

*Coprinopsis udicola* Örstadius, A. Melzer & E. Larss., sp. nov. [MB 811480] – Holotype: Germany, Sachsen, Delitzsch, 7.X.2008, A. Melzer 1240 (GB). Fig. 6. (S3: Fig. 5a–d.)  
Etymology. The epithet refers to the preference of moist habitat.

Pileus 20–25 mm latus, 15–20 mm altus, conicus vel conico-convexus, saepe undulatus, humido striatus, obscure fuscus, in sicco pallescens sine roseo; velum fibrillosum. Lamellae modice confertae, sinuatae, primo albidae, dein griseo-brunneae vel atro-brunneae; acie alba fimbriata. Stipes usque ad 80×2 mm, eradicatus, albus, modice fibrillosus, apice albopulverulentus. Sporae 11.5–14 × 6–7 μm, anguste ovoideae, subcylindricae, oblongae, amygdaliformes, citrifformes, rubidae, poro germinativo distinctae. Basidia 4-sporigera. Cheilocystidia 30–80×7–18 μm, polymorpha, lageniformia, subcylindrica, anguste utriformia, interdum flexuosa, septata, furcata vel capitata, numerosa. Pleurocystidia 30–75×10–14 μm, cheilocystidiis similia, raro vel absunt. Cellulae veli 60–125×5–17 μm. Fibulae adsunt. Caespitosus, udus.

Cap conical to conico-convex, when young about 10 mm broad and 10 mm high, mature 20–25 mm broad and 15–20 mm high, often wavy or slightly inflexed at margin, moist striate, young and mature dull red brown with a brown centre, pallescent to grey or whitish without pink; veil when young as white fibrillose remnants more than halfway from margin.

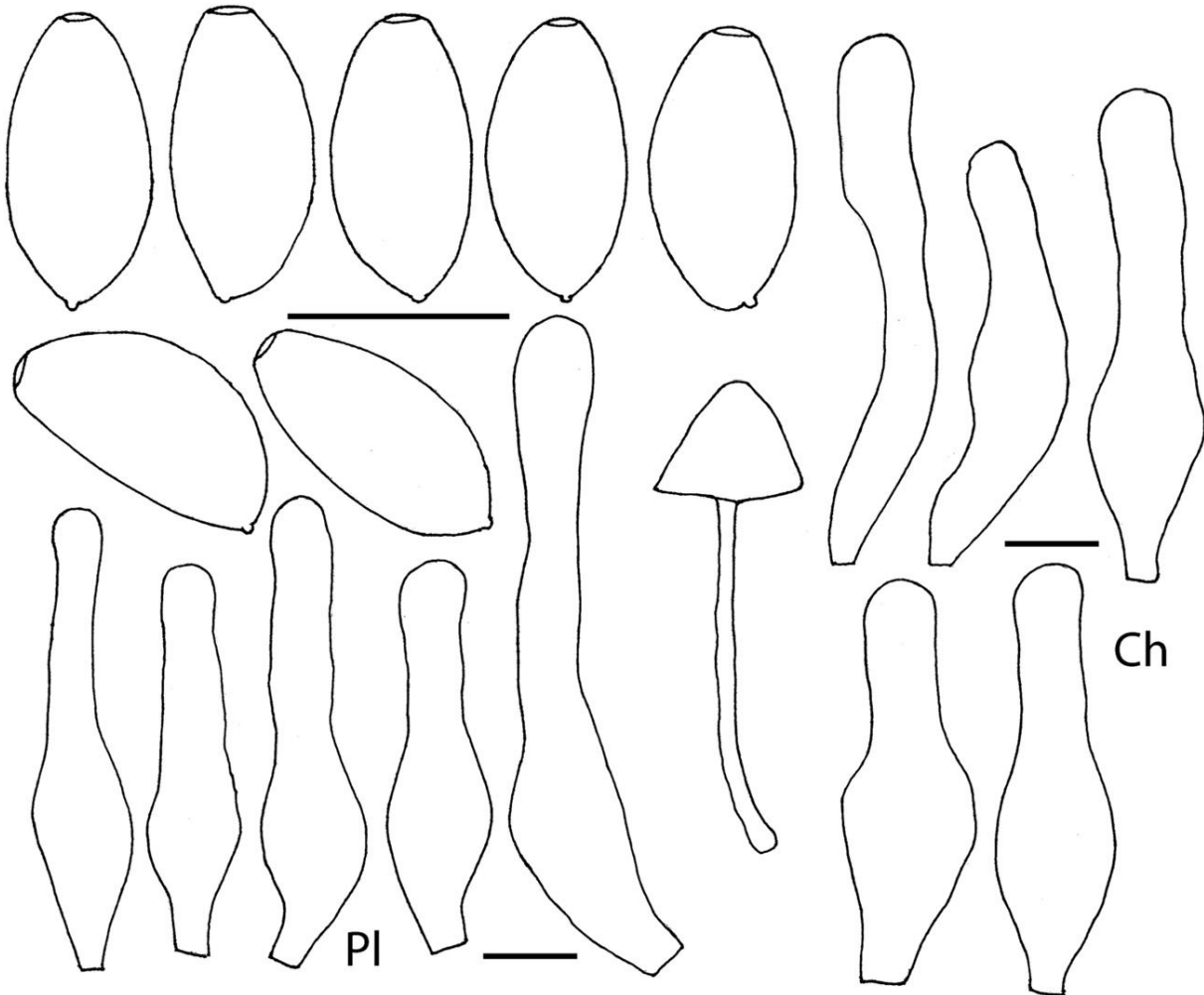
Gills rather close, sinuate, unequal, at first whitish, becoming grey brown to black brown, with conspicuously micaceous, uneven, white edges similar to the ones of *Coprinellus micaceous*. Stem up to 80×2 mm, equal, often bent, no pseudorhiza, white, glossy, with sparsely fibrillose veil remnants, pulverulent at apex. Not deliquescent. Smell fungous. Taste not recorded.

