Notulae Mycologicae (14)

auctore

Tsuguo HONGO

This paper includes descriptions and illustrations of eight taxa of new or noteworthy fleshy fungi that occur in Japan. Among these, *Lyophyllum nigrescens* and *Amanita neoovoidea* are new to science. Remaining taxa belong to the genera *Amanita*, *Volvariella*, *Agaricus*, *Conocybe*, *Lactarius*, and *Boletellus*; four of them are new to the Japanese fungous flora.

Color names cited in quotes are those of Ridgway (1912)*, and color notations, e.g. 5F5, from Kornerup and Wanscher (1967)**. The collections cited are all deposited in the writer's herbarium at Ôtsu.

105) **Lyophyllum nigrescens** Hongo sp. nov. (Fig. 49, 1～4)

Pileo 2−3 cm vel ultra lato, convexo, deinde applanato, margine primum incurvata, leviter flocculoso-ruguloso, praesertim in medio, atro-brunneo, dein nigrescente; carne tenui, concolore, fracta nigrescente; lamellis sinuatis, confertis, subcremeis, nigrescentibus, ventricosis; stipite 2−3 cm longo, ca. 3 mm crasso, aequali vel ad basim subincrassato, sub lente minute pruinoso, pileo subconcolore, cavo; sporis 4.5−6(7)×4−5μ, subglobosis vel globosis, admodum debiliter amyloideis vel inamyloideis; cheilocystidiis 26−41×8−13μ, ventricoso-fusiformibus, gracillimo rostro; pleurocystidiis 33−36×9.5−12μ.

Cap 2−3 cm or more broad, convex, expanding to nearly plane, slightly flocculose-rugulose, especially near the disc, dark brown [soot brown to teak brown (5F5～6F5) or "clove brown"], becoming blackish when old; margin incurved when young. Flesh thin, concolorous, turning black when cut or broken, taste mild, odor none. Gills sinuate, close, "cartridge buff", becoming black when bruised, ventricose, 4−5 mm broad. Stem 2−3 cm long, ±3 mm thick, equal or somewhat thickened toward the base, often compressed, minutely pruinose as seen under a lens, "buffy brown", becoming blackish when touched or with age, hollow, subcartilaginous. Spores 4.5−6(7)×4−5μ, hyaline, subglobose or globose, smooth, often 1-guttulate, very slightly amyloid or inamyloid; basidia four-spored, 22−25×4.5−5μ; cheilocystidia abundant, 26−41×8−13μ, ventricose-fusiform, often greatly elongated into a narrow rostriform apex, hyaline, thin-walled; pleurocystidia scattered, 33−36×9.5−12μ, similar to cheilocystidia in shape; caulocystidia 17−33×5.5−8.5μ, ventricose, clavate, etc.; gill trama of parallel hyphae; clamp connections present.

Hab. On decaying stumps and logs of *Cryptomeria japonica*, Kôzuhara, Ibuki-chô, Shiga-pref., June 27, 1974 (no. 5085, coll. K. Fukunaga-**type**).

Distr. Japan (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shiga).

Well-marked by the black staining of all parts when bruised, the minutely pruinose stem, and the presence of cystidia.

---

* Ridgway, R., 1912. Color Standards and Color Nomenclature. Washington, D.C.

** Kornerup, A. & J.H. Wanscher, 1967. Methuen Handbook of Colour, 2nd. Ed. London.

The writer is grateful to Dr. J.M. Trappe, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Oregon, U.S.A., for his kindness in correcting the English manuscript.

