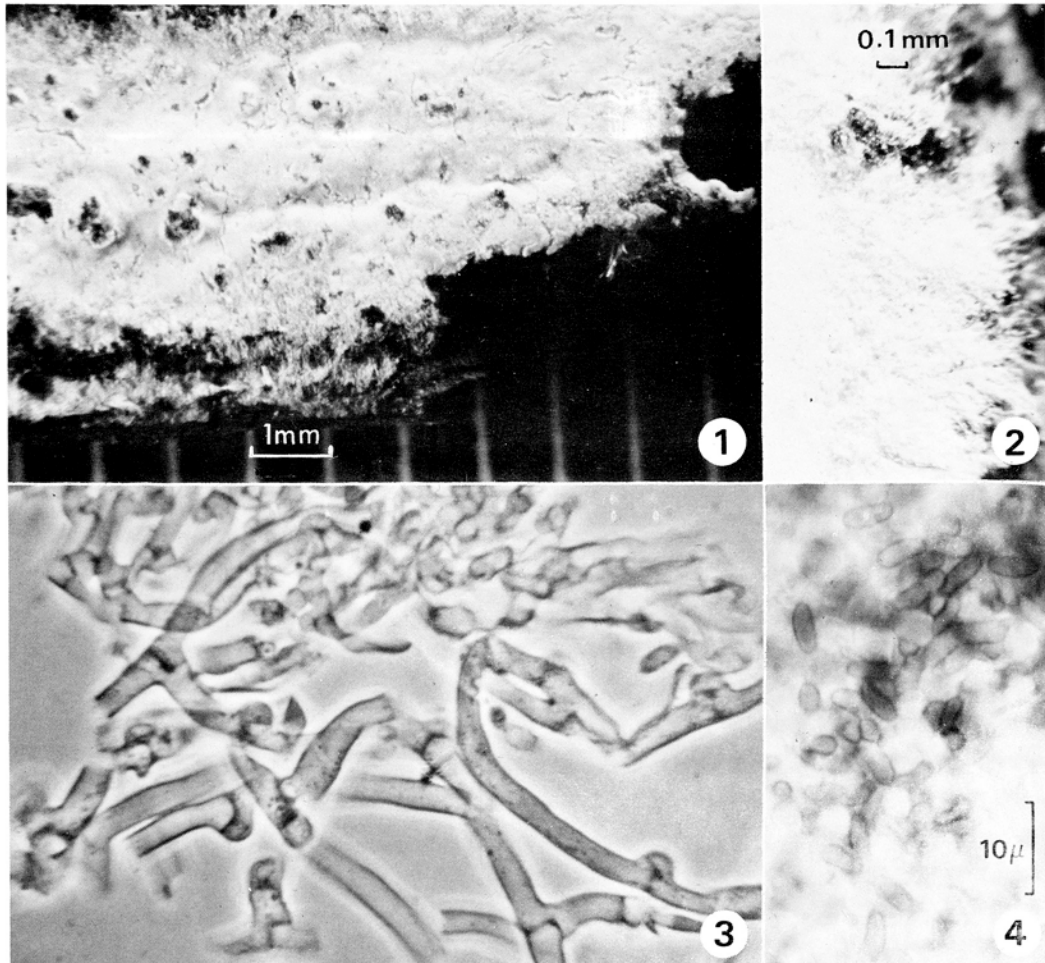


# AMYLOCORTICIUM CANADENSE



DAOM F6259, isotype. 1, Basidiocarp with mature hymenium, ca  $\times 10$ ; 2, margin, ca  $\times 40$ ; 3, hyphae of subhymenium and subiculum, and 4, basidiospores, amyloid in Melzer's, both ca  $\times 1250$ .

**Amylocorticium canadense** (Burt) John Eriksson & Weresub, *comb. nov.*  
 $\equiv$  *Corticium canadense* Burt, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 13:290. 1926.

