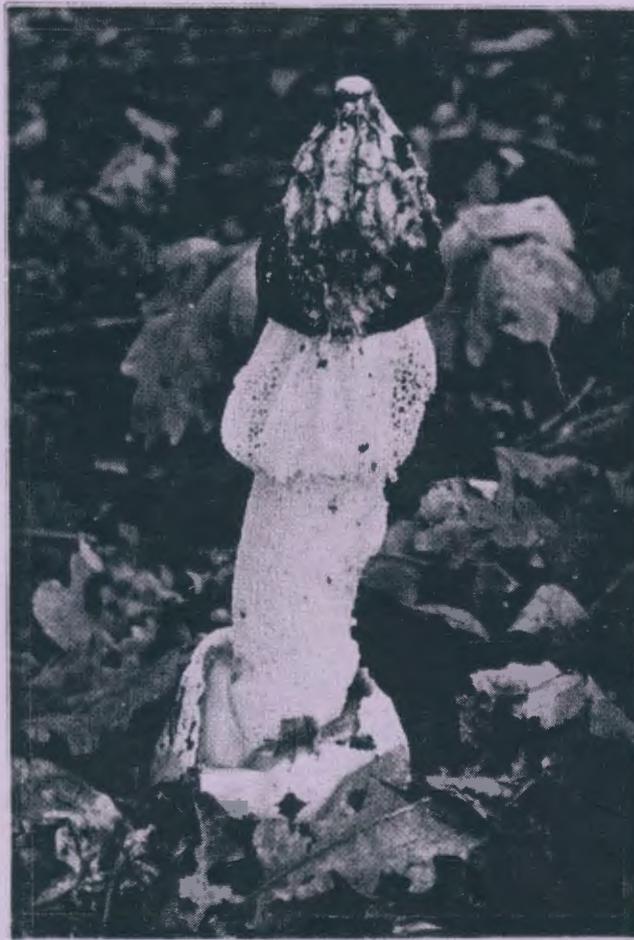


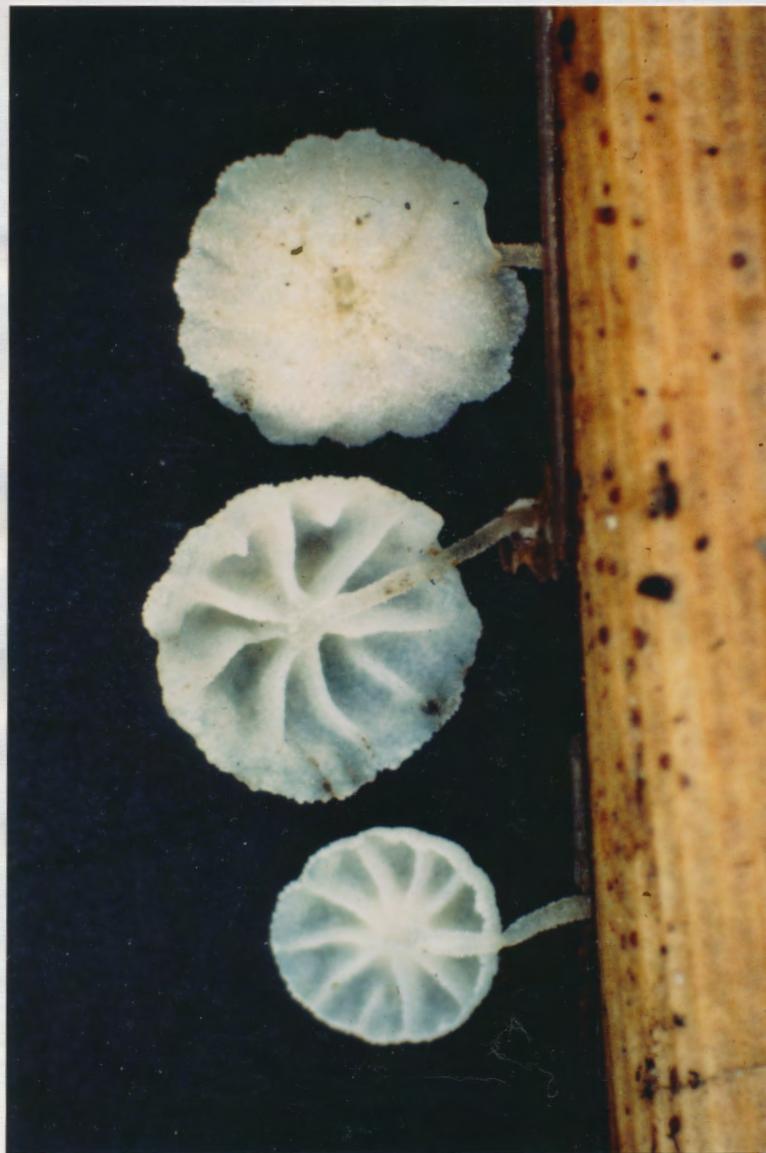
# AGARICA

MYKOLOGISK TIDSSKRIFT

Vol.12 (nr.21) APRIL 1993



# Plate 10 AGARICA



*Recinomyces saccharifera* (Berk. & Br.) Redhead

Vestfold, Tønsberg

PHOTO: Per Marstad

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Alle forfattere er selv ansvarlig for innholdet og oppsett på sine artikler.  
Ikke minst litteraturreferansene må gjøres så fullstendig og ensartet som mulig. Det vil bli utarbeidet retningslinjer for forfatterene.

# **AGARICA** Vol.12 nr.21 April 1993

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**Redaktør/Editor**

**Roy Kristiansen**

P.O.Box 19 , N - 1656 Torp,Norway  
(Telephone +47 937 61 61 private)

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**Redaksjonskomite/ Editorial board**

**Thor Dybhavn,Rolf Hermansen,Marit Skyum,Ingar Johnsen,  
Øyvind Weholt,Roy Kristiansen**

**Redaksjonens adresse/Address of the editorial board**

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Contributions are to be written ready for print , preferably on a diskett .



**TO KEEP AGARICA ALIVE WE  
NEED YOUR CONTRIBUTION and SUPPORT !**

Forsiden/front page: Slørstanksopp (*Dictyophora duplexata*) fra Kungsbacka, straks syd for Göteborg,Sverige.Foto:Stellan Sunhede.Dette er en stanksopp som iflg.W.Ramm skal finnes i Bjørnevaagen,Krakerøy,Østfold, men vi etterlyser belegg og endelig bekreftelse.

## **Summary of page 1 - 7**

### **From the editor**

I regret the very long silence since the last issue but we are short of manuscripts, and it is not always possible for us to write up articles.

Since we have other professions, all writing and set-ups must be done in our own time, which is sometimes difficult - especially over the years. Both Ø. Weholt and myself have work that requires much attention and time, taking up much more than the ordinary working day, and including also travelling (especially Ø.W.), courses, meetings etc.

Naturally, since our income depends on another profession than mycology, we have an extensive responsibility.

However, we also have a responsibility to our readers and we hope to have the ability to maintain the publication of Agarica, even with modest ambitions.

The present issue is hopefully an improvement regarding the quality of both content and layout.

Especially we would like to emphasize the paper by A. Aronsen on "Agarics from wetland area" - a new topic in Norway. However, we think the remaining articles should be interesting as well - and we are pleased to acknowledge all contributions.

Otherwise the editor has some comments to the winter meeting at the University of Oslo between professional and amateur mycologist, an annual tradition open to all interested in mycology. This is arranged jointly by the Norwegian Mycological Society and the University of Oslo, Botanical Department. This meeting is usually arranged at a weekend around mid February.

The role of amateurs and cooperation with professionals was discussed and commented upon.

Finally the editor has quoted several pages from the great philosopher/ecosophist Arne Næss, who in 1980 wrote a book:

"Accusations against science", in which he also took up and discussed the role of amateurs in science and research.

Even today, these words are very relevant and highly to be recommended.

Roy Kristiansen

Era redaksjonen!

Lenge siden sist ?!

Vi beklager at det blir uregelmessige utgivelser av Agarica, men vi har faktisk hatt problemer med å få manuskripter for å fylle et nummer, samt at vi selv heller ikke alltid finner det mulig å bidra med artikler til enhver tid. Vi har tross alt et annet levebrød som først og fremst må opprettholdes. Med årene vil ofte erfaring og engasjement i jobb medføre større ansvar og arbeidsoppgaver, og som oftest lengre arbeidstid, reising m.m.

Vi skal imidlertid forsøke å bidra etter beste evne og vi bør kunne "trylle" fram i det minste et nummer i året. Det er en glede å presentere dette nummeret, hvor vi forhåpentlig har lykkes å heve kvaliteten både på layout og innhold.

Spesielt framheves Arne Aronsens fine presentasjon av diverse Agaricales fra våtmarksområder i Vestfold; et nybrottsarbeid på denne interessante biotop. Thor Dybhavns artikkelen: "LACTARIUS: Seksjon Plinthogali (Burl.) Sing.", er ment som en hyllest til professor F. E. Eckblads 70-års dag i august 1993.

Redaksjonen takker hjerteligst alle bidragsytere som har gjort dette nummer mulig. Vi retter likeledes en takk til Karin A. Karlsrud, Mette Hemmingsen, Marit Skyum og Christian Skyum for skrivearbeid.

Forøvrig gjør vi oppmerksom på at Fredrikstad Soppforening er 20 år til høsten, og jubileet vil bli behørig markert. Eget program i denne anledning kommer senere.

Vintersopptreffet 1993 er nettopp avsluttet og vi sitter tilbake med et godt inntrykk - og har en bestemt oppfatning at det bare har blitt bedre. I foredragene fikk vi mye variert og interessant stoff.

Det som står sentralt i disse tider er å få til et bedre samarbeidsforhold mellom fagmykologene og amatørene, som kan bidra til ytterligere kartlegging og registrering av storsopper i Norge. Det er litt delte meninger om metodikken, hvilken form dette skal ha, men det bør i alle fall være overkommelig, og innenfor rammen av det realistiske. Kanskje er det greiest å starte med en del distinkte arter av både sekk- og stilksporesopper, slik Klaus Høiland foreslo. Gro Gulden hadde også klare formeninger om amatørenes rolle i innsamling og kartleggingsarbeide. Det er klart at de fagmykologiske ressursene er begrensede og vi må derfor trekke veksler på de mange kunnskapsrike amatørene i soppforeningene rundt om i landet.

Foredragene på vintersopptreffet kan bli bedre; foredragsholderne bør ha litt selvkritikk, men alt i alt synes det å være et rimelig nivå med bra variasjoner i de valgte temaer. Kanskje kan det med tanke på neste/kommende sopptreff også legges vekt på foredrag om regionale eller kommunale soppundersøkelser, men fortsatt opprettholde enkelte innslag fra fjerne himmelstrøk slik f.eks. Leif Ryvarden hadde om "På tokt i tropiske trekroner". Det burde være aktuelt også å bringe litt stoff fra arktisk-alpine områder i framtiden.

Siden amatørenes rolle i denne og andre sammenheng aktualiseres mer og mer er det kanskje nødvendig å rive ned og utviske en del akademiske "sperrer", slik at samarbeide mellom profesjonelle og amatører blir optimale.

Filosofen og økosofen Arne Næss har tatt opp dette tema om amatørenes rolle i sin bok "Anklagene mot vitenskapen" (Universitetsforlaget 1980), som fortsatt er aktuelt i dag. Jeg synes hans uttalelser er tankevekkende, og jeg tillater meg å sitere noe fra hans bok: (\*)

"Hva slags emner og hva slags vitenskap vil folk støtte? Dette vesentlige spørsmål synes i alle fall ikke å ha vært undersøkt i Norden. Noen opinionsundersøkelser

\* (uthevelsene er våre: Red.)

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ville komme godt med. Hypotese: Hvis spørreskjemaene g i dybden og ikke bruker adjektivene "nyttig" og "unyttig", vil svarene vise en høy vurdering av inn sikt som sådan: Mer utforskning av universet, mer utforskning av det naturlige miljø, ikke bare nyttedyr og nytteplanter. Hvis det ble stilt i utsikt å støtte amatørers forskning, ville det falle i god jord. Evnemessig og i kunn-skaper kan man vel gå ut fra at det fins et stort antall amatører som er fullt på høyde med profesjonelle. At forskning og vitenskap har egen verdi turde være en temmelig allmenn oppfatning.

#### 4. Amatører, dilettanter og jordnær forskning. Bruk av sanser og fantasi.

a. Amatørenes muligheter innen forskningen er i dag større enn noensinne.

Ved "amatør" tenker man seg undertiden primært (a) en som gjør noe fordi han eller hun er glad i å gjøre det, undertiden (b) en som ikke har full profesjonell utdannelse til å gjøre det han eller hun gjør. I det følgende står ordet for (a) kombinert med mangel av full formal forskerutdannelse, slik dennearter seg i nordiske land.

Det er en utbredt oppfatning at amatørenes plass langs forskningsfronten blir mer og mer beskjeden. Vitenskapen, sies det, er kommet så forferdelig langt, den er blitt så vanskelig og teknisk avansert. Amatører kan ikke bidra med annet enn underordnet assistanse. Amatører som forsøker seg med mer, avslører seg som dilettanter.

Oppfatningen er uholdbar.

Ut fra spiralmodellen forgrener levende forskning seg uopphørlig. Et eksponentielt økende mangfold av nye problemstillinger, og utvidelser av gamle, fremkommer

ved hver omdreining. Dette gir stadig nye felter for pionerinnsats og for innsats av helt elementær art på grenseområdene daglig liv/forskning. Det gir felter hvor forskningsbidragene ikke forutsetter kostbart utstyr. I de rike industristater er fritiden og inntektene øket. Mulighetene for amatørenes innsats er nå større også av denne grunn.

b. Områder for amatørmessig og jordnær forskning.

Det kan være instruktivt å nevne litt om forskning hvor amatører i dag gjør en innsats langs forskningsfronten og ikke bare forsker til "hjemmebruk".

La oss begynne med de vitenskapsteoretisk vanskeligste områdene. Sosiologi, til forskjell fra kjernefysikk, behandler emner hvor hvert samfunnsmedlem i varierende grad er kompetente til å uttale seg. Forskjellen mellom profesjonelle og amatører blir da vanskelig å trekke uten at vi legger sterk vekt på terminologi. (Den profesjonelle fristes lettere til bruk av intrikate ord og vendinger selv for trivielle forhold.)

*Særlig ved planlegging og innhøsting av data gjennom intervju og spørreskjema trenges medarbeidere. Her gjør amatører i dag en vesentlig innsats, men blir ikke alltid tilstrekkelig påaktet.*

Arbeidsmiljøforskning har hittil vært sterkt profesjonelt preget. Men med utvidet deltagelse blant bedriftens ansatte, vil "vanlige folk" få anledning til systematisk observasjon og til å stille opp egne hypoteser om hvilke faktorer øker og hva som senker trivselen, og om andre emner som de har førstehånds kjennskap til.

I naturvitenskap er saken ganske annerledes klar: *Amatørtidsskrifter i astronomi, fysikk og de øvrige hovedområdene røper en meget livlig og tiltakende viktig vekselvirkning og samarbeid mellom amatører og profesjonelle. Amatørenes bidrag flettes inn i de samlede bidrag langs forskningsfronten.*

Ved de helt konkrete, livsnære anvendelser inngår

forskningsresultatene i personlige forståelsesakter og beriker livet. Dette minsker ikke det generelle og abstraktes betydning, men øker forskningens totale betydning for menneskene.

Her bør etologien, adferdsstudier utstrakt til alle arter levende vesener, nevnes. Det er et felt hvor dilettanter som pretenderer å være eksperter fort avsløres. Men området er vel egnert for nidkjære amatører. Blant annet på grunn av den moderne teknologiens uhyggelig mangesidige innflytelse på livet på jorden, trenges inngående adferdsstudier. Disse er ytterst arbeidsintensive og bare meget moderat kapitalintensive. I sitt tre og et halvt års studium av Serengetitiløvene anvendte G. Schaller 2900 timer til daglig observasjon. Andre arter trenger ikke mindre studium. For et tilsvarende studium av 100 tusen arter ville det trenges 290 millioner timer eller ca. 30 millioner dagsverk. Nok å gjøre for 100 tusen ivrige amatører som kan spandere en måned hvert år i 10 år. Hvis hver gjennomsnittlig trenger tusen kroners utstyr, men ingen lønn, vil utgiften pr. år bli 10 millioner. Hvis lønnete profesjonelle utfører jobben ville det medgå minst en milliard, hundre ganger så mye.

Et overveldende mangeartet område kan uttrykkes ved betegnelsen 'utbredelse av naturlige objekter på jordoverflaten og hypoteser om årsakene til variasjoner i tid og sted'. Mineraler, planter og dyrs utbredelse kommer inn under betegnelsen. Økologien har revolusjonert betydningen av forskning i disse områder: For å understreke mangfoldet av sorter av naturlige objekter kan nevnes mineralene, og som mer enn en kuriositet, meteoritene. Amatører spiller her som i andre forbindelser en stor og uunnværlig rolle.

I "Friends of the Earth" -bevegelsen inngår forskningsprosjekter hvor profesjonelle og amatører samarbeider, ofte i opposisjon til verdiprioriteringer typisk for den "offisielle" vitenskap. Vi finner en åpenhet for nye muligheter som sårt trengs innen mange

veletablerte forsknings- og universitetsinstitutter. Åpenhet fremhever også en av den grønne vitenskapsfilosofis store profeter, Rene Dubos. For å realisere sine muligheter i kampen for sunnhet i de moderne industrisamfunn, trenger vitenskapelig medisin hjelp av "dristige amatører som er villig til å bruke empiriske metoder basert på filosofiske, humanitære og estetiske antagelser".

Talen har vært om amatørers innsats langs forskningsfronten. Slik innsats avhenger av at hypoteser, erfaringer og observasjoner blir kjent i større kretser, slik at de kan bli felles utgangspunkter. Her kommer forskningens sosiale karakter til syne. Det som forblir bare personlig eiendom, teller ikke. Endret holdning til amatørernes virksomhet, særlig en styrkelse av samarbeidet med de profesjonelle gjennom tidsskrifter og på annen måte, vil komme alle parter til gode.

Til slutt et ord om et emne som ligger nærmest opp til talen om amatører og jordnærhet: innsikt av høy vitenskapelig verdi hos folkeslag som ikke har tilknytning til etablert forskning. Overføring av teknikk og vitenskap til ikke-industrielle samfunn har ofte skjedd uten bruk av lokal ekspertise. Endringer i næringsliv og i andre deler av samfunnsvirksomheten har til dels hatt uheldige, ja katastrofale, følger, som kunne vært unngått, hvis man hadde lyttet til og samarbeidet med lokale krefter.

Det gjelder jakt og fiske, klimatiske forhold, og de mange enkle, men effektive teknikker, til belysning av lokale sosiale forhold. Det er lett å peke på grunner til at samarbeid har vært vanskelig, men det hører med til retningslinjene for ulandsforskning å rette på misforholdet.

Profesjonell forskning skjer ut fra mange motiver. Forskningens egenverdi spiller en rolle: Denne er også vesentlig for amatøreren".

*Og la oss så avslutte med å sitere hva en annen stor nordmann har sagt:*

"Den som tror at høy utdannelse alene gir visdom og klokskap, han har ikke engang sett begynnelsen på visdommens vei. Mennesker er mennesker, enten de er fattige eller rike og likegyldig hvilken utdannelse de har eller hvor de er født".

*Thor Heyerdahl.*



## MAMMUTSALG på gamle nummer av AGARICA !!!

Vi har en del gamle (ubrukte) nr. av AGARICA som selges til redusert pris  
Nr.10 (1984) Nr.14 (1986)  
Nr.16 (1988) Nr.17 (1988)

Vi selger disse for N.kr.75/nummer  
fritt tilsendt.

Er du interessert i andre nummer av AGARICA? Dersom det er tilstrekkelig interesse vurderer vi å trykke opp et nytt opplag . La oss høre !

## Vi gratulerer !

Dr. Scient. Olav Aas (f. 1949).



Olav Aas, mykolog fra Bergen, og spesialist på koprofile discomyceter\* -  
forsvarte offentlig sin avhandling:

"A world monograph of the genus *Thecotheus* (Ascomycetes, Pezizales)"  
for graden Dr. Scientiarum ved Botanisk Institutt, Universitetet i Bergen,  
lørdag den 15. august 1992.

Eksaminator og leder av disputasen var Dr. philos. Trond Schumacher,  
Universitetet i Oslo, Botanisk avd., Biologisk Institutt.

Olav Aas har som tittelen antyder monografert slekten *Thecotheus* på  
verdensbasis.

Slekten *Thecotheus* ble opprettet av Boudier 1869 basert på den koprofile  
arten *T. pelletieri*, som vel er den mest kjente og utbredte arten.

Inntil ganske nylig var det kjent 3 jord- og treboende, og 7 koprofile arter i  
slekten *Thecotheus*.

Slekten omfatter nå etter Olav Aas sin monografi 17 arter globalt hvorav  
3 er nybeskrevet.

\* Hovedfagoppgave: Koprofile discomycetar (Pezizales) i Noreg. Univ. i Bergen 1978.

- T. inaequilateralis
- T. lundqvistii
- T. uncinatus

Dessuten beskriver han en ny Iodophanus art, nemlig  
*I. magniverrucosus* = *Ascophanus crustaceus*, sensu Le Gal fra Syd-Afrika.

Fire nye kombinasjoner er gjort:

- T. biocellatus (Petrak) Aas
- T. crustaceus (Starb.) Aas & Lundq.
- T. keithii (Phill.) Aas
- T. strangulatus (Vel.) Aas & Lundq.

To arter er synonymisert.

- T. apiculatus Kimbr. = T. keithii
- T. agranulosus Kimbr. = T. crustaceus

Aas har arrangert/delt artene i fem hovedgrupper basert på spesielle karakterer.

#### I Thecotheus africanus gruppen.

T. africanus og T. perplexans. Begge artene besitter en unik karakter ved å ha utstikkende "collacetter" ved hver pol på sporene, og begge er begrenset til tropiske funn (elefantekskr.).

#### II T. strangulatus gruppen

T. strangulatus og T. uncinatus

En distinkt gruppe som kjennetegnes ved utpreget bøyde parafyser, strangulerte asci, og gulgrønne fruktlegemer.

#### III T. phycophilus og T. rivicola

Foruten å være ikke-koprofile arter, adskiller denne gruppen seg ved ikke å ha oppstikkende asci, og ascusformen er +/- sylinderisk.

#### IV Eu-Thecotheus-gruppen

T. biocellatus, T. cinereus, T. crustaceus, T. himalayensis, T. holmskjoldii, T. inaequilateralis, T. keithii, T. lundqvistii, T. pelletieri og T. viridescens.

Alle i denne gruppen er koprofile, små fruktlegemer, glatte eller ornamenterte ascosporer med eller uten bipolare apikuli, og rette parafyser.

## V T. pallens gruppen

**T. pallens.** Den eneste jordboende art står i en særstilling i slekten, karakteristisk med store, avlange - fusiforme sporer, og breie hyaline parafyser.

Av de 17 artene er 6 arter kjent i Skandinavia, hvorav bare 3 arter i Norge :T. pelletieri, T.crustaceus og T. holmskjoldii (alle kjent i Østfold).

Olav Aas har laget nøkler til alle artene. Morfologiske og anatomiske karakterer er gitt for alle artene, og deres økologi og utbredelse er diskutert.

Formålet med dette arbeidet er å få

- 1) en bedre taksonomisk forståelse/oppfatning om slekten *Thecotheus* og dens morfologiske karakterer
- 2) undersøke, så langt som mulig alt typemateriale
- 3) å legge vekt på økologiske aspekter, samle data om substratvalg for bedre å forstå artene og deres opprinnelse - evolusjonen.
- 4) antyde områder for videre utforskning av *Thecotheus*-slekten.

Avhandlingen omfatter 210 sider og 120 illustrasjoner, vesentlig Scanningbilder av sporer, men også foto av fruktlegemer, både friske og tørre (typer), samt anatomiske snitt og squash-preparater.

Olav Aas har med dette lagt ned et omfattende og verdifullt studium, som vil gjøre det adskillig lettere i fremtiden å studere og identifisere arter av slekten *Thecotheus*.

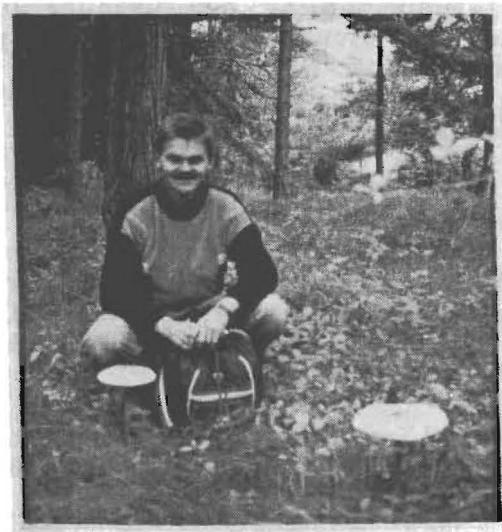
Som en liten kuriositet kan det nevnes at eneste funn av *T. crustaceus* i Norge er tatt i Østfold (Borge) på elefantmøkk! (fra sirkus).

Med Trond Schumacher's doktoravhandling om *Scutellinia*-slekten (1987) friskt i minne - føyer Olav Aas sitt arbeid seg pent inn i rekken av monograferte *Pezizales*-slekter.

Roy Kristiansen

P.S. For fullstendigheten skyld gjør vi oppmerksom på at en ny art er beskrevet aldeles nylig fra OMAN , av Gené, ElShafie & Guarro:  
***Thecotheus harasisus*** på antilope-ekskrement .Mycotaxon,46,275-284,  
 1993

## Mykologbesøk fra Lithauen



For noen år siden ble jeg pr. korrespondanse kjent med lithaueren Ernestas Kutorga, Institute of Botany, Vilnius (Lithauen).

Han har studert og undersøkt discomycet floraen i Lithauen og omliggende områder, - ikke bare Pezizales, men også inoperkulater.

Med tiden har dette utviklet seg til hyppigere kontakter om felles interesser.

I 1992 lykkes det ham å få et NAVF-stipend fra Universitetet i Oslo, som ga ham anledning til et 2 måneders opphold i Norge, for å studere og samle discomyceter, under veiledning av Trond Schumacher.

Det var da naturlig at han bl.a. besøkte meg på Hvaler, og vi tilbrakte noen dager sammen (26.-27. august), som ikke bare gikk på mykologiske spesialiteter, men såvel på politiske som sosiale problemer i hans hjemland - for min del kanskje det mest interessante! Det åpenbarte bl.a. et samfunn som dessverre helt synes å mangle kvalitetsbevissthet.

Det ble et par dager sammen i felt, og på Asmaløy (Hvaler) gjorde vi bl.a. et kjempefunn av den uvanlige operkulaten *Trichophaeopsis bicuspis* - rikelig på døde ospeblader/pinner/kvister - helt ute i skjærgården.

Tidligere bare kjent fra et funn i Borge (Kristiansen 1985).

Likeledes hadde vi store mengder av *Otidea cochleata*.

Vi var også på Kirkøy, men der ble vi overrasket av øsende regnvær, og utbytte ble magert.

På Kråkerøy besøkte vi Ekheimsparken på Rød, hvor vi bl.a. fant *Helvella stevensii* (ikke rapportert før Norge ?), *Ascobolus degluptus* på gåsemøkk (ny for Norge) og en helt hvit *Peziza*, som vi foreløpig ikke har navn på.

Senere reiste han til Trondheim, hvor han sammen med Sigmund Sivertsen dro videre til Snåsa-området, hvor han tilbrakte noen fine dager i felt, og fikk samlet en del interessant.

Den siste tiden tilbrakte han på Botanisk avd., Biologisk Institutt på Blindern, hvor han trakk veksler på Trond Schumachers kunnskaper.

For meg et sympatisk og fruktbart bekjentskap, og vi hører sikkert mer fra den kanten i fremtiden.

Roy Kristiansen

**AGARICA**, vårt navn, er i sin opprinnelse et forslag fra vårt mangeårige medlem Ingar Pettersen, og det henspeiler på AGARICs / AGARICales", som skulle være velkjent for alle.

Inger Lysebraate ga en kort, men fin historisk kommentar i så måte, i Blekksoppen, nr.26, 1981:

"AGARIA var et skytisk/samarisk oldtidsland nord for Krim, kjent for sine soppyttere som visste å anvende bl.a. den hvite lerkekjuken som medisin. Denne soppen ble kalt Agarikon og drogen Agaricin. Som AGARIA i sin tid spredte sine kunnskaper om sopp, vil medlemsbladet dele sin soppekspertise i forhåpentlig videre og videre kretser."

**Historien om hårfrytlebegeret.\*  
(*Myriosclerotinia luzulae* Schum. & Kohn).**  
En annerledes naturopplevelse.

Roy Kristiansen, Postboks 19, N-1656 Torp

**Key words:** Ascomycotina, Helotiatae, Sclerotiniaceae, Myriosclerotinia, M.luzulae, distribution, history, phenology.

**Abstract:** This is an occasion to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the discovery of the sclerotinaceous fungus *Myriosclerotinia luzulae* Schum. & Kohn growing on sclerotia within the culms of dead *Luzula pilosa*. The author remembers the day of discovery (2.May 1983), about the excitement and emotional reactions on the pleasure of discovery. The distribution map and phenological data 1980 - 1986 are provided. The favourable climatical conditions 1983 are probably the explanation why *M.luzulae* was abundant that year. Although it has not been found outside the county of Østfold, we expect findings elsewhere.

I år kan vi feire et lite jubileum, - 2.mai er det nemlig 10 år siden vi gjorde verdens første funn av *Myriosclerotinia luzulae* Schum. & Kohn, -hårfrytlebeger - , en art som fortsatt bare er funnet i Østfold. Det er imidlertid all mulig grunn til å tro at den også kan finnes andre steder , ikke bare i Norge , men også utenlands.Det kan derfor være nyttig å gå litt tilbake til detaljene omkring de første funn av denne arten , som så få kjenner, og langt mindre har sett.

---

\* Bidrag til Østfolds Ascomycetflora .VI.

## **Innledning.**

Nylig publiserte Schumacher & Kohn (1985) en monografi om den inoperkulate slekten *Myriosclerotinia* (*Helotiales, Sclerotiniaceae*), foreslått av Buchwald (1947), utskilt av den store heterogene slekten *Sclerotinia*.

Artene av *Myriosclerotinia* angriper artene av *Cyperaceae* og *Juncaceae*, d.v.s. starr (halvgrass) og sivfamilien ( slik som myrull,siv og hårfrytle), som forekommer på fuktige steder , myrer, sumper, elvebredder, o.likn.

På fjorårs gamle stengler av starr- og sivartene kan det utvikle seg sklerotier (overvintringsorganer). Sklerotiene , som er dannet inne i stengelen på planten ,som er ellipsoide, fusiforme eller sylinderiske, 5 - 30 mm lange og 1 - 3 mm breie.

På sklerotiene kan det i gunstige tider utvikle seg fruktlegemer/apothecier , som oftest fra 5 - 30 mm dia., og med en kort eller lang trådaktig eller svært tynn stilk, ofte < 1 mm tykk.

Det synes som om artene av slekten *Myriosclerotinia* er begrenset til nordlige og arktiske områder, generelt hvor klimaforskjellene er skarpe mellom sommer og vinter. Skandinavia kan se ut til å være et senter i så måte.

Schumacher & Kohn (1985) har kommet fram til at 9 arter tilhører slekten *Myriosclerotinia*, hvorav de beskriver to helt nye arter for vitenskapen, derav en fra ØSTFOLD, nemlig *M.luzulæ*, som kan vokse på sklerotier i døde stengler av hårfrytle (*Luzula pilosa*), en ganske alminnelig plante i sur barskog.

I Østfold finnes 4 arter av *Myriosclerotinia* (i Norge totalt 6 arter):

<i>M.dennissii</i>	Marker,Borge,Fredrikstad,Kråkerøy kommune.
<i>M.juncifida</i>	Rakkestad kommune (R.K. upabl.)
<i>M.scirpicola</i>	Hvaler og Råde kommune
<i>M.luzulæ</i>	Fredrikstad,Borge,Onsøy og Skjeberg kommune

I det følgende gis en del tilleggsopplysninger om vokstedet, og noen faktiske forhold omkring funnet av hårfrytlebegeret , som ikke fremkommer i Schumacher & Kohn (1985).

Deres artikkel er svært omfattende , og for uinnviede kan den synes meget avansert for vanlig bruk !

Både før og etter deres monografi har hårfrytlebegeret såvidt vært omtalt (Kristiansen 1984,1986), og fargebilde finnes i Kristiansen (1990).

Inkludert i nedenstående er også et "komprimert" utdrag av originalbeskrivelsen, samt lokalavisens reaksjon på "sensasjonen" !

### Og , - slik begynner altså historien .....

Under en telefonsamtale 13.april 1982 gjorde Trond Schumacher meg oppmerksom på at det var kjent sklerotier på døde plantestengler av hårfrytle (*Luzula pilosa*) helt tilbake til 1896 , fra Østerrike, men at fruktlegemer aldri hadde vært funnet eller sett. Whetzel (1946) ga disse sklerotiene navnet *Sclerotinia luzulae*.

Hårfrytle er en helt alminnelig plante i sur blåbårgranskog, så det er nok å ta av !

" Vær på utkikk etter fruktlegemer, - den KAN være fremme nå i mai/juni, om den i det hele tatt finnes, " - sa Trond.

Med disse uttalelsene friskt i minne tok jeg fatt på vårens soppesong.

Ved enhver anledning ble gamle tufter av hårfrytle grundig undersøkt , d.v.s. bare de døde/visne plantestenglene. Både i juni og oktober 1982 ble sklerotier funnet både i Borge,Kråkerøy og Onsøy kommune, men ingen fruktlegemer.

Vinteren 1982/1983 ble særs mild og nesten snøfri, og mange arter, både av asco- og basidiomyceter, ble funnet allerede i januar og fremover mot våren.

Så, den 30.april 1983 dukket plutselig Ingar Johnsen(Fredrikstad) opp med favnen full av den sjeldne begersoppen fagerbolle (*Caloscypha fulgens*) , en art vi aldri hadde sett i Østfold tidligere, men nå funnet i Fredrikstad-marka i store mengder (Kristiansen 1988).

Dette var opptakten til en av de store høydepunktene for soppesongen 1983. Ansporet av Ingar's funn dro vi,-= Rolf Hermansen ,Øyvind Weholt og undertegnede , - mandag 2.mai(-83) til Veum-traktene med Ingar som veiviser, for å befare og beskue det selsomme funnet av *Caloscypha fulgens* på nært hold. Området er gammel og skyggefull granskog med tett mosedekket skogbunn. Joda, vi fant enda flere fruktlegemer, faktisk så mange at vi kunne bespise oss, - en svært uvanlig opplevelse !

