

New localities of *Dacrymyces ovisporus* Bref. in Poland

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w Kielcach

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Dacrymyces ovisporus was hitherto known from two localities in South Poland. New localities of this fungus were found in South-Eastern Poland.

Dacrymyces ovisporus is a species of mushroom which is very rare in our country. It has been known in Poland, so far, only from two localities: the reservation Bukowiec near Wiślicz Nowy in the Pogórze Wielickie, and Cracow (Fig. 1). From the latter specimens were collected by Wojewoda (1976, 1991). Next two localities have been found in Jadachy* the Sandomierz Basin, and in Kielce – the Pośłowice Hills in the forest of *Vaccinio-Pinetum* type. The mushroom grew on thick, branches of *Pinus sylvestris* lying on the grounds.

The fresh fruit-bodies are orange and jelly like in consistence. They measure from 2 to 4 mm in diameter, and up to 3 mm in height.

In comparison with similar mushrooms of this genus, *Dacrymyces ovisporus* is easy to identify because of: a) presence of clamps on the hyphae, b) the appearance of spores, which have the shape of an egg or an elliptical egg. The septa within the spores are situated vertically, horizontally, and diagonally. The spores of collected fruit-bodies measured 13-16,2 (18,9) x 9,7-12 (13,5) μm (Fig. 2).

Dacrymyces ovisporus is also rare in Europe, where it is known only from the single localities in Estonia, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Great Britain, as well as from North America – Canada, British Columbia (Reid, 1974; Julich, 1984; Wojewoda, 1976).

* The locality in Jadachy has been found by Prof. B. Salata to whom I am very grateful for making this information available.

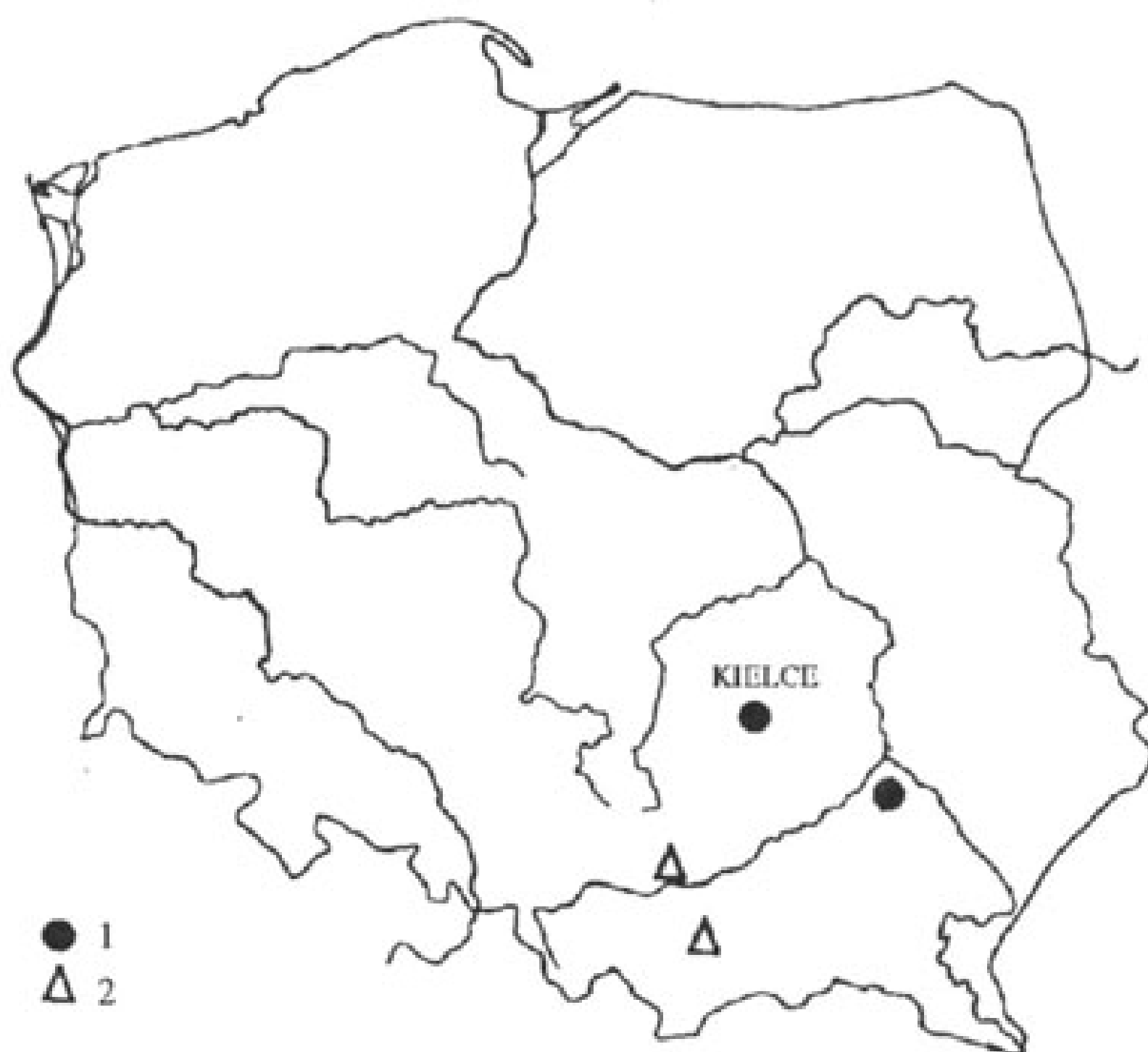


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Dacrymyces ovisporus* in Poland
1 – new localities, 2 – first localities

