

# Abstracts of Journals Received in the Library July-Dec 2013

## Journals Abstracted

*Documents Mycologiques, Tome XXXV, April 2013*

*Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, Vol. 91, no. 1, February 2013*

*Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, Vol. 91, no. 2, May 2013*

*Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 91, no.3, August 2013*

*Mykologické listy, No 124, 2013*

*Czech mycology, Vol 65 June 2013*

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### *Documents Mycologiques – Tome XXXV, April 2013*

Kane M, Noba K, Moreau P-A & Courtecuisse R (pp3-28) [French] A short biogeographical description of Senegal is followed by descriptions of 12 species new to Senegal of which some are common and some rare. All are illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. Species described are:- *Amylosporus campbellii*; *Collybi allegretii*; *Hymenagaricus kivuensis*; *Lentinus squarrosulus*; *Macrocybe spectabilis*; *Marasmius castaneovelutinus*; *Micropsalliota campestroides*; *Phallus roseus*; *Polyporus tenuiculus*; *Psathyrella atroumbonata*; *Termitomyces clypeatus*; *T. schimperi*. (66 refs.)

Kane M & Courtecuisse R (pp. 29-45) [French] The reader is referred to the biogeographical description of Senegal in the previous article. Senegal has diverse habitats and should have a very large number of fungal species as yet little known. A list of known Agaricomycotina for Senegal derived from available literature is presented. Lists for other major groups will follow but there is much that is still unknown about the fungal flora of Senegal. (35 refs.)

Courtecuisse R & Welti S (pp. 47-173) [French] As part of a research programme on the fungal diversity of the Lesser Antilles, following publication of a list of gilled species, a preliminary annotated check-list of non-gilled Basidiomycetes (excluding gasteroid species, rusts and smuts, is presented here. Illustrated with some colour photos of f/bs. (134 refs.)

Lecuru C & Courtecuisse R (pp.175-189) [French] As part of a research programme on the fungal diversity of the Lesser Antilles, following publication of a list of gilled and non-gilled species, a preliminary annotated check-list of gasteroid species belonging in the *Agaricomycetidae*, known in the French West Indies is presented. Illustrated with one page containing 8 colour photos of f/bs. (43 refs.)

Lecuru C (pp. 191-288) [French] Following a study of previously little known grassland and dune sites an annotated list of coprophilous fungi, Ascomycota and Zygomycota, in the Nord--Pas-de-Calais area of France, is given. 8 species new to Europe and 52 species new to France are included. Two new combinations, *Cheilymenia granulata* var. *minor* (Grelet) Lecuru and *C. granulata* var. *robusta* (Starback) Lecuru are included. Illustrated with 2 pages of colour photos of spores and f/bs. An index of the many synonyms and a map of the area marking the sites visited are included. ( 94 refs.)

Fraiture A (pp. 289-302) [French] Detailed description emphasising distinguishing characters of *Mycenastrum corium* found in Belgium in 2005 for the first time since 1924. Information is included on nomenclature, ecology and distribution. There have been several finds of this species since the 2005 one and it is thought possible that it is becoming more common. Illustrated with colour and b/w photos of f/b and microscopic features. (94 refs.)

Lecuru C (pp. 303-306) [French] Description of *Spilopodia nervisequa*, a very small ascomycete found in spring on dead leaves of *Plantago lanceolata*, a first record for the Departement du Nord. Illustrated with colour photos. (10 refs.).

Moyne G (pp. 307-309) [French] Description of *Cheilymenia granulata* var. *sordida*, a rare dung fungus, previously only recorded from the Czech Republic. Illustrated with colour photos and line drawings. (1 ref.)

Davranche L, Van Haluwyn C & Cuny D (pp. 311-323) [French] In the industrialised area of Nord and Pas de Calais (France) soil is often polluted with metallic trace elements and other pollutants. Fungi absorb these from the soil very readily and they are consumed by human beings both by directly eating the fungi and by the fungi being consumed by animals that are then eaten by humans. The consumption of wild fungi is widespread in this area and also in central and eastern Europe. Different fungi absorb different metals and to varying degrees. The contamination can be reduced by freezing or putting in boiling water. In some countries there are rules as to the amount of various metals that are allowable though these are often exceeded. This article reports a study carried out in 5 sites in the Nord-Pas de Calais. Samples of both fruit bodies and surrounding soil were tested for concentrations of lead, cadmium, zinc, arsenic and mercury. The findings are described in detail. Considerable amounts of contamination were found and advice is given about eating wild fungi, to avoid collecting from roadsides or near industrial sites, to limit the quantity of fungi consumed, to remove the gills or tubes and cap cuticle as these parts absorb the most of metallic toxic pollutants and to avoid eating possibly polluted fungus with offal and fish which also tend to absorb these pollutants. (32 refs.)