Men så, - klokka var ca.19.00 - , fikk jeg , under de gamle granträerne, og i det fuktige og tette torvmosepartiet, se flere små lys brunlige begerformede fruktlegemer med lange trådaktige stilker, -og - riktig nok, på gamle hårfrylestengler !!! Som en umiddelbar reaksjon på store overraskelser , i mangel av noe bedre,



Nå var min nysgjerrighet større enn noensinne , og det aller første som ble gjort var bl.a. å lete på de steder hvor sklerotier var funnet tidligere, og - joda ! - der ble også fruklegemer funnet ! Så i løpet av mai 1983 ble hårfrytlebegeret funnet i Fredrikstad, Onsøy , Borge og Skjeberg kommune !. I 1985 fant Ingar Johnsen noen få eksemplarer på typelokaliteten på Veum. Men ellers har det ikke lykkes å finne den andre steder, hverken her i omegnen eller andre steder av landet, eller utlandet .

Originalbeskrivelsen (Schumacher & Kohn 1985) kan gi inntrykk av at 6.mai 1983 er første funndag ; den faktiske dagen er 2.mai.

### Økologi/Fenologi.

Alle voksestedene er i gammel sur granskog med blåbær,hårfrytle og torvmose, -skyggfulle steder hvor fruktlegemene ikke tørker ut. Månedsskifte april/mai eller første halvpart av mai kan synes å være det mest aktuelle tidspunkt for utviklingen.

Hvorfor var arten så fremtredende akkurat i 1983 ? Helt klart avhengig av de klimatiske betingelser , og dersom vi tar for oss nedbørsmengdene og antall nedbørsdager i april og mai noen år forut , og etter 1983, er det opplagt at det var uvanlig fuktig 1983, jfr. tabell 1. I den aktuelle perioden har dessuten 1983 den høyeste min. og maks.temperatur i april Nedbørsmengde og temperatur i april 1983 har vært helt avgjørende for fruktifiseringen i mai.Ser vi likeledes på nedbørsmengden i april 1985 er den også relativ høy i forhold til de øvrige årene, og ,som nevnt , det ble funnet noen fruktlegemer -85.

Figur 2 viser utbredelsen av samtlige funn av *Myriosclerotinia luzulae*, men hvor det på noen steder fortsatt bare er funnet sklerotier.

Med tanke på årets vår , som allerede har påbegynt i lavere strøk, er det all mulig grunn til å være på utkikk etter *M.luzulae* fremover mot mai, og et stykke inn denne.

Hvor blir det første funn utenfor Østfold ? !

**Tabell 1 NEDBØRSVERDIER 1980 - 1986 Fredrikstad Brannstasjon**

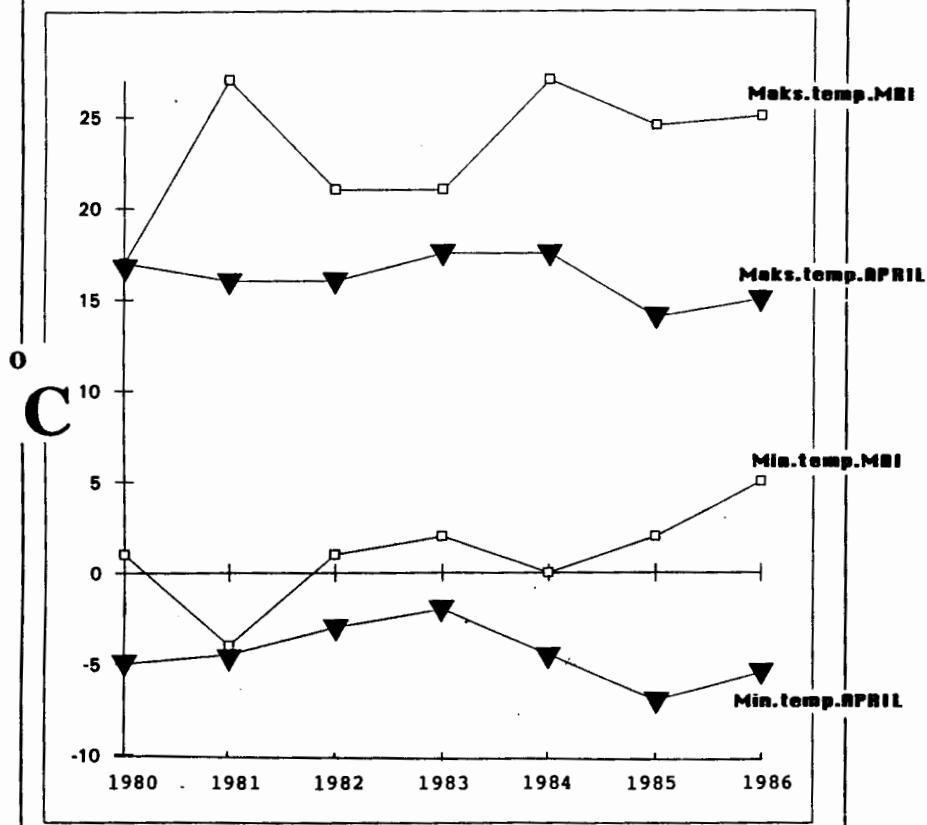
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
APRIL	9,6	6,4	21,7	73,8	20,5	66,9	28,3
MAI	41,7	53,0	66,7	73,4	43,3	18,3	69,2
Sum	51,3	59,4	88,4	147,2	63,8	85,2	97,5

**ANTALL NEDBØRSDAGER 1980 - 1986**

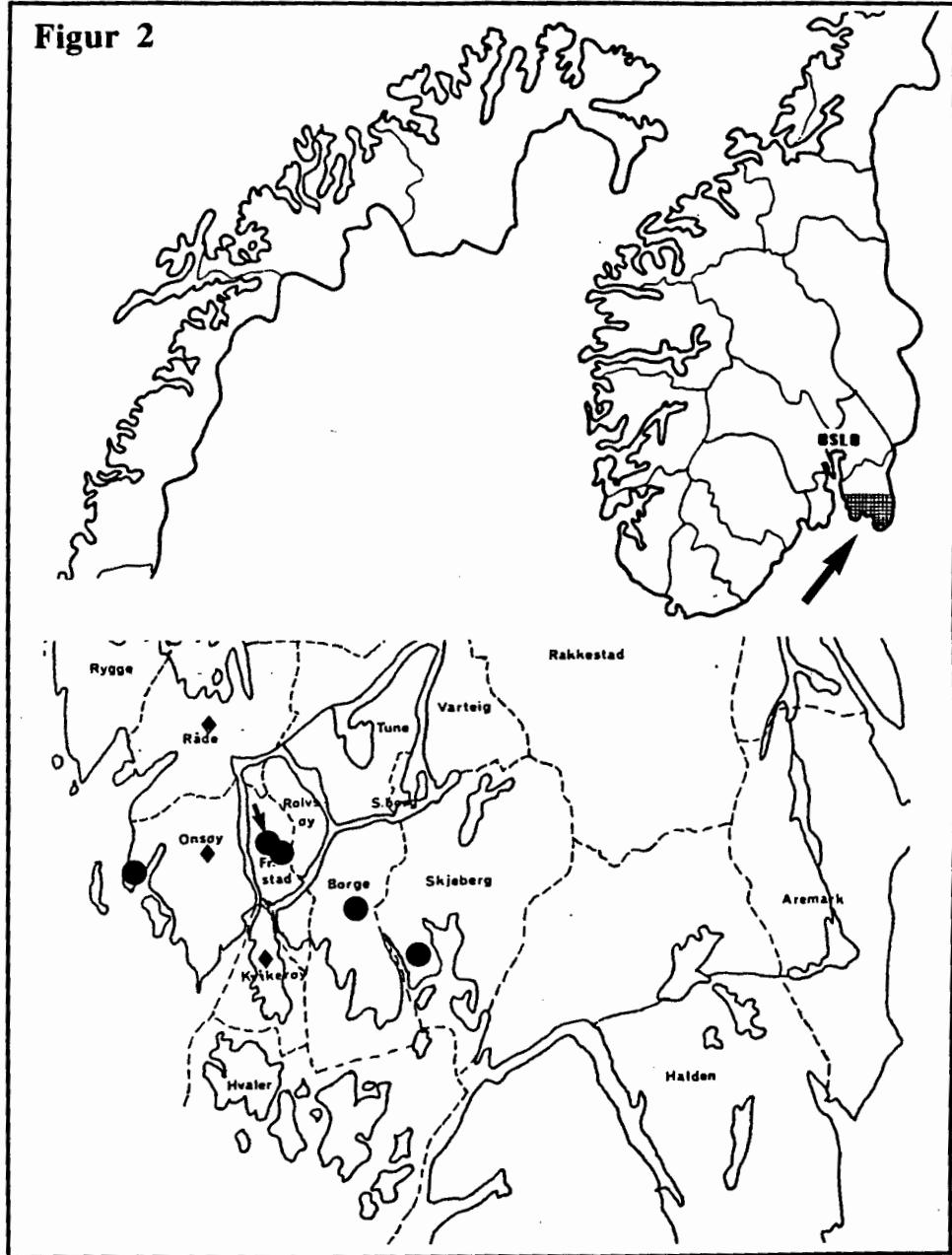
	APRIL	MAI					
APRIL	5	3	4	14	9	14	6
MAI	7	10	13	17	8	6	13
Sum	12	13	17	31	17	20	19

**Figur 1**

Maks. og min. temperatur 1980 - 1986



Figur 2



● Utbredelsen av *Myriosclerotinia lutzulae* (Distribution of *M.luzulae*)

◆ Kun sklerotier (sclerotia only)  
→ Typelokaliteten (type locality)

A monographic revision of the genus *Myriosclerotinia*

TROND SCHUMACHER

Department of Biology, Division of Botany, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1045, Blindern, 0316 Oslo 3, Norway

AND

LINDA M. KOHN<sup>1</sup>

Department of Botany, University of Toronto, Erindale College, Mississauga, Ont., Canada L5L 1C6

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SCHUMACHER, T., and L. M. KOHN. 1985. A monographic revision of the genus *Myriosclerotinia*. Can. J. Bot. 63: 1610–1640.7. *\*Myriosclerotinia luzulae* Schumacher et Kohn sp. nov.  
Figs. 41, 63, 64, 65*Sclerotia anamorph**Sclerotinia luzulae* Whetzel, Farlowia, 2: 434. 1946

**STROMATA**, sclerotia intercalaris hospitis, elongato-cylindracea cum terminis acuminatis, sulcata vel rugosa, extus nigra, intus pallide rosea vel alba, 5–30 × 0.5–1.5 mm. **APOTHECIA** solitaria vel plura e sclerotio orientia, discus stiptitus discoideus carnosus, in primis profundus, deinde expansus et umbilicatus vel planus, hymenio pallide brunneus, 2–6 mm diam; stipe cylindraceus colore simili disco, 7–25 × 0.4–1 mm; apothecia secuti hymenium 95–115 µm crass., excipulum extus 40–65 µm crass., textura globulosa, hyalinis vel brunneis, cellulis tenuinunciatis 6–27 µm diam; excipulum intus e textura intricata, 30–50 µm crass., hyphis levibus flexuosis furcatis septatis 5–10 µm crass.; subhymenium 10–15 µm crass., pallide brunneum, e textura intricata, hyphis 3–5 µm crass., asci inoperculati cylindracei tetra-octaspori ad basim attenuati, 80–125 × 7–10 µm, jodo obscure positivo; ascospores uniseriate obliquae continuiae hyalinae ellipsoideae vel allantoideae obtusae non guttiferae, bitemoctanucleate, 14.5–18.4 × 5.2–7.0 µm, plerumque 16.7 × 6.2 µm; paraphyses filiformes septatae hyalines simplices vel ramosae, 1–2 µm lat., ad apicem 2.5–3.5 µm.

**HABITAT:** In sylvis paludosis parasitica in calamis *Luzulae* pilosae, apothecia e sclerotio post hiemem ennatis.

**TYPE:** Norway, Østfold. Fredrikstad, Veum, Brønnøyd, 6 maio 1983, legit R. Kristiansen et T. Schumacher (O).

**SCLEROTIA** narrowly fusiform, often with long, pointed ends, black, longitudinally striate, 5–30 × 0.5–1.5 mm, outer rind black, interior rose to white. **SCLEROTIAL RIND** 1 or 2 cells wide, of brown-walled globose cells, ca. 5 µm in diameter, outermost wall of outer cells more heavily melanized, carbonaceous, walls up to 3 µm thick. **CORTEX** of compact *textura prismatica* in longitudinal section, in cross section of *textura angularis* to *textura globulosa*, cells up to 6 µm in diameter, turning out at a low to high angle to the surface axis, cell walls heavily gelatinized, ca. 1 µm thick. **MEDULLA** of compact, hyaline *textura obliqua*, cells 4–8 µm broad with a definite longitudinal orientation, cell walls heavily gelatinized and coalescing.

**APOTHECIA** arising 1–4 from a sclerotium through a slit in the culm wall or from free sclerotia detached from host tissue, receptacle 2–6 mm broad, at first cupulate, then almost appenate with a central depression, tapering to form a stipe, 0.4–1.0 mm broad, 7–25 mm long. **ECTAL EXCIPULUM** 40–65 µm wide, of globose, hyaline cells, 6–27 µm in diameter, outermost cells smaller and pale brown-walled, constituting a "covering layer," occasionally giving rise to minute tomentum hyphae; ectal excipulum does not react in Melzer's reagent. **MEDULLARY EXCIPULUM** 30–50 µm wide, of compact *textura intricata*, hyphae thin-walled, 5–10 µm broad. **SUBHYMENIUM** a compact zone 10–15 µm wide, of brown-walled hyphae 3–5 µm broad; subhymenium does not react in Melzer's reagent. **ASCI** cylindrical, 80–125 × 7–10 µm, pore channel walls faintly J+ without pretreatment in 2% KOH, after pretreatment moderately J+; mature ascii usually 4-spored, occasionally with spore numbers of 5–6–7–8 with or without remnants of abortive ascospores. **ASCOSPORES** uniseriate, hy-

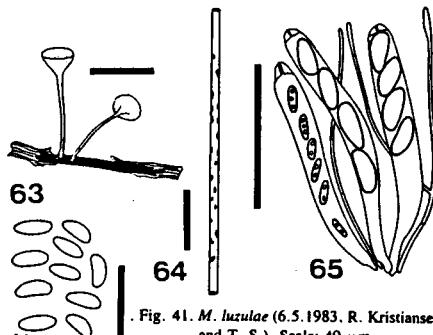


Fig. 41. *M. luzulae* (6.5.1983, R. Kristiansen and T. S.). Scale: 40 µm.

FIGS. 63–65. *Myriosclerotinia luzulae*. Fig. 63. Apothecia arising from a sclerotium (holotype specimen). Scale: 1.0 cm. Fig. 64. Microconidial anamorph? on culm of *Luzula pilosa* (31.10.1982, R. Kristiansen). Scale: 2.0 cm. Fig. 65. Ascii and paraphyses (holotype specimen). Scale: 50 µm.

line, ellipsoid to inequilateral, subfusciform with one side flattened to incurved, 14.5–18.4 × 5.2–7.0 µm (mean 16.7 × 6.2 µm), uniguttulate to triguttulate when immature, eguttulate when mature, binucleate, tetranucleate, or octanucleate. **PARAPHYES** hyaline, filiform, 1–2 µm in diameter, at tips slightly inflated to 3.5 µm broad, septate, simple or branched from below.

**MICROCONIDIAL ANAMORPH** not conclusively observed in host; we have not studied this species in culture.

**HABITAT:** In culms of *Luzula pilosa* (L.) Willd.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:** *Luzula pilosa* (L.) Willd.: NORWAY: Østfold, Fredrikstad, Veum, Brønnøyd-forest, 6.5.1983, R. Kristiansen & T. Schumacher (O (HOLOTYPE)); Østfold, Fredrikstad, Veum, Evenred-forest, 6.5.1983, R. Kristiansen & T. Schumacher (O); Østfold, Skjeborg, Ullerøy, 7.5.1983, R. Kristiansen (O); Østfold, Borge, Tornes, Porsmyr, 8.5.1983, R. Kristiansen (O), same locality, 17.6.1982, 31.10.1982, R. Kristiansen (microconidial and sclerotial anamorph only (O)); Østfold, Onsøy, Engalsvik, Storesandvik, 7.6.1982, R. Kristiansen (sclerotia only (O)), same locality, 7.5.1984, R. Kristiansen (O); Østfold, Onsøy, Forsetlund, 9.4.1981, E. Johannessen & T. Schumacher (sclerotia only (O)); Østfold, Råde, Råde centre, 9.4.1981, E. Johannessen & T. Schumacher (sclerotia only (O)); AUSTRIA: Polenzthal, 17.5.1896, W. Krieger (S: ex Herb. Rehm (*synopsis* of *Sclerotinia luzulae* Whetzel, sclerotia only)); Polenzthal Utterwaldergrunde und bei Königstein, May 1896, June 1897, W. Krieger (S: *Fungi saxonici* 2973, as *?Sclerotinia curreyana* (Berk.) Karst., sclerotia only).

**Comments**

This fungus was previously known only from its sclerotial anamorph, which was described and referred to the genus *Sclerotinia* by Whetzel (1946). *Myriosclerotinia luzulae* is easily recognized by the predominantly four-spored ascii, by the shape and nucleation of the ascospores, and by the host. A careful examination of several apothecia from the various localities, including the type locality, allows us to conclude that four-spored ascii are characteristic of mature apothecia.

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# AGARICA

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## AGARICS FROM WETLAND AREAS IN SOUTH-EAST NORWAY.

Arne Aronsen, Torødveien 54,  
N-3135 Torød, Norway

### ABSTRACT

### HISPIDULUS

19 agarics colonizing wetland monocotyledoneae are described and illustrated, based on material from Vestfold county in S-E Norway. Marasmiellus vaillantii (Pers.: Fr.) Sing., Calyptella capula (Holmsk.: Pers.) Quèl., Marasmius limosus Quèl., Hemimycena epichloe (Kühn.) Sing., Recinomycena saccharifera (Berk. & Br.) Redhead, Pluteus hispidulus (Fr.: F.) Gill., Coprinus friesii Quèl., C. kubickae Pilát & Svrček, C. phaeosporus Karst., Psathyrella almerensis Kits van Wav., P. typhae (Kalchbr.) Pearson & Dennis, and Melanotus caricicola (P.D. Orton) Guzmán are reported from Norway for the first time.

In addition Marasmius graminum (Libert) Berk. and Agrocybe paludosa (j. Lange) Kühner & Romagnesi are reported for the first time from the County of Vestfold.

## INTRODUCTION

The agarics occurring in wetlands have not been given much attention by mycologists, although a number of species have been described from such habitats. The only comprehensive studies of the subject known to this author are from Canada (Redhead 1981, 1984b).

A survey carried out in the district of Vestfold, SE-Norway 1983-1990 on agarics inhabiting monocotyledoneae in wetland areas, revealed a number of interesting species (Fig. 1). Most of them were new to Norway, and some are rarely collected in Europe too. Two taxa proved to be previously undescribed.

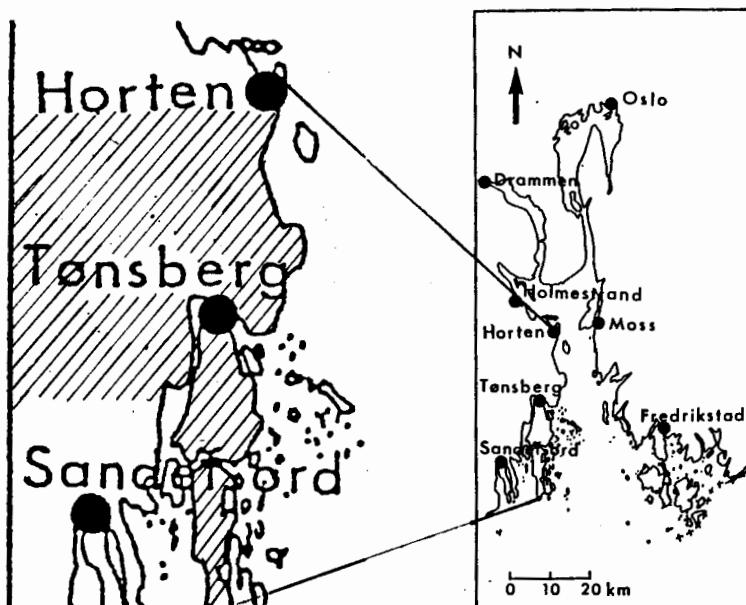


Fig. 1.-2. Locality view (right) - with investigated area hatched (left)

Some of the species have been reported elsewhere. Mycena bulbosa (Cejp) Kühn. was recorded from Stokke on Juncus (Aronsen 1984). It now appears to be rather common species at suitable places between July and October on both Juncus and Carex. Mycena tubariooides (Maire) Kühn. was reported from Tjøme on Juncus (Aronsen 1986). It has been collected again at the same locality. Mycena riparia Maas G. was reported from Borre on Carex (Aronsen 1988). The new species Mycena oligophylla Aronsen & Maas G. was described from Tjøme on Juncus and Carex (Aronsen & Maas Geesteranus 1990), and Hemimycena subglobispora Aronsen from Tønsberg on Phragmites (Aronsen 1992). The new combination Arrhenia acerosa var. tenella (Kühner) Aronsen, based on several collections on Juncus and Carex, is discussed in another paper (Aronsen 1992).

The investigated localities vary from dense Phragmites marshes to humid places dominated by Juncus or Carex. They have in common that they are lowland localities, not farther than 20 km from the coast, and they are all with fresh water.

The collected agarics were distinctly attached to a part of a monocot plant. Other agarics found in the same areas will not be mentioned.

**Marasmiellus vaillantii** (Pers.: Fr.) Sing.

Fig. 3-4

For synonyms, see Noordeloos (1983b)

Pileus up to 13 mm, almost plane, often somewhat depressed in centre, margin striate and sulcate, often becoming crisped or uneven; often finely flocculose, dull, whitish to cream-coloured or beige, usually darker in the centre, brown. Lamellae subdistant, 10-20 reaching the stipe, narrow, subhorizontal, adnate to decurrent, somewhat veined, white to beige, often with brown edge.

Stipe up to 25 mm long, equal or attenuated downwards, often curved, minutely puberulous, apex white or cream-coloured, darkening downwards towards a dark brown base. Smell none. Pileipellis of interwoven filamentous hyphae with ascending ends that are more or less coralloid and cystidialike; without ramealis-structure. Basidia clavate, 4-spored, clamped. Spores (6.5) 7.7-9.9 x 3.3-4.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , ellipsoid to pip-shaped, smooth, hyaline, inamyloid. Cheilocystidia abundant, thin-walled, hyaline, with a long or short pedcel and an obtusely coralloid apex.

Found on old stems of Juncus effusus L. in fairly dry ditches, and on Carex rostrata.

#### Material studied.

Vestfold: Nøtterøy: Føyngland 2. Aug. 1084 (A1/84), Teie 15. July 1985 (A3/85), Tønsberg: Kaldnes 7. Aug. 1985 (A8/85), Gullkrona 18. Aug. 1988 (A49/88). Østfold: Fredrikstad: Ulfsgeng 18. Aug. 1985 (A11/85). Vestfold: Tjøme: Hvasser: Sønstegård 2. Sept. 1990 (A5/90).

#### Notes.

Marasmiellus vaillantii is a fairly common species, usually found on grasses, herbaceous stems and branchlets of trees (e.g. Alnus), but it can also grow on rush. Macroscopically it may be confused with M. ramealis (Bull.: Fr.) Sing. The two species are easily distinguished on the structure of the pileipellis and the shape of the cheilocystidia. (See Noordeloos 1983a and 1983b, and Redhead 1981).

This is the first Norwegian record of the species.

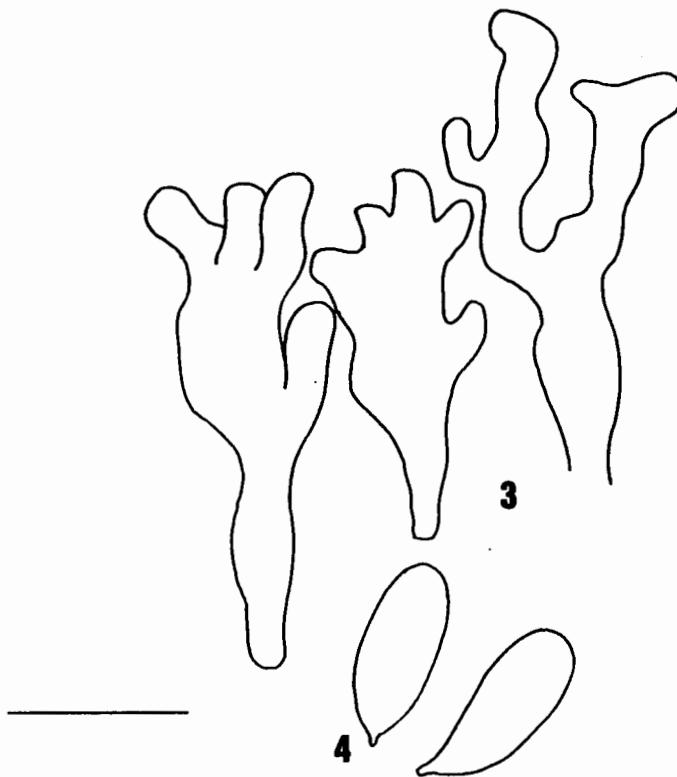


Fig. 3-4

Marasmiellus vaillantii, 3. cheilocystidia, 4. spores.  
Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Calyptella capula (Holmsk.: Pers.) Quél.**

This species is characterized by the cyphelloid habit, usually with a short, lateral pseudostipe, and with a typical ramealis-structure in a cortical layer of the outside of the cup (Singer 1986). A detailed description is found in Cooke (1961).

According to Cooke C. capula is found on dead wood and herbaceous litter of a great number of species. A very common host is Urtica dioeca L. (Toft et. al. 1988). The present material was collected on Carex sp., a host plant not mentioned by Cooke.

The material was kindly identified by dr. R. Agerer, München and is kept in herb. M.

The species has been collected at a few other places in Norway, in the counties of Akershus, Oppland, and Nordland. This is the first Norwegian record.

#### Material studied.

On Carex sp. at the edge of a marsh. Vestfold: Borre: Falkenstein 5. Sept. 1987 (A51/87).

**Marasmius graminum (Libert) Berk**

**Fig. 5-6.**

Pileus up to 8 mm across, at first hemispherical, then convex to plano-convex, depressed in the centre, dry, opaque, very conspicuously sulcate on the back of lamellae from centre to margin, dark rust-red when young, becoming pale brick-red, usually paler in the grooves and darker in the centre. Lamellae distant, 8-14 reaching the stipe, no lamellulae, fairly broad, ascending, becoming (sub)-horizontal, edge convex, broadly adnate or attached to collar, pale cream or beige, with or without a red-brown edge, usually visible only near the margin. Stipe 20-30 mm long, filiform, tough, more or less twisted (when drying), glabrous, shining, at apex white to ivory, downwards darker towards brownish-black to black, insititious.

Basidia (2).- 4-spored, clamped. Spores (8)8.8-12.2 x 4.0-6.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , elliptical to ovoid, smooth, inamyloid, with a prominent apiculus. (very few spores seen). Cheilocyst-

idia, 8-26 x 5-11 µm, forming a sterile edge, similar to pileipellis cells, clavate to vesiculose, sometimes almost globose, densely covered by warts and finger-like protuberances at apex, hyaline, with brown warts. On senescent stems of Juncus effusus L. and Carex sp. (Also found on grass in a lawn).

Material studied.

Vestfold: Tjøme: ;outmarka 15. Aug. 1987 (A41/87) and 21. July 1988 (A23/88), Tønsberg 31. July 1988 (A29/88).

Notes.

This is a very characteristic species, well known in Europe. It has a wider range of substrata than wetland monocots, and is usually found on dead grass (Clèmencon 1982).

It is previously reported in Norway from the counties of Østfold (Weholt 1985), Akershus (Egeland 1913), and Oslo (Hennings 1904).

Marasmius limosus Quèlet.

Fig. 7-9.

Pileus 1-4 mm, hemispherical to convex, usually with a depressed centre, margin sometimes undulate, striate-sulcate above the lamellae, opaque, pale brown or fawn to beige, sometimes with darker centre. Lamellae distant, 7-9 reaching the stipe, without lamellulae, broad, subhorizontal, broadly adnate to a collar, white to concolorous with pileus, edge concolorous. Stipe 4-25 mm long, filiform, tough, glabrous, shining, apex whitish, downwards brownish black to black, insititious. Pileipellis

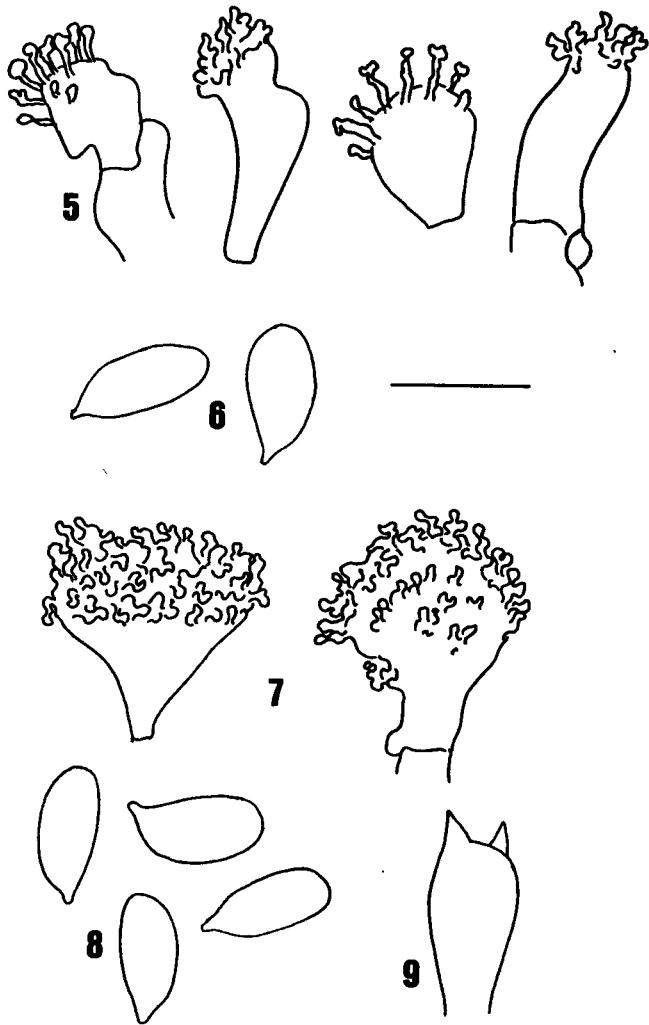


Fig. 5-9.

Marasmius graminum, 5. cheilocystidia, 6. spores.

Marasmius limosus, 7. cheilocystidia, 8. spores, 9. basidium.

Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

consisting of clavate to pyriform cells with the apex densely covered with brownish finger-like protuberances. Basidia 22-24 x 6-7  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, 1- or 2-spored, clamped. Spores 9.0-12.0 x 4.2-5.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , elliptical to amygdaliform or slightly ovoid, with a prominent apiculus, smooth, inamyloid. Cheilocystidia forming a sterile edge, similar to cells of the pileipellis, 15-27 x 10-16  $\mu\text{m}$ . Found on dead grass along roadsides and ditches, and on dead leaves of Carex sp., Phragmites communis L., and Juncus effusus L. in marshes.

#### Material studied.

Vestfold: Tønsberg: Ilene 16. Aug. 1987 (P. Marstad 125-87), Kjelle 5. Aug. 1988, Borre: Falkensten 5. Sept. 1987 (A50/87), Tjøme: Sønstegård 16. Oct. 1988, 2. Sept. 1990 (A6/90).

#### Notes.

Marasmius limosus is fairly common species in suitable places. It seems to have special preference for Phragmites communis, and consequently in areas dominated by Phragmites it may be found in hundreds of specimens. This is also mentioned by Ott (1987), who found it in great numbers on leaves, but not on the stems, in a mild period of January. According to Einhellinger (1976, 1977) and Redhead (1981) the species also grows on Molinia and Deschampsia, and other unidentified monocots.

Marasmius limosus is previously not recorded from Norway, but herbarium collections exist in herb. O from the counties of Oppland and Troms.

*Hemimycena epichloe* (Kühn.) Sing.

Fig. 10-14.

= *Mycena epichloe* Kühn.

Pileus up to 7 mm across, hemispherical to convex to almost plane, with deeply depressed centre, margin undulate, translucent, smell absent. Lamellae distant, 6-11 reaching the stipe, with or without lamellulae; some lamellae do not reach the margin, becoming somewhat veined; long decurrent, white. Stipe 7-15 mm long, filiform, somewhat thicker towards the base, minutely puberulous especially towards the base, white. Attached to the substrate with long, white fibrils. Hyphae of the pileipellis 2-3  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, repent, diverticulate, with clamps. Basidia clavate, 4-spored (possibly 2-spored as well), clamped. Basidioles clavate or fusiform, sometimes subcapitate 22-26.5 x 5-6  $\mu\text{m}$ . Spores 8.5-12 x 3-4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , ellipsoid to almost cylindrical, obliquely attenuated towards apiculus. Caulocystidia or pseudocystidia scattered, not very conspicuous, with capitate apex. Pleurocystidia absent. Caulocystidia or hairs abundant over the entire length, clavate or cylindrical with obtuse apex, or attenuated with long neck.

Found in great numbers in swamps on old stems and leaves, but also on sheats of living stems, of Juncus effusus L., Carex nigra (L.) Reich., C. vesicaria L., and C. disticha Huds.

#### Material studied.

Vestfold: Tjøme: Moutmarka 7. July 1987 (HM4/87), 15.  
 Aug. 1987 (A41/87), 21. July 1988 (HM5/88), Borre:  
 Falkensten 11. July 1987.

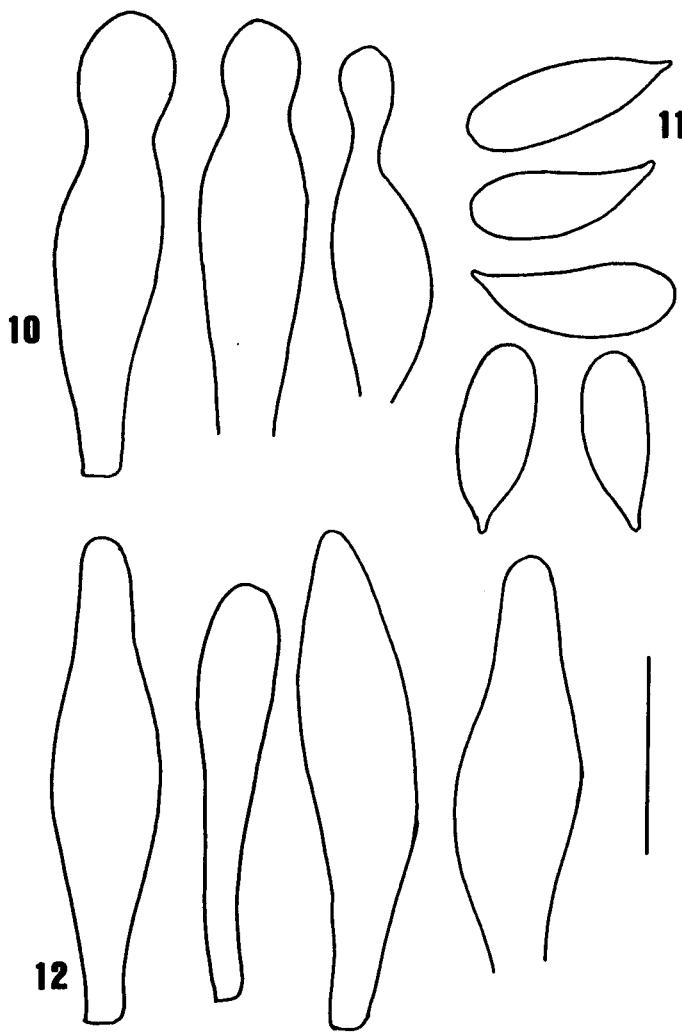


Fig. 10-12.

