

## TAXONOMIC NOVELTIES

### FORMALIZATIONS OF PROVISIONAL NAMES

#### *Coprinellus apleurocystidiosus* Voto sp. nov. [IF 558213]

Typus: U.S.A., Washington, San Juan County, "Trail to Heaven" at Friday Harbor Laboratories, on horse dung, 22.XI.1965, D. Largent & F. Van de Bogart, FVDB 81, WTU-F-063149 (WTU).

Paratypes: U.S.A., Washington. Jefferson County, Olympic National Park, #5 Chase Creek Camp, on rotten straw and old horse dung, 17.X.1971, FVDB 277, WTU-F-046955 (WTU). King County, Seattle, 1<sup>st</sup> Ave Joke Store, on horse dung, 6.XII.1965, FVDB 98, WTU-F-046952 (WTU). Snohomish County, White Chuck River Valley, on horse dung, 20.XII.1970, FVDB 216 (WTU).

= *Coprinus congregatus* var. *apleurocystidiosus* Bogart, The genus *Coprinus* in Washington and adjacent western states: 184 (1975), nom. inval., Art. 36.1.

Etymology: the name refers to the absence ('a') of pleurocystidia.

It can be differentiated from *Coprinellus congregatus* by the absence of pleurocystidia; pileocystidia and caulocystidia containing an amorphous material staining reddish orange in 1% Congo Red, basidia 15.0-25.0 × 10.0 μm.

#### *Coprinellus crassitunicatus* Voto sp. nov. [IF 558214]

Typus: U.S.A., Washington, Island County, Lot 14, Mutiny Bay, Whidbey Island, 16.IX.1972, FVDB 1125, WTU-F-067955 (WTU).

= *Coprinus crassitunicatus* Bogart, The genus *Coprinus* in Washington and adjacent western states: 172 (1975), nom. inval., Art. 36.1.

Etymology: the name refers to the thick ('crassi') wall ('tunicatus') of the veil cells.

Pileus at first glandiform, 8-10 mm high, then conic, finally campanulate, eventually little upturned, plicate, 15-19 mm broad, light yellow-brown to medium yellow-brown, then greyish yellow-brown to very dark yellow-brown, minutely pruinose with pileocystidia, no macroscopic evidence of veil. Lamellae adnate, with some lamellulae present, crowded, 1.5-2.0 mm wide, pale then black; deliquescence partial. Stipe 30-50 × 1.2-2.0 mm, slightly tapering upwards, dingy white, translucent, turning straw yellow where bruised, pruinose with caulocystidia, fragile. Smell absent. Spores 8.8-11.2 × 5.0-5.6 × 4.4-5.6 μm, narrowly ovate-elliptic, deep purplish brown, guttulate, smooth, germ pore central, 1.4-1.6 μm broad. Basidia 16.0-32.5 × 7.5-8.5 μm, trimorphic, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia globose, 12.0-28.0 μm broad, some obtusely conical to lageniform or utriform, 30.0-60.0 × 12.5-15.0 × 5.0-7.5 μm, hyaline. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileocystidia 77.5-125.0 × 15.0-18.8 × 6.2-8.8 μm, obtusely conical to lageniform or utriform, hyaline, scattered. Caulocystidia 94.0-116.0 × 17.0-20.0 × 5.0-10.0 μm, like pileocystidia. Pileipellis cellular. Veil of fine mealy cells, mostly sphaerocysts, some ovate, few irregular, smooth, hyaline to pale yellowish, 10.0-36.2 μm broad, 1.2-3.0 μm thick-walled. Clamp connections present on stipe. Habitat terrestrial, on grass debris and sandy-clay soil, in shaded lawn areas, solitary.

#### *Coprinellus curtoides* Voto sp. nov. [IF 558215]

Typus: U.S.A., Washington, King County, Seattle, on plant potting mixture, 21.V.1974, FVDB 2203, WTU-F-063152 (WTU).

Paratypes: U.S.A. Washington, King County, Seattle, Johnson Hall, University of Washington campus, on plant potting mixture, 7.XI.1973, FVDB 2191, WTU-F-047134 (WTU); at same location and habitat, 19.I.1974, FVDB 2201, WTU-F-004103 (WTU).

= *Coprinus curtusoides* Bogart, The genus *Coprinus* in Washington and adjacent western states: 177 (1975), nom. inval., Art. 36.1.