Chekireb D, Moreau P-A & Courtecuisse R. (pp.325-347) [French] Russulas in Algeria are not well documented and most records are from Cedar forests. This study concentrates on *Russula* species found in the Cork Oak forests of Algeria and uses both the available bibliographic data and the results of surveys in the El-Kala national park in NE Algeria. 37 species were recorded. These are listed with brief notes. Descriptions are given of *Russula amoenicolor* f. *nigrosanguinea*, *R. decipiens*, *R. graveolens*, *R.*

*pelargonia*, *R. persicina* var. *rubrata*, *R. praetervisa*, *R. subazurea*. Illustrated with b/w drawings of microscopic features. (45 refs.)

Favre A (pp. 348-349) [French] Study of accounts of *Rhodophyllus eximius*, *Nolanea chionoderma*, *Entoloma eximium* suggests that they are all the same. The type is in poor condition and descriptions vary as to the presence of cystidia. The present author proposes the new name of *Entoloma chionoderma* var. *eximium*. He suggests that it should be in *Entoloma* Section *Pallideradicata* and gives a table comparing the three species in this section. (6 refs.)

Moreau P-A & Courtecuisse R (pp.350-364) [French] There have been many recent name changes and regroupings following DNA analysis. They may not all be justified or lasting. The authors list many of these in the Agaricales and Russulales with their comments.

**Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, vol. 91, no. 1, February 2013**

(In German, some articles in French)

Abstractor – Ray Tantram

Freléchoux F; Consolini F. (p. 6-8, 4) [also in (original) French p. 4-5, 6-8]

Fungus of the month (1) is *Hydropus trichoderma*, a species which is easy to characterise macroscopically by its radially finely folded cap and punctate stipe. Macro and micro features of this comparatively rare taxon are described. Taxonomists have found the species difficult to place, and it was initially put within the margins of *Mycenas* by Jossierand 1938, although he mentioned its very specialised features. The genus *Hydropus* contains species with brittle flesh and hyaline milk, which may or not blacken. The species has broad habitat requirements, and is probably saprotrophic. Colour plates show it in situ, and line drawings present basidia, caulocystidia and spores. (4 refs.)

Urban M (p. 9-10, 11) [also in French p. 11-12, 9-10]

Fungus of the month (2) is *Gymnopilus stabilis*, a beautiful fungus found in woodland in Leuk VS, in the years following a serious forest fire in 2003, which consumed more than 200,000 trees. The collection described here was found in June 2010 growing in tufts on remnants of rotting and burnt roots of Spruce and Pine. This taxon can be identified in the field, based on the following characters: its robust stature, even when young, its firm-fleshed cap and stipe, and the white silky veil, which covers young specimens. It is most likely to be confused with *G. penetrans*. Two colour plates show in situ photographs and two photomicrographs spores in GSD and cheilocystidia in Congo red. Line drawings represent spores, basidia, cheilocystidia and pluerocystidia. Four lit. refs. are included.

Senn-Irlet B. (p. 13-15)

Some club fungi are presented. Here the fruiting bodies are not confined within a single genera, and can and do belong to both Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes. Colour plates present *Clavaria atrofusca*, *C. formosa*, *C. falcata*, *Microglossum viride*, *M. fuscorubrum*, *Typhula uncalis*, *Trichoglossum tetrasporum* and *T. hirsutum*. Except for the relatively common *C. falcata*, which can be found in a broad range of habitats, all the others illustrated are rare to very rare.

Egli S; Büntgen U. (p. 16, 17) [also in French (p. 17, 16)]

An international research study, to be published shortly, shows a continuing decline in Perigord truffles (*Tuber melanosporum*) in the Mediterranean region, probably due to increasing summer dryness. Many climate models predict further increases in dryness in Spain, France and Italy. Both natural and farmed truffle production is likely to move northwards into Switzerland and southern Germany. The study is discussed. The importance of mycorrhizal fungi for stress resistance in forest trees, as well as potentials for truffle production, are being investigated by the Swiss Forestry Organisation, WSL. A colour plate presents a young truffle plantation in Spain. A graph shows precipitation and temperatures, and also Mediterranean truffle harvest figures from 1970-2006. Three lit. refs. are included.

Pfund J-P. [p. 18 ONLY IN FRENCH]

A white truffle (*Tuber magnatum*) has been found in the region of Geneva, by Giano, a handsome Italian Lagotto truffle hound. The Geneva Mycological Society was asked to authenticate this find, and it was confirmed further by DNA analyses in Zurich. Colour plates show the truffle, the hound and Beech mast.

