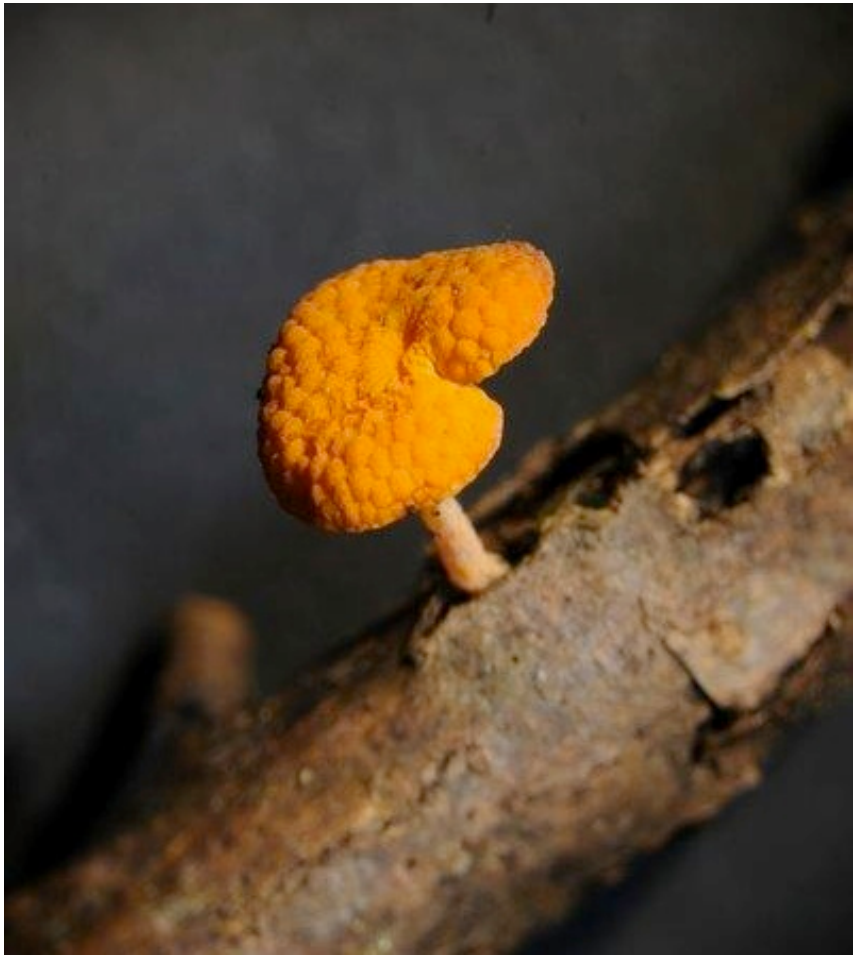
Interessante Funde von Neomyceten

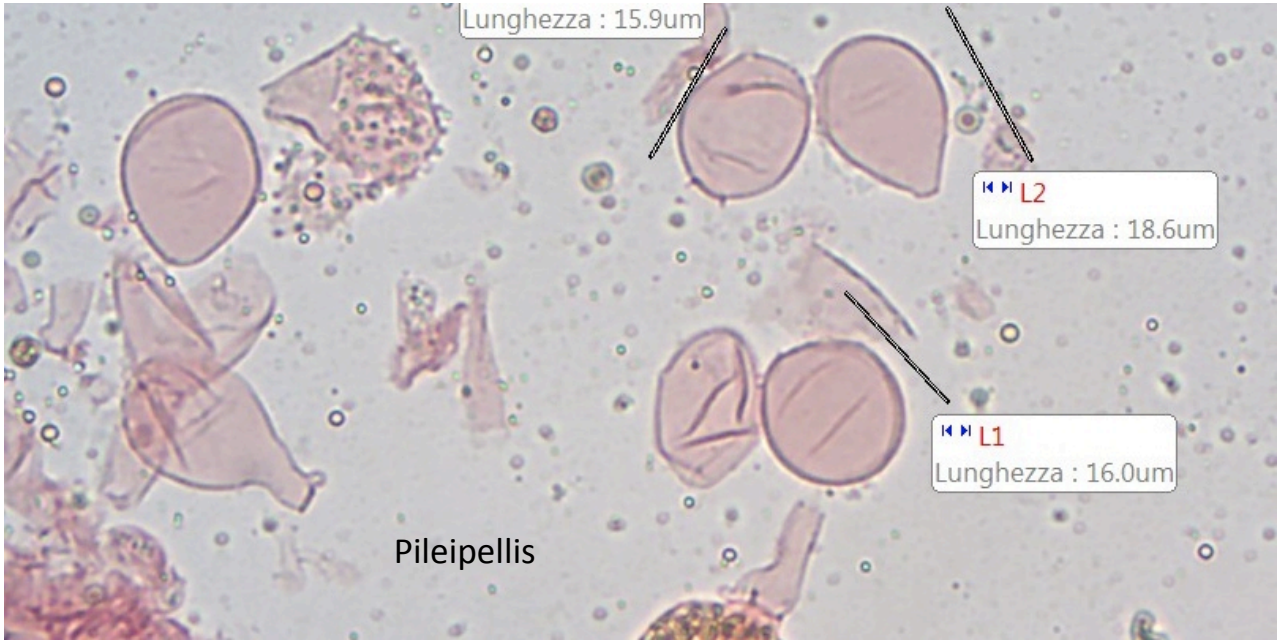
Agaricales

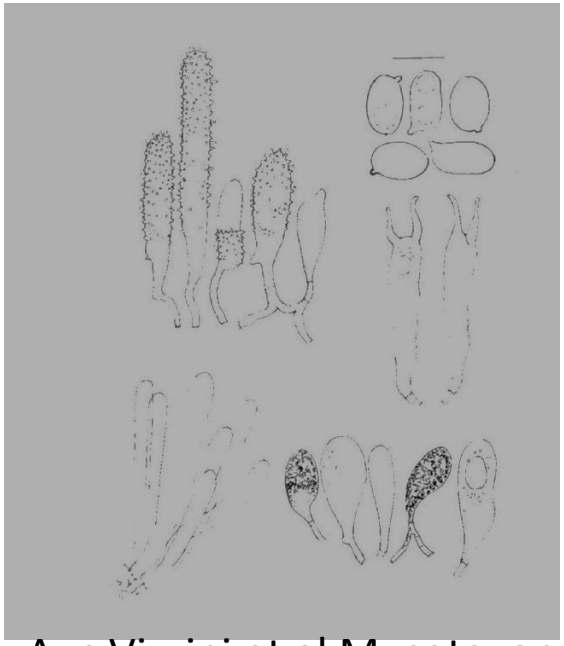
WK 2015 Wangen a.A, Beatrice Senn-Irlet

