

**New records for the Turkish macromycota
from West Anatolia**

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Abstract

In this study, some macrofungi specimens were collected from İzmir and Balıkesir provinces. Among these specimens, three species (*Phellinus gilvus* (Schw.) Pat., *Clitocybe georgiana* Clemenc and *Pseudoclitocybe expallens* (Pers.: Fr.) Mos.) have been identified as new records for the Turkish macromycota. These species have been described and illustrated.

Key Words: Turkish macromycota, taxonomy, new record, *Basidiomycetes*

Batı Anadolu'dan Türkiye makromikotası için yeni kayıtlar

Özet

Bu çalışmada, İzmir ve Balıkesir illerinden bazı makrofungus örnekleri toplanmıştır. Bu örnekler arasından üç tür (*Phellinus gilvus* (Schw.) Pat., *Clitocybe georgiana* Clemenc ve *Pseudoclitocybe expallens* (Pers.: Fr.) Mos.) Türkiye makromikotası için yeni kayıt olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu türler tanımlanmış ve resmedilmiştir.

Bulduru Sözcükleri: Türkiye makromikotası, taksonomi, yeni kayıt, *Basidiomycetes*

Introduction

Turkey has a very rich flora and a lot of on macrofungi studies have been carried out, starting especially 1930's. Although many investigations on the Turkish macromycota have been completed in recent years, most of the areas in Turkey have not been studied. As a result of these studies, approximately 1900 macrofungi species have been determined in Turkey (1).

İzmir and Balıkesir are west Anatolian provinces (Figure 1). Because of the suitable climate and type of common vegetation, the region has a rich macromycota. So far, many species of macrofungi growing in Balıkesir and İzmir have been determined by Gücin (2), Yılmaz & al. (3), Aşkun & Işıloğlu (4), Solak (5), Solak & al. (6), Asbagh & Solak (7), Işıloğlu & al. (8, 9), Yılmaz & Işıloğlu (10) and Solak et al. (11). As a result of these studies, 200 taxa in Balıkesir and 107 taxa in İzmir have been reported. The aim of this study was to add some new records to the macromycota of our country.

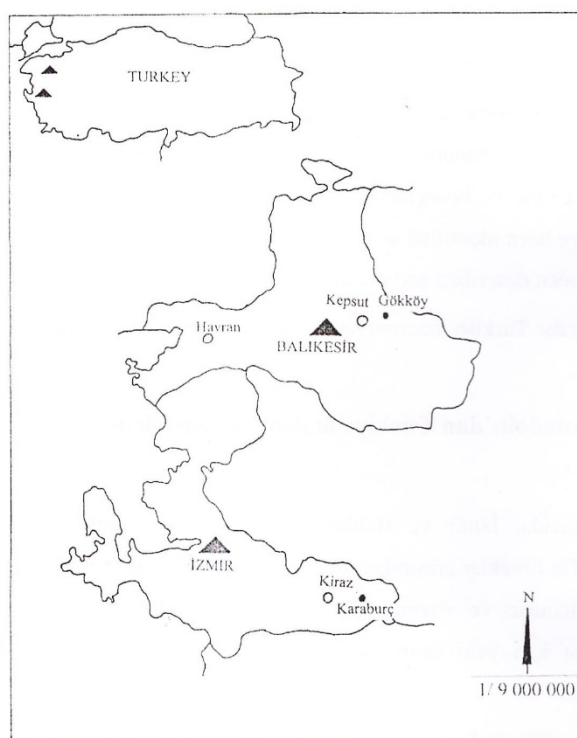


Figure 1. Collection sites of the fungi

Material and Method

In this study, some macrofungi specimens were collected from İzmir and Balıkesir provinces between 1996-2001. During field studies, the morphological and ecological characteristics of the macrofungi were recorded and photographed in their natural habitats and then brought to the laboratory. Their spore prints were taken and spores were photographed. Dried specimens were numbered and placed in locked bags. In addition, they were put into a deep freeze to protect against internal and external parasite attacks for a week.

The specimens were identified from the related literatures using their macroscopic, microscopic and ecological features (12-14). All specimens collected have been kept into the fungarium of the Muğla University.

Results

The new recorded species determined in these research areas, their description, synonyms, localities, photographs, dates of collection and herbarium numbers have been given below.

Hymenochaetaceae

1. *Phellinus gilvus* (Schw.) Pat., figure 2.

Syn.: *Boletus gilvus* Schw.; *Polyporus scruposus* Fr.; *Polyporus gilvus* (Schw.) Fr.; *Hapalopilus gilvus* (Schw.) Murr.; *Fomes gilvus* (Schw.) Lloyd

Fruiting body 40-120 mm broad, 15-30 mm thick, sessile, usually semicircular and bracket-like, projecting 40-70 mm from the substrate, surface rusty-brown to dark brown, velvety and smooth, rough and scaly in aged, sometimes zonate, margin when young yellowish to yellow brown. Pores circular, surface brown or orangish brown (12). Flesh tough, yellowish to ochraceous brown (Figure 2a). Spore print white, spores 4-5 x 2.5-3.5 μ m, smooth, oblong to elliptical, nonamyloid (Figure 2b).

İzmir, Kiraz, Karaburç village, on oak, 09.11.1998, *F. Yılmaz-Ersel* 705.

