

Xylophilous Aphyllophorales (Basidiomycetes) from the southern Andean forests. Additions and corrections. II*).

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Abstract. – New species and corrections of previous records of wood – inhabiting fungi from the South Andean forests are given. The following new taxa are described: *Junghuhnia collabens* var. *meridionalis* var. nov., *Perenniporia pauciskeletalis* sp. n., and *Skeletocutis australis* sp. n. – *Phellinus merrillii* (MURR.) RYV. and *Postia cretacea* (LLOYD) comb. nov are new records for the region. The following new combinations are proposed: *Phellinus livescens* (SPEG.), *Postia campyla* (BERK.), *P. pelliculosa* (BERK.), *P. dissecta* (LÉV.) *P. venata* (RAJCH. & WRIGHT) and *Stereum antarcticum* (SPEG.). Cultural and cytological studies are presented for *S. australis* RAJCH. New localities and confirmation of records cited elsewhere are given.

Introduction

The polypore flora from the southern tip of South America – mostly dominated by *Nothofagus* forests – has been reviewed by WRIGHT & DESCHAMPS (1972, 1975) who described the most common species of the area. Since then, two papers by RAJCHENBERG (1983) and HJORTSTAM & RYVARDEN (1985) added new information. Further studies of herbarium specimens and field collections permit to present new taxa and additional information on reported taxa from that area.

Materials and Methods

Measurements and drawings were made from free hand sections mounted in a 1% phloxine plus 5% KOH solution or in Melzer's reagent. Cultural studies followed BOIDIN's methodology (1958) and cultural characters were coded according to NOBLES (1965) with the added complements summarised by BOIDIN & LANQUETIN (1983). Herbaria abbreviations are from HOLMGREN & KEUKEN (1974). Colour notations were made according to MUNSELL (1954).

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Enumeration of Taxa

1. *Junghuhnina collabens* (Fr.) Ryv. var. *meridionalis* RAJICH. var. nov. – Fig. 1, A–E

A typo differt poris minoribus 6–8 per mm et sporis ellipsoideis $3.5\text{--}4 \times 1.8\text{--}2 \mu\text{m}$. Holotypus: Chile, Valdivia, Corral, leg. R. THAXTER, VIII. 1905 (BAFC 31012).

Fruitbodies with a cinnamon to light laterite red hymenial surface (5YR 7/6 6/6, 2.5YR 5/6), with round to angular pores, 6–8 per mm. – Spores short cylindric-ellipsoid, $3.5\text{--}4 \times 1.8\text{--}2 \mu\text{m}$, hyaline, IKI –, acyanophilous (Fig. 1, A). – Hyphal system dimitic with clamped generative and skeletal hyphae (Fig. 1, C–D). – Incrusted cystidia present in the trama and protruding into the hymenium (Fig. 1, E).

Material. – ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Los Lagos, Península Que-trihué, 850 m, leg. SINGER M650, 16. V. 1952, on *Nothofagus dombeyi* (BAFC 27996); *ibid.*, Lago Espejo, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3892, 18. III. 1987. – CHILE: Valdivia, Corral, leg. THAXTER, VIII. 1905 (BAFC 31012, holotype; isotype at NY). – NEW ZEALAND: Wellington, near Wanganui, leg. DINGLEY, 6. III. 1946, on *Scheffleria digitata* (PDD 4495); Nelson, Lake Rotoiti, 2000 ft., on *N. fusca*, leg. J. D. and P. J. BROOKE, IV. 1956 (PDD 17309); Otago, Manapouri, on *N. solandri* var. *cliffortioides*, leg. TURBOTT, III. 1949 (PDD 6408 and 6409); Southland, Hokonui St. Forest, Dundsdale Valley Rd., on *Pinus radiata*, leg. BUCHANAN (PDD 52125); Wellington, Wainuiomata, leg. GREBIAN, 13. I. 1980, on *N. solandri* (PDD).

Remarks. – The type variety differs from this new one in its hymenial colour that is cinnamon to brick red or cocoa brown, in its cylindric allantoid spores [$3.5\text{--}5 \times 1\text{--}1.5\text{--}2 \mu\text{m}$ (fig. 1, F; Canada, Ontario, Nipigon Prov. For., leg & det. LOWE, 13888b, 7. VIII. 1965)], in its broader pores (3–4 or 4–6 per mm) and in its host range (cfr. GILBERTSON & RYVARDEN, 1986; LOWE 1966). Our collections are identical with those studied from New Zealand, determined by G. H. CUNNINGHAM. as *Chaetoporus euporus* (KARST.) BOND. & SING. [a synonym of *J. nitida* (PERS.: Fr.) RYV.].

