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ヒイロチャヒラタケ*Crepidotus cinnabarinus* Peck：2003年9月28日，よく撮影に行く神奈川県平塚市の高麗山（コマヤマ）で，朽ちた倒木に直径10数ミリほどの真っ赤でカサが貝殻型のきのこを見つけた．初めヒイロタケの幼菌だろうと思ったが，表面に毛が密生しているのが気になって裏面を見て驚いた．なんと真っ赤に縁取られたヒダが並んでおり，また，子実体の根元にはごく短い柄が観察された．このきのこの名前に全く心当たりがなかったため，撮影後に採取して，後日，私が所属する神奈川キノコの会の会長，城川四郎氏に見ていただいた．その結果，細部の特徴にやや疑問があるものの極めてヒイロチャヒラタケに近いと鑑定していただいた．城川会長によると，本種は極めて稀なきのこだそうである．確かに，その後も同じ場所に行く度に本種の発生状況を調査しているが，再会は果たせていない．保育社の原色日本新菌類図鑑にあるチャヒラタケ属の検索表を見ると，本種は「北海道でのみ記録」とあった．私は北海道から遠く離れた当地で発生したことを不思議に感じ，それを撮影できた幸運に感謝している．本種のカラー写真は私のホームページ「ドキッときのこ」(http://dokitto.com)の「写真資料館」に掲載しているので，興味のある方はご覧いただきたい．竹しんじ（神奈川キノコの会）

Trans. mycol. Soc. Japan (日菌報) **19**: 241–247, 1978

New records of gill fungi from Hokkaido (1)

Yoshikazu MURATA*

村田　義一*：北海道産褶菌類記 (1)

Summary

The following eight species, collected in Hokkaido, are reported as new to the Japanese flora: *Tricholoma populinum* J. Lange, *Omphalina ericetorum* (Fr.) M. Lange, *O. sphagnicola* (Berk.) Moser, *Hohenbuehelia mastrucata* (Fr.) Singer, *Naematoloma udum* (Fr.) Karst., *Pholiota destruens* (Brond.) Gillet, *Pluteus patricius* (Schulz.) Sacc. and *Crepidotus cinnabarinus* Peck.

Imai (1938, 1939, 1941) recorded 364 agarics from Hokkaido. Many of these species have been reported from other parts of Japan (Hongo, 1959, 1960) and from the Far East (Vassilieva, 1973). His intensive works have thus made a valuable contribution in clarifying the agaric flora of the Northern Asia. The flora of Hokkaido, however, has not completely been described. The author, indeed, has met many unreported agarics and boleti in Hokkaido. Some of the boleti were already reported (Murata, 1976). In the present paper, eight agarics are described as new to the Japanese fungus flora. They were collected in cool temperate forests, mixed forests, subalpine coniferous forests, or *Sphagnum* bogs. Specimens examined are all deposited in the author's private herbarium.

The author expresses his sincere thanks to Prof. T. Hongo, Shiga Univ., for his encouragements during the course of this study, and for giving him many reprints of his papers. He also wishes to thank Prof. T. Ui, Hokkaido Univ., for his kindness in giving him opportunities to read literature in the library.

1. ***Tricholoma populinum*** **J. Lange**, Dansk Bot. Ark. **8**: 14, 1933. Figs. 1(A, B), 2(A).

Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **1**: 48, Pl. 17(D), 1935.—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 152, 1953.—Reid, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. **38**: 391, 1955.—Michael-Hennig, Handb. f. Pilzf. **3**: 208, Tab. 212, 1964.—Moser, Kl. Krypt. **2b**: 88, 1967 (3rd ed.).—Zerova, Atl. Mush. Ukraina, 77, Tab. 61(2), 1974.—Smith, Field Guide West. Mush., 132, Fig. 88, 1975.

Hab.: at the exhibition stand of poplars in Hokkaido Forest Experiment Station, Kôshunai, Bibai City, Sept. 30, 1971 (No. 1061).

Easily recognized by the large size, and the habit of growing in caespitose clusters

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under poplars. A large number of fruit-bodies were observed forming a fairy ring of 2.1 m in diameter. A closely related species, *T. pessundatum* (Fr.) Quél., occurs under conifers, and has a farinaceous odor and a bitter taste. *T. albobrunneum* (Fr.) Kummer also occurs under conifers and has a similar odor, but its stipe is white at the apex. *T. ustale* (Fr.) Kummer occurs under broad-leaved trees, and has no odor.

