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## STUDIES ON YAKUTIAN FUNGI. III

### Polypores. *Poriaceae* s. l.

The first part of this paper is on Yakutian polypores (*Polyporaceae* s. l., a group of similar life forms), their distribution, their floristic peculiarities in different vegetation zones and their basidiocarp adaption to the severe conditions of the Yakutian climate. The second part presents a systematic review of the species of the family *Poriaceae* s. l. A short description of the natural conditions and localities in the area can be found in the first paper of the present study<sup>1</sup>, whereas the families *Hymenochaetaceae*, *Ganodermataceae* and *Polyporaceae* s. str. have been dealt with in the second paper<sup>2</sup>. The names of the trees and bushes have been given in accordance with those used by Sokolov and Svyazeva in their survey (Соколов, Связева, 1965).

70 species of polypores (55 of them of the family *Poriaceae*) have been reported in Yakutia. In comparison one can mention that the number of species found in Kamchatka amounted to 77 (Пармасто, 1963), while in a Southern Taiga Zone locality in Central Siberia (Yartsevo) it was 69 and in a Central Taiga Zone locality near Ust-Kulom in the Komi A.S.S.R. 65 respectively (Пармасто, 1967). Most of the species are characteristically of very wide distribution. They have been found in forests of the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, some of them being even cosmopolitan. They account for 65 species or 93 per cent (in comparison, the percentage for the Komi A.S.S.R. and the North of the Tyumen Region is 96 and that for Kamchatka 85). Of the remaining 5 species, 3 are distributed in Eurasia (*Daedaleopsis tricolor*, *Datronia sajanensis* and *Schizopora phellinoides*). There are no species common in Asia and North America but absent in Europe. Two species: *Polyporus chozeniae* (see Parmasto, 1975) and *Fibuloporia cremea* are of limited distribution, having been found in Northeastern Asia only. Probably the generalization to the effect that in those areas the flora of polypores is made up almost only of species of wide distribution, which is based on the author's observations of fungi in the Tyumen Region and the Komi A.S.S.R., also holds concerning the whole of the continental northern area of Eurasia (cf. Parmasto, 1967: 281).

The majority of species found are typical taiga fungi, *Coriolellus cervinus*, probably a relict from a warmer climatic period in Yakutia, being the only real nemorose species.

<sup>1</sup> Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Biologia, 1975, 24 (3) : 217—227.

<sup>2</sup> Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Biologia, 1976, 25 (4) : 316—321.



Of the 70 species of polypores in Yakutia, only 10 species were collected in the Woodland Tundra Zone, 53 species were found in the Northern Taiga Zone, and 43 in the Central Taiga Zone. The number of species found in the latter was possibly so small due to the collection of fungi in two localities (Spasskaya Pad' and Pokrovsk), only.

The northernmost localities, on the northern border of tree growth (Saskylakh, Cherski) yielded: *Phellinus chrysoloma*, *Ph. ferrugineo-fuscus*, *Ph. nigrolimitatus*, *Dichomitus squalens*, *Fomitopsis cajanderi*, *F. pinicola*, *Hirschioporus laricinus*, *Incrustoporia stellae*, *Junghuhnia nitida*, and *Inonotus radiatus* as the only species with annual basidiocarp.

13 species of polypores: *Phellinus chrysoloma*, *Ph. ferrugineo-fuscus*, *Ph. nigrolimitatus*, *Polyporus varius*, *Amyloporia xantha*, *Coriolellus cervinus*, *C. sinuosus*, *Dichomitus squalens*, *Fomitopsis cajanderi*, *Hirschioporus fuscoviolaceus*, *H. laricinus*, *Incrustoporia stellae*, *Tyromyces caesius* have been found in the region of the Verkhoyansk frost pole (Verkhoyansk, Batagai, Batagai-Alyta). Of the species mentioned, only *Tyromyces caesius* presented fleshy soft basidiocarps, all the rest had perennial basidiocarps of woody or coriaceous texture, as a rule.