Nevertheless, the latter species differs from a French collection in its broader, ovoid to ellipsoid spores [$4\text{--}4.5 \times 2\text{--}2.5 \mu\text{m}$ (Fig. 1, G; région de Montagny, leg. & det. DAVID, III. 1983)], and its differently coloured hymenial surface which is ochraceous buff to pinkish cinnamon, and cream coloured toward the margin.

On account of the above differences, this new variety may prove to be an autonomous taxon, but we prefer to maintain it at the varietal level until more experimental data are available.

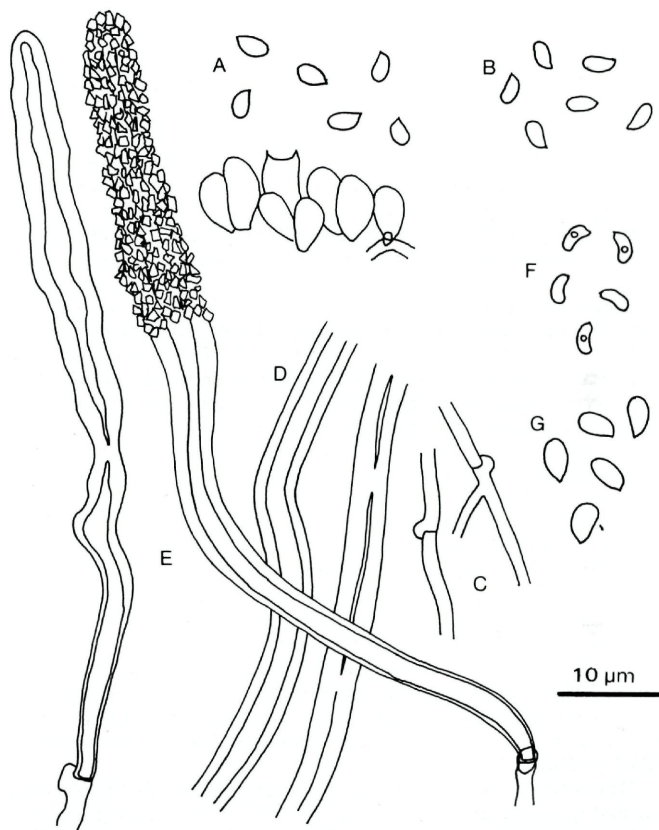


Fig. 1. *Junghuhnia collabens* (FR.) RYV. var. *meridionalis* RAJCH.: A. spores (type). – B. spores (PDD 4495). – C. generative hyphae (type). – D. skeletal hyphae (type). – E. cystidia (type). – *Junghuhnia collabens* (FR.) RYV.: F. spores (Lowe 13888b). – *Junghuhnia nitida* (PERS.: FR.) RYV.: G. spores (leg. DAVID).

2. *Perenniporia pauciskeletalis* RAJCHENBERG sp. nov. – Fig. 2, A–D

Basidiocarpo annuo, resupinato, in vivo albo niveo in sicco flavido versus centro in margine albo; poris 2–3 per mm. Systema hyphale dimiticum, hyphae generatoriae fimbriatae 3–4 μ m diam., ramosae; hyphae skeleticae 3–4 μ m diam., crassitunicatae ramosae, paucae. Basidia clavata 15–22 $\times$ 7–8 μ m, sporae ellipsoideae, truncatae, 7–8 $\times$ 4–5 μ m, crassitunicatae, IKI –, cyanophilae. Cystidioli pauci adsunt. Holotypus: Argentina, Río Negro, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, Puerto Blest ad viam Los Cántaros, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3881, 16. III. 1987 (BAFC 31004).

Fruitbody lignicolous, annual, resupinate, attached to the substrate, first small and more or less circular, with irregular and fimbriate sterile margin, extending up to 3.5 $\times$ 1.5 cm, snow white when fresh, turning pale yellowish (2.5Y 8/4 8/6) in the fertile areas and remaining white on the margin. – Pores round, 2–3 per mm. – Context very thin, up to 0.2 mm thick, tubes up to 1 mm long, white.

Hyphal system dimitic. – Generative hyphae with clamp connection at each septum, 3–4 μ m diam., branched, mostly without cytoplasm, with thin hyaline walls (Fig. 2, A), forming a 20–40 μ m thick layer towards the substratum, free of skeletal hyphae. The latter 3–4 μ m diam., branched with hyaline thickened or solid walls (Fig. 2, B), relatively few throughout the fruitbody. –

Basidia clavate 15–22 $\times$ 7–8 μ m, tetrasterigmate (Fig. 2, C). – Spores ellipsoid, truncate, 7–8 $\times$ 4–5 μ m, with hyaline thickened walls, IKI –, cyanophilous, with 1–2 oily guttulae (Fig. 2, D). – Cystidioles present but few, lageniform, 11–13 $\times$ 3.5–4 μ m. – Basidioles claviform, 13–22 $\times$ 7–10 μ m.

