

Antrodiella genistae – a new polypore for Czech Republic and Slovak Republic

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The brief description, illustrations of microfeatures and notes on distribution in Czech Republic and Slovak Republic of a rare polypore *Antrodiella genistae* (Bourd. et Galz.) David are given in this paper.

Key words: *Antrodiella genistae*, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, polypore

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V práci je uveden krátký popis, ilustrace mikroznaků a údaje o rozšíření vzácného choroše *Antrodiella genistae* (Bourd. et Galz.) David v České republice a Slovenské republice.

The genus *Antrodiella* Ryv. et Johansen belongs to those genera of polypores which are intensively studied in Czech Republic in last time. Since 1984, when Kotlaba (1984) published summary data on geographic distribution and ecology of polypores in Czechoslovakia, several further species of the genus *Antrodiella* have been discovered in that territory (Vampola 1991a, 1991b, Vlasák 1990). The discussed species *Antrodiella genistae* has been discovered in a territory of the former Czechoslovakia only recently, too. Although this fungus has been described by Bourdot et Galzin already in 1925, in mycological literature it is mostly incorrectly interpreted and confused with other species. Only when David et Lecot (1990) published a brief characterization of by them studied specimens, the existence of *A. genistae* has been confirmed and is accepted now. In Europe this species has been known only from France and Yugoslavia, we can, however, to assent to Ryvarden et Gilbertson (1993) that this species probably is overlooked or confused with *Antrodiella semisupina* (Berk. et Curt.) Ryv. For mycologists studying polypores the brief description and some notes for the correct identification are presented below, for detailed descriptions we refer to works by Bourdot et Galzin (1928) and Ryvarden et Gilbertson (1993).

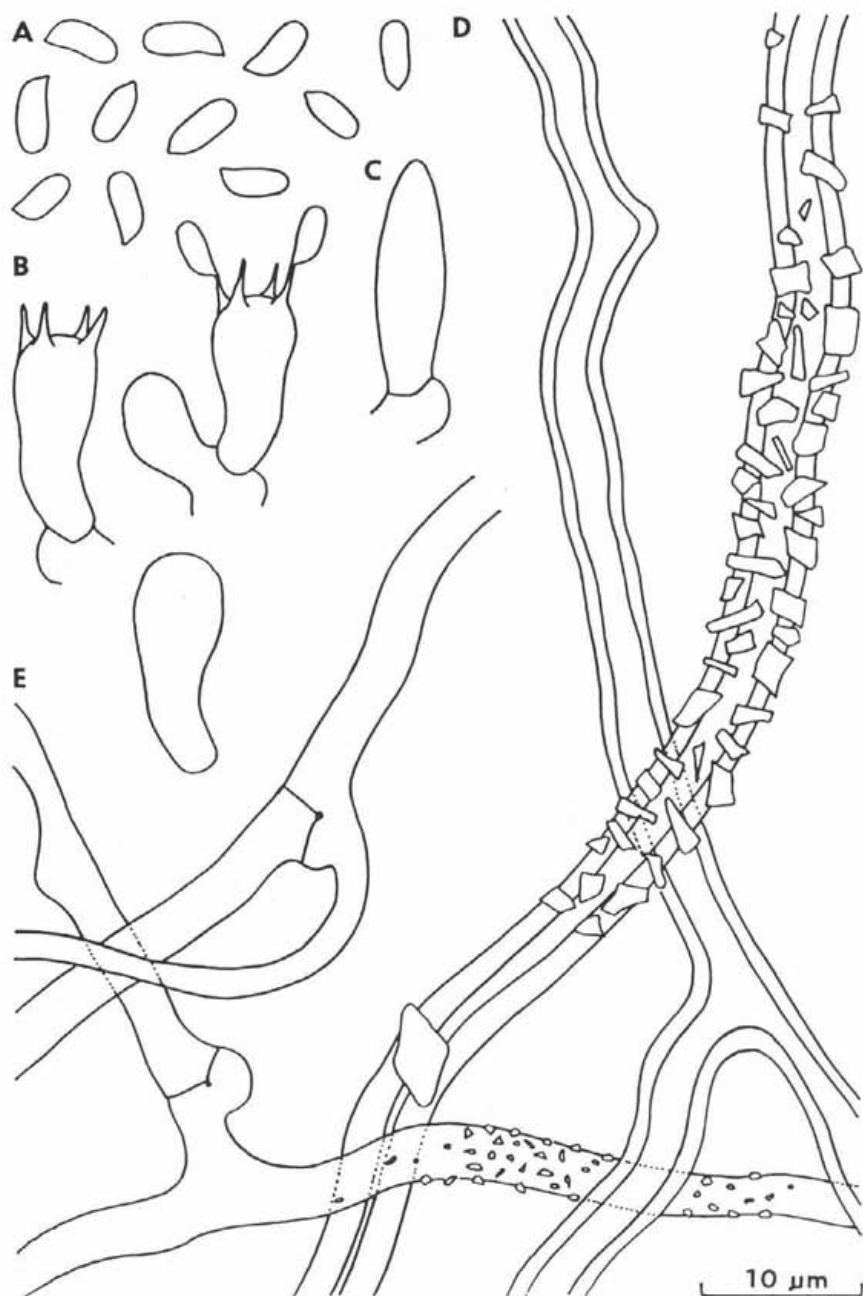


Fig. 1. *Antrodiella genistae* (Bourd. et Galz.) David - A) spores, B) basidia, C) cystidium, D) thick-walled, partly incrustated skeletal hyphae, E) generative hyphae with clamps.

