

THREE NEW RECORDS FOR TURKISH MYCOBIOTA

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Abstract. The study was based on three basidiomycetous macrofungal samples, collected from Trabzon and Erzincan provinces between 2013-2014, and aims to make a contribution to the mycomycota of Turkey by adding new records. The ecological characteristics of the fruit bodies were recorded and macro photographs of them were taken at their natural habitats. Then they were transferred to the fungarium and necessary investigations were carried out. By comparing the obtained macroscopic and microscopic measuremental data with those in literature, they were identified as *Agaricus smithii* Kerrigan, *Coprinopsis goudensis* (Uljé) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo and *Suillus tomentosus* Singer. Tracing the current literature on macrofungi of Turkey, it is found that they were not reported from Turkey before. The taxa are described briefly and required data about their, habitat, ecology and geographical positions are provided together with macromorphological photographs and line drawings related to their micromorphologies.

Keywords: biodiversity, Basidiomycota, Erzincan, Trabzon

Introduction

Taxonomic studies on Turkish mycobiota had not a long history and has been accelerated especially in last three to four decades. Starting especially from 1970's numerous regional lists and new contributions were presented by many researchers, and the findings of these studies were prepared as checklists by Sesli and Denchev (2014) and Solak et al. (2015) with about 2,400 macrofungi species. Analysis of these checklist indicated that almost half of the current taxa were still reported from only 1 or two localities (Kaya, 2015). Contributory studies are still being carried out (Demirel et al., 2016; Keleş and Oruç, 2017; Uzun et al., 2017; Sadullahoğlu and Demirel, 2018; Sesli, 2018). But, considering the existence of about 15,000 macromycete taxa in Europe (Lukić, 2009) and the macrofungal diversity estimates of Mueller et al. (2007) regarding the plant/macrofungus ratios of temperate regions, we believe that, there is still much to be done to obtain the overall macrofungal data of Turkey (Kaya, 2009). Starting from this stand point, I usually perform field trips to observe and determine the macromycetes in our country. During such field trips three basidiomycetous macrofungi samples belonging to the families Agaricaceae, Psathyrellaceae and Suillaceae were collected from Erzincan and Trabzon provinces which fall in Irano-Turanian and Euro-Siberian phytogeographical regions respectively within the holarctic floral kingdom. As a result of necessary investigations, the samples were identified as *Agaricus smithii* Kerrigan, *Coprinopsis goudensis* (Uljé) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo and *Suillus tomentosus* Singer. Tracing the current checklists macrofungi of Turkey (Sesli and Denchev, 2014; Solak et al., 2015) and latest contributions (Allı et al., 2017; Işık and Türkeul, 2017; Kaşık et al., 2017; Uzun et al., 2018; Uzun and Kaya, 2019), it is found that 35 species *Agaricus* L., 18 species *Coprinopsis* P. Karst., and 11 species of *Suillus* Gray. have been reported from Turkey, and the above three taxa were not recorded before. The study aims to make a contribution to the Turkish mycobiota.

Materials and methods

Basidiomata of *Coprinus goudensis* were collected from İliç district of Erzincan province in 2013, and the basidiomata of *Agaricus smithii* and *Suillus tomentosus* were collected from Çamburnu district of Trabzon province in 2014 (Figure 1). During field studies, the ecological characteristics of the fruit bodies were recorded and macro photographs of them were taken at their natural habitats. Then the samples were transferred to the fungarium, dried in an air conditioned room, and prepared as fungarium materials. Dry materials were used for further investigations. Macroscopic measurements and micromorphologic investigations were carried out in fungarium. A Leica DM500 trinocular compound microscope was used for micromorphologic investigations. Microscopic features were portrayed with the CorelDRAW drawing program. The specimens were identified by comparing the obtained macroscopic and microscopic measuremental data with Smith and Thiers (1964), McKnight and McKnight (1987), Uljé and Bas (1993), Trudell and Ammirati (2009), Bessette et al. (2010), Desjardin et al. (2014), Gierczyk et al. (2014), Kuo and Methven (2014) and Kerrigan (2016). The samples are kept at the fungarium of Van Yüzüncü Yıl University in Van (VANF).



Figure 1. Collection locations of the determined macrofungi samples

Results

Brief descriptions, photograph of fruit bodies, and drawings of microcharacters are provided. The taxonomy of the taxa follows that of Kirk et al. (2008).

