

Further localities of *Phellinus cavicola* in Europe

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Twelve new localities of *Phellinus cavicola* in Europe are published: two from England (recent collections published as *Phellinus umbrinellus*) and ten from France (old collections published mostly as resupinate forms of *Xanthochrous ribis*). *Acer campestre* has been ascertained as new host trees for *Phellinus cavicola*.

Key words: *Phellinus cavicola*, polypore, localities in England and France

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Dvanáct nových lokalit ohňovce dutinového bylo zjištěno v Evropě: dvě v Anglii (současné sběry pod jménem *Phellinus umbrinellus*) a deset ve Francii (staré sběry publikované většinou jako rozlité formy *Xanthochrous ribis*). Javor babyka byl zjištěn jako nová hostitelská dřevina druhu *Phellinus cavicola*.

Two years ago, we published a new species of *Phellinus*, viz. *Phellinus cavicola* Kotl. et Pouzar 1995, from two localities in Europe, one in the Czech Republic and one in Bulgaria (see Kotlaba and Pouzar 1995).

Simultaneously, Ryvarden (1994), Spooner (1994) and Ainsworth (1996) published two collections of a *Phellinus*, identified as *Phellinus umbrinellus* (Bres.) Herr. et M. Bond. in M. Bond. et Herr. from England. From the descriptions and photographs, we formed an impression that these collections could rather be *Phellinus cavicola*. After having this material on loan for revision from L. Ryvarden, we found that we could safely exclude *Phellinus umbrinellus* due to the different sizes of the pores, as the spores. The material studied completely agrees with our collections of *Phellinus cavicola*.

L. Ryvarden kindly allowed us to separate one fragment from the richer collection for the herbarium of the Mycological Department of the National Museum in Prague (Praha; PRM): England, county of Middlesex, Windsor park; on a fallen trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, 31. III.1995, leg. L. A. Ainsworth and E. E. Green, det. F. Kotlaba and Z. Pouzar, 1996 (PRM 888167 — spores 5–5.5 × 4–5 μm). Both English collections represent not cavicolous carpophores but those growing in an external position on the host trees.

P. Vampola, with whom we made in 1995 a large gathering of *Phellinus cavicola* in the type locality in Průhonice Park near Praha for his exsiccate collection, later expressed an idea that some of the resupinate forms of *Xanthochrous ribis* described by Bourdot et Galzin may well be identical with our fungus. This was confirmed when we received on loan the herbarium material for revision from the Bourdot Collection preserved in the Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle in Paris (PC). Fourteen collections from 10 localities were found by us to agree with *Phellinus cavicola*. All were collected by A. Galzin in the Département Aveyron in Southern France.

The majority of the French specimens were from oaks, but one was on *Acer campestre* with another one on *Fagus sylvatica*. Some carpophores grew in cavities but a substantial number were on the external part of the host trees, e.g. on the wood or bark of fallen trees or on roots. According to our present experience with richer material, it follows that, in spite of its name, *Phellinus cavicola* can readily form carpophores on external parts of trees, standing or fallen (trunks, branches, stumps or roots). So we can currently count 14 localities of *Phellinus cavicola* in western, central and southern Europe, i. e. in Great Britain, France, Czech Republic and Bulgaria.

The spore size of *Phellinus cavicola* measured for the Czech and Bulgarian collections (see Kotlaba and Pouzar 1995) was $(4.5-4.7-5.5 \times (3.8-4-4.5) \mu\text{m}$ but, after measuring richer French material, we amended it slightly to $(4-4.7-5.5(-5.9) \times (3-3.5-4.5(-5) \mu\text{m}$. The main difference between *Phellinus cavicola* Kotl. et Pouzar and *Phellinus ribis* (Schum.: Fr.) P. Karst. = *Phylloporia ribis* (Schum.: Fr.) Ryv. appeared not only in a slightly smaller spore size in *Phellinus ribis* — *P. cavicola* $(4-4.7-5.5(-5.9) \times (3-3.5-4.5(-5) \mu\text{m}$, *Phellinus ribis*, according to our measurements, $(3-3.5-4(-4.2) \times (2.3-2.5-3(-3.5) \mu\text{m}$ — but also in the different breadth of skeletal hyphae of the context (taken from the part closely above the tubes — a character which also enables us to identify sterile specimens): the context skeletal hyphae of *Phellinus cavicola* are $(2.5-3-4(-4.7) \mu\text{m}$ whereas they are $(3-4-5(-6) \mu\text{m}$ wide in *Phellinus ribis*.

