

New Records for the Macromycota of Turkey from Balıkesir Province

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Abstract: Macrofungi samples recorded in this study were collected from different localities in Balıkesir province from 1998 to 2001. As a result of the field and laboratory studies, 4 taxa belonging to 4 families were recorded for the first time in Turkey. These are *Hebeloma mesophaeum* (Pers.) Fr. var. *lacteum* Vesterh., *Lepiota griseovirens* Maire, *Lactarius violascens* (J.Otto) Fr., and *Melanoleuca griseofumosa* Secr. ex Singer & Cléménçon.

Key Words: Turkish macromycota, Taxonomy, *Basidiomycetes*

Balıkesir İli'nden Türkiye Makromikotası İçin Yeni Kayıtlar

Özet: Bu çalışmada kaydedilen makrofungus örnekleri 1998 ile 2001 yılları arasında Balıkesir ilinin farklı lokalitelerinden toplanmıştır. Arazi ve laboratuvar çalışmaları sonucunda 4 familyaya ait 4 takson Türkiye'de ilk kez kaydedilmiştir. Bunlar *Hebeloma mesophaeum* (Pers.) Fr. var. *lacteum* Vesterh., *Lepiota griseovirens* Maire, *Lactarius violascens* (J.Otto) Fr., ve *Melanoleuca griseofumosa* Secr. ex Singer & Cléménçon'dir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Türkiye makromikotası, Taksonomi, *Basidiomycetes*

Introduction

During field studies from 1998 to 2001, macrofungi specimens were collected from Balıkesir province. Among these specimens 4 new taxa records for Turkey were determined.

Many species of macrofungi growing in Balıkesir have already been reported (Yılmaz et al., 1997; Aşkun & Işiloğlu, 1997; Işiloğlu et al., 2001, 2001a; Yılmaz & Işiloğlu, 2002; Solak et al., 2002), resulting in a list of 200 taxa. For Turkey, many studies on macrofungi have been carried out (Mat, 2000), resulting in 300 articles by many scientists and the number of taxa reaching approximately 1300. With this study, 4 new taxa have been added to the macromycota of Turkey.

Materials and Methods

During field studies, the morphological and ecological characteristics of the macrofungi were recorded and photographed in their natural habitats and then they were brought to the laboratory. Their spore prints were

taken and their spores were photographed. Dried specimens were numbered and placed in sealed bags. In addition, they were put into a deep freeze for a week to protect against internal and external parasite attacks.

The specimens were identified with the help of macroscopic and microscopic features. Keys by Marchand (1980), Phillips (1981), Moser (1983), Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984), Vesterholt (1989), Zhishu et al. (1993) and Heilmann-Clausen (2000) were used. All specimens collected are preserved in the fungarium of Muğla University.

Results

The newly recorded taxa from this research area, and their descriptions, synonyms, localities, photographs, dates of collection and herbarium numbers are given below.

Cortinariaceae

Hebeloma mesophaeum (Pers.) Fr. var. *lacteum* Vesterh.

Cap 30-50 mm, convex to expanded, whitish to cream, centre light brown, surface smooth, viscid when moist, dull silky, margin inrolled to incurved. Lamellae dirty cream, then dark beige, somewhat punctuated brownish, almost without smell. Stipe cylindrical, the same colours as cap, older stipe browning at base (Figure 1a). Spores 8-10 x 5-6.5 μ , plum shaped, smooth (Figure 1b).

Balıkesir, Değirmenboğazı picnic area, north of the children's playground, in pine forest, 28.11.1998, FY 752.

Lepiotaceae

Lepiota griseovirens Maire

Cap 15-25 mm, convex to expanded, markedly umbonate, surface conspicuously covered with small grey-green scales, olive black in apex. Lamellae cream to ochre, darkening slightly at maturity. Stipe 3-5 x 20-40 mm, cylindrical, sometimes slightly bulbous, at base same colour as cap, paler in apex (Figure 2a). Smell unpleasant. Spores 6-8 x 3-4 μ , slightly angular, hyaline dextrinoid (Figure 2b).

