ON THE CLAVARIACEÆ OF JAPAN III.[1)]
The Species of Clavaria found in Hokkaido and Southern Saghalien

By

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Since the writer reported in the series twenty four species belonging to the Clavariaceae which are new to Japan or to science, a considerable number of species of the family have been deposited in our Herbarium by the collection of the writer and of our colleague.

The present paper was intended to report the species of Clavaria collected in Hokkaido and Southern Saghalien.

The writer wishes to express here his sincere thanks to Profs. K. MIYABE and S. ITO for their kind suggestions throughout the work.

Key to the species of Clavaria in Hokkaido and Southern Saghalien.

I. Plants branched (**Ramaria**-group)

A. Spores white in mass

1. Plants white

a. Branches cristate; spores large, subglobose, smooth, 9–12 × 6–8 μ... ..... *C. cristata*

b. Branches not cristate; spores small, globose, minutely asperulate, 3–5 μ..... *C. Kunzei*

2. Plants yellow, rarely not branched..... *C. corniculata*

3. Plants orange-chrome, small..... *C. crocea*

B. Spores ochraceous or cinnamon in mass

1. Plants usually large sized, growing on ground

a. Plants whitish to buff colored; tips of branches rosy-red colored;

1) The previous reports were published in this Transaction, Vol. XI, Pt. 1 and 2.

spores ellipsoidal, almost smooth or faintly verruculose, not striate nor reticulate..... *C. botrytis*

b. Plants buff-orange colored; tips of branches not different colored; spores ellipsoidal, faintly verruculose ..... *C. aurea*

c. Plants clear yellow or yellowish colored; tips of branches not different colored; spores ellipsoidal, faintly verruculose..... *C. flava*

d. Plants ochraceous to dark-brown; spores large, fusiform, echinulate, 12–18 × 6–8 μ..... *C. Broomei*

2. Plants usually small to medium sized, growing on rotting wood, leaves or needles, usually brownish-yellow colored

a. Plants growing on rotting deciduous wood ..... *C. stricta*

b. Plants growing on rotting coniferous wood..... *C. apiculata*

c. Plants growing on fallen needles of conifers ..... *C. flaccida*

II. Plants usually simple, tufted, growing on ground (**Syncoryne**-group)

A. Plants white or whitish ..... *C. vermicularis*

B. Plants yellow ..... *C. fusiformis*

C. Plants scarlet ..... *C. Miyabeana*

III. Plants usually simple, solitary or in small groups (**Holocoryne**-group)

A. Plants growing on ground or among fallen leaves

1. Plants white

a. Plants very slender, cylindrical ..... *C. acuta*

2. Plants yellow

a. Spores aculeate

* Spores globose or subglobose ..... *C. inaequalis*

b. Spores smooth

* Club cylindrical, drab-color; stem yellow ..... *C. argillacea*

** Club lanceolate, cream-color; stem lemon-yellw ..... *C. lanceolata*

*** Club compressed oblong-clavate, straw-color; stem lemon-yellow ..... *C. meakanensis*

3. Plants ochraceous to brown

a. Plants large, truncate at the apex .....*C. truncata*

b. Plants medium sized, without sclerotium at the base

* Spores 8–10 × 5 μ ..... *C. ligula*

** Spores 17–22 × 5–5.5 μ ..... *C. sachalinensis*

c. Plants medium sized, with sclerotium at the base; spores 12.5–15 × 6–7.5 μ ..... *C. Tochinaiana*

4. Plants avellaneous at first, blacking at maturity ... *C. avellano-nigrescens*

B. Plants growing on rotting wood

1. Plants white or whitish

a. Plants subcylindrical, truncated at the apex ..... *C. quercicola*

b. Plants simple or sometimes forked into very short irregular branches, growing on decorticated rotting wood, usually associated with the green algae ..... *C. mucida*

2. Plants deep-orange-red color, clavate ..... *C. Shimadai*

Ramaria-group

1. *Clavaria cristata* FRIES ex HOLMSK.

Clavaria albida SCHAEFF. Fung. Bavar. pl. 170, 1763.

Clavaria cristata HOLMSK. Beata Ruris I, 92, 1790.

Clavaria fallax PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 48, 1797.