Favolaschia calocera R. Heim 1945

Funde aus dem Tessin (Pura)
übermittelt von Cristina Spinelli

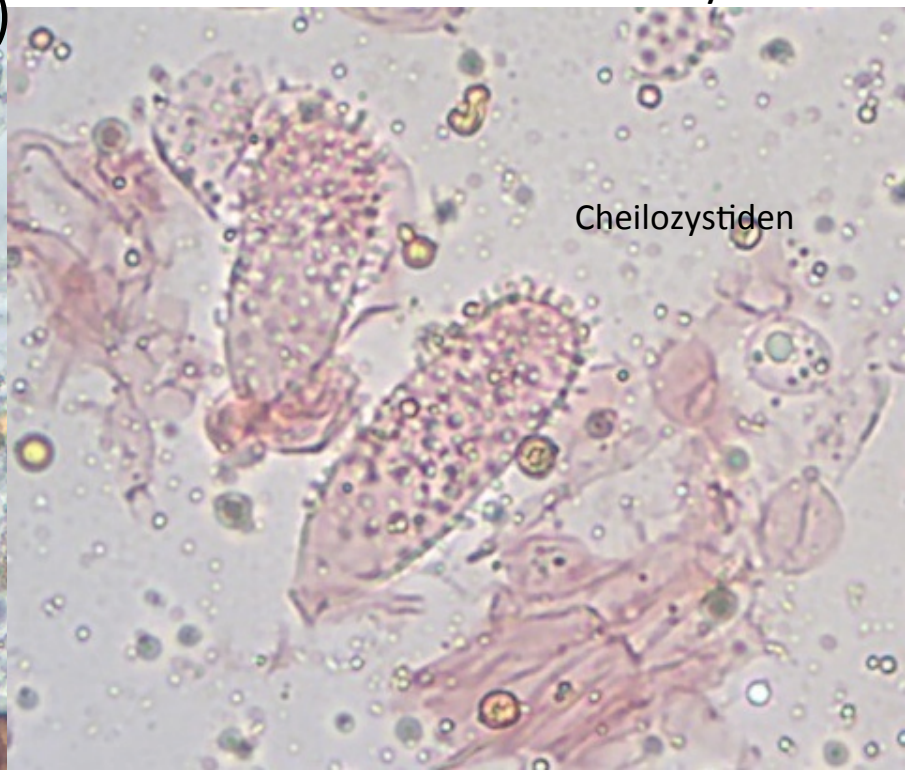






Aus Vizzini et al Mycotaxon

Mikroskopische Details (C.Spinelli)



