

***Dentipratulum bialoviesense* from Boubínský prales once again: first photographs of fresh basidiomata**

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Holec J. (2021): *Dentipratulum bialoviesense* from Boubínský prales once again: first photographs of fresh basidiomata. – Czech Mycol. 73(2): 199–202.

Basidiomata of *Dentipratulum bialoviesense* from Boubínský prales virgin forest in the Czech Republic were photographed in situ in August 2021. They represent the first photographs of the species in fresh state. They differ somewhat from images of dried basidiomata published in Czech Mycology in July 2021.

Key words: fruitbodies, morphology, colour.

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Plodnice druhu *Dentipratulum bialoviesense* z Boubínského pralesa byly fotografovány přímo na místě v srpnu roku 2021. Představují první snímky tohoto druhu v čerstvém stavu. Vzhled čerstvých plodnic se poněkud liší od sušeného materiálu, jehož fotografie byly publikovány v Czech Mycology v červenci 2021.

Introduction. A paper on the rare tooth fungus *Dentipratulum bialoviesense* Domański appeared in Czech Mycology vol. 73 (Holec et Zehnálek 2021), in which photographs of dried herbarium material were published. In August 2021 the species was found again at the same locality, Boubínský prales virgin forest in the Czech Republic. Photographs of the fungus were taken in situ and one day after in the laboratory. As they represent the first photographs of fresh basidiomata in the world, they are published here with comments on the species' appearance.

Description in brief. Basidiomata possessed densely and regularly arranged subtle spines forming aggregations covering areas of wood up to 20 cm long and about 1 cm wide. Individual aggregations were arranged along horizontal wood fissures of the fallen *Picea abies* trunk (i.e. parallel with the soil surface), divided by areas of bare wood, and covered about 100 cm of the trunk length.



Fig. 1. *Dentipratulum bialoviesense*, aggregation of spines, fresh basidiomata in situ, Boubínský prales virgin forest, wood of *Picea abies*. For details, see Collection studied. Photo J. Holec.



Fig. 2. *Dentipratulum bialoviesense*, detail of spines, fresh material photographed in the laboratory, Boubínský prales virgin forest, wood of *Picea abies*. For details, see Collection studied. Scale bar = 1 mm. Photo J. Holec.



Fig. 3. Boubínský prales virgin forest, decaying fallen trunk of *Picea abies* (BPK15 = BB15 = ID 104062) inhabited by *Dentipratulum bialoviesense* (bottom right). Photo J. Holec.



Fig. 4. Boubínský prales virgin forest, detail of decaying fallen trunk of *Picea abies* (BPK15 = BB15 = ID 104062) inhabited by *Dentipratulum bialoviesense*. Photo J. Holec.

Spines were 0.5–2 mm long and 0.05–0.2 mm wide, growing individually, unbranched, slightly bent at the site of insertion, then growing straight down, gradually conically attenuated towards apex, pure white, slowly changing to pale ochre on drying or when touched, surface white furfuraceous. Subiculum rather indistinct, pale beige, forming a thin waxy-gelatinous layer with a bumpy surface. For other characters, see Holec et Zehnálek (2021).

Collection studied

Czech Republic. Bohemian Forest, near the village of Zátoň close to Volary, Boubínský prales National Nature Reserve, fenced core area: segment BP1e, 1020 m a.s.l., montane virgin forest, *Picea abies*: strongly decayed fallen trunk (BPK15 = BB15 = ID 104062), 11 August 2021 leg. et det. J. Holec (PRM JH 340/2021). For details and abbreviations, see Holec et Zehnálek (2021).

Notes. The fresh basidiomata differ from the dried ones (Holec et Zehnálek 2021: 125–126) by their purely white colour and growth of spines which are parallel, not intermixed or glued together. In the record commented here, the fungus was well visible due to the contrast of its white colour versus the dark brown wood of decay stage 4, i.e. strongly decayed, soft, disrupted to horizontal and vertical fissures. It is difficult to say whether the observed brown rot was caused by *D. bialoviesense* or another fungus co-occurring on the trunk. Basidiomata were found on the lateral side of the fallen spruce trunk, about 5–15 cm above soil surface. The wood was very damp after rich precipitation in previous weeks, a factor probably initiating the fructification already in summer. No basidiomata were observed on the other trunk with *D. bialoviesense* reported by Holec et Zehnálek (2021: BB13).

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