

**MYCENA JUNIPERINA, A NEW MEMBER OF SECTION SUPINAE
FROM NORWAY**

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Mycena juniperina, collected on bark of *Juniperus* in southern Norway, is proposed as a new species belonging to section *Supinae*. It is compared with the other species of the section, from which it is separated on account of the habitat, the pale brown colours of the pileus and the stipe, and some details in the microscopic features.

On the west coast of the Oslo fjord in southern Norway *Juniperus communis* is widely distributed, and in some places it actually dominates the landscape. Searching for *Mycenas* in these areas has proved to be rewarding, and several new or poorly known species have been found during the recent years (Aronsen & Maas Geesteranus, 1989; Maas Geesteranus, 1993; Aronsen, 1994a, and 1994b). *Mycena juniperina* is another new species, recently discovered on bark of *Juniper*.

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***Mycena juniperina* Aronsen, spec. nov. — Fig. 1**

Basidiomata dispersa. Pileus 2.5–8 mm latus, hemisphaericus vel convexus, sulcatus, pruinosis vel albo-puberulus vel subfloccosus, pallide brunneus vel flavidobrunneus, centro vulgo obscurior, margine pallidior vel albus. Caro tenuis, albidus, odore indistincta vel acidula. Lamellae (7–)10–12 stipitem attingentes, latiusculae, subadscendentes vel arcuatae vel subhorizontales, late adnatae, dente decurrentes, pallide flavido-cinereae, margine albo. Stipes 3–5 × c. 0.5 mm, aequalis vel supra et infra subincrassatus, cylindraceus, cartilagineus, fistulosus, pruinosis vel puberulus, subflavidus vel pallide brunneus, e disco basali fibrilloso natus.

Basidia 33–40 × 11–13.5 μm, clavata, 4-spora, fibulata, sterigmatibus usque ad 8 μm longis instructa. Sporae 8.8–11.2 × 8.1–10.5 μm, subgloboseae vel globosae, leves, amyloideae. Cheilocystidia 22–40 × 7–11.5 μm, clavata, surculis simplicibus vel ramosis, curvatis, 2–23 × 0.7–1.5 μm munita, fibulata. Pleurocystidia nulla. Trama lamellarum iodi ope vivescens. Hyphae pileipellis 1.8–11.5 μm latae, fibulatae, varie diverticulatae. Hyphae stipitipellis 1.5–3.8 μm latae, fibulatae, diverticulatae, cellulae terminales copiosae, 23–43 μm longae, clavatae, varie diverticulatae.

Ad corticem *Juniperi communis*.

Holotypus: Norway, Vestfold, Tjøme, Hvasser, Sønstegård, 27 Oct. 1994. Leg. A. Aronsen A 61/94 (O); (Isotypus, L).

Basidiomata scattered or in small groups. Pileus 2.5–8 mm across, hemispherical to parabolical, finally convex, occasionally somewhat depressed in the centre or with a small papilla, conspicuously sulcate, pruinose to white-puberulous or even somewhat flocculose, pale brown or yellowish brown, often darker in the centre, with the margin paler to white. Flesh very thin, whitish. Odour not distinct or somewhat acidulous. Taste mild, not distinct. Lamellae (7–)10–12 reaching the stipe, fairly broad, somewhat ascending or

