

MYCENA AGRESTIS, A NEW SPECIES OF SECTION FULIGINELLAE FROM SOUTHERN NORWAY

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Mycena agrestis is a new species of section *Fuliginellae*. It is compared with the section's type species, *M. vulgaris*, and shown to differ from the other members known from North America. Thus far, section *Fuliginellae* has not been recorded with certainty from the Southern Hemisphere.

It is remarkable that the first author, in an area stretching not more than about 500 m, has found six new species in recent years: *Mycena ustalis* Aronsen & Maas G. (1989: 61), *M. oligophylla* Aronsen & Maas G. (1990: 183), *M. terena* Aronsen & Maas G. (1992: 105), *M. parca* Aronsen (1994a: 533), *M. juniperina* Aronsen (1996: 257), and in addition *M. citrinovirens* M. Lange (Aronsen, 1994b: 54), the first find outside the type locality. In this paper another new species from the same area is proposed. It may be that this type of coast landscape has scarcely been investigated, but a more plausible explanation is that there still are many undiscovered species in *Mycena*.

Mycena agrestis Aronsen & Maas G., *spec. nov.* — Figs. 1–9

Basidiomata gregaria. Pileus usque ad 18 mm latus, e conico planoconvexus, subumbonatus, tenuiter sulcatus, striatus, pruinosis, glabrescens, viscidus, obscure griseobrunneus. Caro tenuis, odore indistincto vel farinaceo. Lamellae 20–23 stipitem attingentes, molles, arcuatae, c. 1 mm latae, aetate subrugulosae, dente decurrentes, pallide vel obscure griseae, margine separabile, pallidiore. Stipes c. 60 × 1.5–3.5 mm, cavus, aequalis vel supra sublatior, cylindraceus, levis, pruinosis, magna ex parte glabrescens, viscidus, griseolus, basi fibrillis sparsis munitus.

Basidia 30–40 × 7–9 µm, clavata, 4-sporigera, fibulata. Sporae 9.2–10.3 × 4.7–5.4 µm, inaequilateraliter ellipsoideae, leves, amyloideae. Cheilocystidia 18–32 × 5.5–7 µm, clavata, fibulata, in materiam gelatinosam immersa, apice surculis haud numerosis, crassis instructa. Pleurocystidia nulla. Trama lamellarum iodi ope brunneovinescens. Hyphae pileipellis 1.5–2.5 µm latae, fibulatae, ramosae, in materiam gelatinosam immersae, leves, cellulae terminales diverticulatae, apice ramosae. Hyphae stipitis corticales 1.5–2.5 µm latae, fibulatae, in materiam gelatinosam immersae, leves.

In agro graminoso.

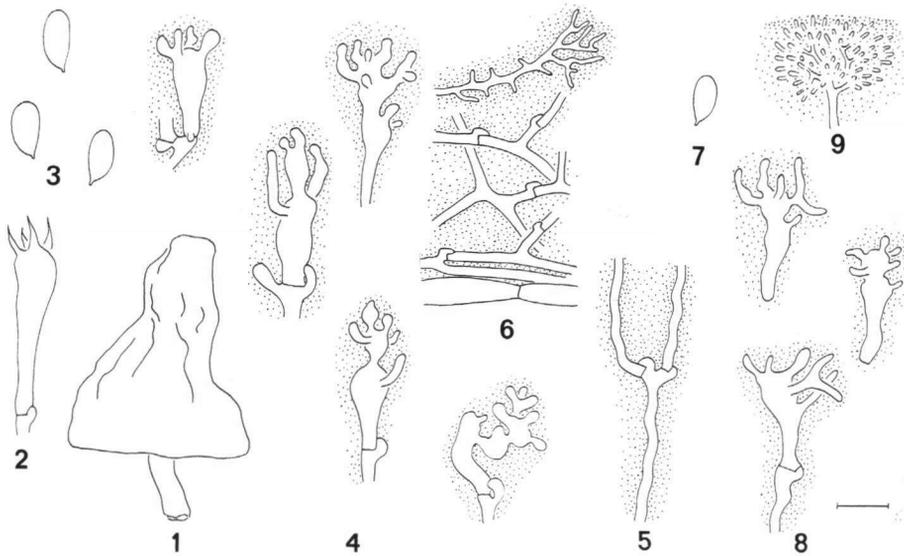
Holotypus: Norway, Vestfold, Tjøme, Moutmarka, 9 Oct. 1993. Leg. A. Aronsen A 66/93 (L, no. 993.342-087).

Etymology: *agrestis*, native to the field.