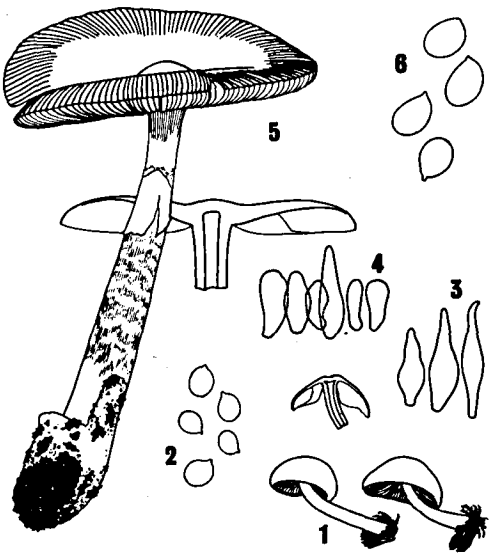

Fig.49. *Lyophyllum nigrescens* : 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, cheilocystidia; 4, caulocystidia. *Amanita hemibapha* ssp. *similis* : 5, carpophores; 6, spores. (1, 5 ×1/2; 2, 6 ×750; 3, 4 ×450)

106) **Amanita hemibapha** (Berk. et Br.) Sacc. ssp. **similis** (Boed.) Corner et Bas, Persoonia 2 : 295. 1962—*A. similis* Boed. Sydowia 5 : 322. 1951. (Fig. 49, 5&6)

Cap 8—9cm or more broad, convex then expanded and somewhat umbonate, surface viscid at first, innately streaked, color bronze (5E5) to honey yellow (5D6), darker in the center, sulcate-striate 1/3 to 1/2 from margin toward center. Flesh moderately thick at the disc, thin at the margin, pale yellow, soft, taste mild, odor slight. Gills free but with decurrent lines at the top of stem, close, pastel yellow (3A4～3A3), with gray-brown floccose-crenulate edge, 6—7mm broad, the shorter ones obliquely truncate at the inner extremity. Stem 11—14cm long, 1—1.3cm thick, slightly tapering upward, stuffed, maize yellow (4A6) to butter yellow (4A5), with several dark yellow incomplete zones. Ring superior, brownish yellow, membranous, slightly striate on the upper surface. Volva whitish, thick below, thinning out toward lobed margin, ample. Spores 7.5—10.5 × 5.5—7.5μ, broadly ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, 1- or multi-guttulate, nonamyloid; basidia four-spored, 24—34×7.5—10μ; marginal cells 22—52×12—37μ, clavate, ellipsoid or pyriform, thin-walled.

Hab. Under *Pinus*, *Quercus*, etc., in the garden of Shûgakuin-Rikyû, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-city, July 20, 1974 (no. 5120, coll. S.Yoshimi).

Distr. Java, Borneo, Singapore and Malaya. New to Japan (Kyoto).

Ill. Boedijn, 1. c. fig. III, 2; Corner & Bas, 1. c. fig. 54 & pl. 11.

Recognizable by the brownish olivaceous cap and the bright yellow to dingy yellow, zoned stem.

Amanita hemibapha varies much in coloration, and Corner and Bas (1. c.) divide it into three subspecies; ssp. *hemibapha*, ssp. *javanica*, and ssp. *similis*. The first, characterized by a crimson red cap and reddish zones on the stem, has also been known in Japan for a long time and regarded as *A. caesarea* by many authors, the writer himself included. The European *A. caesarea*, however, is a wholly different fungus, characterized in general by a thick, hardly striate cap, a thick solid stem without scaly zones, and longer spores. According to the descriptions and the pictures, the North American *A. caesarea* also seems to be identical with *A. hemibapha* ssp. *hemibapha*.

107) **Amanita neoovoidea** Hongo sp. nov. (Fig. 50)

Pileo 7.5—10cm vel ultra lato, hemisphaerico vel convexo, dein expanso, in humidis subviscido, albo, pulverulento, astriato, fragmentis volvae magnis, pallide ochraceis, membranaceis ornato; carne alba, medio crassa, in margine tenui, odore grato, sapore miti; lamellis liberis, striato-decurrentibus, pallide cremeis, confertis, acie farinosa; stipite 11—13cm longo, 12—15mm crasso, sursum leniter attenuato, deorsum incrassato, albo, flocculoso-

squamuloso, solido ; volva adnata, pallide ochracea ; annulo albo, floccoso-membranaceo, apicali, friabili ; sporis 7−9×5.5−6μ, late ellipsoideis, amyloideis ; basidiis tetrasporis; cellulis marginalibus 18−60×13−28μ, subglobosis, piriformibus, ellipticis vel clavatis; tramate hymenophorali bilaterali.

