

Corticirama Petrakii gen. et sp. n. Clavariacearum jugoslavica.

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Cum Tab. V et 1 Fig.

Corticirama Pilát gen. n.

Etym. *Corticium* + *Ramaria*.

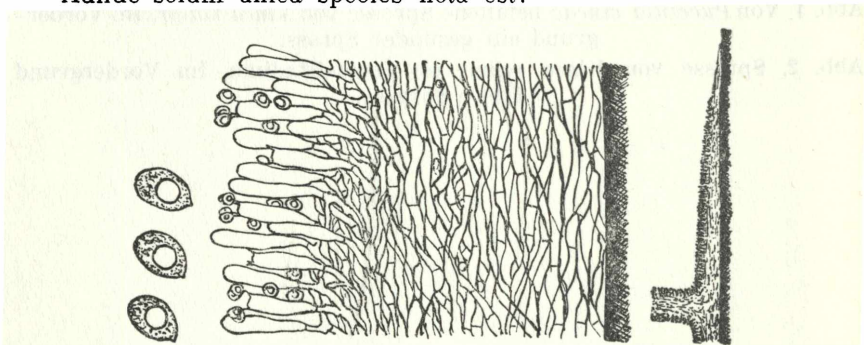
Fungus juvenilis corticiformis, substrato adnatus, tenuis, trama simplici e hyphis monomiticis, irregulariter intricatis, tenuiter, tunicatis, efibulatis, etiam in statu adulto haud inflatis et haud conspecte incrassatis, hymenio fertili obductus, margine sterilis et byssoideo-fimbriatus ut *Corticium* verum. E hoc statu subiculari, corticiformi serius formantiones ramificatae, ramariaeformes, hymenio simili ut status subicularis corticiformis tectae, nascuntur.

Sporae laeves, hyalinae, non amyloideae, uniguttulatae.

Genotypus: *Corticirama Petrakii* Pilát.

Hab. Ad residua plantarum.

Adhuc solum unica species nota est:



Corticirama Petrakii Pilát. Subiculum resupinatum fertile dissectum modo schematico delineatum, supra cum sporis. Infra margo subiculi cum "clavariae" parte basali. A. Pilát ad naturam del.

Corticirama Petrakii sp. n.

Carposoma primum bases emortuas caulium plantae alicuius perennantis subiculo 100—150 μ crasso, effuso, substrato adnato, in circumscriptione orbiculari vel elliptico, 10—30 mm diam., margine subfimbriato-byssoideo alboque, ceterum fertili, hymenio normali

obducto, pallide cremeo (ut in genere *Pterulicium* Corner, id est „corticoid patch“ secundum Corner), modo Corticiorum inducit. E hoc strato basali, fertili, corticioideo plerumque plus minusve centro formationes clavarioideae, ramificatae, ramariaeformes, pallide cremeae, 5—10 mm altae, subfruticiformiter irregulariterque ramosae, in circumscriptione plus minusve subglobosae, e ramulis filiformibus, subdensis, plus minusve cylindraceis, 150—250 μ crassis, plerumque flexuosis, apice acutatis, constantes, nascuntur.

Sporae copiosissimae, hyalinae, laeves, late ellipsoideae, tenuiter tunicatae, non amyloideae, apiculo minutissimo instructae, 5.5—6.5 $\Rightarrow$ 3.5—3.8 μ magnae.

Basidia 20—30 $\Rightarrow$ 4—5 μ , subcylindracea, tetraspora, sterigmatibus 4—5 μ longis instructa.

Hyphae tramales 4—6 μ crassae, efibulatae, tenuiter tunicatae et etiam statu adulto parietibus haud incrassatis, maturitate non inflatae, nec incrustatae, sat irregulariter intricatae. Hyphae subhymeniales tenuiores, plerumque 2.5—3 μ crassae.

Hymenium crassescit, in subbiculo et item in ramis ca. 20 μ crassum.

Hab. Ad bases emortuas caulium semilignosarum plantae aliquius perennantis (? e familia Umbelliferarum?). Jugoslavia-Serbia, Krnjača prope Dumavac in agro Belgradensi, 21. IX. 1952 amicus noster V. Lindtner, Musei Serbici Historico-Naturalis curator, legit et mihi misit. Specimen originale e Museo Historico-Naturali Serbico No. 4653.

