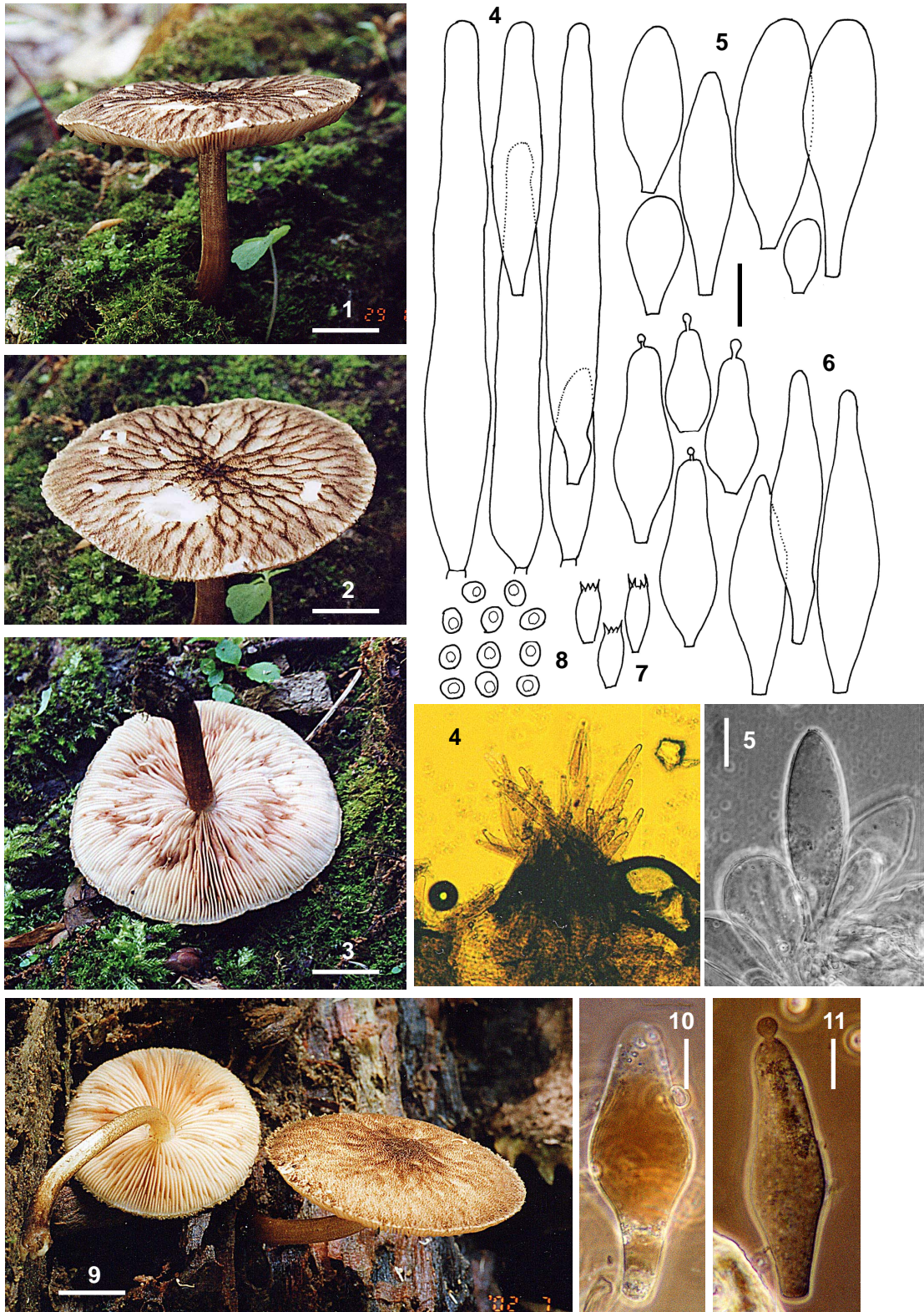


***Pluteus umbrosus* (Pers.) P. Kumm. フチドリベニヒダタケ**

Pluteus Fr., section *Celluloderma* Fayod. subsection *Hispidodermini* (Fayod) Vellinga & Schreurs