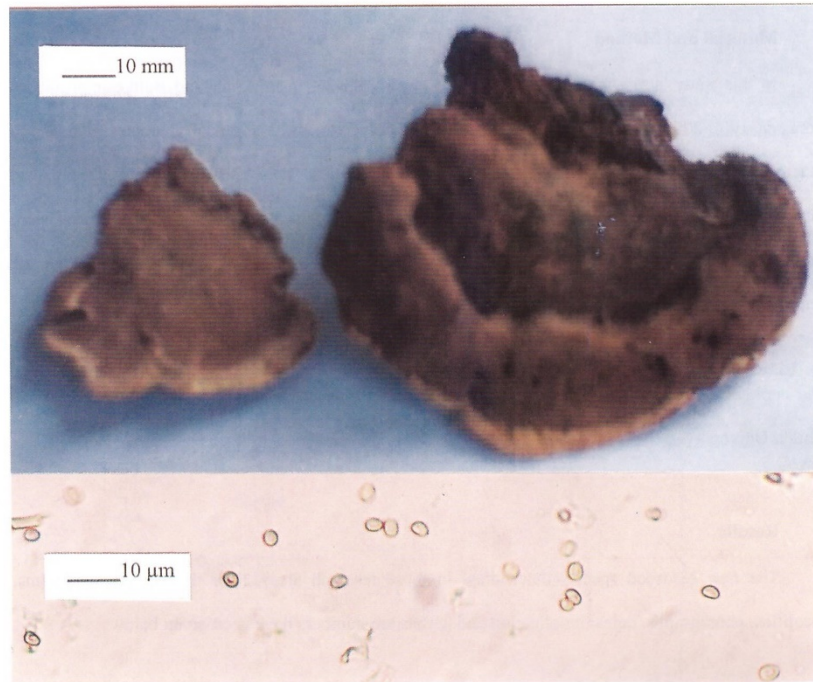


Figure 2. *Phellinus gilvus* a. Fruiting body b. Spores

Tricholomataceae

2. *Clitocybe georgiana* Clemenc

Syn.: *Clitocybe fuligineipes* Métr., figure 3.

Cap, 20-40 mm across, convex when young, later plane with an obtuse umbo, depressed to umbilicate, incurved margin, grey-brown with a darker center, silky and light beige when dry, margin finely translucent-striate when moist. Flesh thin, watery grey brownish, without a darker, odor musty, dusty, taste mild. Lamellae light beige when young, later grey brownish, broad, decurrent, edges smooth (13). Stipe 25-50 x 4-7 mm, cylindric, surface grey-brownish to beige-brownish, whitish longitudinally fibrillosed, whitish-tomentose at the base, elastic, solid when young, later hollow (Figure 3a). Spores 6.5-8 x 3.5-4 μm, cylindric-elliptic, smooth, hyaline (Figure 3b).

Balıkesir, Kepsut, Gökköy village, conifer forest, 12.01.2001, *F. Yılmaz-Ersel* 1116.

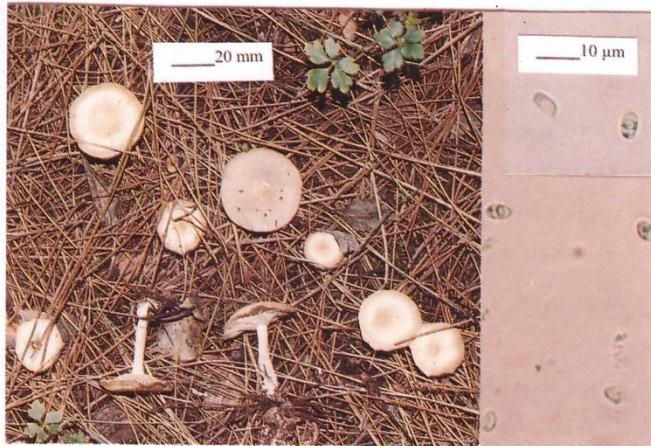


Figure 3. *Clitocybe georgiana* a. Fruiting body b. Spores

3. *Pseudoclitocybe expallens* (Pers.: Fr.) Mos., figure 4.

Cap 20-40 mm, convex when young then umbilicate to flat, with a depressed center and a small papilla, surface smooth grey-brown, sulcate, dry pallid, margin inrolled. Lamellae slightly than cap colours, almost distant. Stipe 50-60 x 5-7 mm, paler grey brown, especially finally white silky (14), without smell (Figure 4a). Spores 7-9 x 6-7 μm, broad elliptical, smooth (Figure 4b).

Balıkesir, Havran, environ of iron mine, conifer forest, 20.10.1996, F. Yılmaz-Ersel 206.

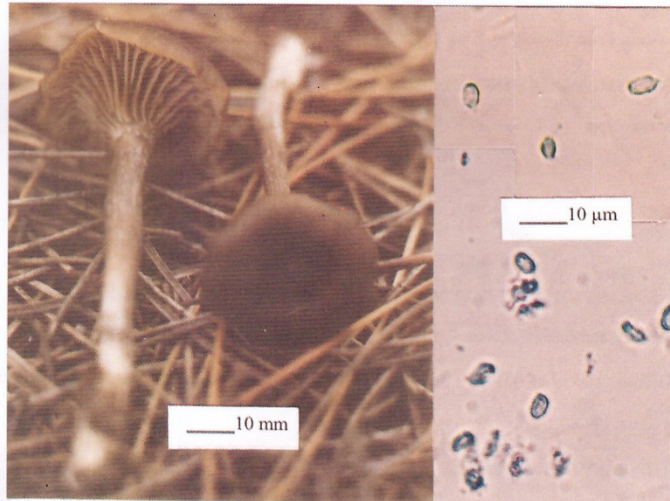


Figure 4. *Pseudoclitocybe expallens* a. Fruiting body b. Spores

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