The list of polypores found near the Oimyakon frost pole includes 19 species: *Ganoderma applanatum*, *Phellinus chrysoloma*, *Ph. ferrugineo-fuscus*, *Ph. nigrolimitatus*, *Amyloporia xantha*, *Bjerkandera adusta*, *B. fumosa*, *Ceriporia aneirina*, *Coriolellus cervinus*, *Dichomitus squalens*, *Fomitopsis cajanderi*, *F. pinicola*, *Funalia trogii*, *Gloeophyllum sepiarium*, *Hirschioporus laricinus*, *Irpex lacteus*, *Junghuhnia collabens*, *Osmoporus protractus*, *Tyromyces albobrunneus*. And here again, as it was the case in the region near the Verkhoyansk frost pole, only one species, *Tyromyces albobrunneus*, had fleshy basidiocarps.

The woodland tundra and northern taiga polypores are characterized by an almost complete absence of basidiocarps on growing or dead tree trunks, branches or even taller stumps. This is also characteristic of species which, in the central and southern taiga areas, are known to prefer these habitats (*Phellinus chrysoloma*, *Bjerkandera adusta*, *B. fumosa*, *Cerrena unicolor*, *Coriolellus serialis*, *Datronia scutellata*, *Fomes fomentarius*, *Fomitopsis pinicola*, *Gloeophyllum sepiarium*, *Gloeoporus dichrous*, *Hapalopilus rutilans*, *Hirschioporus fusco-violaceus*, *H. laricinus*, *H. pargamenus*, *Irpex lacteus*, *Skeletocutis amorphus*, *Tyromyces lacteus*, etc.). As a rule, basidiocarps can be found only up to the level from the ground which is sheltered by a rather thin snow cover in winter. Basidiocarps growing higher than 20–30 cm from the ground are to be seen only in narrow valleys or in thick shrublet capable of arresting snowdrifts.

Probably this also accounts for resupinate basidiocarps of most species hidden on the underside of logs. For example, *Bjerkandera fumosa* and *Hapalopilus rutilans* of these areas have been found in resupinate form only. The life cycle of the most common phytopathogenic fungus *Phellinus chrysoloma* witnesses several changes. Basidiocarps do not appear on erect trunks, but on the underside and the sides of fallen logs, and they are either fully resupinate or with a narrow reflexed margin.

The scarcity of species with short-lived, soft, fleshy or watery basidiocarps is striking. This is probably caused not only by continental summers (short and dry growing season) but by the possibility of severe night frosts in any month, even in midsummer. Species with perennial basidiocarps are relatively numerous.

It is worth pointing out that a similar, mostly resupinate structure of basidiocarps growing, as a rule, near the ground, is not characteristic



only of the flora of polypores in subarctic Yakutia. Exactly the same features were observed in the polypore flora examined in the mountains of Turkmenia of the steppe and semidesert zones (see Орлов, 1976). Thus, one may say that polypores display the same features in their adaptation to extreme, although completely different, climatic conditions.

### PORIACEAE s. l.

**AGARICUM OFFICINALIS** (Fr.) Donk, Proc. Nederl. K. Akad. Vet. C 74: 26. 1971. — *Fomitopsis officinalis* (Fr.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 55. 1941.

Specimens examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a living tree and on a trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 9—10 IX 72 (TAA 56897, 56170); Pokrovsk, on a fallen trunk of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56119).

Reported on larch in Central and South Yakutia (Lenski District, the Aldan Plateau, and the middle and upper reaches of the Aldan River), absent in the region of the lower reaches of the Olekma River (Бенуа, 1926: 95, 1927: 223, 1927a: 66, 73; Гусева, 1964: 228; Никадимова, 1964: 146, 1967: 100).

