



### New *Crepidotus* (Fr.) Staude record for Turkish mycota

Mehrican YARATANAKUL GÜNGÖR <sup>\*1</sup>, Halil GÜNGÖR <sup>1</sup>, Mehmet Halil SOLAK <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Kötekli, Muğla, Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> Program of Elementary Science Education, Faculty of Education, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Univ., Kötekli, Muğla, Turkey

#### Abstract

*Crepidotus cinnabarinus* Peck was recorded for the first time from Turkey. The new taxon is described and illustrated.

**Key words:** new record, *Crepidotus*, Turkey

----- \* -----

### Türkiye Mikotası için yeni *Crepidotus* (Fr.) Staude kaydı

#### Özet

*Crepidotus cinnabarinus* Peck Türkiye'den ilk defa kaydedilmiştir. Yeni türün tanımı fotoğraflarla desteklenerek verilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** yeni kayıt, *Crepidotus*, Türkiye

#### 1. Introduction

Genus *Crepidotus* (Fr.) Staude species have all small, ranging in 2 mm to about 8 cm in diameter, but most species falling in a range of 10-30 mm. In the majority of species, the pileus is attached laterally to the wood. Fruiting body fan or kidney-shaped, semi-orbicular, reniform to spatulate, whitish, yellowish brown to pink colored. Stipe is reduced and only visible in young fruiting bodies. Gills whitish, buff, ochraceous buff to cinnamon colored. Rarely yellow or pink. Spores, ellipsoid, ovoid, cylindrical, smooth, rugose, verrucose or spiny light brown to hyaline. The basidiocarps, generally grow on stumps, logs, fallen branches, twigs and rarely on mosses or on herbaceous debris, saprotrophic and more than 200 species have been described worldwide (Hesler and Smith, 1965; Knudsen and Vesterholt, 2008).

In this paper we report an interesting new record; *Crepidotus cinnabarinus* for the first time from Turkey.

#### 2. Materials and methods

Specimen was collected from İzmir province in 2013. Morphological and ecological characteristics of the sample was recorded and photographed in its natural habitat. Then the sample was taken to the laboratory for further investigation. Identification was performed with the help of relevant literature (Hesler and Smith, 1965; Bandala and Montoya, 2000; Knudsen and Vesterholt, 2008). The specimen is deposited at the fungarium of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University.

#### 3. Results

After laboratory studies *C. cinnabarinus* was identified. According to the current literature and recent studies it is recorded for the first time from Turkey (Solak et al., 2007; Akata et al., 2009; Sesli and Denchev, 2013; Solak et al., 2014)

\* Corresponding author / Haberleşmeden sorumlu yazar: Tel.: +902522111531; Fax.: +902522111531; E-mail: mihrican@gmail.com

## 3.1 Agaricales

3.1.1 *Inocybaceae* Jülich3.1.1.1 *Crepidotus cinnabarinus* Peck.

Fruiting body 5-15 mm in extent, scarlet to cinnabar-red, velvety-tomentose, concave to reflexed, dimidiate or reniform, becoming more or less plane, surface dry. Lamellae rather broad, sinuate to base of pileus, pale brown to scarlet, brownish when dried. Stipe reduced, laterally attached to wood, and minutely reddish-tomentose. Spores (6) 7-8 × 5-6 (6.5) μm, oval to subellipsoid, verruculose, thin-walled. Cheilocystidia fusoid-ventricose, clavate, cylindric, or bottle-shaped, 450-70 × 8-10 μm, with soluble reddish pigments in KOH. Clamp connections absent. Grows on wood of deciduous trees (Hesler and Smith, 1965; Knudsen and Vesterholt, 2008).

İzmir, Selçuk, Çamlık village, on broad leaved tree stump, 23.03.2013. N 37.905918 E 27.394312, H 201.

