

## PROFILES OF FUNGI

**74: PHELLINUS UMBRINELLUS** (Bres.) S. Herrera & Bondartseva apud Bondartseva & S. Herrera in Mikol. Fitopatol. 14:8 (1980).

*Poria umbrinella* Bres. in Hedwigia 35:282 (1896).  
*Fomitiporella umbrinella* (Bres.) Murr. in N. Amer. Fl. 9: 13 (1907).

*Fuscoporia umbrinella* (Bres.) Cunn. in N.Z. Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull 164:217 (1965).

**Habitat:** both European records on British Fagaceae i.e. *Quercus* and *Fagus* (see photo.)  
**Distribution:** South-east England; also on numerous hardwoods in subtropical-tropical regions (Ryvarden & Gilbertson, 1994), (Photo: Berkshire, Windsor Great Park, South Forest, on stump and fallen trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, 1 Apr. 1995, Ainsworth W519).

**Basidioma** perennial, resupinate and effused, yellowish brown becoming darker, ligneous. **Hymenophore** tubulate, stratified (more than 10 layers); pores 4 - 6 per mm. **Context** a thin, dark red-brown subiculum. **Hyphal system** dimitic; **generative hyphae** 1.5 - 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , hyaline, thin-walled, septate but lacking clamp-connexions; **skeletal hyphae** 2.5 - 6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  diam., brown, thick

walled, non-septate. **Basidiospores** abundant, 4.5 - 5.5 x 3.5 - 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (3.6 - 4.32 x 2.88 - 3.6  $\mu\text{m}$  acc. Loguercio-Leite & Wright), ovoid to broadly ellipsoid, reddish brown, thick-walled, smooth. **Basidia** 9 - 14 x 4 - 6  $\mu\text{m}$ , broadly clavate, 4-spored. **Setae** absent. **Type of rot:** white rot of deciduous trees.

Hymenochaetales - Hymenochaetaceae - *Phellinus* Quél.

**Other remarks:** Other resupinate, hardwood species, such as *P. ferreus* (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin and *P. ferrugineus* (Schrad.:Fr.) Bourdot & Galzin, have a lighter coloured basidioma, hyaline, ellipsoid to cylindrical spores, and haplosetae. In addition, *P. ferrugineus* has macrosetae on the tube-trama. Generally regarded as pantropical, described from Brazil. Lowe (1966) and Larsen & Cobb-Poulsen (1990) list *Fuscoporella coruscans* Murr., *F. mexicana* Murr. *F. floridana* Murr. and *Poria torrendii* Bres. as synonyms. Second British record found in dry conditions; unusually dark basidiomata on inside of hollow trunk of host coated with brown spore deposit. Both British sites close to ancient woodland thus the possibility that *P. umbrinellus* may have had a former wider distribution but now confined to diminishing ancient woodlands.

### References

- Gilbertson, R.L. & Ryvarden, L. (1987) N. Amer. Polyp. 2: 614 - 615, fig. 315; Herrera Figeroa, S & Bondartseva, M.A. (1982) Acta Bot. Cuba 8: 2 - 5, fig. 1; Larsen, M.J. & Cobb-Poulsen, L.A. (1990) Synops. Fung. 3: 144; Loguercio-Leite, C. & Wright, J.E. (1995) Mycotaxon 54:379 - 381; Lowe, J.L. (1966) Polyp. N. Amer., *Poria* 144, fig. 129; Ryvarden, L. (1994) Mycologist 8: 6; Ryvarden, L. & Gilbertson, R.L. (1994) Europ. Polyp. 2: 527 - 528, fig. 274.

A.M. Ainsworth



**75: CALOSCYPHA FULGENS** (Pers.: Fr.) Boud., Icon. Mycol., Liste prélim.: 3 (1904).

*Peziza fulgens* Pers., Myc. Eur. 1: 241 (1822); Fr., Syst. Mycol. 2: 67 (1823).

