

smooth, pale brown, 10–13  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter, rounded at the apices, narrowly truncate at the base, 6–8-septate, 4–5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick.

Collected from leaf litter of *E. tereticornis*, Vandalur (Tamil Nadu), India, M. Dorai, May 1986, Herb. MUBL No. 3094.

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1. Lunghini, D. and Rambelli, A., *Micol. Ital.*, 1979, 1, 21.

**PACHYKYTOSPORA KOTL. & POUZ.  
(POLYPORACEAE): A NEW GENERIC  
RECORD FROM THE HIMALAYAS, INDIA**

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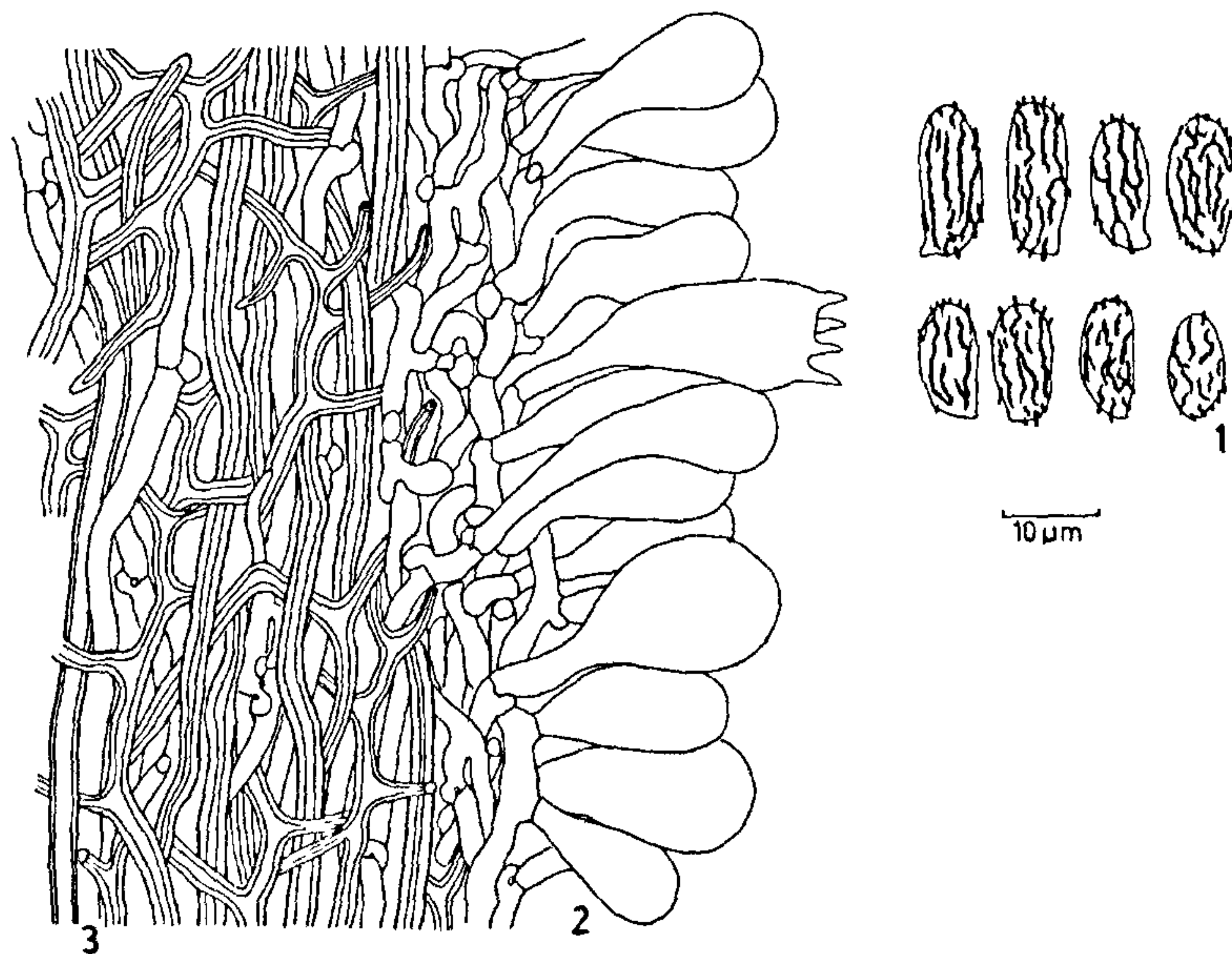
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DURING trips to the eastern Himalayas from 1981 to 1985 many polypores were collected from various

