

Two New Records for The Macrofungi Flora of Turkey

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Abstract: In this study, *Gloephyllum sepiarium* (Wulf.: Fr.) Karst., *Inonotus tamaricus* (Pat.) Maire, species were recorded for the first time in Turkey.

Key words: New records, *Basidiomycetes*, Macrofungi Flora of Turkey.

Türkiye Makrofungus Florası İçin İki Yeni Kayıt

Özet: Bu çalışmada, *Gloephyllum sepiarium* (Wulf.: Fr.) Karst., *Inonotus tamaricus* (Pat.) Maire, türleri Türkiye'de ilk defa kaydedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Kayıt, *Basidiomycetes*, Türkiye Makrofungus Florası.

Introduction

Two specimens of macro fungi collected during field trips in 1999 were identified as *Gloephyllum sepiarium* (Wulf.: Fr.) Karst. and *Inonotus tamaricus* (Pat.) Maire. According to the literature on Turkish macro fungi [1], these species are new records for the Turkish macro fungi flora. The identification of these species were carried out using literature [2-4] and with the help of some studies on Turkish macro fungi flora [1]. Samples were dried and preserved in polythene bags containing thymol crystal. The specimens are kept in the Herbarium of Department of Biology, University of Selçuk, Konya, Turkey.

The Description of Species

Basidiomycetes

Coriolaceae

Gloephyllum sepiarium (Wulf.:Fr.) Karst.

Fruiting body usually pileate, bracket like, turbinate, flabellate or conchate, also in linear rows or, on the underside of the substrate, fully resupinate, pilei often imbricate, upper surface hispid-tomentose, becoming glabrous when old, with concentric undulations and furrows zoned, tobacco-to red-or dark-brown, with whitish to yellow-brown marginal zone when young, centre commonly somewhat umbonate, lower surface lamellate, often with anastomotic, lamellae ochre-to grey-brown, wavy, edges crenate, 4-10 mm wide, 15-20 per cm [counted at the pileal margin], individual pilei 2-5 [8] cm across, broadly attached to the substrate, pileal flesh thin, tough fibrous, tobacco-brown, without odour, taste mild to somewhat bitter (Figure 1).

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Figure 1. *Gloephyllum sepiarium* basidiocarp's.

Spore print's white, inamyloid, spores cylindrical, slightly allantoid, smooth, hyaline, 9-13x3.5-5 μm (Figure 2).

Karaman: Ermenek, Damlaçalı, on dead trunks of *Abies sp.*, 23.04.1999, 1800 m., Doğan 182.

Figure 2. *Gloephyllum sepiarium* spores.

TWO NEW RECORDS FOR THE MACROFUNGI FLORA OF TURKEY

Hymenochaetaceae

***Inonotus tamaricus* (Pat.) Maire**

Fruiting body mostly solitary, brackets, sessile, roughly semicircular 5-20x5-10 cm, up to 2-6 cm thick. Upper surface convex or flattened, radiate striate zoned, uneven, at first pale brown, roughly hairy, felted or bristly, becoming reddish brown when old, margin roundly, pale yellowish, lower surface pale cream becoming whitish cream, pores angular, pale cream to whitish cream, 2-3 mm width, flesh watery, pale cream coloured when cut (Figure 3).

Spore print's brown, spores roundly-elliptic, pale yellowish brown, 6.5-9x5-6.5 μm (Figure 4).

Karaman: Bucakkışla, near the Göksu river on dead trunks of *Elaeagnus* sp. 29.05.1999, 400 m, Doğan 188.

Figure 3. *Inonotus tamaricus* basidiocarp's.

Figure 4. *Inonotus tamaricus* spores.H. H. DOĞAN, C. ÖZTÜRK, G. KAŞIK

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