

## A NOTE ON THE GENUS JUNGHUHNIA

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The type of *Laschia crustacea* Jungh. has been examined. *Junghuhnia* Corda was based on this species and is in the present paper demonstrated to be an earlier name for *Chaetoporus* Karst. Eight species answering to the generic concept are transferred to *Junghuhnia*. Eighteen species previously transferred to, or described, in *Chaetoporus* are discussed; of these three are transferred to *Oxyporus*, one to *Cristella* and one to *Incrustoporia*, while the remainder is placed in synonymy with other species.

The name *Junghuhnia* was proposed by Corda (1842: 195) to replace *Laschia* Jungh. non Fr. A few months earlier *Aschersonia* Endl. had been proposed for the same reason but this is a nomen rejiciendum against *Aschersonia* Mont. 1848 which is conserved for a large group of imperfect fungi.

The type of *Junghuhnia* is *Laschia crustacea* Jungh., a species for a long time known only from the type locality in Java. Bresadola (1910: 587) reported it from the Philippines and transferred it to *Poria*. Boedijn (1940: 383) later collected specimens on Krakatau and Lang Eiland in the Sunda Strait.

During a stay in Leiden the type of *Laschia crustacea* was examined as well as Bresadola's material from the Philippines. The description runs as follows: —

Fruitbody resupinate, up to 1 mm thick, small to more widely effused, hugging the substrate, fragile when dry, pale ochraceous to buff (café au lait); margin absent; pores up to 0.5 mm deep, thin-walled, angular, 5-7 per mm, the pore-mouths finely dentate owing to excreted small crystals (lens); subiculum up to 0.5 mm thick. Hyphal system (as observed in 5 per cent KOH) dimitic; generative hyphae hyaline, delicately thin-walled, mostly collapsed, with clamps at septa, 1-3  $\mu$  in diameter; skeletal hyphae hyaline, thick-walled to almost solid, 2.5-5  $\mu$  in diameter, coarsely incrustated cystidia abundant both in hymenium and trama, arising from the skeletal hyphae, 20-45  $\mu$  long (measured from the point where the diameter starts to increase), 5-9  $\mu$  in diameter (measured without crystals and at the widest section); the crystals dissolving after 20-30 minutes in 5 per cent KOH). The type is sterile, but spores were observed in Bresadola's material, both floating and in the collapsed hymenium, globose to semiglobose, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline, IKI-, 3-4  $\mu$  in diameter (also observed by Bresadola). Hymenium collapsed so that no good measurements of basidia could be obtained.

It is apparent from the description above that *Junghuhnia* is an earlier generic name for a group of fungi now often placed in *Chaetoporus* Karst., a name typified by *C. tenuis* Karst. = *Poria euporia* (Karst.) Cooke = *C. nitidus* (Pers. ex Fr.) Donk. For a detailed description of this species, see Lowe (1966: 122).

*Hymenogramme* Mont. & Berk. (1844: 329), typified by *H. javensis*, has been considered to be a synonym of *Junghuhnia* Corda and *Laschia crustacea* respectively (Mont. & Berk., 1844: 330). However, after having checked the type of *H. javensis*, I am convinced that this is not so. *Hymenogramme javensis* is a resupinate fungus with a slightly folded, light yellowish hymenium and resinous consistency. The outline of the hymenium is difficult to ascertain as it seems to have contracted and flattened during drying. The hyphae are difficult to separate even in 10 per cent KOH and I did not manage to find any septa. Crystalline matter and oily drops are abundant in preparations and many types of spores are present. No hymenium could be found. The species is unknown to me, I doubt very much if it belongs in the Polyporaceae at all, the general impression being that of a *Merulius*-like species.

### JUNGHUHNIA Corda emend. Ryvarden

*Laschia* Jungh. in Verh. Bataviaasch Genootsch. 17 [2]: 74. "1839" (reprint presumably, 1838), non *Laschia* Fr. 1830 (Auriculariaceae). — ≡ *Aschersonia* Endl., Gen. Pl. Suppl. 2: 103. 1842, non *Aschersonia* Mont. 1848 (Deuteromycetes; nomen conservandum) — ≡ *Junghuhnia* Corda, Anl. Stud. Mycol. 195. 1842.

