soft, thin, homogeneous, non-xanthochroic, up to 0.8 mm thick.

Hyphal system trimitic; generative hyphae hyaline, thin to slightly thick-walled, septate, clamped, branched, cyanophilous, 1.2–2.5 μm in diameter; skeletal hyphae hyaline to subhyaline, thick-walled to almost solid with narrow lumen, aseptate, cyanophilous, 2–3.5 μm in diameter; binding hyphae hyaline, branched with short branches, aseptate, 1.6–3.0 μm in diameter. Cystidia and setae absent. Basidia hyaline, thin-walled, clavate, 2–4 spored, up to 12 μm wide. Basidiospores hyaline, thick-walled, ellipsoid ornamented with longitudinal striations, striae prominent and strongly cyanophilous, 9.5–14.5 × 4.5–6.0 μm.

Collection examined: India, Arunachal Pradesh, West Kameng, Rupa, 14 km from Rupa towards Shergaon; on *Rhododendron* stem; SSV 21756 (PAN); September 10, 1981.

Remarks: This is the first report of the occurrence of *P. papyracea* in the Himalayas, India. It appears to be of rare distribution in the Himalayas since my three years' explorations to various localities in the eastern Himalayas yielded only one collection. The Arunachal Pradesh collection is typical of the species and resembles the circumscription of the species as given by Ryvarden and Johansen[2].

P. papyracea is close to *P. tuberculosa* (Fr.) Kotl. & Pouz. However, the latter differs in having perennial, much thicker fructifications, pinkish pore surface, and larger 1–2 pores per mm.

The author thanks Dr Leif Ryvarden, University of Oslo, Norway, for identification and DST, New Delhi, for financial assistance.

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GOMPHUS FLOCCOSUS—A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA

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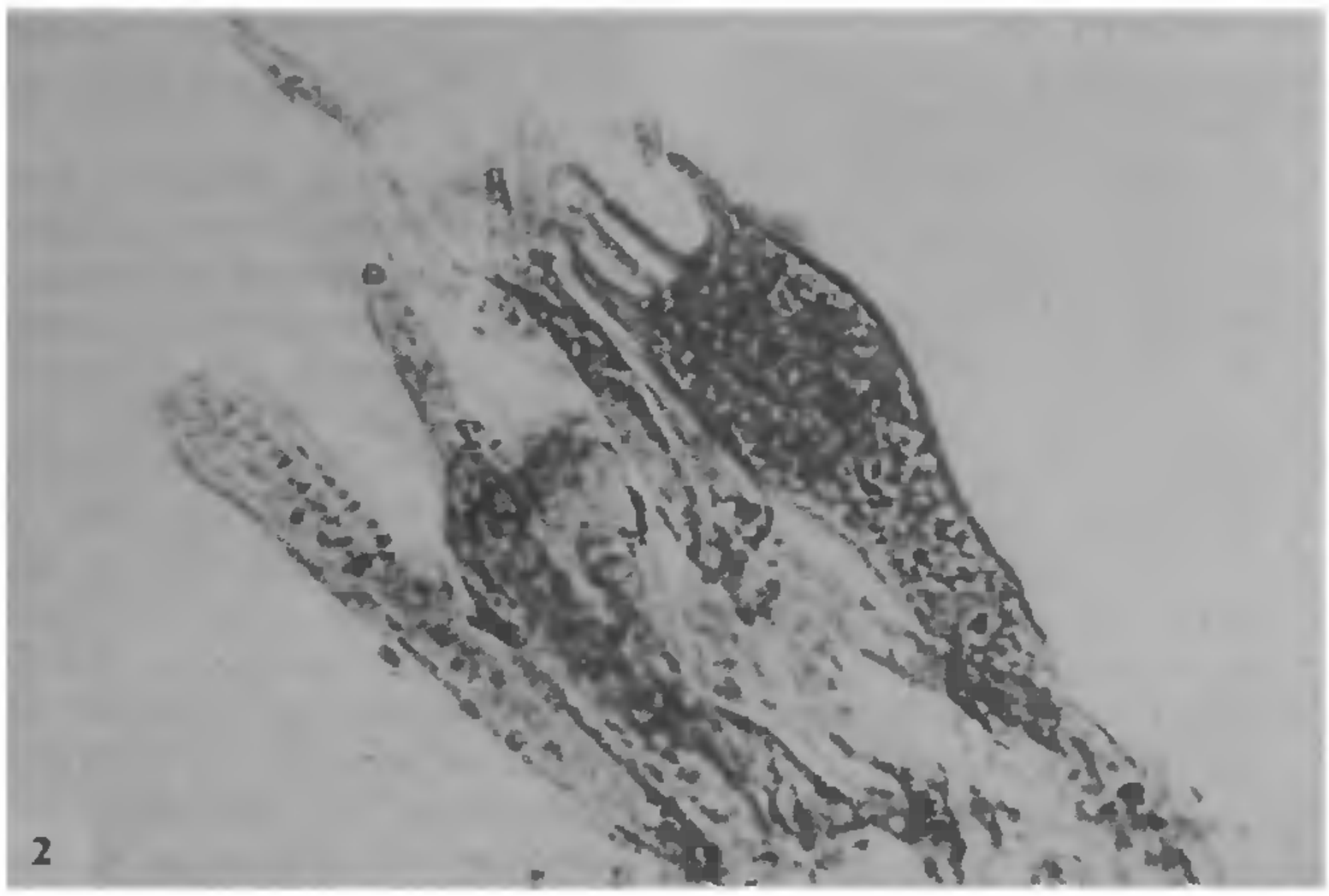
DURING a survey of edible mushroom flora of North-Eastern India an interesting mushroom was collected from the pine and mixed forests of the East Khasi Hills and Chandel districts of Meghalaya and Manipur respectively in July, 1982 and 1984. Later it was found to be a common edible species collected and consumed in plenty by the inhabitants of those areas.

The fungus was identified as *Gomphus floccosus* (Schw.) Singh, (figures 1–3) with the following diagnostic characteristics.

Pileus 4.5–17.5 cm broad, infundibuliform, depressed deeply, margin often undulate, sometimes with overlapping lobes, surface moist to glutinous, innately scaly at the margin to coarsely scaly at

Figure 1. Sporophore of *Gomphus floccosus* (Schw.)



Figures 2 and 3. Photomicrographs of *G. floccosus* (× 1750): **2,** basidium; **3,** spores.

centre. Colour orange-yellow to orange or reddish orange but paler with age, often more yellow to ochraceous. Context thin to moderately thick, fibrous or brittle. Hymenophore decurrent, often with anastomosed ridges, sometimes extending throughout the basidiocarp length. Spores 11.5–14.5 × 7.8 μm, ellipsoid, ovoid or broadly sub-fusoid, cyanophilous, print ochraceous yellow. Basidia 64.0–100 × 7.5–10.5 μm, tetrasporic. Stipe short, tapering, solid, interior whitish to pale buff, becoming hollow, concolorous with hymenium; flesh white with pleasant aroma. Clamp connections absent.

The fungus shows close resemblance to the species reported from New England[1] and differs appreciably from *G. clavatus*[2] from Gulmarg, Kashmir, India. Also, *G. floccosus* has not earlier been reported from India[3].

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