

## Type study of one species described in the genus *Ceracea*

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The type revision of one species known as *Ceracea aureofulva* Bres. is presented. New combination *Cerinomyces aureofulvus* (Bres.) Malysheva is proposed. The detailed taxonomic description and illustration of the specimen are given.

**Key words:** *Ceracea aureofulva*, *Cerinomyces aureofulvus*, *Dacrymycetaceae*, Heterobasidiomycetes, isotype revision

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Ceracea* Cragin has originally accommodated representatives with different morphological features, so it was considered as an artificial genus. Some species characterized by corticioid habit, subclavate or clavate bifurcate dacrymycetaceous basidia and cylindrical aseptate or 1-3-septate spores were transferred to *Cerinomyces* G. W. Martin (Martin 1949; Parmasto 1961; McNabb 1964), now placed in the *Dacrymycetaceae* Bref.

This new contribution to studies on the genus *Ceracea* presents the result of the isotype revision of *Ceracea aureofulva* Bres., which specimen is available in the Mycological Herbarium of the Botanical Institute (LE) received as exsiccatae Fungi Saxonici no. 1909. Based on the morphological characteristics observed, *C. aureofulva* is considered as a species of *Cerinomyces* and the new combination is introduced in this paper.

The specimen studied represents teleomorph stage of fungus. Our description of all morphological features corresponds to the type description (Bresadola in Krieger 1906) quite well. It is interesting that according to information on the electronic data bases (Mycobank - [www.mycobank.org](http://www.mycobank.org), Index Fungorum – [www.indexfungorum.org](http://www.indexfungorum.org)) anamorph stage of this species is only known and teleomorph connection is not recorded. However, the data about holotype material studied is known also from the

publication of Martin (1949) where features examined agreed with the protologue description except the septation of spores.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Microscopical features are described from examined material mounted in Congo Red and 1% KOH. Microscopic measurements and drawings were made with Micmed 2–2 and AxioImager A1 microscopes. Basidiospore dimensions are based on observation of 20 spores. Spore length to width ratio is reported as Q. Mean values for Q are designated as Q\*.

Specimen examined: Germany; Krieger, Fungi Saxonici no. 1909, Schrammsteine, X.1905, W. Krieger (Isotype) (Fig.1).

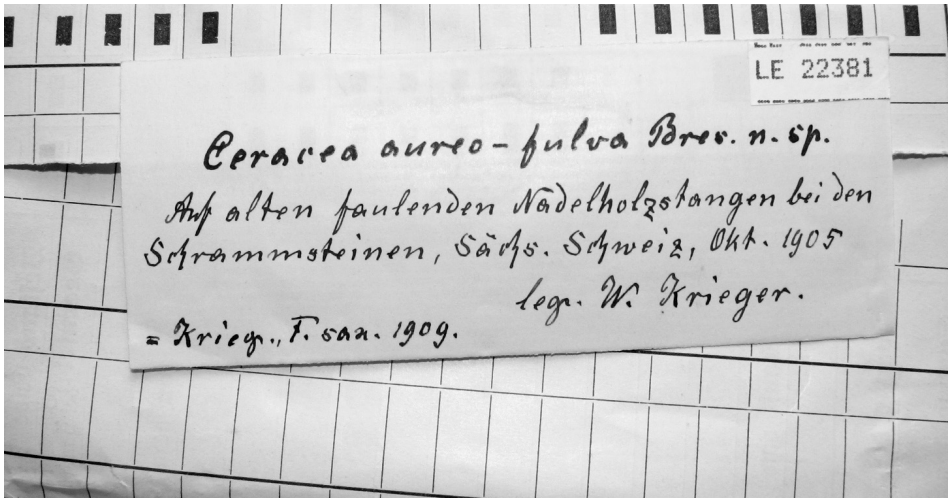


Fig. 1. Label of specimen *Ceracea aureo-fulva*.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Cerinomyces aureo-fulvus* (Bres.) Malysheva comb. nov. MB515047 Figs 2, 3  
*Ceracea aureo-fulva* Bres. in W. Krieger („aureo-fulva“), Ann. Mycol. 4 (1): 39. 1906.  
*Dacrymyces corticioides* Ellis et Everhart, J. Mycol. 1: 149. 1885.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION. Basidiocarps resupinate, elongate, corticioid, agglutinated; consistency waxy-gelatinous or cartilaginous; form areas up to 10 cm in extent; subiculum white; margine white, fimbriated. Hymenium smooth to slightly wrinkled, yellow, brownish with age (according to Bresadola 1906.)

