

Polish Tulasnellales

I. *Tulasnella inclusa* (Christ.) Donk

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The author examined Polish collections of *Tulasnella*. One species of this genus, *Tulasnella inclusa* (Christ.) Donk, is new to the mycoflora of Poland. This is the second find of this species in the world: hitherto it was reported only from Denmark. The present paper includes a list of Polish localities, a characterization of morphology and microscopical structure of this fungus.

INTRODUCTION

The following species of the genus *Tulasnella* J. Schröet. have hitherto been reported from Poland: *T. calospora* (Bourd.) Juel, *T. eichleriana* Bres., *T. fuscoviolacea* Bres., *T. pallida* Bres., *T. pinicola* Bres., *T. violacea* (J. Ols. apud Bref.) Juel and *T. violea* (Quél.) Bourd. & Galz. (Bresadola 1903; Eichler 1901; Schröeter 1889; Teodorowicz 1936). In the years 1972-1975 a species new to the mycoflora of Poland was found *Tulasnella inclusa* (Christ.) Donk. The author wishes to thank professor A. Skirgielło for critical remarks.

Synonyms

Gloeotulasnella inclusa Christ., Dansk bot. Ark. 19 (1): 41, f. 36. 1959. — *Tulasnella inclusa* (Christ.) Donk, Persoonia 4 (2): 192, 263, 1966.

ECOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

Polish specimens: fruit body invisible; the fungus occurs in the texture of basidiocarps of *Botryobasidium* and *Sistotrema* (Corticiaceae). It is a parasite.

Hyphae hyaline, smooth, thin-walled, with clamp-connections, 1.5-4.8 µm broad. Metabasidia subglobose, pyriform to obovate, more or less stalk-

ed, $8.5-18 \times 4.8-9.5 \mu\text{m}$. Young epibasidia (protesterigmata) to $22 \mu\text{m}$ long, subglobose, oval, then with more or less fusoid base and cylindrical prolongation and short sterigmata. Basidiospores hyaline, smooth, thin-walled, obovate or subcylindrical, $4.5-8.5 \times 3.5-(6) \mu\text{m}$, forming secondary spores (Fig. 1). Microconidia absent.

After Christiansen (1959) hyphae about $3 \mu\text{m}$ broad, young basidia ("probasidia") $10-12 \times 7-8 \mu\text{m}$, epibasidia about $20 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$, spores $6.5-7.2 \times 4.8-5.6 \mu\text{m}$. In Denmark this fungus was found in texture of *Sistotrema brinkmannii* on *Fagus* (November 30, 1950).

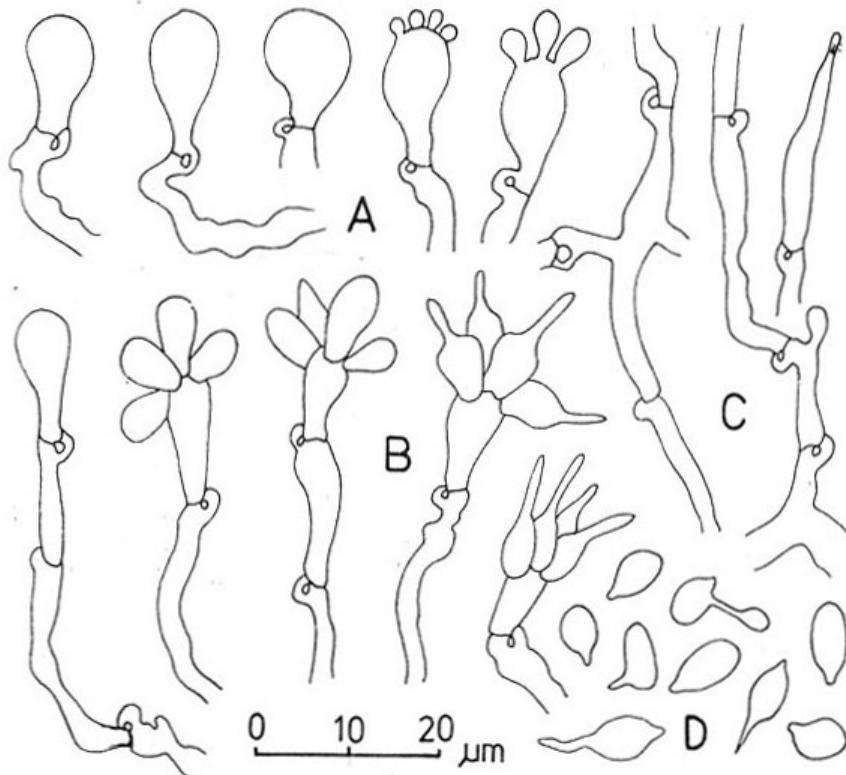


Fig. 1. *Tulasnella inclusa*: A — young basidia, B — mature basidia, C — hyphae, D — basidiospores (some forming secondary spores), KRAM-F 15728