**AMYLOPORIA XANTHA** (Fr.) Bond. & Sing. ex Sing., Mycologia 36: 76. 1944.

Specimens examined: Olenyok, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., L. Järva 27. VII 72 (TAA 45706); Zhigansk, of fallen trunks of *L. dahurica*, L. Järva, 1 VIII 72 (TAA 45731) and E. P., 5 VIII 72 (TAA 56421); Batagai-Alyta, on a charred log of *Salix caprea* L., E. P., 13 VIII 72 (TAA 56078); Honuu, on *Larix dahurica*, 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56680); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on *L. dahurica*, E. P., 29 VIII and 1 IX 72 (TAA 56790, 55960); Tomptor near Oimyakon, on *L. dahurica*, L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45936); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Salix caprea*, E. P., 10 IX 72 (TAA 56152); Pokrovsk, on *Larix dahurica*, E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56118).

Distributed almost everywhere except the northernmost localities (Saskylakh, Cherski, Verkhoysk, Batagai, Srednekolymsk, Zyryanka), but everywhere rather rare.

This species was reported also by N. Nikadimova on logs of *Larix dahurica* and *Pinus silvestris* L. in the middle and upper reaches of the Aldan River (Никадимова, 1964: 146).

**BJERKANDERA ADUSTA** (Fr.) P. Karst., Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn. 5: 38. 1879.

Specimen examined: Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a fallen trunk of *Populus suaveolens* Fisch., L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45914). Seen also by the author in Antygychan on a log of *P. suaveolens* 30 VIII 72 and in Spasskaya Pad' on a trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz. 8 IX 72.

**BJERKANDERA FUMOSA** (Fr.) P. Karst., Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn. 5: 38. 1879.

Specimen examined: Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a fallen trunk of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz., L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45919).

Basidiocarp resupinate, but the specimen is well developed and consequently it does not belong to f. *corticola* (Vel.) Pilát, which is an abnormality.

**CERIPORIOPSIS ANEIRINA** (Sommerf.) Domański, Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. 32 (4): 732. 1963.

Specimens examined: Honuu, on a fallen trunk of *Populus suaveolens* Fisch., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56322); Antygychan, on a fallen rotten trunk of *P. suaveolens*,



E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55957); Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a fallen log of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz., L. Järva, 1 IX 72 (TAA 45990).

The spores of the Tomptor specimen are ellipsoid or broadly ellipsoid, not comma-ellipsoid or curved on base, as indicated by Domański (1963, f. 3; 1972: 33, fig. 8). They resemble the spores of *Poria wasjuganica* Pil. as they have been shown in Pilát's Atlas. Domański (1964: 171) considers *Poria wasjuganica* to be synonymous with *C. aneirina*, but some further evidence is necessary to prove the statement.

**CERIPORIOPSIS RESINASCENS** (Romell) Domański, Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. 32 (4): 732. 1963. — *Tyromyces resinascens* (Romell) Bond. et Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39 : 52. 1941.

Specimen examined: Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 1 IX 72 (TAA 55976).

An old specimen. Some hyphae with brownish walls; without resinous matter in the tube context. The specimen is somewhat similar to *C. placenta* (Fr.) Domański, but the spores are different (straight and somewhat wider).

**CERRENA UNICOLOR** (Fr.) Murrill, Journ. Mycol. 9: 91. 1903.

Specimens examined: Zhigansk, E. P., 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56062); Zyryanka, L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45847); Zyryanka, on a fallen log of *Salix sp.*, L. Järva, 24 VIII 72 (TAA 45899); Honuu, E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56302); Sangar, L. Järva, 4 and 6 VIII 72 (TAA 45760, 45789); Spasskaya Pad', E. P., 11 IX 72 (TAA 56190). Seen by the author also in Pokrovsk.

Rare, usually on fallen trunks and branches of *Betula plathyphylla* Sukacz.

**CORIOLELLUS CERVINUS** (Schw.) Kotl. & Pouz., Česká Mykol. 11: 161. 1957. — *Coriolus cervinus* (Schw.) Bond. Trut. griby 493. 1953.