2. ***Omphalina ericetorum*** **(Fr.) M. Lange**, Macromycetes 2, Meddel. om Grønland **147**: 25, 1955. Figs. 1(C), 2(B).

Fr., Syst. Myc. **1**: 165, 1821.—Rea, Brit. Basid., 429, 1922 (*umbellifera*).—Bres., Icon. Myc. **6**: 266, Tab. 266, 1928 (*umbellifera*).—Konr. et Maubl., Icon. Sel. Fung. **3**, Pl. 234(2), 1933 (*umbellifera*).—Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **2**: 58, Pl. 60(J), 1936 (*umbellifera*).—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 123, 1953 (*umbellifera*).—Moser, Kl. Krypt. **2b**: 71, 1967 (3rd ed.).—Bigelow, Mycologia **62**: 13, 1970.—Vassilieva, Blätterp. Röhrl. Primorsky Region, 109, 1973 (*umbellifera*).—Malençon et Bertault, Fl. Champ. Sup. Maroc **2**: 204, 1975.—Smith, Field Guide West. Mush., 157, Fig. 112, 1975.

Hab.: on the mossy trunks of conifers, probably of *Abies sachalinensis* or *Picea glehnii*, Nukabira, Kamishihoro-cho, June 21, 1976 (No. 1492); Mt. Meakan, Ashoro-cho, June 26, 1977 (No. 1756); on the very decayed trunks, probably of *Pinus pumila*, Mt. Memuro, Shimizu-cho, June 25, 1977 (No. 1755).

Remarkable for the subturbinate pilei with the coarse, long and fuscous striae, and for the decurrent, broad and very distant lamellae. The present specimens have minutely furfuraceous stipes, somewhat differing from those of some European authors, given as *O. umbellifera* (Fr.) Kummer. The present material, indeed, has smooth, non-incrusted cuticular hyphae, and has no clamps. In these respects, it may be accepted as *Gerronema*.

3. ***Omphalina sphagnicola*** **(Berk.) Moser** apud Gams, Kl. Krypt. **2b**, 1955 (p. 72 in 3rd ed.). Figs. 1(D), 2(C).

Berk., Engl. Fl. **5**: 67, 1836; Outl., 131, 1860.—Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **2**: 55, Pl. 60(I), 1936.—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 128, 1953.—Vassilieva, Blätterp. Röhrl. Primorsky Region, 108, 1973.

Hab.: on sphagna, Kaihatsu, Bibai City, Sept. 9, 1972 (No. 1097).

The present material, growing solitary on sphagna, has fuscous brown pilei and somewhat pip-shaped spores. European specimens occasionally have subcylindric spores, up to 16 μm long. Well illustrated by Lange.

4. ***Hohenbuehelia mastrucata*** **(Fr.) Singer**, Lilloa **22**: 255, 1949 (1951). Figs. 1(E), 2(D).

Fr., Syst. Myc. **1**: 190, 1821.—Sacc., Syll. Fung. **5**: 376, 1887.—Cooke, Ill., Tab. 289(243) upper figs., 1890.—Kauffm., Agar. Mich., 673, 1918.—Rea, Brit. Basid., 450, 1922.—Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **2**: 70, 1936.—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 68,

1953.

Hab.: on fallen twigs of *Alnus hirsuta*, near Kanno Spa, Shikaoi-cho, Sept. 16, 1976 (No. 1666); on the decayed trunk of the same species, Mt. Kunimi, Otofuke-cho, Sept. 10, 1977 (No. 2005).