Hemimycena epichloe, 10. cheilocystidia, 11. spores,  
12. basidioles.

Scale 10 µm.

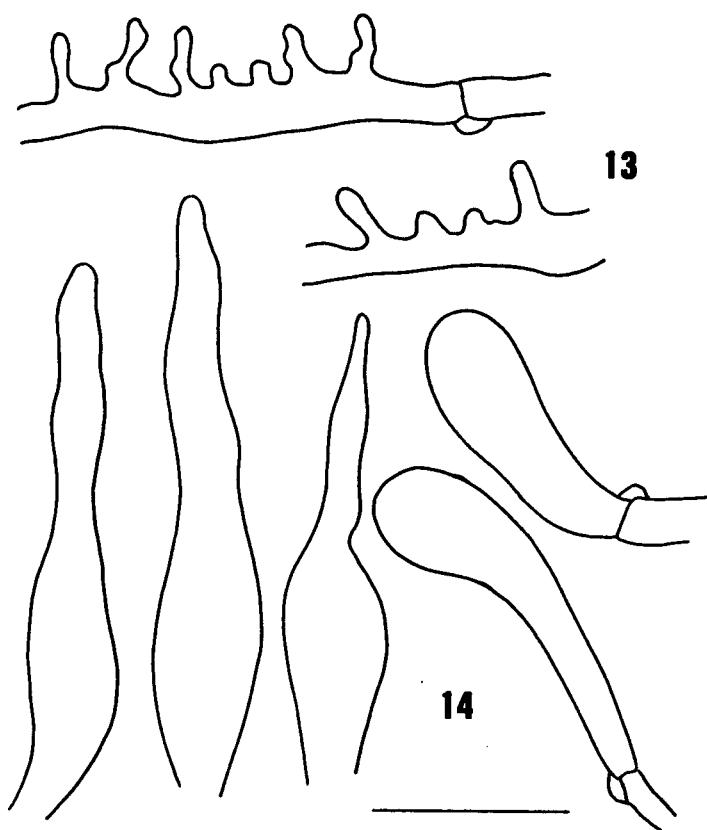


Fig. 13-14.

Hemimycena epichloe, 13. hyphae of pileipellis,  
14. caulocystidia

Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Notes.

Hemimycena epichloe is probably common in suitable places in July - August, although it has not been much reported. This is the first record from Norway.

The most striking characters distinguishing it from other species are the umbilicate to funnel-shaped pileus (never papillate!), the deeply decurrent, distant lamellae, and the microscopic features, combined with the habitat on grasses and sedges.

Sjøbu H. crispa?

Hemimycena crispula (Quél) Sing.

Found on decaying stems of Phragmites communis, lying just above the water level in a Phragmites marsh.

Material studied.

Vestfold: Tønsberg: Kjelle 7. Aug. 1988 (HM3/88).

Hemimycena delectabilis (Peck) Sing.

Occasionally found on culms of Carex sp.

Material studied.

Vestfold: Tjøme: Moutmarka 1 Oct. 1989 (A33/89), 4. Oct. 1989 (A36/89).

**Recinomycena saccharifera (Berk. & Br.) Redhead  
Fig. 15-17 PLATE 10.**

**Synonyms:**

*Omphalia quisquiliaris* Joss., *Mycena quiqualiaris* (Joss.) Kühn., *Mycena pudica* Hora, *Mycena kalochensis* A. H. Smith, *Mycena saccharifera* (Berk. & Br.) Gill., *Resinomycena kalochensis* (A. H. Smith) Redhead & Sing.

Pileus 2-5 mm, convex with the centre slightly depressed, or rarely with a small umbo, translucent-striate, distinctly sulcate, minutely puberulous, glabrescent, white. Lamellae distant, 5-9 reaching the stipe, subhorizontal, edge concave, broadly adnate, white. Stipe 2-3 mm long, curved, equal, mostly with somewhat bulbous base, pubescent, especially the base, which is attached with short, white fibrilis, white. Basidia 26-38 x 8.5-10  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4-spored, clamped. Cheilocystidia 27-45 x 9-10  $\mu\text{m}$ , fusiform to cylindrical with the apex frequently swollen and globose. Pleurocystidia absent. Pileocystidia and caulocystidia similar to the cheilocystidia. Spores 9-12.5 (-14.5) x 4.5-5.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , pip-shaped, smooth, amyloid. Hyphae of pileipellis smooth, 4-7  $\mu\text{m}$  wide.

Found on fallen and standing stems of Phragmites communis in a Phragmites marsh, and on Carex rostrata in a swamp.

**Material studied.**

Vestfold: Tønsberg: Kjelle 17. Aug. 1989 (Leg. P. Marstad) (A20/89), 7. Oct. 1989 (A40/89), Tjøme: Hvasser: Sønste-gård 2. Sept. 1990 (A4/90).

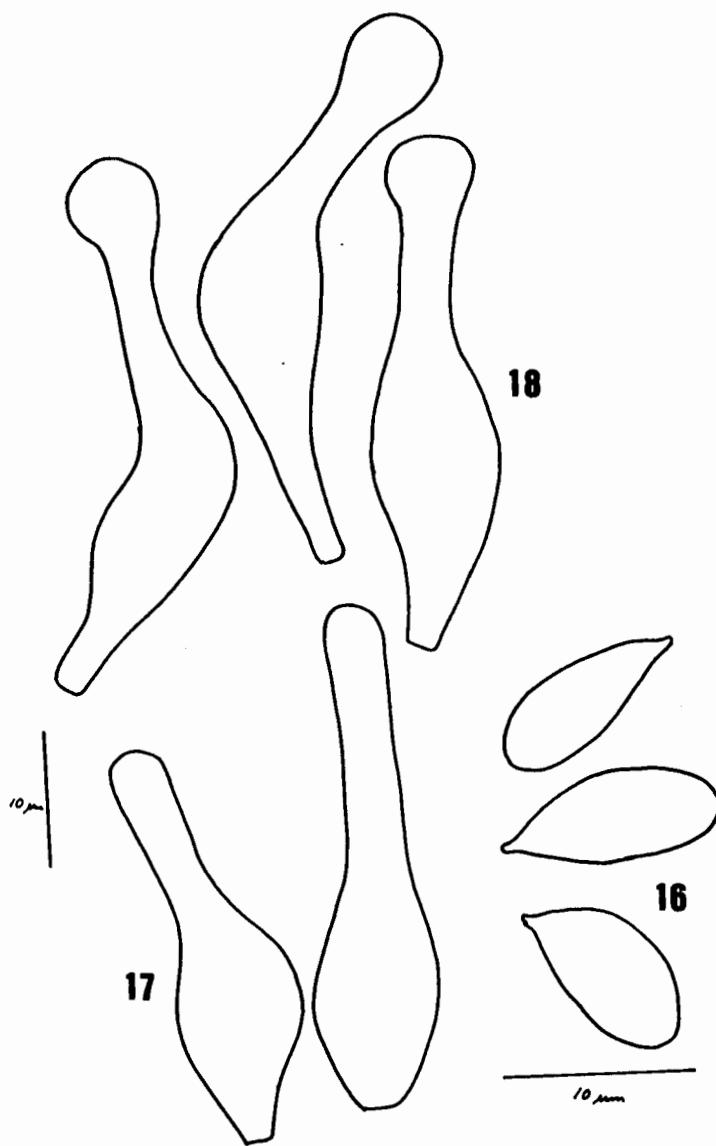


Fig. 16-18:

Recinomycena saccharifera, 16. spores, 17. cheilocystidia, 18. pileocystidia.

Notes.

This species, mostly reported in European literature as Mycena quisquiliaris or M. pudica, was transferred to the genus Recinomycena Redhead & Singer (1981) by Redhead (1984b), and later by Kühner (1985), who was probably not aware of Redhead's recombination at the time. The transfer seems to be accepted by Maas Geesteranus (1986) who excluded the species from Mycena in his revision of the genus.

Recinomycena saccharifera has been collected on a number of different host plants. Josserand (1937) found it on Molina coerula, but he also reported it from Carex ampullacea and Rubus. It has also been reported from Carex acuti-formis, C. elata, C. rostrata, Juncus effusus, Elymus mollis, and Phragmites (Einhellinger 1977, Kriegelsteiner 1980, Arnols 1982, Redhead 1984b). Most records seem to be from late autumn, but Kriegelsteiner (1980) reported it from medio May to primo November on one locality. The species is new to Norway.

**Pluteus hispidulus (Fr.: Fr.) Gillet**

**Fig. 19-20.**

Pileus 13-21 mm across, convex to almost plane, hardly or very obtusely umbonate, sometimes with recurved margin, not striate, squamulose to fibrillose, grey with grayish black to black scales, darker in centre and fairly pale margin, the grayish-whitish underlying flesh showing through the dark fibrilis. Lamellae moderately crowded, 35-40 reaching stipe (1 = 2), free or adnexed, up to 5 mm broad, with even to somewhat fimbriate edge, initially white, becoming pink and finally brownish pink. Stipe up to 40 x 2-3 mm, straight to somewhat curved, equal or thicker towards base, base not bulbous, stuffed, finely fibrillose or flocculose, especially in lower parts,

becoming more or less glabrous, pale grey to dark gray, darkest below. Smell not distinct. Taste not unpleasant. Basidia 26-38 x 7.5-8.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4-spored. Spores broadly ellipsoid, 6.3-7.1 (-7.5) x (4.8-) 5.0-5.4 (-5.9)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Cheilocystidia 30-48 x 10-15.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate with narrow, up to 16  $\mu\text{m}$  long neck, thin-walled, colourless. Pleurocystidia very scarce, similar to the cheilocystidia. Pileipellis a differentiated cutis of repent hyphae.

Growing solitary on water-soaked, decaying leaves and stems of Phragmites communis in a dense Phragmites marsh. Found together with one specimen of Pluteus nanus.

#### Material.

Vestfold: Tønsberg: Kjelle 17 July 1989 (A2/89), (L).

#### Notes.

Some of the material was kindly examined by Mrs. E. Vellinga, Leiden. It keys out in section Villosi (Vellinga & Schreurs 1985), close to P. hispidulus, but the cheilocystidia and the pleurocystidia are aberrant, characterized by the long rostrum. In due time it should probably be proposed as a variety of P. hispidulus.

The habitat is very unusual for this genus, and is previously only known for P. inquilinus (Romagnesi 1979), which was reported from Carex and Phragmites rests in a swamp.

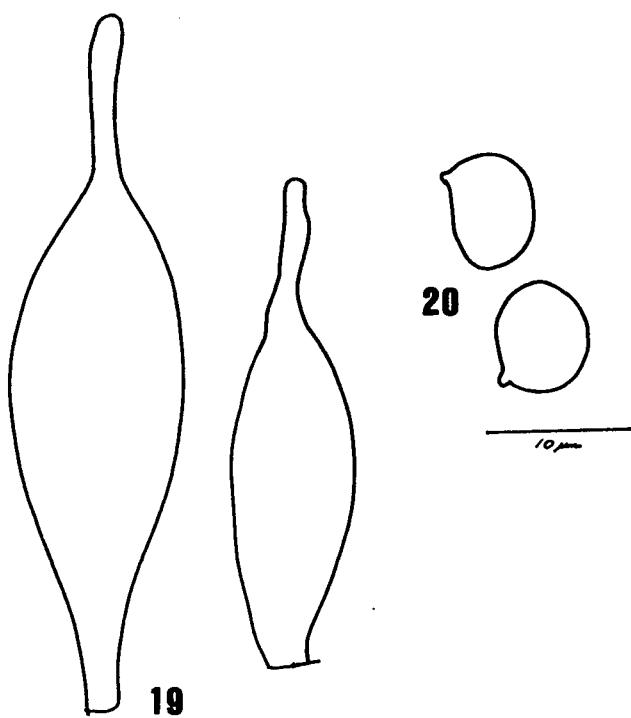


Fig. 19-20.

Pluteus hispidulus, 19. cheilocystidia, 20. spores.

*Pluteus nanus* (Pers.: Fr.) Kumm.

Found on a water-soaked part of Phragmites communis in a marsh.

Material studied.

Vestfold: Tønsberg: Kjelle 17 july 1989 (A3/89).

*Coprinus friesii* Quèlet

Fig. 21-22.

Synonyms:

*C. saichiae* Reid, *C. rhombisporus* P. D. Orton.

Pileus first more or less cylindrical to conical, white with pale brown floccose scales; later grey with some few whitish scales, 14 mm high before expanding. Lamellae crowded, narrowly adnate, first white, then cinnamon-brown. Stipe up to 60 x 2 mm, somewhat thickening downwards, glabrous, but flocculose when young, pure white. Pilear veil elements filamentous, up to 7  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, more or less thick-walled, branched, diverticulate, hyaline or faintly yellowish. Basidia 19-28 x 8-9  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, with a long or short pedicel, 4-spored. Spores 8.0-9.5 (10.0) x 5.8-6.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , broadly ovoid, somewhat angled in face view, ellipsoid-amygdaform in side view, smooth, thick-walled, pale brown, with a well developed apical germ pore. Pleurocystidia not recorded. Found on water-soaked, senescent stems of Juncus effusus L.

Material studied.

Vestfold: Tjøme: Moutmarka 21. July 1988 (A20/88).

Notes.

Microscopically the species is recognized by the relative large, broadly ovoid spores and the thick-walled, branched and diverticulate, hyaline veil hyphae. The material is more in accordance with C. rhombisporus Orton (1972) because of the large size, the coloured scales on the pileus and the angele spores. Redhead & Traquair (1981), however, point out that this is within the variation of C. friesii and reduce Orton's species to a synonym. I have chosen to follow their opinion.

C. friesii is a widespread but apparently rare species in Europe, growing on dead grasses, but also on sedge and rush debris (e.g. Phragmites, Juncus, Carex). A recent European description is given by Bender & Enderle (1988). It is also reported from Japan (Imazeki & Hongo 1965), Morocco (Malencon & Bertault 1970), and Canada (Redhead & Traquair 1981).

The species is new to Norway. There is an old record of C. friesii var. microsporus by Egeland (1915) from Østerdalen in South-east Norway. The material is lost, and the identity thus uncertain.

**Coprinus kubickae Pilat & Svrček**

**Fig. 23-25**

Pileus first ovoid and pale brown with brown floccose scales, darker in the centre; or whitish and minutely floccose, with brown scales mostly in the centre; or pale

beige with brown scales; then narrowly conical and up to 10mm high, whitish or whitish-beige, minutely white flocculose with brown scales mainly towards the centre, sometimes with greenish brown centre; with age becoming broadly bell-shaped, parabolic or somewhat campanulate, expanding to plane with revolute margin, more or less split, up to 12 mm in diameter, translucent greyish. Turning grey after collecting, but still with somewhat brown centre. Lamellae crowded, ascending, narrowly adnate to free; first white, then greyish with white edge, finally blackish, mostly with white edge. Stipe up to 25 mm long before pileus expansion, 20-30(34) mm long at maturity, dry, white-puberulous, hollow, attenuated upwards, white. Mostly with a (sub)-marginate, pubescent base, often like a basal disc, attached to the substrate with long, white fibrilis. Smell none. Pilear veil elements filamentous, up to 6  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, thin-walled, branched, diverticulate, hyaline, clamped, loosely attached to the pileipellis. Basidia 24-34 x 11-14  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate to pyriform with a long or short, narrow pedicel, clamped, 4-spored. Spores (9.0) 9.5-11.0 (11.7) x (7.5) 8.0-9.5 (10.2)  $\mu\text{m}$ , broadly ovoid to subglobose, walls somewhat thickened, smooth, fairly dark brown, with a distinct, apical germ pore. Cheilo- and pleurocystidia similar, cylindrical to fusiform, thin-walled, hyaline, clamped, 40-110 x 13-26  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Found on the base of living stems, on dead stems and on leaves of Phragmites communis L., and on senescent stems and leaves of Juncus effusus L. and Carex sp.

#### Material studied.

Vestfold: Tjøme: Moutmarka 7. July 1987 (A16/87),  
Tønsberg: Kjelle 7. July 1988 (A6/88), 7. Aug. 1988  
(A41/88), 17 July 1989 (A5/89).



**Coprinus kubickae, Vestfold Foto:A.Aronsen**



**Calyptella capula, Vestfold Foto:A.Aronsen**

Notes.

Coprinus kubickae is well characterized by the habitat, the thin-walled, branched, hyaline veil hyphae, and the large, relatively dark, almost globose spores. According to Redhead & Smith (1981) the spores rapidly lose their colour and form in concentrated sulfuric acid, thereby differing from most species in the section *Herbicola*e Pil. & Svr.

The present material fits well the description by Pilàt & Svrček (1967), who report the species from Glyceria aquatica, Typha angustifolia, and Juncus sp.

Related species are C. tigrinellus Boud., and C. friesii Quel. The first is supposed to have a brownish coloured veil and smaller spores; the latter is characterized by thick-walled veil hyphae and smaller spores.

C. kubickae is earlier reported from Czechoslovakia (Pilat & Svrček 1967) and Canada (Redhead & Smith 1981, Redhead & Traquair 1981).

According to my experience it can be numerous in July, and tend to disappear in the beginning of August.

The species is new to Norway.

Coprinus phaeosporus Karsten

Fig. 26-27

**Synonyms:**

- C. *Pseudofriesii* Pilàt & Svrček,
- C. *xantholepis* P.D.Orton.

Pileus first ovoid and white with brown scales; then conical, 5-20 mm high, white, white floccose; turning beige to grey. Lamellae crowded, ascending, free. Stipe 10-35 x 2 mm, pruinose, glabrescent, white. The base more or less swollen, sometimes as a basal disc. Pilear veil elements filamentous, thin-walled to thick-walled,

branched, antler-like, clamped, hyaline to yellowish or golden. Basidia 25-30x 8-10  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4-spored. Spores 5.9-7.5 x 4.9-6.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , broadly ovate to almost globose in face view, broadly ellipsoid in profile, with a nearly lateral apiculus; with thickened walls and with a small, but distinct germ pore, pale brown. Pleurocystidia approx. 90 x 23-30  $\mu\text{m}$ , cylindrical to ventricose, thin-walled, hyaline.

Found on decaying grass in road-side and on water-soaked leaves of Carex sp. at the edge of a wet marsh.

Material studied.

Vestfold: Nøtterøy: Øra 8. Aug. 1987 (A34/87), Tjøme: Moutmarka 13 Aug. 1988 (A44/88).

Notes.

Coprinus phaeosporus is here accepted in the sense of Pilát & Svrček (1967) and Redhead & Traquair (1981). It is close to C. friesii Quel., but is distinguished by the smaller spores and the shape of the spores, which is very conspicuous with the nearly lateral, eccentric apiculus. It may also be confused with C. urticicola (Berk. & Br.) Bull., but will be recognized by the spores and the thick-walled veil hyphae.

C. phaeosporus seems to be rare in Europe. It is also recorded from Canada (Redhead 1984). The species is new to Norway.

*Coprinus urticicola* (Berk. & Br.) Buller Fig. 28-29.

**Synonyms:**

*C. melo* Favre, *C. suburticicola* Pil. & Svr.

Pileus first spherical to ovoid, white, densely covered with white floccose scales; then expanded conical, still pure white with very loose, white floccose scales; later more or less campanulate, expanding to plane, mostly with deeply torn edge, and grey to dark grey with the white scales more scattered. After collecting more greyish with pink tinge, still with some few white scales. Up to 6 mm high before expanding, then up to 6 mm in diameter.

Lamellae crowded, ascending, free, first white or pale grey, then pinkish with dark edge, finally becoming vinaceous brown. Stipe up to 40 mm long (usually ca 10 mm), equal or slightly attenuated upwards, pruinose all over, white. The base white-pubescent, slightly swollen or formed like a basal disc. Pilear veil elements filamentous, up to 7  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, thin walled, branched, not conspicuously diverticulate, hyaline, not clamped, loosely attached to the pilear trama. Basidia c. 15-22 x 7  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, with a short or long pedicel, 4-spored. Spores 7.0-9.3 x 4.9-6.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , narrowly to broadly ellipsoid or ovoid, smooth, slightly thick-walled, pale brown, with a distinct, apical germ pore. Pleurocystidia 65-125 x 15-16  $\mu\text{m}$ , cylindrical to fusoid, thin-walled, hyaline.

Found on the base of living stems and on dead stems and leaves of Phragmites communis L., Juncus effusus L., and Carex disticha Huds.

**Material studied.**

Vestfold: Tjøme: Moutmarka 15. Aug. 1987 (A38/87), 21. July 1988 (A22/88), Tønsberg: Kjelle 7. July 1988 (A7/88), 17 July 1989 (A6/89).

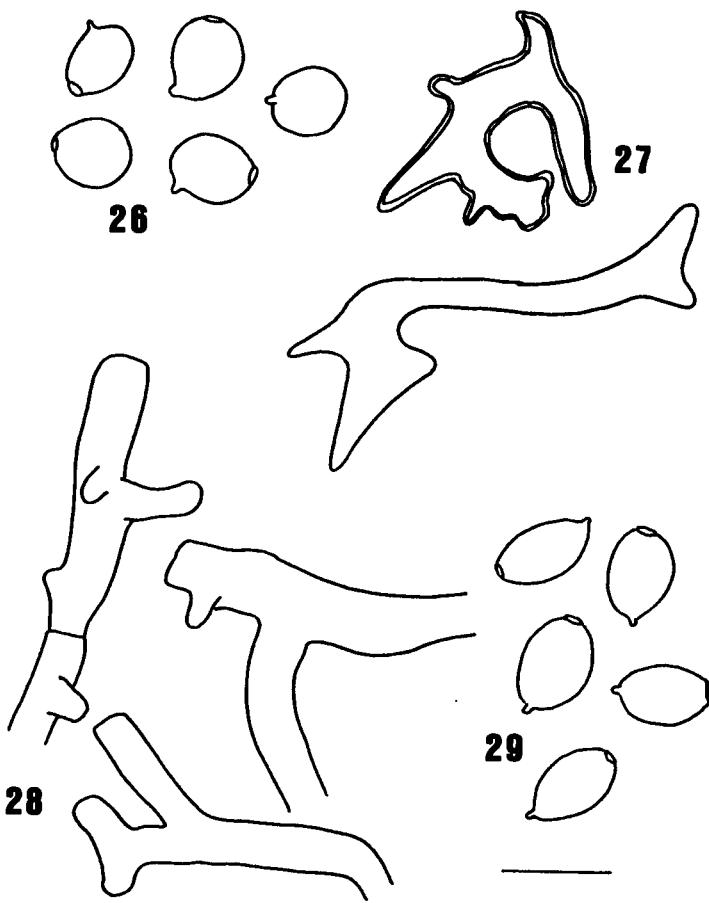


Fig. 26-29.

Coprinus phaeosporus, 26. spores, 27. veil elements.  
Coprinus urticicola, 28. veil elements, 29. spores.

Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$

Notes.

Coprinus urticicola is readily recognized by the pure white pileus and the ellipsoid-ovoid spores.

My collections correspond better with C. suburticicola Pilát & Svrček (1967), which was said to differ from C. urticicola by its bigger spores and the position of the germ pore. According to Arnolds (1982:320) another difference may be the stronger and more irregularly branched veil hyphae in C. urticicola, the ranges overlap too much to maintain them as two separate taxa. They give the spores of typical C. urticicola as  $5.5-8.0 \times 3.9-5.1 \mu\text{m}$ . Almost all my material has larger spores, but since I have found no other distinct difference, I refer my taxon to C. urticicola.

C. urticicola is widespread but rare in Europe, growing on various grasses, Juncus, Carex, and other rotting plant debris, particularly in damp places. I have usually found it in great numbers, especially in July. It inhabits the same areas as C. kubickae Pil. & Svr., and the two species are often found together.

The species is new to Norway.

Coprinus tigrinellus Boudier

Fig. 30-32.

Pileus at first ovoid or hemispherical, then conical, parabolic or campanulate, and finally plane; white with brown or blackish-brown floccose scales, especially on the disc; turning grey after collecting; up to 11 mm high before expanding. Lamellae crowded, ascending, narrowly adnate; whitish becoming brown and black with age. Stipe up to  $45 \times 1.8$  mm, more than often 20-25 mm long, glabrous, somewhat like a basal disc. Smell absent. Pilear veil elements filamentous, up to  $6 \mu\text{m}$  wide, thin-walled or more rarely with somewhat thickened walls, branched,

diverticulate, hyaline to brown, loosely attached to the pileipellis. Basidia 19-32 x 8-11.5 µm, clavate, with a long or short pedicel, 4-spored. Spores 8.2-10.0(10.5) x 6.5-8.0(9.0) µm, broadly ovoid or broadly ellipsoid, with slightly thickened walls, smooth, fairly pale brown; with a distinct apical germ pore.

Cheilo-/pleurocystidia 47-160 x 12-40 µm, cylindrical to fusiform, thin-walled, hyaline. Clamps present.

Found on the base of living and dead stems of Carex acuta L. and Scirpus lacustris L.

#### Material studied.

Vestfold: Borre: Falkensten 5. July 1988 (A4/88, A5/88).  
3 July 1989 (A1/89), 23 July 1989 (A8/89).

#### Notes.

This species closely resembles C. kubickae Pil. & Svrč., but is recognized by the smaller, paler and more ellipsoid spores. According to Pilát & Svrček (1967) C. tigrinellus is distinguished from C. kubickae also by having blackish scales on the pileus, but this was not typical of the present material. Kühner & Romagnesi (1953:387) claim that the veil hyphae are distinctly dark coloured, but according to Orton & Watling (1979:48) the pigment is irregularly distributed and not so well defined sub micr. as the colour of the scales would suggest. Redhead & Traquair (1981) who have re-examined Boudier's material found the veil elements to vary from nearly hyaline to quite darkly melanized.

The present material do not match the descriptions of C. tigrinellus completely, but this is a poorly known species, probably more variable than hitherto reported. No other species in the section *Herbicolae* fits the material. C. tigrinellus is new to Norway.

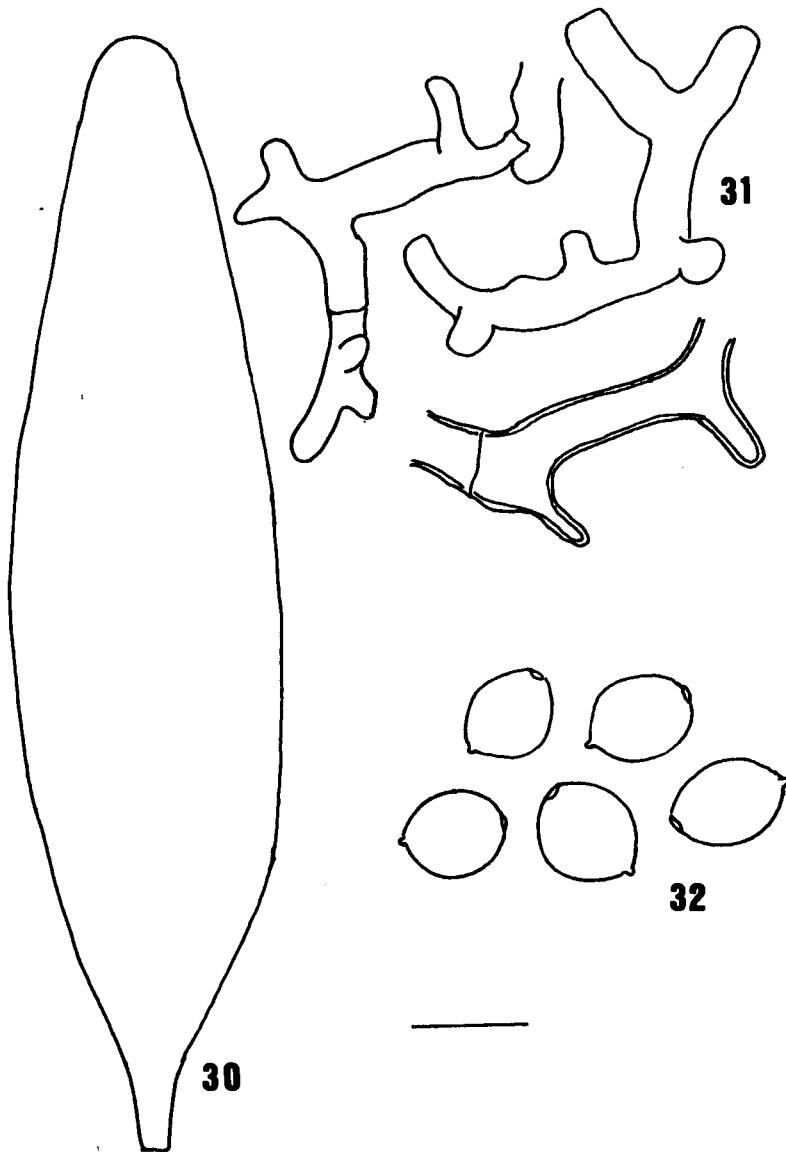


Fig. 30-32.  
Coprinus tigrinellus, 30. pleurocystidium, 31. veil  
elements, 32. spores.  
Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Psathyrella almerensis Kits van Waveren**

**Fig. 33-35.**

Pileus 2-12 mm across, almost hemispherical when very young, the convex to plano-convex, sometimes with a low umbo, striate, with age distinctly sulcate, hygrophanous, pale brown, somewhat darker in the centre, almost beige at the margin; drying to grey-beige with ochraceous-brown centre. Veil white, first covering the pileus, later seen as small fibrils. Lamellae fairly distant, 9-14 reaching the stipe, two or three tiers of lamellulae, fairly broad (c. 2 mm), ascending, sometimes subhorizontal, broadly adnate (rarely narrowly adnate), at first white, then pale beige to pale brown with white edge. Stipe up to 22 x 1.2 mm, straight to somewhat curved, equal or somewhat thicker towards the base, hollow, with pruinose apex, mostly white-fibrillose further down, white. Smell not recorded. Basidia 24-34 x 9-13  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, (2-) or 4-spored. Spores 9.0-11.5(12.2) x 5.0-6.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , ellipsoid-ovoid, with small germ pore, brown. Pleurocystidia 25-55 x 9.5-15  $\mu\text{m}$ , utriform, thin-walled, hyaline, fairly numerous. Gill edge with many spheropedunculate and clavate cells, fairly large, 14-42 x 8-28  $\mu\text{m}$ , mixed with quite a few plerocystidoid cheilocystidia, utriform, 28-48 x 9-18  $\mu\text{m}$ ; all cells thin-walled, colourless.

Found on standing stems of Phragmites communis just above the water level, or on fallen, decaying stems.

**Material studied.**

Vestfold: Tønsberg: Kjelle 7. July 1988 (A9/88), 7. Aug. 1988 (A40/88), 9. Oct. 1988 (A47/88), 17 July 1989 (A7/89).

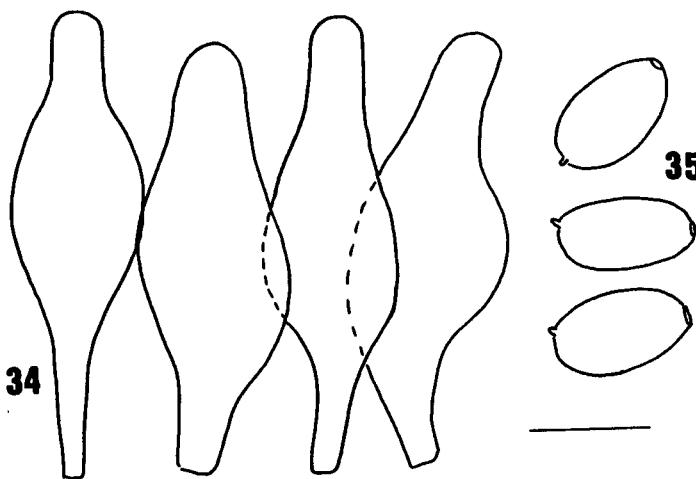
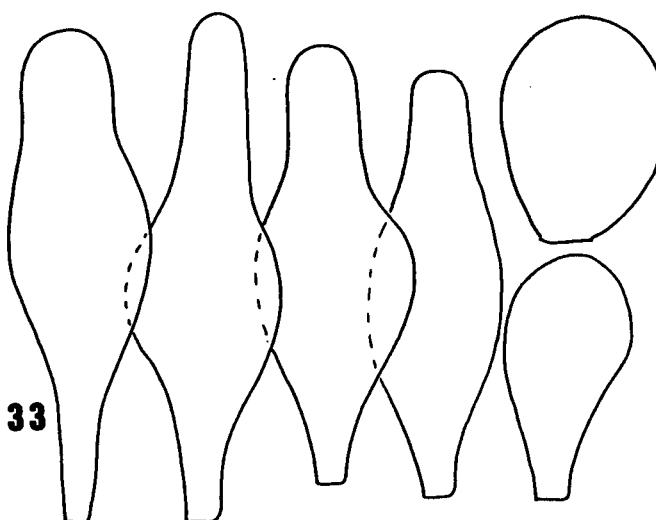


Fig. 33-35.  
Psathyrella almerensis, 33. cheilocystidia, 34. pleurocystidia, 35. spores.

Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Notes.

P. almerensis grows in the same types of habitat as P. typhae (Kalchbr.) Pearson & Dennis and P. Basii Kits van Waveren. The first of these is distinguished by the absence of pleurocystidia, and the latter by having lageniform (not utriform) pleurocystidia.

This very rare Psathyrella is previously recorded only from two localities in the Netherlands (Kits van Waveren 1985:222). In the Netherlands it was found on Typha, Phragmites, and cirsium, very late in the season (October - November). My observations show that it may have a long season, from early in the summer to late October. It was much more numerous in October than in July and August, when just a few specimens were found.

P. almerensis is new to Norway.

**Psathyrella typhae (Kalchbr.) Pearson & Dennis**  
**Fig. 36-37.**

Pileus up to 21 mm across, at first conical, then conico-paraboloid, spreading to convex or plane, with a small umbo, finely striate almost to the centre, slightly sulcate, hygrophanous, rather dark brown when young, fading to pale greyish brown with darker centre. Veil not very distinct, but in younger specimens easily seen on the stipe. Lamellae rather crowded, adnexed, beige to pale brown or grey-brown, with the edge concolorous. Stipe up to 25 x 1.8 mm, curved, distinctly pruinose apex, often with remnants of veil, white. The base more or less thickened, white strigose, attached to the substrate with long, white fibrils. Smell none. Basidia c. 18-21 x 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, 4-spored. Spores 9.5-11.0(12.0) x 6.0-7.5(8.2)  $\mu\text{m}$ , ellipsoid to ovoid, pale brown, without germ pore. Pleurocystidia absent. Cheilocystidia 22-38 x 5-13  $\mu\text{m}$ , variously shaped, utriform, cylindrical

or clavate, thin-walled, hyaline, not very abundant.

