacious; spores small broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoidoid 6.0–8.0 (−9.0) 9.4–5.6–6.5 μm, Q = 1.16–1.57 μm (Cui et al., 2018). *Amanita proxima* (HQ539728) has a membranous partial veil, an ochraceous to reddish brown, membranous volva; a whitish to ivory cap; ochraceous to reddish brown veil, and ellipsoidoid to elongate spores measuring (8.2–) 8.9–12.4 (−17.5) × (5.0–) 5.5–7.2 (−9.9) μm (Dumée, 1916). *Amanita nana* is the only other species of *Amanita* sect. Lepidella reported from Pakistan (Ahmad, 1956; Bas, 1969); however, it falls in the group of nonmycorrhizal amanitas with their distinctive universal veil and white cap (Bas, 1969).

*Amanita olivovaginata* S. Ullah, Tulloss & Khalid, sp. nov. (Figures 6 and 7)

**MycoBank No:** MB 822039

**Holotype:** Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Shangla District, Dherai, 1800 m a.s.l., in sandy to loamy soil under *Pinus roxburghii* Sarg, August 15, 2014, Sadiq Ullah, SUA 138 (LAH-SUA138).

**Etymology:** Named “olivovaginata” because of its “light olive brown to light grayish olive” pileal color and its placement in *Amanita* sect. *Vaginatae*.

**Diagnosis:** Pileus surface light olive brown to light grayish olive, depressed to lightly depressed at disc, striate to sulcate margins, thin trama, fibrillose to floccose stipe, saccate volva, eroded lamellae, Basidia 2-sterigmate and basidiospores 8.5–11.0 × 7.0–9.0 μm subglobose to broadly ellipsoidoid to ellipsoidoid.

**Description:** PILEUS 50–100 μm wide, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/2) to light grayish olive (10Y 5/2) at disc, dark grayish yellow (5Y 6/4) to light grayish olive (10Y 6/2) away from the disc, and finally, light brown pale yellow-green (10Y 8/2) to pale yellow green (5GY 8/2) toward the margins, depressed to slightly depressed, smooth to lightly fibrilllose, dull, dry, without umbo; context very thin, white, up to 2 mm thick above stipe, thinning to membrane at margin; margin striate to sulcate, (0.5–0.7R), decurved, nonappendiculate; universal veil not observed on pileus surface; LAMELLAE: free, subdistant, up to 7 mm broad, usually broader near margin and narrowing toward stipe, with pure white edges, eroded; lamellae present, regularly spaced, sinuate at free end, of diverse lengths. STIPE: 100–120 × 6–11 mm, often flexuous, sometime narrowing upward and downward, flaring at apex, punctate, with pure white small scales; exannulate; universal veil as saccate membranous volva, 20–40 × 8–10 mm, fibrous, persistent, bright white to off-white on exterior surface, not changed with handling, off-white on interior surface.

PILEPELLIS: 75–150 μm thick, filamentous undifferentiated hyphae 2–8 μm wide, PILEUS CONTEXT: filamentous undifferentiated hyphae 2.5–10 μm wide; acrophysalides plentiful, thin-walled, clavate to broadly clavate to cylindrical, up to 125 × 35 μm; vascular hyphae 10 μm wide, rare. LAMELLA TRAMA: bilateral, divergent; w = 22–50 μm; central stratum comprised of filamentous undifferentiated hyphae 3–8 μm wide and...
Figure 6: A–K. Morphological features of *A. olivavaginata* (SUA138=A, HOLOTYPE): A–E. Basidiomata showing sulcate to plicate margins; F. Pileus at underside showing gills attachment, eroded margins, and thin trama; G–H. Basidiomata showing crowded pure white scales on stipe; I–K. Basidiomata showing volva and pileus color. Scale bar: A = 20 mm, B = 12 mm, C = 20 mm, D = 3.5 mm, E–G = 18 mm, H–I = 7.3 mm, J–K = 2 mm
oblong to ellipsoid to fusiform to broadly cylindrical to pyriform to clavate inflated cells 32–80 (–108) × 10–32 (–64) μm, occasionally with globular cells 12–20 × 8.8–14 µm. SUBHYMENIUM: wst-near = 60–100 µm; wst-far = 90–130 µm; basidia arising from irregular subglobose to elongated cells of subhymenium measuring 9–19 × 7–13 µm. BASIDIA: (32–) 34–45 (–52) × (9.3–) 10–13 (–13.2) µm clavate, 2-sterigmate, with sterigmata up to 5.5 × 1.5 µm; clamp connections absent. UNIVERSAL VEIL: On pileus: absent; stipe base surface layer composed of longitudinally filamentous hyphae, abundant and dominant, 2–8 μm broad, inflated cells scarce, mostly subglobose 35–75 × 35–55 μm, rarely elongated cylindrical, 40–130 × 19–35 μm, colorless, thin-walled, mostly terminal; vascular hyphae not observed. Inner layer composed of dense, hyaline, cylindrical hyphae, 3–10 μm broad; filamentous hyphae dominant; inflated cells scarce, mostly subglobose, 40–80 × 33–52 μm very rarely ellipsoid to fusiform to cylindrical, up to 40–130 × 19–35 μm, vascular hyphae not observed. STIPE CONTEXT: longitudinally acrophysalidic, filamentous, undifferentiated hyphae 4–7.5 μm wide, branching, acrophysalides plentiful to dominant, up to 8–20 μm wide.