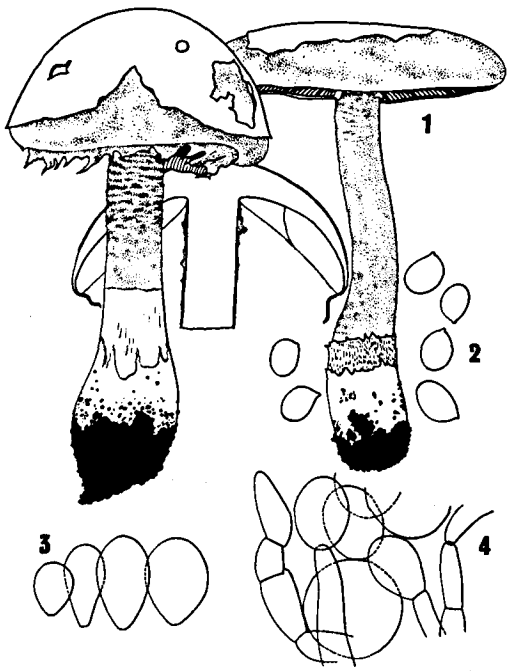

Fig. 50. *Amanita neoovoidea* : 1, carpophores ; 2, spores ; 3, marginal cells ; 4, crushed volval remnants from cap. (1 ×1/2; 2 ×750 ; 3 ×450 ; 4 ×300).

Cap 7.5−10cm or more broad, hemispherical to convex at first, plane or slightly depressed with age, surface slightly viscid when wet, white, floccose-powdery, hardly striate, provided with one or few, pale ochraceous ("warm buff" to "cream-buff"), large, membranous fragments of volva, which soon fall off ; margin appendiculate when young. Flesh white or whitish, thick at the disc, gradually thinner toward the margin, taste mild, odor agreeable. Gills free but reaching to the stem by decurrent lines, whitish to pale cream, close, 7−10mm broad, the edges minutely flocculose. Stem 11−13cm long, 12−15mm thick, slightly attenuated upward, with a clavate, fusiform or napiform, often rooting bulb, solid, white, flocculose-squamulose or powdery. Ring white, floccose-membranous, apical, rather thick, breaking and falling to pieces on expansion of cap. Volva "cream-buff", appressed to the bulb of stem, or sometimes leaving a few concentric incomplete rings on the bulb. Spores 7−9×5.5−6μ, hyaline, broadly ellipsoid, smooth, thin-walled, amyloid ; basidia four-spored, 34−38×7−10μ; marginal cells 18−60×13−28μ, subspherical, pyriform, elliptic or clavate, hyaline, thin-walled ; gill trama bilateral ; remnants of volva on cap consisting of abundant hyphae 3−10.5μ thick and rather numerous globose, ellipsoid, pyriform and clavate cells 28−67×15−51μ.

Hab. In forests of *Pinus densiflora*, mixed with *Quercus serrata*, etc., Ishiyama-Terabe, Ôtsu-city, July 25, 1967 (no. 3423−**type**); Ishiyama-Senjô, Ôtsu, Aug. 24, 1973 (no. 4890, coll. Y. Sugiyama) : in *Pinus-Quercus* forest, Takatsuki-city, Sept. 29, 1974 (no. 5211, coll. T. Yokoyama) : in forest of *Castanopsis cuspidata*, Ise-Jingû (Naikû), Ise-city, July 28, 1967 (no. 3430) : in oak forest, Ôtani, Suzu-city, Oct. 10, 1974 (no. 5244, coll. Y. Ikeda).

Distr. Japan (Ôsaka, Shiga, Mie, Ishikawa, Tokyo, Miyagi, and Akita).