Spores 11.5–14×6–7 μm, av. 12.5×6.2 μm, Qav. = 2.0, narrowly ovoid, subcylindrical, oblong, in profile amygdaloid to citriform, sometimes with a slight suprahilar depression, in water red (Mu. 2.5YR 4/8), germ pore distinct, central, rarely slightly eccentric. Basidia 4-spored, 17–25×10–11.5 μm. Cheilocystidia 30–80×7–18 μm, polymorphic, lageniform, subcylindrical, narrowly utriform, sometimes flexuous, septate, forked, or headlike at apex, abundant. Pleurocystidia 30–75×10–14 μm, similar to cheilocystidia, scattered to absent close to gill edge. Pileipellis a cutis with short, wide cells, 35–60×20–40 μm, pale brown. Pileitrama with pale pigmented hyphae. Veil cells 60–125×5–17 μm, pale. Clamps present on stem base hyphae.

Habitat and distribution: In fascicles of about twenty basidiomata, moist with *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Urtica dioica*, and *Phalaris arundinacea*. Only known from the type locality.

Notes - The species can be recognized by the shape and size of the cystidia, the pale cap, and the large, amygdaliform spores. The genetically close *Coprinopsis caniceps* has smaller spores and cystidia. *C. marcescibilis* differs in having smaller cystidia and characteristic denticulate flocci at cap margin.

Fig. 6 *Coprinopsis udicola*. A.  
Melzer 1240; Pl Pleurocystidia;  
Ch Cheilocystidia; Basidioma  
×1,5; Scale bars 10 μm





-*Coprinopsis udicola* Örstadius, A. Melzer & E. Larss., AH 33714, a. Basidiomas, b-d. Cistidios, e. Esporas, f. Esporas al MEB. Escalas: a = 1 cm, b-e = 10  $\mu$ m, f = 2  $\mu$ m.