Etymology: similar to *Coprinellus curtus*.

Pileus at first globose, 1-3 mm high, then rounded sub conic, then plano-convex, eventually uplifted, plicate, withering, often depressed at disk, 2-5 mm broad, fulvous to red, then paler and with grey striae, covered with reddish mealy veil soon breaking up into small areolate patches or warts. Lamellae free to adnexed, with numerous lamellulae, crowded, 0.6-1.0 mm wide, white, then soot black; deliquescence partial and slow. Stipe 6-9 × 0.2-1.0 mm, a little narrowing at apex, whitish to pale straw yellow, opaque to slightly translucent, densely pruinose with caulocystidia, base usually with few mealy patches of reddish veil remains, fragile. Smell absent.

Spores 7.5-9.4 (-10.2) × 5.6- 6.9 (-7.5) × 4.4-6.0 (-6. 3) μm, broadly oval in front view, elliptic in side view, deep purplish black to deep smoky brown, guttulate, smooth, germ pore somewhat eccentric, 1.0-1.6 μm broad. Basidia 13.7-18.8 × 7.5-8.8 μm, short to long clavate, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia sphaerocysts, 7.5-26.2 μm broad, or obtuse lageniform, 25.0-51.5 × 10.0-14.0 × 5.0-6.2 μm, hyaline, some encrusted or warty cylindric hyphae occasionally present. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileocystidia 47.5-100.0 × 11.3-15.0 × 3.7-6.3 × 8.8 μm, lageniform to lageniform subcapitate, hyaline, apex obtuse to subcapitate. Caulocystidia 37.7-87.5 × 12.5-18.8 (-50.0) × 6.3-8.8 μm, lageniform capitate with 5.0-6.3 μm minor diameter below apex, also some irregular to cylindric or subcapitate elements branching from surface hyphae, hyaline, sometimes with an amorphous apical content staining reddish orange in 1% aqueous Congo Red. Pileipellis cellular. Veil on pileus and stipe of sphaerocysts, 3.9-37.5 μm, few cylindric hyphae, 2.5-6.3 μm, and some irregular cells, thin-walled to 1.5 μm thick-walled, hyaline to dark yellow-brown, smooth to heavily encrusted. Clamp connections present on stipe but scarce. Habitat terrestrial or sub lignicolous, associated with wood fragments on rich composted potting mixture, solitary or in loose clusters.

***Coprinellus duricystidiosus*** Voto sp. nov. [IF 558216]

Typus: U.S.A., Washington, King County, Seattle, University of Washington campus, on soil and lawn debris, 28.IX.1945, D.E. Stuntz 1685, FVDB 2150, WTU-F-063146 (WTU). Paratypes: U.S.A., Washington, King County. At same location of typus, on soil and debris, 23.IX.1945, D.E. Stuntz (Stz1670), FVDB 2149, WTU-F-006744 (WTU); Stevens Pass Valley, one mile downstream from Millers Campground, on soil and leaves, 13.IX.1970, J. Williams, FVDB 167, WTU-F-006739; (WTU); Watermain Woods, on soil and leaf litter, 7.X.1971, FVDB 241 (WTU); Seattle, University of Washington campus, on soil, 21.VI.1946, FVDB 2151 (WTU); at same location, on soil, 3.X.1951, FVDB 2152 (WTU). Jefferson County. Olympic National Park, Dosewallips River Flats, on soil in maple woods, 8.X.1972, FVDB 1736, WTU-F-006719 (WTU); at same location, near Dosewallips Camp, on soil at base of an old tree, 9.X.1971, FVDB 249 (WTU). Kitsap County, Gold Creek area, on soil and leaf mold under alders, 7.X.1967, FVDB 151, WTU-F-047009 (WTU). San Juan County, North boundary, Friday Harbor Lake, on soil and leaf litter in open maple woods, 13.XI.1965, FVDB 63, WTU-F-047012 (WTU). Snohomish County, Monroe, Thunderbird Campground, on leaves and debris of *Populus trichocarpa*, 10.X.1971, FVDB 252 (WTU).

= *Coprinus impatiens* var. *duricystidiosus* Bogart, The genus *Coprinus* in Washington and adjacent western states: 206 (1975), nom. inval., Art. 36.1.

Etymology: the name refers to the presence of cystidia with a sclerotic ('duri') wall, sclerocystidia, on stipe.