Associated with a white wood-rot.

Material. – ARGENTINA: Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi Nat'l Park, Puerto Blest, road to Los Cántaros, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3881, 16. III. 1987 (BAFC 31004, holotype). – Neuquén, Los Lagos, Los Cántaros, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3887, 16. III. 1987 (BAFC 31005, paratype); *ibid.*, Península Quetrichué, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3909 and 3919, 19. III. 1987 (BAFC 31006 and 31007); *ibid.*, 15 km SE from La Angostura, leg. DESCHAMPS 6. II. 1971 on fallen branch of *Nothofagus dombeyi* (BFAC 28176).

Remarks. – *Perenniporia medulla-panis* (JACQ.: FR.) DONK, also recorded from the area (RAJCHENBERG, 1983), differs in its perennial fruitbody, its smaller pores (4–5 per mm), its trimitic hyphal system with dominating skeletal hyphae and much branched and very thin (0.5–2 μ m wide) ligative hyphae, its smaller ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid spores (5–7.5 $\times$ 4–5 μ m) and the presence of a strong dextrinoid reaction in the skeletal hyphae and the spore wall.

Perenniporia tenuis (SCHW.) RYV. differs by its skeletal hyphae dominating throughout the fruitbody, its smaller spores (5–7 $\times$ 4–5 μ m) and the straw colour of the hymenophore and the margin

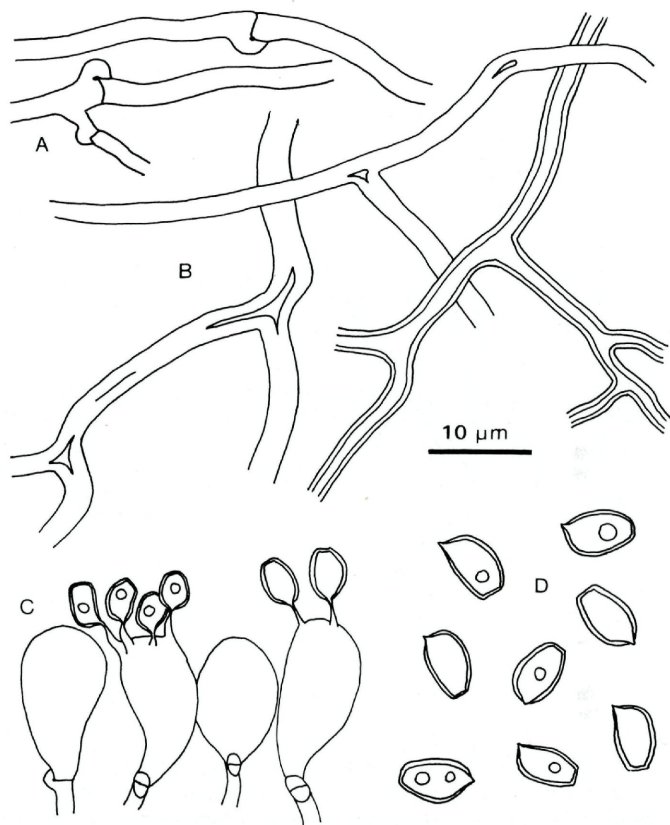


Fig. 2. *Perenniporia pauciskeletalis* RAJCH. (type): A. generative hyphae. — B. skeletal hyphae. — C. basidia and basidioles. — D. spores.

(Material: USA, Webb Peak Graham, leg. BURDSALL & GILBERTSON, 28. VIII. 1968, on aspen, det. GILBERTSON; Madison, Beltsville, leg. DAVIDSON & al., on hardwood, 8. X. 1960, det. GILBERTSON & LOWE).

3. *Skeletocutis australis* RAJCHENBERG sp. nov. — Fig. 3, A–E; 4, A–E

Basidiocarpo annuo, resupinato, separabili, albo niveo; poris 4–5 per mm, subiculo albo, gossypino cum striis longitudinalibus cereis; tubis cereis, in sicco alutaceis. Systema hyphale dimiticum, hyphae generatoriae fibulatae 3–5 µm latae

