

**Dacryomyces ovisporus (Dacryomycetales, Basidiomycetes)  
new to the Czech Republic**

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Wojewoda W. (2002): *Dacryomyces ovisporus* (Dacryomycetales, Basidiomycetes) new to the Czech Republic. – *Czech Mycol.* 54: 11–17

*Dacryomyces ovisporus* Bref. (Dacryomycetaceae, Dacryomycetales, Basidiomycetes) was found in PRM. The specimens collected by A. Pilát in the Czech Republic in 1923 and erroneously identified by W. Neuhoff as *Platygløea miedzyrzecensis* Bres. (Platygløeaceae, Platygløeales, Ustomycetes). Young probasidia (basidia without sterigmata) of *Dacryomyces* were similar in shape to young probasidia of *Platygløea*.

**Key words:** geographical distribution of fungi, *Dacryomyces ovisporus*, Czech Republic.

Wojewoda W. (2002): *Dacryomyces ovisporus* (Dacryomycetales, Basidiomycetes), nový druh pro Českou republiku. – *Czech Mycol.* 54: 11–17

Dokladový exemplář *Dacryomyces ovisporus* Bref. (Dacryomycetaceae, Dacryomycetales, Basidiomycetes) byl nalezen v herbářích Národního muzea v Praze. Položky byly sbírány A. Pilátem v České republice a byly mylně určeny W. Neuhoffem jako *Platygløea miedzyrzecensis* Bres. (Platygløeaceae, Platygløeales, Ustomycetes). Mladé probasidie rodu *Dacryomyces* (basidie bez sterigmat) jsou totiž tvarem podobné probasidiím (basidie bez sterigmat) u rodu *Platygløea*.

INTRODUCTION

*Dacryomyces ovisporus* was described by Brefeld (1888) from Germany. This species is rare in Europe. It is known also from Canada in North America. It is a unique species among Dacryomycetaceae in that the basidiospores are consistently subglobose to broadly oval, and muriform. It had hitherto not been reported from the Czech Republic. In 1970 the author has found specimens of *D. ovisporus* in PRM, labelled as *Platygløea miedzyrzecensis*.

*D. ovisporus* (Basidiomycota, Basidiomycetes, Dacryomycetales) has bifurcate basidia and subglobose, muriform basidiospores. *Platygløea miedzyrzecensis* Bresadola, *Ann. Mycol.* 1: 113, Pl. 3, Fig. 3. 1903, is now placed in the *Naohidea* genus as *N. sebacea* (Berk. et Br.) Oberwinkler, *Rept. Tottori Mycol. Inst.* 28: 114. 1990. Other synonyms are: *Dacryomyces sebaceus* Berk. et Br., *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, IV, 7: 430. 1871; *Platygløea sebacea* (Berk. et Br.) McNabb, *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* 48: 188, Fig. 1C-E. 1965; *Achroomyces sebaceus* (Berk. et Br.) Wojewoda, *Grzyby (Mycota)*, 8: 24, Fig. 92. 1977. *Naohidea sebacea* has cylindrical

basidia with 4 transverse septa, and ellipsoid basidiospores,  $8-16 \times 5-9 \mu\text{m}$ , without septa. According to Hawksworth et al. (1995) the genus *Platyglöea* is now placed in the Platyglöeaceae, Platyglöeales, Ustomycetes, Basidiomycota.

#### TAXONOMY

**Dacryomyces ovisporus** Brefeld, Unters. Gesamtgeb. Myk. 7: 158. 1888. Dacryomycetaceae, Dacryomycetales, Holobasidiomycetidae, Basidiomycetes, Basidiomycota, Fungi (Hawksworth et al. 1995).

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

Bandoni 1963: Fig. 1; Brefeld 1888: Pl. 10, Figs. 20-21; Luszczynski 1993: Fig. 2; McNabb 1973: Fig. 1c-d; Raitviir 1967: Fig. 76; Reid 1974: Fig. 5A-B; Torkelsen 1972: Fig. 3b; 1997: Fig. 26; Wojewoda 1976: Fig. 3.

#### EXAMINED MATERIAL

1) Czech Republic, Bohemia, near Řevnice, on rotten wood of *Picea abies*, July 1923, leg. A. Pilát, PRM 706130.