Remarkable for the thick, mouse-gray, gelatinous layers on the pilei, the very thick-walled cystidia on edges and faces of whitish-gray lamellae, and for the resupinate habit. In the present specimens, there intermix another type of cheilocystidia, which are thin-walled, and ventricose with rod-like projections. They are, however, deeply immersed and easily overlooked. This type of cheilocystidia were also described in a Greenland material, *Resupinatus algidus* (Fr.) M. Lange var. *dendrocystis* M. Lange (M. Lange, 1955). According to Fries (1821), very closely related species, *Agaricus atrocoeruleus* Fr. and *A. algidus* Fr., had lamellae becoming yellowish. Furthermore, the former had blackish-blue tints on the villose pilei, and the latter had umber tints on the smooth, glabrous pilei. The present material, the prickly scales on the gelatinous layers of the pilei having almost disappeared, does not have any features as other two species present. In these respects, it is probably accepted, as a variety of *H. mastrucata* (Fr.) Singer, which is distinguished from var. *typica* by the dendritic cheilocystidia. It might be identical with the M. Lange's material. Another related species, *H. reniformis* (Fr.) Singer, recorded also in Japan, is stipitate.

5. ***Naematoloma udum*** (**Fr.**) **Karst.**, Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **32**: 497, 1879. Figs. 1(F), 2(E).

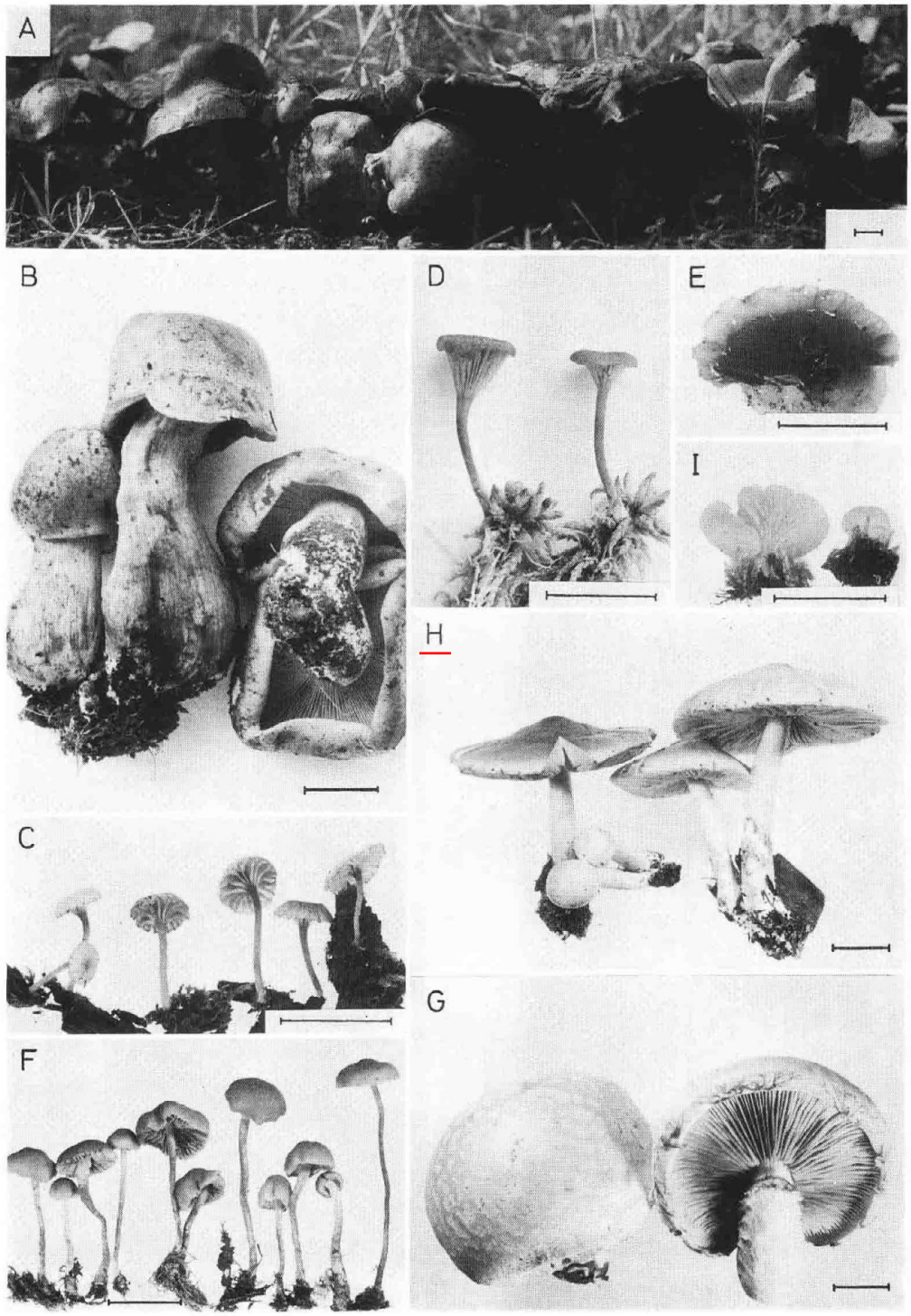
Fr., Syst. Myc. **1**: 292, 1821.—Karst., Myc. Fenn., 144, 1876.—Quél., Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. **23**: 328, 1876.—Kauffm., Agar. Mich., 277, 1918.—Konr. et Maubl., Icon. Sel. Fung. **1**, Pl. 51(2), 1930.—Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **4**: 81, Pl. 148(D & C), 1939.—Smith, Mycologia **43**: 483, 1951.—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 334, 1953.—Moser, Kl. Krypt. **2b**: 237, 1967 (3rd ed.).