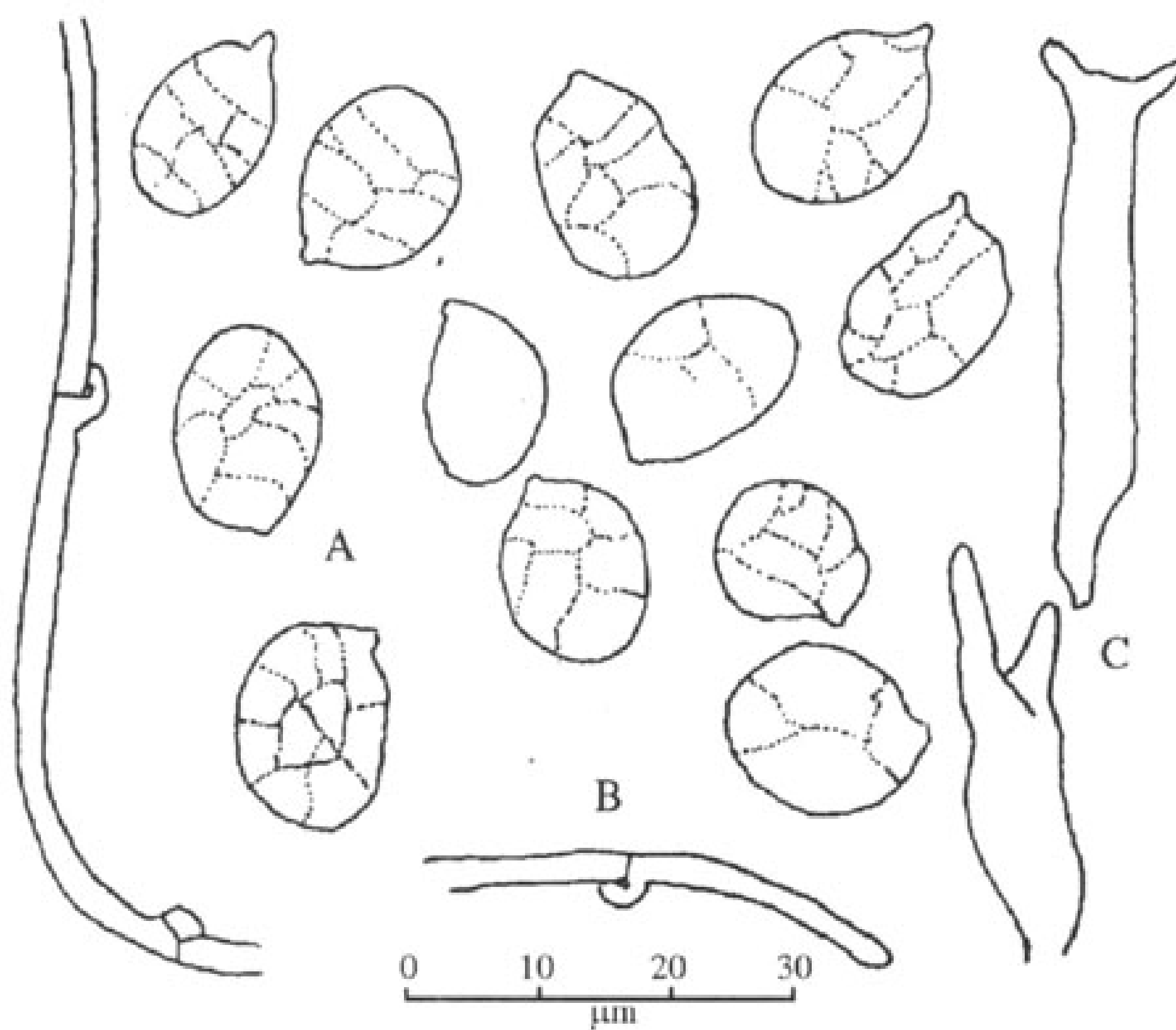


Fig. 2. *Dacrymyces ovisporus*
A – basidiospores, B – hyphae, C – basidia

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Nowe stanowiska *Dacrymycetes ovisporus* w Polsce

S t r e s z c z e n i e

Dacrymycetes ovisporus należy do bardzo rzadkich gatunków z rodzaju *Dacrymycetes*. Jego nieliczne stanowiska znane były z kilku krajów europejskich i Kanady. W Polsce grzyb ten występował do tej pory na dwóch stanowiskach. Kolejne dwa znalezione zostały w Kielcach i w Jadachach koło Tarnobrzegu (ryc. 1).

Owocniki tego gatunku rozwijają się na drewnie iglastym. W odróżnieniu od innych morfologicznie podobnych do niego gatunków z tego rodzaju, posiada charakterystyczne „murkowate” zarodniki, poprzedzielane pionowo, poprzecznie i ukośnie ułożonymi przegrodami oraz obecnością sprzążek na strzępkach (ryc. 2).