

**Türkiye Mikobiyotası İçin Yeni Bir Askomiset Kaydı :**  
***Rosellinia mycophila* (Xylariaceae)**

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**Özet:** Mersin, Çamlıyayla'dan toplanan *Rosellinia mycophila* (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc. Türkiyeden ilk kez kaydedilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Rosellinia mycophila*, yeni kayıt

**A New Ascomycete Record for The Mycobiota of Turkey:**  
***Rosellinia mycophila* (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc. (Xylariaceae)**

**Abstract:** *Rosellinia mycophila* (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc., collected from Çamlıyayla, Mersin, was recorded for the first time in Turkey.

**Key Words:** *Rosellinia mycophila*, new record

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**Introduction**

*Rosellinia* species are recorded all over the world, and are common in both temperate and tropical regions (Petrini 1993). Many species occur as saprobes, some live endophytically and occasionally turn into pathogens and only a few species are known to occur as root pathogens. Among the most well-known root pathogens are *R. necatrix* Prill. and *R. desmazieresii* (Berk. et Br.) Sacc., mostly known from temperate zones, and *R. bunodes* (Berk. et Br.) Sacc., *R. pepo* Pat.

and *R. arcuata* Petch, known only from the tropics. Root diseases caused by *Rosellinia* spp. occur on a wide variety of commercially important crops, trees and ornamentals (Ten Hoopen and Krauss 2006).

Although the mycobiota of Turkey has not been researched effectively, there is a great need for an increase in the frequency of taxonomical studied. In October 2008, during routine field trips to different localities of Mersin, many fungi samples were collected. On referring to the

literatures on Mycobiota of Turkey (Solak et al. 2007, Sesli and Denchev 2008), *Rosellinia mycophila* (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc. (*Xylariaceae*) was found to be a new record. The study aims to make contribution to the mycobiota of Turkey.

### Materials and Methods

Fruit bodies of *Rosellinia mycophila* were collected from Çamliyayla district of Mersin province (Turkey). Relevant morphological of the samples were recorded and they were photographed in their natural habitats. Then the samples were taken to the laboratory. Necessary macroscopic and microscopic measurement data were obtained by using a ruler, light microscope, micrometers and necessary chemicals (distillate water, Melzer's reagent, 5% KOH). This taxon was identified according to Petrini (1993) and Petrini and Petrini (2005). The specimens cited are deposited in the Herbarium of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University in Çanakkale and in the author's personal collections.

### Results and Discussion

#### *Xylariaceae*

*Rosellinia mycophila* (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. (Abellini) 1: 263 (1882)

Stromata usually densely gregarious, uniperitheciate, rarely fused together in a 2-3- peritheciate stroma, dark brown to black with a thin coating of pale subicular hyphae, subglobose with a broadly attached base, 0.6-0.7 mm high x 0.8-1 mm diam, with conspicuous folds and ridges in the lower part when dry; ectostroma rather thin, brittle; subiculum densely felted, purplish brown, of finely interwoven hyphae, persistent, widely spreading. Ostioles stout, broadly conical, darker than the stromatal

wall. Asci cylindrical, with apical apparatus urn-shaped with attenuated base, amyloid, 154-195 x 6.5-7.5 µm. Ascospores 17-21 x 5.5-6.5 µm, ellipsoid-inequilateral with one end slightly pinched, the opposite narrowly rounded with an inconspicuous cellular appendage 2 µm long, dark brown, with a short, straight germ slit 8-13 µm long on the less convex side; the whole spore surrounded by a conspicuous slimy sheath reducing with age (Figures 1 and 2).

Material examined were collected from Mersin, Çamliyayla, on dead twig of *Pinus nigra*, 37°14'49.21" N, 34°37'44.08" E, alt. 928 m, 25 October 2008, BD 681.