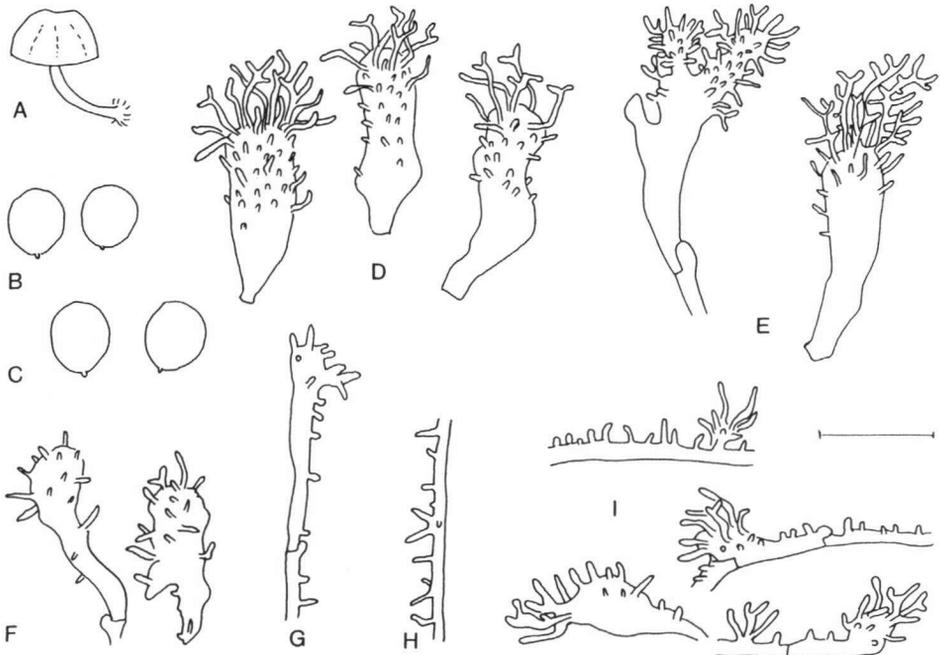


Fig. 1. *Mycena juniperina*. A. Basidiome; B, C. spores; D, E. cheilocystidia; F, G. terminal elements of stipe cortex; H. hypha of stipe cortex; I. hyphae of the pileipellis with terminal elements. — A, B, D, G, H, I from holotype, C, E from A 68/93, F from A 75/94. — Scale bar = 10 μ m.

arcuate to subhorizontal, the edge concave to convex, broadly adnate with a decurrent tooth, sometimes decurrent far down the stipe, pale yellowish grey or beige with the edge white-pruinose. Stipe 3–5 \times c. 0.5 mm, equal or somewhat widened below the lamellae, and sometimes also towards the base, terete, curved, cartilaginous, fistulose, pruinose to puberulous, beige to pale brown, the base attached to the substratum with a patch of radiating, fine, whitish fibrils.

Basidia 33–40 \times 11–13.5 μ m, clavate, 4-spored, clamped, with sterigmata up to 8 μ m long. Spores 8.8–11.2 \times 8.1–10.5 μ m, subglobose to globose, smooth, amyloid. Cheilocystidia 22–40 \times 7–11.5 μ m, forming a sterile band (lamellar edge homogeneous), clavate, covered with unevenly spaced, simple to branched, curved to tortuous, often irregularly shaped excrescences, 2–23 \times 0.7–1.5 μ m, clamped. Pleurocystidia absent. Lamellar trama brownish vinescent in Melzer's reagent. Hyphae of the pileipellis 1.8–11.5 μ m wide, clamped, with cylindrical, often curved, simple to branched excrescences which may grow out to coralloid masses. Hyphae of the cortical layer of the stipe 1.5–3.8 μ m wide, with cylindrical excrescences 1–6 \times 1–1.5 μ m, clamped, the terminal cells abundant, 23–43 μ m long, clavate, variously diverticulate.

On bark of living *Juniperus communis*.

Collections examined. NORWAY: Vestfold, Tjøme, Hvasser, Sønstegård, 22 Aug. 1992, A. Aronsen A 9/92; 27 Oct. 1994, A. Aronsen A 61/94 (holotype; O; isotype; L); 20 Nov. 1994, A. Aronsen A 69/94; 11 Dec. 1994, A. Aronsen A 75/94; Vestfold, Tjøme, Moutmarka: 9 Oct. 1993, A. Aronsen A 68/93. (All collections, except type, in herb. Aronsen.)

Mycena juniperina belongs to section *Supinae* Konr. & Maubl. It differs from all the previously known species of the section (see Maas Geesteranus, 1984). *Mycena corticalis* A.H. Smith is the only member of the section that has been reported from conifer, but it has quite different cheilocystidia which are slender-clavate to almost cylindrical, only 2.5–5.5 µm wide, and have excrescences up to 40 µm long. In *Mycena venustula* Quél. the pileus is pinkish brown to flesh-coloured on a white back-ground, and the lamellar edge is also pinkish brown to flesh-coloured. *Mycena supina* (Fr.) Kummer differs in having cheilocystidia covered with unbranched, fairly short excrescences and smaller spores. The microscopic characters of *M. juniperina* show similarities to *Mycena meliigena* (Berk. & Cooke apud Cooke) Sacc. and *Mycena pseudocorticola* Kühn., but those species grow exclusively on bark of deciduous trees, they have a different colour of both the pileus and the stipe, the cheilocystidia occur mixed with the basidia, and the hyphae of the pileipellis have rather shorter excrescences.

Another species that frequently occurs in the same habitat as *Mycena juniperina* is *Marasmiellus ramealis* (Bull.: Fr.) Sing. to which it macroscopically bears a superficial resemblance. A closer examination, however, will clearly distinguish the two species.

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