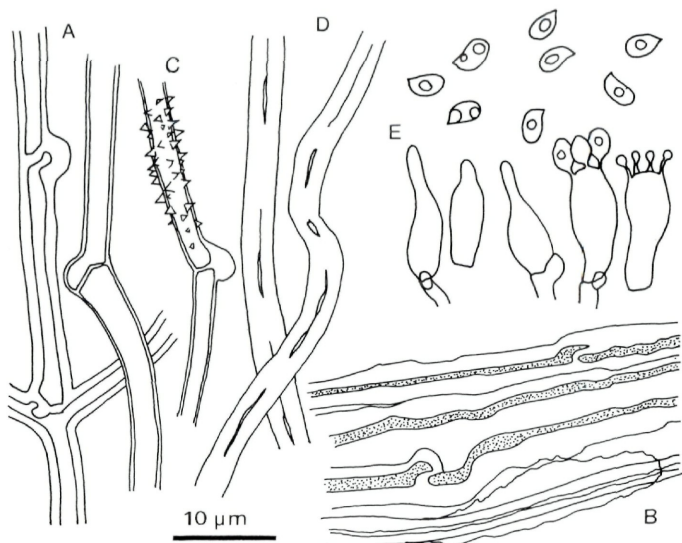


Fig. 3. *Skeletocutis australis* RAJCH. (type), fruitbody features: A. generative hyphae of the upper context. – B. agglutinated generative hyphae. – C. incrustated generative hyphae. – D. skeletal hyphae. – E. basidia, cystidioles, spores.

tenui vel crassitunicatae, cohaerens, incrustatae versus substratum; hyphae skeleticae 4–5 µm latae, crassitunicatae, strictae. Basidia clavata 12–16 × 4–5 µm, sporae ellipsoideae, 4–5 × 2–2.5 µm, hyalinae, tenuitunicatae, IKI –, acyanophilae. Cystidioli adsunt. Holotypus: Argentina, Neuquén, Los Lagos, Lago Piré, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3905, 18. III. 1987, in trunci *Nothofagus dombeyi* (BAFC 31008).

Fruitbody lignicolous, annual, resupinate, separable, first round and small, extending and covering a wide surface, sometimes nodular, sterile margin present, hirsute, up to 10 mm wide. – Pore surface snow white when fresh, turning straw coloured upon drying; pores 4–5 mm, round to angular, with fimbriate pore mouths. – Context white, cottony, up to 2.5 mm thick, sulcate with translucent and waxy band which are generally arranged in the middle with compact mycelium. – Tubes up to 3–(6) mm long, white when fresh, straw coloured when dry, waxy, sometimes forming nodules.

Hyphal system dimitic. – Generative hyphae with clamp connections at each septum, 3–5 µm diam., with hyaline walls which may be thin or, more frequently, homogeneously thickened (up to 1–1.5 µm); some almost totally solid or presenting thickenings at the

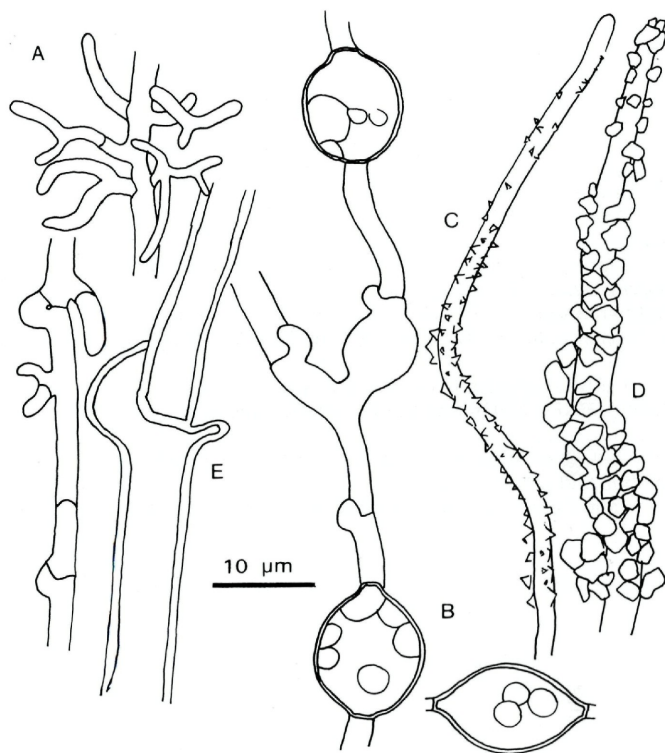


Fig. 4. *Skeletocutis australis* RAJCH., cultural features: A. generative hyphae with solidified branches. – B. chlamydospores. – C. incrusted hyphae with crystals (*Skeletocutis* “type”). – D. incrusted hyphae with polyedric crystals. – E. relatively wide, empty generative hyphae.

clamp connections, all solid parts congophilous (Fig. 3, A); loosely arranged in the upper context, more tightly towards the tubes; waxy bands formed by generative hyphae with thickened walls, agglutinated by an amorphous gelatinous matter (Fig. 3, B); incrusted hyphae of the *Skeletocutis* “type” (KELLER, 1979) are generally few and almost restricted to the generative hyphae near the substratum (Fig. 3, C), very rarely present along the dissepiments. Generative hyphae exhibit a weak metachromatic reaction in cresyl blue and

the amorphous substance dyes strongly violet with the reagent. – Skeletal hyphae 4–5 µm diam., solid, present only in the lower context and the tubes (Fig. 3, D), IKI –, acyanophilous, not metachromatic in cresyl blue.

