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## Galeropsis Notebook 1

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Zeller, S.M. 1943. North American species of  
*Galeropsis*, *Gyrophragmium*, *Fengia*, and  
*Montagnea*. *Mycologia* 35: 409-421.

Along with Secotium, they form a natural group in  
the Secotiaceae. Two sp. <sup>of Galeropsis</sup> known in North America:

1. Galeropsis cucullata (Shope + Seaver) Fing.

Syn. - Polbitius cucullata Shope + Seaver, *Mycologia* 27:  
649-~~650~~650. Illus. 1935.

Secotium longipes Zeller, *Mycologia* 33: 209-210.  
Illus. 1941.

2. Galeropsis polytrichoides (Zeller) Zeller, *Mycologia*  
35: 410. 1943

Syn. - Secotium polytrichoides Zeller, *Mycologia*  
33: 211-212. 1941.

Galeropsis

See: Zeller, Mycologia 35: 409-411. 1943.  
Singer, Agar., p. 795. 1962

Galeropsis

Reprint in my files by -

Wasser, S. P. (Modern view on taxonomic position of the genus Galeropsis Vel. emend S. Wasser), with an English summary, p. 576. 1974. (Title, article, and citation in the language of Kiev.

GALEROPSIS ANGUSTICEPS (PK.) Sing.

Galera angusticeps Pk., Torrey Bot. Club Bull. 24:143. 1897.

Galerula angusticeps (Pk.) Murr., N. A. Flora 10:168. 1917.

Pileus 8-12 mm broad, narrowly and irregularly conical or sub-cylindrical, apex obtuse, acute, or abruptly acuminate, viscid and dark ochraceous when young and moist, nearly white when old and dry, glabrous margin even and somewhat incurved and appressed to the stipe. Context thin.

Lamellae adnate, brownish-ferruginous when mature, edges whitish, close, narrow, more or less anastomosing.

Stipe 4-7.5 cm long, 2-3 mm thick, whitish or tinged with yellow, shining when dry, glabrous, equal or slightly thickened at the base, hollow.

Notes on Type (by Hesler)

Spores 10-13 x 7-8  $\mu$ , a few obscurely inequilateral in profile, ellipsoid in face view, wall smooth, double, truncate (obscurely to distinctly so), yellowish brown in 2% KOH. Pleurocystidia 20-28 x 7-10  $\mu$ , ventricose, scattered, inconspicuous; cheilocystidia 16-22 x 6-10  $\mu$ , similar sparse. Pileus cuticle an ixocutis. Hypodermium of radially-disposed, brownish hyphae. Stipe cuticle of repent, dry hyphae. Caulocystidia none.

Type on soil, in streets and pastures, leg. McClatchie, Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Compton, California.

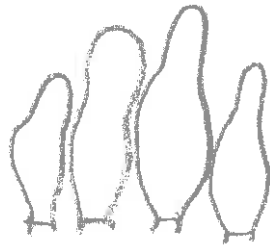
Peck observes that its viscid pileus, absence of striations, dark lamellae, and the fact that the pileus scarcely expands are distinctive features.

Singer (Agar., p. 795. 1962) places it in Galeropsis, and a note in the specimen box by Watling states that without a spore-deposit, it is best to regard it as a Galeropsis, altho' he thinks it also suggests an Agrocybe (but I found no cellular cuticle).

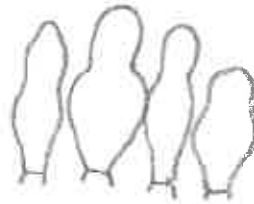
The dried pileus suggests one of the Secotiaceae.

*Galera angusticeps* PK.