Old basidiocarps 2-5 mm in diameter, resupinate, gregarious, dry dark amber to dark brown. Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2.0-4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, thin-walled, hyaline, septate, septa with clamps. Dicaryophyses thin-walled, with clamps. Basidia 54-84  $\times$  4.8-9.6  $\mu\text{m}$ , young cylindrical-subclavate, like young basidia of *Auricularia* or *Platyglöea* (without sterigmata), usually with basal clamps, becoming bifurcate. Basidiospores 9.5-15(-20)  $\times$  8.5-12(-14)  $\mu\text{m}$ , apiculate, subglobose, globose, broadly elliptical or broadly oval, at first without septa, becoming septate (irregularly muriform) by formation of transverse, longitudinal and oblique, thin septa at maturity, hyaline, non-amyloid. Germination to conidia or germ tubes has been not observed (Fig. 1).

2) Czech Republic, Bohemia, Mnšek, on rotten branches of *Pinus sylvestris*, August 1923, leg. A. Pilát, PRM 706131, as *Platyglöea miedzyrzecensis* Bres., det. W. Neuhoff (Pilát 1957a, as *P. miedzyrzecensis*).

Hyphae 2-4  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, hyaline, thin-walled, with clamps. Basidia 60-100  $\times$  5.5-12  $\mu\text{m}$ . Basidiospores 12.0-15.5  $\times$  9.5-12  $\mu\text{m}$  (Fig. 2).

#### ECOLOGY

Basidiocarps of *Dacryomyces ovisporus* grow in summer and autumn, in coniferous and mixed forests (in Poland e.g. in *Quercus roboris*-*Pinetum*, *Pino-Quercetum*  $\times$  *Luzulo-Fagetum*? and *Peucedano-Pinetum*), on coniferous wood, especially