*Chaetoporus* Karst. in Hedwigia 29: 148. 1890.

Fructification resupinate; hymenial surface poroid, pale ochraceous, yellowish to light pinkish brown. Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae with clamps at septa; skeletal hyphae hyaline, encrusted cystidia present, arising from skeletal hyphae. Spores small, globose to almost cylindrical, hyaline, smooth and IKI negative.

TYPE SPECIES. — *Laschia crustacea* Jungh.

The following species belong here: —

**Junghuhnia collabens** (Fr.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Polyporus collabens* Fr., Hym. europ. 572. 1874.

**Junghuhnia crustacea** (Jungh.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Laschia crustacea* Jungh. in Verh. Bataviaasch Genootsch. 17 [2]: 75. "1839" (reprint presumably, 1838).

**Junghuhnia fimbriatella** (Peck) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Polyporus fimbriatellus* Peck in Rep. N.Y. St. Mus. nat. Hist. 38: 91. 1885.

**Junghuhnia luteo-alba** (Karst.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Physisporus luteoalbus* Karst. in Rev. mycol. 9: 10. 1887.

**Junghuhnia nitida** (Pers. ex Fr.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Polyporus nitidus* Pers. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 379. 1821.

**Junghuhnia pseudozilingiana** (Parm.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Chaetoporus pseudozilingianus* Parm. in Eesti NSV Tead. Akad. Toim. (Biol. Ser. 2) 8: 113. 1959.

**Junghuhnia separabilima** (Pouz.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Chaetoporus separabilimus* Pouz. in Česká Mykol. 21: 210. 1967.

In the "Index of Fungi" (3: 457, 1968) the specific name was spelt "separabilimus." Here an error seems to have crept in. There are six adjectives in Latin ending

with 'ilis' which double the 'l' in the superlative form 'illimus'. However, separabilis is not one of these (cf. Kennedy, 1962: 42).

**Junghuhnia zonata** (Bres.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Poria zonata* Bres. in *Mycologia* 17: 77. 1925.

The following species (listed in alphabetical order according to the specific epithet) have been transferred to, or described in, *Chaetoporus* but do not belong in *Junghuhnia* as defined here.

*Chaetoporus ambiguus* (Bres.) Bond. & Sing. (1941: 51). The species is a synonym of *Oxyporus latemarginatus* (Dur. & Mont.) Donk.

*Chaetoporus corticola* (Fr.) Bond. & Sing. (1941: 51). Authentic material examined. The species clearly belongs in *Oxyporus* and was, not validly, transferred to this genus by E. Komarova (1964: 175). She referred to *Oxyporus corticola* (Fr.) Parm. (1969: 161). However, on the page cited there is no combination *Oxyporus corticola*, hence the binomial used by Komarova is not validly published as no basionym is cited either in her or Parmasto's publication. The recombination is here formally proposed as **Oxyporus corticola** (Fr.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Polyporus corticola* Fr., *Syst. mycol.* 1: 385. 1821. I am grateful to the late Dr. M. A. Donk for information on the points indicated above.

*Chaetoporus iodinus* (Mont.) Rom. (1901: 15). Type examined. The species is better known as *Cyclomyces iodinus* (Mont.) Pat.

*Chaetoporus gilvus* (Schw.) Rom. (1901: 14). Authentic material examined. The species is very common in the tropics and should be named *Phellinus gilvus* (Schw.) Pat.

*Chaetoporus latitans* (Bourd. & Galz.) Parm. (1963: 113). Lowe (1959: 101) first identified the species with *Poria versipora* (Rom.) Lloyd. However, later (1966: 72) he described it as a species in its own right with monomitic hyphal system, with clamps at the septa, smooth cystidia, and allantoid spores. The species is the type of *Chaetoporellus* Bond. & Sing. ex Sing.

*Chaetoporus licooides* (Mont.) Rom. (1901: 15). Type examined. The species is, in my opinion, a synonym of *Phellinus senex* (Nees & Mont.) Imaz. (type examined).

*Chaetoporus melleofulvus* Rom. (1901: 16). No material seen. According to the description it seems likely that the species belongs in the Hymenochaetaceae. Species described by Romell will be dealt with in a later paper.

