

ON TWO SPECIES OF THE GENUS TRECHISPORA
(CORTICIACEAE)

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Two species formerly placed in *Trechispora* have been studied and are now transferred to two different genera. The following new combinations are proposed: *Ramaricium albo-ochraceum* (Bres.) Jülich and *Lindtneria leucobryophila* (P. Henn.) Jülich. The genus *Lindtneria* has been emended.

The genus *Trechispora* is characterized by its ampulliform hyphal swellings, relatively small basidia and small spores with smooth or ornamented surface. In his excellent revision of the genus, Liberta (1973) accepted two species which differ from all other members in having larger basidia and spores. On re-examining these species I realized that the relationships are to be sought with other genera.

The first species studied is *Corticium albo-ochraceum* Bres. The type material shows pale brownish and elongated spores with flat warts of irregular diameter, thus contrasting with the typical finger-like excrescences of most species of *Trechispora*. As a whole the strongly cyanophilous spores with its large apiculus remind one very much of the spores of a *Ramaria*. For specimens with corticioid basidiocarps J. Eriksson (1954) described the genus *Ramaricium* — now a member of the Gomphaceae — with *R. occultum* J. Erikss. as its only species. *Corticium albo-ochraceum* Bres. clearly belongs to *Ramaricium* and might even be an older name for *R. occultum*. —

Ramaricium albo-ochraceum (Bres.) Jülich, *comb. nov.* (basonym: *Corticium albo-ochraceum* Bres. in *Annls mycol.* 1: 96. 1903).

The second species restudied is *Thelephora leucobryophila* P. Henn. The type material shows large basidia (up to 55 μm long) and large spores with an ornamentation of spines and some wing-like crests. These spores, too, exhibit a strongly cyanophilous reaction. Since the basidia in younger stages contain numerous cyanophilous globules which unite in mature basidia to form one to three large guttules, a possible relationship with the genera *Cristinia* (Corticiaceae) and *Lindtneria* (Polyporaceae) comes to mind. The genus *Christinia* deviates because of its smooth spores, but species of *Lindtneria* seem to be very similar both with regard to the soft-membranaceous basidiocarps as well as to the spiny, globose to broadly ellipsoid spores. The only difference seems to be the poroid hymenial surface. An examination of material of *Lindtneria trachyspora* (the generic type species) strongly suggests a relationship with the Corticiaceae. The soft basidiocarp, the monomitic hyphal system and the structure of the hymenium indicates that it belongs to this family (a view already expressed

by Parmasto (1968). Up to now three species of *Lindtneria* are known viz. *L. trachyspora* (Bourd. & Galz.) Pilát (widespread but rare in Europe), *L. flava* Parm. (described from Russia), and *L. pterospora* Reid (from West Africa). I do not think that the poroid basidiocarps of these three species is a highly advanced character which should separate them from species with a smooth hymenophore, and so I prefer to place the corticioid *Thelephora leucobryophila* together with the poroid species in an emended genus *Lindtneria*, characterized also by the cyanophilous globules in the basidia. The genus *Cristinia* shows different hyphal structures and smooth spores, and should remain a genus on its own.

LINDTNERIA Pilát (1938), emend. Jülich

Basidiocarp soft-membranaceous. Hymenial surface smooth, merulioid to poroid. Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae hyaline, thin-walled, with or without clamps, often inflated where branching occurs. Basidia hyaline, clavate to suburniform, four-spored, with strongly cyanophilous globules or guttules in the cytoplasm. Spores hyaline to mostly pale brown, somewhat thick-walled, globose to broadly ellipsoid, with an ornamentation of spines or wing-like crests, the spore-wall as well as ornamentation strongly cyanophilous.

TYPE SPECIES.—*Lindtneria trachyspora* (Bourd. & Galz.) Pilát (1938).

EXAMPLES.—*Lindtneria flava* Parmasto (1968); *Lindtneria pterospora* Reid (1976); ***Lindtneria leucobryophila*** (P. Henn.) Jülich, *comb. nov.* (basionym: *Thelephora leucobryophila* P. Henn. in Verh. Bot. Ver. Prov. Brandenb. 39: xcvi. 1898).

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