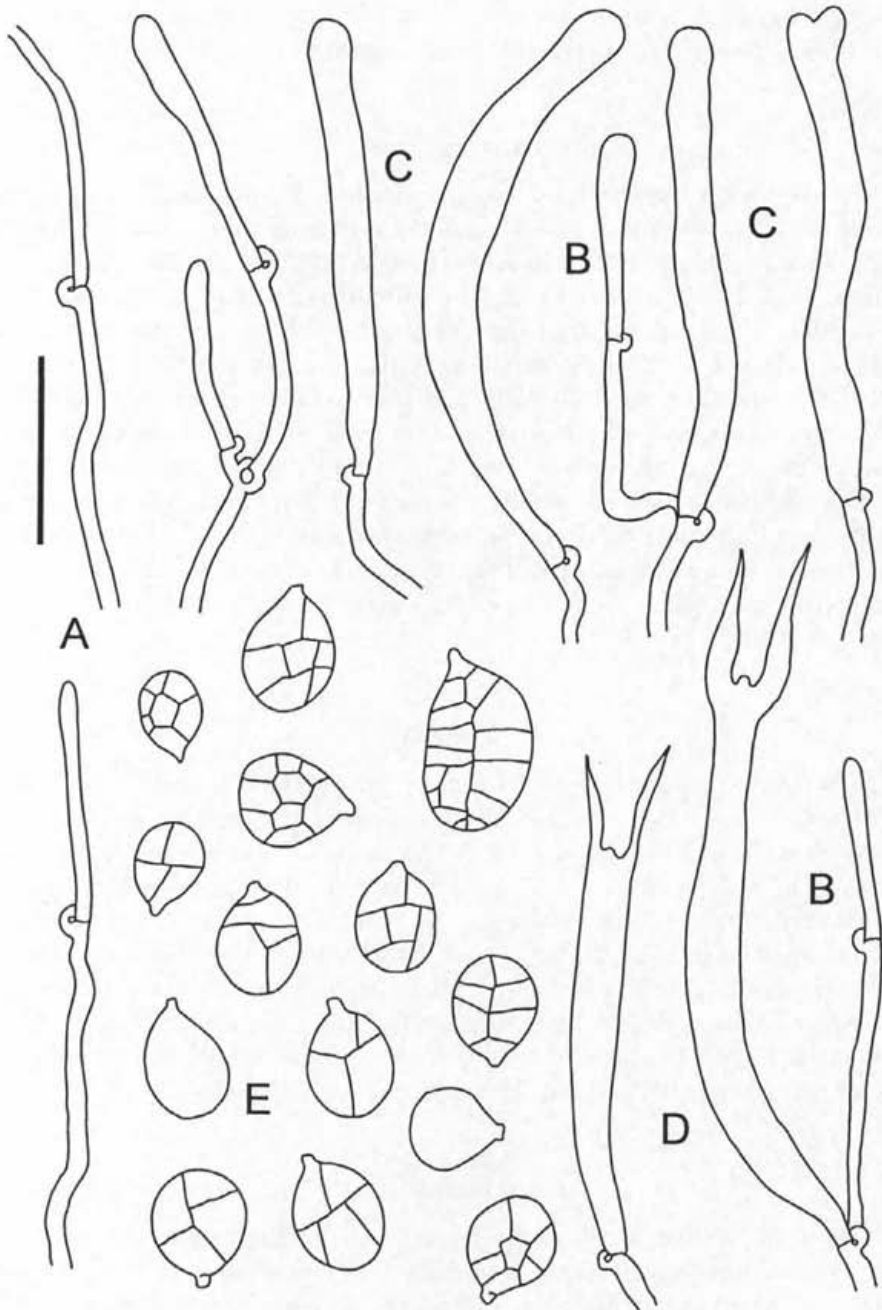


Fig. 1. *Dacryomyces ovisporus* (PRM 706130): A - hyphae, B - dicaryophyses, C - young basidia, D - mature basidia, E - basidiospores

of *Pinus* (e.g. *P. sylvestris*), also on *Picea*, on trunks and fallen twigs (Ellis and Ellis 1990, Eriksson 1958, Luszczynski 1997, Torkelsen 1997, Wojewoda 1976),

#### DISTRIBUTION

This species has hitherto been reported only from Europe and North America. In Europe it has been found in Austria (Krieglsteiner 1991), Estonia (Raitviir 1967), Finland (Laurila 1939), Germany (Brefeld 1888, Krieglsteiner 1991), Great Britain (Reid 1974), Norway (Torkelsen 1972, 1997), Poland (Wojewoda 1976, 1991a, 1993, Luszczynski 1993), and Sweden (Neuhoff 1936, Eriksson 1958). In North America it has been observed in British Columbia in Canada (Bandoni 1963, Ginns and Lefebvre 1993). In Poland *Dacryomyces ovisporus* is known only from the southern and south-central part of country. It has been found in the Góry Świętokrzyskie Mts. (town of Kielce), in the Kotlina Sandomierska Basin: Jadachy near Sandomierz and the Skolczanka reserve in the town Kraków, and in the Western Carpathians, Pogórze Wiśnickie foothills: the Kamień Grzyb reserve near Wiśnicz Nowy (Luszczynski 1993, Wojewoda 1976, 1991a, 1993). Maps of this species have been published by Wojewoda 1976, Krieglsteiner 1991, and Luszczynski 1993.

#### THREAT

*D. ovisporus* is a rare species in Europe (McNabb 1973, Raitviir 1967, Reid 1974). In Germany it is known from only 3 localities (Krieglsteiner 1991), in Sweden it was observed in 1936 (Neuhoff 1936) and in 1947 (Eriksson 1958). According to Pilát (1957) it is very rare in Germany and Sweden. In Poland it has been reported only from 4 localities (Luszczynski 1993). On the Red List of threatened macrofungi in Poland this species belongs to the R (rare) category (Wojewoda and Lawrynowicz 1986, 1992), just as on the Red List of threatened macrofungi in the Polish Carpathians (Wojewoda 1991b). On Red Lists of macrofungi in the Baltic and Nordic Region (Anonymous 1995) *D. ovisporus* is considered threatened for 3 countries: Norway, Poland and Sweden in category 3 (rare).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to thank the Director of the Institute of Botany of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Průhonice near Prague and the National Museum, Department of Mycology in Prague for inviting me to Prague in 1970, and Mgr. Z. Pouzar, CSc., the Curator of PRM, for kindly providing herbarium specimens of *Platygløea miedzyrzecensis*.

