

**COPRINUS IDAE ULJÉ (COPRINACEAE, AGARICALES)
FOUND IN SPAIN**

F. ESTEVE-RAVENTÓS & M. DE LA CRUZ

Dpto. de Biología Vegetal, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, 28871 Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

A new record of *Coprinus idae* Uljé, this time collected from Spain, is briefly described, and some taxonomic and ecologic observations are made. Up to now, this species has been reported from the Netherlands, only twice from the type-locality.

Cultures made from soil samples from a locality in the province of Valladolid, yielded fructifications of *Coprinus idae* Uljé. The soil samples were gathered from several spots in a lawn on an ephemeral salt-pond, on a groundwater discharge zone. The vegetation belongs to an alkaline community, almost completely dominated by the grass *Puccinellia rupestris*, accompanied by *Crypsis aculeatus*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Spergularia marina* and, on the drowned zone, by *Lamprothamnium papulosum* (*Puccinellietum rupestris* association).

The fungal specimens have been deposited at AH (Mycological Herbarium of the University of Alcalá de Henares).

***Coprinus idae* Uljé — Fig. 1**

Coprinus idae Uljé, *Persoonia* 15 (3) (1993) 278.

Pileus up to 3.5 × 2 mm, campanulate to ovoid, then plano-convex to applanate, up to 5 mm wide, white becoming beige, then grey, with powdery surface. Lamellae, L = 10–15, free, white at first, then grey to black, deliquescent. Stipe up to 40 × 0.8(–1.5) mm, cylindrical with bulbous base, hyaline, smooth except for the pruinose-fibrillose base, reminiscent of pileus surface. Smell absent.

Spores L × l = 8.5–10 × 4.8–6.2 μm, Q = 1.49–1.78, average L × l = 7.8–8.9–10 × (4.8–)4.9–5.5–6.13(–6.2), average Q = 1.42–1.6–1.8 (n = 20), ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, tapering to the apex, showing sometimes a subhexagonal appearance, greyish to pale brown, with central, large, to 1.2 μm wide germ-pore. Basidia 14–17 × 9–11 μm, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia 25–40 × 15–21 μm, globose, ellipsoid, utriform, vesiculose. Pleurocystidia ellipsoid to utriform, similar to cheilocystidia. Veil on pileus formed by smooth to somewhat rugulose globose hyaline cells, up to 30 μm wide, mixed with thin-walled cylindrical, branched hyphae. Clamp-connections absent.

Material studied. SPAIN: Valladolid, Bocigas, Bodón Blanco, (UTM 30TUL4065), after soil culture, 1 April 1995, AH 16935. *Ibid.*, 10 April 1995, AH 16935. *Ibid.*, 14 May 1995, AH 16945. *Ibid.*, 25 May 1995, AH 16953.

Our collections fit both macro- and microscopically rather well with the original description by Uljé & Noordeloos (1993). Although the spores in our material are narrower, they

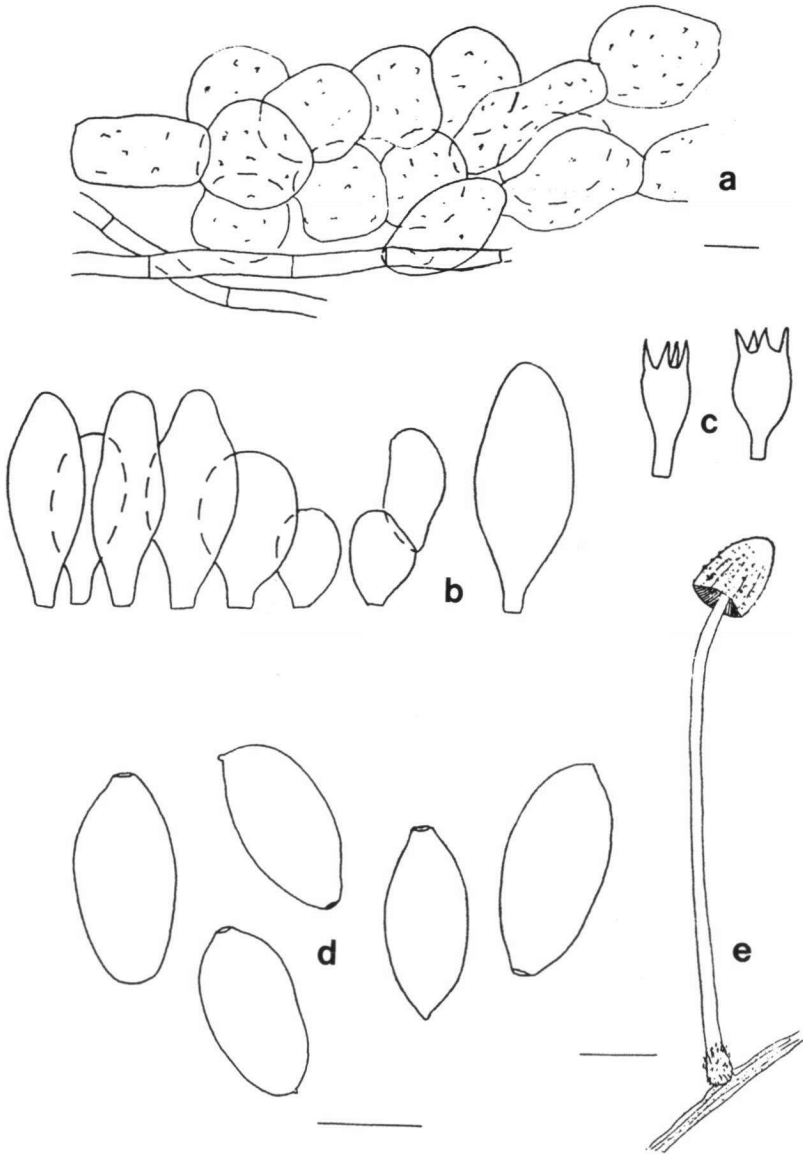


Fig. 1. *Coprinus idae*. a. Veil on pileal surface; b. cheilocystidia and one pleurocystidium (right); c. basidia; d. spores; e. habit sketch (bar spores = 5 μ m and habit = 3 mm, all other figures = 10 μ m).

fit within the range given by Uljé. The diagnostic microscopic character of this species in subsection *Nivei* seems to be the spore morphology, ellipsoid to ovoid with a tapering apex, giving a subtriangular appearance to the apical half, sometimes looking subhexagonal in frontal view. Little is said about the ecological preferences of this species for the

Dutch material ('terrestrial, in lawn'); the Spanish collections have been obtained after soil cultures, the soil samples taken from a continental saline area, which shows a particular floristic composition.

ACNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to thank the DGICYT (Dirección General de Investigación Científica y Técnica), Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, for granting the Project PB92-0012 'Flora Micológica Ibérica II', in which this brief article is included.

REFERENCE

Uljé, C. B. & M. E. Noordeloos. 1993. Studies in *Coprinus* III – *Coprinus* section *Veliformes*, subdivision and revision of subsection *Nivei emend.* *Persoonia* 15 (3): 257–301.