Specimens examined: Olenyok, on a stump of *Larix dahurica* Turcz. and on an old basidiocarp of *Phellinus chrysoloma* (Fr.) Donk, L. Järva, 29 VII 72 (TAA 45729); Zhigansk, on a fallen trunk of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56066); Batagai-Alyta, on a fallen rotten trunk of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 12 VIII 72 (TAA 56076); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on fallen trunks of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 31 VIII 72 and 1 IX 72 (TAA 55948, 55977); Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a fallen rotten trunk of *L. dahurica* and on old basidiocarps of *Phellinus chrysoloma*, E. P., 3 IX 72 (TAA 55992); Spasskaya Pad', on stumps of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 8 and 11 IX 72 (TAA 56859, 56189).

In Europe as well in North America this species is a fungus of southern distribution, occurring mainly in the Nemoral Forest Zone. On coniferous wood it was mentioned as rare or very rare, and was never found on larch before. In Yakutia *C. cervinus* is a nemoral relict. All basidiocarps found, including those collected in the frost pole region, were well developed, typical and fertile.

**CORIOLELLUS SERIALIS** (Fr.) Murrill, N. Am. Fl. 9 (1): 29. 1907.

Specimens examined: Zyryanka, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45862); Honuu, on fallen trunks of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 23 and 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56686, 56755). Seen by the author once on *Picea obovata* Ldb. in Olenyok (27 VII 72).

The basidiocarps seen were all wholly resupinate.

**CORIOLELLUS SALICINUS** (Bres.) Bond., Trut. griby 515. 1953.

Specimen examined: Honuu, on a fallen branch of *Salix caprea* L., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56735).



CORIOLELLUS SINUOSUS (Fr.) Sarkar, Can. J. Bot. 37: 1264. 1959. —  
*Coriolus sinuosus* (Fr.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 59. 1941.

Specimens examined: Batagai-Alyta, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 12 VIII 72 (TAA 56484); Honuu, on a fallen trunk of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56703); Spasskaya Pad', on logs of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 8 and 9 IX 72 (TAA 56133, 56890); also seen by the author near the same place 10 VII 72; Pokrovsk, on a fallen trunk of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56829).

CORIOLUS HIRSUTUS (Fr.) Quél. Fl. Mycol. 389. 1888.

Specimens examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., L. Järva, 8 IX 72 (TAA 46616); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen twig of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 9 IX 72 (TAA 56878); Pokrovsk, on a fallen trunk of *Picea obovata* Ldb. (!), E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56819). Seen by the author on a trunk of *Betula platyphylla* and on a fallen branch of *Salix* sp. in Spasskaya Pad' 10 and 11 IX 72.

CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR (Fr.) Quél. Fl. Mycol. 390. 1888.

Specimen examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 8 IX 72 (TAA 56840). Not seen in any other places.

DAEDALEOPSIS CONFRAGOSA (Fr.) J. Schroet., Pilze Schles. 493. 1888.

Specimens examined: Zyryanka, on a fallen trunk of *Salix* sp., L. Järva, 24 VIII 72 (TAA 45896); Ust-Nera, on a stump of *Salix rossica* Nas., E. P., 28 VIII 72 (TAA 56329); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., L. Järva, 9 IX 72 (TAA 46635); Pokrovsk, on a *Salix* stump, E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56816).

DAEDALEOPSIS TRICOLOR (Fr.) Bond & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 64. 1941. — *Daedaleopsis confragosa* (Fr.) Schroet. var. *tricolor* (Fr.) Bond. Trut. griby 571. 1953.

Specimens examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen branch of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 9 IX 72 (TAA 56148), on a dead branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., L. Järva, 10 IX 72 (TAA 46644). Seen by the author once more on a fallen birch branch in Spasskaya Pad' 8 IX 72.

The Yakutian specimens of *Daedaleopsis* are in full accordance with the author's opinion that there are two easily distinguishable species of this genus in the Soviet Union, *D. confragosa* and *D. tricolor* (see Strid, 1972: 37—38). They are clearly distinct morphologically and prefer different hosts.

