

NEWLY RECORDED IN THE NETHERLANDS—III\*  
 TYROMYCES SEMISUPINUS

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TYROMYCES SEMISUPINUS (Berk. & Curt.) Murr.

*Polyporus semisupinus* Berk. & Curt. apud Berk. in Grevillea 1: 50. 1872. — *Tyromyces semisupinus* (Berk. & Curt.) Murr. in N. Am. Flora 9: 34. 1907. — For other synonyms see Donk (1974: 180).

Fruitbodies resupinate to effused-reflexed or in the shape of sessile, dimidiate pilei, measuring up to  $4 \times 2 \times 0.2-0.3$  cm, often narrowed at base, with acute edge. Upper surface rough, whitish, locally brownish. Resupinate parts with white tomentose margin or fertile up to well defined edge. Context and very thin subiculum white, tough, coriaceous when fresh, rigid after drying. Tubes 1-2 mm long; pores angular, 0.15-0.25 mm in diam., 4-6 per mm; dissepiments very thin; pore surface cream to light yellow when fresh, (light) orange after drying.

Hyphal system dimitic. Generative hyphae thin- to thick-walled, 1.5-4  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., rarely to frequently septate, with clamps, rarely to frequently branched. Skeletal hyphae thick-walled, abundant, in context interwoven, 4-5  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., in dissepiments largely parallel, 3-4  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam. Basidia club-shaped, 2-4-spored, (8-)9-15  $\times$  3-4.5(-5)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Spores ellipsoid, flattened at one side, hyaline, smooth-walled, inamyloid, 3-4(-5)  $\times$  1.5-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

COLLECTIONS EXAMINED.—THE NETHERLANDS: prov. Drenthe, Westerbork, Mantingerbos, 7 Sept. 1972, *J. J. Barkman*, on dead, fallen stem of *Betula* (WBS); prov. Gelderland, Otterlo, Nat. Park 'De Hoge Veluwe', 15 Nov. 1975, *J. Geesink*, on *Pinus* (herb. Geesink); Arnhem, Warnsborn, 28 Aug. 1976, *H. F. van der Laan*, on dead, fallen branch of deciduous tree (L).

Recording the occurrence of the species in the Netherlands is the only purpose of this note. For that reason, I have not gone into its systematic position, which seems to be uncertain, and adhere to the name most frequently used in literature.

*Tyromyces semisupinus* is widely distributed in the northern part of the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, but is generally considered a rare species. Jahn (1970/71: 62), however, states that it is common in eastern Westphalia. He is of the opinion that it has been overlooked often in other parts of West Germany, where it has been recorded but a few times. Pegler (1973: 33) lists *T. semisupinus* for Great Britain. Jahn (ibid.) reports its occurrence on [trees on] all kinds of soils (auf allen

\* Nr. I, entitled '*Poria lindbladii* found in the Netherlands', was published in *Persoonia* 8: 331-332 (1975) and Nr. II, entitled '*Schizopora phellinoides* in the Netherlands' in *Persoonia* 9: 155-156 (1976).

Böden), but the three known collections from the Netherlands all are from poor, acid, sandy soils.

The author wants to express his gratitude to Dr. J. J. Barkman and to Mr. J. Geesink for kindly permitting study of their collections and publication of the results.

#### REFERENCES

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- PEGLER, D. N. (1973). The Polypores. *In* Bull. Br. mycol. Soc. (Suppl.) 7 (1).