Basidia claviform, 12–16 × 4–5 µm, tetrasterigmate. – Spores ellipsoid, 4–5 × 2–2.5 µm (from spore print), with an oily guttula, IKI –, acyanophilous. – Cystidioles present, lageniform or fusiform, 13–15 × 3.5–5 µm (Fig. 3, E).

Associated with a white rot on fallen trees of *Nothofagus dom-
beyi*.

Material. – ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Los Lagos, Lago Piré, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3905, 18. III. 1987 (BAFC 31008, holotype); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi Nat'l Park, Puerto Blest, road to Los Cántaros, leg. RAJCHENBERG 3883, 3886 and 3888, 16. III. 1987 (BAFC 31009, 31010, 31011).

Cultural studies (from cultures BAFC n° 2067 = BAFC 31009, 2098 = BAFC 31010 and 2113 = BAFC 31008).

Spores and germination: Spores are uninucleate and germinate 8–12 days after shedding. Primary mycelia with simple septate hyphae and numerous nuclei in the terminal cells. The following list gives some examples of nuclei counted from the terminal cell backwards:

cult. n° 2067: 7–2–2–	cult. 2098: 6–3–1–2–2–
5–2–3–3–2–2–	7–2–2–
cult. n° 2113: 7–2–2–1–2–1	5–2–2–2–1–
9–2–2–	

The terminal cells are oligonucleate, generally with 5 to 7 nuclei followed by – generally – binucleate cells, but neither is a constant character.

Sexuality (from BAFC culture n° 2098): tetrapolar, 12 monosporous cultures were distributed as follows:

A ₁ B ₁ : 3, 8	A ₁ B ₂ : 1, 2, 9, 10
A ₂ B ₂ : 4, 5, 6, 7	A ₂ B ₁ : 11, 12

Polysperm (from all the three cultures):

Growth characters: dishes are covered during the 5th week of study. Aspect of the mat: Margin subfelty, almost invisible, regular. Mat creamish white, more or less homogeneously – but poorly – woolly throughout the Petri dish. Reverse bleaching. Odor none or musty.

Microscopy: Margin formed by thin-walled generative hyphae (1.5–3 µm diam.), not branched or slightly so. Behind them appear much branched hyphae with short to long branches that become totally to partly (intercalarly or at the clamps) solid and congophilous (Fig. 4, A); very few hyphae with irregularly thickened walls may also be present. Woolly aerial mat formed by very abundant, intercalary, globose to ovoid chlamydospores (up to 9–17 × 7–15 µm), with thickened walls (up to 1.5–2 µm) carried by thin-walled hyphae (2–3 µm diam.) (Fig. 4, B). Terminally or intercalarly encrusted hyphae numerous (2.5–5 µm diam.), first with characteristic *Skeletocutis*-crystals, with slightly thickened walls (Fig. 4, C); later becoming heavily encrusted with polyedric crystals (Fig. 4, D). Hyaline, empty generative hyphae (4–8 µm diam.) are also present in the agar (Fig. 4, E).

Cytology: cells are regularly binucleate.

Oxidases:

guaiacol 0.02%: + + + +, 0.

guaiacol 0.2%: + + + +, 0.

gallic acid: + to + + + +, 10 mm diam.

p-cresol: – (cult. 2098 and 2113) to + + (cult. 2067).

tyrosine: –, 3–10 mm diam.

Nuclear behavior: heterocytic.

Code: 2.3c.12.34.36.40.45.51.54.60.63.

Remarks. – *Skeletocutis australis* exhibits typical features of most representatives of the genus *Skeletocutis* KOTL. & POUZ. (DAVID, 1982): 1) typical encrustations, 2) fusiform to lageniform cystidioles in the hymenium, 3) presence of waxy zones in the context, 4) presence of solidified hyphal sections and/or short ramifications which are congophilous, 5) an heterocytic nuclear behavior, 6) a delayed germination of the spores (though not as long as in most species of the genus where they take 3–4 weeks to germinate), 7) lack of fiber hyphae in culture, 8) bifactorial (tetrapolar) sexuality, and 9) production of a white rot in wood.