DATRONIA SAJANENSIS (Parm.) — *Antrodia sajanensis* Parm., Bot. mat. Otd. Spor. Rast. 15: 134. 1962.

Specimen examined: Honuu, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56754).

The combination *Datronia sajanensis* is not yet validly published: the systematic position of this species needs further study.

DATRONIA SCUTELLATA (Schw.) Domański in Domański, Orłóś & Skirgiełło, Fungi, Polyporaceae II: 181. 1973.

Specimens examined: Olenyok, on dead branches of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 29 VII 72 (TAA 56023); Zyryanka, on a rotten branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45869); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56351).

This species is rather common in the southern part of the Soviet Far East, and rare in the southern part of Central Siberia. The Yakutian



specimens were well developed and fertile; they were collected in the brushwood of narrow river valleys, where the snow-covering must be relatively thick in winter.

DICHOMITUS SQUALENS (Karst.) D. Reid, Rev. Biol. 5 (1—2): 149. 1965. — *Coriolellus squalens* (Karst.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 60. 1941. — *Coriolellus anceps* (Peck) Parm., Spor. Rast. 12: 258. 1959.

Specimens examined: Cherski, L. Järva, 19 VIII 72 (TAA 45837); Olenyok, L. Järva & E. P., 27 and 29 VII 72 (TAA 45714, 45725, 56013); Zhigansk, E. P., 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56063, 56068, 56408, 56597); Batagai-Alyta, E. P., 12 and 13 VIII 72 (TAA 56077, 56499); Verkhnekolymensk near Zyryanka, L. Järva, 23 VIII 72 (TAA 45890); Zyryanka, L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45865); Honuu, E. P., 23 and 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56674, 56742); on a fallen branch of *Pinus pumila* (Pall.) Rgl., E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56710); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56341); Tomptor near Oimyakon, L. Järva, 30 VIII 72 (TAA 45959); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Pinus silvestris* L., L. Järva, 9 IX 72 (TAA 46628); Pokrovsk, P. *silvestris*, L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 46603). On fallen trunks and on trunks of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., rarely collected also on pine. Seen by the author also in Tomptor near Oimyakon on larch wood, and in Pokrovsk on a log of *Picea obovata* Ldb.

This species was reported by N. Nikadimova in the region of the middle and upper reaches of the Aldan River on charred larch trunks, and on pine logs (Никадимова, 1964: 146).

The basidiocarps are usually slightly reflexed or almost resupinate; in the Olenyok region they are usually found under lying trunks. This species is more or less equally distributed, but it is not found in Saskylakh and in the Batagai-Alyta—Verkhoyansk—Batagai region.

FIBULOPORIA CREMEA Parm. in Issledov. prirody Dalnego Vostoka 255, f. 7, 9. 1963.

Specimens studied: Honuu, on fallen trunk of *Populus suaveolens* Fisch., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56325); Antygychan, on a fallen rotten trunk of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz., E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55919).

Well developed specimens with abundant spores. Up to this time found only in Kamchatka (Пармасто, 1963: 254—256).

FIBULOPORIA DONKII Domański, Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. 38 (3): 454. 1969. — *Fibuloporia mollusca* (Fr. sensu Bres.) Bond. & Sing.

Specimens examined: Honuu, on a fallen branch of *Salix caprea* L., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56729), on a fallen rotten trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56732); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen rotten trunk of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 9 IX 72 (TAA 56870).

FOMES FOMENTARIUS (Fr.) Kickx Fl. Crypt. Flandres. 237. 1867.

Specimens examined: Zyryanka, on a fallen trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45848); Antygychan, on a dead trunk of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz., E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55903); Spasskaya Pad', on fallen trunks of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., common, E. P., 8 IX 72 (TAA 56127). Noted also at Pokrovsk on *B. platyphylla* (E. P.).

