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Type studies of the polypores described by E.J.H. Corner from Asia and West Pacific areas VIII. Species described in *Trametes* (2)

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ABSTRACT

Type examinations were conducted for 32 species of polypores described by E.J.H. Corner. The following new combinations are proposed: Antrodiella subligativa, Coriolopsis albobadia, C. suberosifusca, Datronia perstrata, D. sepiicolor, Fomitella malaysiana, Fomitopsis subvinosa, Microporus affinis-microloma, M. subvernicipes, Nigrofomes nigrivineus, Perenniporia rufidochmia, Polyporus polyporiformis, and Trichaptum molestum. The following species are accepted in the original genus: Trametes pallidilusor, the appropriate name for T. daedaleoides Corner (nom. illegit.), and T. rugosituba. Daedalea pseudodochmia was already combined with the proper genus. The following species are synonyms: Trametes microporoides and T. multiflabellata, synonyms of M. subvernicipes; T. papuasia, a synonym of Coriolopsis glabro-rigens; T. paxillosa, a synonym of Coriolopsis brunneoleuca; T. perpallida, a synonym of Skeletocutis nivea; T. primulina, a synonym of Coriolopsis sanguinaria; T. rigidiceps, a synonym of M. affinis-microloma; Trametes sublutea, a synonym of Fomitopsis spraguei; T. subincana and T. textulaminata, synonyms of D. pseudodochmia; and T. umbrinopallens, a synonym of T. lactinea. The following species are dubious because of the poor condition of specimens: T. tenacipora, T. turpis, and T. verticalis. No authentic specimens were traced for T. polyblastes, T. rubrigrisea, T. salina, T. sediliensis, and T. substrata. Descriptions and line drawings are given for the little-known

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1. Introduction

This is the eighth part of type studies of polypores described by Corner (1989). In this study, we examined type specimens of 32 species described in the genus *Trametes* Fr. Their identities are shown, and descriptions and line drawings are given for the little-known species.

2. Materials and methods

Type specimens of the polypores described by Corner (1989) were examined macroscopically and microscopically. The colors of basidiocarps are given according to Kornerup and Wanscher (1981) and the Munsell System. Microscopic characters were observed for dried specimens mounted in 5% (w/v)

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KOH solution after being stained with 1% (w/v) phloxine solution and in Melzer's reagent. IKI- represents nonamyloid and nondextrinoid. Basidiospore measurements were made mounted in Melzer's reagent. Information from living and dried specimens collected in Malaysia is also given for some species. Descriptions of fresh specimens given by Corner (1989) are also occasionally referred to. Herbaria where specimens are deposited are abbreviated according to Holmgren et al. (1990).

3. Identification and descriptions

Trametes malaysiana Corner, Beih. Nova Hedwig. 97:115 (1989). Fig. 1, Fig. 13a.

Holotype was not traced in E. Lectotype was selected here: Malaysia, Mt. Kinabalu, Tenompok alt 1800 m, 28 Apr 1932, leg. E.J.H. Corner (E).

Accepted as Fomitella malaysiana (Corner) T. Hatt. & Sotome, comb. nov. (MycoBank no.: MB 801231; basionym indicated above).

Basidiocarps sessile, pileus applanate to ungulate, semicircular. Pileus surface sulcate, zonate with finely villose zones and glabrous zones, partly cracked near the base, brown (6D5–6; 10YR 6/4) to almost black, pileus up to 30 cm wide and 7 cm thick according to the original description. Pileus margin obtuse, entire. Pore surface brownish orange (5–6B–C5; 5YR 7/8, 10YR 7/8), pores round to angular, 5–6/mm, dissepiments

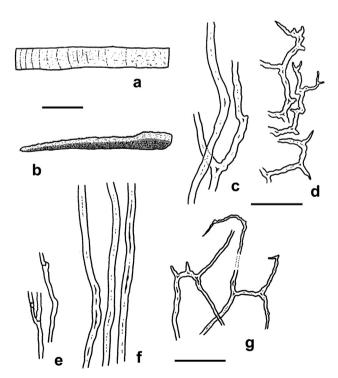


Fig. 1 – Fomitella malaysiana (lectotype). a: Upper view of cut basidiocarp. b: Vertical section view of basidiocarp. c: Skeletal hyphae from context. d: Binding hyphae from context. e: Generative hyphae from trama. f: Skeletal hyphae from trama. g: Binding hyphae from trama. Bars: a-b, 5 cm; c-g, 20 μ m.