*Otidella fulgens* (Pers.: Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 99 (1889).

**Habitat:** on soil, amongst moss and litter in spring; in Europe and North America mostly occurring under melting snow in association with conifers, and said to be mycorrhizal with *Abies* (Breitenbach & Kränzlin, 1984). Known to be a seed pathogen of conifers in Canada and North America. In Britain collected mostly with decid-

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uous trees including *Fraxinus* and *Betula*. *Distribution*: Europe, North America, Japan. (Photo: Berks., nr. Ascot, woodland trackway, 11 Mar. 1994, A.M. Ainsworth).

*Apothecia* cupulate, sessile, solitary or in small clusters, 10 - 25 mm diam. in British material, to 4 cm diam. elsewhere. *Disc* concave, deep yellow to orange. *Receptacle* smooth, yellowish, becoming dark greenish or bluish where bruised, and with age. *Ectal excipulum* 80 - 100  $\mu$ m thick, a *textura angularis*, composed of irregular, angular, thin-walled, hyaline cells mostly 20 - 30  $\mu$ m diam. *Medullary excipulum* a *textura intricata*, of loosely interwoven, hyaline, thin-walled, septate hyphae 7 - 11  $\mu$ m diam. *Asci* 150 - 165 x 8.5 - 10  $\mu$ m, operculate, cylindric, tapered below to a long stalk, non-amyloid, 8-spored. *Ascospores* globose, 5.5 - 7  $\mu$ m diam., hyaline, smooth, irregularly arranged in the ascus when young, uniseriate at maturity. *Paraphyses* filiform, simple or often branched in the lower part, sometimes slightly flexuous near the apex, 2.5 - 3.5  $\mu$ m diam.

Pezizales - Otideaceae - *Caloscypha* Boud.

*Other remarks*: The species is widespread, and evidently frequent in parts of North America and Europe. It is perhaps most common in montane regions of central Europe, where the apothecia are often gathered for food (Dennis, 1969, 1978; Rahm, 1947). It is rare in Britain, and perhaps introduced. It was first collected in Suffolk



in March 1968 by R.E. Evans (Dennis, 1969), amongst leaf litter under *Betula* and *Quercus*, and subsequently from Norfolk under *Fraxinus* in 1985. A more recent collection from Berkshire in March 1994 by A.M. Ainsworth, E.E. Green & A. Lucas was from under *Betula*, *Salix* and *Pinus*. *Geniculodendron pyriforme* Salt, a seed pathogen of *Picea* and *Pinus* in Canada and North America, has been shown by Paden et. al. (1978) to be the anamorph of this species.

#### References

- Breitenbach, J. & Kränzlin, F. (1984) *Fungi of Switzerland*. 1. Ascomycetes: 108; Dennis, R.W.G. (1969) *Kew Bull.* 23: 479 - 481; (1978) *British Ascomycetes*; Paden, J.W., Sutherland, J.R. & Woods, T.A.D. (1978) *Can. J. Bot.* 56: 2375 - 2379; Rahm, E. (1947) *Schweiz. Z. Pilzk.* 25: 36 - 38.

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**76: ANTHRACOBIA MELALOMA** (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Arnould in *Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr.* 9: 112 (1893).

*Peziza melaloma* Alb. & Schwein., *Consp. fung. Lusat.*: 336 (1805); Fr., *Syst. Mycol.* 2: 68 (1822).

*Habitat*: on burnt sites, July to February, possibly throughout the year. *Distribution*: widely distributed, recorded from both hemispheres. (Photo: Surrey, Fairmile Common, on fire site, 23 Jan. 1995, E.W. Brown, K(M) 28469, developing apothecia to show marginal hairs).

*Apothecia* 3.0 - 7.0 mm diam., scattered to densely gregarious. *Disc* concave or flat to undulate, orange to pale orange, smooth. *Receptacle*

shallow cupulate, sessile, externally slightly paler, with hairs present near the margin, conspicuous even on dried material, arranged in bunches.