Hunc fungum admirabilem celleberimo doctori Francisco Petrakio, Vindobonensi, in honorem annorum septuaginta dedicavimus.

Typus in herbario Musei Nationalis Praegae asservatur.

Corticirama Petrakii habitu aliquantum *Clavariam Himantiam* (Schw. 1822) Bourdot et Galzin 1928, a cel. Miller & Boyle in familiam *Hydnacearum* sub nomine *Mycoatiae Himantiae* (Schw.) Miller et Boyle 1943 transpositam, in mentem revocat. Cum hac transpositione etiam Rogers et Jackson (Farlowia, 1: 278, 1943) et Corner (A Monograph of the *Clavaria* and allied Genera, p. 265, 1950) concordant. Etiam fungus noster cum *Hydnaceis* comparandus, sed non dubitamus, quin *Clavaria* vera sit, cum carposomata eius modo positive geotropico non provenient.

Corticirama Petrakii sat bene cum descriptione *Clavariae (Lentariae) epichnoae* Fr. convenit, sed non lignicola et subiculo corticiformi, effuso, conspecte evoluto fertilique insignis est. Cum icone speciei commemoratae in „Iconibus Selectis Fungorum“ cel. Friesii, tab. 199, fig. 3 non concordat. Forma carposomatum adul-

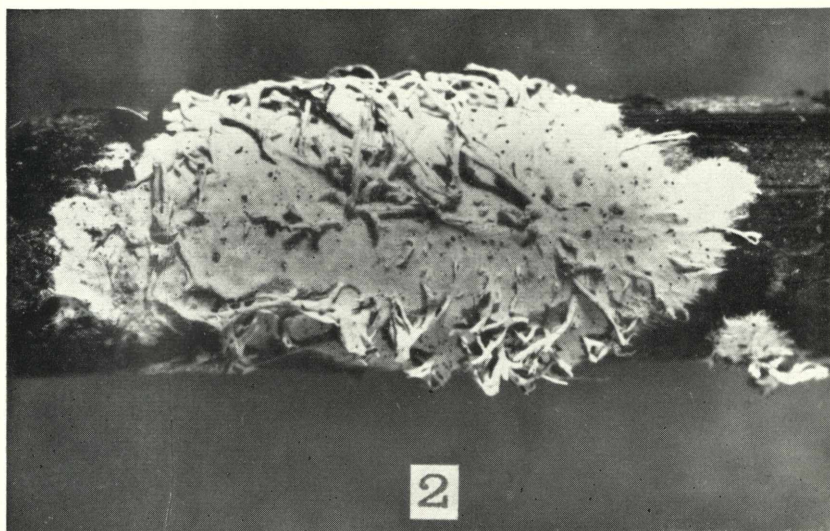
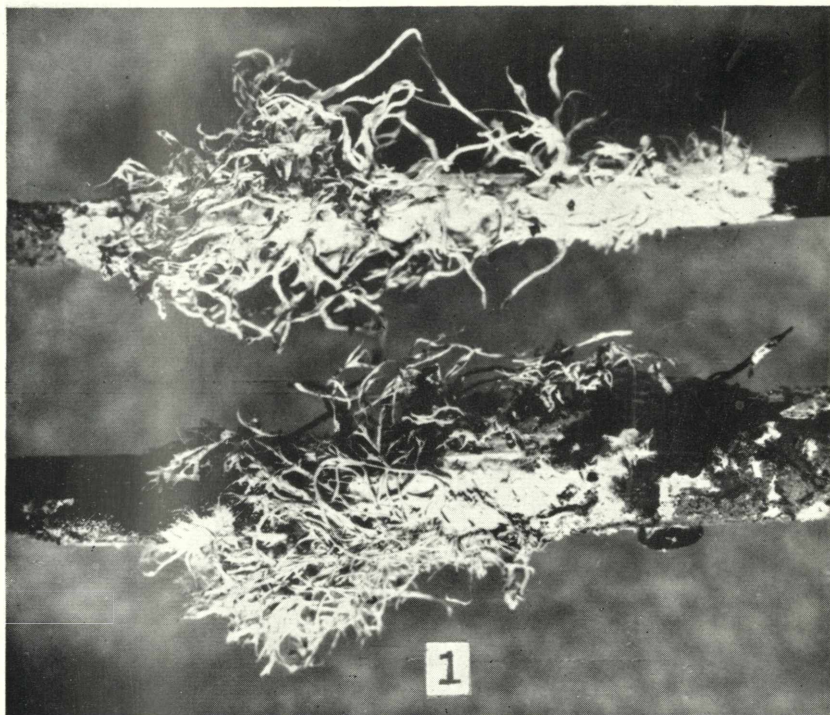
torum notisque aliis nonnullas species generis *Lentaria* Corner in mentem revocat, sed hyphis efibulatis, maturitae vix conspecte crasse tunicatis et non inflatis, sporisque distincte guttulatis discedit.