Agaricus smithii Kerrigan

Macroscopic and microscopic features

Pileus 8-12 cm wide, it grows from cylindrical to large convex. The edges not curved but sometimes can be slightly tasseled. The fibrillary is pale yellowish, brownish on a whitish ground color. Flesh thickness reaches up to 1.5 cm and does not change. Flavor and odour is like almonds. Lamellae not cramped, the color is pale, then turn into pinkish and becomes brown at maturity. Stipe 5-10 × 2-3 cm hairless, whitish to yellowish brown. Spores 7.1-9.2 × 4.7-5.7 µm elliptical, smooth, dark brown. Basidia 19-24 × 8.7-10 µm, clavate, 4-spored (Figure 2).

Specimen examined

Trabzon, Çamburnu, north of Maritime Faculty, on soil under mixed trees, 40°55'378" N, 40°12'613" E, 13 m., 21.10.2014, AK. 2941.

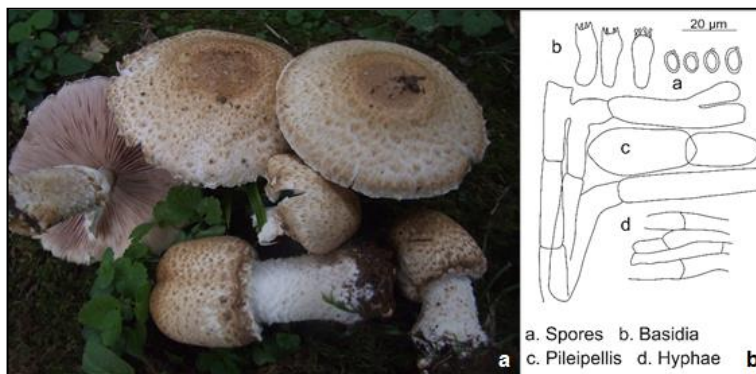


Figure 2. *Agaricus smithii* a) basidiocarps, b) microcharacters

Coprinopsis goudensis (Uljé) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo (Syn: *Coprinus goudensis* Uljé)

Macroscopic and microscopic features

Pileus 1-2.2 cm when young, up to 3 cm when broadened, ellipsoid when young, then ovoid or conical, greyish-brown when young, then whitish brown, finally greyish black-brown. Veil white, disintegrator in small, radial, hairy-fibrillose scales. Lamellae rather crowded, free, first white, then grey-brown to blackish. Stipe 2-5 × 0.1-0.2 cm, white, greyish white, slightly white floccose, especially clavate at the base. Spores 6.8-11 × 4.4-6.5 µm, ellipsoid or ovoid with rounded apex, sometimes oblong, rather pale red-brown and central, some with germpor. Basidia 22-38 × 7.5-10 µm, 4-spored. Cheilocystidia subglobose, ovoid, 33-70 × 25-52 µm. Pleurocystidia cylindrical to oblong, 50-105 × 32-55 µm. Elements of veil up to 13 µm widen and diverticulate (*Figure 3*).

Specimen examined

Erzincan, İliç, Kuruçay village, on decaying wood remnants, Erzincan, 39°36'744" N, 38°31'147" E, 999 m, 08.05.2013, AK. 2066.