Hab.: in the *Sphagnum* bog, Kaihatsu, Bibai City, Sept. 11, 1976 (No. 1644); Sept. 9, 1972 (No. 1100).

Recognized by the testaceous pilei, purplish-black lamellae with age, and by growing exclusively in peat bogs. This fungus has elliptic-fusiform, very long spores, rarely up to 20 μm. Smith and Kühner & Romagnesi described somewhat rough spores, as occasionally observed also in the present specimens. The collections of Rea (1922) and Bresadola (1931), with much smaller spores, are not identical with the present material.

6. ***Pholiota destruens*** (**Brond.**) **Gillet**, Champ. Fr., 442, 1876. Figs. 1(G), 2(F).

Quél., Enchir., 67, 1886.—Kauffm., Agar. Mich., 298, 1918.—Rea, Brit. Basid., 116, 1922.—Bres., Icon. Myc. **14**: 696, Tab. 696, 1930.—Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **3**: 57, Pl. 107(C), 1938.—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 327, 1953.—Moser, Kl. Krypt. **2b**: 240, 1967 (3rd ed.).—Smith & Hesler, North Amer. Sp. Pholiota, 124, Pls.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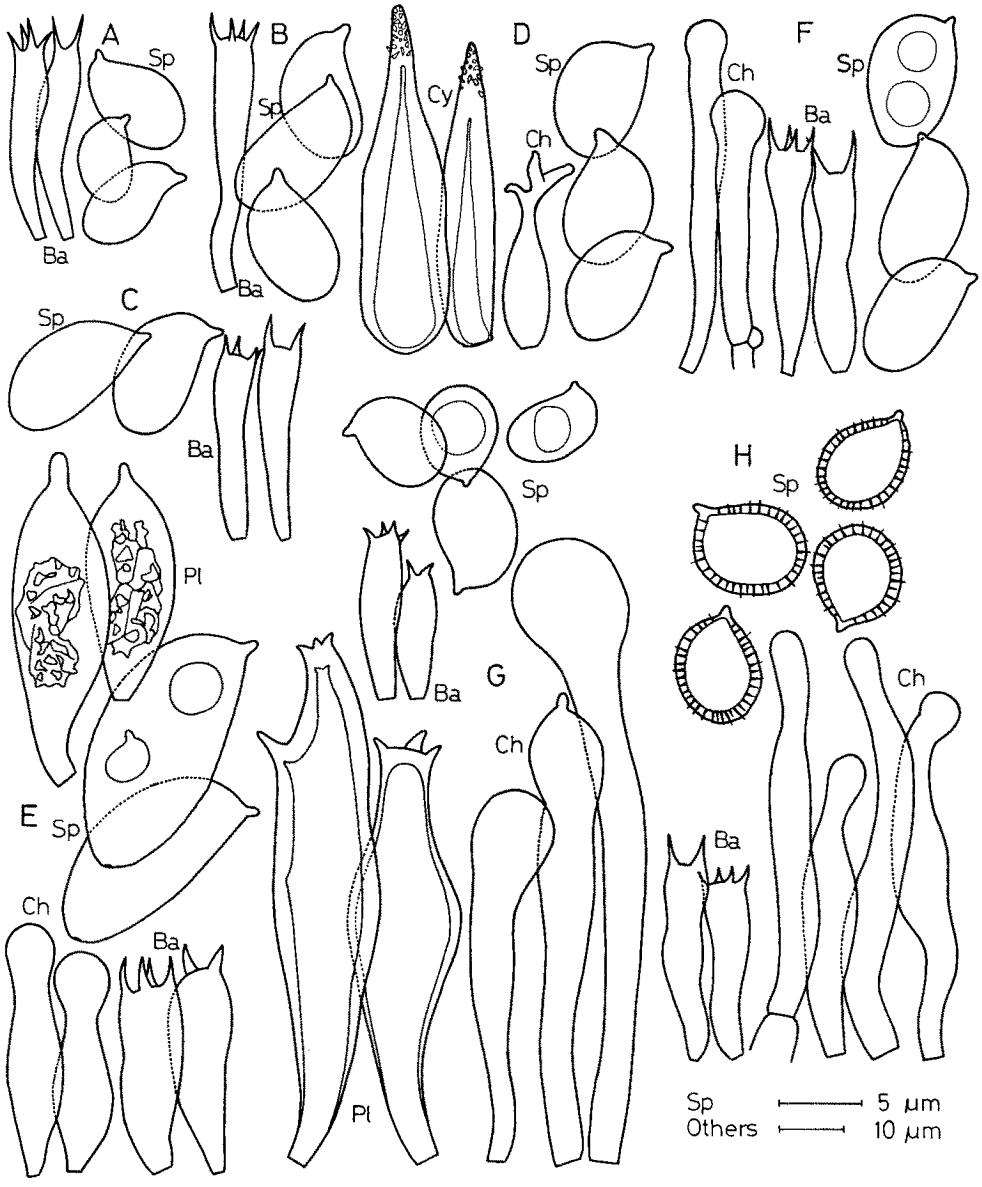