Cum cel. E. J. H. Corner, Camboricensis, in opere suo excellenti „A Monograph of the *Clavaria* and Allied Genera“, pag. 441 *Clavariam* (*Lentariam*) *epichnoa* Fr. descripserit, specimina serbica revisionis causa ei misimus. In epistula, 23. Aprili 1956 data, de hoc fungo nobis bono animo communicavit:

„Thank you for so kindly sending the specimen of *Clavaria ? epichnoa* Fr. I have seen four collections of a *Clavaria*, which I have taken to be *C. epichnoa* Fr. (as described in my monograph under *Lentaria*): they all agree with the figure in Fries „Icones Selectae“, and I have therefore followed Lundell in this interpretation.

Now, your fungus differs both in the macroscopic appearance and in the hyphae, so that I think you should describe it as new. I have seen nothing really like it. The mycelial subiculum from which your fungus grows is what I have called (under *Pterulicium*) a „corticoid patch“, because it is a resupinate growth with a fertile hymenium. Another point about your fungus is that the hyphae have no clamp-connections and they are rather narrow and do not inflate (enlarge). Further these hyphae are all of the one kind (monomitic), which definitely excludes your fungus from the *Pterula*-alliance (including *Pterulicium*). In my classification your fungus would come in *Aphelaria* or *Lentaria*, but it does not fit with any of the species which I have put into them. Thus, no *Aphelaria* is lignicolous and none has a subiculum, and no *Lentaria* that I have seen lacks the clamp-connections. However, your fungus is certainly like *L. epichnoa* (*Clavaria epichnoa*), in general features, and *L. byssiseda* and *L. surculus* develop a mycelial subiculum, though always sterile, at the base of the fruit-bodies. I would be inclined to describe it as a new species of *Lentaria*, rather than make a new genus, but you may prefer to describe it as a new *Clavaria*.“

Sed fungus noster a ceteris speciebus generis *Lentaria* Corner valde differt, imprimis cum *Corticis* quam *Clavariaceis* propior sit, respective iuventute *Corticium* fere verum est et maturitate *Clavaria* ramificata. In *Hydnaceis* vix inserendus, quia rami clavariaeformes quoquo versus proveniunt, sed praecique sursum, non solum deorsum modo positive geotropico, ut in *Hydnaceis* veris consuetudo est. Insuper a genere *Lentaria* Corner sporis gutta oleosa conspecta praeditis, hyphis efibulatis et maturitate haud inflatis, cum parietibus haud incrassatis discrepat. *Corticirama* e positione anatomica visa potius *Corticium* quam *Clavaria* est et characteribus suis genus *Corticium* cum *Clavariacearum* generibus *Lentaria* Corner et *Aphelaria* Corner coniungit.



Explicatio ad Tab. V.

1. *Corticirama Petrakii* Pilát. Carposomata semiadulta. Longitudo carposomatis dextri 30 mm. Pars typi. Jugoslavia-Serbia, Krnjača ad Dumavac in agro Belgradensi, 21. IX. 1952, V. Lindtner legit. A. Pilát arte photographica depinxit.

2. *Corticirama Petrakii* Pilát. Carposoma iuvenile. Longitudo vera carposomatis 20 mm. Pars typi. Jugoslavia-Serbia, Krnjača ad Dumavac in agro Belgradensi, 21. IX. 1952, V. Lindtner legit. A. Pilát arte photographica depinxit.

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