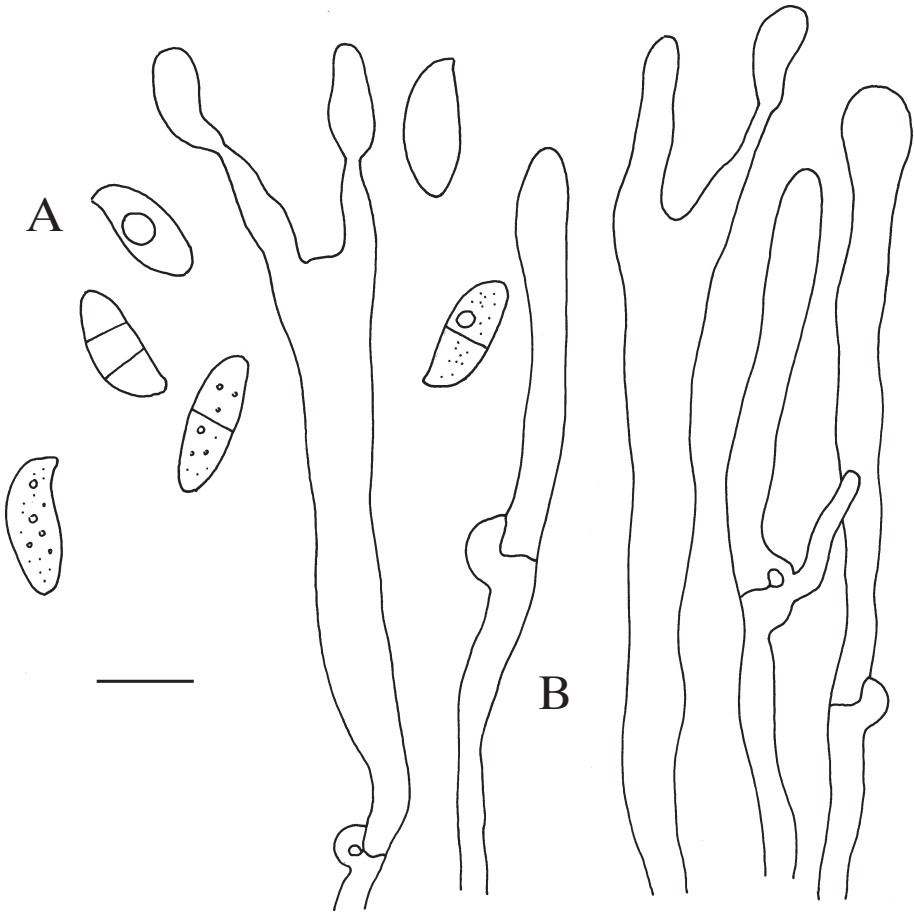


Fig. 3. *Ceracea aureofulva* (LE 22381): A – spores; B – basidia and dikaryoparaphyses. Scale bar: 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

ISOTYPE REVISION. Internal hyphae consist of two types: subiculum hyphae thin-walled or slightly thick-walled, smooth, 3-4  $\mu\text{m}$ , with clamp connections; subhymenial hyphae thin-walled, smooth, 2.5-2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , with clamp connections. Hymenium composed of simple cylindrical dikaryoparaphyses with basal clamp connections and basidia. Basidia at first cylindrical, becoming subclavate or clavate, with two long sterigmata and basal clamp connections, 30-60  $\times$  (4)5-5.5(6)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Basidiospores cylindrical to slightly curved-cylindrical, hyaline, thin-walled (slightly thick-walled), apiculate, mostly without septa, but becoming 1-2-septate at maturity, 11-16.2(18.9)  $\times$  (4.3)5-5.5(7.8)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q = 2.0-3.2$ ,  $Q^* = 2.6$ . Germination not observed.

NOTES. This species is similar to *Cerinomyces altaicus* Parmasto and *C. lagerheimii* (Pat.) McNabb but differs from the former one by longer spores and from the latter one by having clamp connections.

In the past there was a doubtful conclusion that *Ceracea aureofulva* was one of several synonyms of *Arrhytidia involuta* (Schw.) Coker (Coker 1928); this caused confusion in clear interpretation of species such as: *Dacrymyces involutus* Schw.,

*D. corticioides* and *Ceracea lagerheimii* Pat. Later, McNabb (1973) reduced *Ceracea aureofulva* to the synonym *Dacryomyces corticioides* that was considered as a separate species from *D. involutus* and *C. lagerheimii*.

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Fig. 2. Basidiocarp of *Ceracea aureofulva* (LE 22381).