Basidiomata gregarious. Pileus up to 18 mm across, at first acutely conical, flattening with age and becoming planoconvex, more or less umbonate, little to shallowly sulcate, translucent-striate, pruinose, glabrescent, viscid, covered with a gelatinous separable pel-

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Figs. 1–9. *Mycena agrestis*. Figs. 1–6 (holotype). 1. Pileus (of dried specimen); 2. basidium; 3. spores; 4. cheilocystidia; 5. hypha of the cortical layer of the stipe; 6. hypha of the pileipellis and terminal cell. — Figs. 7–9. (Aronsen A53/92). 7. Immature spore; 8. cheilocystidia; 9. densely diverticulate terminal cell of a hypha of the pileipellis. — Fig. 1, $\times 4$; all others, $\times 700$; bar = 10 μm .

lice, dark grey-brown, paler when dry. Context thin. Odour indistinct or somewhat farinaceous. Lamellae 20–23 reaching the stipe, tender, arcuate, c. 1 mm broad, more or less rugulose with age, decurrent with a tooth, pale to dark grey, with a separable paler edge. Stipe up to 60×1.5 – 3.5 mm, hollow, equal or somewhat broadened above, curved below, terete, smooth, pruinose, glabrescent except for the apex, viscid, greyish, covered with few fibrils at the base.

Basidia 30 – 40×7 – 9 μm , slender-clavate, 4-spored, clamped, with sterigmata up to 6.5 μm long. Spores 9.2 – 10.3×4.7 – 5.4 μm , pip-shaped, smooth, weakly amyloid. Cheilocystidia 18 – 32×5.5 – 7 μm , forming a sterile band, clavate, clamped, embedded in gelatinous matter, apically covered with comparatively few, unevenly spaced, coarse, occasionally curved, cylindrical to clavate excrescences 2.5 – 14.5×1.5 – 5.5 μm . Pleurocystidia absent. Lamellar trama brownish vinescent in Melzer's reagent. Pileipellis an ixocutis of much branched, smooth, clamped hyphae 1.5 – 2.5 μm wide, the terminal cells 1 – 1.5 μm wide, apically diverticulate and much branched, with the excrescences 0.9 – 3.5×0.9 μm . Hypoderm made up of parallel, inflated hyphae up to 20 μm wide. Hyphae of the cortical layer of the stipe 1.5 – 2.5 μm wide, clamped, embedded in gelatinous matter, smooth, terminal cells not observed.

Among grass in an open field, together with *Mycena leptoccephala* (Pers.: Fr.) Gillet.

Collections examined. 'NORWAY: Vestfold, Tjøme, Moutmarka, 7 Nov. 1992. A. Aronsen A 53/92' (L, no. 993.342-029); 'same locality 9 Oct. 1993, A. Aronsen A 66/93' (holotype; L, no. 993.342-087).

Mycena agrestis is a species of section *Fuliginellae* (A.H. Smith ex Sing.) Maas G., of which until now five members are known, four in North America and *M. vulgaris* (Pers.: Fr.) Kummer in Europe. Three species have, like *M. agrestis*, arcuate lamellae but two of these – *M. austinii* (Peck) Kühn. and *M. mackinawensis* A.H. Smith – can be excluded, the former because of its white pileus, presence of a basal disc and smaller spores; the latter because of smaller spores, differently shaped terminal cells of the hyphae of the pileipellis, and occurrence on coniferous branches. This leaves the third species – *M. vulgaris* – to be considered and this species can be differentiated from *M. agrestis* as shown in the following table.

Table 1. A comparison between *M. vulgaris* and *M. agrestis*.

	<i>Mycena vulgaris</i>	<i>Mycena agrestis</i>
Pileus	parabohical to convex, occasionally with a low umbo	acutely conical, becoming planoconvex, more or less umbonate
Spores	6.7–8.3 × 3.6–4.9 µm	9.2–10.3 × 4.7–5.4 µm
Cheilocystidia	not clavate, apically densely branched, with fine, cylindrical excrescences	clavate, with rather few, very coarse excrescences
Habitat	associated with conifers	not noticeably associated with conifers

The discovery of a sixth member of the *Fuliginellae*, once more a species of the North Temperate area, raises the question whether the section does not occur in the Southern Hemisphere. The following shows that as yet no definitive answer can be given.

Corner (1994: 246, fig. 36a) described a *Mycena viscidipileus* from Borneo which he thought to be “near to the north temperate *Mycena vulgaris* ...”, but its stipe was said to be dry and the cheilocystidia do not appear to be embedded in gelatinous matter.

Mycena lanipes Maas G. & Horak (1995: 173), a species from Papua New Guinea, was with much doubt placed in section *Fuliginellae*, since “Both the pileus and stipe ... feel dry to the touch when fresh” although “their hyphae show gelatinous parts under the microscope.” Also, a “very close look [was needed] to detect the presence of gelatinous matter among the cheilocystidia.”

A species that could be thought to belong to section *Fuliginellae* is *Mycena myxocaulis* Pegler (1977: 228, fig. 47/1) from East Africa on account of the viscosity of pileus, lamellar edge and stipe, but the fact that no cheilocystidia were found seems to exclude this possibility.

No representatives of section *Fuliginellae* were reported by Pegler (1986) from Sri Lanka.

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