Found on living stems of Typha latifolia L. just above the water level.

Material studied.

Vestfold: Stokke : Robergvannet 16 July 1987 (A24/87).

Notes.

This species was first found by Mr. S. Aase in 1986, and I have collected it later at the same place. In Kits van Waveren's monograph (1985) on Psathyrella P. typhae is placed in subgenus Psathyra (Fr.) Sing. ex Kits van Wav., section Spintrigerae (Fr.) Konr. & Maubl.. This section is characterized by the absence of pleurocystidia.

P. typhae is recognized among other species in the section by the habitat, the rather small carpophores, and the very pale brown spores without germ pore. P. almerensis Kits van Wav., both occurring in the same types of habitat, are distinguished by the presence of pleurocystidia. P. typhae is generally found on dead or live parts of aquatic plants, just above the water level. In Europe it has been collected on a number of different plants: Typha latifolia, T. angustifolia, Epilobium hirsutum, Scirpus maritimus, Phragmites communis, Rumex hydrolapathum (Kits van Waveren 1985), Acorus calamus, Carex pseudocyperus, Iris paludosa, Sparganium spp. (Redhead 1979).

This is the first Norwegian record of P. typhae. The species is known from several European countries (Kits van Waveren 1985), from USA (Smith 1972), and Canada (Redhead 1979).

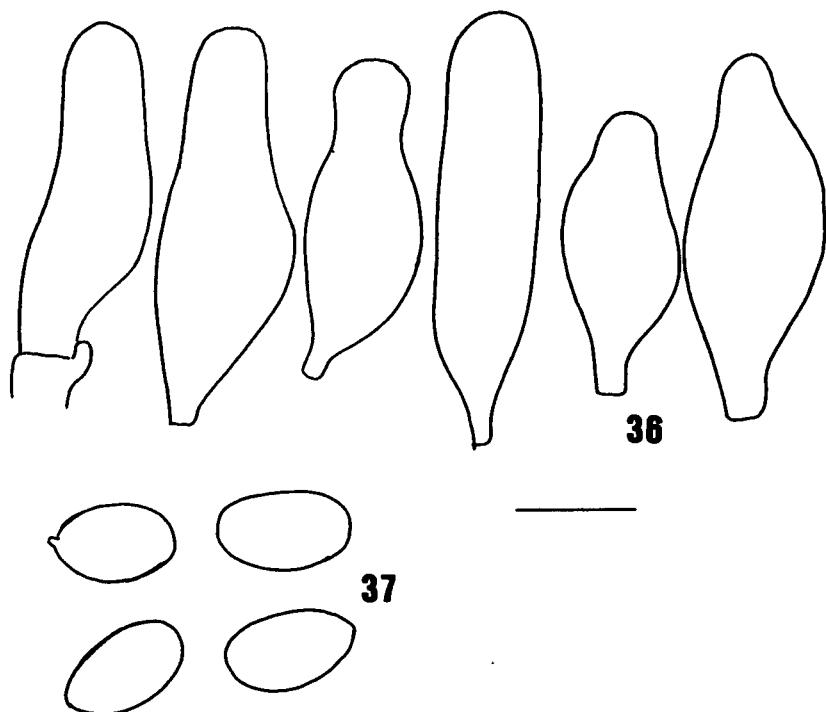


Fig. 36-37.

Psathyrella typhae, 36. cheilocystidia, 37. Spores.

Scale 10  $\mu\text{m}$

***Agrocybe paludosa* (J. Lange) Kühner & Romagnesi**  
**Fig. 38-39.**

Pileus up to 40 mm, convex to plano convex, very shallowly depressed in the centre, smooth, slightly lubricous, finely striate margin, olivaceous-brown to fairly dark brown, darkest in the centre; drying to pale ochraceous. Lamellae fairly close, broadly adnate or emarginate with tooth, grey to brownish black with olivaceous tinge. Stipe up to 100 x 3 mm, striate apex above the ring, yellow-beige to pale beige; the ring at first whitish; the base more or less swollen. Smell distinctly farinaceous. Basidia clavate, hyaline, 4-spored, clamped. Spores 9.5-12.0 x 6.8-7.0(8.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ , broadly ellipsoid, thick-walled, brown, with a prominent germ pore. Cheilocystidia clavate to vesiculose or cylindric to utriform, 30-58 x 13-18  $\mu\text{m}$ . Pleurocystidia similar.

Found on decaying stems of Juncus effusus deep in the tuft in a swamp area.

**Material studied.**

Vestfold, Tjøme, Moutmarka	08.07.87 Aronsen A21/87.
Vestfold, Tjøme, Moutmarka	15.08.87 Aronsen A42/87.

**Notes.**

This species is easily recognized by its preference for swampy environments, the slender and elegant structure, and the well-developed ring (Watling 1982, 1988). The large spores of my taxon and the inflated base point towards A. sphaleromorpha (Bull.: Fr) Fay. as outlined by Watling (1982), but that species grows in grasslands. The A. paludosa/A. sphaleromorpha group is not yet clearly

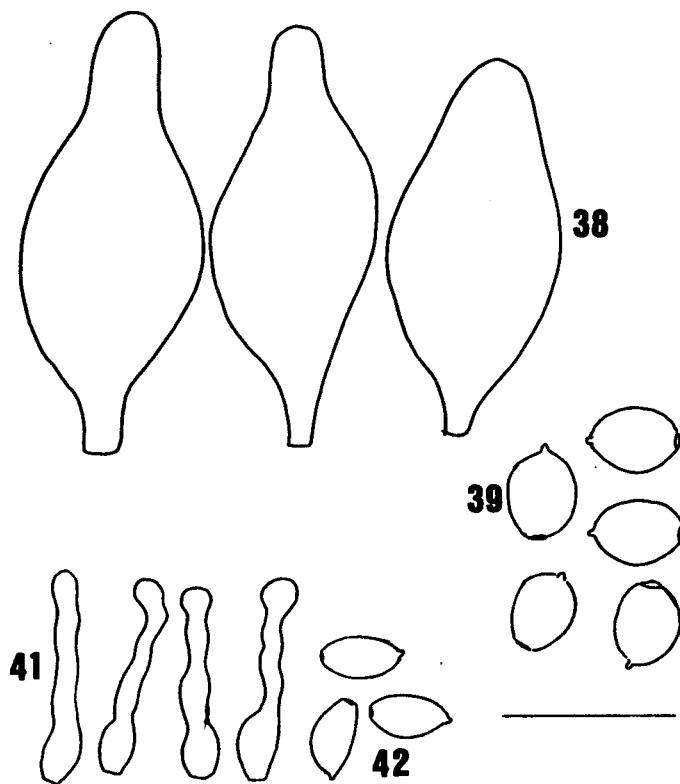


Fig. 38-42.

Agrocybe paludosa, 38. cheilocystidia, 39. spores.

Melanotus caricicola, 41. cheilocystidia, 42. spores.

Scale 20  $\mu\text{m}$

understood, and I prefer to refer my material to A. paludosa.

The only other record of A. paludosa in Norway is from a moist site in a subalpine birch forest in Jotunheimen (Gulden & Lange 1971).

**Melanotus caricicola (P.D. Orton) Guzmán**

**Fig. 41-42**

= **Psilocybe caricicola P.D. Orton**

Pileus 2 mm, Convex, shell-shaped, with a whitish hoary coat, brown. Lamellae moderately spaced, brown. Stipe 0.5 mm long, eccentric. Basidia 20-24 x 6.5-7  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, without clamps. Spores 7.0-9.0 x 3.8-4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , narrowly ovoid or ellipsoid, smooth, thick-walled, with a small, but distinct germ pore, pale brown. Cheilocystidia 23.5-28 x 3-7  $\mu\text{m}$ , lageniform with inflated base and more or less inflated apex, thin-walled, not clamped. Pellicle gelatinous.

Found on senescent leaf of Carex acuta in a rather wet area.

#### Material studied.

Vestfold: Tjøme: Moutmarka 15. Aug. 1987 (A40/87).

#### Notes.

The description is based on only one specimen, and consequently it is somewhat insufficient.

Melanotus caricicola is closely related to M. phillipsii (Berk. & Br..) Singer, and is characterized by a thick gelantinous subpellis, more or less lacking in M. phillipsii, and by its darker and broader spores with a more distinct germ pore (Redhead & Malloch 1980). The present material is somewhat intermediate, but I refer it to M. caricicola for the following reasons; 1) The habitat, on Carex, 2) The fairly dark lamellae, 3) The broad spores, 4) The distinct germ pore, 5) The fairly dark colour of the spores, 6) The gelantinous pellicle.

M. caricicola was described from England in 1969 (Orton 1969, as Psilocybe caricicola), and both Redhead & Malloch (1980) and Watling & Gregory (1987) suggest that some of the earlier collections of M. phillipsii in fact represent M. caricicola. The two specimens may be hard to distinguish, and the differences are not yet fully understood. Both species are found in wetland areas, but M. philiipsii seems to prefer grasses and herbaceous plants while M. caricicola grows on sedges or carices (Scripus, Carex, Juncus) (Watling & Gregory 1987). The genus Melanotus Pat. comprises just about twenty species mainly found in the tropics (Horak 1977). Six species are known from Europe (Watling & Gregory 1987). Only M. phillisii is included in Moser (1983). M. caricicola is new to Norway.

M. phillipsii, which is also new to Norway, has been collected by this author on unidentified grass among Juncus tufts at Torød, Nøtterøy, Vestfold 23 Sept. 1990 (A11/90) and 29 Sept. 1990 (A15/90).

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## POLLUTION, A GREAT DISASTER TO MYCORRHIZA?

KLAUS HØILAND

NINA, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, P.O. Box 1037, Blindern,  
N-0315 Oslo, Norway.

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at Lammi Biological Station, Finland funded by "Nordiska Forskerutbildningsakademien" (NorFA).

### ABSTRACT

The pollutants may have the following main effects upon the ectomycorrhizal symbiosis:

1. Low pH: Probably no direct effect at values down to 3.0. However, an increase of acidophilus species on the expense of the less acidophilus ones may be expected. The indirect effects are leaching of nutrients as Mg and Ca, and release of Al ions and heavy metals in soil water.

2. Soluble aluminium: Probably interacting with the phosphorus metabolism, alterations of polarity and permeability of membranes in the mantle and Hartig net, retarding growth of hyphae.

3. Nitrogen compounds: Lowering of pH in soils by uptake of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  by plants and nitrification of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  to  $\text{NO}_3^-$ . Reducing the mycorrhizal infection by decreasing the synthesis of soluble carbohydrates in the higher plant or the synthesis of auxins in the fungus.

4. Sulphur dioxide and ozone: The effects on the ectomycorrhizal symbiosis are mainly indirect due to injury of the photosynthesis of the higher plant. Retarding in the succession of mycorrhizal fungi is observed.

5. Heavy metals: The degree and type of damage are dependent on the metal and the fungus. Many fungus species have the ability to protect the higher plants by sieving the metals either in the mantle or the extramatrical hyphae. Organic chelators or metallothioneins may be involved in this process.

### A) WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?

Investigations elucidating the influence of pollution on ectomycorrhiza have been accomplished in three different ways:

1. Observation of changes of below-ground mycorrhizal structures. Either in natural forests receiving different pollution loads, or in experimental plots given artificial of pollutants.

2. Monitoring of fruitbodies (above-ground structures). Either in natural forests receiving different pollution loads, or in experimental plots given artificial administration of pollutants.

3. Experimental studies with axenic cultures of mycorrhizal fungi.

### **1. Below-ground mycorrhizal structures**

One of the very first to report mycorrhizal damage after pollution was Parmeter et al. (1962) who recorded injury of mycorrhizal roots of *Pinus ponderosa* in parts of South California, probably due to ozone. More comprehensive was the work by Sobotka (1964, 1968) who described a pronounced decline of mycorrhiza on Norway spruce in polluted parts of former Czechoslovakia. In fact, this is the first thorough investigation dealing with this problem.

Strange enough this beginning interest for mycorrhiza and pollution ceased in the 1970s in spite of an increasing concern for ecology and environment following the Stockholm Environmental Conference in 1972. Among the few records about mycorrhiza and pollution from this period, I will cite the Swedish ecologist Tamm (1976): "There are a number of other biological processes which may be affected by a change in soil acidity or sulfur supply and which have not yet been studied in this connection. One of them is the root-mycorrhiza relationship. Mycorrhizal roots occur in large numbers in the organic top layer of the soil which is first hit by the acid rain. Symbiotic balances between different organisms such as green plant and the mycorrhiza-forming fungus may be sensitive to such impacts."

In the 1980s several reports of extensive decline of coniferous forests in Central Europe emerged. Air pollution and acidification were held as the main cause. Investigations of short roots and ectomycorrhizae in these forests revealed a pronounced degeneration and alteration of the mycorrhizal system (Blaschke 1980a,b, 1981a,b,c, 1985, 1986a,b, Mejstřík 1980, Ulrich 1980, Courtois 1983, Weiger 1983, Flick 1984, Liss et al. 1984, Kottke et al. 1986, Kumpfer & Heyser 1986, Mohr 1986, Münzenberger et al. 1986, Weiss & Agerer 1986, Arnolds & Jansen 1987, Meyer 1987, 1988, Schulze et al. 1987, Holopainen 1988, Jansen & de Vries 1988, Johansen & Joner 1988, Kowalski et al. 1988, Markkola & Ohtonen 1988a,b, Persson 1988, Jansen & Dighton 1990, Ohtonen et al. 1990).

Mejstřík (1980) reported a significant negative correlation between amount of SO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and the vitality of ectomycorrhizae: "Since short mycotrophic roots enlarge several times the surface of the plant for the uptake of nutrients, their importance is beyond doubt... Any damage to the root is followed by a decrease in the number of roots, a reduction in the rate of mycorrhizal development and consequently a reduction in the surface of the plant taking up nutrients from the soil." The connection between the health of the mycorrhiza and the vitality of the tree was also clearly stated by Blaschke (1986a): "... alterations in the pattern of regeneration of absorbing fine roots including ectomycorrhiza are important as limiting factor for the production (growth) and uptake of water plus nutrients. The perception of these functions can play a key role in understanding the below-ground decline in numerous

types of habitats in forest ecosystems." This view was strongly advocated by Mohr (1986) who stated that all phenomena that can be observed in connection with the forest decline in Central Europe may be explained by damage of the mycorrhizal system. This is not the case for the so called "classical" acid rain or ozone hypotheses (Mohr loc. cit.).

A German study (Kumpfer & Heyser 1986) showed that acid stem flow water influenced the mycorrhizal system in a circle around beech trunks. The mycorrhizal-roots were poorly developed near the trunk, but gradually improved outward to the periphery.

Markkola & Ohtonen (1988a,b) found that rhizomorphous types of mycorrhizae (those formed by *Piloderma croceum*, *Cortinarius* subgen. *Dermocybe*, and *Hebeloma*) seemed to suffer from air pollution, whereas ectomycorrhizae formed by *Cenococcum graniforme* and a smooth *Lactarius*-type were even more abundant in polluted areas (in Scots pine woods around Oulu City).

Mycorrhizae in soil have also been investigated after experimental administration of artificial pollution, either in plots or lysimeters (Dighton et al. 1986, Gronbach & Agerer 1986, Göbl 1986, Olsen 1986, Dighton & Skeffington 1987, Keane & Manning 1987, Blaschke 1988, Dighton 1988). Results obtained from these experiments are mostly in accordance with the field observations.

Olsen (1986) who investigated an area in South Norway given different amounts of sulphuric acid, came to the following conclusion: (1) The number of dead/inactive mycorrhizae was greater in acid soils. (2) The amount of mycorrhizae with external mycelial amendments was smaller in acid soils. (3) The amount of "naked" mycorrhizae was greater in acid soils. (4) The total free fungal biomass was not significantly changed after acidification. These observations are in correspondence with other findings (Kumpfer & Heyser 1986, Dighton et al. 1986, Markkola & Ohtonen 1988a,b).

Gronbach & Agerer (1986) likewise found a strong change in mycorrhizae in spruce forests given artificial "acid rain". An until then unknown type of mycorrhiza, "*Piceirhiza gelatinosa*", was frequent in areas treated with pH 2.7-2.8.

## 2. Above-ground studies, monitoring of fruitbodies

During the last decade several reports have been written about the declining fungus flora in Europe (e.g. Benkert 1982, Winterhoff & Kriegelsteiner 1984, Arnolds 1985, 1988, 1989a, Derbsch & Schmitt 1987). Among the many causes (such as forestry and exploitation or alterations of the cultural landscape), acidification and/or nitrification following air pollution have been held as some of the most important. The ectomycorrhizal fungi seem to be the most sensitive.

Some species or group of species have attained special interest: A significant decline of *Cantharellus cibarius* in the Netherlands have been reported by Jansen & de Wit (1979), Dam (1983), Dobben et al. (1983) and Jansen & Dobben (1987). Likewise Arnolds (1989b) observed a unison decline of stipitate hydnaceous fungi in the same country. This decline was ascribed to the increasing nitrification of soils. A similar study in Norway could, however, not

reveal any significant decrease in the same group of fungi (Gulden & Hanssen 1992).

Opposite, the poisonous *Cortinarius orellanooides* (= *C. speciosissimus*) is reported to increase due to acidification (Heilmann-Clausen & Vesterholz 1989, Jacobsson et al. 1991).

Investigations of fruitbody production have been carried out by comparing either polluted and unpolluted forests or plots given different treatments by artificial acidification. In non-experimental plots in natural forests throughout Europe, the fungus flora have been monitored by several investigators: In Czechia and Slovakia by Cudlín et al. (1987) and Fellner (1988a,b), Germany by Schlechte (1984, 1986), Paulus & Bresinsky (1989), and Wüsterhöfer (1989), Germany and Norway by Gulden et al. (1991, 1992), the Netherlands by Arnolds & Jansen (1987), Termorshuizen & Schaffers (1987), and Jansen & de Vries (1988), Poland by Kowalski et al. (1988), and Sweden by Röhling & Tyler (1990). The main conclusion is that the diversity of the ectomycorrhizal fungi decline. Some species and even genera show a great tendency to decline, while some few increase.

Studies in plots given different amounts of artificial "acid rain" showed that the fruitbody production of ectomycorrhizal fungi increased, but that the species number (and diversity) decreased (Wästerlund 1982, Høiland 1986a,b, 1988, Brandrud 1987, Høiland & Jenssen 1993). Generally the species which improved after artificial acidification were identical to those reported to increase in polluted natural forests, but there are exceptions. The explanation is possibly a kind of "stress"-reaction (Høiland 1986a,b, Høiland & Jenssen 1993). The fungi may react to acidification with an enhanced production of fruitbodies which could benefit the actual species during an unfavourable period. They could also benefit from the reduced competition from less tolerant species. Both factors probably interact. The species increasing in the acidified plots may be characterised as r-selected (ruderal) organisms.

Species generally increasing after pollution have been reported to be: *Lactarius rufus*, *L. necator*, *L. hepaticus*, *Russula ochroleuca*, *R. decolorans*, *Cortinarius orellanooides*, *C. semisanguineus*, *Paxillus involutus*, *Tylopilus felleus*, and *Suillus variegatus*.

### **3. Experimental studies in axenic cultures after exposure to pollutants**

Axenic cultures of mycorrhizal fungi or green-house mycorrhizae have been exposed to several pollutants — SO<sub>2</sub>, ozone, acids, nitrogen-compounds, aluminium, and heavy metals. There is a vast literature on this subject, and many studies were achieved before one became aware of the effects of pollution upon mycorrhiza in the field (e.g. Melin 1924, Modess 1941, Richards 1961, Richards & Wilson 1963, Marx & Zak 1965, Theodorou & Bowen 1969, Ausmus et al. 1978, Carney et al. 1978, Marx & Artman 1979, Garrett et al. 1982, McCreight & Schröder 1982, Hung & Trappe 1983, Oelbe-Farivar & Hüttermann 1984, Thompson & Medve 1984, 1985, Brown & Wilkins 1985, Shafer et al. 1985, Stroo & Alexander 1985, Burt et al. 1986, Jones & Hutchinson 1986, Morselt et al. 1986, Münzenberger et al. 1986, Pachlewski &

Chruściak 1986, Reich et al. 1986, Weiss & Agerer 1986, Zedler et al. 1986, Denny & Wilkins 1987a,b, Eldhuset et al. 1987, Entry et.al. 1987, Keane & Manning 1987, McQuattie & Schier 1987, Dixon & Buschena 1988, Evans & Sylvester 1988, Hintikka 1988, Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels 1988, 1989, Metzler & Oberwinkler 1988, Termorshuizen & Ket 1988, Termorshuizen et al. 1988a,b, Weiss 1988, Danielson & Wisser 1989, Paulus & Bresinsky 1989, Willenborg et al. 1990, Shaw et al. 1992). The implications of these investigations are discussed in the next chapter.

## B) WHAT HAS BEEN FOUND?

### 1. Effect of pH

The number of mycorrhizal (and non-mycorrhizal) root-tips are reported to decrease in soils given artificial acidification (Reich et al. 1985, 1986, Blaschke 1986b, Dighton et al. 1986, Göbl 1986, Dighton & Skeffington 1987, Entry et al. 1987, Keane & Manning 1987, Dighton 1988, Agerer 1989). Danielson & Wisser (1989) showed that ectomycorrhiza were impeded at pH below 3.3 and VA-mycorrhiza below pH 4.0. The best development of mycorrhiza, independent of fungus species, is reported between pH 4.0 and 4.6 (Marx & Zak 1985), although the various species are found to have different pH optima in pure culture (Melin 1924, Modess 1941, Theodorou & Bowen 1969, Hung & Trappe 1983). The generality that ectomycorrhizal fungi are acidophilus is, therefore, an oversimplification (Hung & Trappe 1983).

As mentioned Olsen (1986) found a significant alteration of mycorrhiza types, but no decrease in total fungal biomass in plots given simulated "acid rain".

Stroo & Alexander (1985) suggested an increased rate of ectomycorrhizal infection as an early response to acid rain. This increased infection may allow for an increase in nutrient uptake by trees, possibly thus replacing the nutrients which are lost by enhanced leaching. However, already established ectomycorrhiza was at the same time negatively affected by acid rain. The same acidity levels had no detectable influence on tree growth (see also Metzler & Oberwinkler 1988).

Shafer et al. (1985) found that artificial "acid rain" at medium low pH (4.0 and 3.2) inhibited ectomycorrhiza formation, but that "rain" at low pH (2.4) enhanced the formation! Perhaps the changes in chemical and biological characteristics of soil exposed to acid deposition over years may induce a shift in species of ectomycorrhizal fungi, rather than alter the overall incidence of mycorrhizae. Because some fungi seem well adapted to adverse conditions, the natural occurrences of various fungi may further modify ectomycorrhizal response to acidification. These findings are therefore in good correspondence with the mentioned field investigations by Wästerlund (1982), Høiland (1986a,b, 1988), Olsen (1986), Brandrud (1987), and Høiland & Jenssen (1993). In fact some few species were gained by the acidification, possibly because more competitive but less tolerant species vanished.

The above mentioned investigations were all carried out in acid treated *forest soils* in field-plots, lysimeters, or greenhouses. It is therefore difficult to decide whether the observed response is due to the enlarged amount of H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> ions or to the Al ions released in acidified soils. This question have been ventilated by several authors (Liss et al. 1984, Meyer 1984, Oelbe-Farivar & Hüttermann 1984, Dighton et al. 1986, Göbl 1986, Dighton & Skeffington 1987, Donner & Heyser 1986, Kumpfer & Heyser 1986, Mohr 1986, Dighton 1988, Entry et al. 1987). Dighton et al. (1986) claimed that it is unlikely that a drop in pH *per se* would have a significant effect in selecting different mycorrhizal associations.

To discern a direct effect of pH, the fungi have to be grown in axenic cultures given pure mineral acids without any addition of soil or other substrates which can contain aluminium. Such investigations have been done by, e.g., Melin (1924), Modess (1941), Theodorou & Bowen (1969), Medve et al. (1977), Hung & Trappe (1983), Münzenberger et al. (1986), Metzler & Oberwinkler (1988), Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels (1989), and Willenborg et al. (1990). According to their findings we can establish pH ranges for some ectomycorrhizal species:

pH < 3.5: *Cenococcum graniforme*, *Paxillus involutus*, *Piloderma bicolor*, *Pisolithus arhizus*, *Scleroderma aurantiacum*

pH 3.5-3.9: *Amanita porphyria* and *A. vaginata*

pH 4.0-4.4: *Amanita muscaria*, *A. regalis*, *A. rubescens*, *Boletus edulis*, *Suillus variegatus*.

pH 4.5-4.9: *Suillus bovinus* and *Xerocomus subtomentosus*

pH 4.5-5.4: *Amanita pantherina*, *Lactarius deterrimus*, *Suillus luteus*

pH 5.0-6.4: *Suillus granulatus*

All species with the lowest pH range are found to be rather tolerant toward pollution and acid soils. On the other hand, *Suillus granulatus*, with a high pH demand, is confined to calcareous forests.

*Pisolithus arhizus* is especially tolerant towards the adverse condition created by acidification, and it is proved resistant to acids, such as H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (Schramm 1966, Marx & Bryan 1975, Medve et al. 1977, Berry & Marx 1978, Marx & Artman 1979, Keane & Manning 1987, Metzler & Oberwinkler 1988, Willenborg et al. 1990). It has been successfully employed as mycorrhizal symbiont in forest reclamation programs on disturbed and acidified soils (see Berry & Marx 1978).

## 2. Effect of soluble aluminium

In ectomycorrhizal systems soluble aluminium binds phosphate and induces phosphorus deficiency by precipitation in the roots, interferes with phosphorus metabolism, binds to the polar region of the phospholipids, and inhibits the conversion of orthophosphate to polyphosphate (James et al. 1978, Entry et al. 1987, Ford et al. 1985, Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels 1988). In acidified soils the observed injury on ectomycorrhizal fungi may therefore be better ascribed the effect of aluminium than the lowered pH alone (Dighton et al. 1986).

Aluminium seems to be most toxic in the pH range 3.5-4.5, which is measured in most acidified soils (Ronson 1980). The calcium level seems, however, important, and the actual aluminium content is often expressed as the Ca/Al ratio rather than the absolute amount of Al ions (Bauch 1983, Donner & Heyser 1986, Kumpfer & Heyser 1986, Schulze et al. 1987).

In soils with high content of aluminium ions the amount of mycorrhizae is reduced, specially the coraloid types with extramatrical hyphal extensions (James et al. 1978, Dighton & Skeffington 1987, McQuattie & Schier 1987, Dighton 1988). At 50 ppm Al the Hartig net becomes rudimentary and swollen (McQuattie & Schier 1987).

It has been suggested that the ectomycorrhizal fungus can protect the higher plant from aluminium, e.g. by formation of insoluble phosphorus compounds which is stored in the Hartig net (Löhr 1986, Mohr 1986). However, experiments do not support this hypothesis. Donner & Heyser (1986) demonstrated that the fungus is not able to sieve aluminium from the soil solution and prevent it from passing into the root. The concentration of aluminium was the same in the fungus as in the root. James et al. (1978) found a strong correlation between soil and foliar aluminium in ectomycorrhizal spruce. Eldhuset et al. (1987) showed that the response to aluminium was the same for Scots pine grown with or without mycorrhiza of *Suillus bovinus*. The authors, however, stated that the employed concentration of aluminium were high compared to levels in the field (see also Jansen & Dighton 1990). Some ectomycorrhizal fungi, e.g. *Cortinarius sanguineus* and *C. orellanoides*, contain compounds that are able to complex aluminium ions (Høiland in prep.). They may perhaps act as a sink to the aluminium and prevent it from passing into the root.

Recurring experiments have shown that the various species have different responses to aluminium: *Suillus luteus*, *S. variegatus*, and *S. bovinus* are particularly resistant and tolerate until 10 g Al<sup>+++</sup> l<sup>-1</sup>, *Amanita muscaria*, *A. rubescens*, *Cenococcum graniforme*, *Laccaria bicolor*, *L. laccata*, *Lactarius rufus*, *L. torminosus*, *L. deterrimus*, *Pisolithus arhizus*, *Tricholoma albobrunneum*, and *T. pessundatum* are less resistant (tolerate around 1-5 g Al<sup>+++</sup> l<sup>-1</sup>), and *Lactarius hepaticus* and *Thelephora terrestris* are sensitive (Marx & Artman 1979, Thompson & Medve 1984, 1985, Hintikka 1988, Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels 1988, Paulus & Bresinsky 1989).

Typical the most aluminium tolerant species, *Suillus luteus*, *S. variegatus*, and *S. bovinus*, are confined to acid soils in poor pine forests. Probably there will be a selection towards aluminium tolerance by acidophilus ectomycorrhizal fungi due to the natural release of aluminium in acid environments (Thompson & Medve 1984, 1985, Hintikka 1988, Paulus & Bresinsky 1989).

Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels (1988) found that in the sensitive *Lactarius hepaticus*, aluminium reduced the content of polyphosphate from 21 to 8.5% of total phosphorus, while the orthophosphate was increased from 6.3 to 23.1%. The conversion of orthophosphate to polyphosphate seems to be inhibited by Al<sup>+++</sup>. On the contrary, in the more resistant *Lactarius rufus*, Al<sup>+++</sup> caused an increase of polyphosphate from 2.2 to 29% total phosphorus, but no decrease in orthophosphate content. In the likewise resistant *Laccaria bicolor*, the phosphate distribution was not significantly affected by Al<sup>+++</sup>.

### 3. Effect of nitrogen

The acidification story in Europe has chiefly two faces; the acidification mainly caused by  $H_2SO_4$  in rain water, and the acidification caused by excess supply of nitrogen compounds (Nihlgård 1985). In the Netherlands it is assumed that the dominant sources of  $H_3O^+$  are the uptake of  $NH_4^+$  by plants and nitrification of  $NH_4^+$  to  $NO_3^-$  in forest soils (Jansen & Dighton 1990).

Several investigators have revealed that excess nitrogen reduce the amount of ectomycorrhizae and their fruitbody production (Richards 1961, Meyer 1962, 1984, Richards & Wilson 1963, Theodorou & Bowen 1969, Heinrich & Wojewoda 1976, Marx et al. 1977, Menge & Grand 1978, Ritter & Tölle 1978, Wästerlund 1982, Alexander 1983, Alexander & Fairly 1983, Reid et al. 1983, Reich et al. 1985, Markkola & Ohtonen 1988a,b, Mohr 1986, Termorshuizen & Schaffers 1987, Ohenoja 1988, Persson 1988, Termorshuizen et al. 1988a, Kuyper 1989, Kuyper & de Vries 1990).

The nitrogen utilized by ectomycorrhizae are  $NH_4^+$  and simpler organic nitrogen such as peptides or amino acids (Alexander 1983, Bledsoe & Rygiewicz 1986, Zedler et al. 1986, Abuzinadah & Read 1989). Simpler organic nitrogen is probably absorbed directly thus reducing the residence time of nitrogen in the soil and the possibility of its loss through leaching or immobilization (Alexander 1983). The various species have different abilities to absorb peptide nitrogen. *Hebeloma crustuliniforme* is a better symbiont than *Amanita muscaria* which, in turn, is more effective than *Paxillus involutus* (Abuzinadach & Read 1989). The mycorrhizal fungi thrive best under suboptimal nitrogen conditions in soil (Slankis 1971, 1974, Ekweebam & Reid 1983) and where the C/N ratio remains high, the rate of mobilization of nitrogenous material and nitrification is low, and the proportion between nitrogen and other nutrients, such as phosphorus, is well balanced (Harley 1940, Menge & Grand 1978, Meyer 1988).

It is worth noting that fertilization with P and Ca is also reported to have negative effects on mycorrhizal species, whereas fertilization with K or Mg has no effect (Kuyper & de Vries 1990).

Nitrate nitrogen inhibits mycorrhizal formation more than  $NH_4^+$  nitrogen (Richards & Wilson 1963, Theodorou & Bowen 1969, Alexander 1983, Eriksson et al. 1984). However, excess amount  $NH_4^+$  also affect the mycorrhiza activity (Arnolds & Jansen 1987, Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels 1988, 1989, Termorshuizen & Ket 1988, Termorshuizen et al. 1988a). Ammonia ( $NH_3$ ) seems especially harmful to fruitbody production and species diversity (Jansen 1985, Arnolds & Jansen 1987, Termorshuizen & Schaffers 1987). Moreover, urea reduces the productivity of ectomycorrhizal fungi to a certain degree (Ohenoja 1988).

The combination of low pH and high nitrogen content in soil seems to be especially unfavourable for most, if not all, ectomycorrhizal fungi (Theodorou & Bowen 1969, Jansen & Dobben 1987, Arnolds 1988, Kuyper & de Vries 1990). This is understandable from an evolutionary point of view; soils combining very acid conditions with high available nitrogen are extremely rare in natural forests. In light of this, it is typical that fungi characteristic for soils very poor in nitrogen decrease or vanish in nitrified areas: *Hydnellum*, *Sarcodon*, *Phellodon*,

*Cantharellus*, *Tylopilus*, *Xerocomus*, and several *Cortinarius*- and *Tricholoma*-species (Jansen & Dobben 1987, Arnolds 1988, 1989a,b, Ohenoja 1988).

*Paxillus involutus* is one of the few species that tolerates or possibly is favoured by increasing available nitrogen (Laiho 1970, Wästerlund 1982, Ohenoja 1988). It utilizes nitrogen in the form of both  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and  $\text{NH}_4^+$  (Laiho 1970). Organic nitrogen (peptides and amino acids) is also utilized, however, to a less extent (Laiho 1970, Abuzinadah & Read 1989). Ho (1989) stated that *Paxillus involutus* may have selected for genotypes adapted for nitrate-nitrogen metabolism. *Amanita citrina*, *Lactarius piperatus*, *L. subdulcis*, *L. rufus*, and *Laccaria bicolor* are possibly also not very sensitive to nitrogen (Menge & Grand 1978, Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels 1988, Ohenoja 1988, Gorissen et al. 1991). The activity of nitrate reductase may prove to be a good measure of nitrate tolerance in fungi (Ho 1989, Wagner et al. 1989).

Two theories of nitrogen depletion of ectomycorrhiza have been proclaimed (Nylund 1988, Ritter & Tölle 1978, Kuyper 1989): (1) The carbohydrate theory formulated by Björkman (1942), and the hormone theory expounded by Slankis (1971, 1974).