Index Fungorum

Search by:- News 522237 records on-line

Name Epithet Genus Family higher Enter a search term:- add new record

Favolaschia Search

Name, Author, Year, (Current name), Parent taxon

Pages: 1 of 150 records. TofP BofP

Favolaschia agaricina (Mont.) Kuntze 1898, (also see Species Fungorum: Campanella agaricina); Marasmiaceae
Favolaschia alba (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Kuntze 1898, (also see Species Fungorum: Tetrapyrgos alba); Marasmiaceae
Favolaschia alsophilae Singer 1974, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia alsophilae); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia amoene-rosea Henn. 1904, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia amoene-rosea); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia andina Singer 1974, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia andina); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia anemoenerosea Henn. 1904, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia anemoenerosea); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia antarctica (Speg.) Kuntze 1898, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia antarctica); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia aulaxina (Mont.) Singer 1969, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia aulaxina); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia aurantiaca Singer 1974, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia aurantiaca); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia auriscalpium (Mont.) Henn. 1895, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia auriscalpium); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia austrocyatheae P.R. Johnst. 2006, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia austrocyatheae); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia baumanniana Henn. 1897, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia baumanniana); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia bibundensis Henn. 1895, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia bibundensis); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia bispora Holterm. 1898; Mycenaceae
Favolaschia brasiliensis Henn. 1897, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia brasiliensis); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia caerulescens (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Kuntze 1898, (also see Species Fungorum: Campanella caerulescens); Marasmiaceae
Favolaschia caespitosa (Berk.) Kuntze 1898; Mycenaceae
Favolaschia cagnii Mattir. 1909, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia cagnii); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia calamicola Henn. & E. Nyman 1899, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia calamicola); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia calocera R. Heim 1945; Mycenaceae
Favolaschia calocera R. Heim 1966, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia calocera); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia calocera var. alba A. Oppicelli & N. Oppicelli 2011, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia calocera); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia calocera var. calocera R. Heim 1966, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia calocera); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia calocera var. claudopus Singer 1974, (also see Species Fungorum: Favolaschia calocera); Mycenaceae
Favolaschia cantharelloides Pat. 1897; Mycenaceae

