

## Three New Macrofungi Records from Turkey

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**Abstract:** This study is based on macrofungal specimens collected from Buldan district (Denizli) in 2006. As a result of field and laboratory studies, 3 new records of macrofungi species were determined for Turkey. These are *Otidea bufonia* (Pers.) Boud., *Hebeloma cavipes* Huijsman, and *Russula nauseosa* (Pers.) Fr.

**Key Words:** Macrofungi, new records, taxonomy, Turkey

### Türkiye' den Üç Yeni Makrofungus Kayıtları

**Özet:** Bu çalışma Buldan (Denizli) yöresinden 2006 yılında toplanan makrofunguslar üzerinde yapılmıştır. Arazi ve laboratuvar çalışmaları sonucu tanımlanan türlerden 3 tanesi Türkiye için yeni kayıttır. Bunlar; *Otidea bufonia* (Pers.) Boud., *Hebeloma cavipes* Huijsman ve *Russula nauseosa* (Pers.) Fr.' dir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Makrofunguslar, yeni kayıtlar, taksonomi, Türkiye

### Introduction

Many studies on macromycota have been done in Turkey. Clearly many mushrooms growing in different parts of Turkey have not yet been determined. About 400 articles published between 1852 and 2007 were examined. About 2400 macrofungal taxa have thus far been reported from Turkey (Sesli & Denchev, 2005; Solak et al., 2007).

Buldan is a district in the province of Denizli and is located in a region with a Mediterranean climate. Therefore, typical Mediterranean plants including *Pinus brutia* Ten., *Quercus ilex* L., and *Q. cocifera* L. are widespread in the region. Because of the suitable climate and the type of common vegetation, the region has a rich macromycota.

### Materials and Methods

The specimens were collected during field trips in the area in 2006. The morphological and ecological characteristics of the macrofungi were recorded and

photographed in their natural habitats. The specimens were brought to the laboratory. After their spore prints were taken, dried specimens were numbered and placed in sealed bags. In addition, they were placed in a deep freeze for 1 week to protect against internal and external parasite attacks.

The specimens were identified with the help of some reference books (Marchand, 1971-1986; Phillips, 1981; Moser, 1983; Breitenbach & Kränzlin, 1984-2000; Watling & Gregory, 1987). All specimens have been deposited at the fungarium of Muğla University.

### Results

#### List of Taxa

#### ASCOMYCETES

#### *Pyronemataceae*

#### 1. *Otidea bufonia* (Pers.) Boud.

Fruiting body 1-6 cm diameter, cup-shaped and usually slit, and somewhat inrolled, becoming irregularly

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wavy (Figure 1a), inner surface dark, outer surface slightly paler. Flesh thin, brown. Sometimes solitary, but principally growing in groups and crowded together. Asci 150-180 × 9-11 μ, not bluing with iodine. Spores elliptic-fusiform (Figure 1b), 13-15 × 6.5-7 μ, hyaline, containing oil drops.

Denizli, Buldan, Çatak, at the bottom of valley on Süleymanlı road, on mossy ground, 19.11.2006, Türkoğlu 3307.

## BASIDIOMYCETES

### *Bolbitiaceae*

#### 2. *Hebeloma cavipes* Huijsman

Cap 3-5 cm diameter, obtusely conical to hemispherical at first, later convex to plane with a flat

umbo and slightly indented in the centre (Figure 2a), whitish to cream-coloured at first, yellow-ochre toward the centre, later surface smooth, silky, margin even and incurved for a long time. Flesh white to beige coloured, thin, odour slightly raphanoid. Lamellae cream-coloured at first, later grey to pink-brown, ascending and broadly attached, edges white-floccose. Stipe 4-6 × 0.5-0.7 cm, cylindrical, flexuous, sometimes twisted, solid at first, hollow later, flexible, surface white-pruinose when young, later pruinose at the apex. Spores amygdaliform (Figure 2b), 10-12 × 6-7.5 μ, slightly verrucose, light yellow. Spore print olive-brown.

Denizli, Buldan-Sarıgöl road, Kelledere district, in pine forest, under *Cistus laurifolius*, 4.11.2006, Türkoğlu 3067, 3088.



Figure 1. *Otidea bufonia*; a) ascocarps



b) ascospores.



Figure 2. *Hebeloma cavipes*; a) basidiocarps



b) basidiospores.

## Russulaceae

### 3. *Russula nauseosa* (Pers.) Fr.

Cap 2-5 cm diameter, hemispherical at first, later plane, undulating (Figure 3a), surface dull when dry, shiny when moist, pale wine-red to a delicate pink, margin obtuse and striate. Flesh white, odourless, taste mild. Lamellae cream-coloured at first, later light ochre to yolk-yellow. Stipe 2-6 × 0.5-1.2 cm, cylindrical, solid initially, later hollow, surface slightly longitudinally venose, white at first, later grey. Spores subglobose to elliptical (Figure 3b), 7-9.5 × 6-7.5 μ. Spore print cream.

Denizli, Buldan, Süleymanlı plateau, in pine forest, 4.11.2006, Türkoğlu 3061; Buldan, Çatak, in graveyard 4.11.2006, Türkoğlu 3076.



Figure 3. *Russula nauseosa* a) basidiocarps

## Discussion

Although according to the recent literature (Solak et al., 2007) the number of Turkish macrofungi is about 2400, new records have been observed from time to time. In this study, 3 new records of macrofungi are reported from Buldan district (Denizli). *Otidea bufonia* is very similar to *pezizas*; however, it differs in its spores being elliptic-fusiform and containing 2 oil drops. *Hebeloma cavipes* is recognised easily by its radish smell and rough spores at the generic level, and characteristics of *Hebeloma cavipes* are the bottle-shaped cheilocystidia at the specific level. *Russula nauseosa* grows under pine and is known by its mild taste and wine or pink colour.



b) basidiospores.

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