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Additions to the fungi of the UWM Field Station

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INTRODUCTION

A preliminary checklist totaling 147 species of fungi identified from the Field Station was published recently (Parker, 1987). Extensive collecting in the beech-maple hardwoods and one trip into the cedar-tamarack swamp during July-October 1987 have provided records of an additional 54 species. Among the fungi identified during 1987 are the following noteworthy taxa:

Thuemenella cubispora (Ellis & Holw.) Boedjn - Ascomycetes, Hypocreales

Appears at the Field Station from mid-August through September on decorticated hardwood logs, forming small, bright lemon-yellow stroma. A stroma (pl. stromata) is a compact mass of somatic hyphae within which minute, flask-shaped, spore-producing structures (perithecia) are formed. The perithecia, containing ascospores, open to the exterior of the stroma through minute apical pores (ostioles).

The stromata of Thuemenella cubispora are 0.5-2.5 cm dia., 0.5-1.0 cm high, and tend to coalesce into compound stromata with a convoluted surface. At maturity the surface is uniformly dotted with perithecial ostioles; perithecia develop in a single layer just beneath the surface. The stromata turn brownish-black as discharged ascospores accumulate on the surface; at this stage the ascocarps may be overlooked or mistaken for a stromatic member of the Xylariaceae. The stromata are illustrated in Candoussau (1981, p. 505), Rogers (1981, p. 48) and Corlett (1985, p. 274).

Thuemenella cubispora is widely distributed, although rarely collected. It was originally described as Hypocrea cubispora Ellis & Holw. (Ellis & Holway, 1885) from the type locality in Iowa. Seaver (1910) transferred H. cubispora to his new genus Chromocreopsis as the type species, and reported two additional collections from Jamaica. It has been reported once from Java (Penzig & Saccardo, 1897), Kentucky (Kauffman, 1917), Smokey Mountains National Park (Linder, 1941), Gabon (Candoussau, 1981), and Quebec (McNeil, 1983). Corlett (1985) re-evaluated C. cubispora and discovered that this species and Thuemenella javanica O. Penzig & Sacc. are conspecific. Since the name Thuemenella has priority, Corlett made the correct combination Thuemenella cubispora (Ellis & Holw.) Boedjn. In addition, Rogers (1981) examined the two known collections of Sarcoxylon deightonii Petrak, both from Sierra Leone, and found them to be identical with T. cubispora.

Thuemenella cubispora appears to be widely established at the Field Station; it was found in five different locations in the beech-maple hardwoods. One log contained over 50 ascocarps. Continued observations are planned for 1988 to further document its frequency and distribution. Specimens from the Field Station, along with a 1983 collection from Monches Woods County Park, Waukesha County, represent the only Wisconsin material. Michael Corlett (DAOM) verified the identifications, and voucher specimens have been deposited in the following herbaria: Harvard, Farlow Herbarium (FH), National Fungus Collections (BPI), National Mycological Herbarium of Canada (DAOM), and the New York Botanical Garden (NY).

Hypomyces tremellicola (Ellis & Everh.) Rogerson - Ascomycetes, Hypocreales

Parasitic on a wood-inhabiting, laterally stalked gill mushroom tentatively identified as belonging to the genus Crepidotus. The agaric and associated parasite occur on several large, decorticated logs in a lowland area of the beech-maple woods. Specimens were collected in late August and early September. When mature, the pathogen stroma causes major distortion of the host basidiocarp, but the lamellae ridges are still evident.

Hypomyces tremellicola was first described as a species of Hypocrea by Ellis and Everhart (1892) from a collection made by Morgan in Ohio. The host of the type collection was identified as Tremella albida. Recent reports include Louisiana (Lowy & Cooke, 1965), Massachusetts (Cooke, 1967), Illinois (Cooke, 1969), and Indiana (Cooke, 1975). These collections, all on Crepidotus sp., were made during Mycological Society of America forays by Clark T. Rogerson. Material from the Field Station and one collection from the Aldo Leopold Memorial Reserve, Sauk County, are thought to be the first records from Wisconsin. Identifications were made by Amy Rossman (BPI), and specimens have been deposited at BPI and NY.

Eocronartium muscicola (Fr.) Fitzp. - Basidiomycetes, Auriculariales

Although previously reported from Wisconsin (Greene, 1965), this species has been rarely collected in the southeastern region of the state. E. muscicola has an unusual habitat; it parasitizes the gametophytes of several genera of pleurocarpous (prostrate, much branced) mosses. The basidiocarps are filiform (thread-like), white, 1.0-2.0 cm long, and arise at the apex of gametophyte branches. Over 100 basidiocarps were observed on a mat of Platygyrium repens (Brid.) BSG in the beech-maple woods.

