

Notulae Mycologicae (15)

auctore
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The present paper contains descriptions and illustrations of six taxa of new or noteworthy fleshy fungi discovered in Japan. Among these, *Mycena neoavenacea*, *Panaeolina sagarae*, *Cortinarius aureobrunneus*, and *Boletus subcinnamomeus* are new to science. Remaining two, *Amanita perpasta* and *Pulveroboletus viridis*, are new to the Japanese fungous flora.

In the following descriptions color names given in quotations are those of Ridgway (1912)*, and color notations, e.g. 6F4, from Kornerup and Wanscher (1967)**. All collections cited are deposited in the writer's herbarium at Ôtsu.

113) *Mycena neoavenacea* Hongo sp. nov.
(Fig. 54, 1~4)

Pileo 1–2 cm lato, e obtuse conico campanulato, deinde expanso, glabro, ad discum umbrino, ad marginem subargillaceo, striatulo; carne tenuissima; lamellis adnatis, ascendentibus, distantibus vel subdistantibus, intervenosis, ventricosis, e albis pallide griseis, cinnamomeo-marginatis; stipite 1.5–4 cm longo, 1.5–2.5 mm crasso, aequali, interdum radicato, pileo pallidiore, fistuloso, inferne strigoso; sporis $7.5-10.5 \times 4-5.5(6) \mu$ (vel $8.5-11 \times 5.5-6 \mu$), ellipsoideis, laevibus, amyloideis; cheilocystidiis $20-40 \times 10.5-17.5 \mu$, fusoido-ventricosis vel clavatis, appendiculis apicalibus uno vel compluribus ornatis; pleurocystidiis $27-33 \times 8.5-14.5 \mu$, e clavatis fusoido-ventricosis, in parte superiore appendiculis brevibus uno vel paucis praeditis.

Pileus 1–2 cm broad, obtusely conic to campanulate, expanding to convex-umbonate, or nearly plane, the margin appressed at first, surface glabrous, moist, color "warm sepia", "verona brown" or "snuff brown" on the disc, "ochraceous-tawny", "buckthorn brown" or "tawny-olive" on the margin, striatulate half way in or almost to the top, slightly sulcate-striate in age. Flesh very thin,

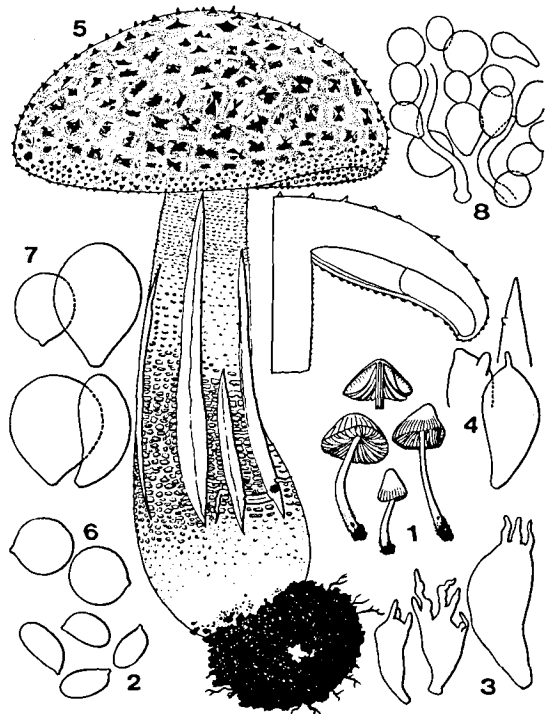


Fig. 54. *Mycena neoavenacea*: 1, carpophores ($\times 1/2$); 2, spores ($\times 750$); 3, cheilocystidia ($\times 450$); 4, pleurocystidia ($\times 450$). *Amanita perpasta*: 5, carpophores ($\times 1/2$); 6, spores ($\times 1000$); 7, marginal cells ($\times 500$); 8, crushed wart from cap ($\times 250$).