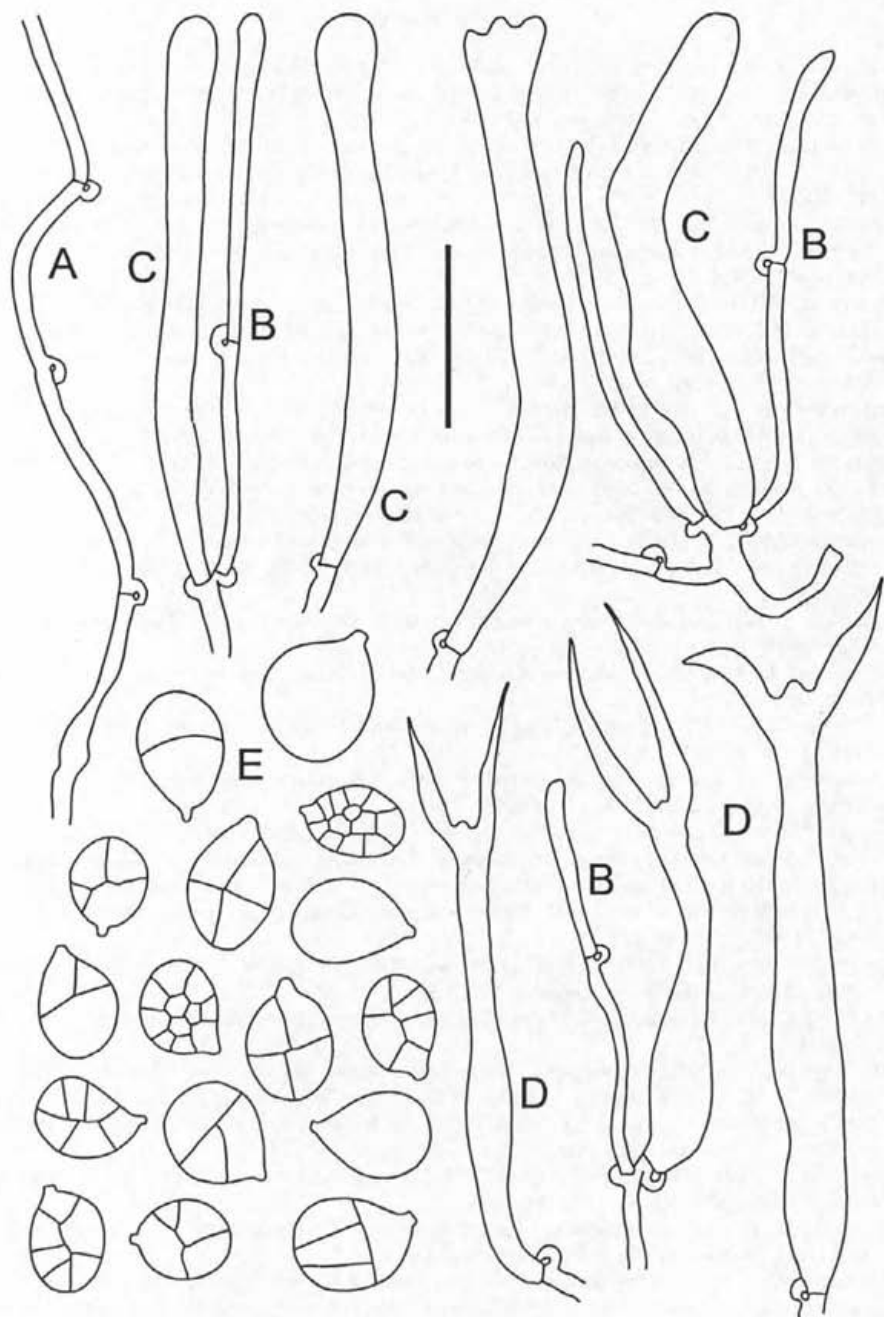


Fig. 2. *Dacryomyces ovisporus* (PRM 706131): A - hyphae, B - dicaryophyses, C - young basidia, D - mature basidia, E - basidiospores

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