

TWO NEW RECORDS FOR THE MYCOFLORA OF TURKEY

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Abstract In this study, *Marasmius rotula* (Scop.: Fr.) Fr. (*Tricholomataceae*) and *Entoloma undatum* (Fr.) Mos. (*Entolomataceae*) have been recorded for the first time from Turkey.

Key words: New records, Mycoflora, Turkey.

Türkiye Mikroflorası İçin İki Yeni Kayıt

Özet :Bu çalışmada *Marasmius rotula* (Scop.: Fr.) Fr. (*Tricholomataceae*) ve *Entoloma undatum* (Fr.) Mos. (*Entolomataceae*) Türkiye'den ilk defa kaydedilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yeni Kayıt, Mikoflora, Türkiye.

Introduction

Although many studies have been carried out (Baytop, 1994), the macrofungal flora of many parts of our country have not been identified yet. Our research area is also one of the unstudied regions. The nearest floristic study to the area was carried out by Demirel (Demirel, 1996). The aim of this study is to make contribution to the Macrofungal Flora of Turkey.

Results

Tricholomataceae

Marasmius rotula (Scop.: Fr.) Fr.

Cap 5-15 mm across, convex when young then umbilicate, grooved radially, margin crenulate, white to pale cream and typically dark brown at the center (Fig. 1a). Gills broad, distant and free with a distinct collar, whitish. Stem 25-60 x 0.5-1.5 mm, concolorous with the cap at the apex but dark brown towards the base, slender, ring absent. Flesh very thin and white, taste and odour not distinctive. Spores 7-10 x 3-5 μm , ellipsoid, hyalin, smooth with droplets (Fig. 1b).

Marasmius rotula grows usually on dead twigs, roots of other plants and sometimes on leaves in groups.

Bitlis: Tatvan, Akçabük Village, woodland, 30.05.1998, K. 419.

Materials and Methods

The study material were collected from Akçabük Village of Tatvan and Dere Village of Bitlis in 1998 during our routine field studies. Colour photographs of the specimens were taken and some morphological and ecological features were noted. Then the specimens were brought into the laboratory and identified with the help of related references (Buczacki, 1992; Jordan, 1995; Breitenbach and Kränzlin, 1995).

Entolomataceae

Entoloma undatum (Fr.) Mos.

Syn.: *Entoloma sericeonitidum* (P.D.Ort.)

Arnolds

Cap 10-25 mm across, concave when young then depressed with an umbilicate center, surface grey to grey-brown, more or less with radially adpressed shiny grey-silvery fibrils, margin incurved when young, later smooth (Fig. 2a). Gills broad, arcuate-decurrent, light grey-beige when young later grey-pink to brownish. Stem 15-25 mm, cylindrical, somewhat enlarged towards the base, surface grey-whitish to grey-brown with inconspicuous white silvery fibrils. Flesh thin, grey-white to grey-brown, odor spicy, taste mild. Spores 8-10 x 5.5-7 μm , 6-8 angled with rounded angles.

Entoloma undatum grows inside or outside the forests, on pathsides, in waste places, on damp to moist and nutrient rich basic soils as solitary or in groups.

30. Bitlis: Dere Village, shrubby forests, 05.1998, K. 450.



Figure 1. *Marasmius rotula* a. fruiting body, b. spores



Figure 2. *Entoloma undatum* a. Fruiting body, b. Spores

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