A remarkable white fungus, characterized by the pale ochraceous, large volval fragments on the cap and the evanescent, floccose-membranous ring. A. *ovoidea* (Fr.) Quél. is a similar white species found in both broad-leaved and coniferous woods, but differs in its sac-like volva and larger spores. Said to be edible.

108) **Volvariella hypopithys** (Fr.) Moser apud Gams, Kl. Kryptfl. **2b** : 125. 1955; Shaffer, Mycol. **49** : 572. 1957−*V. pubescentipes* (Pk.) Sing. Lilloa **22**: 401. 1949

(1951) ; Orton, Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. **43**: 384. 1960. (Fig. 51, 1~4)

Cap 1−3cm broad, hemispherical then convex, finally nearly plane, often truncate at the disc, surface dry, silky, villose-squamulose, white or whitish, becoming somewhat ivory, especially in the center; margin fimbriate, not striate. Flesh rather thin, whitish, taste and odor none. Gills free, crowded, 2−3mm broad, white then flesh color, the edge minutely fimbriate. Stem 1.5−3cm or more long, 3−5mm thick, equal or attenuated upward, with the base more or less bulbous, white or whitish, densely pubescent, stuffed or hollow. Volva membranous, 2−3-lobed, whitish, light buff, or pinkish buff. Spores 5.5−

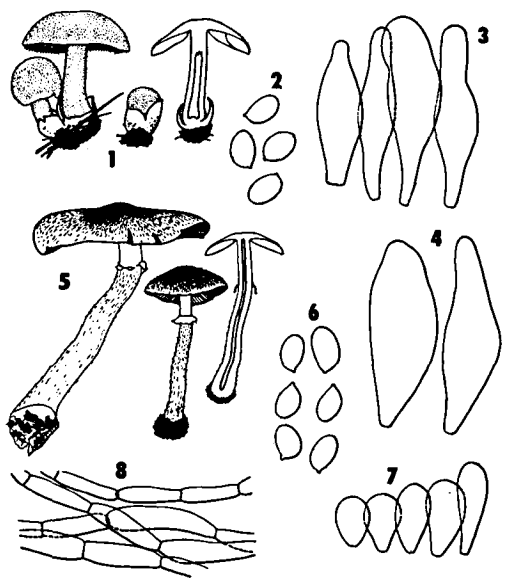

Fig.51. *Volvariella hypopithys*: 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, cheilocystidia; 4, pleurocystidia. *Agaricus purpurellus*: 5, carpophores; 6, spores; 7, cheilocystidia; 8, hyphae from squamules on cap. (1, 5 ×1/2; 2 ×750; 3, 4 ×450; 6 ×1000; 7 ×500; 8 ×250)

7.5×3.5−5μ, oval to broadly ellipsoid, smooth, somewhat thick-walled, pale stramineous under the microscope; basidia four-spored, 25−34×7.5−8.5μ; pleurocystidia scattered, 51−80×12−14μ, fusoid, lageniform or broadly fusoid-clavate, hyaline, thin-walled; cheilocystidia numerous, 49−77×12−19μ, lageniform, fusoid or broadly fusoid-clavate, hyaline, thin-walled; gill trama of hyphae 2.5−26μ in diam.; clamp connections absent.

Hab. On humus and on rotting straw-mat in pine forest, Tanakami-Ishizue, Ôtsu-city, Oct. 3, 1972 (no. 4776) and Oct. 4, 1972 (no. 4777).

Distr. Europe, North America, Siberia. New to Japan (Shiga).

Ill. Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **2**: pl. 68, D (sub nom. *Volvaria pusilla* var. *biloba*); Kühn. & Romagn. Fl. Anal. Champ. Supér. fig. 602 (sub nom. *Volvaria pusilla*); Shaffer, 1. c. fig. 14; Orton, 1. c. figs. 208, 376, 496, 497; Vassilieva, Blätterp. Röhrl. Primorsky Reg. fig. 39, B. 1973.

A small white species, characterized by the pubescent stem and the habitat in woods rather than in pastures, gardens, etc.