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

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

watery grayish; taste and odor none. Lamellae ascending-adnate, distant or sub-distant ($L=18-23$; $l=1-3$), intervenose, 1.5–3.5 mm wide, ventricose, white to pallid gray, the edge “orange-cinnamon” to “cinnamon” and fimbriate. Stipe 1.5–4 cm long, 1.5–2.5 mm thick, equal, sometimes prolonged into a tapering root, cartilaginous, paler than the pileus (“tawny-olive”), fistulose, the base white strigose. Spores $7.5-10.5 \times 4-5.5(6) \mu$ (or $8.5-11 \times 5.5-6 \mu$), ellipsoid, smooth, amyloid; basidia $30-33 \times 8-10 \mu$, four-spored; cheilocystidia crowded, $20-40 \times 10.5-17.5 \mu$, fusoid-ventricose to clavate, often with one to several fingerlike prolongations over the upper portion, thin-walled; pleurocystidia scattered, $23-33 \times 8.5-14.5 \mu$, clavate or fusoid-ventricose, with one to few short projections on the upper part.

Hab. At the base of living trunks of *Cryptomeria japonica*, Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., Kitashirakawa, Kyoto-city, June 8, 1956 (no. 1461-type): among mosses in plantation of *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, Ishiyama-Hiratsu, Ôtsu-city, May 26, 1958 (no. 1774), and Mii-dera, Ôtsu-city, June 10, 1958 (no. 1778).

Distr. Japan (Kyoto, Shiga).

Closely resembling *M. avenacea* (Fr.) Qué!, but differing in the presence of pleurocystidia and in the somewhat smaller spores.

Through the kindness of Dr. Dennis the writer has been able to examine a collection of *M. avenacea* from England (on lawns, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Oct. 9, 1952, leg. D. A. Reid), and obtained the following data: Spores measure $10-12.5 \times 5.5-6.5 \mu$, and basidia are four-spored, $26-30 \times 7.5-8.5 \mu$. Cheilocystidia are abundant, measure $35-42 \times 8-10 \mu$, and are flask-shaped with occasionally branched narrow necks.

Persoonia 2: 250, fig. 11 & pl. 1 fig. a. 1962; Bas, Persoonia 5: 412, figs. 133–136. 1969. (Fig. 54, 5~8)

Pileus 10 cm or more broad, convex to plane, surface dry, light buff, decorated with sayal brown, adnate, conical or pyramidal warts, diminishing in size toward margin; margin incurved when young. Flesh thick, white, turning slightly yellowish, firm; taste mild, odor faint. Lamellae free, crowded, creamy white, ± 6 mm broad, the edge minutely flocculose. Stipe 14 cm long, 2 cm thick at apex, 4 cm at base, tapering upward, with clavate to ventricose-fusiform, more or less rooting base, often showing deep longitudinal cracks, annulate, whitish, becoming somewhat reddish brown when touched, scurfy-squamulose above, brownish granulate-scaly below, solid, firm. Ring apical, floccose-membranous, thick, white, striate on upper side, with pale brown floccose-granular scales on underside. Spores $7-8 \times 6-7.5 \mu$, globose or subglobose, smooth, amyloid; basidia $39-44 \times 9.5 \mu$, four-spored; marginal cells $26-35 \times 13-25 \mu$, globose, subglobose, or clavate, thin-walled; warts on cap consisting of rows of globose, ellipsoid, or vesiculate cells $17-45 \times 14-32 \mu$ and scattered branching hyphae.

Hab. On the ground in forest of *Castanopsis cuspidata*, near Shôgunzuka, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-city, Aug. 29, 1976 (no. 5509, coll. K. Yokoyama).

Distr. Malaya, Singapore. New to Japan (Kyoto).

This species is very close to *A. hongoi* Bas, but differs in the much coarser warts on the cap and the somewhat smaller spores. For details of discriminations between the two see Bas, 1969 (1. c.).