The following collections from France (herb. PC) were identified as *Phellinus cavicola* in our revision made during August and September 1996:

Le Larzac, 9. V.1908, à l'intérieur d'une vieille souche de hêtre, herb. H. Bourdot no. 5638, herb. A. Galzin no. 3260 ut *Xanthochrous versatilis* f. *suffocata* (holotype of *Xanthochrous ribis* f. *fagi* Bourd. et Galz. 1925). — Vignoles, dept. Aveyron, 16. VII.1912, sur chène, leg. A. Galzin no. 11551, herb. H. Bourdot 27330; ibidem, sur chène, 16. VII.1912, leg. A. Galzin no. 11552, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27329; ibidem, sur chène, 16. VII.1912, leg. A. Galzin no. 11552, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27329; ibidem, sur chène, support vertical, 11. V.1919, leg. A. Galzin no. 24671, herb. H. Bourdot no. 26946, ut *Xanthochrous ribis* var. *quercus* (lectotype of *Xanthochrous ribis* f. *quercus* Bourd. et Galz. 1925); ibidem, sur chène,

16. VII.1912, leg. A. Galzin no. 11553, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27331. — Belmont, dept. Aveyron, 20. I.1906, sous les racines d'une vieux chêne, leg. A. Galzin no. 1604, herb. H. Bourdot no. 5458; ibidem, sur chêne, 20. II.1905, leg. A. Galzin no. 5488. — St. Germin, dept. Aveyron, sur chêne, 13. VI.1909, leg. A. Galzin no. 7194, herb. H. Bourdot no. 5456. — Ségonzac, dept. Aveyron, sub radicibus *Quercus*, II.1905, leg. A. Galzin (sine no.), herb. H. Bourdot no. 3966. — Boutazan, dept. Aveyron, sur chêne, 1. X.1914, leg. A. Galzin no. 16332, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27335; ibidem, sur chêne, II.1918, leg. A. Galzin no. 24524, herb. H. Bourdot no. 26552. — Boutes, dept. Aveyron, sur chêne (souche mort, position vertical), 17. VIII.1913, leg. A. Galzin no. 13615, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27334. — La Chaparède, dept. Aveyron, sur chêne, 5. XII.1905, leg. A. Galzin no. 1456, herb. H. Bourdot no. 5457. — Bétirac, dept. Aveyron, sur chêne (écorce), 21. III.1913, leg. A. Galzin no. 12733, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27332. — Maynobo, dept. Aveyron, sur *Acer campestre*, 12. II.1912, leg. A. Galzin no. 10875, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27851, ut *X. versatilis* (holotype of *Xanthochrous ribis* f. *aceris* Bourd. et Galz. 1925).

Two of the French collections borrowed from the Bourdot's herbarium in herb. PC were identified as not belonging to *Phellinus cavicola*, with one being *Phellinus torulosus* whilst the other was *Phellinus ribis*:

Trabellis, dept. Aveyron, 25. IV.1913, sur chêne creux, à l'intérieur, leg. A. Galzin no. 13034, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27333, ut *Xanthochrous versatilis*: revid. *Phellinus torulosus* (Pers.) Bourd. et Galz. — St. Estève, dept. Aveyron, 6. I.1910, leg. A. Galzin no. 9108, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27328, ut *Xanthochrous versatilis*: revid. *Phellinus ribis* (Schum.: Fr.) P. Karst.

On this occasion, we designated the types of the three forms of *Xanthochrous ribis* described by Bourdot et Galzin (1925). These are *Xanthochrous ribis* f. *quercus* Bourd. et Galz. 1925 (Vignole, herb. H. Bourdot no. 29946 — lectotype), *Xanthochrous ribis* f. *fagi* Bourd. et Galz. 1925 (Larzac, herb. H. Bourdot no. 5638 — holotype) and *Xanthochrous ribis* f. *aceris* Bourd. et Galz. 1925 (Maynobo, herb. H. Bourdot no. 27851 — holotype). All types agree perfectly with original diagnoses; in the case of the lectotype we selected from number of collections on oak the specimen, which, written on its label in Bourdot's hand, bears the name *Xanthochrous ribis* v. *quercus*.

Most of the collections were determined by Bourdot as *Xanthochrous versatilis* Qué!.; however, this name is a synonym of *Phellinus ribis* (Schum.: Fr.) P. Karst.

The material of *Phellinus cavicola* from the type locality in Průhonice Park collected on 9.11.1995 was included by P. Vampola in his series Polyporales exsiccati Čechoslovaciae in 1997 under the number 165.

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