This species is reported by N. Nikadimova in the Aldan basin on dead trees of *Betula platyphylla* (Никадимова, 1964: 146).

The species is very rare or absent in most places of the Northern Taiga Zone, but seems to be numerous in the birch forests of the Central Taiga Zone.



FOMITOPSIS CAJANDERI (P. Karst.) Kotl. & Pouz., Česká Mykol. 11: 157. 1957.

Specimens examined: Cherski, E. P., 17 VIII 72 (TAA 56394); Olenyok, on a fallen trunk of *Picea obovata* Ldb., E. P., 28 VII 72 (TAA 56541); Zhigansk, L. Järva, 2 VIII 72 (TAA 45749) and E. P., 5—6 VIII 72 (TAA 56054, 56446); Batagai-Alyta, E. P., 11 VIII 72 (TAA 56463); Verkhoyansk, L. Järva, 12 VIII 72 (TAA 45792); Batagai, E. P., 15 VIII 72 (TAA 56081, 56607); Verkhnekolymsk near Zyryanka, L. Järva, 23 VIII 72 (TAA 45889); Zyryanka, L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45866); E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56696); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56796); Antygychan, E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55924); Tomptor near Oimyakon, L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45946); Sangar, L. Järva, 4 VIII 72 (TAA 45762, 45766); Spasskaya Pad', E. P., 8 and 11 IX 72 (TAA 56137, 56194). Seen also by the author in Pokrovsk.

Common, but not very numerous on fallen logs and on trunks of *Larix dahurica* Turcz.; only once collected on *Picea obovata* and seen also on a fallen trunk of *Pinus silvestris* L. (in Spasskaya Pad'). It is rather curious that *F. cajanderi* is not found in North-West Yakutia (Olenyok, Saskylakh). According to N. Nikadimova (Никадимова, 1964: 146, 1967: 100), this species is frequent on larch wood in South Yakutia, and it is also found on pine there.

Most of the specimens collected were with well developed sessile or effused-reflexed basidiocarps, with 1—2, rarely with 3 tube layers. The presence of some old live basidiocarps with only one tube layer indicates that the number of layers does not depend on the age of basidiocarps.

FOMITOPSIS PINICOLA (Fr.) P. Karst. Krit. Finl. Basidsv. 306. 1889.

Specimens examined: Cherski, on a fallen trunk, E. P., 20 VIII 72 (TAA 56660); Zhigansk, on logs and trunks, L. Järva, 1 VIII 72 (TAA 45741); E. P., 5 VIII 72 (TAA 56057); Honuu, on a trunk, E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56750); Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a trunk, L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45942); Sangar, on fallen trunks, L. Järva, 4—5 VIII 72 (TAA 45768, 45783). The author also saw 2 specimens in Zhigansk, 5 specimens in Honuu and one in Spasskaya Pad' and in Pokrovsk, respectively. All specimens were collected on *Larix dahurica* Turcz.

The species is very rare in all the regions visited, but common and numerous in South Yakutia, where it is found on *Pinus silvestris* L. and *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz. as well (Гусева, 1964: 229; Никадимова, 1964: 146, 1967: 100). Most of the specimens collected by us are relatively small, usually irregular in form, with thin and hardly distinguishable tube layers; they grow under logs or roots of trunks, at tree stumps or within stocked wood. They are seldom found higher than 40 cm above the ground level (Zhigansk). The only basidiocarp collected in the Woodland Tundra Zone (Cherski) was small and entirely resupinate.

FOMITOPSIS ROSEA (Fr.) P. Karst., Krit. Finl. Basidsv. 306. 1889.

Specimens examined: Olenyok, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 27 VII 72 (TAA 56516); Sangar, on a log of *L. dahurica*, L. Järva, 6 VIII 72 (TAA 45788).

Specimen from Olenyok is resupinate (pulvinate), with many tube layers.

FUNALIA TROGII (Berk.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 62. 1941.