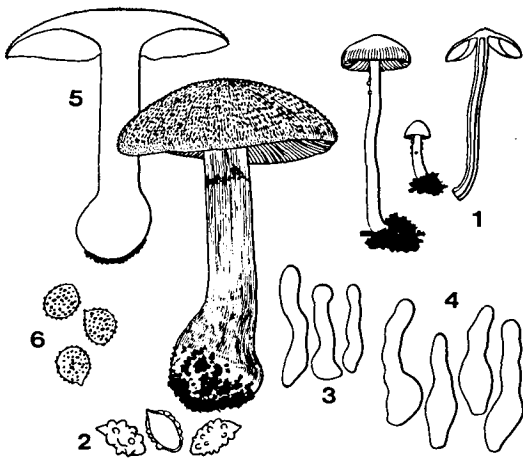


Fig. 55. *Panaeolina sagarae*: 1, carpophores ($\times 1/2$); 2, spores ($\times 750$); 3, cheilocystidia ($\times 450$); 4, caulocystidia ($\times 450$). *Cortinarius aureobrunneus*: 5, carpophores ($\times 1/2$); 6, spores ($\times 750$).

115) *Panaeolina sagarae* Hongo sp. nov.
(Fig. 55, 1~4)

Pileo 5–18 mm lato, e campanulato convexo, deinde applanato, obtuse mammoso, glabro, udo striatulo, atro-brunneo, sicco pallescente; carne tenui, concolore; lamellis adnatis, ascendentibus, ventricosis, subdistantibus, ± 3 mm latis, cinereis, deinde fuscis, acie albo-fimbriata; stipite 1.5–4 cm longo, 2–3 mm crasso, aequali vel sursum attenuato, infra subargillaceo, supra pallidiore, minute pruinoso, udo guttulis aqueis rorido, tubuloso; sporis 8–11 \times 4.5–5.5 μ , subellipticis, tuberculosis; cheilocystidiis 25–38 \times 6–7.5 μ , cylindrico-flexuosis, frequenter ad apicem et ad basim incrassatis; hyphis fibulatis.

Pileus 5–18 mm broad, campanulate to convex, later somewhat expanded and obtusely umbonate, surface at first hoary from a faint bloom, soon polished, glabrous, “clove brown” to “dusky brown” (chocolate, 6F4), becoming paler when dry, margin striatulate when moist. Flesh thin, concolorous with the surface; taste mild, odor none. Lamellae ascending-adnate, ventricose, subdistant, ± 3 mm broad, grayish then

“benzo brown” to “fuscous”, the edge white-fimbriate. Stipe 1.5–4 cm long, 2–3 mm thick, equal or tapering upward, brownish orange (near 5C5) below, paler above, minutely powdery and slightly fibrillose-striate, the apex distilling hyaline drops in moist weather, tubular. Spores deep brown under the microscope, 8–11 \times 4.5–5.5 μ , subelliptic to somewhat inequilateral, tuberculate; basidia 23–26 \times 8–9.5 μ , four-spored; cheilocystidia abundant, 25–38 \times 6–7.5 μ , cylindric-flexuose often with clavate-capitate apex and more or less swollen below, hyaline, thin-walled; cells of cellular cuticle 15–29 μ in diam.; caulocystidia 37–51 \times 8.5–11.5 μ , narrowly lageniform with long, sometimes flexuose neck, apex obtuse or subcapitate, thin-walled, hyaline; gill trama of subparallel hyphae 5–31 μ thick; clamp connections present.

Hab. In uric acid-applied plot in *Pinus-Chamaecyparis* forest, Iwakura, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-city, July 18, 1974 (no. 5117, coll. Dr. N. Sagara-type).

Distr. Japan (Kyoto).

This small fungus is very like *P. rhombisperma* Hongo, and grows in similar urea- or uric acid-applied places, but has subelliptic, tuberculate spores.

The specific epithet, *sagarae* is derived from the collector of this fungus, Dr. N. Sagara, Kyoto University.

116) *Cortinarius aureobrunneus* Hongo sp. nov.
(Fig. 55, 5 & 6)

Pileo 5–8 cm lato, convexo, deinde expanso, margine primum involuta, sicco, dense fibrilloso-squamoso, aureo-brunneo; carne crassa, firma, pallide ochracea, odore saporeque subnullo; lamellis subdistantibus, adnatis vel sinuato-adnatis, ochraceis, deinde ferrugineo-cinnamomeis, acie leviter serrulata; stipite 5–8 cm longo, 1–1.5 cm crasso,

aequali, inferne bulboso, fibrilloso, pileo concolore vel pallidiore, solido; sporis (5.5) 6–8.5(10)×(4.5)5–7(7.5) μ , late ovoideis vel subglobois, minute punctatis; hyphis fibulatis.

