

Studies in the Aphylophorales of the Canary Islands. 2. Some species new to the islands.

by Leif Ryvar den*

(recibido en la redacción (4.11.1973))

Resumen

Adiciones micológicas para la flora canaria. Se presentan 20 especies de basidiomicetes, nuevas para las islas, se menciona localidades de recolección, y se propone 2 nuevas combinaciones: **Incrustoporia percandida** (Malenc. & Bert.) Ryv. (*Poria percandida*), y **Tyromyces cerifluus** (Berk. & Curt.) Ryv. (*Polyporus cerifluus*).

Since the first paper in this series was printed (Ryvar den 1972), several mycological expeditions have visited the islands. Specimens of Aphylophorales from these expeditions were kindly handed over to me for identification. In the collections there were several species not previously reported from the islands and these are given below. Specimens were examined from the following collectors:

Dr. F.-E. Eckblad, Bergen, Norway, who collected in Tenerife, April 72. Curator G. Gulden, Oslo, Norway - Gomera and Tenerife, January 1973. Research assistant A. E. Torkelsen, Oslo, Norway - Gran Canaria, April 1973. Dr. V. Demoulin, Liege, Belgium - Tenerife, March and April 1973. Specimens from the first three collectors are deposited in Oslo (O) while Dr. Demoulin's specimens are in Liege (LG)

CANTHARELLACEAE

Cantharellus cibarius Fr.

Tenerife: La Esperanza near Las Raices, leg. Eckblad.

* Botanical Laboratory, University of Oslo, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway.

CORTICIACEAE

Amphinema byssoides (Fr.) John Eriksson

Tenerife: Las Lagunetas, on cones of *Pinus canariensis*, leg. Eckblad.

Cristella candidissima (Schw.) Donk.

Tenerife: Las Mercedes, leg. Gulden. The collection is somewhat deviating as the spores are 3,5-5 um in diameter i.e. larger than normal. They are also more coarsely echinulated.

Hyphodontia alutacea (Fr.) John Eriksson.

Tenerife: Santa Cruz, El Bailadero, leg. Demoulin.

Peniophora incaranta (Fr.) Karst.

Tenerife: Monte Cruz de Taborno, on deciduous wood, leg. Eckblad.

Sistotrema confluens Pers. ex Fr.

Tenerife: La Esperanza, Santa Cruz, on the ground among needles of *Pinus canariensis*, leg. Demoulin.

HYDNACEAE

Hydnum repandum Fr.

Tenerife: Realejo, under *Pinus canariensis*, leg. Eckblad.

POLYPORACEAE

Ceriporia purpurea (Fr.) Donk

Gran Canaria: Pinar de Tamadaba, on *Pinus canariensis*, leg. Torkelsen.

Coltricia perennis (Fr.) Murr.

Tenerife: Aguamansa, under *Eucalyptus globulus*, leg. Eckblad.

Gomera: Garajonay, under *Pinus canariensis*, leg. Gulden.

Coriopsis gallica (Fr.) Ryv.

Tenerife: Monte las Mercedes, on *Persea indica*, leg. Demoulin.

Gomera: Merigua, leg. Gulden.

Ganoderma australe (Fr.) Pat.

Gomera: Merigua, on *Laurus*, leg. Gulden. This species was discussed in the first paper in this series as it is easily confused with *G. applanatum* (Pers. ex Wallr.) Pat. The specimen from Merigua is typical *G. australe* with a very thick crust and spores 9,5-11 x 6,5-7,5 μ m.

Incrustoporia nivea (Jungh.) Ryv.

Tenerife: Monte las Mercedes, leg. Eckblad.

Gomera: La Atalaya, leg. Gulden.

***Incrustoporia percandida* (Malenc. & Bert.) Ryv. comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Poria percandida* Malenc. & Bert. Acta Phytotax. Barcinonensia 8:31, 1971.

Tenerife: Monte de las Mercedes, leg. Gulden.

Gomera: Garajonay, on *Erica arborea*, leg. Gulden.

This is a typical *Incrustoporia* sp. as already indicated by Malencon and Bertault (1971) who, however, made no proper combination in the genus. The species is separated from other species in the genus by the large spores, from 5 to 8, μ m long.

Laetiporus sulphureus (Fr.) Bond. & Sing.

Tenerife: Monte las Mercedes, on *Erica arborea*, leg. Gulden.

Gomera: La Laja on *Eucalyptus* sp., Monte de la Zarza, on *Erica arborea*, leg. Gulden.

Phellinus cfr. *punctatus* (Fr.) Pilat.

Gran Canaria: San Isidro, on *Castanea*, leg. Torkelsen.

The specimen is sterile but corresponds otherwise with *P. punctatus*.

Schizopora paradoxa (Fr.) Donk.

Tenerife: Monte las Mercedes, leg. Gulden.

Spongipellis delectans (Peck) Murr.

Tenerife: Monte las Mercedes, leg. Gulden. This is a rare species in Europe, and the determination has kindly been confirmed by Dr. F. Kotlaba in Praha.

***Tyromyces cerifluus* (Berk. & Curt.) Ryv. comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Polyporus cerifluus* Berk. & Curt. Grevillea 1:50, 1872.

Syn. *Polyporus revolutus* Bres. - types of both species examined.

Gomera: La Atalaya and Merigua, on *Laurus*, leg. G. Gulden.

