Interesting Fungi of Ömi. (III)

Tsuguo Hongō


Spores white in mass, hyaline under the microscope, subglobose, smooth. 8.95 × 6.5 – 7.5 μ (or 5.5–8 × 5.5–7.5 μ), amyloid; basidia 4-spored, 35–39 × 8–9 μ.

Hab. Solitary on the ground in deciduous or mixed woods, Miidera (Onjōji), Ōtsu, Sept. 19, 1950; Sept. 16, 1953; Ishiyamadera, Ōtsu, Sept. 21, 1953.

Distr. Endemic.

New to Honshuu. Uncommon. This species appears to belong in sect. Validae Fr. of Singer's new system (Singer, 1949). Though the spores are not truly globose, the writer's specimens well coincide with Imai's descriptions and illustrations in all other respects.

14) Volvariella bombycina (Fr.) Singer, Agaricales, 401 (1949).

Cap 3–7 cm high, 4–10 cm broad at the bottom, oval when young, then campanulate to convex, obtusely subumbonate; surface dry and silky-fibrillose, soon becoming squamulose-villose toward the margin, whitish to yellowish; margin more or less fimbriate; flesh white, thick on the disc, abruptly thin toward the margin, odor slight, taste mild; gills free, remote, ventricose, crowded, white, soon becoming cremeous to flesh color, edges eroded and somewhat mealy, often distilling hyaline drops; stem 6–11 cm long, 7–13 mm thick, slightly tapering upward from the thickened base, white, glabrous, more or less silky, tough, solid; volva large, membranous, rather thick, generally splitting up into 3 to 5 lobes, free for upper three-fourths, persistent, 5–8 cm high, surface usually areolate from the checking of the outer layer, sordid whitish to avellaneous; spores flesh color in mass, ovoid to ellipsoid, smooth, 1-guttulate. 6.5–8 × 4.5–6 μ; basidia 4-spored. 30–36 × 7 μ; cheilocystidia crowded, fusoid-ventricose to clavate, the apex drawn out to an abrupt hair-like or papilliform projection, or merely obtuse. 42–110 × 17–37 μ, thin-walled; pleurocystidia scattered, similar to cheilocystidia, 30–92 × 7.5–30 μ.


A. H. Smith's photograph (Mycologia, 37: 411 (1945)) is very splendid. This is a widely distributed but rather unusual species. The writer frequently found the attractive fruiting bodies of this fungus on a decaying trunk of poplar-tree in the early autumn of the last year.

15) Lepiota castanea Quél. in Ass Franç. Avanc. Sc. 2 (1880).

Cap 1.5–3 cm broad, obtusely conic, then expanded, often distinctly umbonate; surface dry, brown-orange or chestnut-brown, often darker at the center, cuticle soon broken up from edge centerward into small
irregularly-shaped or granular squamules; flesh whitish to cremeous; gills free, white, then cream to ochraceous-buff, at length becoming more or less rufous, close \( L = 30-34; 1 = (1)3(7) \), ventricose, 3-5mm wide, edges even or slightly eroded; stem 2.5-5cm long, 2-4mm thick, equal above the sub-bulbous base, brownish-tawny, sparingly clad with chestnut-brown fibrillose squamules below the ring, apex whitish, glabrous, hollow; ring white, silky, superior, rudimentary, very fugacious; spores white in mass, projectile-shaped, 9-12.5(13)×4-5μ, slightly pseudoamyloid; basidia 4-spored, 15-20×7.5μ; cheilocystidia clavate to ventricose, thin-walled, hyaline, 19-26×8-11μ.


Distr. Europe. New to Japan.


The cap of the writer's fungus was not such distinctly tomentose as Saccardo and Rea described, and he identified as the above depending mainly upon Lange's description and illustration.