109) **Agaricus purpurellus** (Møll.) Møll. Friesia **4**: 204. 1952−*Psalliota purpurella* Møll. Friesia **4**: 193. 1952−(?) *Agaricus diminutivus* Pk. Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sc. **1**: 53. 1873; Imai, Agar. Hokk. 264. 1938; Hongo, Mem. Shiga Univ. **2**: 50. 1953. (Fig. 51, 5~8)

Cap 1.5−4.5cm broad, oval to convex, then flattened, at length slightly depressed by upturning of the margin, surface dry, whitish, covered with appressed purplish brown ("deep livid brown" to "livid brown", 11E6) fibrils, darker and continuous at the center; margin somewhat jagged. Flesh thin, white in the cap, yellowish in the stem, especially near the base, odor none or somewhat earthy. Gills free, crowded, up to 2.5mm wide, pale flesh color, at length becoming "benzo brown". Stem 3.5−6cm long, 3−6mm thick, clavately thickened downward, fistulose, floccose-squamulose below the ring, white at first, becoming yellowish or orange fulvous when

touched. Ring white, membranous, simple, yellowish near the edge. Spores dark brown under the microscope, 4−6 (7.5) ×2.5−3.5 (4) μ, ellipsoid, smooth, without pores; basidia four-spored; cheilocystidia numerous, 12−29× 8.5−11μ, pyriform to clavate, hyaline, thin-walled; squamules on cap composed of long chains of cylindric cells, 18−65×8.5−11μ, which contain pale purplish sap.

Hab. On the ground under trees, Chausuyama, Ôtsu-city, Sept. 9, 1953(no. 741) : Shinjôtera-chô, Nagahama-city, July 11, 1974 (no. 5104, coll. K. Fukunaga) : Mt. Nyoiga-dake, Kyoto-city, Sept. 7, 1974(no. 5171, coll. Mrs. T. Shidei).

Distr. Europe, North and South America, Siberia, Japan.

Ill. Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **4**: pl. 135, A (sub nom. *Psalliota amethystina*); Heinem. Kew Bull. **15**: 237, fig. 4 & pl. 1, 2. 1961; ——, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Brux. **32**: 5, fig. 2. 1962; Essette, Les Psalliotes, pl. 47.

In the writer's material the variability in spore size is rather great compared to the foreign material. This is mainly due to the presence of anomalous spores of various length. Imai's description of *A. diminutivus* Pk. almost covers the writer's plant.

110) **Conocybe intrusa** (Pk.) Sing. Lilloa **22**: 485. 1949 (1951) ; Romagn. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **80**: 259. 1964− *Cortinarius intrusus* Pk. Bull. Torrey Club **23** : 416. 1896. (Fig. 52, 1∼4)

Cap 4.5−5cm broad, convex then expanded plane, surface not viscid, not hygrophanous, glabrous, pinkish buff to cinnamon-buff, paler toward the margin; margin somewhat plicate-wrinkled. Flesh thick, white in the cap, pale yellowish in the stem, taste mild, odor slight. Gills free, crowded, with numerous shorter ones, 3−5mm broad, whitish then "buckthorn brown" to "ochraceous-tawny", the edge minutely fimbriate. Stem 4−5cm long, 7−8mm thick,