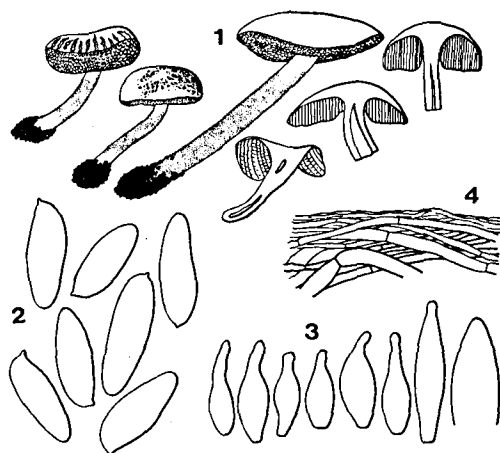


Fig. 56. *Pulveroboletus viridis*: 1, carpophores ($\times 1/2$); 2, spores ($\times 1000$); 3, cystidia ($\times 500$); 4, cuticle ($\times 300$).

Pileus 5–8 cm broad, convex, with an inrolled margin when young, expanding to nearly plane, surface dry, covered by numerous minute fibrillose scales, brownish yellow to reddish golden (5C8, 5C7, 5C7 ~ 6C7). Flesh thick and firm, pallid ochraceous, odor and taste not distinctive. Lamellae subdistant, adnexed or sinuate-adnate, ochraceous, then rusty cinnamon, 7–10 mm broad, the edge somewhat eroded. Stipe 5–8 cm long, 1–1.5 cm thick, equal, but enlarged at the base into a bulb, without as a rule a distinct margin, coarsely fibrillose, concolorous with the pileus or paler, solid. Cortina concolorous. Spores rusty-fulvous under the microscope, (5.5)6–8.5(10)×(4.5)5–7(7.5) μ , broadly ovoid to subglobose, minutely punctate; basidia 22–28×7.5–9.5 μ , four-spored, brownish melleous or hyaline; gill trama regular, of parallel hyphae, 3.5–16 μ thick; clamp connections present.

Hab. In *Pinus-Castanopsis* forest, Ishiyama-

Terabe, Ôtsu-city, Oct. 9, 1970 (no. 4276, coll. H. Umata-type); Oct. 19, 1970 (no. 4293, coll. H. Umata): in deciduous forest (*Quercus*, etc.), Taihei-Hatta, Akita-city, Sept. 30, 1973 (no. 5003).

Distr. Japan (Shiga, Akita).

Recognizable by the uniform bright golden brown color, fibrillose-squamulose cap, and the subglobose spores. Very close to *C. callisteus* (Fr.) Fr., from which it differs in the bulbous stem and the habitat usually under oaks.

117) *Pulveroboletus viridis* Heinem. & Gooss. Bull. Jard. Bot. Etat Brux. 21: 306. 1951; Fl. Ic. Champ. Congo 3: 70, pl. 11, fig. 15. 1954—*Boletus viridis* (Heinem. & Goss.) Corner, Boletus in Malaysia 197, pl. 11, fig. 3. 1972; Gard. Bull. Singap. 27: 10. 1974.