Clavaria cristata PERS. Syn. Meth. Fung. 591, 1801.

Clavaria fimbriata PERS. Ibid. 592, 1801.

Clavaria cristata FR. Syst. Myc. I, 473, 1821.

Clavaria alba PERS. Myc. Eur. I, 161, 1822.

Clavaria fuliginea PERS. Ibid. 166, 1822.

Clavulina cristata SCHROET. Pilze Schles. I, 442, 1889.

Hab. On the ground or humus soil in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Mt. Teine. Prov. Kushiro: Mt. Meakan; Lake side of Akan. September.

Jap. name. *Kare-eda-take.*

The present fungus is so very variable in form and color that the various names have been given by many authors. The typical form is white or pallid and it is a tenacious plant which is long stipitate and branching into abruptly crested, small and pointed branchlets. The spores are white in mass, smooth, subglobose or broadly ellipsoidal and apiculate.

The fructification ranges from 3 cm. to 8 cm. in hight. When the plants are much branched the stem is short and thick, but the less branching stem is longer, rather slender and equal or rather attenuated downwards. Color

of the fructification is varied as pure white, dull white, pinkish white, grayish to deep mouse gray, ashy or dull yellow.

2. *Clavaria Kunzei* FRIES

Clavaria Kunzei FR. Syst. Myc. I, 474, 1821.
Clavaria chionea PERS. Myc. Eur. I, 167, 1822.
Clavulina Kunzei SCHROET. Pilze Schles. I, 442, 1889.
Clavaria asperula ATKINS. Ann. Myc. VI, 54, 1908.

Hab. On the humus ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. September to October.

Jap. name. *Shiro-hime-hôkitake.*

The present fungus is variable in form, but usually characterized by the beautiful white or cream-white, delicate, slender and loosely branched fructification which is 2 to 8 cm. in hight. The spores are white in mass, globose, minutely asperulate or nearly smooth and 3.5–4.5 μ in diameter.

From the preceding species, *Clavaria cristata*, the fungus is distinguished by the loosely branched fructification, lunate axils and non-cristate apices, but it is more easily distinguishable by the smaller and usually asperulate spores.

3. *Clavaria corniculata* FRIES ex SCHAEFF.

Clavaria muscoides LINN. Sp. Pl. 1183, 1753.
Clavaria fastigiata LINN. Fl. Suecica, ed. 2, 457, 1755.
Clavaria corniculata SCHAEFF. Fung. Bavar. pl. 173, 1763.
Clavaria pratensis PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 52, 1797.
Clavaria furcata PERS. Ibid. 52, 1797.
Clavaria corniculata FR. Syst. Myc. I, 471, 1821.
Clavaria corniculata var. *pratensis* COTT. et WAKEF. Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. VI, 182, 1919.

Hab. On the humus ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. Prov. Iburi: Lake side of Shikotsu.

Jap. name. *Hime-tsuno-take* (n. n.)

The occurrence of the present species has not been reported in our country. The fungus is dintinguishable from others by the yellow branched fructification and by the spores which are white in mass, globose, smooth and 5 to 7 μ in diameter.

The fungus is also variable in form, varying from simple, like the Holocoryne-group, to the much branched form of the typical Ramaria-group.

4. *Clavaria crocea* FRIES ex PERS.

Clavaria crocea PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 57, 1797.
Clavaria crocea FR. Syst. Myc. 472, 1821.
Clavariella crocea HARTER, Krypt. Fl. Mark Brand. VI (1), 164, 1910.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. Prov. Kushiro: Lake side of Akan. Prov. Kitami: Oketo-forest. September.

Jap. name. *Aka-hime-hôkitake.*

The present fungus is easily distinguishable from others by the orange-chrome colored, 2 to 4 times branched plants and by the spores which are whitish in mass, globose, and 2.5 to 3.5 μ in diameter.

5. *Clavaria botrytis* FRIES ex PERS.

Clavaria acroporphyrea SCHAEFF. Fung. Bavar. pl. 176, 1763.
Clavaria botrytis PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 41, 1797.
Clavaria botrytis FR. Syst. Myc. I, 466, 1821.
Clavaria purpurascens PAULET in PAUL. et LÉV. Icon. Champ. 113, pl. 194, f. 6, 1855.
Clavaria botrytoides PK. Bull. N. Y. St. Mus. XCIV, 21, 1905.
Clavaria conjuncta PK. Ibid. CV, 16, 1906.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo.