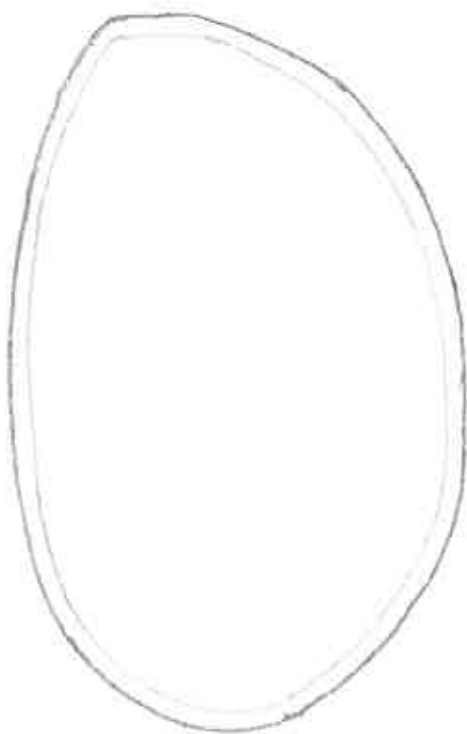
Type



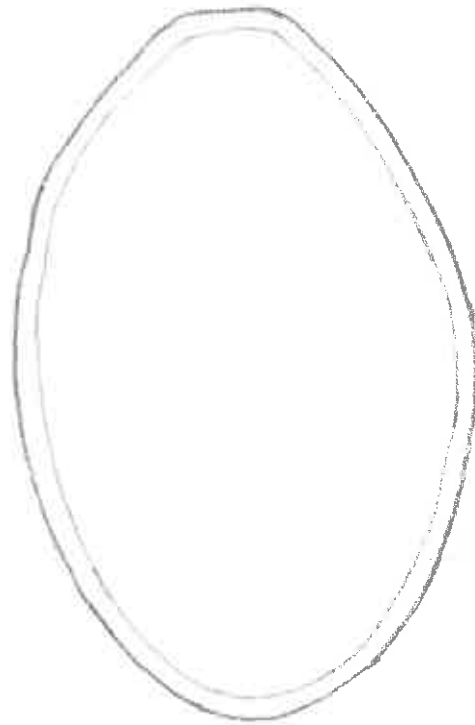
SP x 1000



Ch x 1000



Profile



Face

Spores x 8000

GALEROPSIS BESSEYI (Pk.) Heim

Galera besseyi Pk., New York State Mus. Bull. 131:35. 1909.

Galerula besseyi (Pk.) Murr., N. A. Flora 10:163. 1917.

Pileus 4-10 mm broad, 5-12 mm high, ovate or oval, rarely subglobose, obtuse, never expanding, isabelline or pale dingy ochraceous, the margin abruptly contracted and closely embracing the stipe. Context thin.

Lamellae adnate, ascending, close, ferruginous-brown, thin.

Stipe 2.5-5 cm long, 1-2 mm thick, concolorous with the pileus, even or slightly striate, slender, slightly flexuous, hollow.

Notes on Type (by Hesler)

Spores 12-16.5 x 8-10.5  $\mu$ , a few obscurely inequilateral in profile, ellipsoid in face view, truncate, smooth, wall rather thick, yellowish-brown in 2% KOH. Pleurocystidia 33-43 x 5-10  $\mu$ , ventricose with a neck, scattered, sometimes moderately conspicuous; cheilocystidia 22-32 x 7-10  $\mu$ , ventricose, scarcely or not at all with a neck, rather sparse. Pileus cuticle of irregularly-shaped cells, no gelatinization observed. Stipe cuticle of dry, repent hyphae. Caulocystidia 46-72 x 6-12  $\mu$ , somewhat ventrical, scattered.

Type, on sandy soil, leg. C. E. Bessey and E. A. Bessey, Garden of the Gods, El Paso County, Colorado, August, 1908.

Peck observes that the permanently closed pileus and the abruptly contracted amplexicaul margin are distinctive, and are features not found in any other known species. He also notes its habitat in an arid region.

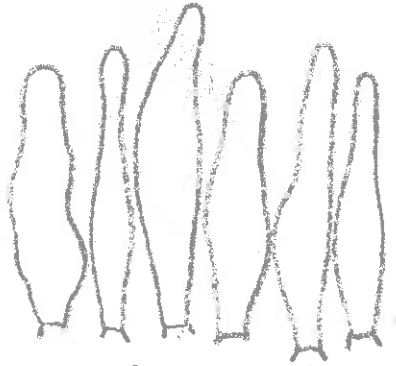


Singer (Agar., p. 479 and 481, 1951) calls it Cyttarophyllum besseyi (Pk.) Singer, and cites Conoeybe besseyi (Pk.) Heim as a synonym. Later, Singer (Agar., p. 795, 1962) calls it Galeropsis besseyi (Pk.) Heim, when he places Cyttarophyllum as a synonym of Galeropsis.

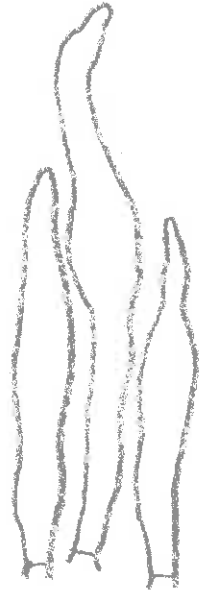
A note with the type by Watking says (Mch. 24, 1966) that probably correctly retained in Galeropsis, and that the cuticle of the young carpophores suggests that it is a member of the Bolbitiaceae.

*Galera besseyi* PK.