1-8 TNS-F-12367: 1-3 子実体 A basidioma. 4 かさ表皮 Pileipellis. 5 縁シスチジア Cheilocystidia. 6 側シスチジア Pleurocystidia. 7 担子器 Basidia. 8 担子胞子 Basidiospores. Bar 1-3: 1 cm, 4-8: 20 µm. 9-11 Personal herbarium no. 4-39-47: 9 子実体 Basidiomata, Bar: 1 cm. 10-11. 側シスチジア Pleurocystidia, Bar: 10 µm.

かさ 径 4.3-5.8 cm, 平開形, 表面は不規則で放射状に隆起した血脈状のシワ条線を顕著に表す, シワ状条線は中央部で太く周辺部は毛細血管状で不規

則な網目となる, 隆起したシワの脈の上に黒褐色の粒状鱗片を密に付着させる, 周辺部の小鱗片は立ち上がる, 地は灰褐色で繊維状, 肉は白色で薄い. ひ

だ 離生，密，汚肉色，やや幅広く径 6.4 mm，縁は帯褐色に縁取られる。**柄** 3.5–4.7 × 0.6–0.9 cm，円筒形，白色，下部は褐色，全面に褐色の小鱗片を密に付し，根元に向かって鱗片の密度が高くなる，根元はこん棒状に膨らみ白色菌糸に包まれる，中実，肉は白色。**臭い** 特徴はない。**胞子紋** 肉色。**かさ表皮** 立ち上がった柵状被，菌糸の末端は円筒状狭紡錘形，幅 13–31 μm，水マウント下で黄土褐色の色素を含む，褐色の塊を付着し殻皮状，あるいは顆粒状，KOH マウント下で帯黄褐色，薄壁，クランプを欠く。**柄シスチジア** 70–140 × 12–24 μm，束生状に群生，先端が細長く伸びた円筒状紡錘形，無色，あるいは淡褐色～褐色，薄壁。**側シスチジア** 33–65 × 13–20 μm，散生，フラスコ形，頂部は鈍頭，時に疣状の小突起を持ち，小突起の高さは 6–7 μm に達する，壁は顆粒物で斑模様を呈する，薄壁。**縁シスチジア** 25–85 × 12–25 μm，群生，洋梨形～こん棒状紡錘形～広紡錘形，無色，あるいは淡褐色，薄壁。**担子器** 21–22 × 7–9 μm，こん棒形，4 胞子性，基部のクランプを欠く。**担子胞子** 5–6 × 4–5 μm，Q=1.1–1.3 (–1.5)，長径は 6 μm 以下，類球形～卵形，時に球形や楕円形が混在する，平滑，小油球を持つ。

発生環境 広葉樹腐朽倒木から単生。

供試標本 TNS-F-12367: 2005.6.29，北海道岩見沢市緑ヶ丘 利根別自然公園。Personal

Pileus 4.3–5.8 cm broad, applanate, surface conspicuously with irregularly raised, radially rugose striae as vein, thickened rugose-striate in the center, irregularly capillary reticulate at marginal zone, densely covered with blackish brown granular squamules on raised rugose striae, erected squarrose at around, background grayish brown, fibrillose, context thin, white. Lamellae free, crowded, dirty pinkish, 6.4 mm broad, edge brownish marginate. Stipe 3.5–4.7 × 0.6–0.9 cm, cylindrical, white, brown at lower part, entirely covered with dense brown squamules, especially increasing toward the base, base enlarged to clavate, with white mycelia, solid, context thin, white. Odor indistinct. Spore print pinkish white.