Verbreitung weltweit

Karte aus
EOL = Encyclopedia of Life

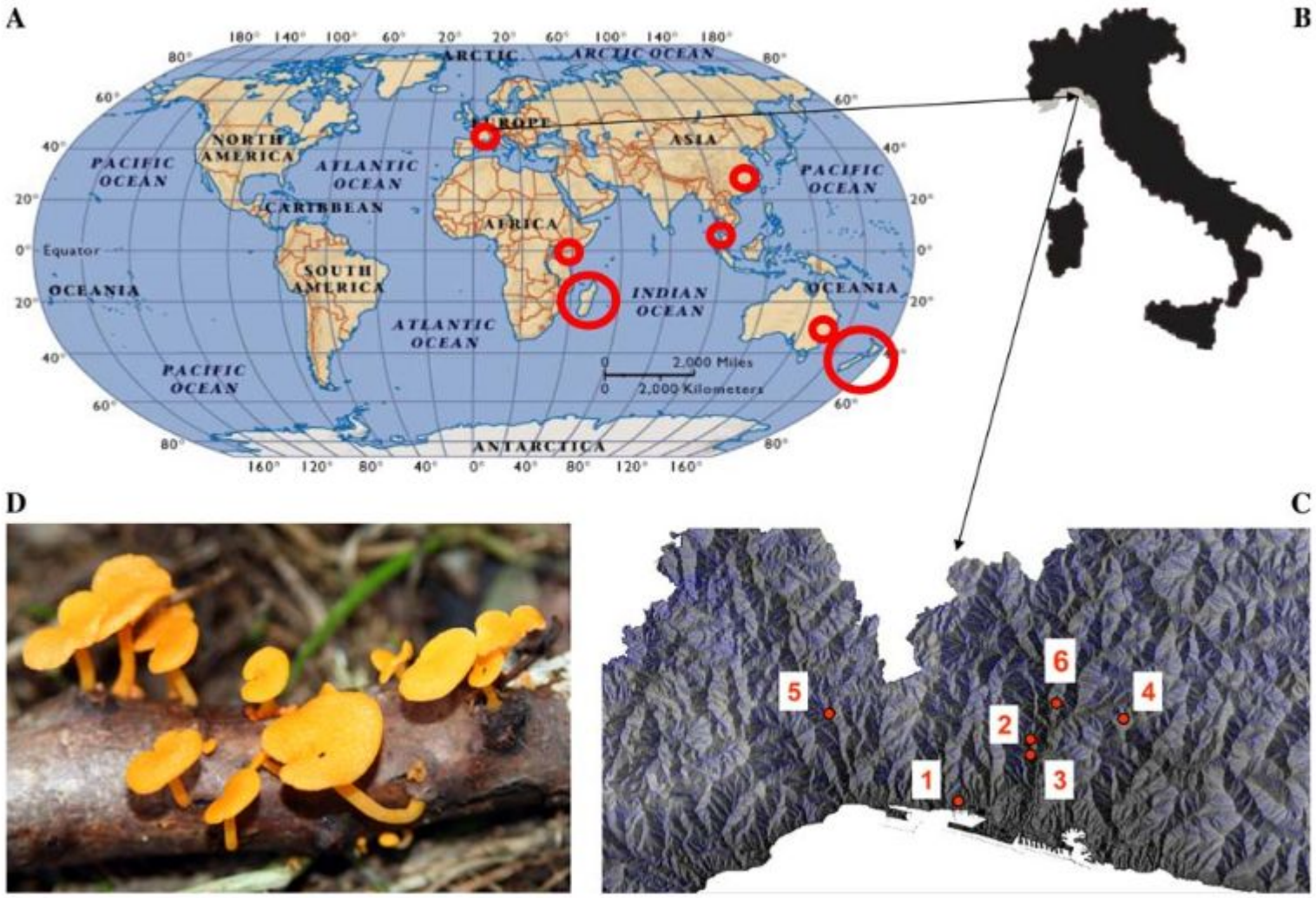


Fig. 1 (**a**) World distribution of *F. calocera* indicated by *red circles*. (**b**) Italian distribution. (**c**) Liguria collection sites: **1** Multedo di Pegli, Sestri Ponente (GE), **2** Murta, Bolzaneto (GE), **3** Torbi, Ceranesi (GE), **4** Rio Fullo, San Quirico (GE), **5** Fado, Mele (GE), **6** Torrazza, Sant'Olcese (GE). (**d**) Basidiomes of *F. calocera* (from area 3, Torbi, Ceranesi)

Vizzini et al2009

Favolaschia calocera, commonly known as the **orange pore fungus**, is a species of fungus in the Mycenaceae family.[First observed in Madagascar,[2] it has recently spread around the world and is now known from New Zealand, Italy,[4][5] Australia, Hawaii, Thailand, China, Kenya, Norfolk Island and Réunion Island.
F. calocera is a wood-inhabiting saprotrophic fungus. It presents as a bright orange stalked fan, 5 mm–30 mm diameter, with prominent pores on the underside.
It is uncertain whether *F. calocera* is native to Madagascar or was introduced to the island from Asia.[5] Throughout much of its expanded range *F. calocera* is now considered an invasive species. It colonizes ruderal sites along transport routes and can become dominant in habitats disturbed by human activity. Mycologists fear that it may be displacing native fungi species as it spreads through the paleotropics.