The first theory, in its original expression, states that increased supply of nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, stimulates the synthesis of proteins in the tree, and less assimilated carbon is utilized for carbohydrate synthesis. The amount of carbohydrates in the roots will decrease and reduce the development of mycorrhizae in turn. Interruption of the permanent flow of sugars (mainly sucrose) from host to fungus, is probably one of the important consequences of the negative influence by nitrogen on mycorrhizae (Rudawska 1986).

The second theory refers to experiments which show that indoleacetic acid — auxin — and other indole compounds which occur abundantly in ectomycorrhizal roots are depleted by excess nitrogen (Slankis 1971, 1974). Only suboptimal nitrogen concentrations enable the fungus to impose the symbiotic relationship on the host plant, because such conditions presumably stimulate the fungus to produce extracellular auxin in sufficient amount (Slankis 1971, 1974). Excess nitrogen in soil inhibits the fungal synthesis of auxin which is necessary both for the formation of shortened, forked rootlets susceptible for infection by mycorrhizal fungi, and for the flow of sugars from root to fungus (Moser 1959, Slankis 1971, 1974).

#### 4. Effect of ozone

Since gaseous compounds do not penetrate the root surface, it is most unlikely that ozone ( $\text{O}_3$ ) (and  $\text{SO}_2$ ) will have any direct effects on the physiology of the ectomycorrhizal fungi, except for a very few mycorrhizal roots or hyphae occurring in the upper litter layer (Reich et al. 1985, 1986, Jansen & Dighton 1990). Therefore, the effect of  $\text{O}_3$  on short roots and mycorrhizal infection is indirectly due to alteration in growth or physiology of the green part of the host.

The reports of direct effects on mycorrhiza are scanty (Guderian 1985): Parmeter et al. (1962) noticed damage of mycorrhizae in Ponderosa pine in polluted areas in South California where  $\text{O}_3$  was held as the main pollutant. A

slight reduction in mycorrhizal infection and development due to O<sub>3</sub> was recorded by Weiss & Agerer (1986) and Keane & Manning (1987).

Another effect of O<sub>3</sub> is that it acts additively or synergistically with other toxic substances, such as aluminium, NH<sub>3</sub>, or SO<sub>2</sub> (Mahoney et al. 1985, McQuattie & Schier 1987, Eerden et al. 1989, Shaw et al. 1992), and in this way strengthen the damage caused by other pollutants. Ozone alone seems to have no or little impact on the natural succession of mycorrhizal fungi, but it enhance the retarding effect by SO<sub>2</sub> when these two gases are given in combination (Shaw et al. 1992).

Ectomycorrhiza can protect the host from damage by O<sub>3</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>. Pine roots with mycorrhiza were significantly more resistant to the deleterious influences of both gases than were nonmycorrhizal roots (Carney et al. 1978, Garrett et al. 1982). Both *Thelephora terrestris* and *Pisolithus arhizus* were shown to give protection, the former seems better than the latter (Garrett et al. 1982, Mahoney et al. 1985).

The mycorrhizal infection is reported to be stimulated by exposure of the plant to low doses of O<sub>3</sub> (Reich et al. 1985, 1986, Gorissen et al. 1991). This phenomenon is not completely understood (Gorissen et al. 1991). Reich et al. (1985, 1986) hypothesized that mycorrhizal infection will increase in response to increased concentrations of O<sub>3</sub> up to a threshold above which infection will reach a limit and ultimately decline. Ozone exposure has been reported to cause alterations in carbohydrate metabolism that could influence the quality and quantity of soluble carbohydrates in the roots. Higher doses of O<sub>3</sub> decreases translocation of root sugars due to decreased photosynthesis. The levels of available carbohydrates for the mycorrhizae is then reduced. At low to moderate doses of O<sub>3</sub> mycorrhizal infection is stimulated, while at higher doses, infection will decline.

## 5. Effect of sulphur dioxide

The effect of gaseous sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) may have three explanations:

1) SO<sub>2</sub> is poisonous to mycorrhizae *per se*. Either (a) by direct contact — which is rather unlikely for a gaseous pollutant (Jansen & Dighton 1990), or (b) indirectly by inhibiting photosynthesis in the green part of the host, thus reducing the availability of sugars for the mycorrhizal fungus (Keller 1979, Termorshuizen et al. 1988b).

2) It is not SO<sub>2</sub> that is most toxic, but H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> which is formed by chemical processes in the atmosphere. The SO<sub>2</sub> story is therefore an acidification story.

3) The observed negative effects has nothing to do with SO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, but with other pollutants as nitrogen compounds or O<sub>3</sub>. Because SO<sub>2</sub> is always existent in industrial environments and is often used to measure ambient amount of pollution, it may wrongly be believed to be the main cause.

Neither of these explanations are mutually exclusive.

Several authors claim SO<sub>2</sub> to be an important factor for the observed decline of mycorrhizae (Knabe 1976, Mejstřík 1980, Arnolds & Jansen 1987, Jansen & Dobben 1987, Termorshuizen & Schaffers 1987, Holopainen 1988, Markkola & Ohtonen 1988a,b). However, since these investigations have been

carried out in an ambient atmosphere with other pollutants, such as nitrogen compounds, acids, or O<sub>3</sub>, it is difficult to decide whether the observed damage is only due to SO<sub>2</sub>.

Ectomycorrhiza can protect the host from damage by SO<sub>2</sub> (like O<sub>3</sub>) (Carney et al. 1978, Garrett et al. 1982, Mahoney et al. 1985). *Pisolithus arhizus* were shown to give a better protection than *Thelephora terrestris* (Garrett et al. 1982, Mahoney et al. 1985). This may in part account for the success of *Pisolithus arhizus* laden plants on sulphur containing coal spoil and in SO<sub>2</sub>-rich environments (Marx & Artman 1979, Berry & Marx 1978).

The most significant effect of SO<sub>2</sub> seems to be hypothesis 1b — inhibiting of photosynthesis in the green part of the host, thus reducing the availability of sugars for the mycorrhizal fungus (Keller 1979, Termorshuizen et al. 1988b).

Shaw et al. (1992) demonstrated that SO<sub>2</sub> may slow down the succession of mycorrhizal species. In a field experiment with Scots pine and Norway spruce investigating plots subject for ambient SO<sub>2</sub> and high SO<sub>2</sub> throughout 6 years, the most advanced mycorrhizal community was encountered in the plot with ambient SO<sub>2</sub>. The late stage species *Cortinarius semisanguineus* had a clear maximum in the plot with ambient SO<sub>2</sub>, and with no or very few occurrences in plots with high SO<sub>2</sub>. The early stage species *Paxillus involutus*, on the other hand, had its maximum occurrences in plots with high SO<sub>2</sub> and no occurrence in plots with ambient SO<sub>2</sub>.

## 6. Effect of heavy metals

High concentrations of heavy metals in the environment may be due to (1) direct pollution from industrial emissions (see Röhling 1978, 1983, Röhling et al. 1984), (2) high content in soil, e.g. on mine tailings (see Denny & Wilkins 1987a,b), or (3) increase of the availability of metallic cations by acidification (Bradley et al. 1981, 1982, Wasserman et al. 1987, Burt et al. 1986).

Negative effects of heavy metals on ectomycorrhizal fungi have been demonstrated by several authors (e.g. McCreight & Schröder 1974, 1982, Ross 1975, Ausmus et al. 1978, Röhling 1978, 1983, Röhling et al. 1984, Morseit et al. 1986, Pachlewski & Chruściak 1986, Jones & Hutchinson 1986, Wasserman et al. 1987, Dixon & Buschena 1988, Evans & Sylvester 1988, Willenborg et al. 1990). Synergistic effects between heavy metals and other pollutants have also been ventilated (Balsberg Pålsson 1985).

In a field study where fruitbodies were monitored in plots along a Cu/Zn-gradient from a brass plant in Sweden, Röhling (1978, 1983) and Röhling et al. (1984) found that *Cantharellus cibarius*, *Chalciporus piperatus*, *Gomphidius glutinosus*, and *Hydnellum repandum* were sensitive, *Albatrellus ovinus*, *Amanita muscaria*, and *Cantharellus tubaeformis* were unaffected, and *Laccaria laccata* increased (as the only species).

Investigations using axenic or greenhouse cultures of various mycorrhizal species treated with different metals have revealed (1) that ericoid mycorrhiza is more tolerant than ectomycorrhiza (Bradley et al. 1981, 1982, Burt et al. 1986), (2) that different species (or even strains of a species) react different

(McCreight & Schröder 1974, 1982, Ross 1975, Jones & Hutchinson 1986, Morselt et al. 1986, Evans & Sylvester 1988, Willenborg et al. 1990), (3) that there are different responses to the various metals (McCreight & Schröder 1974, 1982, Ross 1975, Jones & Hutchinson 1986, Pachlewski & Chruściak 1986), and (4) that inhibition of growth by one metal at low levels did not preclude tolerance to high levels of another (McCreight & Schröder 1974). Generally, cadmium (Cd) and mercury (Hg) are more toxic than nickel (Ni), which is more toxic than lead (Pb), which, in turn, is more toxic than zinc (Zn). Cadmium seems to be particularly toxic, since even 1 µM of this metal is reported to hamper the growth of mycorrhizal fungi (Jongbloed & Borst-Pauwels 1990). *Thelephora terrestris* is somewhat more tolerant to Cd than other mycorrhizal species which are screened for resistance, and *Laccaria laccata* and *Suillus luteus* more tolerant to Pb (McCreight & Schröder 1974). *Pisolithus arhizus* is specially tolerant to heavy metals, while *Cenococcum graniforme* is sensitive (Morselt et al. 1986).

Investigations have demonstrated that mycorrhizal fungi protect the plant from heavy metals, such as Cd, Zn, and Ni (Bowen et al. 1974, Brown & Wilkins 1985, Denny & Wilkins 1987a,b, Dixon & Buschena 1988). Brown & Wilkins (1985) showed that mycorrhiza with *Amanita muscaria* and *Paxillus involutus* increased the tolerance to Zn in *Betula*. The ameliorating influence of *P. involutus* seemed to be positively linked to the degree of compatibility between fungal strain and higher plant, and there was no indication of fungal adaption to Zn at either the inter- or intraspecific level (Denny & Wilkins 1987a). This stands in contrast to the results obtained by Evans & Sylvester (1988) who found isolates of *P. involutus* from contaminated sites to be more tolerant to arsenic (As) than isolates from uncontaminated soils. However, in tolerance to copper (Cu) the same strains were not very different. There is an indication that the fungi may adapt tolerance to some elements, while they are not evolving tolerance to others. Ernst (1985) hypothesized that the mycorrhizal fungi may have evolved to metal tolerance, while their host trees have not. — The effects of ectomycorrhizae on metal tolerance cannot be generalised with respect to either metal or fungal symbiont.

Several mechanisms for metal protection have been proposed: A reduction in the translocation of Zn to shoots of ectomycorrhizal *Betula*, and a corresponding accumulation of the metal in the mycorrhizal hyphae were shown by Brown & Wilkins (1985). Similar results were obtained for *Pinus* and *Picea* with ectomycorrhizal *Suillus luteus* given Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn (Dixon & Buschena 1988). The fungus cell wall may absorb metals, and the extent of this adsorption will depend on the cation exchange capacity of the wall, as shown with ectomycorrhiza treated with Zn (Bowen et al. 1974). However, the inability of ectomycorrhizal colonization to ameliorate toxicity at the highest doses of heavy metals suggests that the protection mechanism has a saturation point (Dixon & Buschena 1988).

Denny & Wilkins (1987b) found that the apparent exclusion of metal (Zn) from the plant was not associated with an accumulation of the metal in the hyphal mantle. Instead, high concentrations were found in the extramatrical hyphae. Both fungal cell wall polymers and components of the extramatrical slime possess electronegative sites which can bind cations.

Metallothioneins have also been found in ectomycorrhizal fungi. Morselt et al. (1986) found that tolerance to heavy metals by the tolerant *Pisolithus arhizus* is based on the presence of metallothionein-like proteins. Protein-bound disulphids and metal-tiolate clusters could be demonstrated in this fungus. In the non-tolerant *Cenococcum graniforme* no induction of metallothionein was observed. An explanation for this might be that the expression of the metallothionein gene is inhibited.

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## LACTARIUS : Seksjon Plinthogali (Burl.) Sing.

Noen refleksjoner og et bidrag til en oversikt.

Thor Dybhavn, Oredalsåsen 11  
1613 FREDRIKSTAD

**Keywords:** Basidiomycotina, Agaricales, Lactarius, Sect. Plinthogali (Burl.) Sing., History, species concept, habitats.

### ABSTRACT

The author offers an up-to-date survey of the European aspect of the socalled Plinthogali section within the genus Lactarius. He gives an historical outline, discussing in some detail the development of the species concept within this particular group. Then follows a comparative macroscopical study of the species in question, and their various habitats are briefly discussed. Eventually, some comments are given on the macro-chemical reactions within the section. A relatively comprehensive reference list concludes the article.

Det er alminnelig kjent at den store riskeslekten (Lactarius (D. C. ex) S. F. Gray) - som bare i nordisk sammenheng omfatter rundt åtti arter - lar seg inndele taxonomisk i en rekke undergrupper og seksjoner, noe varierende alt etter hvilke kriterier man i utgangspunktet legger til grunn. En relativt veldefinert men hittil lite påaktet

gruppe i Norge utgjøres av de arter som står nær sotriske (L. lignyotus) og røykriske (L. fuliginosus). I moderne mykologisk litteratur samles disse i seksjon Plinthogali (Burl.) Sing. De omfatter i europeisk sammenheng rundt ti arter (M. Bon 1980). Felles kjennetegn for disse er bl. a. en spesiell hatthudsstruktur med opprettstående, palisadelignende hyfer som gir et matt, fløyelsfiltet preg ("Virescens-typen"), hattfarger ifra lyse gråligbrune til mørkere brune og endog nesten svarte nyanser uten sonering, og kjøtt/melkesaft som mer eller mindre rødner ved eksponering til luft. Dette siste har da gitt gruppen navn (Plinthogali = teglstensfarget melkesaft). På mikrosiden har artene - bortsett fra nevnte hatthudsstruktur - nesten kulerunde sporer (størrelse 7-10 my) med en ornamentering bestående av mer eller mindre sammenhengende kammer eller endog "vinger". De mangler det finmaskede nettverk (reticulum) med tynne streker og prikker som kjennetegner flere andre risker. Spørepulverfargen ligger i området oker (E-F etter Crawshays skjema).

De aktuelle arter er vanligvis fra små til middels store. Da lite har vært skrevet om denne gruppen siden tidsskriftet AGARICA publiserte noen artikler i 1981/82 (Ramm/Weholt, Dybhavn) vil vi nå komme med noen betrakninger for å prøve å skape ny interesse for disse interessante artene.

### Historikk.

Som nevnt markerer artene i gruppen seg ved at eksponert kjøtt rødner. Likevel har ikke dette nedfelt seg i de første mer systematiske riskebeskrivelser vi har. Blant de syv riskearter i Clusius' verk fra 1601 finnes ingen sot- eller røykriske. Heller ikke Micheli er innom disse (1729), eller for den saks skyld Linné (1753). Det er først mot slutten av 1700-tallet da tidens botanikere tar i bruk den plattform som Linné hadde skapt, at også beskrivelse av riskearter for alvor ser dagens lys. Således beretter

Scopoli i 1772 om en Agaricus pudibundus som kan være identisk med den Ag. acris Bolton beskriver fra England i 1788, og som er blitt stående som den første relativt sikre identifikasjon av nåtidens Lactarius acris - rosamelkriske. Persoon fastholder samme artsoppfatning (1801), inntil også Fries går god for den (1821, 1836). Mens Fries i 1821 benytter slektsnavnet Galorrhæus om riskene, har han i 1836 overtatt S. F. Gray's benevnelse Lactarius (1821), og arten blir da hetende L. acris. Ettersom kjennskapet til riskene øker utover 1800-tallet vil det likevel ofte være delte meninger om artsbegrepene. Dette gjenspeiler seg ikke minst når artene skal avbildes. Men rosamelkriskens har takket være sin meget skarpe melkesaft og det faktum at denne rødner også uten kontakt med soppkjøttet, sluppet rimelig helskinnet gjennom denne prosess. Den fremstår dermed som en meget sikker art innen vår seksjon Plinthogali. I 1791 omtaler Bulliard en riskeart som han kaller Ag. azonites, for å understreke at den mangler fargeringer (sonering) i hatthuden. I sin berømmelige riske-monografi fra 1825 beskriver Gmelin fjorten arter "Milchblätterschwämme". Blant disse er en Ag. azonites, som trolig er identisk med Bulliards art. I 1836-38 tar Fries med en art under dette navn. Han har nå skilt ut Lactarius som en egen slekt fra storslekten Agaricus, og under Tribus III kommer som nr. 43 L. azonites. Men allerede her er Fries i tvil om artsbegrepet vis ávis tidligere beskrivelser. Dette forsterker seg i hans senere verker (1857, 1874), hvor andre nærliggende arter, særlig L. fuliginosus - røykrisken - trekkes inn. Avvikende artsoppfatninger vedrørende L. azonites har vært fremherskende helt inn i vår tid. Hva angår de tre andre "klassiske" arter innen gruppen - L. fuliginosus, L. picinus og L. lignyotus - er dette relativt sikre Fries-arter. Den første er beskrevet alt i 1815 (Observ. myc. I), og er med i Systema Mycologicum (1821). Den andre har Fries med i Epicrisis S.M. (1836-38), mens L. lignyotus - sotrisken - merkelig nok mangler som egen art her. Den er derimot nevnt som en var. major under L. fuliginosus samme steds ("pileo ruguloso inter muscos in silvis abieginis legi").

Man skulle nesten ha forsverget at nettopp sotrisken - utfra sin antatt sikre makroskopiske identifikasjon hadde vært blant de første Fries ville ha definert som sikker art! Men den dukker først opp som sådan i et illustrasjonsverk fra 1855 (Lindblad), og er deretter ganske godt etablert, selv om Karsten (1868), Schroeter (1889) og noen få andre benytter noe avvikende betegnelser (Pilat endog Paxillus Velenovskyi (1951)!!). Selve røyriske-komplekset (L. fuliginosus s.l.) har vært meget omdiskutert helt frem til våre dager. En viss klarhet i denne problematikken kom først på slutten av 1940-tallet, da Romagnesi først skilte ut L. pterosporus - rosakjøttriske - i -49, og så L. ruginosus (1956). Senere kom L. terenopus. L. romagnesii - som Bon definerte (1980) hadde tidligere vært forsøkt definert av Lange som L. speciosus. Og vi holder oss fortsatt kun i Europa. M. Bon har ytterligere forsøkt å skille ut flere arter blant røykriskene i sin store nøkkel fra 1980. I nordisk sammenheng har man stilt seg noe avventende, og både den utmerkede "Danske storsvampe" (1990) og vår helt nye "Nordic Macromycetes" følger stort sett Moser's artsutvalg fra 1983 i "Die Röhrlinge und Blätterpilze". Da omfatter gruppen 7-9 arter.

Den gang Konrad opprettet gruppen Fuliginosi (1935) omfattet den de tre "klassiske" arter L. acris, L. fuliginosus og L. lignyotus. L. azonites ble oppfattet som synonym med L. fuliginosus, og L. picinus rangerte som subspecies av samme. Burlington hadde tidligere forsøkt å samle noen av dem i "Russulariis" (1908). Den nyeste definisjon av gruppen, nå under benevnelsen Plinthogali som ovenfor nevnt, skriver seg fra R. Singer (1942). Vi skal kort se på hvordan han definerer denne gruppen, og siterer da fra hans verk "The Agaricales in Modern Taxonomy" (1986): "Hatthud med tydelig "virescens"-struktur, fløyelsfiltet til noe glatt, forskjellig farget, ofte hvit eller grå, eller nøttebrun/umbra, eller dyp varm sepia til nesten svart. Latex melkehvit, eller farget, eller vandig og deretter farget, ofte hvit som så rødner, men også vedvarende hvit,

eller som farger dyp fiolett. Sporer, i det minste i de europeiske arter, økerfarget (E-F Crawshay) i sporemasse, og med "kammer"/retikulert ornament." Selv om Singer velger L. lignyotus som typisk for gruppen, gjør vi oppmerksom på at nevnte definisjon også dekker amerikanske arter. Dette gjelder særlig den vannfargede melkesaften, som er aktuell for subseksjon Xanthhydrorheini Sing. De europeiske arter rommes i subseksjon Fuliginosi Konr. hvor latex i utgangspunktet er melkehvit eller med større eller mindre rødskjær.

Helt fra Bolton's og Bulliard's tid på 1790-tallet og frem til 1920-30-årene ble riskene hovedsakelig definert og taxonomisk plassert pga. makroskopiske kjennetegn. Selv da studiet av mikrokarakterer skjøt fart på 1880-tallet med forskere som Patouillard og Quelèt kom dette i første rekke andre soppeslekter til gode. Om enn f.eks. Ricken (1915) har nydelige sporeillustrasjoner i "Die Blätterpilze", og både Konrad & Maublanc (1924-32) samt Bresadola (1927-36) lar sporetegninger ledsage soppillustrasjonene i sine store verk, er det først da Josserand i 1940 utgir sitt banebrytende "Étude sur l'ornamentation sporiques des Lactaires --" at man virkelig går i dybden og systematisk bearbeider sporedetaljer hos riskene. Så fulgte kjente mykologer som Neuhoff, Kühner og selvfølgelig ikke minst Romagnesi opp med grundige mikrostudier. I dag er slike studier en selvfølge og til stor hjelp ved vanskelige identifikasjoner. Flere av Romagnesi's nye røykriskearter er jo langt på vei basert nettopp på sporekarakterer. Det er nok å minne om L. pterosporus med dens "vingede" sporeornament i denne sammenheng.

#### **Habitus.**

I det følgende skal vi vurdere noen hovedkriterier for inndeling av artene innen gruppen. Ved første øyekast er enkelte av dem tilsynelatende "sikre" å bedømme makrosko-

pisk, også på basis av habitat. Dette kommer vi tilbake til. Artene det gjelder er i første rekke rosamelkriske (L. acris), sotriske (L. lignyotus) og L. picinus. Men etter min oppfatning bør også L. azonites - eikerøykriskens - tas med her. Og da tenker vi på den slik den er definert senest i "Danske storsvampe" og "Nordic Macromycetes". Det tilsvarer M. Bon's definisjon (1980) av L. fuliginosus, var. albipes (Lge.) Bon. Vanskelighetene ligger fortsatt i det egentlige fuliginosus-komplekset, som vi skal se. La oss se på L. acris først. Mens de andre artene - bortsett fra L. azonites - har tydelig fløyelsfiltet hatthud, er denne hos rosamelkriskens jevnere og glattere, og den blir lett klebrig eller noe slimete ved økende luftfuktighet. Selv om hatten ofte går i gråbrune toner, kan den stundom anta helt lys farve, og man kan muligens tale om rene albinoformer (Weholt, Bon 1981). Stilkfargen er likeledes lys, og gjerne lysere enn hatthuden. Dette medfører at man kan sette L. acris sammen med L. azonites og noen av de nyere arter i fuliginosus-komplekset i en egen lysstilket undergruppe. Den meget skarpe melkesaften og dens rødning med eller uten kontakt med soppkjøttet er også helt spesiell for L. acris. Dessuten kommer rødningen i kjøttet ganske raskt ved eksponering. Hva sporeornamentering angår er denne middels krestert eller "kammet", nesten med "zebra-lignende" utseende. Spesielt finlinjet retikulering mangler. Når det gjelder sotrisken (L. lignyotus) er denne så særpreget med sin nydelige veluterte hatt og stilk i samme dypbrune farge (av og til noe lysere), sin typiske spisse pukkel midt i hatten, og de lyse skivene som så og si fortsetter nedover på stilkenes øvre del i et kannelert mønster - at en sikker identifikasjon knapt kan unngås. Melkesaften og kjøttets rødning - selv om den er langsom - binder den likevel tydelig til vår aktuelle gruppe. L. picinus (har fortsatt intet norsk navn - skal vi foreslå bekriske eller fjellsotriske ?) ligner en del på foregående men er gjerne enda mørkere i hattfargen, ofte nesten svart. Blassere former kan likevel minne om L. fuliginosus, og gjennom årene har flere forfattere ført den dit. Igjen jevnført med L.

*lignyotus* er skivene mer gulfarget (nærmest hvite hos sotrisken), og *L. picinus* mangler hattpukkel og kannelering øverst på stilken. Men rødning av melk og kjøtt er også her langsom og lite markert. Spore-størrelse (som hos sotrisken) er blant de største i gruppen (9 (10) x 8 my), og ornamentering med "kammer" er distinkt hos begge disse arter. *L. azonites* - eikerøykrisken - har som nevnt som artsbegrep hatt en vekslende skjebne hos eldre og nyere mykologer. Den var godt etablert hos Fries (1838), selv om han alt her kommenterer artsbegrepet. Men beskrivelsen virker rimelig sikker (jfr. nr. 43 under Tribus III, Russulares). I 1874 benytter han Krombholz' betegnelse *L. squalidus*, men *L. fuliginosus* lurer hele tiden i bakgrunnen. Men det er særlig Quélet som definerer inn *L. azonites* i fuliginosus-rammen (1886), og påvirker dermed artsoppfatningen helt frem til Langes og Neuhoffs tid. Vi skal ikke her gå inn på alle detaljer om hvem som har ment hva om denne arten. Men i de beste franske tradisjon kaller M. Bon (1980) fortsatt eikerøykrisken for *L. fuliginosus* (Fr.), *var. albipes* (Lge) Bon, og for spesielt lyse varianter ligger Lange's *L. virgineus* fortsatt nær. Marchand (1980) kaller *L. azonites* for *L. albipes* Lange. Men Moser (1983) holder fast på *L. azonites*, og denne linje har også nordiske mykologer lagt seg på. (Ryman & Holmåsen 1984, Petersen & Vesterholt 1990, Persson, Printz og Stordal 1992). Og da holder vi oss til den definisjon Neuhoff la til grunn, senest i 1956, da han så å si "gjenreiste" artsoppfatningen helt tilbake fra Fries' dager. I og med at denne *L. azonites* nå er sikkert påvist i de nordiske land skulle arten være godt etablert i Skandinavia. Dette stemmer også meget godt med mine egne funn, senest i sept. 1992 på Kråkerøy, Østfold. Karakteristisk er den blekt gråbrune, usonerte og glatte hatthuden, de noe nedløpende tettstilte skiver av blek oker farge og den meget lyse stilken (jfr. betegnelsen *albipes*). Den lyse melkesaften rødner kun i kontakt med kjøttet, og et gjennomskåret fruktlegeme oppviser etter noen minutter en vakker rosa til gulrød farge i stilkbarken. Som de fleste arter i gruppen

er L. azonites middels stor (3-9 cm hattdiam.). Sporene er moderat "kammet" uten finmasket reticulum. Slik vi oppfatter det er arten stabil med konstante karakterer. Likevel er ennå norske funn sparsomme. Vi kan derfor ikke helt ute-lukke at et bredere materiale vil kunne oppvise en eller annen varietet eller form som ligger nærmere det klassiske fuliginosus-komplekset. Når det så gjelder selve røykrisken (L. fuliginosus), og da må vi i denne sammenheng snakke om arten i vid forstand (s.1.), beskrev Fries denne allerede i 1815, og fastholdt den i 1821 (S.M.). Den var da benevnt Ag. fuliginosus utfra forhold vi tidligere har omtalt. Hattfargen går vanligvis i brunlige toner, men kan av og til være meget lys. Den går likevel aldri over i nærmest svarte sjatteringer som hos L. picinus. Stilken kan gå i hattens fargetone, men er vanligvis noe lysere. Den blir normalt aldri så lys som hos L. acris og L. azonites, og utgjør derfor sammen med de fleste andre artene i dette komplekset pluss L. lignyotus og L. picinus den mørkstilkete delen av seksjon Plinthogali. Hatthuden er usonert og fint velutert, av typisk "virescens"-struktur med store opprettstående sfærocystelignende hyfer på opptil 20 my. Den er vanligvis tørr og jevn. Her skiller den seg fra en av de nytskilte arter i komplekset, rosakjøttriske (L. pterosporus). Denne har nemlig oftest en eiendommelig radiært rynket hathud, hvor rynkene sprer seg perifert fra en eller mindre uttalt pukkel sentralt. Dette gjelder i mindre grad en annen av de nytskilte arter, L. ruginosus, hvor det er særlig hattkanten som er rugulert/krenulert. Men hattfargen hos disse ligger innenfor det normale variasjonsområdet for L. fuliginosus, spesielt i den mørkere delen av brunt. Den sikreste karakter for identifikasjon av L. pterosporus er forøvrig - og det har også gitt arten navn - de eiendommelige "vingete" sporer som Romagnesi påviste i 1949. Disse kraftig uttalte sporeornamenteringer er nemlig konstante for arten, og påfallende kraftigere enn f. eks. hos L. picinus og L. ruginosus, for ikke å si hos L. fuliginosus selv. Rødning av melkesaft og kjøtt kan variere noe, og oppgis noe forskjellig hos de enkelte forfattere.

Det kan vel tenkes at denne karakter ikke er helt konstant hos de ulike artene i gruppen. Hva angår størrelse ligger de innenfor det normale variasjonsområdet for røykriskenes, altså middels store fruktlegemer (sjeldent over 10 cm hatt-diam.). Skivetetheten varierer fra mer eller mindre fjernstilte (evt. med småskiver innimellom), som hos L. pterosporus. Stilkene er oftest jevntykke, ofte avsmalnende mot basis. Et unntak innen seksjonen hva angår størrelse utgjør den lille L. terenopus Romagn. Her skal hatten kun være 3-5 cm, og fargen er blek gråbrun. Kjøttet rødner bare svakt. Den regnes å stå nær L. pterosporus og L. ruginosus, og inngår i subseksjon Ruginosi hos Bon. Foreløpig er den såvidt vites ikke rapportert i funn fra Norden, og har da inntil videre noe mer perifer interesse.

#### **Habitat.**

Hva gjelder aktuelle biotoper for de ovennevnte arter kan de grovt deles i to grupper. L. lignyotus og L. picinus foretrekker nåleskog (gran - *Picea*) på sur bunn. Mens den førstnevnte vanligvis er en lavlandsart i Nordeuropa, har den vært rapportert både fra lav- og høyland lengre syd (således angir Marchand (1973) et funn i Pyreneene, 1450 m.o.h.). I nordisk mykoflora finnes den først og fremst i gammel, moserik granskog, ofte med ujevn, steinet skogbunn. L. picinus anses definitivt som en alpin art fra Kontinentet, og de få funn som hittil er rapportert fra Norden tyder også på at den foretrekker høyreeliggende områder. Fra Frankrike oppgir Marchand at begge disse arter kan opptre sammen i middels høye fjellområder.

Samtlige andre europeiske arter i seksjon Plinthogali foretrekker i hovedsak diverse løvskogsbiotoper, selv om det spesielt for L. fuliginosus, vedkommende også meddeles funn blant annet fra blandet løv/nåleskog eller ren granskog (Neuhoff). Noen er for det meste bundet til bok (*Fagus*) på rik kalkholdig bunn. Dette gjelder L. acris (hva også

norske funn viser), men også L. ruginosus og L. azonites. Men som det også gjelder for en rekke andre arter blant mykorrhiza-dannere veksler mange Fagus-bundne sopper ofte over til eik (*Quercus*) i nordligere områder. I Norden vil man således kunne finne flere av de her aktuelle arter på rene eikelokaliteter, eller i blandingskog med innslag av eik. Begge kjente L. azonites-lokalisiteter i Østfold er således av denne type, men med noe skrint og kornet jordsmønn. I litteraturen nevnes også andre løvtreslag sammen med en eller flere av de omtalte arter (*Carpinus*, *Corylus* m.fl.). Den omtalte L. terenopous skal være bundet til vekslende mykorrhiza-partnere på utpreget fuktig bunn, sammen med *Populus*, *Betula* eller *Corylus*. I Norge kjennes flere av røykriskeartene fra karakteristiske biotoper som angitt ovenfor. De "nyere" arter som L. ruginosus og L. romagnesii bør vel - i den grad de måtte forekomme her i landet - søkes på lignende lokaliteter.

#### **Makrokjemiske reaksjoner.**

Vi har nevnt noe om de aktuelle arters mikrostruktur. Det gjaldt hatthuden med de opprettstående hyfer ("virescens"-type, også kalt "palisade"-struktur), og sporene med deres størrelse og ornamentering. Nedenfor skal vi nå kort omtale hvordan røykriskene reagerer på kjemiske reagenser på makro-nivå. Dette kan i flere tilfelle være et utmerket hjelpemiddel ved identifikasjon av nærliggende og/eller vanskelige arter. For de omtalte arter er særlig KOH og guajak samt guajacol aktuelle. Man kan også oppnå fargereaksjoner med uorganiske syrer som  $H_2SO_4$  og  $HNO_3$ . Med KOH får man mer eller mindre gulning av kjøtt, eller det rødnende kjøtt avfarges. (L. fuliginosus, L. picinus). Med guajak går reaksjonene i variasjoner av grønt, og med guajacol i oransje, vinrødt og brunt. I visse tilfelle gir  $FeSO_4$  svake utslag i gulgrå, evt. grågrønne fargetoner. Som nevnt vil slike makrokjemiske reaksjoner kune være til nytte under identifisering innen seksjonen. Likevel er

vanligvis de andre makrokriterier såpass typiske at man ofte kommer langt med disse, evt. supplert med mikrostudier av sporer og andre strukturer. I enkelte tilfelle vil en kombinasjon av alle disse karakterer, sammenholdt med voksestedet, gi utslaget.

### **Konklusjon.**

Seksjon Plinthogali (Burl.) Sing. er en ganske særpreget - og derfor meget interessant gruppe innen slekten Lactarius. Flere av artene er som kjent aktuelle for Norge og Norden, men noen er ennå ikke påvist. Det gjenstår et spennende lettearbeide i felten for å bringe på det rene om vi kan øke antallet. Formålet med ovennevnte betraktninger er derfor - utfra det kjennskap jeg måtte ha til artene gjennom funn, mikrostudier og ikke minst litteraturen - å prøve å skape større interesse og forståelse for røyk- og sotriskene her til lands. Dette vil i sin tur kunne gagne arbeidet med kartlegging av utbredelse og forekomster innen en viktig gren av vår mykologiske flora.

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## On *Cortinarius* in Boreal Pine Forests

Karl Soop  
Elinshillsv. 9  
132 41 Saltsjö-Boo

**Summary:** The paper reports on observations of a number of interesting *Cortinarii* in boreal forests with special emphasis on the *Pinus* habitat. Similar taxa or forms that occur with *Pinus* and *Picea* are compared. Two new species are described and a few taxa are re-interpreted.

### 1. Introduction

As is well known, the boreal and subalpine areas in Fennoscandia (Norway, Sweden, Finland) are largely covered by *Picea* and *Pinus* forests. Especially where the soil is calcareous, these vast expanses possess a rich, fascinating, and to some extent uncharted fungal flora. Many fungi are *Cortinarii*, especially from the subgeni *Myxaclum*, *Sericeocybe*, and *Telamonia*. Over a period of many years I have studied a number of critical groups, concentrating on those few precious weeks of fruition before the first frost appears, sometimes as early as the first days in September.

