

SCHIZOPORA PHELLINOIDES IN THE NETHERLANDS

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SCHIZOPORA PHELLINOIDES (Pilát) Domanski

Poria phellinoides Pilát in Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 51: 383. 1935 — *Poria pseudoobducens* Pilát in Sb. nár. Mus. Praze 9B (2) (Bot. 1): 107. 1953. — *Xylodon versiporus* (Pers.) Bond. var. *microporus* Komarova in Bot. Mater. Inst. spor. Rast 12: 249. 1959. — *Schizopora phellinoides* (Pilát) Domanski in Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. 38: 255. 1969.

Fruit-body mainly resupinate, rarely effused-reflexed with a smooth brownish orange superior surface; on almost vertical substrates the lower surface looks like the underside of a staircase, composed of 1.5–2.5 mm wide horizontal pore areas and 4–5 mm high vertical surfaces made up of tube walls. Margin well defined. Subiculum and context soft-fibrous when fresh, hard-coriaceous after drying. Subiculum cream-coloured, up to 0.5 mm thick. Tubes 4–5 mm long, brownish orange, except for cream-coloured lower part, pores 0.1–0.2 mm diameter, averaging 5–6 per mm, rather regularly circular or slightly elongated, dissepiments 0.05–0.1 mm thick, covered with a white pruina, pore surface cream-coloured.

Hyphal system of context and subiculum monomitic. Generative hyphae flexuose, rather thick-walled, septate with clamps, frequently branched from or opposite to a clamp (like in the genus *Hyphodontia* Erikss.), 2–3 μm in diameter. The hyphae terminate sometimes in a bladder, (6–)7–8(–10) μm in diameter, generally surrounded by a 1 μm thick layer of an oily substance. Such bladders are also found between septa.

Hyphal systems of dissepiments dimitic. The ends of some of the generative hyphae heavily incrustated with crystals, forming club-shaped bodies of 50–75 \times 8–15 μm . In the hymenium and especially on the edges of the dissepiments the hyphal ends are sparsely incrustated. Skeletal hyphae, thick-walled, 3–3.5 μm in diameter, interwoven, abundant in the dissepiments, which also contain numerous masses of crystals, with diameter up to 40 μm .

Basidia utriform, 12–18 \times 4–5 μm . Spores hyaline, smooth, short-ellipsoid to subglobose, 1-guttate, 4–5 \times 3–4 μm .

SPECIMEN EXAMINED.—The Netherlands, prov. Limburg, Bunde-Geulle, Bunderbos, 11 Oct. 1975, *F. Tjallingii*, on *Alnus* on highly calcareous soil.

The collection cited, consists only of a portion of a fruit-body. As a consequence the above macroscopic description is not complete.

The species is well-named, macroscopically it shows a striking resemblance to some resupinate species of *Phellinus*, microscopically it is extremely close to the common *Schizopora paradoxa*, though macroscopically the latter could hardly be more different. Domanski (1972: 144) states that it has been rather frequently observed in the U.S.S.R., but cites for Poland only two places where it has been found.

Jahn (1971: 64) lists four localities for Westfalen, but expects the species to be present in other parts of Germany too. He also mentions collections from Czechoslovakia and from France. Pegler (1973) does not list it for Great Britain. It had not been recorded before from The Netherlands. That so little is known about the distribution of a fungus with such a remarkable combination of characteristics, and the fact that it was first described only a little over forty years ago, based on a collection from eastern Siberia, indicates that *Schizopora phellinoides* is a rare species.

REFERENCES

- DOMANSKI S. (1972). Fungi, Polyporaceae I (resupinatae), Mucronoporaceae I (resupinatae). (Translated, revised Edition). Warsaw.
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- PEGLER, D. N. (1973). The Polypores. *In* Bull. Br. mycol. Soc. (Suppl.) 7 (1).