BASIDIOSPORES: [100/3/3] (8.0–) 8.5–11.0 (–11.3) × (7.0–)–9.0 (–9.5) μm [L = 9–10, L’ = 9.9 μm, W = 7.5–8.2, W’ = 7.8 μm], Q = 1.08–1.34, Q = 1.19–1.24 μm (Q’ = 1.21 μm], subglobose to broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoid, inamyloid; contents mostly monoguttulate, occasionally without guttule and then with small granules; apiculus short, truncate conic.

**Known distribution:** In Pine forests in Hindu-Kush and Himalaya regions of Pakistan 1800 m–1900 m a.s.l.

**Additional specimens examined:** Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Shangla District, Chawga forest, 1900 m a.s.l., on loamy to sandy soil under *Pinus roxburghii*, September 01, 2015, Sadiq Ullah SUA 1438 (LAH-SUA1438); Mansehra District, on the border of Mansehra and Bataagram districts, 1900 m a.s.l., on sandy soil under *Pinus roxburghii*, August, 05 2015, Sadiq Ullah SUA939 (LAH-SUA939).

**Comments:** *Amanita olivovaginata* is characterized by its light olive-brown to light grayish olive pileus, thin trama, striate to sulcate margins, fibrillose to floccose stipe, saccate volva, eroded lamellae, 2-spored basidia, scarce inflated cells in the volval remnants on the stipe base, subglobose to broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoid basidiospores.
Phylogenetically, *A. olivovaginata* is related to *A. ovalispora, A. pseudovaginata, A. subovalispora* Thongbai et al., and *Amanita* sp. (FJ41037). Morphologically, *A. olivovaginata* is similar to *A. ovalispora* by having a thin trama, exannulate appearance, striate margins, fibrilllose to floccose stipe and saccate volva (Yang, 1997, 2001, 2015). However, *A. ovalispora* has a gray to dull gray cap, convex to planoconvex pileus, sometimes slightly umbonate and often campanulate at initial stages, crowded lamellae, smooth edges, 4-spored basidia (33–50 × 12–15 µm) and large ovoid-ellipsoidal or broadly ellipsoidal to ellipsoidal basidiospores (8.0–) 9.0–11.0 (–12.0) × (7.0–) 7.5–9.0 (–10.0) µm, Q = 1.3 ± 0.13] (Yang, 1997, 2001, 2015; Cui et al., 2018). *Amanita pseudovaginata* is grayish sometimes with a brownish tinge, and occasionally nearly white with a smooth stipe. Spore size in *A. pseudovaginata* is also larger, 9.5–12.5 (–14.0) × (7.0–) 8.0–10.5. The pileus of *A. vaginata* lacks an umbo, is grayish with a striate margin, crowded lamellae with entire margins, and larger globose to subglobose basidiospores measuring 10.0–13.5 (–16.5) × (8.5–) 9.2–12.2 µm (Tullois et al., 2001). *Amanita subovalispora* has dark gray pileus, darker grayish black at center, nearly free to adnexed lamellae, mostly 4-spored basidia, broadly ellipsoidal to ellipsoidal longer basidiospores (8.9–11.7 × 7.3–8.8) µm, abundant inflated cells in the volval remnants on stipe base and is associated with mixed Dipterocarpaceae–Fagaceae forest (Thongbai et al., 2018). Morphologically *A. olivovaginata* is similar to *A. olivaceofusca* Cui et al. in appearance. However, the latter species possess brown to brown dark pileus with olive tinge, crowded lamellae, 4-spored basidia, abundant inflated cells in the inner surface of volval remnants on stipe base and large basidiospores (9.5–) 10.5–13.0 (–15.0) × (8.0–) 8.5–10.0 (–11.5) µm (Cui et al., 2018).

*Amanita emodotrygon* Mehmoond et al., in Fungal Diversity 83: 157 (2017) (Figures 8 and 9)

**Description:** PILEUS: 35–80 mm wide, parabolic to convex to plano-convex, glabrous, shiny, dry, slightly umbonate, pileipellis peeled at some points; margins nonappendiculate, sulcate to plicate with distinct regular veins and corresponding grooves, sometime split when mature; grayish yellowish brown (10YR 5/2) at disc then become light grayish brown and finally pale yellow green (10Y 9/2) to grayish yellow brown at edges; universal veil on pileus absent; context up to 8 mm over stipe, texture soft, and fibrous, first thinning slowly then rapidly toward margin, membranous at margin, white, not changed on bruising. LAMELLAE: sinuate, close, yellowish white to creamy in side view, gray-white at edges, 8–15 mm broad; lamellulae unevenly distributed, truncate, connected only at margins.