Jap. name. *Hôki-take.*

The common edible fungus is known under various Japanese names such as *Hôki-take*, *Nezumitake*, *Nezumimotase* and *Murasakihôkitake*. The fructification of the fungus is large, white or pallid and up to 12 cm. high with about the same width.

The branches are short and densely crowded and their tips colored rosy. From the closely related species, *Clavaria formosa*, this fungus is distinguished by the lighter colored fructification which has rosy tips of branches.

6. *Clavaria aurea* FRIES ex SCHAEFF.

Clavaria aurea SCHAEFF. Fung. Bavar. pl. 285 et 287, 1770.
Clavaria aurea FR. Epicr. 574, 1838.

Hab. On the ground in woods. S. Saghalien: Mt. Kashipo. September,

Jap. name. *Kogane-hôkitake.*

Clavaria aurea, C. flava and *C. formosa* are so closely related to one another that often they have been mis-identified by some authors. We may be able to distinguish them by the following key.

1. Stem whitish or yellowish; branches yellow, gold or orange in color.
   a. Branches crowded, ascending dichotomously branched, golden-yellow or orange ..... *C. aurea*
   b. Branches fastigiating, erected, clear yellow..... *C. flava*
2. Stem and branches flesh colored or pink ..... *C. formosa*

7. *Clavaria flava* FRIES ex SCHAEFF.

Clavaria flava SCHAEFF. Fung. Bavar. pl. 175, 1763.

Clavaria flava FR. Syst. Myc. I, 467, 1821.

Clavaria flavobrunescens ATKINS. Ann. Myc. VII, 367, 1909.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. September to October.

Jap. name. *Ki-hôkitake.*

8. *Clavaria Broomei* COTTON et WAKEF.

Clavaria Broomei COTTON et WAKEF. Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc. VI, 170, 1919.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. July to October.

Jap. name. *Ko-arabôki-take.*

The present fungus is easily distinguished from the preceding three species by the darker colored and simpler fructification as well as by its characteristic spores which are large, fusiform, distinctly aculeate and 14–20 × 6–8 μ in size. From *Clavaria grandis,* which has already been reported from our country, the present fungus is easily distinguishable by the simpler frucutification as well as by the longer spores.

9. *Clavaria stricta* FRIES ex PERS.

Clavaria stricta PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 45, 1797.

Clavaria stricta FR. Syst. Myc. I, 468, 1821.

Clavariella stricta KARST. Hattsv. II, 188, 1882.

Hab. On rotting deciduous wood in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. Prov. Kushiro: Mt. Meakan. Prov. Kitami: Abashiri. September.

Jap. name. *Cha-hôkitake.*

The fungus is characterized as lignicolous growing on deciduous wood. Its fructification is ochraceous in color and 2 to 5 cm. in hight. White mycelial strands are usually observed at the base of stem. The closely related species, *Clavaria apiculata,* is established by the only difference of its habitat on coniferous wood. So we must pay special attention to the substratum in the collection of these fungi.

10. *Clavaria apiculata* FRIES

Clavaria apiculata FR. Syst. Myc. I, 470, 1821.

Clavariella apiculata KARST. Hattsv. II, 188, 1882.

Clavaria Tsugina PK. Bull. N. Y. St. Mus. LXVII, 27, 1903.

Hab. On the rotting coniferous wood in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. Prov. Kitami: Notoro forest. September to October.

Jap. name. *Cha-hôkitake-modoki.*

11. *Clavaria flaccida* FRIES

Clavaria flaccida Fr. Syst. Myc. I, 471, 1821.

Clavariella flaccida KARST. Hattsv. II, 186, 1882.

Clavaria abietina f. "*non virescent of pine*" COKER, Clavarias U. S. Canada, 182, 1923.

Clavaria abietina f. "*small, non-virescent*" COKER, Ibid. 184, 1923.

Hab. On the needles of *Abies Mayriana.* Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. Prov. Iburi: Lake side of Shikotsu. August to October.

