

## On the ecology of *Scytinostroma portentosum* found in Poland

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*Scytinostroma portentosum* (Berk. et Curt.) Donk is recorded for the first time from Poland.

**Key words:** Basidiomycota, Lachnocladiales, *Scytinostroma portentosum*, Poland

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Druh *Scytinostroma portentosum* (Berk. et Curt.) Donk byl poprvé nalezen v Polsku.

### INTRODUCTION

*Scytinostroma portentosum* (Berk. et Curt.) Donk [*Corticium portentosum* Berk. et Curtis; *Scytinostroma hemidichophyticum* Pouzar 1966]

The position of the genus *Scytinostroma* as a genus has remained in dispute over the years. Some authors place it in *Corticaceae* s.l. (Jülich 1984, Krieglsteiner 2000), others have put it into *Lachnocladiaceae* as a family of its own (Domański 1975, Parmasto 1970, after Strid 1975) and still others consider it to belong to the order *Lachnocladiales* (Hansen and Knudsen 1997). There are 9 species of *Scytinostroma* recognised over the world, and 5 species occur in Europe (Krieglsteiner 2000).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Scytinostroma portentosum*, a troublesome fungus, sometimes split into two different, not always easy distinguishable species (Pouzar 1966, Domański 1975, Jülich 1984, Arnolds et al. 1995) is a widely distributed but rarely recorded species. It forms resupinate perennial basidiomes of a strong naphthalene smell, with dimitic hyphal system, dextrinoid skeletal hyphae, abundant long dendrohyphidia in the hymenium and globose or subglobose smooth amyloid spores.

It occurs mainly in lowlands in north temperate regions as well as in southern countries, i.e. in Australia, New Zealand, Asia (India, China, Siberia), in South America and North America and in Europe (Teng 1996, Krieglsteiner 2000). In

Europe it was recorded in Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, France, the Netherlands and Great Britain, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Slovak Republic and also in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland (Jülich 1984, Ryman and Holmasen 1984, Krieglsteiner 2000).

*Scytinostroma portentosum* is a saprophytic wood-inhabiting fungus active in the late initial and optimal stadium of a white rot decomposition and can also be a root parasite. It occurs exclusively on wood of broad-leaved trees, e.g. in the Nordic countries on *Salix caprea*, *Ulmus*, *Fagus* (Hansen and Knudsen 1997) and *Alnus* (Strid 1975), in the Netherlands on *Salix*, *Fraxinus* and *Syringa* (Arnolds et al. 1995), in Great Britain on *Fraxinus* (Pegler and Legon al. 1992, Pegler 1996), in Germany on *Hedera helix* (Breitenbach and Kränzlin 1986) and on *Salix*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Quercus*, *Populus*, *Robinia*, *Acer*, *Betula*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus* and *Sambucus* (Krieglsteiner 2000). Pouzar (1966), describing *Scytinostroma hemidichophyticum*, reports the following broad-leaved species as its substratum in the Slovak Republic: *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Salix caprea*, *Robinia pseudacacia*, *Carpinus betulus* and *Alnus glutinosa*. It sometimes grows on mosses and debris of grasses (Domański 1975).

The species occurs in mesophilous, mainly beech and oak-hornbeam forests, but also in alluvial, riverside ash-alder forests and grows throughout the whole year, mostly in spring and autumn (Krieglsteiner 2000).

*Scytinostroma portentosum* is placed in group C of endangered European macrofungi (Ing 1993). In Poland category of threat E is suggested.

This rare and interesting species was found in Poland for the first time in Puszczykowskie Góry reserve in Wielkopolski National Park, between Łęczyca and Puszczykowo, about 20 km SW of Poznań (Fig. 1). Basidiomes were recorded on April 10th, 1992 (leg. I. Wilczyńska, det. Å. Strid) on a decayed stump of *Alnus glutinosa* (?) in the association *Astrantio-Fraxinetum* Oberd. 1953. A phytosociological relevé made by dr A. Brzeg on May 15, 1993 consists of the following data: density of trees A - 70%, shrubs B - 30%, cover of herb layer C - 70%, mosses D - 5%; area of plot - 650 sq.m, number of species - 44 Ch. D. Ass. - *Astrantia major* (1.1), *Mercurialis perennis* (3.3), *Leucojum vernalis* (+), *Crepis paludosa* (1.1): Ch. All. - *Padus avium* (1.1), *Ficaria verna* (2.3), *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* (2.3), *Carex remota* (2.2), *Stachys sylvatica* (+), *Gagea lutea* (+); Ch. Cl. - *Acer platanoides* a (1.1), b (+), *Corylus avellana* b (1.1), c (+), *Euonymus europaeus* b (+), *Cornus sanguinea* b (+), *Aegopodium podagraria* (2.2), *Ranunculus lanuginosus* (2.2), *Galeobdolon luteum* (2.1), *Anemone nemorosa* (2.2), *Anemone ranunculoides* (1.1), *Fagus sylvatica* (r); accompanying species - *Alnus glutinosa* a (4.4), c (+), *Sambucus nigra* c (3.3), *Caltha palustris* (2.3), *Urtica dioica* (2.2), *Ranunculus repens* (2.2), *Galium aparine* (2.1), *Veronica beccabunga* (1.2), *Solanum dulcamara* (1.2), *Impatiens parviflora* (1.1), *Lysimachia vulgaris* (+), *Ajuga reptans* (+), *Glechoma hederacea* (+), *Alliaria officinalis* (+), *Ribes nigrum* (+),



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