Antrodiella genistæ (Bourd. et Galz.) David

Syn.: *Coriolus genistæ* Bourd. et Galz.

Basidiocarps annual, usually effused-reflexed with narrow pilei, macroscopically indistinguishable from those of *A. semisupina*; the resupinate forms can sometimes have a broad byssoid margin and then are indistinguishable from basidiocarps of *A. romellii* (Donk) Niemelä. The colour of the whole basidiocarp is whitish, cream, yellowish to ochraceous. Hyphal system is dimitic, generative hyphae thin-walled with clamps, branched, in some parts finely incrustated, 2–4 µm wide. Skeletal hyphae thick-walled, unbranched to occasionally branched, in some parts often finely incrustated or coarsely-grained, 2–5 µm wide. The incrustated hyphae can most easily be observed in context in a layer attached to the substratum, in tubulotrama are very rare. Hymenium consists of basidia and unabundant cystidioles. Basidia are tetrasporic, clavate, with basal clamps, 8–15 x 4–5.5 µm. Cystidioles are fusoid, with basal clamps, of the same size as basidia. The thin-walled usually deformed cylindrical sterile elements rarely projecting from hymenium or edges of tubes could perhaps be considered as leptocystidia but will really be only swollen ends of hyphae. Basidiospores are hyaline, smooth, long ellipsoid to distinctly cylindrical, 3.5–5 x 1.7–2 µm.

Antrodiella genistæ has been confused with *Antrodiella onychoides* (Egel.) Niemelä which, however, has simple septate hyphae. The assumption that *A. onychoides* could be a haploid form of *A. genistæ* (cf. Ryvarden et Gilbertson 1993) is remarkable and in our opinion very probable. The correct answer, however, will be a matter of some further detailed study, especially of pure cultures.

As already mentioned above, the totally resupinate basidiocarps are indistinguishable from *Antrodiella romellii* (Donk) Niemelä, which, however, differs in strikingly broader ellipsoid basidiospores.

A. genistæ is till now known only from Europe, i. e. from France, Yugoslavia and now from the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, too. Till now it has been found on hardwoods of the genera *Alnus*, *Calluna*, *Cistus*, *Corylus*, *Fagus*, *Juglans*, *Quercus* and *Salix* but its hosts will certainly be more numerous.

The new localities of *A. genistæ* in Czech Republic and Slovak Republic:

Bohemia: Karlštejn pr. Beroun, loco "Velká hora", ad ramum dejectum *Quercus* sp., 23. XI. 1952, leg. et det. Z. Pouzar ut *Poria romellii* Donk, 16. VI. 1993 rev. P. Vampola (PRM 654 344). – Komárov (distr. Tábor), area tuta Soběslavská (= Borkovická) blata, ad ramum iacentem *Salicis cinereæ*, 17. IX. 1993, leg. et det. P. Vampola (MJ 459/93). – Varvažov, silva "Mýto", in alneto infra piscinam "Vosovický rybník", ad ramum emortuum *Alni glutinosæ*, 10. VIII. 1963, leg. M. Svrček, 28. I. 1975 det. F. Kotlaba ut *Poria romellii*, 14. I. 1994 rev. P. Vampola (PRM 316 921). – Třeboň, in alneto "U Jindrů", ad ramum iacentem *Alni glutinosæ*,

30. X. 1965 leg. M. Svrček et J. Kubička, 4. II. 1975 det. Z. Pouzar ut *Poria romellii*, 14. I. 1994 rev. P. Vampola (PRM 610 442). – Zbořený Kostelec pr. Týnec nad Sázavou, in pede collis "Hradečnice", ad truncum emortuum *Quercus roboris*, 2. XI. 1980, leg. F. Kotlaba, det. Z. Pouzar ut *Tyromyces semisupinus*, 19. III. 1994 rev. P. Vampola (PRM 871 821). – Michnovka (distr. Hradec Králové), silva "Lhotáček", ad ramum iacentem *Quercus* sp., 25. IX. 1993, leg. et det. P. Vampola (MJ 501/93).

Moravia: Radostín (distr. Žďár nad Sázavou), ad ramum iacentem *Alni incanae*, 4. VI. 1991, leg. et det. P. Vampola (MJ 2518). – Lanžhot (distr. Břeclav), area tuta "Raňšpurk", in cortice trunci frondosi, 3. XI. 1993, leg. A. Vágner, det. P. Vampola (BRNM). – Pornice ap. Kroměříž, silva "Valachy", 15. VIII. 1958, leg. H. Zavřel, det. F. Kotlaba et Z. Pouzar ut *Poria romellii*, 14. I. 1994 rev. P. Vampola (PRM 645 853).

Slovenia: Nová Sedlica (distr. Humenné), silva sub Jaraba skala, ad truncum iacentem *Fagi silvaticae*, 10. X. 1990, leg. et det. P. Vampola (MJ 639/90).

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