

***Coprinellus uljéi*** L. Nagy, Házi, Papp & Vágvölgyi, sp. nov. FIGS. 2, 7

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Pileus 4–10 × 3–7 mm in iuventute, ellipsoideus vel cylindricus, deinde convexus vel plano-convexus obtuso umbone centrali praeditus, demum applanatus margine revoluto, valde pellucide striatus usque ad centrum in iuventute, radialiter sulcatus in maturitate, tenuibus micaeis pilis obtectus, brunneo-ochraceus in iuventute, brunneogriseolus in maturitate, deliquescens. Lamellae liberae, confertae, ventricosae, usque ad 1 mm latae, albae in iuventute, deinde griseolae, demum nigrescentes, acie albida fimbriata. Stipes 30–90 longus, 0.8–1.5 mm crassus, elatus, fragilis, fistulosus, cylindricus vel leviter inflatus basim versus, dense pruinosis per cunctam longitudinem, albidus vel pallide ochraceus. Caro inconspicua, odore et sapore inconspicuo.

Sporae 11.3–14 × 6.2–8 µm, plerumque 13.1 × 7.1 µm, Q = 1.75–1.98 µm, ellipsoideae, latiores basim versus, haud lentiformes, poro germinativo valde excentrico, 1.7–1.9 µm lato, praeditae. Basidia tetrasporigera, biformia, clavata vel in medio constricta, 18–27 × 8–10 µm. Pleurocystidia absunt. Cheilocystidia plerumque globosa, vesiculosa, 20–30 µm diam, intermixta pluribus lagoniformibus cystidiis, 45–65 × 17–20 µm. Pileocystidia abundantissima, lagoniformia, collo attenuato atque apice obtuso, inflato vel clavato, sed haud manifeste capitato, 65–115 × 12–25 µm. Sclerocystidia sparsa vel sparsissima, moderate crassitunicata, lagoniformia-fusiformia, circiter 62 × 10 µm. Caulocystidia numerosa, lageniformia, collo attenuato, lato, atque apice obtuso, inflato. Velum abest. Fibulae haud notatae.

Pileus 4–10 × 3–7 mm when young, ellipsoid to subcylindrical, later convex-plano convex with obtuse umbo in the center, finally applanate with up-rolled margin, surface strongly translucently striate up to center when young, radially sulcate upon expansion of pilei, covered with fine, glimmering hairs, ochraceous brown when young, grayish brown when older, deliquescent. Lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, up to 1 mm broad, white when young, later grayish, then blackish, edge whitish fimbriate. Stipe 30–90 × 0.8–1.5 mm, slender, fragile, fistulose, equal or somewhat broadening toward base, densely pruinose its entire length, whitish to pale ochraceous. Context insignificant, without particular odor or flavor.

Basidiospores 11.3–14 × 6.2–8 µm, on average 13.1 × 7.1 µm, Q = 1.75–1.98, ellipsoid, somewhat broader toward base, not lentiform, with a strongly eccentric, 1.7–1.9 µm wide germ pore; Basidia four-spored, bimorphic, clavate or with median constriction, 18–27 × 8–10 µm; pleurocystidia absent; cheilocystidia predominantly globose, vesiculose, 20–30 µm diam, interspersed with several lageniform cystidia, 45–65 × 17–20 µm; Pileocystidia abundant, lageniform with a tapering neck and obtuse, enlarged or clavate, but not definitely capitate apex, 65–115 × 12–25 µm, Sclerocystidia sparse to very sparse, moderately thick-

walled, lageniform-fusiform, ca. 62 × 10 µm; caulocystidia abundant, lageniform with a tapering, broad neck and obtuse, enlarged apex; veil absent; clamp connections not seen.

**HOLOTYPE.** SLOVAKIA, Muranska Planina National Park, Studna, on wood chips in Piceetum, 10 Oct 2008, L. Nagy, SZMC-NL-3985 (HOLOTYPE, BP).

*Additional specimens examined.* SWEDEN, Öland, Tor-slunda Parish, Skogsby/Tveta-hagnet, *Corylus-Betula-Quercus-Juniperus* mosaic vegetation, on soil, 26 Sep 2007, L. Nagy and T. Knutsson, SZMC-NL-0157; Hönstorps utmarker, *Corylus-Betula-Quercus-Juniperus* mosaic vegetation, on soil, 27 Sep 2007, L. Nagy and T. Knutsson, SZMC-NL-2492.

*Habitat and distribution.* Growing on soil and wood chips in broadleaf and coniferous forests. Solitary or in large troops. So far known only from warm, dry habitats of Öland (Sweden) and Slovakia.

*Remarks.* The presence of lageniform cheilocystidia in addition to globose ones is somewhat uncertain for two out of the three examined collections. Morphologically this species is close to *C. sclerocystidiosus* with which it shares the obtuse-enlarged apex of the pileocystidia, eccentric germ-pore and spore size but differs in having globose and (optionally) lageniform cheilocystidia, whereas *C. sclerocystidiosus* has globose-ellipsoid cheilocystidia, more abundant sclerocystidia and the apices of its pileocystidia are never enlarged. In addition *C. sclerocystidiosus* is phylogenetically well separated from *C. uljéi*. Another similar species is *C. plagioporus*, which can have pileocystidia with enlarged apex and also possesses similar basidiospores, but has a different cap color (dark brown) and exclusively globose cheilocystidia and lacks sclerocystidia.

