



Fig. 3A–E. *Coprinus iocularis*. — A. Basidiocarpus $\times 1$. — B. Spores $\times 2000$. — C. Basidia $\times 800$. — D. Elements of veil on pileus $\times 800$. — E. Cheilocystidia $\times 800$. (All Figs. from type.)

Coprinus iocularis Uljé, *spec. nov.* — Figs. 3A–E

Pileus expansus 27 mm latus, sulcatus, albo-pulverulentus. Lamellae 26, liberae, primo albae, dein cinereae vel atro-maculatae. Stipes $45 \times 1-1.5$ mm, subbulbosus, albido-hyalinus, albo-flocculosus. Sporae $5.9-7.1 (-7.9) \times 4.9-5.8 \times 4.0-4.3 \mu\text{m}$, hexagonae, saepe lateraliter depressae quare plus minusve nodulosae, rubro-brunneae, poro germinali centrico praeditae Basidia tetraspora. Cheilocystidia $20-35 \times 8.5-15.5 \mu\text{m}$, pro maxima parte utriformia, collo $6-9.5 \mu\text{m}$ lato. Pleurocystidia nulla. Velum in pileo constans ex cellulis globosis, ad $50 \mu\text{m}$ latis, laevibus vel subgranulosis et hyphis ramosis surculisque praeditis. Fibulae adsunt. Terrestris, in locis graminosis. — Typus: 'Netherlands, prov. Zuid-Holland, Alphen a/d Rijn, 23 VIII 1987, C. B. Uljé 851 (L).

Etymology: *iocularis*, funny; because of the shape of the spores.

Pileus 27 mm wide, plano-convex, completely white-powdery. Lamellae $L = 26$, $l = 1-3$, free, first white, then grey to blackish spotted. Stipe 45×1.5 mm, with subbulbous base, whitish-hyaline, covered with white velar flocculi. Smell absent.

Spores [40/1/1] $5.9-7.1(-7.9) \times 4.9-5.8 \times 4.0-4.3 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.05-1.40$, $\bar{Q} = 1.26$, $\bar{L} = 6.7 \mu\text{m}$, $\bar{B} = 5.3 \mu\text{m}$, in face view more or less hexagonal but frequently with two rounded lateral nodules at each side because of slightly depressed lateral faces, red-brown, with central germ pore. Basidia $13-32 \times 6-8 \mu\text{m}$, 4-spored, surrounded by 3-5 pseudoparaphyses. Cheilocystidia $20-35 \times 8.5-15.5 \mu\text{m}$, mostly utriform; neck $6-9.5 \mu\text{m}$ wide. Pleurocystidia absent. Veil on pileus consisting of up to $50 \mu\text{m}$ wide, smooth or somewhat granular globose cells (granules dissolving in HCl) mixed with frequently branching, colourless, thin-walled hyphae with processes. Clamp-connections present.

Habitat. — Terrestrial on lawn.

Collection examined. — NETHERLANDS: prov. Zuid-Holland: Alphen a/d Rijn, near Zegerplas, 23 Aug. 1987, *Uljé 851* (type; L).

Coprinus iocularis can be recognized immediately by the characteristic shape of its spores. Therefore it was decided to describe it as a new species, in spite of the fact that only one specimen was found.