References

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Wikipedia, englisch

Agrocybe rivulosa Nauta 2003

übermittelt von Barbara Zoller, gefunden in Genf

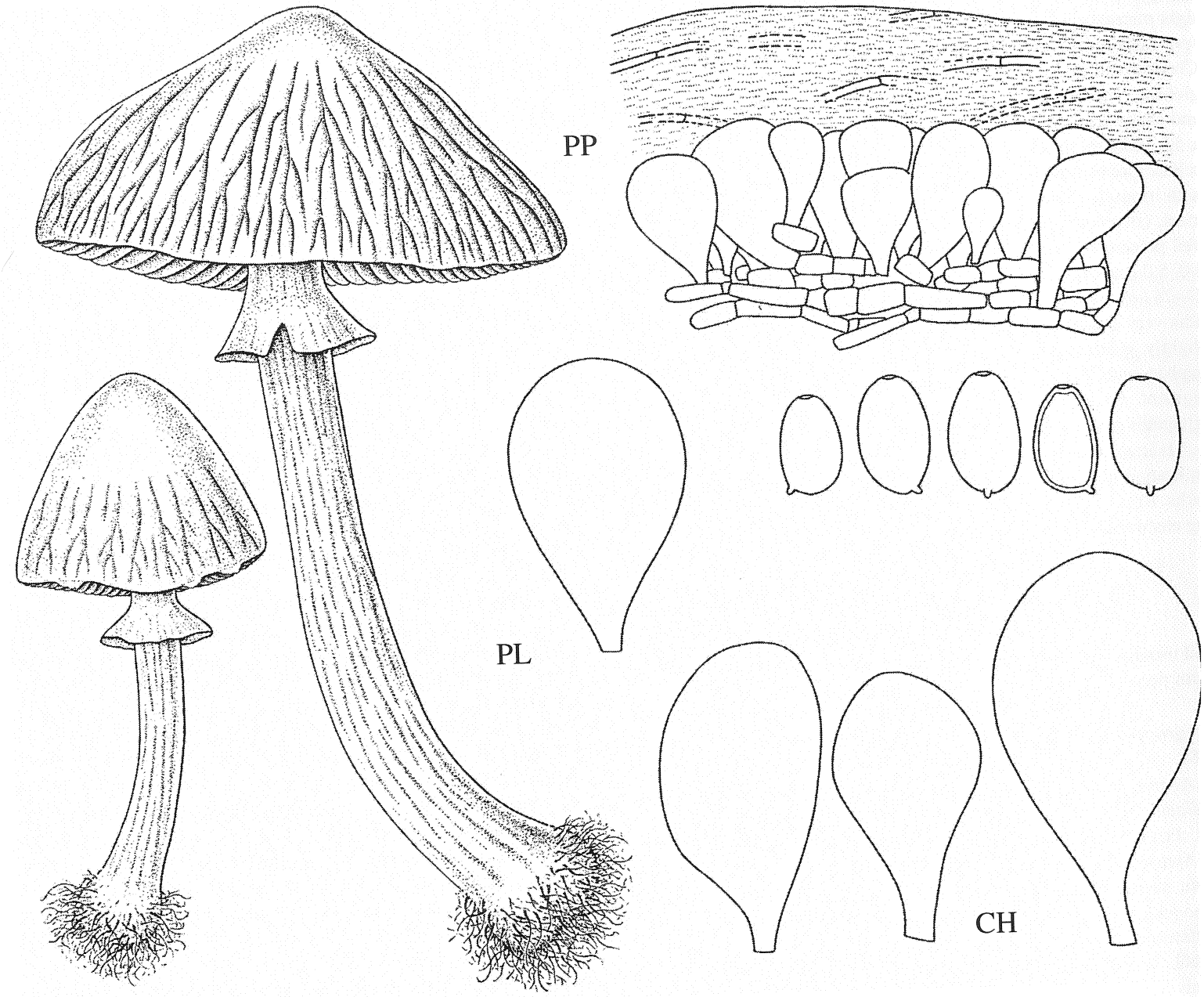
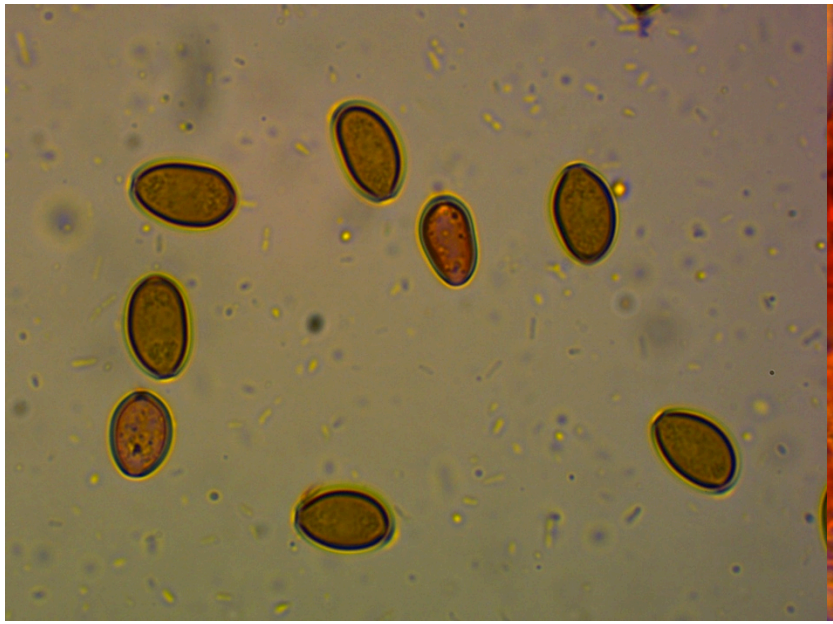
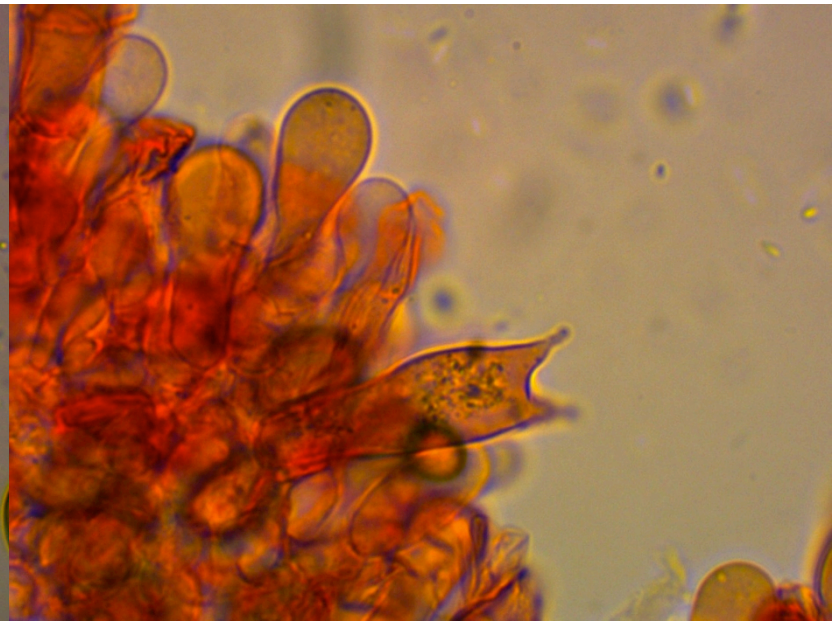