The following species are reported as new records from the Field Station. Specimens of most taxa have been deposited in the mycological herbarium of the Milwaukee Public Museum (MIL). Sincere appreciation is extended to John Steinke for his assistance in collecting. I am indebted to John Christy for identifying Platygyrium repens, and to Harold Burdsall, Jr., Michael Corlett, Michael Larsen, and Amy Rossman for identifications of various fungi.

MYXOMYCETES

Liceales

Reticulariaceae

Dictyaethalium plumbeum (Schum.) Rost.

Reticularia splendens Morgan

Tubifera ferruginosa (Batsch) J. F. Gmel.

Physarales

Physaraceae

Physarum viride (Bull.) Pers.

Stemonitales

Stemonitaceae

Comatricha sp.

Trichiales

Trichiaceae

Arcyria nutans (Bull.) Grev.

Arcyria sp.

Metatrichia vesparium (Batsch) Nann.-Brem.

ASCOMYCETES

Erysiphales

Erysiphaceae

Uncinula adunca (Wallr.) Lev. on *Salix* sp. (Powdery mildew)

Helotiales

Dermateaceae

Catinella olivacea (Batsch) Boud.

Geoglossaceae

Geoglossum alveolatum (Rehm) Durand (Earth tongue)

Microglossum atropurpureum (Fr.) Karst.

Helotiaceae

Hymenoscyphus fructigenus (Bull. ex Merat) S. F. Gray

Hypocreales

Hypocreaceae

Hypocrea gelatinosa (Tode ex Fr.) Fr.

Hypomyces chrysostomus Berk. & Broome on *Ganoderma applanatum*

Hypomyces tremellicola (Ellis & Everh.) Rogerson on *Crepidotus* sp.

Thuemenella cubispora (Ellis & Holw.) Boedjn

Pezizales

Helvellaceae

Helvella elastica Bull. (Smooth-stalked Helvella)

Pachyella clypeata (Schw.) LeGal

Humariaceae

Trichophaea sp.

Sarcoscyphaceae

Microstoma floccosum (Schw.) Rait. (Shaggy scarlet cup)

Sphaeriales

Xylariaceae

Hypoxylon multiforme Fr.

Hypoxylon rubiginosum (Pers.: Fr.) Fr.

Xylaria hypoxylon (L.) Grev.

HOLOBASIDIOMYCETES - HYMENOMYCETES

Agaricales

Amanitaceae

Amanita muscaria (Fr.) S. F. Gray (Fly agaric)

Boletaceae

Tylopilus felleus (Fr.) Karst. (Bitter bolete)

Hygrophoraceae

Hygrophorus coccineus (Fr.) Fr. sensu Ricken

Hygrophorus pratensis Fr.

Aphylliphorales

Clavariaceae

Clavicorona pyxidata (Fr.) Doty (Crown-tipped coral)

Clavulina cinerea (Fr.) Schroet.

Clavulinopsis sp.

Physalacria inflata (Schw.) Fr. (Bladder stalks)

Ramaria stricta (Fr.) Quel. (Coral)

Coniophoraceae

Coniophora olivacea (Fr.) Karst.

Hericiaceae

Hericium ramosum (Merat) Letell. (Tooth fungus)

Hydnaceae

Hydnellum sp.

Hymenochaetaceae

Phellinus laevigatus (Fr.) Bourd. & Galz.

Lachnocladiaceae

Vararia effuscata (Cooke & Ellis) D. P. Rogers & H. S. Jacks.

Polyporaceae

Gloeophyllum sepiarium (Fr.) Karst.

Ceriporiopsis pannocinta (Rom.) Gilbn. et Ryv.

Porotheleaceae

Cyphellopsis anomala (Fr.) Donk

Schizophyllaceae

Plicaturopsis crispa (Fr.) Reid (Crimped gill)

Thelephoraceae

Tomentella crinalis (Fr.) M. J. Larsen

HOLOBASIDIOMYCETES - GASTEROMYCETES

Nidulariales

Nidulariaceae

Crucibulum vulgare Tul. (Bird's nest fungus)

Sphaerobolaceae

Sphaerobolus stellatus Pers.

Lycoperdales

Geastraceae

Geastrum triplex Jungh. (Collared earth star)

Phallales

Phallaceae

Dictyophora duplicata (Bosc) E. Fischer (Netted stinkhorn)

Mutinus caninus (Pers.) Fr. (Dog stinkhorn)

Sclerodermatales

Sclerodermataceae

Scleroderma aerolatum Ehrenb. (Hard-shelled puffball)

HETEROBASIDIOMYCETES

Auriculariales

Auriculariaceae

Eocronartium muscicola (Fr.) Fitzp. on Platygyrium repens (Brid.) BSG

Tremellales

Tremellaceae

Exidia alba (Lloyd) Burt (White jelly)

Sebacina sp.

Tremella concresens (Fr.) Burt

Tremellodendron pallidum (Schw.) Burt

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