Why are these groups worthy of study? There is a singular challenge in deciphering the Northern mycoflora, our present knowledge about it being far from complete. To begin with E. FRIES, it is uncertain, and often highly implausible, that our great mycological father ever laid hands on many of the species that appear endemic to the combination of climate and habitat. Even if he were given or sent fruiting bodies from various sources (as we know he was), his active area seems to stop some 20-50 km north of Uppsala, as witnessed by the absence in his major works of several conspicuous species from the North (e.g. *C. calopus* KARST. and *C. canabeba* MOS.<sup>1</sup>). Moreover, we still lack a monography of the region, comprehensively, as well as one addressing a major genus, like *Cortinarius*. It is true that there are several works approaching the demand, where the Nordic Macromycetes Flora promises to be of special interest. Certain species reported by J. FAVRE in his well-known sub-alpine flora [1960]

<sup>1</sup>Note though, that *C. canabeba* may well be the *C. injucundus* (WEINM.)FR. of Karsten.

appear also in our area; on the other hand, we have observed many that either are absent in Favre's region, or if they exist, have not been seen or adequately reported by the Swiss mycologist. P.D. ORTON's works, including many Scottish species, also have some relevance, but one must remember that his area is not strictly boreal (being on the latitude of Southern Sweden). Even P.A. KARSTEN in Finland has described relatively few *Cortinarii* from the North.

It follows that, as one herborises in a conifer forest in Northern Sweden, one will meet a number of *Cortinarii* that are at the same time typical of the area and very difficult, if not impossible, to interpret in terms of extant literature. The situation in the *Picea* biotopes is less problematic as many species have been observed from similar habitats in the southern part of the country and on the Continent, and were quite probably included in Fries' and others' works. But in *Pinus* forests one will find a number of unknown taxa (and here the situation is to some extent paralleled in the genus *Tricholoma*). Exploring this biotope, especially in a calcareous region, at a time when its normally rather dry soil has been exposed to a long period of rainfall, you will discover a luxuriant and bewildering range of fruiting bodies, which are all the easier to detect against the uniform pale-grey *Cladonia* backdrop.

In a general way I have found that most coniferous *Cortinarii* seem to grow with either *Picea* or *Pinus*. In a few cases, however, they grow with both partners, but then they usually exhibit some distinct macroscopic difference (several examples below, and cf. BRANDRUD et al [1989], p. 28). For these reasons I feel one should be very careful in stating the habitat precisely. I have noticed that many authors tend to specify "conifers" in protalogues, descriptions, and keys, without further qualification. Later authors then perpetuate the vagueness by copying the presumed habitat, or worse, exacerbate the error by stating "spruce or pine". It is evident to me that the mycorrhizal characters of the two sylvatic essences, as well as the geological and climatic properties of the corresponding biotopes, make a lot more difference than normally admitted.

I would like, in this paper, to contribute in a small way towards bridging the knowledge gap of the boreal mycoflora with some observations of *Cortinarius* with special emphasis on the *Pinus* habitat. Two new species are described and a few taxa are re-interpreted.

## 2. Subgenus *Sericeocybe*

### 2.1 *C. pseudo-malachius* REUMAUX and *C. impennis* FR.

New finds and further study of the *C. impennis* reported in my earlier paper [SOOP 1990b] has led me to conclude that the two taxa mentioned are in fact distinct species, each one connected with its partner:

Character	<i>Pinus</i> species	<i>Picea</i> species
Habitus	large (cap 5-13 cm)	medium (cap 4-8 cm)
Gill density	crowded ( $L=60-108$ )	distant ( $L=40-50$ )
Stipital shape	bulbous, often sub-marginal	clavate

The pine species, a rare and remarkable fungus, seems to form a borderline case between *Sericeocybe* and *Phlegmacium* as emphasised by the three characters listed above (cf. the comments in my paper [loc cit]). It is evidently identical to *C. pseudo-malachius* REUMAUX, whose author says [1982]: "rappellant un Scauri du groupe *cærulescens*", a most fitting description. P.D. ORTON [1958], in his description (sub nom. *C. malachius* FR.), also points out these characters, albeit without suggesting a link to *Phlegmacium*. For a description, see the referenced papers by P. REUMAUX and myself.

The spruce species can now be identified as *C. impennis*, especially as Fries' diagnosis agrees better with my finds [SOOP loc cit] after abstraction of characters that are exclusive to *C. pseudo-malachius*. Amended description:

#### *C. impennis* FR.

**Cap** 3.5-8 cm; hemispherical, then broadly convex almost without an umbo.

**Cutis** dry, moderately hygrophanous; purple brown to red brown (drying grey brown), then tan with a violet margin, finally chestnut brown; young with a violet sheen.

**Stipe** 6-8 cm x 9-17 mm; clavate, sometimes with a round bulb and slightly radicate; white to grey violet, apex violet.

**Vell** violet to grey violet, sparse; **cortina** white with a violet tinge.

**Gills** violet to grey violet; adnate to free; rather distant:  $L=42-46$ ,  $l=3$ ; edge somewhat paler.

**Flesh** pale grey, marbled dark violet when young; smell faint, pleasant; taste faint vegetable-like.

**Reactions:** NaOH trivial; formalin nil.

**Spores:** 7-8 x 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , elliptic.

**Ecology:** In spruce forests; uncommon. Västmanland, Arboga, Röfors, KS136 1986-08-11; Västmanland, Arboga, Kvisttorp, KS162 1986-08-31, Västmanland, Fellingsbro, Frötuna, KS571 1992-09-04.

This species, being pseudo-hygrophanous (rather like *C. malachius* ss FR., which it resembles), could be regarded as either a *Telamonia* or a *Sericeocybe*. Note that the var. *lucorum*, introduced by Fries [1836], is in reality a variety of *C. malachius* [SOOP loc cit].

## 2.2 The Group Anomali

The taxa gravitating around *C. anomalous* (FR.:FR.)FR. form a difficult group with many interpretations. I have observed what might amount to four taxa in the group, one of which appears boreal and bound to *Pinus*. They differ mainly in colour, velar distribution and, which I consider highly significant, in formalin reaction.

After the strong formalin reaction of *C. caninus* (FR.)FR. was pointed out to me (H. ROMAGNESI, pers. comm.), I have consistently applied the test to my collections, and in particular to related taxa in *Sericeocybe*. One result [SOOP 1988] was the discovery of a positive reaction with *C. cremeolaniger* ORTON; I had previously observed it only with *caninus* and the closely related *C. tabularis* FR. Since then, H. HENRY has published [1989] an extensive list of formalin reactions with Agaricales, where he includes *C. tabularis*, *emunctus*, and others; however, none in the subject group.<sup>1</sup>

**2.2.1** *C. anomalous* ss str. is normally found in *Betula* or mixed *Betula-Picea* association in our area. It is a fairly common species with a greyish brown cap, and usually with a distinct violet tinge on gills and stipe apex, at least on young specimens. There are normally a few sparse velar remnants toward the stipital base, forming one or two adpressed, yellow-tan girdles. The spores, like those of all relatives, are subglobose, measuring 7.5-9 x 6.5-7.5 µm. Formalin reaction negative or weak and very slow.

**2.2.2** The name *C. plumbosus* FR. was used by J. FAVRE [1960] for a *Telamonia* found in coniferous woods, and it has been argued [MOSER 1989] that Favre's fungus is in reality *C. tortuosus* FR., a position I regard as entirely plausible from several finds of this species in Sweden. On the other hand, I have always been struck by the appearance of Fries' icon and diagnosis [1851] of *C. plumbosus*, which clearly point to the *anomalous* complex. In 1989 I found a *Cortinarius* in Western Sweden which fits the Friesian description, while at the same time undoubtedly being a relative of *anomalous*:

### *C. plumbosus* FR. nec FAVRE

**Cap** 2-3 cm; convex flattened.

**Cuticle** dry, weakly hygrophanous; chestnut brown, drying greyish brown; with a grey sheen.

**Stipe** 4-5 cm x 3-4 mm; cylindrical to slightly clavate, pale grey with a faint violet tinge, weakly fibrous.

**Veil** ochre to yellow, sparse; **cortina** not seen.

**Gills** young colour not seen, L=42, l=1-2; edge concolorous.

**Flesh** grey brown; smell and taste insignificant.

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<sup>1</sup>The test consists of applying a few drops of formalin in the flesh of a freshly cut fruiting body. If the test is positive, the flesh turns (bluish or reddish) lilac after 5-15 (20) minutes.

**Reactions:** NaOH trivial; formalin, gayac nil.

**Spores:** 7.5-8.5 x 6.5-7  $\mu\text{m}$ , sub-globose, moderately verrucose.

**Ecology:** In a spruce forest in moss, near swamp. Västergötland, Fristad, Fagerås, 1989-08-17 KS375.

This fungus can easily be distinguished from *C. anomalous* ss str. by its dark colours and very thin veil. Taxonomically it should probably be regarded as a variety connected with spruce.

**2.2.3** *C. azureus* FR. was obviously regarded by its author as a separate species, while several contemporary mycologists have (at least privately) preferred to regard it as a variety of *anomalous*. It is not uncommon in *Betula* association in Sweden, where it differs from *C. anomalous* by darker colours, the cap being violet-grey and the gills dark violet. It is normally somewhat more robust, while the velar remnants are thinner, often not discernible on the stipe. These observations agree with those of P.D. ORTON [1958]. More importantly, however, the taxon reacts with formalin, turning the flesh reddish mauve after 10-20 minutes. Since I have not seen any intermediate forms, I prefer to regard it as a distinct species.

#### **2.2.4** *C. lepidopus* CKE (= *C. anomalous* var. *cervisipes* K. SOOP [1987] ined.)

Further study of this interesting taxon has confirmed my earlier suspicion [loc cit], that it must be identified as M.C. COOKE's fungus. The discrepancy in spore length must be regarded as minor, and is further attenuated by measurements of *C. lepidopus* by Orton [loc cit], whose description fits my finds excellently.

**Cap** 2-5(-8) cm; hemispherical, somewhat flattened, then convex flattened, often somewhat wrinkled, margin first involute, finally sinous.

**Cutis** dry, weakly hygrophanous; grey brown with a greyish sheen, soon chestnut brown, then umber with a yellow brown margin, drying grey brown; silky, young with small, pointed squames, then silky, finally waxy, glabrous.

**Stipe** 4-7 cm x 4-6(-10) mm; cylindrical, sometimes with a small bulb; upper half grey blue, lower half covered by yellow, often bristling girdles.

**Veil** ochre to yellow, often copious; **cortina** white, copious

**Gills** a saturated blue grey; free; L=32, l=1-2; edge concolorous.

**Flesh** grey brown with a faint violet tinge in cap; smell and taste insignificant.

**Reactions:** NaOH trivial; formalin strong, mauve (20').

**Spores:** 7.5-8.5 x 5.5-7  $\mu\text{m}$ , sub-globose.

**Ecology:** In a pine forest among *Cladonia*, Härjedalen, Sörviken, Hede, 1985-08-21 KS101, 1986-08-29 KS183, 1989-08-25, 1990-09-06.

In my earlier paper [loc cit] I regarded the taxon as intermediate between *C. spilomeus* (FR.)FR. and *anomalous*. In view of the remarkable formalin reaction, I now prefer to regard it as a variety of *C. azureus*.

## 2.3 Section Armillati

*C. paragaudis* was extensively treated in my earlier paper [SOOP 1990a], where I concluded that the two taxa, differing in spore size, must be regarded as varieties of one species. This is now corroborated by BRANDRUD & al [1992] who describe *C. paragaudis* ssp. *paragaudis* (smaller spores) and ssp. *œnochells* LINDSTR. Subspecies *œnochells* is fairly common in boreal *Pinus* and *Picea* forests, where it is one of the few *Cortinarii* for which I have not observed any differentiating character due to the biotope.

Further study of the alkaline reaction of this species indicates that the velar remnants on the stipe of ssp. *œnochells* tend to turn violet (as they do on *C. armillatus* FR.), whereas those on ssp. *paragaudis* turn darker reddish brown. I am not yet certain that the reaction is a consistent distinguishing character, but if further study would corroborate my results, one could conceivably promote the taxa to specific level.

In this connection it is worth reporting that *C. (Telamonia) heterocyclus* K. SOOP, described from a boreal *Betula* forest [Soop 1990c], was found again in the following years, in its type location as well as in a few other stations in the area, always with birch. New tests show that its velar reaction is similar to that of *œnochells* (even when the veil is in its initial ochraceous state). This result is a strong indication that *heterocyclus* should not, as I proposed in the protologue, be considered a relative of *C. spilomeus* FR., a species lacking this reaction. Instead it probably belongs to Armillati, where it is close to *C. hæmatocheloides* HRY [cf. CHEV. & HRY 1982].

## 3. Subgenus *Phlegmacium*

### 3.1 *C. leucophanes* KARST. [1881]

This species is fairly common in rich boreal pine forests, where it usually grows with *Cladonia*.

**Cap** 3-6 cm; campanulate to convex with a broad umbo.

**Cutis** viscous; non hygrophanous; ivory white to creamy yellow or yellow grey to yellow tan, sometimes slightly incarnate, young covered by a thin white frost with a pale grey margin, old pale brown; glabrous.

**Stipe** 4-7 cm x 5-9 mm; clavate or slightly bulbous; filled; silky white, soft, greying on pressure, old with brown yellow fibres, apex sometimes violet.

**Veil** white, copious; **cortina** white.

**Gills** pale clay, usually with a fugaceous violet to pink tinge; edge concolorous; crowded ( $L=76$ ,  $I=1$ ); free.

**Flesh** white to pale violet, old yellowish grey in stipe, sometimes staining yellow brown on exposure or on manipulation; soft; odor and taste insignificant.

**Reactions:** NaOH, NH<sub>3</sub> nil or weakly yellow.

**Spores:** 5.5-7.5 x 3.5-4 µm, elliptic.

**Ecology:** In subalpine forests of *Pinus sylvestris* among *Cladonia*. Härjedalen, Björnrike, KS122 1985-08-20, 1983-09-06; Härjedalen, Hede, Sörviken, KS439 1990-09-05; Västmanland, Arboga, Ramstigsberget, 1986-09-01; Södermanland, Värberg, KS439 1987-09-06; Södermanland, Vagnhärad, Lövsta, with *Salix* in rich mixed woodland KS466 1990-09-23.

This is a smallish, "cute" *Cortinarius* with creamy colours and characteristically small spores. The gills are not always violet tinged, but when they are, the coloration soon turns pink and then quickly fades. The species is supposed to grow under pine with a boreal distribution, but it is sometimes also found in Central Sweden. In one collection, where the context had margarine yellow stains, *Salix caprea* was the only likely partner.

Fries describes [1836] *Ag. compar* WEINM., a species that might be interpreted as *C. leucophanes* [T.E. BRANDRUD, pers. comm]. In fact, R. HENRY's description [1978] of *C. compar* fits quite well.

Systematically *C. leucophanes* is difficult to place. It undoubtedly belongs in the subgenus *Phlegmacium*, while at the same time showing an affinity with *Myxacium*, where similar species have small spores, a silky stipe, and a pale coloration (cf. the comments on the following species). In this, as in many other cases, one would wish that our modern mycologists had shown more respect for Fries' taxonomy, where in particular the section *Elastic* in *Phlegmacium* appears to be singularly relevant [cf. SOOP 1989 re *C. vespertinus* FR.].

### 3.2 *C. pinophilus* n.sp.

This boreal fungus, superficially resembling the previous species, was discovered by H.G. Toresson and the author in 1990. It was then found in many localities, and reappeared in 1992.

**Cap** 3.5-7.5 cm; hemispherical, then broadly convex, finally sometimes slightly upturned.

**Cutis** faintly viscous to almost dry, somewhat waxy; non hygrophanous; evenly pale tan to a warm yellow-brown, young covered by a thin greyish-white frost, old leathery ochre; mat, minutely rugose; difficult to peel (50%).

**Stipe** 4-10 cm x 6-14 mm; cylindrical with a distinct, rounded bulb (25 mm), sometimes clavate; filled; pale greyish yellow, darkening with age, covered by a thin white layer, staining yellow on pressure (by absorption), apex white.

**Veil and cortina** white; sparse.

**Gills** pale grey, edge concolorous; fairly crowded ( $L=58$ ,  $I=2$ ); adnate to closely emarginate.

**Flesh** pale grey with a yellow tinge; faintly marbled yellow, sometimes darkening yellow in stipital base, grey horn line above gills; odor very faint, pleasant; taste mild.

**Reactions:** NaOH in flesh instantaneously lemon yellow, then margarine yellow, finally brownish yellow, on stipe cortex and bulb yellow, on cutis and gills trivially brownish; NH<sub>3</sub> approximately as NaOH; lugol, CuSO<sub>4</sub>, gayac nil; formalin nil (15 min).

**Microscopy:** Spores (7.5)8-9.5(10) x 5.5-6.5 µm, elliptic, moderately punctuate; cystidia none; epicutis very thin (telamonioid); hypoderm with thick strings of a yellow pigment on hyphal walls, no gelatinised hyphae.

**Ecology:** In subalpine forests of *Pinus sylvestris*, among *Cladonia*, in a calcareous region. Härjedalen, Hede, Sörviken, KS435 1990-08-26; Härjedalen, Björnrike, KS444 1990-09-06; spread over many localities in the area, perhaps 10 collections observed in 1990.

Despite an (almost) dry cutis, this fungus should be placed in the subgenus *Phlegmacium* due to its crowded, phlegmacioid gills and strong alkaline reaction. Also the bulb, which can be quite distinct (though never marginate), points in this direction. The reaction indicates Section Variecolores, where several *Phlegmacia* occur with an almost dry cutis (e.g. *C. russus* FR. and *C. patibillis* BRANDRUD & MELOT).

The fungus grew mixed with several *Cortinarii* that it resembles macroscopically: *C. leucophanes* KARST., *C. cf. arvinaceus* FR., and a so-far unidentified *Myxaclum* in the *causticus* group with a slightly bitter flesh and a sugary taste to the cutis. Of these, *C. leucophanes* lends the most likely confusion, but this has a more whitish cap, sometimes a violet tinge to the gills (never observed in *C. pinophilus*), very small spores, and no distinct alkaline reaction.

A survey of the literature has come up with no certain identification. Perhaps the closest is *Phlegmacium mlnus* VEL., which, however, according to its author [1939], has a marginate bulb, a distinctly viscous cap, smaller spores (7-8 µm), and grows in deciduous woods. *C. pinophilus* also resembles *C. norrlandicus* BRANDRUD [1990], but this has no alkaline reaction and a brownish veil.

### 3.3 Section Multiformes

The *Pinus* form of *C. multiformis* FR. ss BRANDRUD et al [1989] (= *C. allutus* FR. ss auct.) differs from the very common *Picea* form in a few minute characters. The cutis has a warmer, more golden coloration, resembling that of *C. langei* HRY found in *Fagus* association. I have also observed that the odor is somewhat unpleasant, whereas the taxon growing in spruce forest usually smells nothing, or at most faintly of honey. According to my observations, the spores are also smaller, as shown in the following table:

<i>C. multiformis</i> , <i>Pinus</i> form	7.5-8.5 x 4.5-5.5 µm
<i>C. multiformis</i> , <i>Picea</i> form	8-10 x 5.5-6.5 µm
<i>C. langei</i>	8-10.5 x 4.5-5.5 µm

The spruce taxon sometimes appears with a more red brown cap, faintly violet gills, and a darker, grey-violet tinge in the context

(= *C. subhygrophanicus* (Mos.) Mos.?). I have always found this form together with normal, brighter specimens, though. Yet another form with a brick-red, more rugous cap (probably *C. allutus* var. *rufescens* HRY; reminding of *Leccinum aurantiacum*) was found in *Betula* association in the North. It seems intermediate between *C. aurantiacus* Mos. and *mutiliformis* [cf. SOOP 1991a].

### 3.4 Other *Phlegmacia*

Observations of *C. scaurus* FR. indicate that the pine form is generally paler than the spruce form, the cap being leathery yellow to pale tan, often without any olive tone at maturity, leading to easy confusion in the field.

After studying *C. guttatus* HRY found with spruce [SOOP 1991b] and *C. sulfurinus* QUÉL. ss. BRANDRUD & al [1989] in pine forests, I now have little doubt that these taxa should be regarded as conspecific. The pine form smells rather like dill or parsley, whereas the spruce form exhales a more complex odor with a component of incense, while appearing otherwise identical.

I have previously described collections of *C. amurceus* FR. [SOOP 1986], a rare species found in marshy areas with pine in the North. It obviously corresponds to *C. subtortus* FR. with spruce. With a very broad conception of the species, one might consider it a variety of the latter; *C. amurceus* differs, however, in having yellow to citrinous colours (making it resemble *C. percomis* more than *subtortus*), the flesh staining reddish on manipulation and alkaline solutions, and in lacking a bitter taste.

## 4. Subgenus *Myxacium*

In 1991 the pine forests in the North were populated by a beautifully yellow *Myxacium* of the *Defibulatum* section, that I had not encountered in the previous years. It appears closely related to the very common *C. Integerrimus* KÜHN. (= *C. stillatitius* FR. ss auct.), of which it might perhaps be regarded a variety. On the other hand, the fungus agrees well with Fries' diagnosis of *C. arvinaceus*, except that the author gives *Fagus* as the habitat.

### *C. arvinaceus* FR.

**Cap** 4-5.5 cm; obtusely conical, then broadly campanulate to almost nummular; margin somewhat wrinkled with age.

**Cutis** glutinous; non hygrophanous; evenly bright yellow to pale yellow, centre slightly more brown yellow, margin young yellowish white.

**Stipe** 8-12 (-15) cm x 7-12 mm; glutinous; cylindrical, often with a tapering base, rather stiff; silky white, often young with a faint violet tinge on upper half, staining yellow brown with age.

**Vell** white with a faint violet tinge, copious; **cortina** white; copious.

**Gills** white to pale grey, edge concolorous; L=46, l=2-3; adnate to closely emarginate.

**Flesh** white, pale yellow near cutis, somewhat brownish yellow in stipe base; rather soft; odor mostly faint, pleasant, of honey; taste mild, faintly sweet.

**Reactions:** NaOH trivial; gayac nil.

**Microscopy:** Spores 11.5-14.5 x 6.5-8  $\mu\text{m}$ , amygdaliform, moderately punctuate; no clamps seen on hyphae; cystidia balloon-shaped, 20  $\mu\text{m}$  broad protuding 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Ecology:** In subalpine *Pinus* forests among *Cladonia*; Härjedalen, Hede, Remmen, KS496 1991-08-29; observed in several other locations in the area.

*C. arvinaeus* can not be said to strictly correspond to *C. Integerrimus* from the *Picea* biotope, since the latter also occurs with pine, where it displays the same wide colour range as one usually finds in its common habitat. One should note, however, that this range does not include the striking yellow coloration of the subject taxon, providing a clear discontinuity, even if one considers the grayish clay to pale olive-yellow shades sometimes found with *Integerrimus*.

## 5. Subgenus *Telamonia*

### 5.1 Section Brunnel

Many *Cortinarii* in the boreal and sub-alpine area belong to Brunnel; that is, the fruiting bodies darken as they develop at maturity (not to be confused with the effect of decomposition). Darkening occurs with the cap cuticle and gills, and to some extent with the stipital cortex and context. The exsiccata become very dark, often soot black, ash grey, or brownish black.

The group has many members, and I want to restrict myself to medium-sized or large fungi, not treating the many small *Telamoniae* that are regularly found in the subject area and that all darken more or less. *C. depressus* FR. (= *adalberti* FAVRE), often found in the North, is a borderline case: it is usually small, but I have found fruiting bodies with caps up to 8 cm (!) in diameter. This species, as well as *C. uraceus* FR., are quite distinctive, but will not be discussed as I have only observed them in *Picea* forests.

#### 5.1.1 *C. brunneus* FR.

This is, of course, the most ubiquitous member of the section. It is characterised by the purple brown to umber colours and rather short spores (8-9 x 6-6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ). It grows mainly with *Picea*.

The form found with *Pinus* differs in having a very thin veil that quickly vanishes during development of the fruiting body. It has sometimes been

reported as being smaller (cf. the *Sphagnum* form mentioned by Fries [1851]); I have found it of the same average size as the *Picea* form, but with a more slender stipe and a conical cap. I have no doubt that the *C. rubricosus* FR. of RICKEN, MOSER (cf. the picture in MICHAEL et al. [1985]), and perhaps of LANGE [1938], is this taxon, and I have previously reported it under that name [SOOP 1987]. After re-examination, however, I now conclude that it must be relegated to a form, or at best a variety, of *C. brunneus*. The var. *glandicolor* (FR.:FR.) LINDSTR. & MELOT [in BRANDRUD & al, 1992], though somewhat smaller, may well be this form. I have never found the pine form under spruce, nor vice versa.

### 5.1.2 *C. brunneogriseus* n. sp.

I have found this fungus many times over the years in the calcareous pine forests of Härjedalen, without being able to attach an existing name to it. Yet, it is a question of a fairly conspicuous, distinct taxon, not too rare in the area.

**Cap** 4-10 cm; fleshy, hemispherical, then convex with broad umbo; margin down-turned, long involute.

**Cutis** dry, hygrophanous; grey brown to greyish tan, centre more reddish tan; young coarsely covered by white fibrils, except in the centre, at maturity mat with radial hygrophanous veins and coarse brown fibrils; margin young with white fibrils.

**Stipe** 8-15 cm x 9-16 mm; robust, clavate (base <38 mm), spongy; pale grey brown with white fibrils, darkening to dirty brown, sometimes with a lasting white velar zone; young often with a bluish tint at apex.

**Veil** white, sparse to moderately copious, non-darkening; **cortina** white, sparse.

**Gills** cinnamon;  $L=36-46$ ,  $l=2-3$ ; broad; broadly emarginate.

**Flesh** pale grey brown, marbled cinnamon; **exsiccata** blackening; odor and taste faint, pleasant, agaricoid.

**Reactions:** NaOH trivial (blackish brown); formalin, gayac,  $\text{AgNO}_3$  nil.

**Spores:** 7.5-9(9.5) x 4.5-6  $\mu\text{m}$ , obtusely elliptic, somewhat angular, moderately verrucose.

**Ecology:** Pine forest with *Cladonia*, Härjedalen, Hede, Sörviken, KS437 1990-08-25, KS442 1990-09-05; Hede, Remmen, KS502 1991-08-30, KS511 1991-08-31, many collections in the area 1986-91.

The species, apparently boreal and *Pinus*-bound, is related to *C. brunneus*, but differs in a thinner, non-darkening veil, more greyish colours, a more robust profile, and leaner spores (see Fig. 1). It appears to be partly covered by *C. brunneus* var. *clarobrunneus* LINDSTR. & MELOT [in BRANDRUD & al, 1992], but the taxon is, to my mind, a clearly separate species. For a while, I used the name *C. bovinus* ss LGE [cf. SOOP 1987], but as I mentioned in a later paper [SOOP 1990b], I now believe Lange's species to be *C. bulbosus* FR., a *Picea*-bound fungus with a non-darkening context and longer spores, found mainly in the South and related to the group Privigni.

The subject species fits Fries' diagnosis [1851] of *C. bovinus* in several respects. Coloration and habitat agree; it is hygrophanous, and Fries lists

*bovinus* just before *brunneus*, while mentioning its affinity to *C. bulbosus*. But the stipe is said to be "zona fusca simplici cinctus", which holds for neither the subject nor Lange's taxon.

I have unsuccessfully looked for the species in Central Sweden and conclude that it is highly implausible that it was seen by Fries. I have not found it in the literature and therefore propose it as a *nov. sp.* It is rather similar to *C. suberi* K. SOOP [1990a], a species associated with spruce, from which it differs by being frankly hygrophanous, and by having a coarser veil and slightly larger spores.

I have also found very similar taxa associated with *Picea* and *Betula* in the North, with progressively longer spores (8.5-10.5 and 9.5-11.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively). The former has a redder hue to the cutis, whereas the latter is more grey, often with a slender habit. It is yet too early to evaluate the taxonomic relationships in this complex, but it is possible that the *Betula* taxon, which was also found in the South (Västergötland) in 1992, can be identified as *C. ruficulus* FR.

### 5.1.3 *C. cf. privignus* FR.

I have collected several taxa that might be attributed to this epithet, in both coniferous biotopes considered. The collections may be split into those that darken (notably the exsiccata) and those that do not, while otherwise lacking significant distinguishing characters. The non-darkening taxa approach *C. biformis* FR., collections of which were described in an earlier paper [SOOP 1990b] (cf. below).

The following description (of "privignus-K" in Fig.1) pertains to a darkening taxon found with both coniferous partners. The form under *Picea* differs by having somewhat brighter (red brown) colours.

**Cap** 2.5-5 cm; obtusely conical, then convex with a broad umbo.

**Cutis** dry, concentrically hygrophanous; brown with a faint purple sheen, centre more chestnut brown, drying orange brown; finely innate fibrillose; margin young with thin white fibrils.

**Stipe** 5-9 cm x 7 mm; slender, often long and curved, cylindrical; pale brown with a thin white cover that easily absorbs, young with fugaceous violet tint at apex, mycelial base white.

**Veil** white, sparse; **cortina** white, fugaceous.

**Gills** pale cinnamon; L=36, l=1-2; broad; broadly emarginate; edge finely dentate.

**Flesh** pale brown to tan, marbled darker brown; exsiccata blackening; odor faint (of gooseberry?).

**Reactions:** NaOH trivial.

**Spores:** 8-9 x 5-6  $\mu\text{m}$ , obtusely elliptic, moderately verrucose.

**Ecology:** Pine forest with *Cladonia*, Härjedalen, Hede, Sörviken, KS123 1985-08-26, KS318 1988-08-14; spruce forest with *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

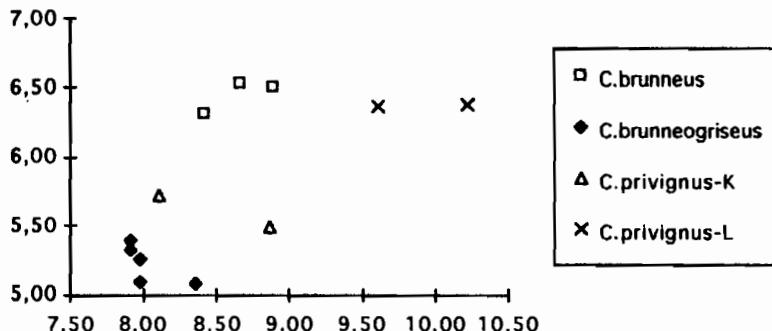


Fig. 1 Spore measurements (collection averages in  $\mu\text{m}$ ) in section Brunnel

These collections bring up the interesting question whether one can ascribe taxonomical significance to darkening exsiccata. On several occasions I have found macroscopically identical fruiting bodies, with identical spores, in two separate locations, which after careful drying become greyish black from one location but not from the other. The collections were taken under similar, favourable, meteorological conditions and consisted of fresh fruiting bodies of all ages. Moreover I have observed this dichotomy in at least two boreal species, of which the above is one.

## 5.2 Other *Telamoniae*

*C. armeniacus* FR. is normally a spruce symbiont, but I have also observed it in boreal pine woods. It is then more chestnut brown, and can even have a faint violet tinge on the stipe apex. It is possible that one should assign varietal status to this taxon. Note, that this is not the red brown variety (*badius* SCHUM. = *C. triformis* FR. ss MOS., MARCHAND) earlier reported from spruce [SOOP 1987].

*C. biformis* FR. is another spruce symbiont sometimes found with pine. As is often the case, this form is darker, with a purplish umber shade in all its parts. The forms found with *Picea* vary considerably in colour: the cap can be reddish brown to purple, yellow brown to honey yellow, or greyish brown to almost grey. As earlier reported [SOOP 1990b], all these forms seem to blend with the three forms of *C. triformis* FR. (nec MOS., LGE), having the spores, the habitus, the faint bluish tinge on the stipe apex, the browning context, and the white band on the stipe, in common.

## 6. Notes on Other *Cortinarii*

Obligatory pine companions observed in the boreal or sub-alpine area include the well-known *C. palustris* (MOS.)MOS. (in swamps), and the very common *C. mucosus* (FR.)FR. (*C. mucifluus* FR. I have only observed toward the South).

I have observed a few species that occur with either coniferous partner in the boreal area, without being able to detect any consistent distinguishing character related to the biotope. These include *C. camphoratus* FR., *C. traganus* FR., *C. vibratilis* (FR.)FR., *C. sebaceus* FR., and the very common *C. croceus* (SCHFF.:FR.)BRITZ. (with a myriad forms, doubtfully attributable to the biotope).

## 7. Taxa Nova

### *C. pinophilus* K. SOOP sp. nov.

*In silvis borealis cum Pinis, Phlegmacium ad Varlecolorum sectionem pertinens, at minor, subsiccus. Pileo 3,5-7,5 cm lato, hemisphaerico, deinde convexo, haud hygrophano, parum viscidio atque subsicco, in ceræ substantiam cogit stramineo-helvolo, primo subtiliter albosericeo, ætate ochraceo. Stipte cylindrico subovato-bulboso vel clavato, pallide griseoluteo, tactu gilvescente. Lamellis pallide griseis, fere confertis. Carne pallide grisea, sublutescente, in basi stipitis saepè luteofurvescente; odore saporeque debilibus, miltibus. Velo cortinaque albis, fugacibus. Sp. ellipsoideis, 8-9.5 x 5.5-6.5 µm. React. NaOH ope splendide citrino-lutea, mox gilva. Holotypus in herb. auct. sub num. KS444 adseratum est.*

### *C. brunneogriseus* K. SOOP sp. nov.

*In silvis borealis cum Pinis, hygrophano, sicco, solido, C. brunnei FR. et C. suberi K.SOOP affini. Pileo 4-10 cm lato, obtuso, deinde convexo, brunneogriseo, disco leviter rufo, primo grosse sed haud dense albofibrilloso. Stipte clavato, cum pileo concolori at pallidore, fuscescente saepè albocingulato, in apice interdum violaceo. Lamellis cinnamomeis subdistantibus. Carne concolori, cinnamomeo-marmorata; exsiccate nigrescente; odore saporeque debilibus, miltibus, amoenis. Velo cortinaque albis, fere fugacibus. Sp. obtuse ellipsoideis, 7.5-9 x 4.5-6 µm. React. NaOH ope vix insignis. Holotypus in herb. auct. sub num. KS511 adseratum est.*



Cortinarius pinophilus sp.nov., Sverige. Foto: K. Soop



Cortinarius brunneogriseus sp.nov., Sverige. Foto: K. Soop

**C. armeniacus** FR. var. **badius** stat. nov.

**Basionymon** Ag. armeniacus FR. f. δ: *badius*, in *Systema Mycologicum*, 1821 p.234, et C.F. SCHUMACHER in "Enumeratio plantarum in partibus Sællandiæ septentrionalis et orientalis", 1803 p.327.

Many thanks to my friend JACQUES MELOT for correcting my latin diagnoses.