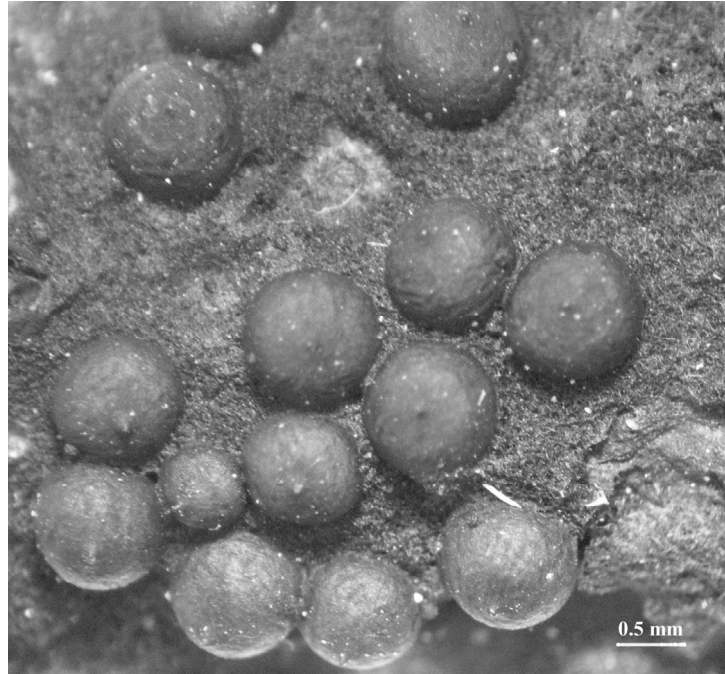
The genus *Rosellinia* is found mostly in temperate regions but can also be found in (sub)alpine and (sub)tropical regions. The definite group comprises occasional pathogens, which also live endophytically, e.g. *R. thelena* (Fr.:Fr.) Rabh. in *Abies alba* and *Picea abies* and possibly *R. mycophila* in conifers (Petrini, 1993; Ten Hoopen and Krauss, 2006). In addition, some species including *R. mycophila* known to be pathogens in temperate zones (Francis, 1986). In this study, *R. mycophila* is found on dead twig of *Pinus nigra*. The finding is parallel to those reported in literatures.

*R. mycophila* (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc. resembles *R. thelena* (Fr.) Rabenh in external appearance, and it is easily distinguished by microscopical features of ascospores. Ascospores in *R. mycophila* are a bit shorter than those *R. thelena*, with a shorter germ slit, an inconspicuous blunt cellular appendage and a slimy sheath around the whole spore. Above all, they lack the distinctive pointed appendages typical of *R. thelena* and its var. *microspora*. *R. mycophila* was reported by Francis (1986) as a severe pathogen of conifers in Europe and North America. This pathogen activity seems to be an additional difference with *R. thelena* (Fr.) Rabenh, which has only been reported as a primary saprophyte.

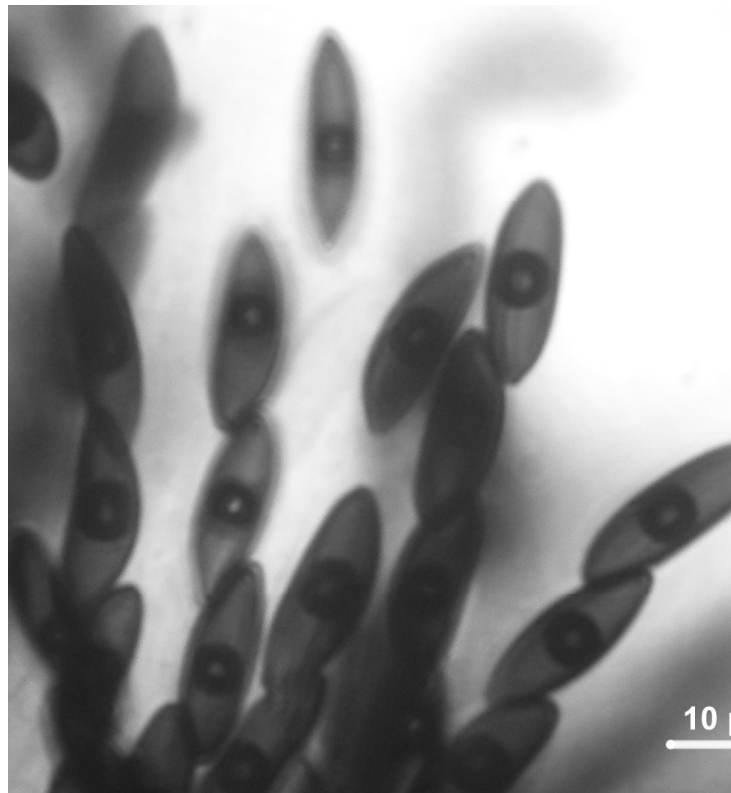
According to relevant study, there is only one *Rosellinia* species (*Rosellinia thelena* (Fr.) Rabenh) in Turkey (Akata and Çetin 2009). With this study, the number of

reported *Rosellinia* species will be two in Turkey and a contribution was made to the knowledge of Turkish mycobiota.

**Fig. 1.** Stereomicroscopic image of *Rosellinia mycophila*



**Fig. 2.** A view of ascospores of *Rosellinia mycophila*



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