Some noteworthy differences are: 1) scarcity of encrustations, only present in the upper context and absent in the dissepiments (feature also present in *S. amorphia* (Fr.) KOTL. & POUZ., type species of the genus), 2) lack of a metachromatic reaction of the generative and/or skeletal hyphae and, instead, the presence of a violet-dying amorphous substance (also present in *S. amorphia*), 3) a relatively rapid germination of the spores, viz. 8–12 days against 3–4 weeks in most species of the genus (which, nevertheless, may also germinate within 15 days), 4) a formation of large numbers of chlamydospores in culture (feature also present in *S. tschulymica* (PIL.) KELLER, and 5) ellipsoid spores (also present in *S. azorica* (REID) DAVID and *S. jelicii* TORTIĆ & DAVID).

Tyromyces KARST., as defined by DAVID (1980), presents characters very similar to those of *Skeletocutis* (cfr. DAVID, 1982): typical encrustations (present only in culture), tetrapolarity, mono- or dimitism, congophilous branches of hyphae, production of a white rot. It differs in its fruitbodies being always pileate, the generative hyphae having always irregularly thickened walls, the spores being always ellipsoid and germinating relatively rapidly (2–7 days), the nuclear behavior being astatocoenocytic (heterocytic in *T. fumidiceps* ATK., cfr. DAVID & DUHEM, 1986), and the cultures producing abundant chlamydospores. As far as shown by DAVID (1980) the terminal cells of the monosporous hyphae are multinucleate (more than 15–20 nuclei) instead of what happens in most species of *Skeletocutis* where terminal hyphae are oligonucleate (generally with 5–7 nuclei) and subsequent hyphae with 1–2–3 nuclei [but this is not the case in *S. amorphia* and *S. stellae* (PIL. ex PIL.) KELLER].

Tyromyces and *Skeletocutis* certainly seem very closely related genera, mostly separated by an aggregate of characters which are absent in one or other species and which intermingle with those of the other genus. *S. australis* is an example of this situation, as it lacks metachromatic hyphae, exhibits intermediate spore germination rapidity and poorly encrusted hyphae.

New records and combinations

4. *Cyclomyces tabacinus* (MONT.) PAT.

It is with some reluctance that SPEGAZZINI'S first record of this species for southern Chile (SPEGAZZINI, 1917a) is accepted here. After studying his collection and other material gathered by SINGER (see below) I have concluded that this is still the best accommodation. Nevertheless, pores (6 per mm) are wider as currently accepted for the species, viz. 7–9 per mm. In any case the pores of *C. iodinus* (MONT.) PAT. are much wider (2–4(–5) per mm). This seems to be the southernmost locality of this pantropical species in South America.

Material. – CHILE: Victoria, Mariluán, leg. CAMPO, II. 1918 (LPS 25427); Llanquihué, Peulla, Lago Todos los Santos, leg. SINGER M-1910, 20. III. 1959 (BAFC 25010).

5. *Lenzites betulina* (L.: FR.) FR.

This cosmopolitan species was first cited for Chile by SPEGAZZINI (1921). However, previous records identified as *L. flaccida* FR. (SPEGAZZINI, 1917a) belong to the same species. Since then several collections were made on the oriental slope of the Andes which are reported here for the first time.

Material. — ARGENTINA: Chubut, Chusamen, Lago Epuyén, Concesión Errasti, leg. IACONIS, 2.—6. II. 1953, on fallen trunk of *N. dombeyi* (BAFC, four collections); Neuquén, Nahuel Huapí Nat'l Park, leg. SINGER (BAFC 25112); Río Negro, Bariloche, N. Huapí Nat'l Park, Laguna Frías, leg. SINGER M-4037, 18. X.; 1964, on *Nothofagus* (BAFC). — CHILE: Victoria, Mariluán, leg. CAMPO, 7. I. 1909, 1917 and 4.—5. II. 1918 (LPS 25790, 25795–97, 25830–31).

6. *Phellinus inermis* (ELL. & EVERH.) G. H. CUNN.