Jap. name. *Hime-hôkitake.*

The present fungus grows on the fallen needles of our northern spruce and it is easily recognized by the cinnamon colored fructification (1.5–8 cm. in hight) and its habitat. When their substrata were missed, this fungus is sometimes indistinguishable from *Clavaria stricta* and *C. apiculata* to the naked eyes. Under a microscope, however, the spores of this fungus are pip-shaped, with verrucose wall and 5–7 × 3–3.5 μ in size, while those of *C. stricta* and *C. apiculata* are ellipsoidal, smooth or very faintly warted measuring 7–9 × 3.5–4.5 μ and 7.5–9 × 3.5–4.5 μ respectively.

Syncoryne-group

12. *Clavaria vermicularis* FRIES

Clavaria vermiculata SCOP. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, II, 483, 1772.
Clavaria fragilis HOLMSK. Beata Ruris, I, 7, 1790.
Clavaria gracilis SOWERB. Engl. Fungi, pl. 232, 1799.
Clavaria vermicularis FR. Syst. Myc. I, 484, 1821.
Clavaria fragilis Fr. Ibid. 484, 1821.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo, Sapporo. Prov. Iburi: Lake side of Shikotsu. August to October.

Jap. name. *Shiro-sômen-take.*

The present fungus belongs to the Syncoryne-group, having the tufted habit. The fructifications are very fragile, 1 to 10 cm. in hight, and the spores are subglobose, 3–6 × 3–4 μ in size.

In the younger stage the fructifications are pure white in color, but turn gradually into light citron-yellow or yellow-ochre from the tips at maturity or drying.

13. *Clavaria fusiformis* FRIES ex SOWERB.

Clavaria fusiformis SOWERB. Engl. Fungi. pl. 234, 1799.
Clavaria fasciculata PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 72, 1797.
Clavaria ceranoides PERS. Syn. Meth. Fung. 594, 1801.
Clavaria fusiformis FR. Syst. Myc. I, 480, 1821.
Clavaria ceranoides FR. Ibid. 481, 1821.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo.

Jap. name. *Naginata-take.*

From the other species of the Syncoryne-group the present fungus is easily distinguished by the canary-yellow or dull brownish-yellow colored fructification.

14. *Clavaria Miyabeana* ITO

Clavaria Miyabeana ITO, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 72, 1930.

Hab. On humus ground among the fallen leaves in woods. Prov. Kushiro: Lake side of Kuttcharo. August to September.

Jap. name. *Beni-naginatatake.*

The present fungus is easily distinguished from others of the Syncoryne group by the fructification of brilliant scarlet color. Also it is characterized by the large, flattened and rugulose fructification and by the globose spores.

Holocoryne-group.

15. *Clavaria acuta* FRIES ex SOWERB.

Clavaria acuta SOW. Engl. Fungi, pl. 333, 1803.
Clavaria acuta FR. Syst. Myc. I, 485, 1821.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Iburi: Lake side of Shikotsu. September.

Jap. name. *Shiro-yari-take.*

The fructifications of this fungus are very slender, delicate, smooth and white. The spores are globose or subglobose and $7-10\times6-9\,\mu$ in size.

16. *Clavaria inaequalis* FRIES ex MÜLLER

Clavaria inaequalis MÜLL. Fl. Dan. pl. 836, f. 1, 1780.
Clavaria rufa PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 71, 1797.
Clavaria angustata PERS. Ibid. 72, 1797.
Clavaria inaequalis FR. Syst. Myc. I, 481, 1821.
Clavaria angustata FR. Ibid. 481. 1821.
Clavaria dissipabilis BRITZL. Hym. Südb. 289, f. 28, 1885.
Clavaria similis BOUD. et PAT. (non PK.) Journ. de Bot. II, 446, 1888.

Hab. On the ground in woods, garden, etc. Prov. Ishikari: Sapporo. September.

Jap. name. *Ki-sômentake.*

As has been pointed out by COTTON, the present fungus is rather easily distinguished from others of the Holocoryne-group by the yellow fructification and by the subglobose or globose and spiny spores. The fungus sometimes branches one or two times at the apice.

17. *Clavaria argillacea* FRIES ex PERS.

Clavaria argillacea PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 74, 1797.
Clavaria ericetorum PERS. Obs. Myc. II, 60, 1799.
Clavaria argillacea FR. Syst. Myc. I, 482, 1821.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Iburi: Lake side of Shikotsu. September.