Fig. 2. A, *Tricholoma populinum* (No. 1061). B, *Omphalina ericetorum* (No. 1492). C, *O. sphagnicola* (No. 1097). D, *Hohenbuehelia mastrucata* (spores: No. 2005; others: No. 1666). E, *Naematoloma udum* (No. 1644). F, *Pholiota destruens* (No. 1510). G, *Pluteus patricius* (No. 1517). H, *Crepidotus cinnabarinus* (No. 1677). Sp: spores. Ba: basidia. Ch: cheilocystidia. Pl: pleurocystidia. Cy: cystidia.

Fig. 1. A and B, *Tricholoma populinum* (No. 1061). C, *Omphalina ericetorum* (No. 1492). D, *O. sphagnicola* (No. 1097). E, *Hohenbuehelia mastrucata* (No. 1666). F, *Naematoloma udum* (No. 1644). G, *Pholiota destruens* (No. 1510). H, *Pluteus patricius* (No. 1517). I, *Crepidotus cinnabarinus* (No. 1677). Bars 2 cm.

21–23, Figs. 56–58, 1968.—Vassilieva, Blätterp. Röhrl. Primorsky Region, 206, 1973.

Hab.: on the trunks of *Tilia japonica* and/or *Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica*, Shintoku-cho, July 3, 1976 (No. 1510); Sept. 3, 1976 (No. 1613).

Remarkable for the thick, white, floccose-scaly cracks on the large and fleshy pilei, and for the robust stipes. The fruit-bodies always occur on the central part of woods, as noted by Lange. The present specimens were collected on *Tilia* and *Ulmus*, not on *Populus*, *Betula*, nor *Salix*. They differ from European and North American collections, by the mild odor and the very bitter taste. The present material may be accepted as an astringent form of this species. Cooke's illustrations (1890) of *Agaricus comosus* Fr. had darker pilei without large, floccose scales, even in a young stage, and had stipes remarkably fibrillose below the veil remnants.

7. ***Pluteus patricius*** **(Schulz.) Sacc.**, Syll. Fung. **5**: 665, 1887. Figs. 1(H), 2(G).