STIPE: 90–220 × 9–13 mm, central, subcylindrical, tapering upward, slightly striated at apex, covered with white to dirty white or grayish membranous cuticle that peels easily, sometime the upper half densely covered with small white to whitish granular membranous remains; white to dirty white to gray brown to yellowish white, not bruising; context white to yellowish white, not bruising, hollow; partial veil absent; volva saccate, persistent, membranous, 20–30 × 18–22 mm, white, often with rusty brown coloration, persistent, membranous, 20–30 × 18–22 mm.

**PILEIPELLIS:** 90–120 µm thick, comprised of branched filamentous hypheae 3–13 µm with elongated, clavate, and cylindrical terminal elements 10.7–53 × 8.8–13.2 µm.

**PILEUS CONTEXT:** filamentous undifferentiated hypheae 2–10 µm wide; acrophysalides plentiful, clavate to broadly clavate to cylindrical, up to 131 × 29 µm; vascular hypheae 12 µm wide. LAMELLAR TRAMA: bilateral, divergent; W = 65–85 µm; central stratum comprising of interwoven filamentous undifferentiated hypheae 3–12 µm wide and globular to subglobular or irregular cells 7–14 × 6–10.8 µm.

SUBHYMENIUM: W near = 34–66 µm; W near = 55–110 µm; basidia arising mostly from inflated to irregular cells (up to 9–14 × 6–10 µm wide). BASIDIA: (35–) 37–53.7 × 8.5–14.5 µm, 2–4 spored, sterigmata up to 3.7 µm long, without basal clamp connections.

UNIVERSAL VEIL of pileus not observed; of stipe base hypheae dominated by septate, branched filamentous undifferentiated hypheae, 4–10 µm wide, slightly thick-walled, subglobular cells 41–85 × 38–64 µm, and clavate cells 40–90 × 15–40 µm. STIPEIPPELLIS: composed of 2 types of hypheae, the smaller up to 7 µm wide and the larger up to 20 µm wide. STIPE CONTEXT: longitudinally acrophysalidic; filamentous, undifferentiated hypheae 4–7.5 µm wide, acrophysalides dominant up to 28 × 180 µm wide. PARTIAL VEIL: absent.

**BASIDIOSPORES** [180/5/3] (7.4–) 8–13.3 (–14.3) × (6.7–) 7–11.5 (–11.8) µm (L = 10–12.8, L’ = 11 µm, W = 7.5–11, W’ = 8.8 µm), Q = 1.01–1.12, Q = 1.01–1.14 µm (Q’ = 1.14 µm), globose to subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, hyaline often with 1 large guttule with gray brown walls, inamyloid; apiculus up to 2 µm long.

**Known distribution:** In pine forests in Hindu-Kush and Himalaya regions of Pakistan and India between 1500–1900 m a.s.l.

**Material examined:** Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Shangla District, Sanela, in sandy soil under *Pinus roxburghii* at 1700 m a.s.l, August 25, 2014 Sadiq Ullah SUA601-2 (LAH-SUA601-2); Shangla District, buneewarm, in sandy soil in pure forest of *Pinus roxburghii* at 1500 m a.s.l., August 20, 2015 Sadiq Ullah SUA902 (LAH-SUA902); District Mansehra, Oghi, Khabbal Paein, solitary on ground along with *Pinus roxburghii* Sarg., at 1905 m a.s.l., August 2010. Muhammad Fiaz LAH-MFM–219.
Figure 8. A–G. Morphological features of *A. emodotrygon*: A–C. Basidiomata showing different features, D. Lamellae showing dentate eroded margins, E. Pileus underside, F–G. Basidiomata showing margins and color. Scale bar. A–B = 23 mm, C = 40 mm, D = 13 mm, E–G = 20 mm

Figure 9. A–G. Micromorphological features of *A. emodotrygon* (SUA601-2): A. Basidiospores, B. Basidia, C. Pileipellis, D. Stipitipellis, E. Volval elements. Scale bar: A = 10 μm, B = 15 μm, C = 16 μm, D = 28 μm, E = 30 μm.
Comments: *Amanita emodotrygon* was described from India and is characterized by convex to campanulate pileus, thick context thinning toward margin, membranous margin with distinct regular veins or striations and corresponding grooves, free and crowded lamellae 6 mm broad, saccate volva with many olive-brown spots on exterior surface, not bruising when damaged, and globose to subglobose basidiospores 8.8–13.5 × 8–13 µm with Q = 1.05–1.11 (Tibpromma et al., 2017). However, collections from Pakistan have parabolic to convex to plano-convex pileus, margins sometime split, lamellae up to 12 mm broad with eroded edges, and spores 8–14 × 7–11.5 µm (Q = 1.01–1.14 µm). These discrepancies are clearly part of the variability of the species.

Acknowledgments

The work was financially supported by the International Research Support Initiative Program (IRSIDP) of Higher Education Commission (HEC) Pakistan. Molecular lab work was performed in the Harris Family Foundation Plant Genetics Laboratory in the Department of Plant Biology and Conservation at The Chicago Botanic Garden, as well as the Pritzker Laboratory at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, USA.

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