Pileipellis a trichoderm with erected hyphae, terminal cells composed of cylindrical to narrowly fusiform hyphae, 13–31 μm broad, with ochraceous brown intracellular pigments when mounted in water, with incrustated brown mass or granular contents, with yellowish brown intracellular pigments in KOH solution, thin-walled, without clamp-connections. Caulocystidia 70–140 × 12–24 μm, crowded in fasciate, elongated cylindrically fusiform at apices, colorless, or brownish to brown, thin-walled. Pleurocystidia 33–65 × 13–20 μm, scattered, lageniform, apices obtuse, often with small warty projections, up to 6–7 μm long, patched wall with incrustated granular contents, thin-walled. Cheilocystidia 25–85 × 12–25 μm, crowded, pyriform to fusiform-clavate, broadly fusiform, colorless or brownish, thin-walled. Basidia 21–22 × 7–9 μm, clavate, 4-spored, without basal clamp-connections. Basidiospores 5–6 × 4–5 μm (< 6 μm length), Q= 1.1–1.3 (–1.5), subglobose

herbarium no. 4–39–4: 2002.7.3，北海道札幌市南区藻岩山，採集及び写真提供者 高澤俊昭。

考察 フチドリベニヒダタケは、次のような形態的特徴を持っている：かさは不規則で放射状に隆起した血脈状シワ条線と黒褐色の粒状鱗片に被われる；ひだ縁は帯褐色に縁取られるため，縁シスチジアは褐色の色素を含む；柄の全面は褐色の小鱗片に被われるため，柄シスチジアは多数群生し，褐色の色素を含む。フチドリベニヒダタケは，ひだ縁が褐色に縁取られるところから，クロフチシカタケと混同されるが，クロフチシカタケはウラベニガサ節に属し，側シスチジアは厚壁で頂部に角状突起を持つところから，明らかに区別される。供試標本の側シスチジアは薄壁，頂部に乳頭状の小突起を持つ点で特徴的である。しかし，この小突起について，Orton (1986) や Breitenbach and Kränzlin (1995) では言及がなく，Singer (1956) では“ステグリマ状突起”と記載している。一方，Vellinga (1990) は，側シスチジアの形状に関し，広こん棒形とフラスコ形の 2 つの形態があり，フラスコ形のものでは，頂部に 1～2 本の突起を持つとしている。日本産標本の報告では，供試標本で観察された側シスチジアと同様な形態の乳頭状突起が描画されている (Nagasawa and Hongo 1985)。

to ovoid, rarely globose to ellipsoid, smooth, with small oil drops.

Habitat Solitary, on fallen rotten woods in broad-leaved forests.

Specimens examined TNS-F-12367: June 29, 2005, Japan, Hokkaido Pref., Iwamizawa-shi, Midorigaoka, Tonebetsu Nature Park, coll. S. Takehashi. Personal herbarium no. 4–39–4: July 3, 2002, Japan, Hokkaido Pref., Sapporo-shi, Minami-ku, Moiwa-yama, coll. and photographed by T. Takazawa.

Note *Pluteus umbrosus* has the following morphological characteristics: surfaces of pilei are covered with irregularly raised veins, rugose striae and blackish-brown squamules; lamellar edges have brown margins from cheilocystidia containing brown pigments; stipe surfaces are entirely covered with squamules containing abundant brown caulocystidia. *P. umbrosus* is easily confused with *P. atomarginatus* (Konrad) Kuhner because both fungi have a brown lamellar edge. However, *P. atomarginatus* belongs to the section *Pluteus* and has apical horns. Pleurocystidial apices of the studied specimens have distinct papilliae. However, Orton (1986) and Breitenbach and Kränzlin (1995) did not mention these papilliae, and Singer (1956) reported “irregular sterigmatoid excrescence”. Vellinga (1990) described two shapes of pleurocystidia: broadly clavate type and lageniform type. Lageniform pleurocystidia have one or two apical projections. In Japanese specimens, Nagasawa and Hongo (1985) reported shapes of apical papilliae in pleurocystidia similar to those of the studied specimens.