

Coprinus tuberosus Qué!., in Bull. Soc. bot. Fr. 25: 289, pl. 3 fig. 2.

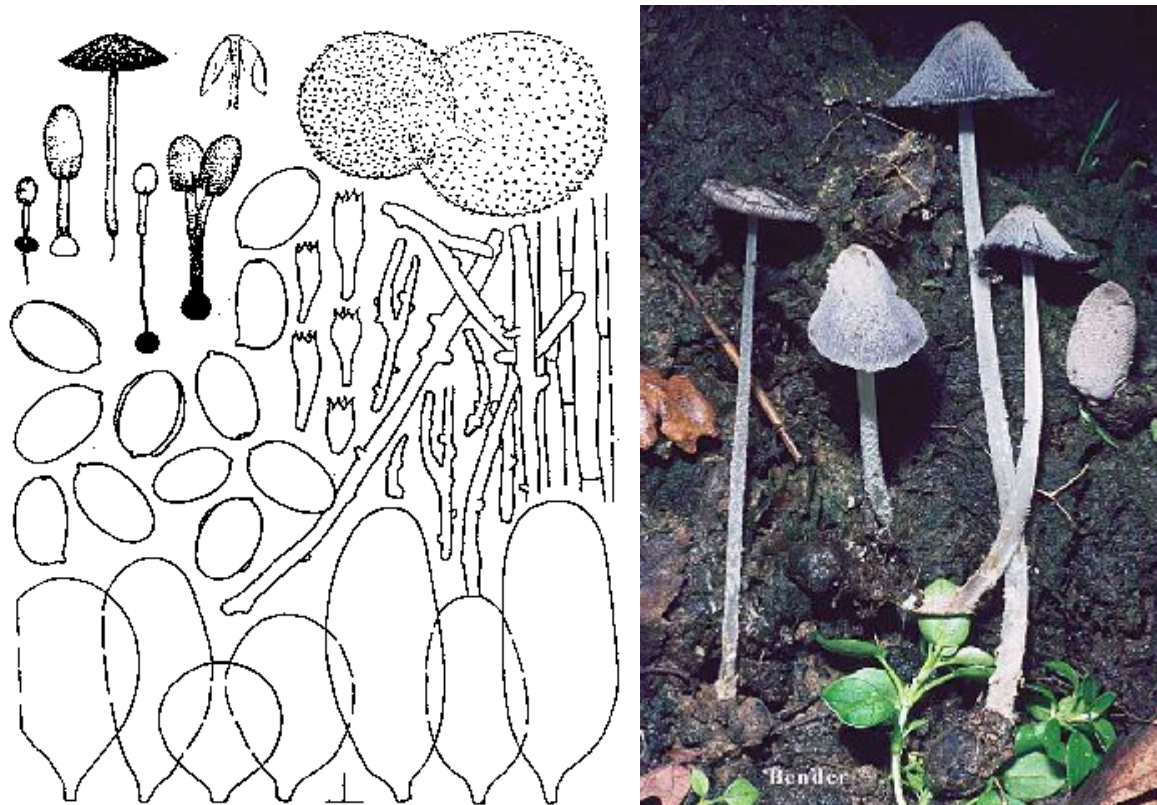
Coprinus sclerotiger Watl. in Notes R. bot. Gdn Edinb. 32: 130. 1972.

Misappl.: *Coprinus stercorarius* (Scop.): Fr. ss. Kits. v. Wav. in Persoonia 5: 164. 1968.

Sel. icon. - Breitenb. & Kränz!., Pilze der Schweiz, band 4: 252, pl. 305. 1995;

Sel. descr. & figs. - Kits van Waveren in Coolia 15: 4-8. 1972; Kits van Waveren in Persoonia 5: 164. 1968 (as *C. stercorarius*).

Vern. name - Grijze korrelinktzwam.



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Macroscopic features Pileus up to 15 x 8 mm when still closed, up to 20(-25) mm when expanded, subglobose to oblong, densely covered with mealy to hairy floccose veil, pale grey to mouse grey. Lamellae, L = 25-40, l = 0-3, free, white to black. Stipe 40-80 x 1-2 mm, whitish; base somewhat clavate and usually connected to a sclerotium. Smell faint or of raw potatoes.

Microscopic features Spores 8.0-11.2 x 5.0-6.4 µm, Q = 1.45-2.00, av. Q = 1.65, av. L = 9.1-9.9 µm, av. B = 5.6-5.9 µm, ellipsoid or ovoid, with rounded base and apex, dark red-brown; germ pore central, 1.2-1.4 µm wide; episporium sparse, smooth, up to 1 µm wide in places. Basidia 10-28 x 6-9 µm, 4-spored, surrounded by 3-5(-6) pseudoparaphyses. Pleurocystidia 30-100 x 22-50 µm, utriform or oblong. Cheilocystidia 20-70 x 18-40 µm, (sub)globose, ellipsoid, oblong or utriform. Pileipellis made up hyphoid elements. Elements of veil up to 100(-125) µm wide, made up of globose, warty cells connected with narrow, diverticulate hyphae. Clamp-connections not found.

Habitat & distribution Rather common, on mixed dung or compost heaps. Wide-spread in Europe.

Remarks The sclerotium is the most useable character to recognize ***Coprinus tuberosus***. If lacking, the species is recognizable by the size of the basidiocarps and the spores with rounded base and smooth, sparse

episporium. Only *C. foetidellus* has similar spores, but that species is very small, up to 7 mm wide when expanding and grows on pure dung.