Rea, Brit. Basid., 57, 1922.—Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **2**: 83, Pl. 70 (C & C^1), 1936 (*petasatus*).—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 418, 1953.—Moser, Kl. Krypt. **2b**: 178, 1967 (3rd ed.) (*petasatus*, *curtisii*).—Malençon et Bertault, Fl. Champ. Sup. Maroc **1**: 103, 1970.—Vassilieva, Blätterp. Röhrl. Primorsky Region, 167, 1973 (*petasatus*).

Hab.: on saw-dusts of broad-leaved trees, Shintoku-cho, July 22, 1976 (No. 1517); June 30, 1976 (No. 1508); July 23, 1976 (No. 1524).

Easily recognized by the large and fleshy fruit-bodies, and the strong, disagreeable odor, like that of *Sambucus*, according to Kühner & Romagnesi and Malençon & Bertault. The pilei blacken and the cutes are disrupted after drying in the sun. Well illustrated by Lange, under the name *P. petasatus* Fr. Friesian *petasatus*, however, had a finely radially-striate pileus (Fries, 1838), and no metuloid of Cervinus-type (Singer, 1956). *Agaricus pellitus* Fr., a less fleshy and colorless species with no odor, had a villose and flattened pileus (Fries, 1821).

8. ***Crepidotus cinnabarinus*** **Peck**, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. **22**: 489, 1895. Figs. 1(I), 2(H).

Kauffm., Agar. Mich., 520, 1918.—Kühn. et Romagn., Fl. Anal. Champ. Sup., 76, 1953.—Hesler & Smith, North Amer. Sp. Crepidotus, 21, 1965.—Moser, Kl. Krypt. **2b**: 353, 1967 (3rd ed.).

Hab.: on the decayed trunk of *Tilia japonica*, Nukabira, Kamishihoro-cho, Sept. 19, 1976 (No. 1677, coll. Mr. N. Mino).

Remarkable for the scarlet pilei and lamellae. This beautiful and uncommon fungus was originally found in Michigan, U.S.A., and later in Europe. The Kauffman's material had smooth spores, which, as he said, were abnormal. They were obtained from the collection too late in season to deposit a good spore print.

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要　　約

北海道の褶菌類相は，その輪郭は明らかになっているが，完全に解明されてはいない．そこで，それをより完全に把握するとともに，冷温帯林，針広混交林，亜高山針葉樹林，ハイマツ林，あるいはミズゴケ泥炭地などにおける褶菌類の分布を論じるため，ここに，一連の未記録種を取り扱う．本報では，下記８種の日本新産種を報告する．

1. *Tricholoma populinum* J. Lange ムレワシメジ（新称）．ポプラ類樹下だけに叢生～群生する．

2. *Omphalina ericetorum* (Fr.) M. Lange チャサカズキタケ（新称）．暗褐色の長い線条をもつ，逆三角形状の傘と，非常に疎で，垂生したヒダが顕著である．針葉樹の朽ち木に散生する．

3. *Omphalina sphagnicola* (Berk.) Moser ミズゴケサカズキタケ（新称）．ミズゴケ類上に発生する．J. Lange によって明確に図示されている．

4. *Hohenbuehelia mastrucata* (Fr.) Singer ニカワシジミタケ（新称）．傘の表面には，厚いネズミ色の膠質層と，脱落性のとげ状鱗片が顕著である．シジミタケ属菌とは，厚膜の metuloid によって容易に区別できる．

5. *Naematoloma udum* (Fr.) Karst. ヤチカバイロタケ（新称）．ミズゴケ泥炭地に散生する．れんが色の傘と紫黒色のヒダをもち，広紡すい形，大形の胞子は，ときに，やや粗面である．

6. *Pholiota destruens* (Brond.) Gillet キッコウスギタケ（新称）．大形，肉質．厚い白色綿毛状鱗片によって，傘は亀甲状にひび割れし，太短い茎とあわせて，スギタケ属菌の中で，容易に識別できる．

7. *Pluteus patricius* (Schulz.) Sacc. クサミノシカタケ（新称）．傘はやがて多少黒化し，やや反転したささくれ状鱗片を示す．ヒダの側面には，樹枝状に枝分かれした metuloid を混ずる．悪臭を有する．

8. *Crepidotus cinnabarinus* Peck ヒイロチャヒラタケ（新称）．傘とヒダが橙紅色の，顕著なチャヒラタケ属菌である．

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