Jap. name. *Ki-ashi-senkôtake.*

The fungus is characterized by the drab-colored fructification having the yellow colored stem, as well as by the ellipsoidal and smooth spores which are longer than 10 μ.

18. *Clavaria lanceolata* IMAI

Clavaria lanceolata IMAI, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 71, 1930.

Hab. On the ground among the grasses in woods. Prov. Kushiro: Lake side of Akan. September.

Jap. name. *Yari-no-ho-take.*

The present fungus somewhat resembles the preceding species, from which it is distinguishable by the smaller lanceolate fructification, as well as by the smaller spores.

19. *Clavaria meakanensis* IMAI

Clavaria meakanensis IMAI, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 71, 1930.

Hab. On the wet humus ground. Prov. Kushiro: Alpine region of Mt. Meakan. September.

Jap. name. *Meakan-naginatatake.*

This fungus somewhat resembles *C. lanceolata* from which it differs by the compressed clavate or subcylindrical club, as well as by the larger spores. From others it is easily distinguished by the characteristic form of its fructification having a creamy-white colored club and a very short, lemon-yellow colored stem.

20. *Clavaria truncata* QUÉL.

Craterellus pistillaris FR. Epicr. 534, 1838.

Clavaria truncata QUÉL. Ench. Fung. 221, 1886.

Clavaria truncata LOVEJOY, Bot. Gaz. L, 385, 1910.

Clavaria pistillaris COKER, Clavaria U. S. Canada, 83, 1923 (p. p.).

Hab. On the ground in coniferous woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo; Jô-

zankei. Prov. Kitami: Notoro-forest.

Jap. name. *Surikogitake-modoki.*

The present species and *C. pistillaris (Surikogi-take)* are the largest fungi in the Holocoryne-group reaching to 20 cm. in hight. The distinction between them depends upon the apex character of the fructification, the former species having a truncate apex. Some authors, however, treated both as an identical species, or recognized the present fungus as a species belonging to the genus Craterellus.

21. *Clavaria ligula* FRIES ex SCHAEFF.

Clavaria ligula SCHAEFF. Fung. Bavar. pl. 171, 1763.
Clavaria caespitosa WULF. in JACQ. Misc. II. 98, 1781.
Clavaria pulvinata PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 65, 1797.
Clavaria luteola PERS. Ibid. 66, 1797.
Clavaria ligula FR. Syst. Myc. I, 477, 1821.

Hab. On the ground in woods. Prov. Kushiro: Lake side of Akan. September.

Jap. name. *Ko-surikogitake.*

This species somewhat resembles *C. pistillaris* in general appearance, but it is distinguished from the latter by the much smaller size and lighter color of the fructification.

22. *Clavaria sachalinensis* IMAI

Clavaria sachalinensis IMAI, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 73, 1930.

Hab. On the ground among the fallen needles of Picea. S. Saghalien: Mt. Kashipo. September.

Jap. name. *Karafuto-kosurikogitake.*

The present fungus is closely related to *C. ligula*, from which it differs in the darker colored fructification as well as in the longer spores measuring 17.5–22 × 5–5.5 μ against 8–10 × 5 μ in the latter.

23. *Clavaria Tochinaiana* IMAI

Clavaria Tochinaiana IMAI, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 72, 1930.

Hab. Sclerotia on the rotting cabbage leaves in spring. Fructifications from sclerotia in autumn. Prov. Ishikari: Sapporo.

Jap. name. *Tama-naginatatake.*

The fructifications of the fungus are reddish-brown in color, and the sclerotia are depressed globose or cap-shaped and light reddish-brown in color.

24. *Clavaria avellano-nigrescens* IMAI sp. nov.

Solitaria vel gregaria, simplex, elongato-clavata, obtusa, 1.5–5 cm. alta, 2–4 mm. crassa, junior avellanea, adulta vel sicca nigricans, a stipite non distincta, ad extremam basim alba et tomentosa, non fistulosa; sporae albae, globosae, laeves, apiculatae, 4–6 μ.

Hab On the ground among the mosses in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. September.

Jap. name. *Kuro-senkôtake* (n. n.)