localities of Arunachal Pradesh. The present paper gives an illustrated account of *Pachykytospora papyracea* (Schw.) Ryv., a new record for India. The genus *Pachykytospora* is marked by resupinate fruit bodies, and di-trimitic hyphal system with ellipsoid basidiospores ornamented with warts or longitudinal striations staining strongly with cotton blue. *Perenniporia* Murrill is very close to *Pachykytospora* in having light-coloured fruit bodies, di-trimitic hyphal system with hyaline hyphae, and large spores. However, it has smooth, truncate basidiospores and dextrinoid hyphae.

*Pachykytospora papyracea* (Schw.) Ryv. *Norw. J. Bot.*, 19 (3–4): 233, 1972, (figures 1–3).

Fructification annual, resupinate, effused, adnate, pulvinate, soft coriaceous when fresh, brittle on drying, up to 4 cm long, 2.5 cm wide and 3 mm thick. Margin white to cream, concolorous with the pore surface, thinning, sterile, up to 2 mm wide. Pore surface white to cream when fresh, pale brown on drying; pores round to angular, 3–4 per mm, 238–450  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter; pore mouth velutinate; tubes in one layer white, up to 2 mm deep in section; dissepiment entire, thick. Context white to cream,



Figures 1–3. *Pachykytospora papyracea*. 1, Basidiospores; 2, hymenium; 3, part of trama showing trimitic hyphal system in section.

soft, thin, homogeneous, non-xanthochroic, up to 0.8 mm thick.

Hyphal system trimitic; generative hyphae hyaline, thin to slightly thick-walled, septate, clamped, branched, cyanophilous, 1.2–2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter; skeletal hyphae hyaline to subhyaline, thick-walled to almost solid with narrow lumen, aseptate, cyanophilous, 2–3.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter; binding hyphae hyaline, branched with short branches, aseptate, 1.6–3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. Cystidia and setae absent. Basidia hyaline, thin-walled, clavate, 2–4 spored, up to 12  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. Basidiospores hyaline, thick-walled, ellipsoid ornamented with longitudinal striations, striae prominent and strongly cyanophilous, 9.5–14.5  $\times$  4.5–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Collection examined: India, Arunachal Pradesh, West Kameng, Rupa, 14 km from Rupa towards Shergaon; on *Rhododendron* stem; SSV 21756 (PAN); September 10, 1981.

Remarks: This is the first report of the occurrence of *P. papyracea* in the Himalayas, India. It appears to be of rare distribution in the Himalayas since my three years' explorations to various localities in the eastern Himalayas yielded only one collection. The Arunachal Pradesh collection is typical of the species and resembles the circumscription of the species as given by Ryvar den and Johansen<sup>2</sup>.

*P. papyracea* is close to *P. tuberculosa* (Fr.) Kotl. & Pouz. However, the latter differs in having perennial, much thicker fructifications, pinkish pore surface, and larger 1–2 pores per mm.

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1. Bakshi, B. K., In: *Indian Polyporaceae (on trees and timber)*, ICAR Publication, New Delhi 1971, p. 246.
2. Ryvar den, L. and Johansen, I., In: *A Preliminary Polypore Flora of East Africa*, Fungiflora, Oslo 1980, p. 636.

## GOMPHIUS FLOCCOSUS—A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA

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DURING a survey of edible mushroom flora of North-Eastern India an interesting mushroom was collected from the pine and mixed forests of the East Khasi Hills and Chandel districts of Meghalaya and Manipur respectively in July, 1982 and 1984. Later it was found to be a common edible species collected and consumed in plenty by the inhabitants of those areas.

The fungus was identified as *Gomphus floccosus* (Schw.) Singh, (figures 1–3) with the following diagnostic characteristics.

Pileus 4.5–17.5 cm broad, infundibuliform, depressed deeply, margin often undulate, sometimes with overlapping lobes, surface moist to glutinous, innately scaly at the margin to coarsely scaly at



Figure 1. Sporophore of *Gomphus floccosus* (Schw.)