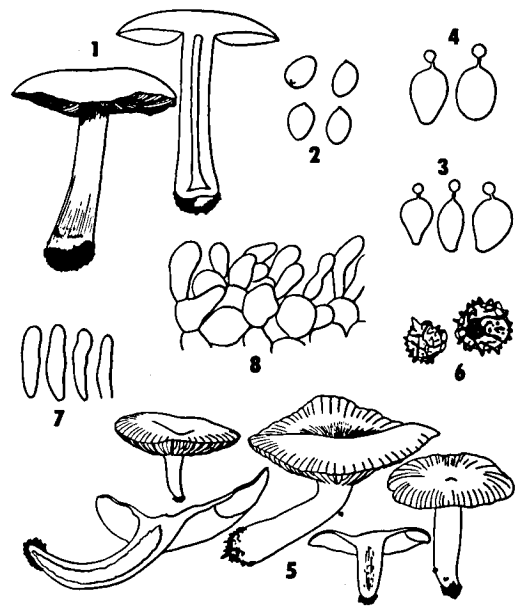

Fig. 52. *Conocybe intrusa* : 1 , carpophores ; 2, spores; 3, cheilocystidia; 4, caulocystidia. *Lactarius pseudofuliginosus* ; 5, carpophores ; 6 , spores ; 7 , cheilocystidia ; 8 , cap cutis. (1, 5 ×1/2 ; 2, 6 ×750 ; 3, 4, 7, 8 ×450)

equal or tapering upward, with somewhat thickened, marginate base, whitish, becoming pale tan from the base upward, conspicuously pruinose-striate above, more or less squamulose below, stuffed to hollow. Spores 6−7.5×4−5μ, vivid fulvous under the microscope, ovoid in face view, elliptical in profile, smooth, double-walled, germ pore indistinct; basidia four-spored, 20−23×7−8μ, hyaline; cheilocystidia numerous, 22−28×10−12.5μ, lecythiform, hyaline, head 2.5−3.5μ in diam.; caulocystidia 21−29×10.5−15μ, lecythiform, head 3−4μ in diam.; cap cuticle cellular, the cells spheropedunculate or clavate and 13−27μ in diam.; all hyphae with clamp connections.

Hab. On soil in potato garden, Seta-Minamiôgaya, Ôtsu-city, May 27, 1974 (no. 5076).

Distr. North America, Europe. New to Japan (Shiga).

Ill. Kauffm., Agar. Mich. pl. 73; Romagn.

1. c. figs. 1, 2 & pl. 2.

This is a very stout species for a *Conocybe*, and bears a close superficial resemblance to *Cortinarius* or *Hebeloma*; from both it differs in its smooth spores and pin-headed cystidia. The above specimen was collected in the present writer's vegetable garden.

111) **Lactarius pseudofuliginosus** Smith & Hesler, Brittonia **14**: 428. 1962. (Fig. 52, 5~8)

Cap (2)3−5.5cm broad, convex, then flattened and depressed in the center, but sometimes with a small umbo, surface not viscid, radially rugulose-wrinkled, often furrowed from the edge to about half-way, "pale pinkish buff", "pale pinkish cinnamon" or darker (yellower than "wood brown"). Flesh thin, brittle, whitish, turning slowly orange red when cut; taste acrid, odor slight. Milk white, unchanging but staining gills and flesh reddish. Gills adnate-subdecurrent, very distant (L=19−21), broad (5−10mm), rather thin, "light buff", "pale pinkish buff", or nearly "cinnamon-buff", the edge even. Stem (1.5)2.5−4.5cm long, 5−10mm thick, equal or tapered at the base, often compressed, slightly wrinkled-striate, white then cream, or concolorous with the cap, stuffed becoming hollow. Spores 7.5−10×7−9.5μ, globose or subglobose, ornamentation amyloid, of thick bands and few isolated warts or granules; basidia four-spored, 36−48×11−13 μ; cheilocystidia numerous, 15−24×4.5−7μ, clavate or subcylindric, hyaline, thin-walled; cutis of cap 2−3 cells deep, of inflated cells, the uppermost usually bearing small clavate cells 11−23×5.5−10μ.

Hab. On the ground in forest of *Castanopsis cuspidata*, Kokubu, Ôtsu-city, Sept. 3, 1973 (no. 4927): in forest of *Pinus densiflora*, *Quercus serrata*, etc., Ishiyama-Senjô, Ôtsu, Sept. 11, 1973 (no. 4944).

Distr. North America (North Carolina, Tennessee). New to Japan (Shiga).

Ill. Sm. & Hesl. 1. c. pl. 20 & figs. 45, 59.

