

**CLITOCYBE CERUSSATA (AGARICALES) :
A NEW INDIAN RECORD**

BY

M. K. DAS* AND M. P. SINHA

Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India

Key words : Taxonomy, *Clitocybe cerussata*, Orissa

During the taxonomic study of Agaricales of Orissa from 1980-1983, *Clitocybe cerussata* (Fr.) Kummer was encountered. For colour terminology Ridgway (1912) was followed, while for taxonomic details and matching of the fungus Pegler (1977) was adopted. The new record from India was ascertained by Manjula (1983). Confirmation of the species identification has been done by Dr. J. N. Kapoor, Senior Mycologist, Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, IARI, New Delhi. The specimen is deposited at the Herbarium Indiae Orientalis, Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, IARI, New Delhi. It is for the first time being reported from India.

Clitocybe cerussata (Fr.) Kummer, Fuhr. Pilzk : 122 (1871).

Pileus 15-50 (85) mm broad, convex, infundibuliform, lead white, glabrous, not viscid, cuticle of grooved portion often breaks to form floccose scales; non striate, incurved in young, undulate at times; Context fleshy, 2-3.5 mm thick, white, unchanging. Lamellae decurrent, white, densely crowded, 3-4.5 mm wide near centre; lamellulae of 3-5 lengths; edge entire. Stipe 55-100 x 4-9 mm, cylindrical, solid, rarely fistulose, white, pubescent; Context fibrous, white, unchanging. Annulus and volva absent. Taste pleasant. Sporeprint white. Spores 5.0-6.0 x 2.8-4.0 μ m, subglobose to ovoid, smooth, moderately thick walled, inamyloid; filled with pin head oil guttules; germ pore absent. Basidia 13.2-16.0 x 2.8-5.5 μ m, subclavate to cylindrical, thin walled, hyaline; four sterigmate. Lamellae edge fertile. Cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia absent. Subhymenium pseudoparenchymatous. Hymenophoral trama regular, hyaline hyphae of 1.7-3.3 μ m broad. Pileal epicutis elongated, hyaline, repent hyphae of 5.2-8.8 μ m diam. Pileal context interwoven, hyaline hyphae of 1.7-4.4 μ m wide. Stipe tissue hyaline, hyphae of 3.7-8.8 μ m wide. Clamp connections present. Basidiomata : Caespitose, lignicolous, on decaying branches of Screw

*Present Address : Project Central School, Kiriburu, Singbham, Bihar-833222.

pine (*Pandanus fascicularis* Lamk.), at Bhubaneswar, Orissa; alt. 45m; leg. M. K. Das; 16.7.1980; H.C.I.O. 36842 (Fig. 1, a-e).

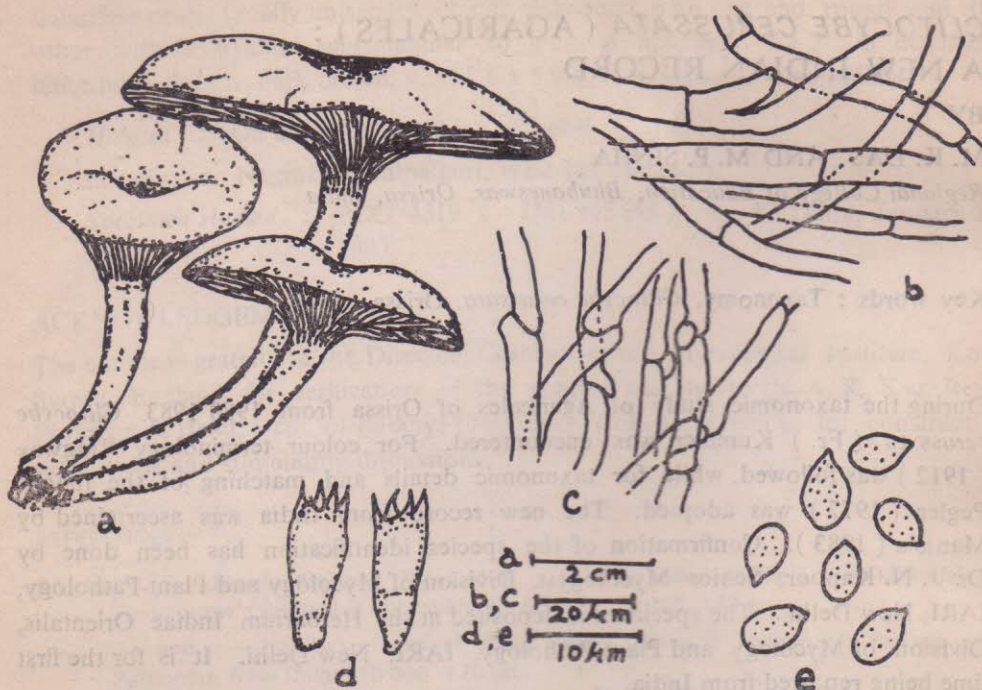


Fig. 1, a-e. *Clitocybe cerussata* (Fr.) Kummer, a-Habit, b-Pileal epicutis, c-Stipe tissue, d-Basidia, e-Spores.

Senior author is thankful to Dr. J. N. Kapoor, Mycologist, Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, IARI, New Delhi for his help in identification work.

REFERENCES

- Manjula, B. (1983). A revised list of the Agaricoid and Boletoid (Basidiomycetes) from India and Nepal. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. (Plant Sc.)* 92, 81-213.
 Pegler, D. N. (1977). A preliminary Agaric flora of East Africa. *Kew Bull. Add. Ser.* 6, 1-615.
 Ridgway, R. (1912). *Colour standard and colour nomenclature*, Washington, D.C. 43.

(Accepted for publication August 10 1988)