The present fungus is closely allied to *C. Greletii* BOUD., but it is distinguished by the drab colored fructification when young, though it somewhat resembles the latter, becoming black when matured or dried. From *C. asperulospora* ATKINS. whose fructifications are wood-brown color when fresh, this species is easily distinguishable by its smooth spores, not echinulate.

25. *Clavaria quercicola* IMAI

Clavaria quercicola IMAI, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 41, 1929.

Hab. On the decaying bark of Quercus lying on the ground in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nopporo. October.

Jap. name. *Shiro-hime-surikogitake.*

The present fungus is distinguished from others of the white Holocoryne-group by its lignicolous habit and by its small ellipsoidal spores measuring 3–3.5 × 1.5–2.5 μ.

26. *Clavaria mucida* FRIES ex PERS.

Clavaria mucida PERS. Comm. Fung. Clav. 55, 1797.

Clavaria mucida FR. Syst. Myc. I, 476, 1821.

Hab. On the rotten decorticated wood in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Nop-

poro. Prov. Iburi: Chitose, Lake side of Shikotsu. Prov. Kushiro: Lake side of Akan. September.

Jap. name. *Kiri-take*; *Shirauo-take.*

The fungus grows always on the wet rotten decorticated wood and is so usually assoiated with green algae that COKER called attention to the close resemblance to a lichen in its habit.

The fructifications of the fungus are 6 to 10 mm. rarely 1.5 cm. in hight, and simple or irregularly short-branched. The color of fructification is white in youth, but becomes pale-cream and then turned to brownish from the apice.

27. *Clavaria Shimadai* IMAI

Clavaria Shimadai IMAI, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. XI, 41, 1929.

Hab. On charred wood in woods. Prov. Ishikari: Jôzankei. September.

Jap. name. *Ko-beni-naginatatake.* (n. n.)

The present fungus is distinguished from others by the orange-chrome colored, small fructification having subglobose, 5 μ long spores as well as by its habitat on the fire brand wood.

In the previous paper, the writer gave the Japanese name *Naginatatake-modoki* for the present fungus, but proposes here a new name as above written, thinking that it is better to represent the characters of the present fungus.

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摘　　要

日本産箒茸科に就きてIII.
北海道及び南樺太に産する箒茸屬の種類

今　井　三　子

北海道及び南樺太に於て採集せる箒茸屬の種類、27種を報告せるものなり。

1. カレエダタケ　*Clavaria cristata* Fr.
2. シロヒメハウキタケ　*Cl. Kunzei* Fr.
3. ヒメツノタケ　*Cl. corniculata* Fr.
4. アカヒメハウキタケ　*Cl. crocea* Fr.
5. ハウキタケ　*Cl. botrytis* Fr.
6. コガネハウキタケ　*Cl. aurea* Fr.
7. キハウキタケ　*Cl. flava* Fr.
8. コアラバウキタケ　*Cl. Broomei* Cott. et Wakef.
9. チヤハウキタケ　*Cl. stricta* Fr.
10. チヤハウキタケモドキ　*Cl. apiculata* Fr.
11. ヒメハウキダケ　*Cl. flaccida* Fr.
12. シロソウメンタケ　*Cl. vermicularis* Fr.
13. ナギナタタケ　*Cl. fusiformis* Fr.
14. ベニナギナタタケ　*Cl. Miyabeana* Ito
15. シロヤリタケ　*Cl. acuta* Fr.
16. キソウメンタケ　*Cl. inaequalis* Fr.
17. キアシセンコウタケ　*Cl. argillacea* Fr.
18. ヤリノホタケ　*Cl. lanceolata* Imai
19. メアカンナギナタタケ　*Cl. meakanensis* Imai
20. スリコギタケモドキ　*Cl. truncata* Quél.
21. コスリコギタケ　*Cl. ligula* Fr.
22. カラフトコスリコギタケ　*Cl. sachalinensis* Imai
23. タマナギナタタケ　*Cl. Tochinaiana* Imai
24. クロセンコウタケ　*Cl. avellano-nigrescens* Imai (新種)
25. シロヒメスリコギタケ　*Cl. quercicola* Imai
26. キリタケ(シラウラタケ)　*Cl. mucida* Fr.
27. コベニナギナタタケ　*Cl. Shimadai* Imai