

## PORIA LINDBLADII FOUND IN THE NETHERLANDS

H. F. VAN DER LAAN

*Arnhem, The Netherlands**Poria lindbladii* (Berk.) Cooke

*Polyporus lindbladii* Berk, in Grevillea 1: 54. 1872. — *Poria lindbladii* (Berk.) Cooke in Grevillea 14: 111. 1886. — *Polyporus cinerascens* Bres. apud Strass. in Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 50: 361. 1900. — *Poria cinerascens* (Bres.) Sacc., in Syll. Fung. 16: 161. 1902. — *Tyromyces cinerascens* (Bres.) Bond. & Sing. in Annls mycol. 39: 52. 1941.

Fruitbodies resupinate, initially circular, later growing together and effused up to 10 cm, readily separable, soft, fibrous, white when young, yellowish to tan when older or after drying. Grey tints not observed. Sterile margin narrow and well defined. Subiculum fibrous, 0–0.2 mm thick. Tubes about 1 mm long, pores 0.15–0.25 mm diameter, averaging 3–4 per mm, generally rather regularly circular or slightly elongated, dissepiments 0.1–0.2 mm thick, entire.

Context dimittic. Generative hyphae thin-walled, septate, with clamps, rarely branched, about 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter. Skeletal hyphae thick-walled, non-septate, rarely branched, 4–6  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter. A brownish, brittle, granular substance is present around and between the hyphae. The context also contains fairly numerous, irregularly shaped crystals, up to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter. Ripe hymenium not observed. Spores hyaline, smooth, curved, cylindric, 2-guttate or with granular contents, 6–7(–7.5)  $\times$  2–3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Skeletal hyphae, except for their plasmatic contents, readily soluble in bases. The granular matter around the hyphae also dissolves in bases, which is attended by swelling and production of gas bubbles. The process may be followed under the microscope by first mounting the section in water, and subsequently replacing the latter slowly by a dilute (1%) base.

The Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, west of Dieren, 'Nationaal Park Veluwezoom', Hagenau, February 2, 1975, *H. F. van der Laan*, on a dead branch of *Pinus* lying on the ground.

Following Donk (1974: 157), the name *Poria lindbladii* is here used for the species generally known as *P. cinerascens*.

*Poria lindbladii* appears to be widely distributed in Europe. Bourdot & Galzin (1928: 667) report it from mountainous areas in France. Jahn (1970/71: 61) states that in Germany it is found in the low plains as well as in the mountains. Domański (1972: 161) lists it from the Carpathian mountains and also from the low lands in northern Poland. In the Rijksherbarium (Leiden) are collections from low altitude areas in southern England, mid-Sweden and Estland. Jahn says that in many places in Germany it is one of the most frequently found *Poria*'s, but in Domański's opinion *Poria lindbladii* is a rather rare species in Poland. This also may be true for the Netherlands, because no collections of this species have been reported previously. *Pinus* and *Picea* are the preferred habitats in Europe, but the species has also been found on logs of deciduous trees (Domański 1972: 161).

## REFERENCES

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