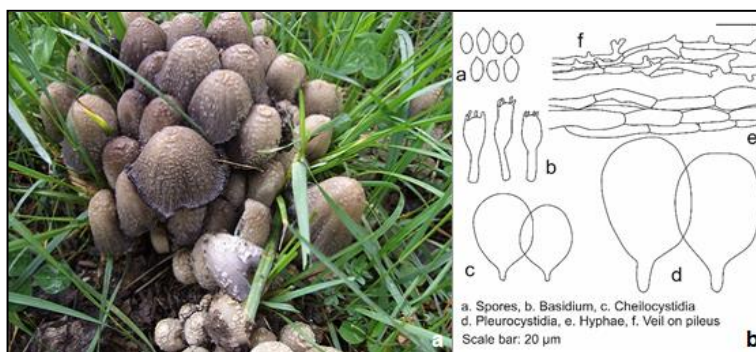


Figure 3. *Coprinopsis goudensis* a) basidiocarps, b) microcharacters

Suillus tomentosus Singer

Macroscopic and microscopic features

Pileus 6-12 cm wide, convex when young, edges curved when matured, the curve disappear when moist, the surface sticky, color vary from pale yellow color to dirty skin color, stain characteristically vary from gray to olive greenish-gray. Flesh thick, soft, white to pale yellow, turns blue when damaged. Hymenophore tubes up to 1.5 cm long, pores approximately 1 mm thick, angled pale brown, when matures become dark yellow. Stipe 5-10 × 1.5-3 cm hard and sticky to the floor. While the upper part varies from yellowish to orange, the lower part varies from slightly reddish to brown. Spores 8-12 × 3-4.5 µm, narrow, ellipsoid, smooth, thick-walled, dark olive greenish-brown (Figure 4).

Specimen examined

Trabzon, Çamburnu, near Forestry Directorate Hotel, among needle-litter under pine trees, 40°55'379" N, 40°12'790" E, 93 m., 29.10.2014, AK. 2962.

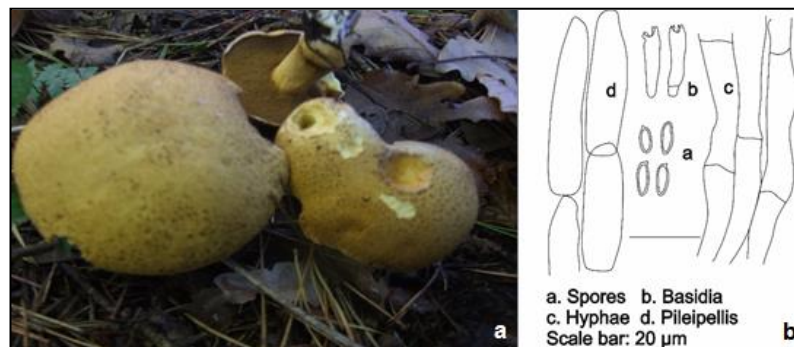


Figure 4. *Suillus tomentosus* a) basidiocarps, b) microcharecters

Discussion

With this study, the basidiomycete taxa *Agaricus smithii*, *Coprinopsis goudensis*, and *Suillus tomentosus* were given as new records from Turkey. The determined characteristics of the investigated samples conforms those given in literature.

Agaricus smithii is easily determined by the egg-shaped pileus when young, tawny to gold or orange cap colors, long stipe and amygdale odor. Young specimens of this species have similar morphology with *A. sylvicola* (Vittad.) Peck. But the appressed-fibrillose to fibrillose-scaly mature cap differs it from *A. sylvicola* which have a subglabrous to silky fibrillose cap at maturity (Desjardin et al., 2014). Shorter spores of *A. sylvicola* is another distinguishing feature between the two species (Kerrigan, 1986).

Coprinopsis goudensis can easily be recognized by the ellipsoid spores which in average are less than 10 µm long, having an average quotient of 1.6 or more, and the lignicolous habitat (Gierczyk et al., 2014). In terms of morphological similarity this species can be compared with *C. luteocephala* (Watling) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo, *C. neotropica* (Redhead & Pegler) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo, *C. stangliana* (Enderle, Bender & Gröger) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo and *C. urticicola* (Berk. & Broome) Redhead, Vilgalys & Moncalvo. Among them *C. luteocephala* differs with yellow veil, larger spore and substrate (dung), *C. neotropica*

differs with smaller and much broader spores, and trophical habitat, *C. stangliana* differs with much larger basidiocarps and spores, and habitat (soil), and *C. urticicola* differs in much smaller spores and basidiocarps (Ulje and Bas, 1993).

Suillus tomentosus is a very common species and is morphologically similar to *S. americanus*, *S. hirtellus*, *S. pictus* and *S. subaureus*, but any of the latter species present blue-staining reactions when cut or injured (Lincoff, 1981; McKnight and MacKnight, 1987; Trudell and Ammirati, 2009). Since all parts this edible species stains blue when bruised or cut, one should be sure while distinguishing it from other blue-staining *Suillus* species (McKnight and MacKnight, 1987).

Conclusion

Agaricus smithii, *Coprinopsis goudensis*, and *Suillus tomentosus* were given as new records from Turkey, increasing the current taxa numbers of the genera *Agaricus*, *Coprinopsis* and *Suillus*, in Turkey, to 36, 19 and 12, respectively.

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