

Two resupinate, wood decaying poroid fungi new to India

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Indian collections of two poroid members of the Corticiaceae, *Theleporus calcicolor* and *Grammothele fuligo*, are described.

During several fungal forays undertaken in 1985 under the DST Project in Eastern Himalayas and neighboring hills many interesting species of polypores have been collected. This communication gives an account of two species. The material has been deposited in the Herbarium of the Botany Department at Panjab University, Chandigarh (PAN) and in O.

Theleporus calcicolor (SACC. & SYD.) RYV. – Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 73: 12. 1979.

Fructification annual, resupinate, effuse, coriaceous, adnate, spreading, up to 140×80 mm, 1 mm thick, often in several distinct patches. – Pore surface orange white to pinkish grey, poroid, at first hymenophore smooth, the sterile ridges anastomosing to form pores. – Margin adnate, cream to concolorous with pore surface, cottony, sterile. – Pores angular, $80\text{--}220$ μm diam., 7–9 per mm; pore tubes $80\text{--}120$ μm deep in section, sterile; dissepiment $20\text{--}50$ μm wide, apices velutinate. – Context orange white in section, homogeneous, non-xanthochroic, up to 0.9 mm thick. – Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae hyaline, slightly thick-walled, septate, branched, clamped, partially cyanophilous, $1.6\text{--}3$ μm diam.; skeletal hyphae subhyaline, thick-walled to solid with narrow lumen, aseptate, unbranched, $2\text{--}3.8$ μm diam. In the dissepiment the hyphae are irregular at the apices. – Cystidia and setae absent. – Basidia clavate, hyaline, cyanophilous, 2–4 spored, $22.5\text{--}30.5 \times 5\text{--}6.8$ μm . – Basidiospores hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, apiculate, non-amyloid, cyanophilous, ellipsoid, $7.5\text{--}9 \times 3.5\text{--}4.5$ μm .

Collection examined. – INDIA, Arunachal Pradesh, West Kameng, Bomdila, Jamiri, on the lower surface of a decaying angiospermous log, SSV 21776, 14.9.1981 (PAN, O).

This species is so far known only from Sri Lanka, Thailand and East Africa and it is apparently rare in the Himalayas.

Grammothele fuligo (BERK. & BR.) RYV. – Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 73: 15. 1979.

Fructification annual, resupinate, membranaceous-coriaceous, adnate, spreading up to 100×45 mm, often in several small, distinct, strongly adnate patches. – Pore surface bluish-white to bluish-grey, darkening on drying, poroid; margin adnate, lighter than pore surface, light grey, thinning. – Pores angular, small, $60\text{--}192\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ in diam., 8–13 per mm; pore tubes sterile, shallow, $120\text{--}280\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long, light grey. – Context grey to dark brown, thin, non-xanthochroic, up to $60\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick. – Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae hyaline, thin-walled, branched, septate, clamps absent, cyanophilous, $1.8\text{--}3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ diam.; skeletal hyphae brown to dark brown, thick-walled to almost solid with narrow lumen, unbranched, abundant both in context and sterile tubes, $2\text{--}4.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ diam. – Dendrohyphidia present, prominent in sterile tubes, collapsing on drying, arising from generative hyphae, strongly branched at the apices. – Hymenium restricted to the base of tubes. – Basidia clavate, hyaline, thin-walled, cyanophilous, $12.5\text{--}15.4 \times 4\text{--}5.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. – Basidiospores hyaline, thin-walled, ellipsoid, apiculate, cyanophilous, non-amyloid, $5.5\text{--}8 \times 2.2\text{--}3.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.

Collections examined. – INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: West Kameng, Bomdila, Tipi, on petiole of Palam, SSV 21795, 16.9.1981 (PAN, O); Manipur, Gularthal, on decaying bamboos, SSV 21890, 30.8.1984 (PAN); Jiribam, on decaying bamboos, SSV 21889, 30.8.1984 (PAN); Gnumba, on decaying bamboos, SSV 21705, 1.9.1984 (PAN); about 85 km from Gnumba, towards Imphal, on decaying bamboos, SSV 21708, 1.9.1984 (PAN); about 10 km from Imphal towards Ukhrul, on decaying bamboos, SSV 21709, 2.9.1984 (PAN).

This species is widely distributed in tropical to subtemperate forests of Eastern Himalayas and neighboring hills. All collections are quite typical of the species. *G. fuligo* is always found on monocots and is close to *Porogramme albocincta* (CKE & MASSEE) LOWE, which grows on hardwood and also reddens the substratum.

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