NOTES ON MYCOACIA—I

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(With one Text-figure)

The genus Mycoacia Donk (1931) originally contained four species, viz. M. fuscoatra (Fr. ex Fr.) Donk (type), M. uda (Fr.) Donk, M. stenodon (Pers.) Donk, and M. setosa (Pers.) Donk. This last species, however, is the type species of Sarcodontia S. Schulzer 1866. Later (1952) Donk considered M. setosa as generically distinct. The monotypic genus Sarcodontia has globose to subglobose spores with thickened walls and is parasitic, while Mycoacia has ellipsoid to allantoid-walled spores and is saprophytic. When Mycoacia and Sarcodontia are considered as congeneric (e.g. Nikolajeva, 1961), Sarcodontia is the correct name for the genus.

Mycoacia and Sarcodontia are both classified in the Corticiaceae (Donk, 1964; Parmasto, 1968); they are characterized by the resupinate hydnoid ceraceous basidiocarp, the monomitic hyphal system and the smooth non-amyloid spores. The genera are closely related to Phlebia.

Another eight species have been added to Mycoacia. Four really belong there (although they cannot all be accepted as distinct species), of two species no type material is available and two are good species, but have to be excluded. These last two species are described and discussed below.

Mycoacia denticulata (Pers.) Parm.

The type specimen is Stecherinum ochraceum (Pers. apud Gmel. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray (Maas Geesteranus, 1974). However, Nikolajeva (1961) as well as Parmasto (1967) considered the species in the sense of Bourdot & Galzin (1928), who described a quite different species under this name. The latter should be classified in the genus Resinicium.

Resinicium bisporum Stalpers spec. nov.—Fig. 1a–e

Basidiocarp annual, resupinate, effused, membranaceous to ceraceous, cracked when dry, densely covered with spines. Spines single, rarely concrescent at the very base, slender, acute or somewhat fimbriate at the apex, up to 2 mm long. Hymenial surface ochraceous to cinnamon. Margin paler. No reaction with KOH. Hyphal system dimitic. Skeletal hyphae in central cylinder of spines, 2.5–4.5(–5) μm in diameter, thick-walled (up to 2.2 μm), leaving a narrow or invisible lumen, which expands at the tip. Generative hyphae hyaline, thin-walled, irregular, 2–3.5(–7) μm in diameter, cells typically less than 25 μm long, sometimes gelatinized. Clamps present. Some hyphae encrusted with yellowish material. Cystidioles originating in subhymenium, hyaline, thin-walled, obtuse to capitate, rarely fusiform, 16–25 × 2.5–4 μm, typically with large yellowish oil-cap (halo) up to 9 μm in diameter. Basidia in small clusters, subclavate, 11–17 × 3–4 μm, with (1–)2 sterigmata, basally with clamps. Spores hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, narrowly ellipsoid to cylindrical, flattened at one side, 4.5–5.5(–3) × 2.2–2.8 μm, not amyloid.

Material examined.—On *Alnus*, bank of the Garnafag, between Le Mazeau and La Roche (Chappes), France, Bourdot 4277, 9.VIII.1905 (PC, type). — On *Alnus*, bank of the Gange, St.-Marcel, Bourdot 4995, 27.VIII.1907 (PC, as *Ada fuscoatra*).
The species is classified in *Resinicium* because of the typical cystidioles, which are unique in the Corticiaceae. Basidiocarp texture, basidia and spores are also concordant. It differs from all other species by the dimitic hyphal system, a fact which would in the past have been reason enough to erect a new monotypic genus. The author, however, is not so inclined, since the species is so close to *Resinicium* in other respects and since there are several precedents where genera contain monomitic and dimitic species (e.g. *Tomentella*, *Aleurodiscus*, *Coniophora*).

Within the genus *Resinicium* *R. chiricahuaense* Gilberts. & Budington is most closely related, but differs in the allantoid spores (4–6 × 1.5–2 μm), the generally 4-spored basidia, the monomitic hyphal system, the preference of gymnospermous wood and the distribution (only known from North America) (Gilbertson & Budington, 1970).

**Dentipellis isidioides** (Berk.) Stalpers comb. nov.—Fig. 1, f-j


Basidiocarp resupinate, effused, membranaceous, densely covered with spines. Spines single, not concrecent, slender, up to 5 mm long; apex not fimbriate, often covered with a whitish bloom, appearing farinaceous. Between the spines a whitish subiculum is visible. Hymenial surface ochraceous. Margin adnate, indistinct. Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae hyaline, with thin or slightly thickened walls, 2–4 μm in diameter. Clamps present. Gloeocystidia thin-walled, with refractive contents, originating in the subiculum and than up to 7(–10) μm in diameter or originating in the subhymenium, 30–65 × 4–8 μm, apically abruptly narrowed and forming a tubular (1.5–2 μm wide) or moniliform outgrowth with up to eight constrictions, often somewhat projecting, sulpho-negative. Basidia in small clusters, subclavate to cylindrical, 12–18 × (3.5–)4–5 μm, with (2–)4 sterigmata. Spores hyaline, with thin to slightly thickened walls, smooth, subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, 2.5–4(–4.5) × 2–2.7(–3) μm, with small apiculus, amyloid.


The sulpho-negative gloeocystidia, the amyloid spores, the resupinate hydnoid basidiocarp and the monomitic hyphal system give this species a place in *Dentipellis* (Hericiaceae). When Reid (1956) published the combination in *Sarco dontia*, the genus *Dentipellis* and the family of the Hericiaceae had not yet been erected. However, he indicated the relationship when he mentioned *Hydnum macrodon* Pers. ex Fr. (=*Dentipellis macrodon* (Pers. ex Fr.) Furukawa) as being closely related.
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