Lowe (1961) was the first to note the synonymy indicated above.

Tyromyces fissilis (Berk. & Curt.) Donk.

Gomera: La Atalaya, On *Laurus* sp., El Cedro, on deciduous wood, leg. Gulden.

STEREACEAE

Stereum reflexulum Reid. Fig. 1a.

Tenerifc: Monte de las Mercedes, Ringomez, Montana Cruz de Taborno, and Aguamansa, Leg. Eckblad.

Tenerife: Monte de la Esperanza, Monte las Mercedes, leg. Demoulin.

The species is apparently very common in the Canary Islands and has previously certainly been confused with the macroscopically similar *S. hirsutum*. *S. reflexulum* was described by Reid (1969) and the reader is referred to his detailed description. Besides Corsica, Reid also reported the species from Morocco. Dr. Demoulin informs me that he also found the species in Portugal. From the known distribution my guess is that the species is widespread in the Mediterranean area.

Macroscopically *S. reflexulum* is close to *S. hirsutum*, but is usually more narrowly zoned on the pileus which also attains a more brownish colour with age, while *S. hirsutum* usually is persistantly greyish. The hymenium in *S. reflexulum* is usually ochraceous while it in *S. hirsutum* is distinctly yellowish to almost light orange even if these colours fade in age and drying. *S. reflexulum* has usually quite small fruitbodies, often densely imbricate while they ordinary are larger and more solitary in *S. hirsutum*. However, this may only reflect that *S. reflexulum* has a better ability to invade thinner twigs and branches where nutrients are scarce and drought more common and severe.

Microscopically *S. reflexulum* is easily identified by its numerous acanthophyses (fig. 1a) which are prominent in

dry material. They are probably more hidden when basidia are well developed. *S. hirsutum* lacks completely acanthophyses, thus their presence is a good distinguishing character. Pseudocystidia are common in both species, Dr. Demoulin informs me that he in Corsica in fresh specimens of *S. reflexulum* observed a certain degree of bleeding like the one observed in *S. gausapatum*. This bleeding reflects a chemical reaction between the content of the pseudocystidia and the oxygen in the air. No one, as far as I know, has investigated the chemical compounds involved in the reaction. In *S. hirsutum* no such compounds are present. The hyphal system and the spores are the same in *S. reflexulum* and *S. hirsutum*.

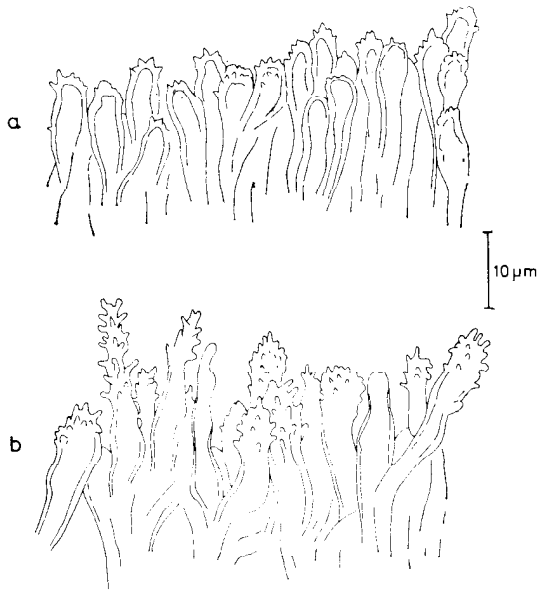


Fig 1. a) Acanthophyses from the hymenium of a dried specimen of *Stereum reflexulum*, leg. V. Demoulin, Tenerife, Las Mercedes. b) Acanthophyses from the hymenium of a dried specimen of *Stereum* sp., leg. G. Gulden 246/73, Gomera: El Rejo.

I am very much obliged to Dr. Demoulin for his information on this species and for his attention to my misinterpretation of *S. subpileatum*.

Stereum sp. Fig. 1b.

Gomera: El Rejo, 14. Jan. 1973, leg. Gulden.

This is a species unknown to me. The pileus is about 1 cm broad, finely tomentose in dark brown narrow zones.

The hymenium is greyish pink along the margin more beige in the center. Microscopically it is characterized by prominent acanthophyses, far larger and more spiny than those of *S. reflexulum*. Dr. F. Kotlaba in Praha has examined the specimens and the species was unknown to him.

The many tropical *Stereum* species have to be studied and described more precisely before the specimens from Canary Islands can be named.

Stereum subpileatum Berk. & Curt.

My previous report of this species was based on specimens of the *S. reflexulum* Reid.

Summary

20 basidiomycetes (Aphyllophorales) are reported as new to the Canary Islands. The combinations **Incrustoporia percandida** (Malenc. & Bert.) Ryv. and **Tyromyces cerifluus** (Berk. & Curt.) Ryv. are proposed.

REFERENCES

- LOWE, J. L. 1961: Southern and tropical polypores II. *Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts. Let.* 46:205-207.
- MALECON, G. & BERTAULT, R. 1971: Champignons de la peninsula Iberique. *Acta Phytotax. Barcinonensia* 8:1-68.
- REID, D. 1969: Spring fungi in Corsica. *Rev. Mycol.* 33:232-267.
- RYVARDEN, L. 1972: Studies on the Aphyllophorales of the Canary Islands with a note on the genus *Perenniporia* Murr. *Norw. J. Bot.* 19:139-144.