**BASIDIOCARPS** effused, varying from plaques a few mm diam. to expanses as much as and exceeding 20 cm in extent; mature surface soft, uniformly smooth (except for feathery cracks), a mottle of cream to flushed flesh color ('ivory', 'leghorn' or 'sunset' to 'sunrise Y': Maerz & Paul, Dictionary of Color, McGraw Hill Book Co., New York, 1950), darkening where bruised; immature byssoid patches of exposed subiculum either 'lemon Y' to 'citron Y' or more or less concolorous with hymenium; margin byssoid to delicately fibrillose, generally 'lemon Y' to 'citron Y'; total depth as much as  $300\mu$ ; separable. Colour change in KOH: at first blackish or 'leaf mold', fading on drying to 'mauve taupe'.

**SUBICULUM** loose; hyphae uniformly  $3\text{-}5\mu$  diam., wall firm to somewhat thickened, septa clamped throughout, branching frequently at right angles and typically, though not exclusively, from clamp cell; hyaline except for layer near substrate where many hyphae are browned by resinoid

cytoplasmic inclusions, sometimes also with a thin coating of external deposits. SUBHYMENIUM dense; hyphae more closely branched and narrower (ca 2-3 $\mu$  diam.) than subicular hyphae, wall thin, septa clamped throughout, hyaline. HYMENIUM compact and homogeneous; single depth along with closely intertwined subhymenium 40-60 $\mu$ ; thickening, with zonate deposition of spores, to a depth of 150 $\mu$ . CYSTIDIA none. BASIDIA clearly sympodial, narrowly clavate, 20-30 $\mu$  long, 4-5 $\mu$  broad apically, with four sterigmata 3.5-6(-8) $\mu$  long. BASIDIOSPORES hyaline, thin-walled, amyloid, cylindrical to narrowly ellipsoid or ovoid, slightly curved in profile, (4.8-)5.5-7(-7.8)  $\times$  (1.8-)2-2.3 $\mu$ , ratio of length/width (2.5-)3(-3.3)/1.

SUBSTRATE: wood of *Pinus*.

DISTRIBUTION: Quebec, Ontario.

COLLECTIONS: Que., Gatineau Park, 5.IX.1967, DAOM 141274 (B. & J. Eriksson 7096); Ont., Ottawa, 22.IX.1903, DAOM F6259 (isotype, J. Macoun 26).

NOTES: Besides the Canadian collections cited, *A. canadense* is represented at DAOM by collections from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York State and Pennsylvania.

As pointed out by Eriksson & Ryvarde (p. 83 of Corticiaceae of North Europe 2: 59-261. 1973. Fungiflora, Oslo), this species has spores similar to those of *A. subsulphureum* (Karst.) Pouzar. In fact, Liberta (p. 217 of Nova Hedwigia 18: 215-233. 1969) considers the names synonyms. But *A. subsulphureum* is cystidiate to the point that, in the European material I have seen of this species, the cystidia are morphologically distinctive even when embedded, whereas in *A. canadense*, although hyphae may appear to emerge from the hymenium, these are indistinguishable from subicular hyphae. I do not accept Liberta's proposal regarding synonymy. There is, however, a possibility that *A. canadense* does occur in Europe along with *A. subsulphureum*, for H.S. Jackson (in litt. 1939 to M.K. Nobles) suggested that *Corticium sulfureo-marginata* Litsch. (Ann. Mycol. 32: 52. 1933) might be a synonym of *C. canadense*.

Another acystidiate member of the genus, *A. indicum* Thind & Rattan (Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 49: 125-126. 1972) has been described from India. Isotype and isoparatype material generously deposited in DAOM by Dr. S. Rattan shows that this species is also close to *A. canadense*. But the basidiocarp seems to be less strikingly bicolor, and its spores are generally shorter, and broader in relation to length, 4-5(-6)  $\times$  1.7-2.2 $\mu$ , the ratio length/width 2-2.5(-3)/1.

The only other acystidiate species so far described in this genus, *A. cebennense* (Bourd.) Pouzar, is almost pure white, with white subiculum and margin, and its spores are generally strikingly longer and more slender, ratio length/width (3-)3.5-4(-4.3)/1.

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