

10. *Coprinopsis villosa* nom. prov. (Fig. 10)

Pileus 1–1.5 mm diam. in primordia, 1.5–5 mm diam. \times 2–2.5 mm in height at maturity, spathuliform, paraboloid, becoming convex to broadly convex, and then planar in age, finely tomentose with long silky hairs covering the entire pileus, white often with brownish or reddish tones near the disc. – *Odor* not distinctive. – *Lamellae* adnate. – *Stipe* up to 3×1 mm in primordia, up to 45×0.5 mm at maturity, equal, white, floccose to tomentose with silky velar remnants along entire stipe that persist throughout maturity. – *Annulus* and *volva* absent.

Basidiospores $7.6\text{--}14.4 \times 4.8\text{--}9.2$ μm [$\bar{x} = 10.2 \pm 1.5 \times 6.0 \pm 0.9$ μm , $Q = 1.5\text{--}1.9$, $\bar{Q} = 1.7$, $n = 20$ basidiospores per 1 collection], ellipsoid, prominent apiculus and central germ pore, smooth, dark chestnut brown. [In less mature specimens, basidiospore wall pigment develops first in longitudinal ridges that give the basidiospores a cog-wheel appearance in end view. The pigment fills in the area between the ridges as the basidiospore matures such that mature basidiospores appear darker and evenly pigmented.] – *Basidia* $15\text{--}20 \times 6\text{--}8$ μm , clavate, 4-spored. – *Brachybasidia*, *cheilocystidia* and *pleurocystidia* not observed. – *Pileipellis* a cutis of radially arranged, somewhat inflated hyphae; hyphae $20\text{--}55 \times 5\text{--}10$ μm . – *Universal veil* composed of chains of cylindrical to irregularly-shaped, inflated cells, thin-walled, hyaline; hyphae $35\text{--}100 \times 12\text{--}50$ μm . – *Clamp connections* present, conspicuous.

Habit, habitat, and distribution in the Hawaiian Islands: Scattered on horse dung. Hawai'i.

Worldwide distribution: Hawai'i.

Specimens examined: USA. HAWAII: Hawai'i, Agriculture Farm, fruited in moist chamber, 10 Feb. 2001, DEH 2061.

Notes: *Coprinopsis villosa* has been collected only once in Hawai'i. *Pileipellis* and veil anatomy clearly indicate the taxon is allied with members of *Coprinus* s.l. sect. *Lanatuli*. Macroscopically it is similar to *C. stercorea*. However, *C. villosa* has much larger basidiospores than *C. stercorea* and the veil is composed of chains of large inflated cells altogether distinct from the much smaller, globose and verrucose veil elements of *C. stercorea*. *Coprinopsis villosa* is closely allied with *C. candidolanata*, which so far has only been found on goat dung in Hawai'i. The latter species differs, however, in having smaller, more narrowly ellipsoid basidiospores, and velar remnants often containing diverticulate to coralloid elements. The Hawaiian taxon, only provisionally named herein because of the paucity of available material, does

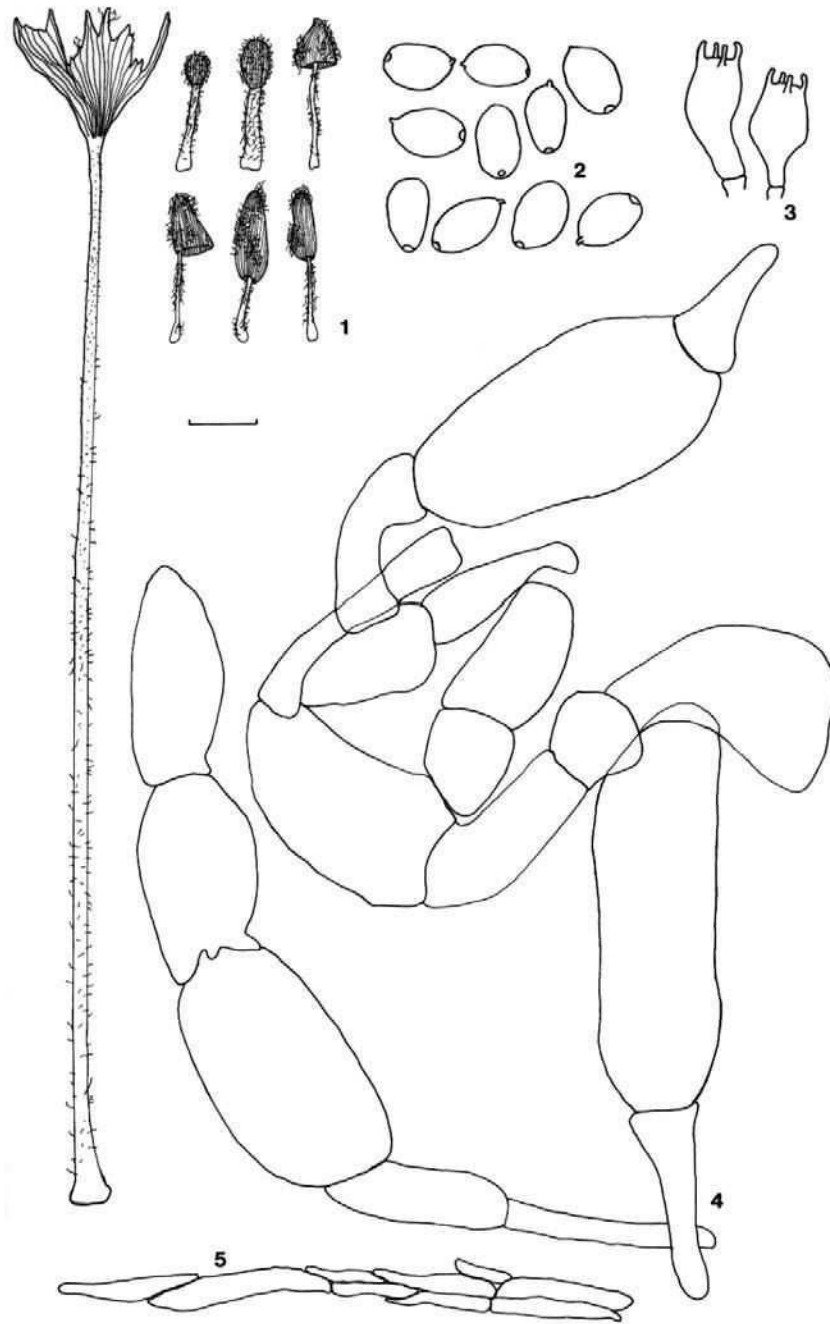


Fig. 10. *Coprinopsis villosa* (DEH 2061). 1. Basidiomata. 2. Basidiospores. 3. Basidia. 4. Universal veil elements. 5. Pileipellis. Bars: 1 = 2.5 mm, 2–3 = 10 μ m, 4–5 = 20 μ m.