(Fig. 56)

Pileus 2–4 cm broad, convex to broadly convex, then more or less plane, covered with olive brown to olive (4C4~4D4, 3D4, 3E5~3E6, 2E4; “citrine-drab”, “deep olive”, “buffy olive”, “yellowish olive”, etc.) glutinous covering, whitish with small, pale olivaceous gray squamules beneath the gluten. Flesh white, thin or moderately thick, soft; taste bitter, odor none. Tubes adnexed, then separating, 5–11 mm long, pallid then “cream-buff” to “yellow-ocher”; pores concolorous, circular or subangular, small, 1–3 to a mm. Stipe 2.5–5.5 cm long, 3–6 mm thick, equal or attenuated upward, white and minutely fuscous-olivaceous pruinose, glutinous at first, solid or partly hollow. Spores orange yellow to brownish yellow (4B8~4C8, 5C7~5D8) in mass, bright golden yellow under the microscope, 11.5–15×4–5 μ or 12–17×4–5.5 μ , subcylindric to elongate-fusiform, smooth, suprahilar depression indistinct; basidia 17–34×8–12 μ , four-spored; cystidia numerous on the pores, very

sparse in the tubes, $20-42 \times 7-11 \mu$, narrowly fusoid, fusoid-ventricose, or flask-shaped, hyaline, thin-walled, sometimes with a resinous incrustation; tube trama bilateral; cuticle consisting of appressed filamentous hyphae $3-13 \mu$ wide, with gelatinized walls, at least in the upper part; clamp connections absent.

Hab. On clay soil under *Quercus serrata*, *Q. acutissima*, etc., Nango-Imodani, Ôtsu-city, Sept. 8, 1973 (no. 4940); Sept. 14, 1974 (no. 5177, coll. K. Fukunaga); Sept. 6, 1975 (no. 5346); Oct. 6, 1975 (no. 5384); Sept. 30, 1976 (no. 5550).

Distr. Africa (Congo), Southeast Asia (Singapore, Malaya, Sarawak). New to Japan (Shiga).

This little bolete is characterized by the cap being covered by olivaceous gluten, the minutely pruinose stem, and the golden yellow spores. The writer's specimens somewhat differ from the Malaysian ones chiefly in the presence of cystidia, which Heinemann and Goossens first described as "cylindraceae $35-40 \mu \times 5.5-7.0 \mu$ ".

The taxonomic position of this species is somewhat in doubt, but the writer has provisionally placed it in *Pulveroboletus* according to Heinemann and Goossens.

118) *Boletus subcinnamomeus* Hongo sp. nov. (Fig. 57)

Pileo 5-10 cm lato, hemisphaerico, dein late convexo vel fere plano, minute tomentosio, in humidis subviscido, subcinnamomeo; carne crassa, pallide flava, fracta laete flava, sapore miti, odore nullo; tubulis subdepressis, subflavis dein olivaceo-flavis; poris 1-3 in uno mm, angulatis, concoloribus; stipite 6-7 cm longo, 1.6-1.8 cm crasso, subventricosio vel subaequali, pallide flavo, deinde brunneo-maculato, solido; mycelio flavo; sporis sub microscopio melleis, $9-12 \times 3.5-4.5$

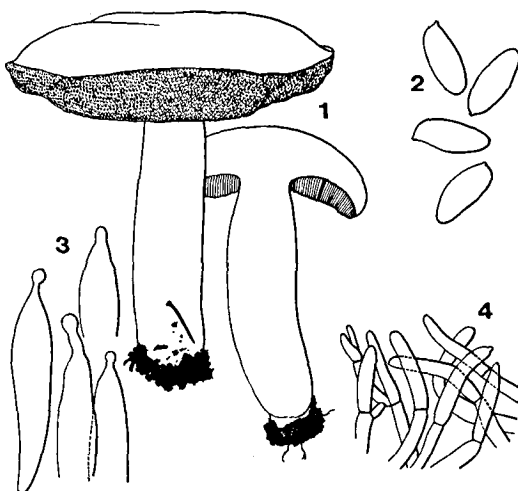


Fig. 57. *Boletus subcinnamomeus*: 1, carpophores ($\times 1/2$); 2, spores ($\times 1000$); 3, cheilocystidia ($\times 500$); 4, cuticle ($\times 300$).

μ , subcylindrico-subfusoides; cystidiis (21) $30-97 \times 5.5-9.5 \mu$, e anguste fusoides subclavatis, mucronatis.