ARTIFICIAL KEY TO THE SETULOSE (HAired) SPECIES OF *COPRINELLUS*

- 1 Pileus with a macroscopically visible, either continuous or abundant granulose veil coverage when young . . . . . 2
- 1 Veil on pileus absent or observable only under the microscope in the form of discontinuous sphaerocysts or hyphae . . . . . 11
  - 2 Basidiospores ovoid with conical base, mitriform in lateral view often amygdaliform . . . 3
  - 2 Basidiospores ovoid with obtuse base or ellipsoid . . . . . 6
  - 3 Basidiospores ornamented . . . . . 4
  - 3 Basidiospores smooth . . . . . 5
    - 4 Basidia four-spored . . . . .
      - . . . . . *C. deliquescens* (= *C. silvaticus*)
      - 4 Basidia two-spored . . . . . *C. verrucispermus*
    - 5 Pileus up to 20 mm wide when expanded, fruiting bodies small, fragile . . . . . *C. disseminatus*
    - 5 Pileus 20–50 mm broad when expanded, fruiting bodies robust, habit like *C. impatiens* or *C. micaceus* . . . . . *C. xylophilus*

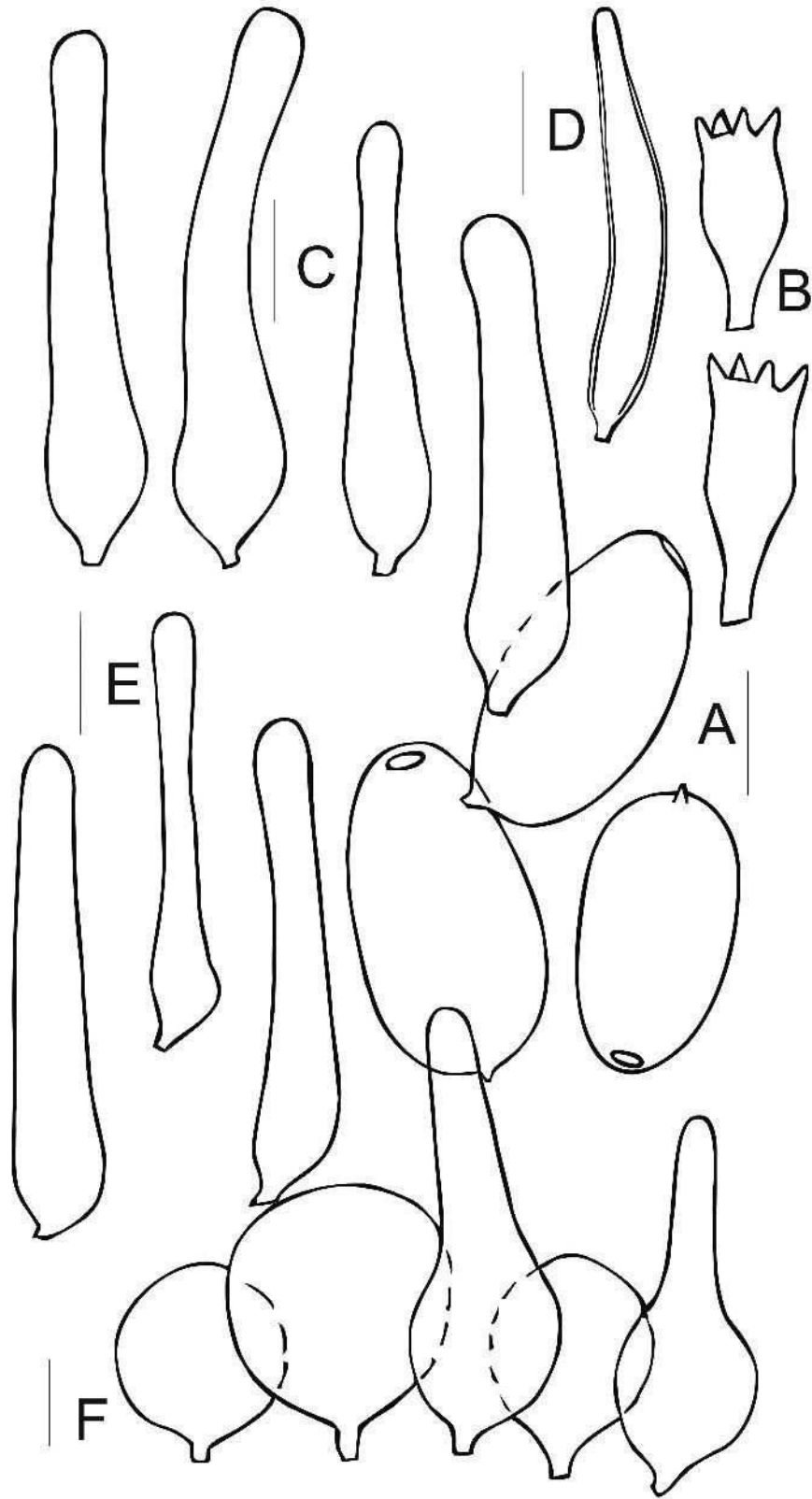


FIG. 7. *Coprinellus uljéi*. A. Spores. B. Basidia. C. Pileocystidia. D. Sclerocystidium. E. Caulocystidia. F. Globose and lageniform cheilocystidia. Bars: A, B, F = 10 µm; C-E = 20 µm.