



1, Pileocystidia; 2, basidia; 3, basidiospores; 4, caulocystidium; 5, cheilocystidia; 6, basidiomes (ca $\times 4$); 1-5, scale = $30\mu\text{m}$. All from DAOM 189455; 7, 8, habitat with dried basidiomes (ca $\times 10$), DAOM 173211.

Hemimycena tortuosa (Orton) Redhead comb. nov.

\equiv *Mycena tortuosa* Orton, Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. 43: 307. 1960.

PILEUS: 0.75-7 mm wide; convex, sometimes subumbonate, centrally to excentrically stipitate, opaque or faintly translucent-striate marginally, white, pruinose at $\times 20$ magnification; margins incurved when young, entire or becoming crisped and lobed, occasionally somewhat multipileate; odor and taste not distinctive. **LAMELLAE:** narrowly adnate to somewhat adnexed, white, narrowly ventricose, moderately spaced, occasionally branched and with anastomoses; lamellulae in 1-4 tiers. **STIPE:** 1-6 mm long, 0.1-0.5 mm wide, tapering upwards, white, pruinose under magnification,

sometimes beaded with clear drops, fistulose, cartilaginous, often with a small basal web of hyphae or somewhat insituous. PILEIPELLIS: a dense turf of heterogeneous elements on repent, noninflated, diverticulate, clamped hyphae; pileocystidia abundant, one form prominently projecting, $33-52 \times 4.5-6.5\mu\text{m}$, capitate and corkscrew-like, with slightly inflated bases often covered with coralloid processes; the second form obtusely cylindrical, much shorter, usually grading into coralloid processes. PILEUS TRAMA: hyphae interwoven, slightly inflated in the subpellis and subhymenium areas, $3.5-8.2\mu\text{m}$ diam., smooth, hyaline, nonamyloid, clamped; walls pronounced to unevenly thickened. LAMELLAR TRAMA: hyphae similar to the pileus trama hyphae, most slightly inflated. CHEILOCYSTIDIA: abundant, forming a sterile margin, fusoid to subulate, thin-walled, hyaline, $15-21 \times 4.5-5.5\mu\text{m}$. BASIDIA: elongate-clavate, 4-spored, scarcely projecting when mature, agglutinated when dried, $21-33.5 \times 5.5-6\mu\text{m}$. BASIDIOSPORES: $7.5-10 \times 3-3.5\mu\text{m}$, fusoid to narrowly ellipsoid, hyaline, thin-walled, nonamyloid, smooth. CAULOCYSTIDIA: abundant over the entire stipe, similar to the pileocystidia. CAULOPELLIS: hyphae similar to the pileipellis hyphae. STIPE TRAMA: hyphae parallel, often inflated, $3.5-17.3\mu\text{m}$ diam., hyaline, clamped; walls pronounced to unevenly thickened.

SUBSTRATE: loose bark of senescent deciduous and coniferous trees in wet coastal forests.

DISTRIBUTION: British Columbia.

COLLECTIONS EXAMINED: B.C.: Shannon Falls, S of Squamish, 17.X.1979, DAOM 173212 (S.A.R. 3479); Vancouver, Univ. B.C. Endowment Lands, 15.IX.1973, DAOM 189454 (S.A.R. #AG13); Vancouver Is., Cathedral Grove Park, 6.X.1973, DAOM 189455 (S.A.R. #AN10), Cowichan L. at Millar Cr., 26.IX.1979, DAOM 173211 (S.A.R. 3179).

NOTES: This species of *Hemimycena* is distinguished from all others by its capitate corkscrew-like pileo- and caulocystidia, its subulate cheilocystidia and its narrowly fusoid spores. *Hemimycena tortuosa* was previously known from England (Orton, l.c.) and France (Romagnesi, Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr. 94: 74-76, 1978). In all cases it has been found on bits of bark.

Hemimycena cephalotricha (Joss.) Singer also has capitate corkscrew-like pileocystidia, but has broader spores, $4-5.5\mu\text{m}$ wide, obtuse cheilocystidia, and grows on oak leaves in Europe (Kühner, Le Genre *Mycena*, Encycl. Mycol. 10: 635-638. 1938).

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