GALZINIA GEMINISPORA OLIVE NEW TO EUROPE

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During a study of some *Tulasnella* species from the Bourdot herbarium (PC), I examined a specimen collected by Galzin in 1909 and identified by Bourdot as *Tulasnella vernicosa*. Since many species of *Tulasnella* in dry state are invisible to the naked eye, I had to make sections of several parts of the wood surface, but could not detect the typical *Tulasnella* basidia with strongly inflated sterigmata. Instead of a *Tulasnella*, I found some clampless hyphae, strongly urniform basidia with short, subulate sterigmata, and basidiospores of a very unusual shape: they were distinctly forked or two-lobed, with two diverging parts.

A study of the literature showed this to be a North American species of *Galzinia*, viz. *G. geminispora* Olive. This species seems to be very rare in North America (or at least seldom found and reported) and is new to Europe. Because of the unusual shape of the spores, it seems worthwhile to draw attention to this remarkable taxon which, unfortunately, can only be found by chance.

Galzinia geminispora Olive

Galzinia geminispora Olive in Mycologia 46: 794. 1954.

Basidiocarp annual, resupinate, effused, very thin (ca. 20–40 μm), ceraceous, with indeterminate margin. Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae hyaline, cylindrical, loosely arranged, 1.5–2.5 μm wide, thin- to slightly thick-walled (0.2–0.4 μm), with smooth surface, clamps absent from all septa, with homogeneous contents and conspicuous dolipores at the septa. Cystidia lacking. Hyphidia absent or rare, hyaline, cylindrical, simple or slightly branched, 1.5–2.5 μm wide, thin-walled, smooth. Probasidia globose to broadly ellipsoid, persistent. Basidia hyaline, elongated urniform, usually strongly constricted at the middle, 15–30 × 4–6 μm, rarely with a transverse septum, thin-walled, smooth, a basal clamp always absent, contents homogeneous, with four subulate sterigmata. Spores hyaline, forked, with two diverging ellipsoid parts, thin-walled, smooth, each part 8–10 × 2.3–3 μm,with distinct apiculus, inamyloid, contents homogeneous.

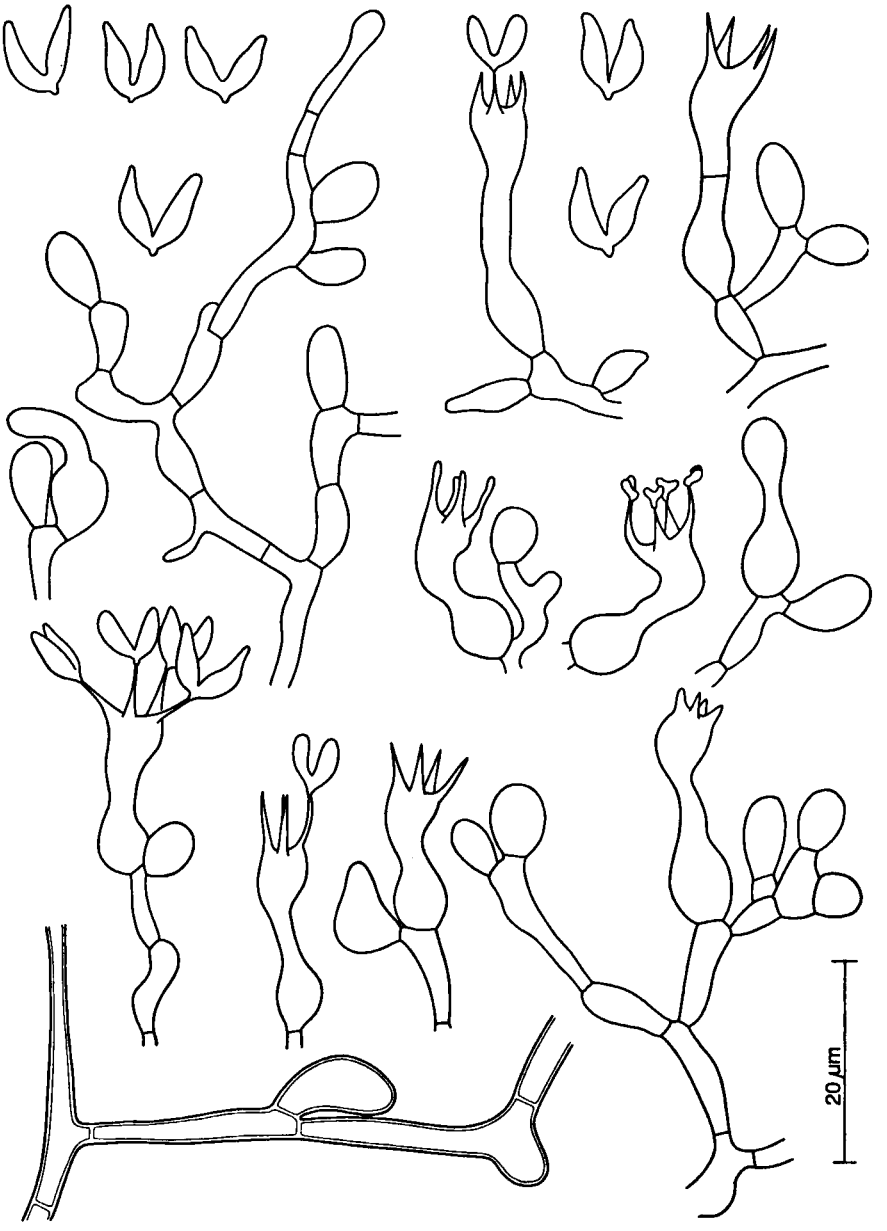
Reactions.—No part of the basidiocarp is amyloid, dextrinoid, or cyanophilous.

Substrate.—Saprophytic on wood of deciduous trees (*Populus*).

Material studied.—FRANCE, Aveyron, St. Sernine, 12.VIII.1909, *Galzin 4382* (herb. Bourdot 6648, PC).

Distribution.—France, North Carolina (type).

The specimen from France agrees very well with the original description by Olive (1954), except for the length of the basidia which are 15–30 μm long in the French specimen, but 19–68 μm long in the type specimen (according to Olive's description).



Figs. 1. *Galzinia geminispora* (*Galzin 4382*). Hyphae of subiculum and subhymenium, basidia, and spores.

It should be noted, however, that the illustrations in Olive's publication show mainly basidia which are within the same range as those of the European specimen: nine mature basidia are up to ca. 30 μm long and only one is drawn with a length of 42 μm.

LITERATURE

OLIVE, L. S. (1954). Two species of *Galzinia* from the southern Appalachians. In Mycologia 46: 794–799.