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- Soop K., 1990b: Observationer av några intressanta *Cortinarius*-arter — Agarica 10/11 (19/20): 30-43

- Soop K., 1990c:** Un nouveau Cortinaire de la bétulaie subalpine — Documents Mycologiques 80: 39-42
- Soop K., 1991a:** Ovanliga *Cortinarius*-arter — en bildserie IV — Jordstjärnan 12(2): 16-18
- Soop K., 1991b:** Ovanliga *Cortinarius*-arter — en bildserie V — Jordstjärnan 12(3): 15-18
- Velenovsky J., 1939:** Novitates: 101-116

Tillegg til "Nye arter for vitenskapen,  
originalbeskrevet fra Østfold".

Agarica 10/11 (19/20) p. 6-22, 1990.

**RETTELSER OG TILLEGG**

Roy Kristiansen

Vi gjør oppmerksom på at typemateriale av de tre Morchella-artene:

*M. norvegiensis*

*M.conicopapyracea*

*M. eximioides*

nå oppbevares/er i forvaring ved Botanisk Hage og Museum, Tøyen, Oslo ,herb. (O).

**Kommentar.**

Korf & Zhuang 's (1991) artsoppfatning av Morchella-artene er meget grov, vesentlig basert på dyrkningsforsøk, og de er ikke enig i hverken Boudier's oppfatning ved århundreskiftet, eller senere etterfølgere,f.eks. Jacquetant (1984) , som , sitat:" seem wholly unrealistic".

**En variant og en forma var uteglemt i forrige artikkell, nemlig :**

11. *Hygrocybe glutinipes* (Lge) Haller var. *rubra* Bon.

Bon, M. 1983. Agarica, 4 (8), 72-79.

Type lokalitet: Fredrikstad kommune, Gamlebyen,

Krigskirkegården. 5. og 7. august 1980. (Herb. RK. 80/33)

**Kommentar :**

Arnolds (1990) antyder at varianten muligens bare er en rød variant av *Hygrocybe aurantioviscida*.

12. *Russula melitodes* Romagn. fo. *coloratipes* Bon & Weholt

Bon, M. & Weholt, Ø. 1986. (Herb. Ø. W No. R22/84)

Agarica, 7, (14), 19-29

Type lokalitet : Borge kommune, Ulfeng - Gansrød 19. juli 1984.

**Senere har det tilkommet en ny art.**

13. *Lamprospora kristiansenii* Benkert

Benkert, D. 1990. Feddes Repert. 101, 631-637.

Type lokalitet: Hvaler kommune, Asmaløy, Skipstad, 30. oktober 1982.

**Kommentar :**

Arten ser ut til å være ganske vanlig i kyststrøkene ved utløpet av Oslofjord, med flere lokaliteter på Hvaler, et par på Kråkerøy, og et funn ved Rødvika, Stavern. I den latinske diagnosen foreligger en feil, 1.linje lyder:

"Apothecium 1 - 2,5 µm ....", skal være " 1 - 2,5 mm".

**Referanser :**

Arnolds, E. 1990. Tribus Hygocybeae (Kühner) Bas & Arnolds i "Flora Agaricina Neerlandica" (ed. C. Bas, Th. W. Kuyper, M. Noordeloos & E. C. Vellinga) vol. 2, 70-111.

Korf,R.P. & Zhuang,W.-Y.1991. A preliminary discomycetflora of Macaronesia: Part 13, Morchellaceae,Helvellaceae. Mycotaxon,40,287-294.

**11.Russula melitodes fo. coloratipes nov.fo.**

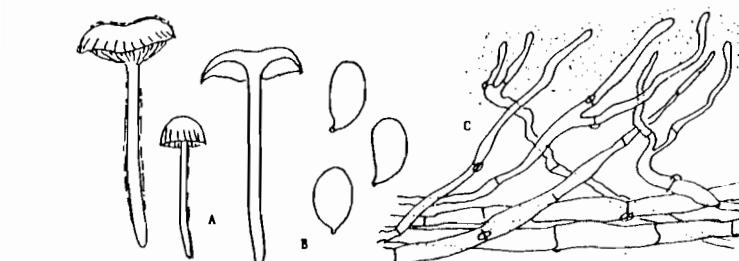
**A typo differt stipite +/- colorato sed pileo pallidor. Sporis  
cuticulaque sicut in typo. Holotypus in herbario Ø.W.No.R.22/84**

This record (Ulfeng-Gansrød,Borge,Østfold,SE Norway, 19-07.84) in grass under frondose trees with Picea 15-20 m away, (leg.Øyvind Weholt) was anatomically similar to R melitodes , but differs from the type (var.melitodes) by the stem with a flush of cap 's colour,i.e. paler purplish ochraceous.

**12.Hygrocybe glutinipes var rubra var .nov. (fig.2 A)**

**A typo differt coloribus rubris in pileo stipiteque; lamellis  
aurantiacis vel salmoneis, interdum acie pallidore vel albida. Typus  
no.33-80 in herbario R.Kristiansen**

No.33/80 near Fredrikstad (Østfold); lawn in a churchyard with frondose trees, leg.Kristiansen on 5th and 7th august 1980, mixed with the var.glutinipes.



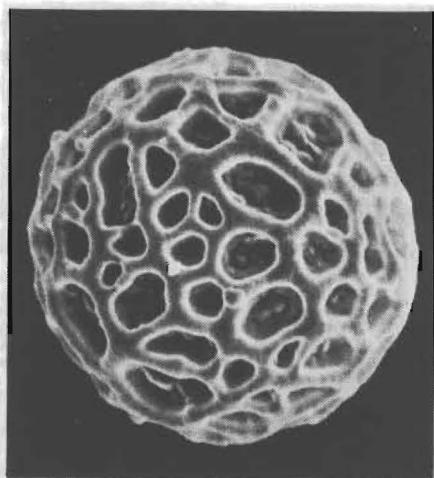
### 13. *Lamprospora kristiansenii* Benkert

#### 2. *Lamprospora kristiansenii* BENKERT sp. nov.

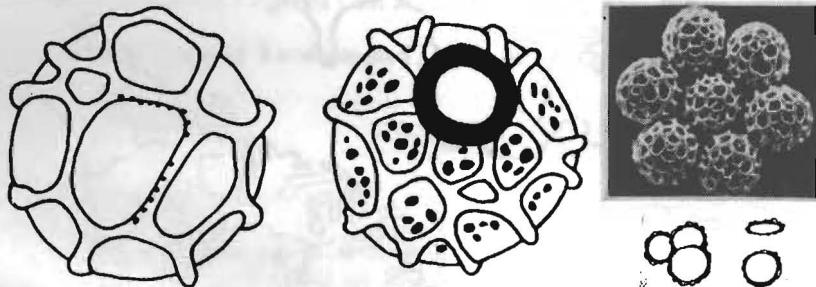
Apothecia 1—2,5 µm lata, margine evidenter membranaceo lacerato. Hymenium pallide usque ad vivide rubrum vel aurantiaco-rubrum. Excipulum ex textura intricata, relative compactum et partim in modo pseudoparenchymatis. Margo ex textura porrecta, cellulis terminalibus clavulatis, 6—13 µm latis. Apparatus infectorius ex pulvinari cum hyphis densissime ordinatis constat. Ascii cylindracei, 260—340 × 18—25 µm, octospori. Sporae uniseriatae, globosae, 16—19 µm diam. ornamento inclusio, ca. 14—16 µm sine ornamento, gutta olearia magna 11—13 µm diam. praedita. Ornamentum reticulatum areolatum subtypo Campylopodis, maculus (2) 4—5 (8) µm latis, 3—5 (6) per diam. sporae. Costae ca. 0,8—1,2 (1,5) µm latae, interdum locatim incrassatae usque ad 2 (3) µm, ca. 1 µm altae, plerumque evidenter punctatae. Paraphyses rectae, ad apices incrassatae usque ad 4—8 µm.

Hab.: Muscus hospitalis *Ceratodon purpureus*.

Holotypus: Norwegen: Østfold, Hvaler, Asmaløy, Skipstad. In a mossy wheel track among meadows and fields. 30. 10. 1982, leg. R. KRISTIANSEN (O).



4800 x



*Lamprospora kristiansenii* Benkert

Abb. 3

*Lamprospora kristiansenii*. Sporenornamentation

links — Punktierung teilweise eingezeichnet, rechts — mit de Bary bubble

## Ny art på fjellet !

**Lamprospora norvegica** spec.nov. er beskrevet i Zeitschr. Mykol., 57,195 - 200,1991, av Benkert,D., Aas.O. og Kristiansen,R. Foruten de lokaliteter som er nevnt i originalbeskrivelsen (d.v.s. Sogn & Fjordane og Buskerud) er den senere funnet i Oppland,nær Grotli, såvel som Eidsbugarden og på Geiteryggen. Arten synes å være strict alpin, og er knyttet til mosen **Pohlia filum**. Kartet viser klart en subalpine-høyalpin utbredelse.

### *Lamprospora norvegica* D. Benkert, O. Aas & Kristiansen spec. nov.

Apothecia ca. 0,7–1,0 (1,5) µm lata, margine membranaceo. Margo ex textura porrecta, cellulis terminalibus 23–65 x 8–11 µm. Hymenium aurantiacum. Asci cylindracei, 235–280 x 16–23 µm, octospori. Sporae uniseriate, globosae, (12) 13–14 (15) µm, interdum paulum ellipsoideae, ca. 13–14 x 12–13 µm, gutta learia magna (7–10 µm) praeditae. Ornamentum reticulum alveolatum typo Seaveri e costis 0,3–0,7 (1,0) µm latis (rareissime usque ad 1,5–2 µm), saepe curvatis, irregulariter anastomosantibus, ad anastomoses plusminusque attenuatis, maculae irregulares 1–3 µm latae foramtibus. Maculae costis secundariis tenuibus saepe septatae. Paraphyses rectae, ad apices paulum incrassatae usque ad 4–7 µm.

Hab.: Muscus hospitalis veri proxime Pohlia filum.

Holotypus: Sogn og Fjordane: Luster: Fåbergstølsgrindane on silt and fine sand in the inundation zone in Pohlia filum community. 23.8.1988 Olav Aas (BG).

Etymologie: Nach dem Herkunftsland der bisher bekannten Kollektionen.



Utbredelsen av **Lamprospora norvegica**.

## ANG. "SOPPFUNN PÅ MADEIRA"

Thor Dybhavn, Agarica 10/11, p. 113-117, 1990.

På de aller siste linjene i hans artikkel sier han, sitat :

"and as far as we know the first survey of Madeira growing fungi ever published"

Dette medfører ikke riktighet idet Professor Richard P. Korf, Cornell University, N.Y. og hans team i mange år - forut for Norsk Soppforenings tur - har arbeidet med et større kartleggingsarbeid med tittelen : " A preliminary discomycete flora of Macaronesia ".

Dette er fortsatt ikke avsluttet, men en rekke artikler er publisert i Mycotaxon helt siden 1981 ! Følgende er hittil behandlet :

Part 2.	Hyaloscyphaceae	Mycotaxon	1981
Part 3.	"	"	1981
Part 5.	Sclerotiniaceae	"	1982
Part 6.	Geoglossaceae	"	1981
Part 11-16	Pezizales	"	1991

Macaronesia omfatter Madeira, Kanariøyene og Azorene. Flere nye arter og slekter er beskrevet av Korf et al. fra disse områdene. Der er morsomt å konstatere at i flere av Korf & Zhuang's artikler (1991) refereres det til T. Dybhavns artikkel i Agarica ( om Madeira).

Det kan være hyggelig å avslutte med å sitere litt av et brev fra R.P. Korf.

*"Dear Roy,*

*I have your card of July 4th, and also the issue of Agarica 10/11, June 1990.*

*I was happy to see your papers on discos in this issue. Also The Madeira report is important for me as I should see some of those specimens for my Macaronesian Flora project.*

*All best personal regards*

*Cordially,*

*Richard P. Korf  
Managing Editor, MYCOTAXON "*

Roy Kristiansen

# AGARICA

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## Møkk - et spennende substrat for begersopper.

Dung - an exciting substrate for discomycetes.

Roy Kristiansen, P.O.Box 19, N-1656 Torp

Key words: Ascomycotina, Pezizales, coprophilous discomycetes,  
Norway, new discoveries 1992, Østfold.

**Abstract:** The following presentation is a summarized introduction of a lecture on coprophilous discomycetes held during the winter-meeting of both professional and amateur mycologists at the Botanical Department of the University of Oslo.

A short review of the present status of coprophilous discomycetes in Østfold compared to Norway as a whole is provided. Attention is paid especially to samples of dungs rarely collected.

A single collection of pig-dung from a farm (Hvaler community) disclosed three species of *Ascodesmis* Thiegh., viz. *A.sphaerospora*, *A.nigricans* and *A.nana*; the last mentioned is the second finding ever (type from Amsterdam Zoo is also on pig dung).

*Pseudoascozonus* is a new genus to Scandinavia, and the third finding in the world. Altogether, fall 1992 added ca 15 coprophilous species new to Norway, mainly from the county of Østfold.

Tittelen ovenfor var tema undertegnede hadde valgt for årets vintersopptreff på Blindern, Biologisk Auditorium, Universitetet i Oslo, 13. og 14. februar 1993.

Tema kan for mange synes noe makabert og vummelig, men for den som er ute etter nye og spennende

opplevelser og oppdagelser, kan jeg love at det er mye å hente ! Men visse " blokkeringer" må brytes ned , bokstavelig talt , siden det dreier seg om ekskrementer. Nysgjerrigheten må være større enn ubehaget !

På sopptreffet i fjor ga Finn-Egil Eckblad og Inger Egeland oss en innføring i koprofile sopper generelt, om dyrking, utstyr etc.

Selv har jeg samlet og bestemt en rekke koprofile arter tidligere, og fått et visst inntrykk av utvalget i ytre Østfold, men vesentlig tilfeldige innsamlinger og vanlige ekskrementer (ku,hest,sau,elg,rådyr,hare...).

Først i senere tid har det blitt mer systematisk.

Dette gjelder utelukkende operkulate discomyceter.

Olav Aas i Bergen tok hovedfagseksamen 1978 på koprofile discomyceter i Norge, med hovedvekt på Sogn & Fjordane og Hordaland. F.-E.Eckblad har i sitt store arbeide 1968 omtalt en del koprofile. S.Sivertsen (TRH) har gjort sporadiske innsamlinger av koprofile fra ulike geografiske områder.

Store deler av Norge er ennå uutforsket m.h.t. discomyceter på ekskrementer. Dessuten er svært mye samlet på vanlige ekskrementer , som nevnt foran. Beveger vi oss til ekskrementer fra mer uvanlige dyr derimot kan vi få mange og spennende overraskelser, ja til og med helt nye arter, f.eks. beskrev O.Aas (1977) *Ascobolus castoreensis* på bevermøkk !

Sopp som vokser på møkk fra plante- og kjøttetende dyr har ofte spesielle tilpasninger som skal sikre at sporene kommer til å sitte på vegetasjonen , for siden å passere et dyrs tarmkanal.Hvis sporene spises sammen med vegetasjonen, event.byttedyr, utsettes de i dyrets tarmkanal for lav pH (1-2), og temperatur 35 -40 grader, som "stimulerer", hver for seg eller sammen , og som trolig er nødvendig for sporenes senere spiring i gjødselen. Denne syklus er forsøkt illustrert i figur 1. Fototropismen er velutviklet hos de fleste discomycetene, f.eks.slekten *Ascobolus*, hvor ascii i hele sin lengde dreier seg mot lyset

124.

Trykket i asc i hos Ascobolus-arter være ca 13 atmosfærer !

Selve suksesjonen av alle soppgrupper er illustrert i figur 2., delvis basert på Eckblad's "Soppøkologi".

Tabell 1 er en oversikt over noen aktuelle ekskrementer i Norge og figur 3 og 4 er hentet fra Bang & Dahlstrøm (1980).

Figur 5 og 6 er eksempler på habitus hos noen koprofile slekter.

Tabell 2,3,4, og 5 gir inntrykk av arts- og slektsutvalget i Norge. Tabell 6 viser slekter som ikke finnes i Norge.

Figur 7 viser et utvalg av mikrokarakterer på arter fra fjorårets funn.

Det finnes mye litteratur om koprofile begersopper , og i det følgende nevnes en del aktuelle forfatter:

J.van Brummelen Rijksherbarium,Leiden

Richard P.Korf, Cornell University,USA

J.Kimbrough,USA

V.P.Prokhorov,Russland

M.Svrček,Tsjekkia

J.Moravec,Tjekkia

I.Gamundi de Amos,Argentina

A.Raitviir,Estland

H.Dissing,Danmark

O.Aas,Bergen

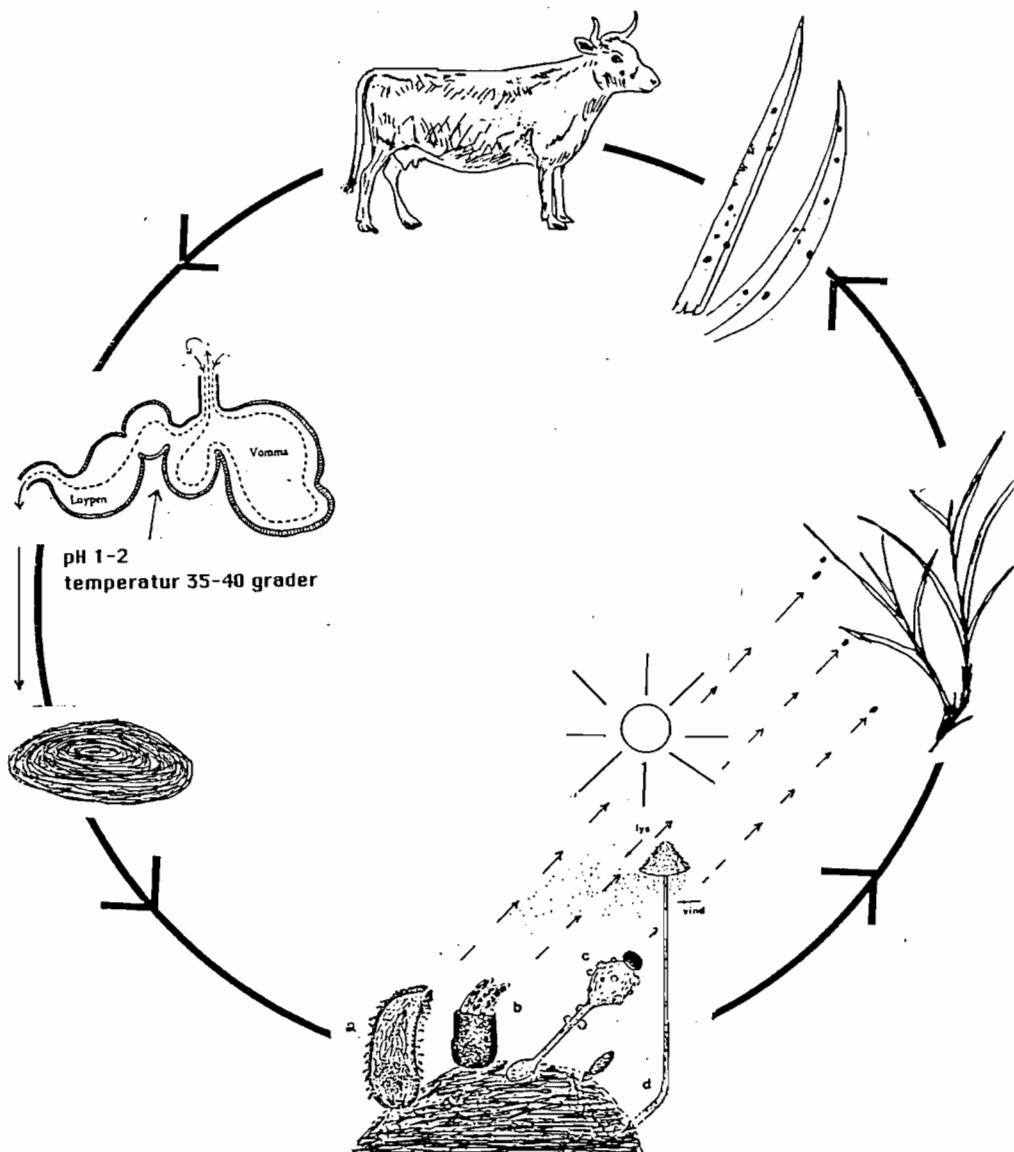
Avslutningsvis, vil jeg si, - at går vi på substrater (ekskrementer) som er lite, eller ikke undersøkt , eller på geografiske områder ingen har samlet, er jeg overbevist om at det dukker opp mye morsomt og interessant.

Flere arter er psykofile og kan dukke opp f.eks. ved å bringe de inn i fuktammer vinterstid.

Til slutt, en takk til Henry Dissing,Institut for Sporeplanter, København, for SEM av Thecotheus holmskjoldii.

Likeledes takkes J.van Brummelen ,Rijksherbarium;Leiden, for verifisering av noen nye arter for Norge.

Figur 1

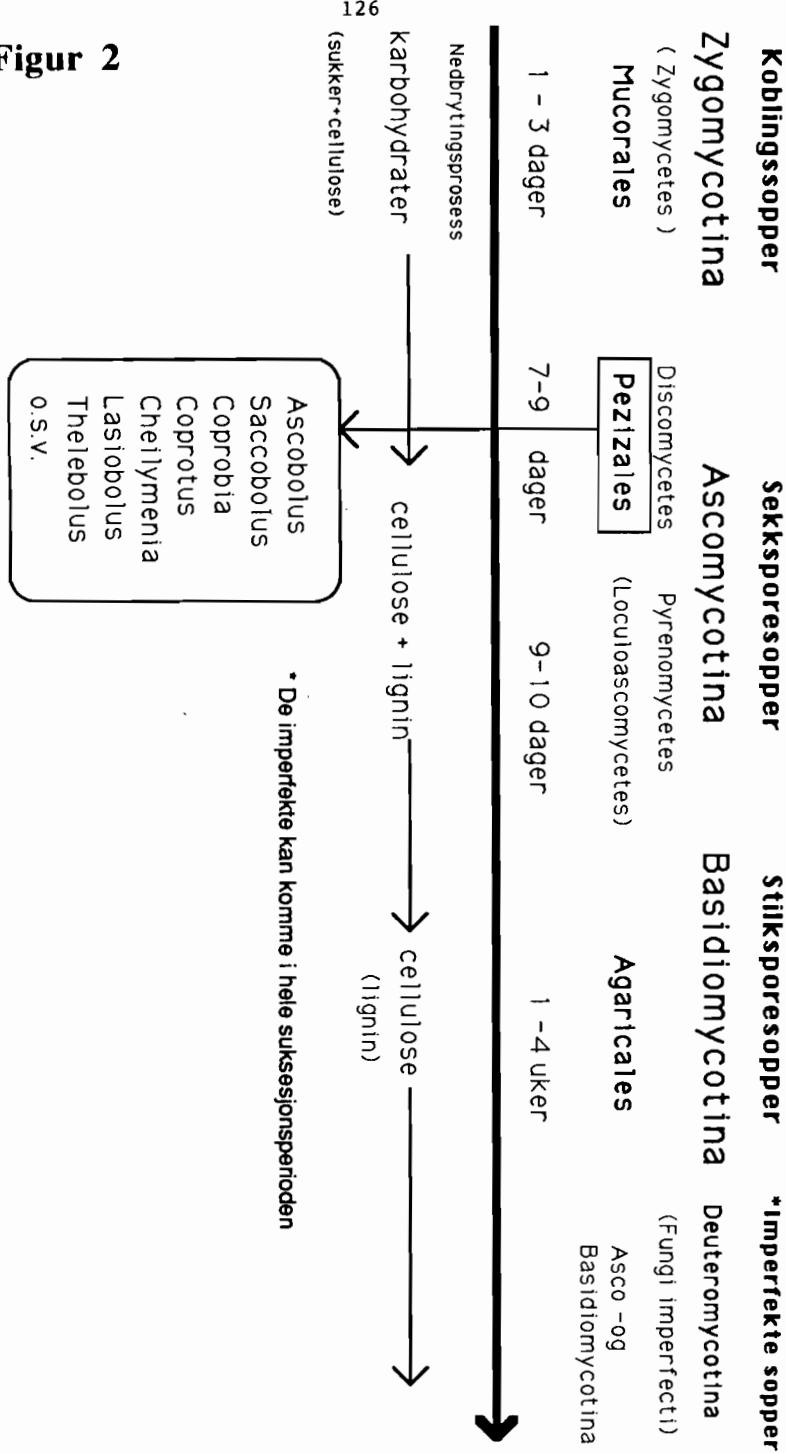


- a.Pyrenomyceten Podospora
- b.Discomyceten Ascobolus
- c.Zygomyceten Pilobolus
- d.Agaricaceen Coprinus

Den unge Coprinus viser positiv fototropisme,  
den modne negativ geotropisme

# SUKSESJON (utviklingsrekkefølge)

## KOPROFILE SØPPER



**Ekskrement fra:****Tabell 1****Herbivora**  
(planteetende)

- \* ku
- \* hest
- \* sau
- geit
- \* kanin
- \* elg
- \* rådyr
- hjort
- bever
- ekorn
- gris
- rein
- moskus
- due
- trane
- storfugl
- fasan
- gås

**Omnivora**  
(altetende)

- grepling
- bjørn
- pinnsvin
- gris
- kråke
- ravn

**Carnivora**  
(kjøttetende)

- hund
- katt
- \* rev
- mår
- gaupe
- jerv
- ulv
- røyskatt
- snømus
- flaggermus
- hauk/ørn
- falk
- ugle

\* vanligste substrat

**Eksempler på ekskrementer**

naturlig størrelse

**PATTEDYR**

PIGGSVIN,



HARE,



KANIN



EKORN,

**KORTHALEMUS**

Bisamrotte.



Brun rotte,



Vånd,



Sort rotte,



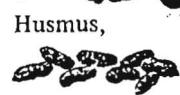
Lemen,



Husmus,



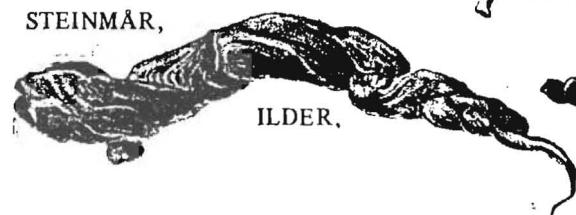
Markmus.



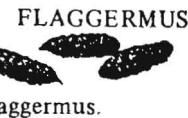
Skogmus,



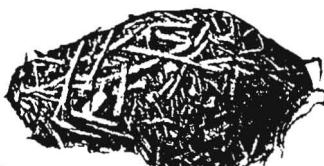
STEINMÅR,



ILDER.



Sørflaggermus.



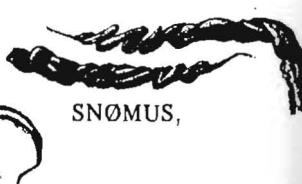
BEVER



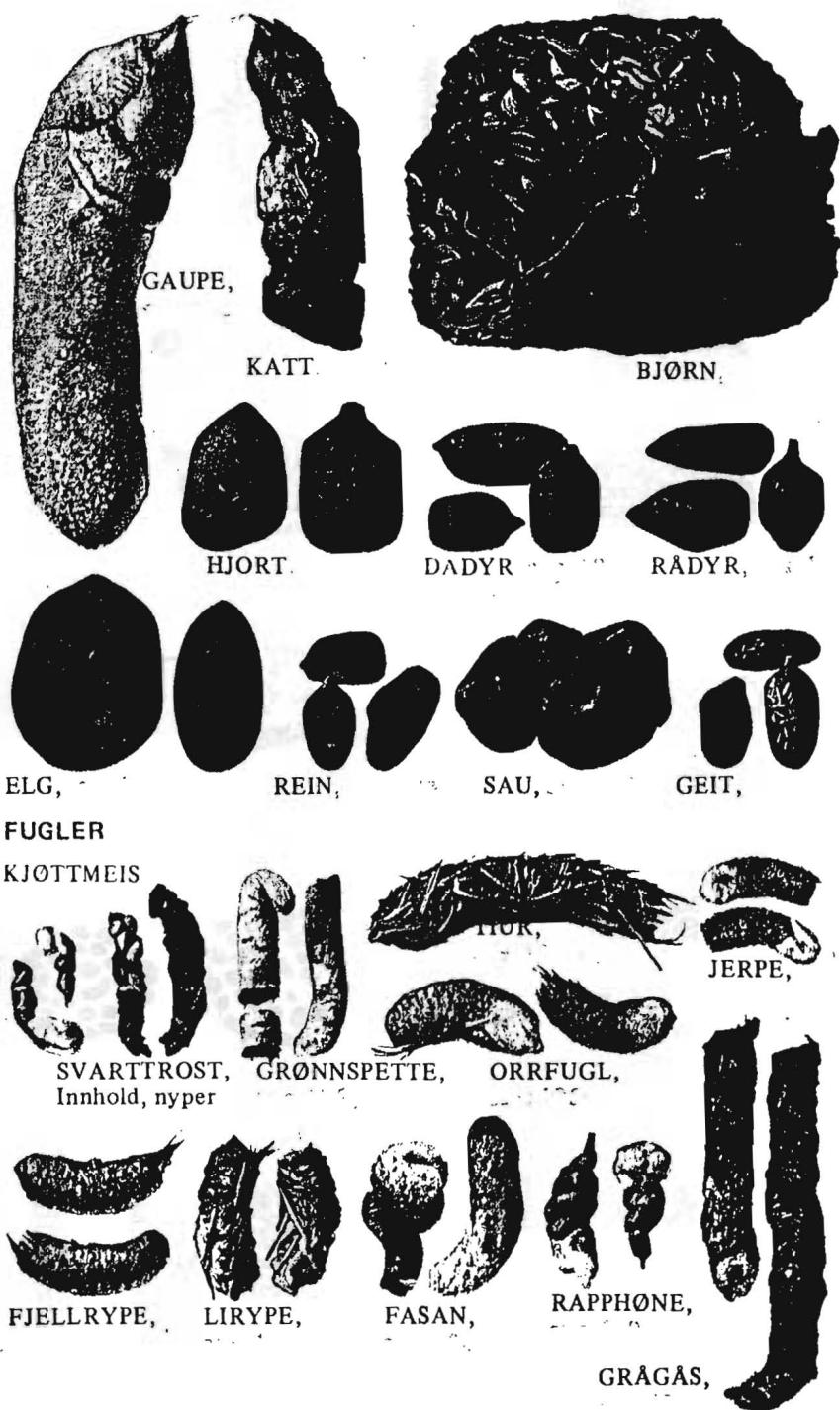
BEVERROTTE,



REV, to typer, GREVLING,

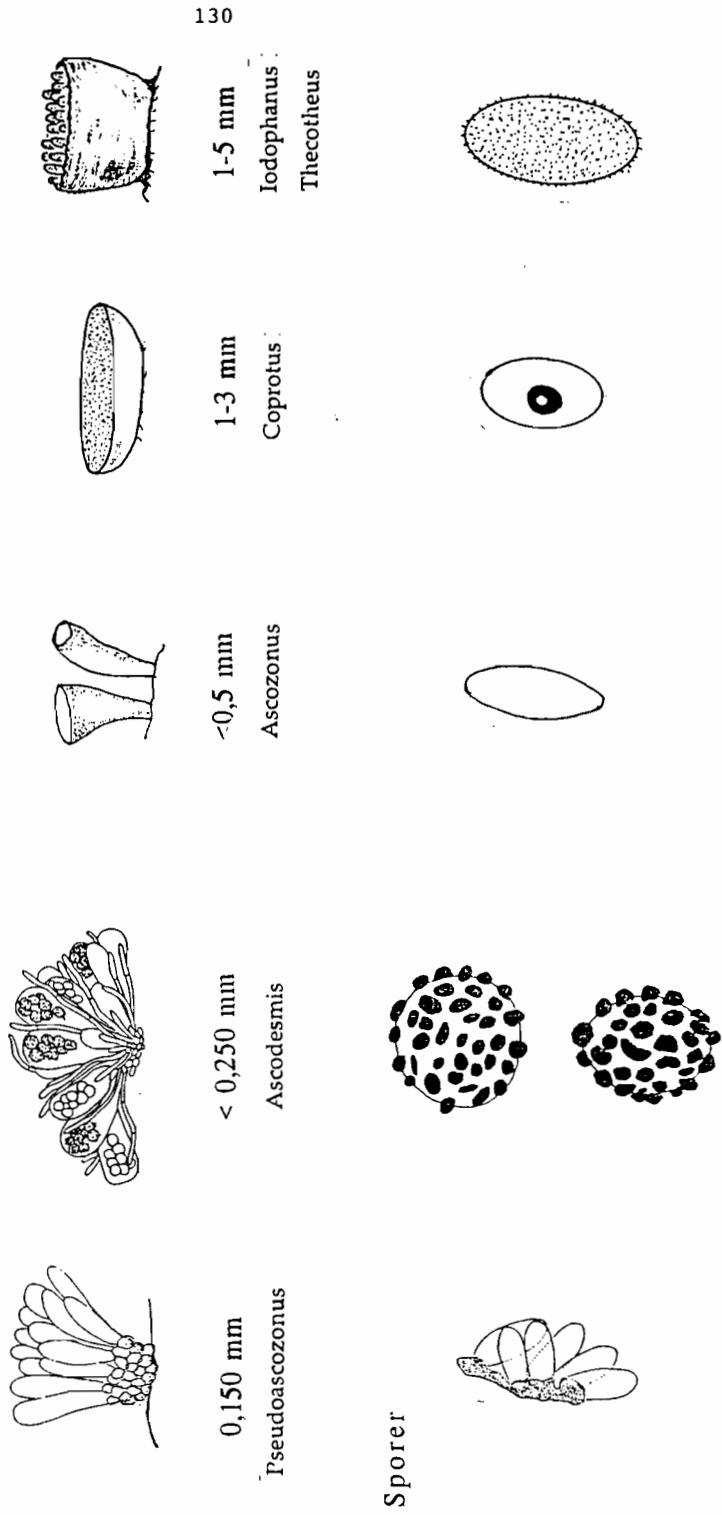


SNØMUS,

**Figur 4**

## Figur 5

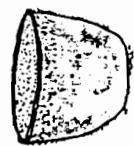
Eksempler på habitus hos noen koprofile discomyceter



**Figur 6**

Eksempler på habitus hos noen kopprofile discomyceter

1-6 mm                            < 1 mm                            1-5 mm                            1-10 mm                            < 1-5 mm



Cheilymenia  
Lasiobolus  
Scutellinia

Trichobolus

Fimaria

Ascobolus

Saccobolus

**Sporer**



Paratrichophaea

**Tabell 2**

I Norge kjenner vi

76 operkulate slekter (Pezizales)  
 herav 19 koprofile (25%)  
 hvorav 11 strict koprofile

d.v.s. *Ascobolus*, *Thecotheus*, *Peziza*,  
*Cheilymenia*, *Fimaria*, *Iodophanus*,  
*Paratrichophaea*, og *Scutellinia* finnes også  
 på annet substrat.

