

Distribution: Widespread, but rare all over Europe.

Phenology: June to October

Collections examined:

BELGIUM: prov. Brabant, Boitsfort, Sentier de Pinnebeek, Oct. 1964, L. Dubois (BR); Tervueren, Arboretum, 29 Oct. 1941, M. Beeli (BR); Tervuern, Foret de Soignes, 5 Sept. 1957, P. Heinemann (BR). **CZECH REPUBLIC:** BOHEMIA: Zatoň, Lenora, „Boubín“, Aug. 1936, J. Herink (PRM); MORAVIA: Lanžhot, „Ranšpurk“, 5. Oct. 1988, V. Antonín 88.170 (BRNM); ditto, 10. Oct. 1990, V. Antonín 90.138 & A. Vágner (BRNM); ditto, 6. Oct. 1993, V. Antonín 93.287 (BRNM); Nikolčice, 12 June 1994, A. Nový (BRNM). **FINLAND:** Inari Lapland, Utsjoki, Kevo, Tshieskuljoki, 17 Aug. 1995, M. E. Noordeloos 95079 (L). **GERMANY:** Bayern, Roth, Hofberg, 24 Sept. 1995, M. E. Noordeloos 95177 (L). **HUNGARY:** com. Veszprém, Uzsa, 21. Oct. 1978, M. Babos, Friesz & Kustos (holotype of var. amara, BP H636). **ITALY:** Trento, Levizo, „Cinque Valli“, 7 Oct. 1989, B. Cetto (WU); Trento, Vezzena, 15 Sept. 1995, M. E. Noordeloos 95135; Trento, Roncegno, 1 Sept. 1995, M. E. Noordeloos 95109 (L); Trento, Valle di Sella, 12 Sept. 1995, M. E. Noordeloos 95118 (L). **NETHERLANDS:** prov. Gelderland: Garderen, Grevenhout, 15 Oct. 1996, Mr. & Mrs. Hebing (L). **SLOVAKIA:** Nová Sedlica, „Stužica“, „Stužica“ Valley, 5 July 1988, J. Kuthan (BRA); Stakčín, „Chotínka“, 5. Oct. 1992, V. Antonín 92.148 (BRNM); Bystrička, „Dubový diel“, 12 June 1982, L. Hagara (BRA); Zlatá Baňa, Chabzdová, 26 Sept. 1990, H. Deckerová (BRNM); Tatranská Štrba, 29 Aug. 1970, J. Kuthan (BRA). **SWEDEN:** Småland, Femsjö parish, close to „Mursåkers mosse“, 21 Sept. 1943, S. Lundell, in: Lundell & Nannfeldt, Fungi exs. succ., No. 1719 (PRM, W); Femsjö, 10 Sept. 1973, H.S.C. Huijsman 73.71 (L); Upland, Lena parish, „Arby skog“, near Storvreta, 5 Sept. 1935, S. Lundell & O. Modess, in: Lundell & Nannfeldt, Fungi exs. succ., No. 205 (PRM); Västergötland, Trollhättan, Gärnhem, 5 km. SE of Störtekleven, 19 Aug. 1977, L. & A. Stridvall 77/095 (Herb. Stridvall, L). **SWITZERLAND:** Kant. Bern: Chaux d'Abel, 21 Sept. 1966, H.S.C. Huijsman 66.241 (L); kant. Neuchâtel, Leloche, 21 Sept. 1968, H.S.C. Huijsman 68.171 (L); Luzern, Meggen, 21 Aug. 1987, F. Kränzlin (LU). **UNITED KINGDOM:** SCOTLAND: Kinloch Rannoch, 14 Sept. 1966, E. Kits van Waveren (L); Braemar, Sept. 1961, E. Kits van Waveren (L).

Rhodocollybia prolixa var. *distorta* is a very rare taxon, which however, can be confused with *R. maculata* var. *scorzonerea*. The main difference is to be found in the almost mild taste, colour of the lamellae, and smaller spores. *Rhodocollybia prolixa* var. *prolixa* differs mainly by the much darker coloured basidiocarps. *Rhodocollybia fodiens* clearly differs by the larger, ellipsoid spores.

Collybia distorta var. *amara* Babos (Holotype, BP H636!) perfectly fits our concept of *R. prolixa* var. *distorta*, except of slightly narrower spores (4.5-5.8 x 3.1-3.8 µm, E = 1.1-1.5). The only difference in having a bitter taste of the pileipellis is too little for distinguishing a variety. In our opinion, it fits into the variability or it may represent only a form.

Collybia distorta var. *acutoumbonata* Ferrari & Jamoni (Holotype, GMFN 1440!) is microscopically identical with *R. prolixa* var. *distorta*, and represents a deviating form of that taxon only.

Collybia striatipes Velen. may also be identical with *Rhodocollybia prolixa* (see chapt. 7).

3. *Rhodocollybia fodiens* (Kalchbr.) Antonín & Noordel.