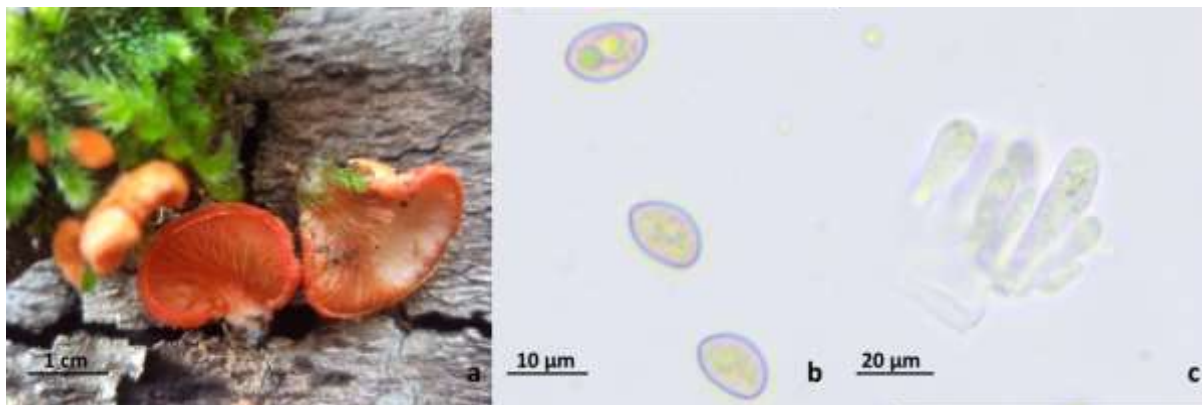


Figure 1. *Crepidotus cinnabarinus*, a. Fruiting body, b. Basidiospores, c. Cheilocystidia

## 4. Conclusions and discussion

In this study *C. cinnabarinus* was recorded for the first time from Turkey. It is named as kırmızı yelpaze mantarı in Turkish. Sample is reported from İzmir province.

*C. cinnabarinus* is easily recognized and distinguished from other *Crepidotus* spp. with its orange-red color in field. To date 11 taxa were reported in Turkey. According to the present checklists (Solak et al., 2007; Sesli & Denchev, 2013) and the recent data (Uzun et al., 2010) on Turkish macromycota there are 11 taxa of the genus *Crepidotus* found in Turkey. With *C. cinnabarinus* the members of the genus reached twelve taxa in Turkey.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank BAP (the Scientific Research Projects of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University) for supporting this project (12/67) financially.

## References

- Akata, I., Doğan H.H., Çetin, B., Işıloğlu, M. 2009. *Onnia tomentosa* (Fr.) P. Karst, a new genus record for Turkey Biological Diversity and Conservation 2/1: 78-81.
- Bandala, V.M., Montoya, L. 2000. A revision of some *Crepidotus* species related to Mexican taxa. Mycological Research 104/4: 495-506
- Hesler, L.R., Smith, A.H. 1965. North American Species of *Crepidotus*. Hafner Publishing Company, New York and London.
- Knudsen, H., Vesterholt, J. 2008. Fungi Nordica. Nordsvamp, Copenhagen.
- Sesli, E., Denchev, C.M. 2013. Checklists of the myxomycetes, larger ascomycetes, and larger basidiomycetes in Turkey. Mycotaxon 106: 65-67 + online version [2013]: 1-138. (<http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/checklists/sesli-v106-checklist.pdf>).
- Solak, M.H., Işıloğlu, M., Kalmış, E., Allı, H. 2007. Macrofungi of Turkey checklist. Üniversiteliler ofset, İzmir.
- Solak, M.H., Allı, H., Işıloğlu, M., Güngör, H., Kalmış, E. 2014. Contributions to the macrofungal diversity of Kilis Province. Turkish Journal of Botany 38, 180-185.
- Uzun, Y., Kaya, A., Akçay, M.E., Demirel, K. 2010. New additions to the Turkish Macromycota from Bingöl province (Turkey). Turkish Journal of Botany 34: 63-66.

(Received for publication 07 February 2014; The date of publication 15 August 2014)