The pale alutaceous color, distant gills and reddening of the flesh are the important field characters of this species. July-Sept. Not uncommon.

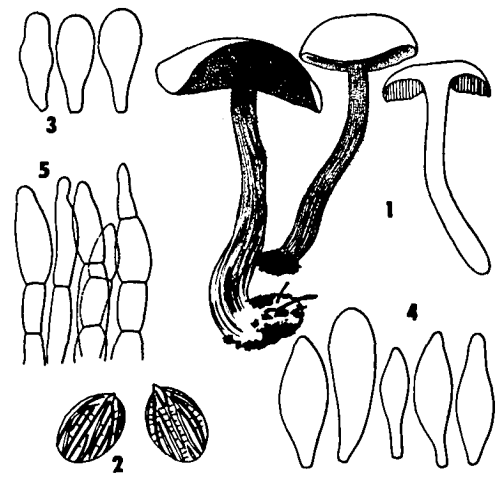

Fig. 53. *Boletellus chrysenteroides* : 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, cheilocystidia; 4, pleurocystidia; 5, cap cuticle. (1 ×1/2; 2 ×1000; 3, 4 ×450; 5 ×300).

112) **Boletellus chrysenteroides** (Snell) Snell, Mycol. **33**: 422. 1941; Sing. Farlowia **2**: 133. 1945−*Boletus chrysenteroides* Snell, Mycol. **28**: 468. 1936. (Fig. 53)

Cap 3.5−7cm broad, hemispherical to convex, then flattened, surface dry, subtomentose, sometimes rimose-areolate, "snuff brown" to "Saccardo's umber", or "bister" (5E6, 5F8, 5F7, etc.). Flesh moderately thick, rather soft, pale yellow, turning blue when wounded, taste mild, odor none. Tubes depressed around the stem, light yellow (3A4), then olive brown (4D6), turning bluish when bruised; pores subangular, medium to large, 1−2 to a mm, concolorous. Stem 5.5−9cm long, 5−8mm thick, equal or slightly attenuated upward, yellow (3A6) above, reddish brown (8E8), dark red or brown below, longitudinally striate, covered with dark red furfuraceous squamules, within solid, nearly concolorous with surface. Spores

9.5−12.5×6−7.5μ, deep brownish melleous under the microscope, elliptical to broadly elliptical with longitudinal ridges (0.6−0.8μ high) which occasionally fork and are connected by fine transverse veins; basidia four-spored, 28−38×10.5−13μ; cheilocystidia numerous, 31−36×11.5−14μ, mostly clavate; pleurocystidia scattered, 36−51×10.5−16μ, fusoid to ampullaceous, hyaline; tube trama bilateral; clamp connections absent; epicutis formed by a palisade of erect, septate hyphae, terminal cells of which are conic-fusoid or subcylindric, 28−64×10−16.5μ.

Hab. On the ground in pine forest, mixed with *Quercus acutissima*, *Q. serrata*, etc., Ishiyama-Terabe, Ôtsu-city, Sept. 1, 1972 (no. 4722); Aug. 24, 1973 (no. 4889, coll. Y. Sugiyama): in forest of *Castanopsis cuspidata*, Tachiki-yama, Ôtsu, Aug. 22, 1973 (no. 4885, coll. E. Nagasawa).

Distr. North America, Japan (Tokyo, Shiga).

Ill. Coker & Beers, Bol. N. Carolina, pl. 47 & pl. 64, fig. 12; Snell & Dick, Boleti, pl. 4 & pl. 73, fig. 3; Sm. & Thiers, Bol. Mich. pl. 153.

This fungus bears a close superficial resemblance to *Xerocomus chrysenteron* (St. Amans) Quél., from which it is clearly distinguished by having entirely different spores. The spore size of *B. chrysenteroides* is said to be variable from specimen to specimen, and Coker and Beers (1.c. 73. 1943) give the measurements as 5.5−6.8×11−14.5μ, 5−6.8×11−13.6μ, 5−6.5×9−10μ, 5−7×10.5−13.5μ and 5.5−6.2×10−12.5μ, and also Singer (1. c.) as (9.5) 11−17.3(18.2)×5.8−9.8μ. Therefore, it may be appropriate to regard the writer's fungus as a short-spored variant of *B. chrysenteroides* rather than a separate species, since the other characters agree fairly well.