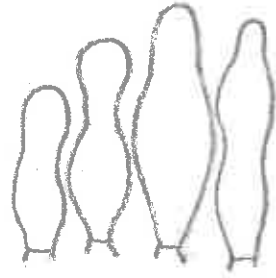
Type



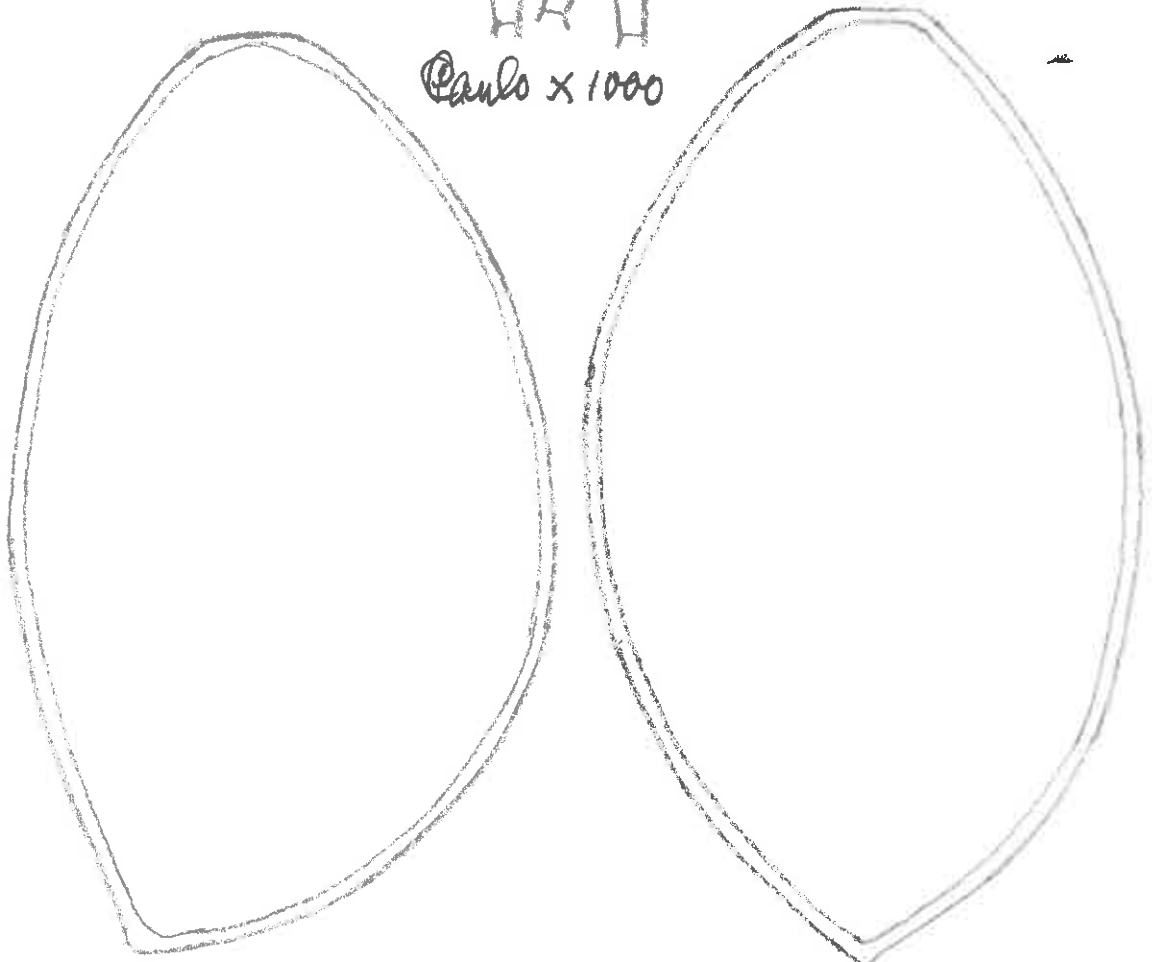
PP x 1000



Pa x 1000



Ch x 1000



Profile

Spores x 8000

Face

Bolbitius cucullata Shope & Seaver, Mycologia 27:649. 1935.

Illustration:

Mycologia 27, fig.3, page 648.

Pileus 6-10 mm broad, 25-40mm high, <sup>cuspidate,</sup> conical, /not expanding, cinereous to pale yellow when fresh, drying "cinnamon buff" to "clay color", subviscid, even, glabrous, margin inturned or straight, lacerate with age, concolorous. Context thin (less than 1mm thick), whitish.

Lamellae adnexed, whitish becoming brownish-ochraceous in age, drying "vanDyke brown", dissolving slightly with age.

Stipe 10-12 cm long, 1-2 mm thick, concolorous with the pileus, glabrous to slightly floccose, equal, flaccid, drying striate, base bulbous.

Spores 12-16 x 8-10 $\mu$ , ellipsoid to ~~maxi~~ ovoid, smooth, ochraceous under the microscope.

Among grass, near Univ. Wyoming Summer Camp, ~~ex~~ No. 249, Type, August 2, 1929.

GALEROPSIS POLYTRICHOIDES Zeller)Zeller

Mycologia 35:410. 1943

Secotium polytrichoides Zeller, Mycologia 33:211. 1941. Illus.