The species was cited from Chile by ESPINOSA (1917). Two other collections were studied, also from Chile, viz. Chiloé (Isla Grande, leg. GRINBERGS, 29. XI. 1975, on *Eucryphia cordifolia*, BAFC) and Valparaíso (Marga-Marga, Los Perales, on *Drymis winteri*, leg. CORTES, 1917, LPS 25493, sub *Poria ferruginosa* FR., cfr. SPEGAZZINI, 1917 b). These specimens are characterised by their resupinate, woody, perennial fruitbodies with receding margins and an almost absent context, the lack of setoid elements and the presence of ellipsoid, chestnut brown, thick-walled spores ($5-6 \times 3-4-(4.5) \mu\text{m}$)

Our material fits very well the description of the resupinate specimens from New Zealand studied by CUNNINGHAM (1965) who also described the species as effused-reflexed; the following collections from New Zealand were examined: PDD 15491, Westland, Ahaura, Orwell Creek, leg. DINGLEY, XI. 1954, on *N. fusca*; PDD 13414, Otago, Ulva Islet, Stewart Is., leg. DINGLEY, II. 1954, on *Weinmannia racemosa*; PDD 11028, Auckland, Te Whaiti, 1000 ft., leg. DINGLEY, VI. 1951; PDD 5944, *ibid.*, Mangatawhiri Ridge, Hunua Range, on *Beilschmiedia tawa*, leg. DINGLEY, 14. VII. 1946; PDD 5498, *ibid.*, Coromandel coast, leg. DINGLEY, 29. XII. 1946, on *Metrosideros excelsa*; PDD 5500, Wellington, Ruahine Ranges, on *M. robusta*, leg. DRUCE, X. 1946.

Collections from the USA determined by LOWE were also studied for comparison: New York, Phoenix, on *Alnus incana*, leg. PENNINGTON, 29. X. 1915; New Jersey, New Field, leg. BURT, on *Rhus venenata*. These collections differ in the consistency of the fruitbodies which are more brittle, the slightly broader pores (4–5 per mm, versus 4.5–6 per mm in all other collections studied) and the somewhat larger spores. PARMASTO, KOTLABA & POUZAR (1980) have pointed out the possibility that the New Zealand collections belong to a different taxon but I prefer to maintain them under this epithet until more viz. pileate collections can be studied and evaluated.

Phellinus inermis seems to pertain to a group of species characterised by resupinate fruitbodies, by the lack of any kind of setoid elements and by the ellipsoid, one side flattened spores with thickened and coloured walls. These species are: *P. umbrinellus* (BRES.)

HERR. & BOND. (pores 7–10 per mm; rust brown spores 3–4–(4.5) $\times$ 2.5–3–(3.5) μm); *P. melleoporus* (MURR.) RYV. (pores 6–7 per mm; spores 4–5 $\times$ 3–4 μm) and *P. adhaerens* WRIGHT & BLUM. (annual and yellowish fruitbodies; pores 3–4 per mm; spores 4–4.5 $\times$ 2.5–3.5 μm (cfr. LOWE, 1966 RYVARDEN & JOHANSEN, 1980; WRIGHT & BLUMENFELD, 1984).

7. *Phellinus livescens* (SPEG.) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Fomes livescens* SPEG., Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba 27 (4): 342, 1924.

This is the proper name for the taxon previously cited as *P. igniarius* (L.: FR.) QUÉL. var. *resupinatus* BRES. (description in WRIGHT & DESCHAMPS, 1972). Briefly, the species is characterised by the resupinate perennial fruitbodies which may form a reflexed portion with an indurated and – sometimes – cracked pileal surface, the pores (5–7 per mm), the dimitic hyphal system which does not present a distinct differentiation between the generative and the skeletal hyphae, the subglobose spores (6–7 $\times$ 5–6 μm , with hyaline and thickened walls, IKI –, but strongly cyanophilous) and the few, subulate to subventricose setae (20–30 $\times$ 5–8 μm). It grows on fallen trunks of *n. dombeyi* and *N. betuloides*.

This species pertains to the “Cyanosporous” group of the genus *Phellinus* [= *P. robustus* (KARST.) BOURD. & GALZ. complex (FIASSON & DAVID, 1983) = *Fomitiporia* MURR. (FIASSON & NIEMELÄ, 1984)] but lacks a dextrinoid reaction in the spore wall.

In a recent paper (RAJCHENBERG & WRIGHT, 1987) a conservative position was taken concerning this taxon, but subsequent discussions with colleagues and further studies of north temperate collections of *P. igniarius* allow us to consider it an independent taxon.

Material. – ARGENTINA: Tierra del Fuego, Shollbay, on *N. betuloides*, leg. SPEGAZZINI, 13. XII. 1924 (LPS 24921, holotype); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapi Nat'l Park, Lago Gutiérrez, leg. DESCHAMPS RN-2712, 1. V. 1972, on fallen log of *N. dombeyi* (BAFC 23817); Chubut, Los Alerces Nat'l Park, Lago Futalaufquen, Bahía Rosales, leg. RAJCHENBERG, 13. I. 1982, on fallen trunk of *N. dombeyi* (BAFC 28534).

8. *Phellinus merrillii* (MURR.) RYV.

