# Taxonomic Investigations on Korean Higher Fungi(VI)

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# 韓國產 高等 菌類의 分類學的 研究(第6報)

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ABSTRACT: More than one-hundred-twenty specimens of Basidiomycetes, Ascomycetes and slime molds were collected in Seoul National Polytechnic University Campus during the priod from June 1984 to November 1987 and examined for identity. They were classified into 25 families, 53 genera and 81 species. Among them, one genus and 2 species were confirmed as unrecorded taxa in Korea. The unrecorded genus was genus Hapalopilus and was named "Band Dal Busut" in vernacular. The unrecorded 2 species were Hapalopilus rutilans and Hygrophorus nitratus. They were named "No Lan Ban Dal Busut" and "Jil San Beot Geot Busut," respectively and their characteristics were here reported.

KEYWORDS: Basidiomycetes, Polyporaceae, the genus Hapalopilus, Hapalopilus rutilans, Hygrophoraceae, Hygrophorus nitratus

The past reports of taxonomic studies by various investigators in Korea were reviewed in the previous reports (Kim and Lim, 1972; Kim, 1978).

To find new species of higher fungi in Korea, the authors have collected and classified these fungi since 1966. The results have been published since 1970(Kim and Lim, 1970; Kim and Lim, 1972; Kim et al., 1976a and b; Kim, 1978; Park et al., 1985).

Since 1985, five reports on fungal taxonomy have appeared. Bok and Shin(1985) reported that nine species and four varieties of the genus *Lactarius* were newly found mushrooms in Korea. In 1986 they also reported that four species and one variety of the genus *Russula* were newly found in Korea.

Park et al. in 1986 collected more than 300 specimens of higher fungi in Mt. Jiri and reported that seven species among the basidiomycetes collected were newly found in Korea.

In 1987 they also reported that four species among the *basidiomycetes* collected in Mt. Muhack were newly found in Korea.

Yang et al. (1987) reported that two species of the basidiomycetes in Cheju Island were newly found in Korea. The present paper reports the finding of two unrecorded species of basidiomycetes in Korea.

### **Materials and Methods**

More than 120 specimens of higher fungi were collected by the authors in Seoul National Polytechnic University campus during the period from June 1984 to November 1987. Then the authors examined and identified them, comparing with those species described in the bibliography. New species were photographed and sketched. Also their microscopic features were observed. Most of

the specimens were dried at 40°C in an electric oven with air ventillation. After dried, they were transferred to the original containers, kept at room temperature, and stored at Department of Environmental Engineering, Seoul National Polytechnic University, Seoul, 139-240, Korea.

Description of two unrecorded species in Korea

### Hygrophoraceae

Hygrophorus

## Hygrophorus nitratus(Pers. ex Pers.) Fr. 질 산벚꽃버섯(신칭)

Hymem. Eur., p. 421, 1874

*Hygrocybe nitrata*(Fr.) Wunsche, Die Pilze, p.112, 1877

Camarophyllus nitratus, Ricken Vademekum Fur Pilzefreunde, p.197, 1920

#### Fruiting body:

Pileus: 3.5~4.8 cm wide, convex, then expaned, striate, center shallowly depress, margin irregular, light brown, often yellow brown at margin when fresh, dry pale.

Lamellae: Whitish cream becoming tinged with pileus color, close.

Context: Whitish cream, taste soap, smell nitrous, margin of Pileipellis(hyphae)  $23\sim28\times3\sim4$   $\mu\,\mathrm{m}$  and Pileipellis hyphae  $18\sim34\times2\sim5$   $\mu\,\mathrm{m}$  size.

Stipe:  $3.5 \sim 5 \times 0$ ,  $6 \sim 0.7$  cm, white yellow brown, darking towards the base, hollow.

Spore: Spore print white,  $7 \sim 9 \times 4 \sim 6 \mu \text{m}$  size, Melzer solution amyloid, elliptical  $\sim$  oval.

Basidia:  $31\sim35\times6~\mu\mathrm{m}$  size, clavate, with four sterigmata.

Habitat and Distribution: Grow amongst grass. season summer, in Korea and Europe.

### Polyporaceae

Hapalopilus (반달버섯속 신칭)

## Hapalopilus rutilans(Pers. ex Fr.) Karst. 노란반달버섯(신청)

Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31: 416, 1904., N. Am. Fl. 9: 80. 1908., North. *Polyp.* 35. 1914; South *Polyp.* 34, 1915.

#### Fruiting body:

Fruiting body  $2\sim5\times1.4\sim4$  cm wide, upper sur-

face slightly convex, smooth to somewhat undulating~tuberculate, tomentose~velutinous yellow brown to ocher~brown, KOH immediately color the surface of the pileus an intense violet. 1~2.5 cm thick where attached branketlike, semicircular to reniform, broadly attached to the substrate, margin slightly incurved, smooth and sharp-edged.

Tubes:  $2\sim4$  angled~rounded to oblong pores per mm, the lower surface with the  $4\sim10$  mm thick pore layer is gray brownish to yellow brown.

Context: Cinnamon-brown, lighter toward the upper surface of the pileus, primarily corky-soft fresh fruiting body, then fibrous, tough. Margin of pileipellis(hyphae)  $60\sim62\times4\sim5~\mu\mathrm{m}$  and pileipellis hyphae  $35\sim50\times3\sim4~\mu\mathrm{m}$  size.

Spore:  $3\sim5\times2\sim3~\mu\text{m}$ , elliptical  $\sim$  oval

Basidia:  $15 \times 3 \sim 5 \mu \text{m}$  size, clavate with 4 sterigmata

Habitat and Distribution: Grow on dead wood of fallen or attached branched and trunks(popular, birch, beech, fir), season summer, in Korea and Europe.

### 摘 要

1984年 6月부터 1987年 11月까지 佛岩山 기슭에 있는 서울產業大學 캠퍼스에서 採集한 韓國產 菌類 120餘種을 觀察한 結果, 末記錄屬 1屬과 未記錄種 2種을 同定하였기에 報告하는 바이다. 末記錄屬은 반달버섯속 Hapalopilus이고 未記錄種은 질산벚꽃버섯 Hygrophorus nitratus (Pers. ex Pers.) Fr. 와 노란반달버섯 Hapalopilus rutilans (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.이다.



Plate 1. A) Hygrophorus nitratus(Pers. ex Pers.) Fr. B) Hapalopilus rutilans (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.

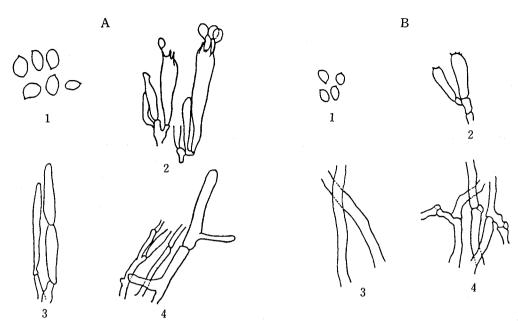


Plate 2. A) Hygrophorus nitratus (Pers. ex Pers.) Fr.
1: spore, 2: Basidia, 3: Margin of Pileipellis, 4: Pileipellis hyphae
B) Hapalopilus rutilans (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.
1: Spore, 2: Basidia, 3: Margin of Pileipellis, 4: Pileipellis hyphae(with clamp)

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