A separately bound small publication contains the Annual index for 2012, in German, French and Italian. Colour plates illustrate *Buchwaldoboletus lignicola* and *Inocybe geophylla* var *lilacina* (sic)

**Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, vol. 91, no. 2, May 2013**

(In German, some articles in French & Italian)

Abstractor – Ray Tantram

Duc J; Wilhelm M. (p. 4-5) [Also in French p6,5]

Fungus of the month (3) is the corticioid *Scopuloides rimosa*, which although not that rare, is rarely mentioned in the literature. Macro- and micro- features are described and its synonyms presented. Its fruiting layer is up to 20cm long, and its thin and delicate lower surface covers broadleaved tree species. This species shows many characters, especially in having several types of cystidia, rarely found in this combination. These include branched lamprocystidia (described in the literature as incrustated septate hyphae). Colour plates and photomicrographs show spores, fertile and sterile zones, and the three cystidias, including lamprocystidia and cylindrical branched cystidia. (6 refs.)

Musumeci E. (p. 10-11, 7,9) [Original Italian p. 7-9, 11]

A new *Clitopilus* species has been discovered in Basle-Town Canton. *Clitopilus chrischonensis*, named after St. Chrischona, where it was found, was described by the author in 2010, and expanded by analytical studies by Vizzini & Contu in 2011. The description enlarges on features of the fruitbody, cap, gills, stipe, flesh, and spores in deposits and in the hymenium, cheilo- and pleuro-cystidia, epi- and sub-cutis, kaulocutis. No clamp connections were shown in any tissues. Discussions compare it to other *Clitopilus* species. Six lit. refs. are included. Colour plates show fruitbodies in situ, and photomicrographs its cheilocystidia and metachromatic trama hyphae in the hymenium. Line drawings show spores, basidia, cheilo- and pleuro-cystidia and the epicutis.

Schenk-Jäger K (p. 12-13) [Also in French p. 13-14]

A report on the fungus season 2012 from the Swiss Toxicological Information Centre shows that in general poisonings were down, but far from absent. Cases involving animals (including a Gorilla!) are included. Four patients (4 in a family and a friend) suffered amatoxin poisoning, but all recovered despite liver damage. A table shows the species involved in this report with some additional details.

[Two books on the Genus *Tricholoma*, reviewed by Alfredo Rivo (p.22-23 only in Italian); include 'The genus *Tricholoma* in Britain' by Geoffrey Kibby

**Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 91, no.3, August 2013**

(in German, some articles in French & Italian)

Abstractor - Ray Tantram

Ruiz-Bandanelli V; Maradan E; Cordey I. (p. 6-7, 4-5) [also in original French – p. 4-5, 6-7]

*Leucoagaricus ionidicolor*, 'fungus of the month 5', was collected in October 2012, and provided a first record of this rare species for Switzerland. The overall characters of this genus are outlined. Some features resemble those of *Lepiotas*, but more especially, those of *Leucocoprinus*. The macro and micro features of this taxon are described, and methods used to determine these outlined. Two micro and six macro features point unequivocally to the accuracy of the determination. *Leucoagaricus ionidicolor* is compared to some closely allied European species found in the literature. Five colour plates show the fungus and photomicrographs show spores, (in water, cresyl blue and Melzers,) cheilcystidia, trichoid cap hyphae, and cells from the subpellis. Eight lit. refs. are included.

Christen M; De Marchi R. (p. 8-10, 11) [also in French p. 10-11, 8-9]

'Fungus of the month 6' is *Otidea tuomikoskii*, a rare visitor to Switzerland, which was found in damp Spruce and Fir woodland during a meeting of the Scientific Commission in 2010. The ochre-coloured approximately 2cm high, ear-shaped fruitbodies are described. It differs from *O. onotica* in that the characteristic orange red colouring to the inside of the ear and pinkish hue are missing. The outer surface is slightly felty and too dark. Microscopically it does not agree with any *Otidea* species described in usual keys. It was determined using those of van Vooren (2008) and Harmaja (2009). The species was named by the Finnish mycologist Harmaja in honour of Riso Tuomikoskii, a Botany professor and colleague. A colour plate shows the collection examined, and photomicrographs a section through the apothecium, paraphyses, asci and spores, also elements of the excipulum which gives the outer surface its texture. Seven lit. refs. are included.

Schenk-Jäger K. (p. 12-13) [also in French p. 13-14]

Poisonings by *Amanita muscaria* the Fly Agaric, in children and young people are discussed. The database of the Swiss Toxicological Information Centre has registered a total of 182 cases since 1995, some of which were wrongly based or simply enquiries and included animal poisonings. Only 21 cases concerned children aged from 1 ½ - 15. Standard treatments were applied where necessary, but most cases were simply

monitored. All the children recovered within 12 hours. A box clarifies the 'Pantherina syndrome', its symptoms and treatment.