*Chaetoporus novae-zelandiae* (G. Cunn.) G. Cunn. (1965: 71). Authentic material examined. The species has a dimitic hyphal system with clamped generative hyphae. Cystidia proper, as I define them, are not present. The skeletal hyphae are, especially in the dissepiments, finely incrustated, and this apparently misled Cunningham into calling them cystidia. His drawing (1947: 27) supports this theory. The spores are more oblong ellipsoid to short cylindrical than shown in this drawing. The species clearly belongs in *Incrustoporia* Dom., hence the recombination **Incrustoporia novae-zelandiae** (G. Cunn.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Poria novae-zelandiae* G. Cunn. in *Bull. Pl. Dis. Div. N.Z. Dep. scient. ind. Res.* 72: 29. 1947.

*Chaetoporus pearsonii* (Pilát) Bond. (1953: 180). Type examined. The species is a synonym of *Oxyporus corticola* (Fr.) Ryv., as already pointed out by Lowe (1966: 19).

*Chaetoporus philadelphi* Parm. (1959: 237). Authentic material examined. The species is monomitic without clamps, while the cystidia are short and mostly apically incrustated. The species is here referred to *Oxyporus* as **Oxyporus philadelphi** (Parm.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Chaetoporus philadelphi* Parm. in Bot. Mater. Inst. spor. Rast. 12: 237. 1959.

*Chaetoporus radula* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bond. & Sing. (1941: 51). The species is a synonym of *Schizopora paradoxa* (Schröd. ex Fr.) Donk.

*Chaetoporus regularis* (Murr.) Wright (1964: 786). Type examined. This is a monomitic species with abundantly clamped hyphae. The spores are echinulate and cystidia are present. Except for the latter character the species is very close to *Cristella candidissima* (Schw.) Donk and should be placed in the same genus. Hence: **Cristella regularis** (Murr.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Poria regularis* Murr. in Mycologia 12: 87. 1920.

*Chaetoporus rixosus* (Karst.) Bond. & Sing. (1941: 51). A synonym of *Junghuhnia collabens* (Fr.) Ryv.

*Chaetoporus scruposus* (Fr.) Rom. (1901: 16). Type examined. The species is a synonym of *Phellinus gilvus* (Schw.) Pat.

*Chaetoporus similis* (Bres.) Wright (1964: 786). Authentic material examined. The species is monomitic with the hyphae devoid of clamps and with incrustated cystidia. It clearly belongs in *Oxyporus*, to which genus it is here transferred as **Oxyporus similis** (Bres.) Ryv., *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Poria similis* Bres. in Mycologia 17: 76. 1925.

*Chaetoporus subacidus* (Peck) Bond. & Sing. (1941: 51). The species belongs in *Perenniporia* as *P. subacida* (Peck) Donk.

*Chaetoporus varicolor* (Karst.) Parm. (1961: 120). This combination was also made by Domański (1963: 303), M. Bondarceva (1964: 189), and Pouzar (1967: 211). Type material examined. As pointed out by Lowe (1956: 115) the type material is of mixed identity. The predominant material is *Poria luteo-alba* and Lowe was therefore inclined to apply 'varicolor' as the correct specific epithet to this taxon. Resulting from this are all the combinations mentioned above. However, Lowe himself (1966: 106) was still reluctant to accept *P. varicolor*. Donk (1967: 119) challenged his view of 1956 by pointing out that the spores cited by Karsten do not fit those of *P. luteo-alba*. Another point which also clearly excludes *P. luteo-alba* as a synonym of *P. varicolor*, is the substrate. Karsten gives the substrate as *Alnus glutinosa*. However, *P. luteo-alba*, at least in Fennoscandia, is strictly confined to coniferous wood, usually of *Pinus sylvestris*. I have no idea about the identity of the specimen Karsten had in hand when he made the description of *Physisporus varicolor*. The name should be dropped as a *nomen confusum*.

*Chaetoporus vincus* (Berk.) Wright (1964: 786). Type examined. The species is monomitic and the hyphae are devoid of clamps, with the cell-walls of very variable

thickness. The spores are globose and large, while coarsely incrustated cystidia are present. The species has been transferred to *Rigidoporus* as *R. vinctus* (Berk.) Ryv. (1972: 143).

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