Fig. 205. *Agrocybe rivulosa*

Mikroskopische Details (B. Zoller)

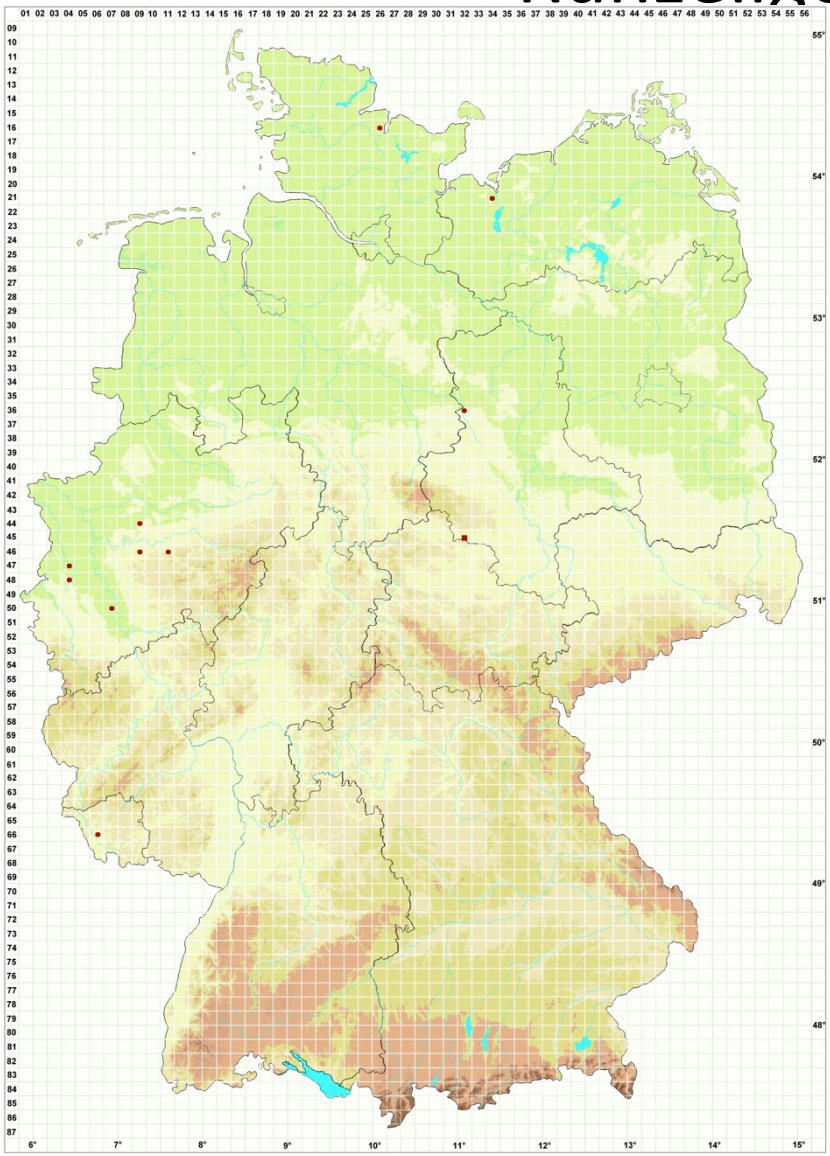




3. Spores without conspicuous germ pore
   4. Pileus yellowish white to yellow-brown; spores on average 10.0–11.0 × 5.0–6.0 µm . . . . . **9. A. cylindrica**
   4. Pileus dark brown, glutinous when moist; spores on average 11.5–13.0 × 6.0–6.5 µm . . . . . **10. A. erebia**
3. Spores usually with conspicuous germ pore up to 1.5 µm; pileus usually yellowish brown, greasy to viscid, sometimes when young dark brown and glutinous
   5. Spores with germ pore up to 0.5 µm wide; pileocystidia present; cheilocystidia only clavate, lamella edge sterile; taste weakly unpleasant but not farinaceous . . . . . **9. A. cylindrica**
   5. Spores with conspicuous germ pore of 1.0–1.5 µm wide; pileocystidia lacking; cheilocystidia either utriform or of two types, if only clavate then lamella edge heterogeneous; taste farinaceous.
      6. Spores on average longer than 11.0 µm
         7. Pileus surface remarkably radially venose; usually with large but fragile annulus; taste farinaceous **4. A. rivulosa**
         7. Pileus surface soon fissurate to areolate-rimose; only when young annulate; taste neutral . . . **3. A. dura**
      6. Pileus surface smooth; spores on average 8.5–10.0 × 5.0–7.0 µm.
         8. Lamella edge sterile, composed of predominantly clavate cheilocystidia of 10–20 × 6.5–11 µm intermixed with lageniform to utriform cheilocystidia of 35–40 µm long; pileus 10–40(60) mm in diametre, shortly translucently striate at margin; stipe slender, 1–4 mm wide; annulus ascending . . **2. A. elatella**
         8. Lamella edge heterogeneous, composed of basidia intermixed with usually utriform cheilocystidia of 35–65 µm long; pileus 20–80 mm in diametre, not translucently striate; stipe not slender, 3–11 mm wide; annulus descending . . . . . **1. A. praecox**

1. Annulus lacking, other veil remnants may be present
   9. Pileus in wet condition whitish to yellowish white, with appendiculate veil at margin; taste of fruitbodies neutral **3. A. dura**
   9. Pileus in wet condition yellow, yellow-brown, or brown, usually without appendiculate veil; taste of fruitbodies farinaceous
      10. Pleurocystidia lageniform with characteristic fingerlike projections . . . . . **7. A. arvalis**

Aktuelle Verbreitung von Agrocybe rivulosa- Runzeliger Ackerling



Deutschland: 15 Funde
Niederlande
Belgien
Grossbritannien: seit 2004 in Südengland

Haan, A. de, (2003) De geaderde leemhoed (*Agrocybe rivulosa*), een immigrant uit het noorden. Antwerpensen Koepel voor Naturstudie, Jaarboek 2003,