Riva A. (p. 15) [ONLY IN ITALIAN – so brief!]

*Lyophyllum transfome* was found for the first time in Ticino Canton in October 2012. The taxon is described, and a brief history of collections from a first description by Bresadola (1883) to the present. A water colour painting shows fruitbodies, spores, basidia and cheilocystidia. Five lit. refs. are included.

Kathriner P. (p. 16-17)

A walk along a wooded alpine track in summer 2010 revealed specimens of *Spooneromyces laeticolor*, a small reddish cup fungus with distinctive brown marginal hairs. Macro and micro features are described. Two previous Swiss records were found for this region. It grows on urine sites of game and grazing farm animals, often on grass or moss-covered twigs and cones in coniferous woodland. This species appeared to be locally frequent, but is sparsely covered in the literature. Further collections in 2012 demonstrated clearly that the habitat comprises urine sites, which was not mentioned in the literature. The normal fruiting body sizes of 2-4mm sometimes reached as much as 10mm during wet periods. Fruitbodies were occasionally white, and in 2012 the fruiting period lasted from July to the end of October. Habitat depends on the presence of conifer debris, as urine sites outside the woodland never showed fruiting. Colour plates show a single cup in situ, and also cups in typical habitat. Photomicrographs highlight the marginal hairs, excipular hairs, and spores. Three lit refs are included.

Abstracted by Ray Tantram 14<sup>th</sup>. November 2013

### **Mykologicke listy – No 124, 2013**

Egertova Z & Sochor M (pp. 1-7) [Czech] Description of *Pholiotina aeruginosa*, a rare species found for the first time in the Czech Republic. A table compares var. *aeruginosa*, var. *caeruliopallida* and material from Moravia. Illustrated with b/w drawings and a colour photo, on the front cover. (11 refs.)

Cap J (pp. 7-15) [Czech] Descriptions of nine inoperculate ascomycetes found in 2012 for the first time in northern Horacko (Moravia) some new to the Czech Republic or to Moravia. Species treated are *Pyrenopeziza baraliana*, *Mollisia episphaeria*, *M. luctuosa*, *M. ramealis*, *Brunnipila fuscescens*, *Psilachnum chrystostigmum*, var. *versicolor*, *Pirottaea senecionis*, *Hymenoscyphus caudatoides*, *Bisporella confluens*. Illustrated with 2 colour photos inside back cover. (13 refs.)

Glejdura S (pp. 15 –39) [Czech] A survey in 2010-12 of the fungi of the Stolické vrchy Mountains in Slovakia produced 266 species not previously recorded from this area or which 56 were new to Slovakia. The species are listed with brief notes. b/w maps illustrate the areas surveyed. Colour photos of f/b's of *Hygrophoropsis macrospora* and *Tarzetta scotica* are on the back cover. (73 refs.)

**Czech mycology, Vol 65 June 2013**

Kout J & Zibarova L (pp.1-13) [English] Descriptions of 4 species of *Cotyldia*, *C. muscigena*, *C. pannosa*, *C. undulata* and of a specimen found in the herbarium which does not correspond with any known European species. The first two are newly reported in the Czech Republic and a new site is published for the third. A key to these three species is included. Two other European species are not known in the Czech Republic. None of these species is common. Illustrated with colour photos of f/bs and an SEM of the spores of *C. pannosa*. (39 refs.)

Holec J & Kolarik M (pp. 15-24) [English] Description of *Hygrophoropsis rufa* a rare fungus found for the first time in the Czech Republic. DNA study shows it to be a good species. It is compared with other dark coloured taxa in the *H. aurantiaca* group and is possibly the same as *H. aurantiaca* var. *atrotomentosa*. Illustrated with colour and b/w photos. (32 refs.)

Betak J (pp. 25-43) [English] Descriptions of *Lactarius rostratus* and *L. rubrocinctus* species which are not well known in the Czech Republic. Comparison is made with similar species. Historical and recent field data for their occurrence in the Czech Republic are summarised and their ecological demands are summarised. Both species are considered to be threatened and *L. rostratus* should be considered a good indicator of valuable and unusual ectomycorrhizal communities associated with nutrient poor beech forests on steep slopes with shallow and sandy soils. Illustrated with colour photos and distribution maps. (23 refs.)

Vasutova M, Dvorak D & Beran M (pp. 45-67) [English] Descriptions of rare fungi found in raised bogs at high altitude in the Czech republic, *Omphaliaster borealis*, *Galerina sphagnicola*, *Clavaria argillacea* var. *sphagnicola*, *Ramariopsis subarctica*, and *Ascocoryne turficola*. Illustrated with colour photos and b/w drawings. (about 65 refs.)