Ca. 350 arter i Norge

hvorav ca. 65 arter er koprofile (18,5%)  
ØSTFOLD er representert med  
17 slekter fordelt på ca. 50 arter

Vanligst forekommende slekter:

*Ascobolus*, *Lasiobolus*, *Cheilymenia*,  
*Coprobria*<sup>(av Moravec foreslått inkl. i Cheilymenia)</sup>.

**Tabell 3****Originalbeskrevne koprofile begersopper fra Norge  
(ekskl.Svalbard)**

<i>Fimaria coprina</i> Eckbl.	Hordaland, Finse, på gammelt dopapir (Eckblad 1968)
<i>Nannfeldtiella aggregata</i> Eckbl.	Buskerud, Sollihøgda, på elgmøkk/ brunstgrop (Eckblad 1968)
<i>Ascobolus castoreensis</i>	Vest-Agder, Sogndalen, på bever- ekskrement (Aas 1977)
<i>Saccobolus reticulatus</i>	Sogn & Fjordane,Solund, på sau/hjorte- møkk (Aas 1978)
<i>Saccobolus tuberculatus</i>	Hordaland, Halne, på sauemøkk (Aas 1978)
<i>Thecotheus</i> spp. (3)	(Aas 1992) ,
<i>Iodophanus</i> sp. (1)	men fra utlandet

**Litteratur.**

Eckblad,F.-E. 1968. The genera of the operculate discomycetes.

Norw.J.Bot.

Aas,Olav.1978. Koprofile discomycetar i Noreg med spesiell vekt på Hord-  
land og Sogn & Fjordane.Hovedfagsoppg.,Univ.i Bergen

Aas,Olav.1983.The genus Coprotus in Norway. Nord.J.Bot.

Aas,Olav.1992. A world-monograph of the genus *Thecotheus*.

Dr.scient., Univ. i Bergen.

**Koprofile discomyceter i Østfold**  
**(Orden Pezizales)**

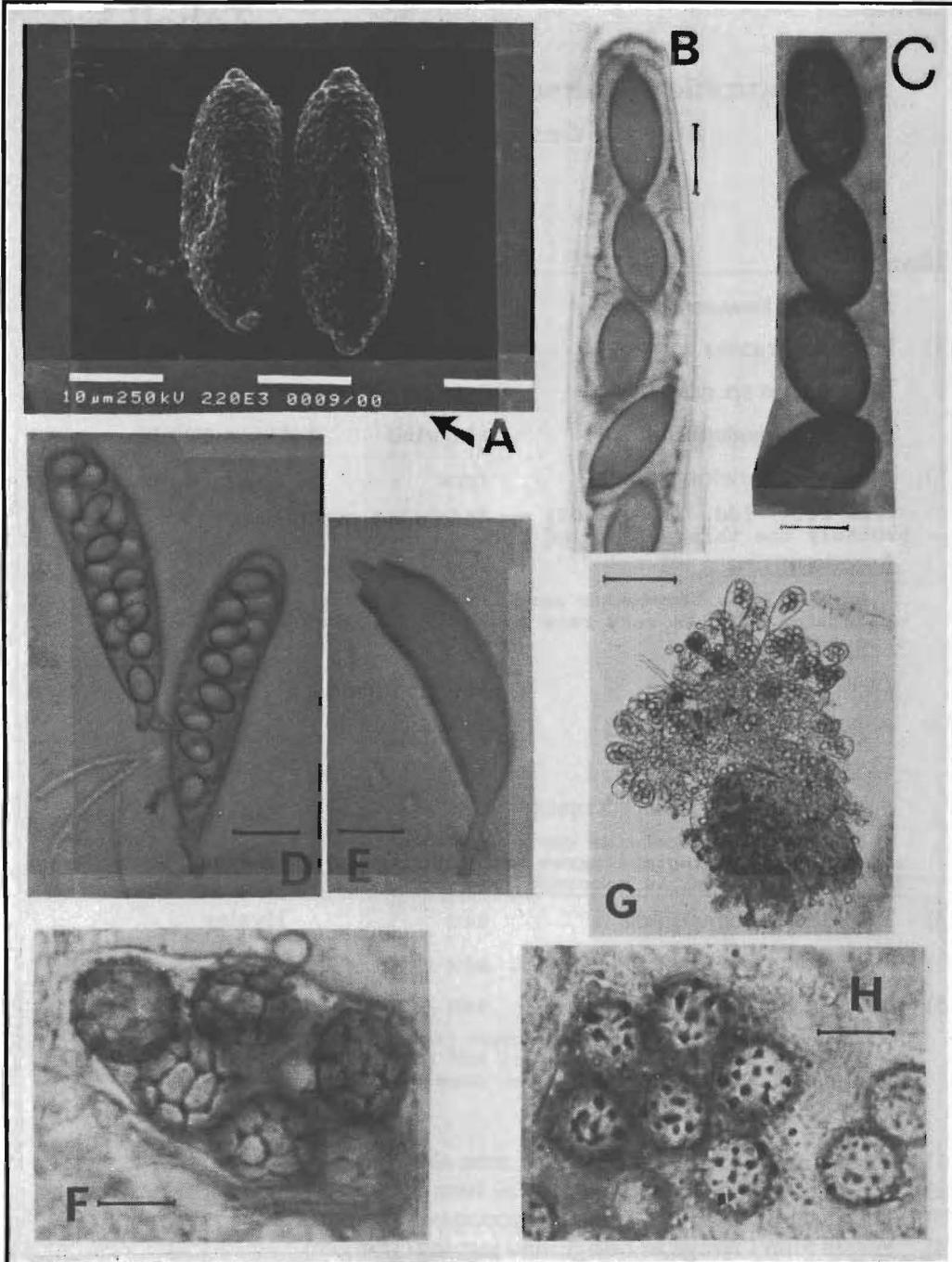
**Tabell 4**

	<b>Antall arter</b>	<b>(Totalt i Norge)</b>
<b>Ascobolaceae</b>		
Ascobolus (Pers.)	9	13
Ascodesmis Thiegh.	3	3
Ascozonous (Remy) E. C. Hansen	1	1
Saccobolus Boud.	>4	8
Thecotheus Boud.	3	3
<b>Helvellaceae</b>		
Nannfeldtiella Eckbl.	1	1
<b>Pezizaceae</b>		
Peziza Dill. ex Bull.	2	2
<b>Pyronemataceae</b>		
Cheilymenia Boud.	3	5
Coprobria Boud.	1	1
Coprotus Korf ex. Korf & Kimbr.	7	8
Fimaria Velen.	3	6
Inermisia Rifai	1	1
Iodophanus Korf.	2-3	2-4 ?
Lasiobolus Sacc.	6	6
Trichobolus (Sacc.) Kimbr. & Cain	1	1
Scutellinia Lambotte.	0	1
Paratrichophaea Trigaux	0	1-2 ?
<b>Thelebolaceae</b>		
Thelebolus Tode	3	4-5
Pseudoascozonous van Brumm.	1	1

## Tabell 5

Nye koprofile begersopper registrert i Norge  
august-desember 1992

Navn:	Ekskrement	Sted
<i>Ascobolus hawaiensis</i>	sau	Geiteryggen
1) <i>Fimaria virginea</i>	ku	Sollihøgda
<i>Iodophanus</i> sp. nov.	ku	Sollihøgda
<i>Ascobolus degluptus</i>	gås/vånd	Kråkerøy/Hvaler
2) <i>Ascobolus carletonii</i> RK 92.52	type	Folldal
RK 92.--- (dd. 29.09.1992) — <i>Ascobolus carletonii</i> Boud., probably the third record of this species;		
<i>Ascodesmis nana</i>	gris	Hvaler
RK 92.52 — <i>Ascodesmis nana</i> Brumm., very typical and a very fine collection of this very rare species, this is even better than the type specimen!		
<i>Ascodesmis nigricans</i>	gris/rev	Hvaler
3) <i>Ascodesmis sphaerospora</i>	gris	Hvaler
<i>Coprotus breviascus</i>	kumøkk	Hvaler
<i>Ascobolus carbonarius</i> f. "coprophilus"! vånd		Hvaler
RK 92.65 — <i>Ascobolus carbonarius</i> P. Karst., all microscopic and macroscopic characters agree very well; this is the first time ever that this species is recorded from dung!		
4) <i>Thecotheus holmskjoldii</i>	sau	Hvaler
<i>Saccobolus citrinus</i>	sau	Hvaler
5) <i>Pseudascozonus racemosporus</i>	sau	Hvaler
Your sample of <i>Pseudascozonus racemosporus</i> is very nice. I saw some very fine immages of ascospore-clusters in your permanent slide. I am now even more conviced that it is close to <i>Ascozonus</i> .		
1) Funnet av J. Stordal i Troms 1954, men aldri publ.		
2) I følge Sigmund Sivertsen funnet av ham på tiur (upubl.).		
3) Beskrevet av Olav Aas i hovedfagoppgaven 1978 (Katt).		
4) Eneste funn i Norge er belagt med tegning! (Bergen).		
5) Ny slekt for Norge (Skandinavia).		



**FIGUR 7** A. *Thecotheus holmskjoldii*, SEM. Asmaløy, Hvaler. Skala 10 µm. B. *Thecotheus holmskjoldii*, sporer i CB. Skala 15 µm. C. *Ascobolus degluptus*, Rød, Kråkerøy. Skala 15 µm. D-E. *Coprotus sexcicimsporus*, Asmaløy, Hvaler. Asc. med 16 sporer; tom ascus med operculum. Skala 20 µm. F. *Ascodesmis sphaerospora*, Asmaløy, Hvaler. Sporer, skala 10 µm. G-H. *Ascodesmis nana*, Asmaløy, Hvaler. G. fruktlegeme, skala 50 µm; H. sporer, skala 10 µm.

# Tabell 6

## Koprofile slekter ikke funnet i Norge

	<u>ekskrement</u>	<u>oppinnelse</u>
Coprobolus	Kanin	Kanada
Coprotiella	Hest	Argentina
Cacobius	Kanin	Kanada
Dennisiopsis	Ku / geit	India
Hapsidiomyces	Ku	Venezuela
Lasiothelebolus	Hjort	USA
Leptokalpion	Rådyr	Thailand
Mycoarctium	Hjort	USA
Ochthotrichobolus	Ukjent møkk på ved	USA
Pseudocollema	Mus	USA
Ramgea	Fasan	Nederland
Trichophaeopsis *	Ku	Danmark

\* Bare arten *T.tetraspora* vokser på ekskrementer

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## Slekten *Melanophyllum* Vel. i Norge

Øyvind Weholt,  
Høyåslia 9, N-1657 Torp, Norge

### Innledning

Slekten *Melanophyllum* Vel. er en av de minste slekter innen Agaricales. Den omfatter idag utelukkende de to artene *M.echinatum* (Fr.)Sing og *M.eyrei* (Mass.)Sing.

Artene har skapt en viss nomenklatorisk forvirring og har vært henført til flere andre slekter opp gjennom tiden. Både Lange og Kühner mente artene skulle tilhøre slekten *Lepiota* og plasserte de i gruppen *Seminudae* Lange hvor vi har arter som idag har fått sin egen slekt *Cystolepiota*.

Andre har ment at *Psalliota*, *Agarius*, *Inocybe* og *Cystoderma* er de mest nærliggende slekter.

Det har også tidligere vært opprettet egne slekter for artene som *Chlorospora*, *Chlorosperma* og *Glaucomycetes*. Dette er slekter som ikke er brukt idag.

Navnet *Melanophyllum* ble publisert av Velenovsky i 1922, da også *M.canali* (*M.echinatum*) ble bestemt som typeart.

Slekten er lite omtalt i litteraturen i nyere tid, og det er vanskelig å finne omtale av funn eller diskusjoner både på arts- eller slektsnivå.

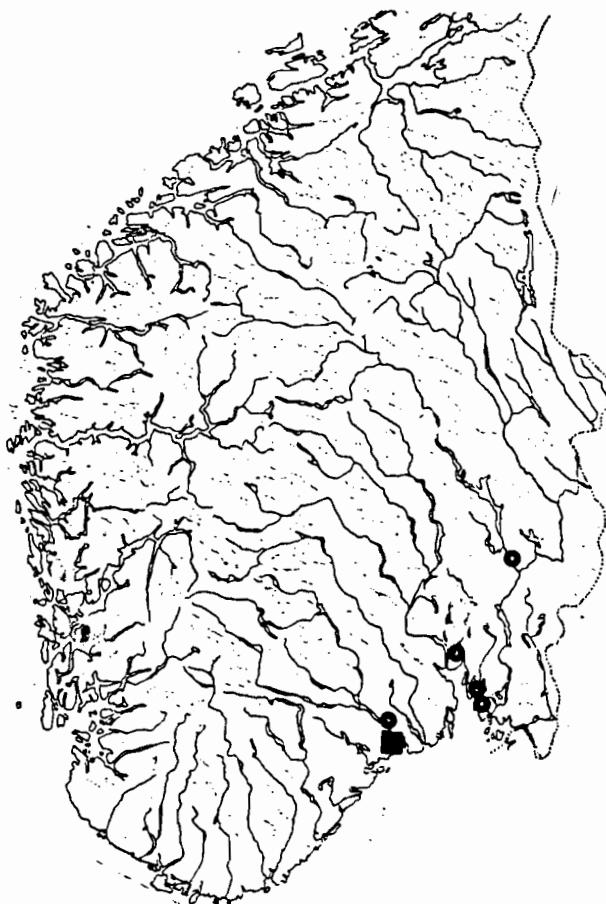
Det er ikke underlig at artene oftest har vært antatt å tilhøre *Lepiota*, da de unektelig i habitus kan minne om flere arter i denne slekten. Hatt og stilk er tydelig dekket av epithelium fra slørrester. Ofte vil det således også være en mer eller mindre tydelig ringsone på stilkens underseite fra gjensittende slør. Sløret består av runde elementer (sphaerocyster) som hos *Lepiota*.

Artene skiller seg fra *Lepiota* ved sporer som har en fint punktuert overflate og er dessuten

ikke pseudoamyloide. Sporefargen er spesiell da den er blågrønn til olivengrønn. Ved tørking blir fargen mer skitten purpurfarget.

### Utbredelse i Norge

Tidligere publikasjoner om observasjoner som spesielt omtaler Norge er ikke funnet. Den angitte utbredelse er således basert på egne funn samt kollektører som befinner seg i Herb.(O).



Utbredelseskart for slekten *Melanophyllum* i Norge

● *M.echinatum* ■ *M.eyrei*

Ut fra dette kan følgende funn angis:

Melanophyllum echinatum (Fr.)Sing.

- \* Østfold, Moss, Jeløya, i løvskog, 09.09.17 (som Inocybe echinula). Leg. J.Egeland.
- \* Oslo, Underhaugsvn., i blomsterpotte, 09.03.58. Leg. Halvor Rui.
- \* Telemark, Porsgrunn, v/Flåtten gård, Eidangerhalvøya, 17.09.68. Leg. W.E. Vetleseter og Gro Gulden.
- \* Østfold, Onsøy, Slevik, Engberget, på plen under Pinus, 25.10.81. Leg. Ø.Weiholt.
- \* Akershus, Eidsvoll, Dal, Skytterseter, på jord i hage, bed, 29.09.84. Leg. B.Olsen.

Melanophyllum eyrei (Mass.)Sing.

- \* Telemark, Bamble, Gjømle, i svart jord i løvskog, 22.07.84. Leg. Ø.Weiholt.

Som i andre land er begge arter sjeldne i Norge, men M.echinatum tydligvis mer vanlig enn M.eyrei.

Artene er også utelukkende funnet i sørlige fylker. Slektens fremdeles ikke observert i Vestfold. Da dette er et av de fylker med størst mykologisk aktivitet, kan dette være et bevis på at slekten er sjeldnen i Norge.

### Nærmere omtale av artene

De følgende beskrivelser er basert på norske funn.

Melanophyllum echinatum (Fr.)Sing

- = M.canali Vel.
- = M.haematospermum (Bull. ex Pers.:Fr.)Kreisel
- = Lepiota haematosperma (Bull. ex Pers.:Fr.)Boud.
- = Cystoderma echinatum (Roth : Fr.)Sing.
- = Inocybe pollicaris Karst.
- = Inocybe echinata (Roth ex Fr.)Quel.
- = Psalliota echinata (Roth ex Fr.)Kumm.

**Hatt** - 4 cm, bredt konisk, skittenbrun med rødblun komponent, med pudret, kornig overflate som ung.

**Skiver** purpur til vinrøde, fri.

**Stilk** - 5/0,3 cm, rødblun, fnugget.

**Sporer** 5 - 6 x 3 - 3,5 my.

Lukt tydelig, ubehagelig, angitt som blanding av "Lepiota cristata og Inocybe priodora".

Voksested Østfold, Onsøy, Engberget. På rik jord, hytteplen, i liten klynge.

Dato 25.10.81.

Leg./det. Ø. Weiholt.

Arten er bl.a avbildet hos Ryman og Holmåsen (1984), Dähncke og Dähncke (1980) og Phillips og Jacobsson (1985). Et fotografi finnes også i Boll.Gr. Mic. Bres. (1982).

Arten er i liten grad omtalt utenom i oversiktslister, utbredelseskart eller nøkler fra ulike land i Europa. I Lange (1974) er arten omtalt, og utbredelse i Europa er vist. Bare ett funn i Norge fremkommer, noe som heller ikke var fullstendig på dette tidspunkt (se oversikt over funn).

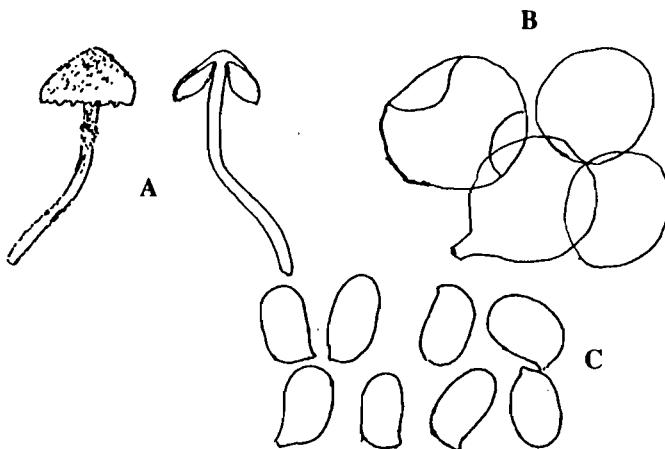
*M.echinatum* vokser sjeldent nord for 57°N, men Lange (1974) angir at funn er gjort så langt nord som 70°N, uten at referanse er gitt.

I Alpene er den funnet opp til 1500 m, men de fleste funn er fra lavlandet.

I Norden er den trolig vanligst i Danmark. I Tyskland synes antall funn å ha økt i senere tid, og den er trolig ikke spesielt sjeldent, men heller ikke vanlig.

Arten er en saprofyt med krav til typisk rik muldjord som blomsterbed, kompost, plener etc. Den er ikke sjeldent funnet i drivhus, spesielt nordlige funn. Høy fuktighet er viktig for veksten.

*Melanophyllum eyrei* (Mass.)Sing.  
= *Lepiota eyrei* (Mass.)Lange



*Melanophyllum eyrei*. Telemark, Bamble (36/84).

A. Fruktlegme

B. Velumelementer

C. Sporer

**Hatt** blek gulaktig til krengul, melet-grynet, noe mørkere til lyst brunlig mot sentrum, glatt som eldre. bredt konisk til klokkeformet, kanten med mørkt tannet, hengende velumrester.

**Skiver** vakkert sjø-grønne, blågrønne, fri, middels tette til tette.

**Stilk** samme farge som hatt, dekket med løst krem-gult pudder. svakt fnokket velumsone nær apeks.

**Sporer** 4,4 - 5,2 x 2,8 - 3,2 my.

**Voksested** Telemark, Bamble, Gjømle. I løs, svart, humusrik jord under *Tilia*, *Corylus* og *Fraxinus*. Ett fruktlegme.

**Data** 22.07.84.

**Leg./det.** Ø.Weiholt

*M.eyrei* er avbildet hos Ryman og Holmåsen (1984) og Phillips og Jacobsson (1985).

Dette synes å være første funn av arten i Norge. Arten er oppagt sjeldent i hele Europa. Den er funnet i alle de nordiske land, men bare få funn i hvert land. De fleste funn er gjort i Danmark.

Arten er sjeldent omtalt i litteraturen, og spesielle opplysninger er vanskelig å finne. Arten bør utvilsomt anses som "truet". Den har ikke vært observert på funnstedet i Norge siden 1984.

*M.eyrei* er utvilsomt enda mer krevende m.h.t vekstbetingelser enn *M.echinatum*.

## Global utbredelse av slekten

Ifølge Singer (1986) er slekten utbredt over store deler av verden som Nord- og Sør-Amerika og Afrika i tillegg til Europa. Lange (1974) viser dessuten til funn fra Japan.

Arten er omtalt i ulike oversikter fra Europa (Derbsch og Schmitt 1987, Kreisel 1987 etc), og kjente funn er angitt fra Tyskland og Italia.

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## Takk

Jeg takker Anna-Elise Torkelsen ved Botanisk Hage og Museum for opplysninger om herbariemateriale av *Melanophyllum*.

## Summary

A survey of the genus *Melanophyllum* Vel. in Norway is reported. Five collects of *M.echinatum* are known, all from the southern parts of Norway, among these one from flower pot.

The first and only find of *M.eyrei* from Norway is reported from Telemark county of Southern Norway. Only one carpophore was found in black, humus rich soil under deciduous trees. The species has not been observed since the first find in 1984.

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## **Octospora echinospora Caillet & Moyne fra Sverige,- første funn i Skandinavia.**

**Octospora echinospora Caillet & Moyne from Sweden, the first find  
in Fennoscandia.**

Roy Kristiansen, P.O.Box 19, N-1656 Torp

**Key words:** Ascomycotina, Pezizales, Octospora echinospora,  
bryophilous, new record, Sweden.

**Abstract:** Octospora echinospora Caillet & Moyne was recorded from the vicinity of Gothenbourg, Sweden, associated with *Ephemerum serratum*. This is the second finding ever.

Under en dagstur til Hisingbacka, straks nordvest for Göteborg i september 1989 fant jeg flere eksemplarer av den meget sjeldne og lite kjente disomyceten Octospora echinospora , originalbeskrevet fra Frankrike av Caillet & Moyne (1987 a, 1987 b).

Like syd for boligområdet i Wadköpingsgatan ,Lillhagen, finnes en lite høyde ("kulle") hvor fra man har en praktfull utsikt over Göteborg.

Ved foten av høydens nord-østre del vokser en blandingsløv skog , vesentlig bestående av or (Alnus). På en lerig sti , nesten fri for vegetasjon, ble den ørsmå begersoppen funnet sammen med *Ascobolus viridis*.

*Octospora* Hedw.ex.S.F.Gray s.str. er en stor og omfattende slekt, som alle er bryofile, dvs. bundet til spesielle moser. Det har vært ulike slektsoppfatninger-og avgrensninger mot andre nærliggende, slike som *Lamprospora* og *Neottiella*.

Caillet & Moyne (1987a,1987b) gjør dessverre en rekke nykombinasjoner ved å plassere alle nærliggende slekter i *Octospora*,dvs. *Lamprospora*,*Ramsbottomia*,*Neottiella*,*Hiemsia*, *Rhodoscypha*,*Kotlabaea*,*Miladina*,*Moravecia* ......., men oppretter istedet seksjoner. Dette er ekstremt forenklet ,og skaper bare taksonomisk forvirring. Det hersker liten tvil om slektsavgrensningen blandt discomycetologer i Norden og engelsktalende land i dag.

Men slekten er fortsatt ikke skikkelig utredet,men det finnes relativt mye litteratur (Dissing & Sivertsen 1983 a; Engel & Hanff 1986;Itzerott 1981). Det arbeides imidlertid med slekten.

*Octospora* kan umiddelbart skilles i to grupper: de glattsporede og de vortet-sporede, hvorav nok sistnevnte omfatter færrest arter, og de enkleste å identifisere. Flere av de sistnevnte er bl.a. diskutert av Dissing & Sivertsen (1983 b), og *Octospora wrightii* f.eks. er funnet i Borge komm.,Østfold (Kristiansen 1985), i store mengder..

Caillet & Moyne (1987a,1987b) beskriver derimot to nye arter fra Frankrike ,som faller utenfor de to nevnte grupper , nemlig *Octospora bridei* og *O.echinospora* , begge med ganske store utpregede fusiforme kortpiggede sporer, førstnevnte med sporer ca 24 x 12 µm , - sistnevnte med vesentlig lengre og smalere : ca 35 x 10 µm. De korte piggete vortene eller piggene er spesielt for denne gruppen ; ingen andre *Octospora*-arter har denne karakter. Derimot er dette typisk for sporene i den ikke-bryofile slekten *Ramsbottomia* ,emendert av Benkert & Schumacher (1985). Disse artene har imidlertid en annen eksipulumstruktur.

Caillet & Moyne (1987a,b) derimot lager en egen seksjon innen Octospora for de pigget-sporede artene ,som de kaller Ramsbottomiae. Dette er ikke holdbart.

Rhodoscypha (Dissing & Sivertsen 1983 a) har lignende store fusoide sporer, men har ellers tykkveggede hår, ikke bryofil , ikke karotenoider,m.m.

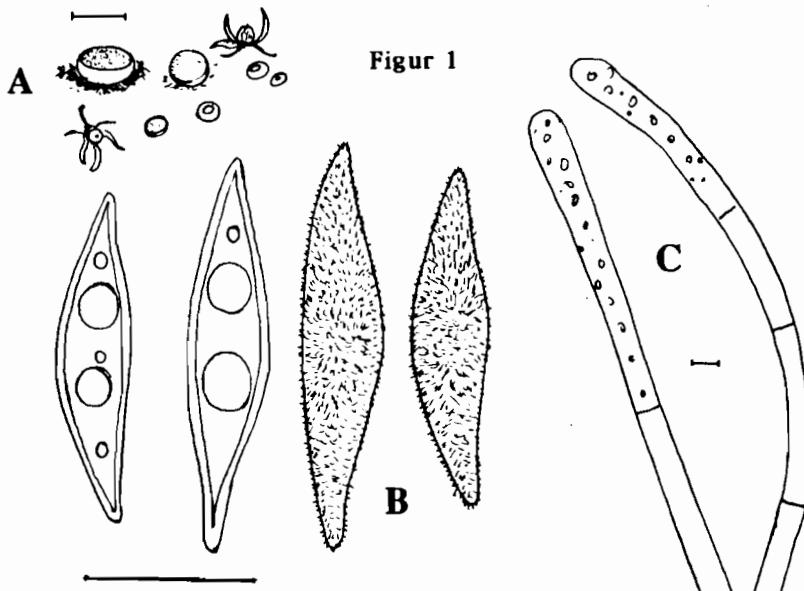
Beskrivelse av Octospora echinospora fra Sverige. Figur 1,2

Apothecier < 1 mm , vanligvis 0,5 - 0,7 mm diam.,først sub-globulær, helt utviklet turbinat eller pulvinat, med en avrundet jevn kant, aprikosefargede - livlig guloransje over det hele. Ytre eksipulum av textura globulosa angularis.

Asci: 8-sporet,claviate,jevnt avsmalende mot basis, mono- eller biseriate, 166 - 180(198) x 18,0 - 24,3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Parafyser:rette eller buede,septerte, 4,0 - 5,5  $\mu\text{m}$ , men utvidet i spissen til 6,5 - 8,9  $\mu\text{m}$  , fyllt med små oransje granuler.

Sporer: navikulære fusiforme, inequilaterale, på friskt materiale i vann, med to-tre store og flere små oljedråper , tykk-veggede, (35,5)38,5 - 45,6 x 10,0 - 11,8  $\mu\text{m}$  , tett besatt med korte pigger 0,3 - 0,4  $\mu\text{m}$  høye.



**Undersøkt materiale.**

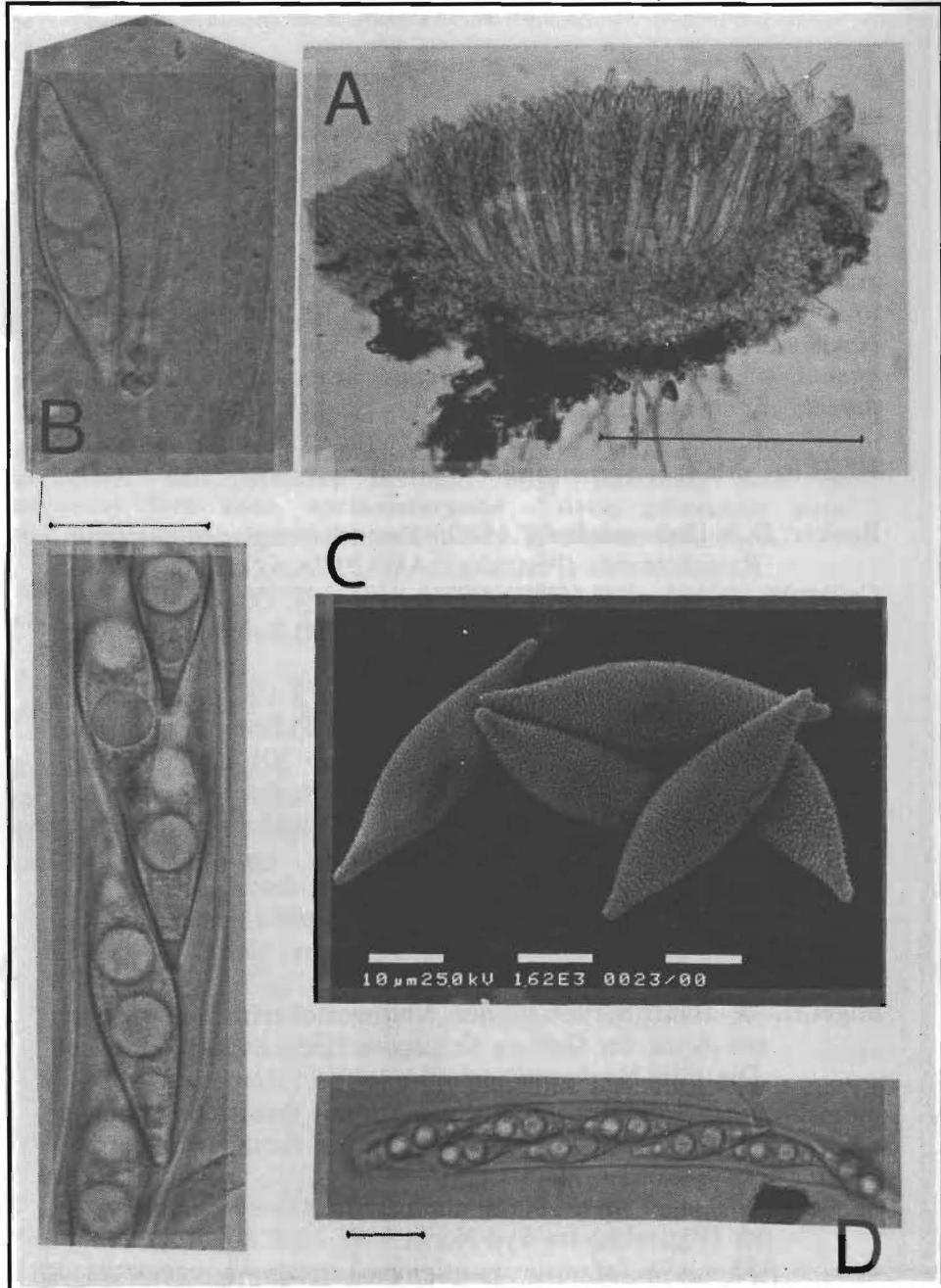
Sverige,Göteborg,Hisingbacka,Wadköpingsgatan,6.september, 1989. I blandet løvskog, vesentlig or, på lerig sti med *Ascobolus viridis* og mosen *Ephemerum serratum*.R.K.89.62

**Kommentar:** dette funn avviker fra det franske med vesentlig større sporer, og franskmennene nevner ikke mosen *Ephemerum*.

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► FIGUR 1. A: Fruktlegemer,skala 0,5 mm B.sporer, til venstre i vann, til høyre i Cotton Blue, skala 20 µm .C.parafyser,skala 5 µm.



**FIGUR 2** A. Snitt av fruktlegeme, skala 0,25 mm. B. Deler av asci med spore, og parafyse, skala 20  $\mu$ m. C. Sporer i SEM, skala 10  $\mu$ m. D. Asc i med sporer ,skala 20  $\mu$ m.

Figur 2C er tatt ved Institut for Sporeplanter, København.

# Ny litteratur

## Fungi Europaei. Entoloma s.l. Av Machiel Noordeloos.

Jeg nøler ikke med å utrope denne boken som fjorårets mykologiske mesterverk. Igjen har den hollandske eksperten på Entoloma, Machiel Noordeloos, skapt et verk som vil bli en klassiker i europeisk mykologi.

Det er lett å være kritisk, men denne gangen har selv ikke "djevelens advokat" greid å frembringe noe som det er verdt å sette fingeren på.

I løpet av 750 sider gir Noordeloos den mest fullstendige oversikt over Entoloma som noen gang er presentert. Hele 246 arter er beskrevet, og de fleste avbildet i akvarellform. Spesielt bildene til Vello Liiv fra Estland må anses som glimrende. Ikke minst fargene er så riktig gjengitt at det trolig må karakteriseres som noe av det beste som er utgitt i sitt slag.

Boken er utgitt som bind 5 i serien Fungi Europaei, og denne gangen dedikert 85-års-dagen til nestor blandt europeiske Entoloma-forskere, Henri Romagnesi.

Boken gir en fyldig innledning om slekten (på italiensk og engelsk), hvor både historie og fremgangsmåte for mikroskopiske studier er omtalt. Selvsagt er det fullstendige nøkler for alle arter. En systematisk kategorisering av artene etter økologisk preferanse er også en nytlig hjelpe i utsortering av artene.

Hver eneste art er beskrevet spesielt, og mikroskopiske illustrasjoner med sporer, cystider etc. ledsager alle beskrivelser. Her synes Alexander Smith's monografier fra Nord-Amerika å være forbilde.

Desserten kommer på side 637 hvor fargeillustrasjonene av artene begynner. Her starter vi med *E.prunuloides* og *E.sinuatum* så levende illustrert at de med enkelhet vil kunne bestemmes direkte fra makrokarakterene. Noen få illustrasjonene er av gammel dato, og både Bresadola Lange og Cooke er representert. Men de aller fleste er signert "Vello".

Alle de nyeste arter som i fjor ble publisert av Machiel Noordeloos og Vello Liiv er kommet med (*E.conocybecystis*, *E.violaceozonatum*, *E.politoflavipes*, *E.rynchocystidiatum*, *E.lactarioides*, *E.viiduense*, *E.ochromicaceum*, *E.roseotinctum*, *E.mutabilipes*, *E.leochromus*).

Prisen på boken kan nok være i drøyestes laget for ikke "spesielt interesserte". For alle oss som har en henfallenhet til denne slekten. er imidlertid en tusen-lapp overkomelig. For her er det valuta for pengene!

ØyWe