Balıkesir, Değirmenboğazı picnic area, east of the watchman's hut, under cedar trees, 09.11.1998, FY 723.

Russulaceae

Lactarius violascens (J.Otto) Fr.

Syn: *Lactarius uvidus* var. *violascens* (J.Otto) Quéf.

Cap, 50-120 mm, convex with a slightly depressed centre, margin at first decurved but gradually expanding, surface smooth, viscid, ochre-grey-brown to brownish violet, zonate. Lamellae broadly adnate to decurrent, crowded, pale cream to ochre, old dark and often rusty-spotted, when bruised turning vinaceous purple to slate purple. Stipe 30-40 x 12-20 mm, cylindrical or tapering downwards, surface smooth, dry, pale cream, then cream to greyish buff, with yellowish brown spots at the base, bruised places turning slate purple to dark livid red, flesh elastic, hollow in the stipe, white, then slowly turning greyish lilac to dark purple. Milk white (Figure 3a), taste mild. Spore print pale cream. Spores 8-11 x 6.5-8.5 μ , subglobose to ellipsoid, ornamented (Figure 3b).

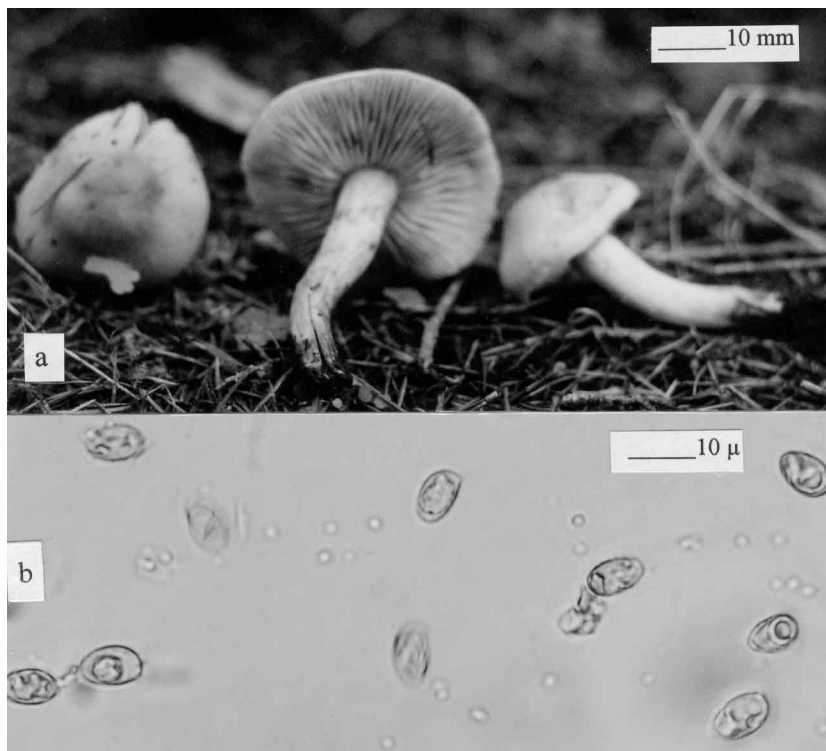


Figure 1. *Hebeloma mesahaemum* var. *lacteum*, a. Fruiting body b. Spores.