This is *Fomes rhabarbarinus* BERK. ss. SPEGAZZINI (1917 b) from Chile, which seems to be the southernmost record of this tropical species in South America.

9. ***Postia cretacea*** (LLOYD) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Polyporus cretaceus* LLOYD, Syn. sect. *Apus Polyporus* p. 302, 1925.

This is the first record of the species for this region. For a description see REID (1957) and CUNNINGHAM (1965) who recorded it from Australia and Tasmania. The species is characterised by its appanate to triquetrous dimidiate fruitbodies with a white chalky context, a monomitic hyphal system with articulate, clamped generative hyphae and subglobose slightly thick-walled spores. Hyphae do not give a metachromatic reaction with cresyl-blue as pointed out for the group by DAVID (1980, as *Spongiporus* MURR.).

Material. — ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Los Lagos, Península Que-trihué, on *Libocedrus chilensis*, leg. SINGER M591, 14. V. 1952 (BAFC 22584); *ibid.*, leg. DESCHAMPS N-2734, 7. VIII. 1975, on rotten log of *N. dombeyi* (BAFC 23895); Río Negro, Nahuel Huapí Nat'l Park, Laguna Frías, leg. SINGER, 18. XI. 1964 (BAFC 22469); Chubut, Los Alerces Nat'l Park, Lago Futalaufquen, leg. SINGER, 27. XII. 1963, on *N. dombeyi* (BAFC); Tierra del Fuego, Ushuaia, Lago Fagnano, leg. SCHMIDT 1738, 17. VII. 1972, on *N. pumilio* at 4 m above the ground. — CHILE: Isla Virtudes, A° Esperanza, leg. ROIG & MENDEZ, 3. XII. 1977 (BAFC); *ibid.*, Cerro Balmaceda, leg. ROIG, 13. XII. 1979 (BAFC).

Remarks. — This species was erroneously assigned to *Piptoporus portentosus* (BERK.) G. H. CUNN. by WRIGHT & DESCHAMPS (1972). Oxidase-reactions showed negative results, a feature currently associated to the production of a brown wood-rot. This character and the microscopical features justify the proposed new combination (cfr. JÜLICH, 1982; LARSEN & LOMBARD, 1986).

Other brown wood-rotting polypores with a monomitic hyphal system have been described from the region and are here transferred to *Postia* Fr.:

10. ***Postia campyla*** (BERK.) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Polyporus campylus* BERK., Fl. Tasm. 2: 252, 1860.

This species, already cited from Tierra del Fuego (HJORTSTAM & RYVARDEN, 1985) was also found further North in Nahuel Huapí Nat'l Park on standing *N. dombeyi*, leg. ARRABARRI N-3265, 24. X. 1979 (BAFC 24511).

11. ***Postia dissecta*** (LÉV.) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Polyporus dissectus* LÉV., Ann. Sci. Nat. Ser. 3 Vol. 5: 139, 1849.

This taxon was previously described as *Tyromyces floriformis* (QUÉL.) BOND. & SING. (RAJCHENBERG, 1983). It is also reported from Tierra del Fuego by HJORTSTAM & RYVARDEN (1985).

12. ***Postia pelliculosa*** (BERK.) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Polyporus pelliculosus* BERK., Lond. J. Bot. 7: 575, 1848.

13. ***Postia venata*** (RAJCH. & WRIGHT) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Tyromyces venatus* RAJCH. & WRIGHT, Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 22: 51, 1983.

Some species here included in *Postia* FR. show certain dissimilarities with typical species of genus. *P. cretacea* and *P. campyla* have in cresyl-blue non-metachromatic hyphae and their spores are subglobose to pip-shaped and have slightly thickened walls. *P. pelliculosa* presents that reaction but the context is not white but rather pinkish to pinkish-white when fresh (dry pale chestnut brown) with pink to ochraceous exudation drops. Its yellow spores are obovate to broad ellipsoid and thick-walled. Further studies may actually prove that these taxa do not pertain to *Postia*. Meanwhile, however, they are accommodated best in that genus.

14. ***Stereum antarcticum*** (SPEG.) RAJCHENBERG comb. nov.

Basionym: *Corticium antarcticum* SPEG., Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba 11: 170, 1887 (LPS, holotype!).

= *Stereum magellanicum* HJORTST. & RYV., Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. 89: 114, 1987 (LPS, isotype!)

The recently described *S. magellanicum* HJORTST. & RYV. from Tierra del Fuego is certainly SPEGAZZINI'S taxon. It was described in a type species study by RAJCHENBERG & WRIGHT (1987) who preferred to maintain it under *Corticium* PERS. until more material is available.

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