Pileus 5-10 cm broad, hemispheric becoming broadly convex to nearly plane, surface minutely tomentose, subviscid when wet, light brown (caramel brown 6C6~raw Sienna 6D7); margin projecting slightly beyond the tubes and incurved at first. Flesh very thick, pale to light yellow, gradually more deeply yellow when cut; taste mild, odor none. Tubes somewhat depressed around the stipe, ± 5 mm long, light yellow (3A4), then olive yellow (3C6); pores small to medium, 1-3 to a mm, angular, concolorous, unchanging or brighter yellow when injured. Stipe 6-7 cm long, 1.6-1.8 cm thick (at apex), subventricose or subequal, glabrous or slightly pruinose, pale yellow, later here and there with a tinge of brown, solid; basal mycelium yellow. Spores melleous under the microscope, $9-12 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu$, subcylindric-subfusoid, smooth, with a slight, more rarely with a strong suprahilar depression; basidia $23-28 \times 8-10 \mu$, four-spored; cystidia numerous on the pores, scattered in the tubes, (21) $30-97 \times 5.5-9.5 \mu$,

narrowly fusoid to subclavate, mucronate at the apex, hyaline, thin-walled; tube trama bilateral of the *Boletus*-type; cuticle consisting of interwoven filamentous hyphae 4–7.5 μ thick, the terminal cells cylindric or clavate and not parallel to each other; all hyphae without clamp connections.

Hab. In deciduous oak forest (*Quercus serrata*, *Q. acutissima*, etc.), Nango-Imodani, Ôtsu-city, Sept. 8, 1973 (no. 4941); Sept. 1, 1975 (no. 5334-type).

Distr. Japan (Shiga).

This species resembles *B. auripes* Peck, but is easily recognized by the brownish-stained, non-reticulate stem. *B. ornatipes* Peck and *B. sinapicolor* Corner differ in the darker colored cap and in the stem being covered with a network. *Leccinum subglabripes* (Peck) Sing. (= *B. subglabripes* Peck) also resembles *B. subcinnamomeus* Hongo as to color, but has furfuraceous to scabrous stem, longer spores and different structure of the cap cuticle.

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菌 類 記 (15)

113) *Mycena neoavenacea* Hongo フチドリクヌギタケ(新種)。クヌギタケ属の小形菌で、ひだは肉桂色にふちどられている。近縁種 *M. avenacea* とは側シスチジアの存在すること、胞子がやや小形なこと、などの点で区別される。京都市左京区北白川、京都大学植物園；大津市石山平津町(平津二丁目)および同市三井寺山内にて採集。

114) *Amanita perpasta* Corner & Bas オニテングタケ(新称)。*A. hongoi* シロオニタケモドキの近縁種で、かさ表面のいぼは粗大で、胞子は多少小さい。京都市東山区將軍塚付近のシイ林で横山和正氏採集。

115) *Panaeolina sagarae* Hongo コブミノシバフタケ(新種)。*P. rhombisperma* ヒシノミシバフタケに類似しているが、胞子の形態が全く異なる。京都市左京区岩倉、林内の尿酸を施した地上に発生(相良直彦博士採集)。

116) *Cortinarius aureobrunneus* Hongo キンチャフウセンタケ(新種)。全体が金茶色で、かさの表面は細りん片におおわれ、茎の根もとは塊茎状にふくらむ。*C. callisteus* に近縁。大津市内のアカマツをまじえたシイ林、および秋田市内のコナラを主とした落葉樹林で採集。

117) *Pulveroboletus viridis* Heinem. & Gooss. ウグイスイグチ(新称)。小形のイグチで、かさの表面はオリーブ色の粘液におおわれる。茎は白色で暗オリーブ色の微粉におおわれ、胞子紋は金茶色。分類学的位置については多少疑問がある。大津市内のコナラ・クヌギ林でしばしば採集するが、比較的まれのようなものである。

118) *Boletus subcinnamomeus* Hongo サザナミイグチ(新種)。*B. auripes* コガネヤマドリに似るが茎に網目がなく、また *Leccinum subglabripes* シワチャヤマイグチにも多少類似するが茎は細りん片におおわれることなく、胞子も小さい。大津市内のコナラ・クヌギ林(前種と同一個所)で採集。