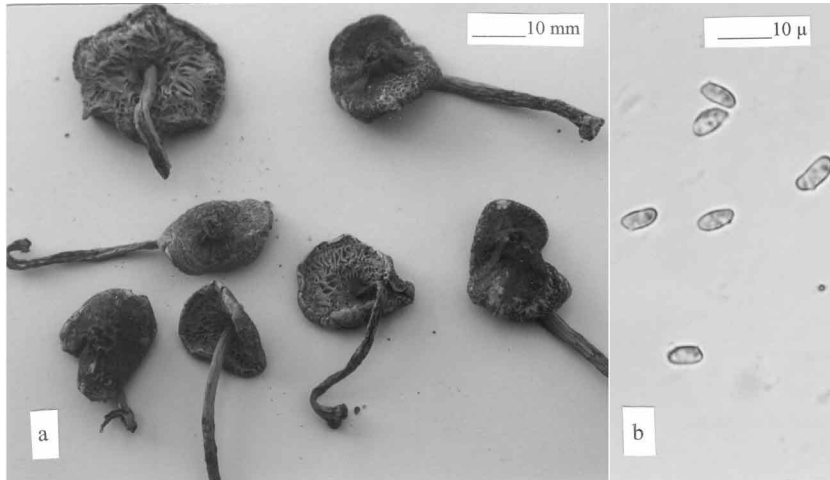


Figure 2. *Lepiota griseovirens* a. Fruiting body b. Spores.

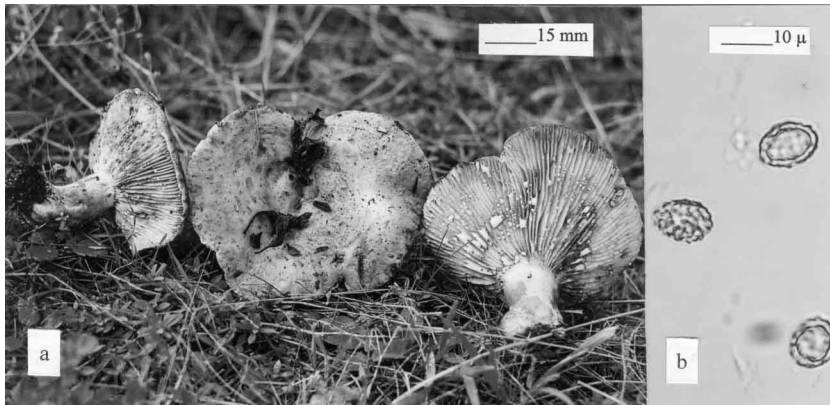


Figure 3. *Lactarius violascens* a. Fruiting body b. Spores.

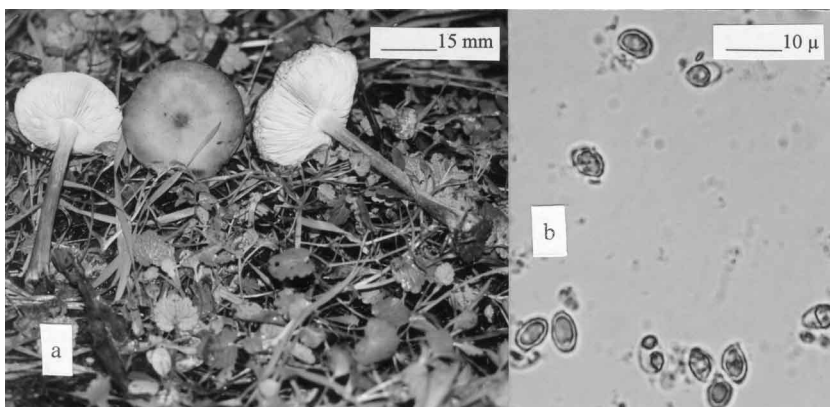


Figure 4. *Melanoleuca griseofumosa* a. Fruiting body b. Spores.

Balıkesir, Balıkesir-Susurluk road, 25 km, under bushes, 17.11.1998, FY 778.

Tricholomataceae

Melanoleuca griseofumosa Secr. ex Singer & Clémençon

Cap 30-40 mm, convex when young, later plain and sometimes indented in the centre and somewhat obtusely umbonate, shield shaped, surface smooth, dull, silky, lighter grey, centre darker, margin incurved and

somewhat frosted. Lamellae broadly adnate, white, pruinose light grey-cream. Stipe 3-4 x 40-60 mm, cylindrical, slightly enlarged toward the base, grey, surface longitudinally grey-brown fibrillose, finely pruinose (Figure 4a). Flesh grey to whitish. Spores print cream. Spores 7.5-8 x 4.5-5 μ , elliptical, smooth (Figure 4b). Cystidia spindle shaped.

Balıkesir, Değirmenboğazi picnic area, east of the watch-tower, mixed forest, 12.01.2001, FY 1108.

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