Pl. 33, Fig. 38

Agaricus fodiens Kalchbr., Ic. sel. Hymenomyc. Hung.: 62. 1873; *Collybia fodiens* (Kalchbr.) Konr. & Maubl., Ic. sel. fung. 4: 247. 1937; *Rhodocollybia fodiens* (Kalchbr.) Antonín & Noordel., Mycotaxon. 1997 (in press).

Type specimens: Sweden: Småland: Femsjö, Hallasjö, 20 Sept. 1976, M. Moser 76/302 (Neotype, design. here, IB).

Selected icons: Cetto, Funghi Vero 3: pl. 1037. 1979; L. & A. Stridvall, Jordstjärnan 15(1): backcover, lower photo. 1994.

Selected literature: Bon, Doc. mycol. 18(69): 27-28. 1987; J. Favre, Cat. descr. Champ. sup. Zone subalpine: 403. 1960; Horak, Schweiz. Z. Pilzk.: 40: 45-51. 1987; Moser, Polarfloken 17: 414. 1993; L. & A. Stridvall, Jordstjärnan 15: 71-81. 1994.

Description: Pileus 40-70 mm, conico-convex when young, expanding to plano-convex with age with low, broad umbo, with involute then deflexed margin, not distinctly hygrophanous, not translucently striate, typically bicoloured: pinkish brown at centre, very much paler towards white in marginal zone, smooth, glabrous, sometimes somewhat rugulose at centre. Lamellae moderately crowded, L = 50-60, l = 3-7, adnate-emarginate, cream-coloured to pale ochre with concolorous, entire or eroded-serrulate



Pl. 33: *Rhodocollybia fodiens* (Photo: L. & A. Stridvall)

edge. Stipe 60-100(-120) x 3-8 mm, usually tapering towards rooting base, whitish at apex, tinged pinkish brown like centre of pileus in lower part, finely pruinose in upper part, fibrillose-striate in lower part. Context concolorous with surface in cortex of pileus, whitish in inner parts. Smell indistinct, sweetish. Taste slightly to distinctly bitter. Spore print yellow-cream with pinkish tinge.

Spores 6.5-9.5 x 4.0-5.0 µm, Q = 1.5-2.0, E = 1.8, ellipsoid or oblong, sometimes sublacrymoid, thin- to slightly thick-walled, non-dextrinoid or distinctly dextrinoid in the same specimen. Basidia 23-26 x 7.0-9.0 µm, 4-spored, clavate. Basidioles 15-30 x 3.0-8.5 µm, cylindrical to clavate. Lamella edge sterile. Cheilocystidia 17-38 x 3.5-8.0 µm, irregularly shaped, more or less coralloid, sometimes with rather long apical projections. Hymenophoral trama made up of cylindrical, thin- or slightly thick-walled, smooth or incrustated, branched, up to 10 µm wide hyphae. Pileipellis an ixocutis of radially arranged, thin-walled, smooth or minutely incrustated, 2.5-5.0 µm wide cylindrical hyphae, rarely with some short, blunt lateral projections, with cylindrical to clavate terminal elements, up to 9.0 µm wide. Pileitrama made up of cylindrical, branched, often minutely incrustated, thin-walled, up to 10 µm wide hyphae. Stipitipellis a cutis of cylindrical, slightly thick-walled, smooth or rarely minutely incrustated, up to 8.0 µm wide hyphae. Caulocystidia up to 150 µm long, 3.0-10.0 µm wide, cylindrical to irregularly flexuous, with blunt apex, rarely with a few projections, thin-walled, not pigmented. Clamp-connections abundant.

Ecology: Saprotrophic in raw humus in boreal and mountainous coniferous forests.

Distribution: Wide-spread, rare (?) in Northern and Central Europe, rare or absent in the lowland of Western Europe.

Collections examined:

CZECH REPUBLIC: BOHEMIA: Frahelž near Veselí n. L., 16 Oct. 1992, L. Šuba (PRM). **DENMARK:** Jylland: Laesø Klitplantage, Højsandet, 16 Oct. 1996, J. Vesterholt 96.304 (L); Hammeren, Hammerodde, 24 Sept. 1992, A. Möller (L). **FINLAND:** V. Sipoo, 15 Oct. 1978, R. Saarenoksa 37778 (H); Helsinki, Vuosaari, 8 July 1984, R. Häyvy (H). **SWEDEN:** Upland, Lagga parish, „Morby skog“, 27 Sept. 1937, H. G. Bruun & S. Lundell, in: Lundell & Nannfeldt, Fungi exs. succ., No. 511. (PRM); Småland: Femsjö, Hallasjö, 20 Sept. 1976, M. Moser 76/302 (Neotype, IB); Ditto, Hylteberg, 17 Aug. 1979, M. Moser 79/313 (IB); Västergötland, Grästorp, Trökörna near Örnsveden, 12 Sept. 1993, L. & A. Stridvall (Herb. Stridvall); Ale Hålanda, Livered, 10 Sept. 1977, L. & A. Stridvall (Herb. Stridvall); Vänersborg, Väbe Ryr o Skot-