entire. Context fibrous corky to woody, brownish orange (5–6B–C5; 5YR 7/8, 10YR 7/8), with a dark brown crust, up to 1 mm thick. Tubes stratified, fibrous corky, light brown, each layer up to 2 mm deep.

Hyphal system trimitic. Contextual generative hyphae hyaline, with clamp-connections, sparse. Contextual skeletal hyphae abundant, unbranched, straight to sinuous, thickwalled to solid, yellowish to light brown, IKI-, 2.5–5 μm wide. Contextual binding hyphae sparse, moderately branched, yellowish, IKI-, up to 2.5 μm wide. Crust composed of non-agglutinated hyphae, with resinous drops on surface, binding hyphae more abundantly seen than in context. Tramal generative hyphae as in context. Tramal skeletal hyphae more sinuous and occasionally branched, but otherwise similar as in contextual hyphae. Tramal binding hyphae abundant, conspicuously branched. Cystidia not seen. Basidia not seen. Basidiospores not seen (ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, IKI-, 4–5.5 \times 2–2.5 μm according to the original description).

Remarks: Fomitella rhodophaea (Lév.) T. Hatt. is similar to F. malaysiana. Both have perennial basidiocarps, a light brown context, and a distinct crust, but F. malaysiana is differentiated by a smaller pileus (up to 16 cm wide) with a pileus surface that becomes glabrous, and the crust on pileus surface is distinctly agglutinated (Corner 1989).

Trametes microporoides Corner, Beih. Nova Hedwig. 97:121 (1989). Fig. 2, Fig. 13b.

Holotype: Singapore, Bukit Timah, 26 Apr 1931, leg. E.J.H. Corner (E).

The holotype represents *Microporus subvernicipes* (Murrill) T. Hatt. & Sotome, comb. nov. (MycoBank no.: MB801232; basionym Coriolus subvernicipes Murrill, Bull. Torrey bot. Club 35:397, 1908; holotype NY!).

Basidiocarps substipitate with contracted base to stipitate with short lateral stipe, usually unipileate. Pileus spathulate to flabelliform or almost semicircular. Pileus surface glabrous, smooth or with mycelial pads near the base (i.e., holotype of T. multiflabellata), often with or without radial ridges, subshiny, subzonate to azonate, pale orange (5A3-4; 10YR 9/4) to dark brown (7F8; 10R 3/4), often darker near the base. Pileus margin thin and acute, entire, occasionally wavy or partly eroded. Pore surface pale orange (5A3-4; 10YR 3/4), angular, 4-5/mm, occasionally smaller (7-8/mm in holotype of T. multiflabellata), dissepiments thin, entire. Context leathery to fibrous corky, up to 5 mm thick, white to orange white (5A2; 10YR 9/2), without a crust. Tubes fibrous corky, concolorous with context, up to 3 mm deep. Stipe glabrous, upper surface concolorous with pileus surface, lower surface whitish, frequently arise from a discoid base.

Hyphal system trimitic. Contextual generative hyphae thin-walled to slightly thick-walled, hyaline, with clamp-connections, 2–4 μm wide. Contextual skeletal hyphae unbranched, almost straight, thick-walled, hyaline, IKI- to slightly dextrinoid, 3–6 μm wide. Contextual binding hyphae frequently branched, sinuous, thick-walled to solid, hyaline, up to 5 μm wide. Tramal generative hyphae 1.5–2.5 μm wide, otherwise as in context. Tramal skeletal and binding hyphae as in context. Hymenium not developed in the holotype, so the following descriptions on hymenial structures are based on TFM:F-17630 (Malaysia, N. Sembilan, Pasoh Forest Reserve,

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