DISTRIBUTION IN POLAND

South Poland: Cracow—Wieluń Upland (Wyżyna Krakowsko-Wieluńska): 1. Cracow—Wola Justowska, Las Wolski, a reservation "Skaly Panińskie", a mixed forest, on stump of *Picea abies*, in basidiocarp of *Sistotrema coroniferum* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Donk, 22.I.1974, coll. W. Wojewoda.

d a, KRAM-F 14800; 2. the reservation "Wąwoz Mnikowski", about 15 km W of Cracow, near the village Mników, deciduous forest (*Alno-Padion* × *Tilio-Carpinetum*) in the valley of stream Sanka, on a very rotten stump, in basidiocarp of *Sistotrema brinkmanii* (Bres.) John Erikss., 30.I.1975, coll. W. Wojewoda, KRAM-F 15766; 3. "Puszcza Dulowska" forest, be-

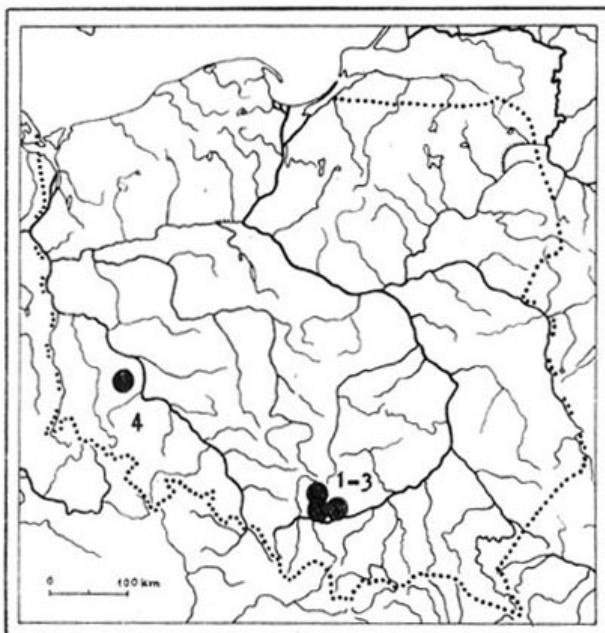


Fig. 2. Distribution of *Tulasnella inclusa* in Poland: 1-3 — localities in Cracow—Wieluń Upland, 4 — locality in Silesian Lowland

tween Rudno and Tenczynek, about 5 km SW of Krzeszowice, a mixed forest (*Pino-Quercetum*), on old stump, in basidiocarp of *Botryobasidium?* *subcoronatum* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Donk, 7.V.1972, coll. W. Wojewoda, KRAM-F 15728; West Poland: Silesian Lowland (Nizina Śląska), administrative district of Legnica: 4. between Lubin and Lubiński Las, a mixed forest (*Pino-Quercetum*), Forest Inspectorate of Lubin, forest quarter No. 226, on fallen, rotten twig, in basidiocarp of *Botryobasidium* sp., 8.VI.1972, coll. W. Wojewoda, KRAM-F 15765 (KRAM-F = Herbarium Instituti Botanici Academiae Scientiarum Polonae — Cracoviae — Fungi), (Fig. 2).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

Tulasnella inclusa hitherto is known from Europe only: Denmark and Poland. In Denmark it was found in Jaegersborg Dyrekave.

CONCLUSIONS

This species is probably rather common in Poland because its hosts (*Botrybasidium* and *Sistotrema*, especially *S. brinkmannii*) are common fungi in our country.

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Polskie Tulasnellales

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Streszczenie

Z Polski podawano dotychczas 7 gatunków *Tulasnella*: *T. calospora*, *T. eichleriana*, *T. fuscoviolacea*, *T. pallida*, *T. pinicola*, *T. violacea* i *T. violea*. W latach 1972-1975 autor znalazł gatunek nowy dla mikoflory Polski, *T. inclusa*, stwierdzony na 4 stanowiskach: 1. Kraków-Wola Justowska, Las Wolski, rezerwat „Skaly Panieńskie”, 2. rezerwat „Wąwoz Mnikowski” 15 km na W od Krakowa, 3. Las zwany „Puszczą Dulowską” k. Krzeszowic (stanowiska 1-3 na Wyżynie Krakowsko-Wieluńskiej w województwie miejskim krakowskim); 4. Między Lubinem a Lubińskim Lasem, na Nizinie Śląskiej w województwie legnickim. Grzyb nie tworzy odrębnych, widocznych owocników; jest pasożytem w plechach grzybów z rodziny *Corticiaceae* (gatunki z rodzajów *Botrybasidium* i *Sistotrema*) występujących na drewnie drzew iglastych i liściastych. Dotychczas był znany wyłącznie z Danii. Ponieważ żywiciele należą do pospolitych w Polsce, można przypuszczać, że *T. inclusa* jest gatunkiem często występującym w naszym kraju.