Biological Institute, Faculty of Education,
Shiga University, Ôtsu, Japan.

菌 類 記 (14)

この報文には日本産ハラタケ目菌類8種を取り扱った。うち2種は新種，4種は日本新産種である。本文に引用した標本はすべて滋賀大学教育学部生物学研究室の筆者の手もとに保存されている。

105) *Lyophyllum nigrescens* Hongo ミヤマシメジ（新種，青木実氏新称)。スギの腐木上にはえる暗かっ色の小形菌で，傷つくと黒変する。胞子は球形で，シスチジアを有する。滋賀県伊吹町甲津原で福永吉平氏が採集。

106) *Amanita hemibapha* (Berk. et Br.) Sacc. ssp. *similis* (Boed.) Corner et Bas チャタマゴタケ（新称)。かさの色がオリーブかっ色で，茎が黄色の地に暗黄色のだんだら模様を有し，つばが暗かつ黄色を呈していること以外は，ほとんどタマゴタケと同様である。タマゴタケと同種で，別亜種に属するものと考えられる。なお従来タマゴタケに *A. caesarea* なる学名が用いられていたが，*A. hemibapha* (ssp. *hemibapha*) と改むべきである。京都市左京区修学院離宮の庭園内，アカマツ・コナラなどの樹下に発生（吉見昭一氏採集)。

107) *Amanita neoovoidea* Hongo シロテングタケ（新種，野村正治氏新称)。中〜大形，全体が白色で，つばは早落性，かさの表面には淡黄土色の大きなつぼの破片が残存する。アカマツ−コナラ林，シイ林などにはえ，食用にされる地方がある。大阪・滋賀・三重・石川・東京・宮城・秋田などで知られている。

108) *Volvariella hypopithys* (Fr.) Moser apud Gams モリノコフクロタケ（新称)。小形で全体がほとんど白色，茎は微毛におおわれる。大津市田上石居(いしずえ)町のアカマツ林内で採集。

109) *Agaricus purpurellus* (Møll.) Møll. 小形の種類で，かさの表面は紫かっ色の繊維におおわれている。茎は白いが，手でふれるとしだいに黄変する。今井氏のコモリノカサ *A. diminutivus* は，おそらく本菌と同一種であろうと考えられる。大津市，長浜市，京都市などで採集。

110) *Conocybe intrusa* (Pk.) Sing. アシブ

トコガサタケ（新称）。コガサタケ属では珍しく肉質の種類で，とくに茎が太くて根もとが塊茎状にふくらむことが多いので，最初北米からフウセンタケ属として記載された。しかし，胞子やシスチジアの形態，かさの表皮の構造などは，一般のコガサタケ属の種類と同様である。自宅のジャガイモ畑（大津市瀬田南大萱町）で採集した。

111) *Lactarius pseudofuliginosus* Smith & Hesler ウスハダカラチチタケ（新称）。うすいはだ色の中～小形菌で，ひだはあらく，傷つけると白い辛味のある乳液を分泌し，肉をサンゴ色に変える。胞子の表面の模様は特徴的である。シイ林またはコナラのまじったアカマツ林に発生する。大津市国分町および同市石山千町で採集。

112) *Boletellus chrysenteroides*(Snell) Snell アヤメイグチ（青木実氏新称）。キッコウアワタケに類似しているが，胞子の形態が全くことなっている。かさは暗かっ色，茎は上部黄色，下部赤かっ色～かっ色。胞子にはたて条とよこ条がみられる。胞子の大きさは変異に富み，日本産のものは短胞子型とみなされる。大津市内のアカマツ林（クヌギ，コナラがまじる），シイ林などで採集。青木氏によれば東京都高尾山にも産するという。