Cap 2.5–7 cm or more broad, subconic to broadly convex, then expanded to umbonate or plane, at length slightly depressed around the small umbo; surface glabrous, smooth, white, slightly brownish toward the center; flesh white, thick at the disc, thin toward the margin, soft, odor farinaceous, rather strong, taste mild; gills sinuate to adnexed or nearly adnate, ±6mm broad, white, finally sordid-yellowish, crowded \( L = 48-57; 1 = 3-6 \), often branched near the stem; stem 3-4cm or more long, 3-7mm or more thick, subequal but with enlarged base, white, provided with dingy dot-like warts, hollow; spores white in deposits, ellipsoid, verrucose, 6-8×4-5.5μ, amyloid; basidia 4-spored, 26-30×6.5-7.5μ; cheilocystidia none.


Distr. Japan, Europe.

Illustration: Bresadola, Icon. Myc. 2: pl. 68 (1927) (as *Tricholoma verrucipes*).

The first report of this fungus in Japan was published by Imai in 1938.

Singer recognized 29 species of *Melano-
leucas in his “Agaricales”, of which three species are known from Japan. Another two are as follows:

*M. gramnopoedia* (Fr.) Pat., *M. melaleuca* (Fr.) Murr.


Cap 2.5-3 cm or more broad, obtusely conic, then convex to expanded, usually obtusely umbonate; margin incurved at first; surface orange-yellow (“light cadmium” to “lemon chrome”), with ochraceous to brownish radially arranged fibrils, often becoming rimose on the margin and areolate-cracked on the disc; margin appendiculate when young with yellow, fibrillose, rather fugacious veil (cortina); flesh light yellow, moderately thick on the disc, thin at the margin; compact; odor distinctive, somewhat iod-like, gills adnexed, yellow at first, soon becoming olivaceous (cinnamomeous when dry), edges even, 2-3 mm wide, close (L = 41-53; l = 1-3); stem 2.5-3.5 cm long, 3-5 mm thick, equal or slightly tapering upward, base bulbous, solid to hollow, orange-yellow, often with longitudinal brownish striations above the bulb, apex mealy; cortina yellow, arachnoid; spores ochraceous under the microscope, irregularly oblong, nodulose, 7-8×4.5-5.5 μm; basidia 4-spored, 26-30×6.5-7.5 μm; pleurocystidia scattered to numerous, clavate to fusiform, with thickened walls, apex sometimes muricate, 43-62×13.5-22 μm, pale yellowish under the microscope; cheilocystidia similar to pleurocystidia, crowded, 35-55×11-21 μm.

Hab. Scattered to gregarious on the ground in deciduous or coniferous woods, Miidera, Ōtsu, July 3, 1950; July 12, 1951; July 15, 21, 1953; Chausuyama, Ōtsu, July 16, 1951; July 12, 1952; Ishiyamadera, Ōtsu, July 24, 1953.

Distr. Endemic (Omí and Yamashiro).


The present species is easily recognized by the yellow color, the iod-like odor and the nodulose spores. It is very abundant from early summer to autumn in Ōtsu and its vicinity.

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**摘要**

13) 今井博士が北海道石狩産のものをタイプとして記載報告され、以来他に産地は知られておらなかつたが、筆者は大津市三井寺及び石狩寺境内の林中にも発生することを知ったのでことに報告することにした。

14) 世界に広く分布し、我が国でも従来知られている標本であるが、比較的稀品に属するものである。大津市滋賀大学附属のポタリの枯枝に昨年9月数度も発生していた。

15) クリオカラサタケ（新称）。橙色乃至クリ色の小形菌である。京都大学植物園及び比叡山（大津市）にて採集。

16) ツブシニシメジ。従来は Armillaria, 又は Tricholoma に属する種類として扱われて来たが、Singer 氏のごとく Melanoleuca 属として扱う方が妥当である。大津市滋賀大学グラウンドのシロツメクサの間に新生していた。

17) キロアセタケ。本種の記載はすでに長尾研究所菌類研究報告、第2卷、103-104頁（1952）に報告されているが、昨年多数個体を採集することが出来たので再検討を加えて、ここに補遺として報告することにした。大津市、（京都市）及びその近郊に多く発生する。

（注記）第23報（誠大第学，第2期，48-50頁（1952）に於て本邦新産と発表した菌のうち次の2種に新名を与える。

*Russula densifolia* (Secr.) Gill. クロツモモドキ（新称）。
*Cortinarius turmalis* Fr. ニセアブラシメジ（新称）。

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