Specimens examined: Ust-Nera, on a fallen trunk of *Populus suaveolens* Fisch., E. P., 28 VIII 72 (TAA 56328); Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a fallen trunk of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz., L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45921); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Populus tremula* L., L. Järva, 9 IX 72 (TAA 46633). Seen by the



author on a log of *Populus suaveolens* in Antygychan and on a fallen trunk of *P. tremula* in Spasskaya Pad'.

All specimens are with resupinate or only narrowly reflexed basidiocarps.

**GLOEOPHYLLUM SEPIARIUM (Fr.) P. Karst. Finl. Hattsv. 2: 80. 1879.**

Specimens examined: Honuu, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56748); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on *Larix dahurica*, rather frequently, E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56333); Tomptor near Oimyakon, on *Larix dahurica*, E. P., 29 and 31 VIII 72 (TAA 45941, 45974); Zhigansk, on *Larix dahurica*, L. Järva, 2 VIII 72 (TAA 45752); Pokrovsk, on logs and trunks of *Picea obovata* Ldb., uncommon, E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56823); in the same place, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., L. Järva, 7 IX 72 (TAA 46605).

Reported also by N. Nikadimova in South-East Yakutia (the Aldan basin, on *Larix dahurica*) as "*Lentinus sepiaria* Fr." (Никадимова, 1964: 146). The species seems to be comparatively rare in the northern regions of North-East Asia (see also Пармасто, 1963: 262), where ecologically vicarious *Dichomitus squalens* is frequently found instead.

**GLOEOPORUS DICHROUS (Fr.) Bres., Hedwigia 53: 75. 1912.**

Specimens examined: Antygychan, on a rotten log of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz. in flood plain poplar forest, E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55930); Spasskaya Pad', in birch and mixed forests: on a fallen branch of *Populus tremula* L., E. P., 9 IX 72 (TAA 56892), on a fallen trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 11 IX 72 (TAA 56181), on a rotten fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 10 IX 72 (TAA 56172).

All specimens were with well-developed effused-reflexed or resupinate basidiocarps.

**GLOEOPORUS PANNOCINCTUS (Romell) Jo. Erikss., Symb. Bot. Upsal. 16 (1): 136. 1958. — *Gloeoporus bourdotii* (Pilát) Bond. & S., Ann. Mycol. 39: 52. 1941.**

Specimen examined: Zhigansk, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56413).

**HAPALOPILUS RUTILANS (Fr.) P. Karst. Finl. Basidsv. 133. 1899.**

Specimens examined: Honuu, on a fallen branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56306); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen branch of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 8 IX 72 (TAA 56852).

Basidiocarps resupinate or slightly reflexed, small, 0.5—2 cm in diameter.

**HIRSCHIOPORUS FUSCOVIOLACEUS (Fr.) Donk, Med. Bot. Mus. Univ. Utrecht 9: 169. 1933.**

Specimens examined: Olenyok, on a fallen rotten trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 29 VII 72 (TAA 56022); Batagai-Alyta, on a fallen branch of *Pinus pumila* (Pall.) Rgl., E. P., 12 VIII 72 (TAA 56481); Verkhnekolymsk near Zyryanka, on a fallen trunk of *L. dahurica*, L. Järva, 23 VIII 72 (TAA 45881); Honuu, on a fallen branch of *P. pumila*, E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56303); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen rotten branch of *P. pumila*, E. P., 1 IX 72 (TAA 55964); Pokrovsk, on a stump of *Picea obovata* Ldb., E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56817). Very rare.

N. Nikadimova's record of this species ("*Irpex fuscoviolaceus* Fr.") is obviously based on specimens determined by A. Bondarzev (Никади-



мова, 1964: 146; see also Никадимова, 1967: 100). However, A. Bondarzew considered the *Hirschioporus laricinus* (Karst.) Teramoto to be only a form of *H. fuscoviolaceus* (f. *lenzitoideus* (Murashk.) Bond.; see Бондарцев, 1953: 566 and this paper). So Nikadimova's record is probably referring to *H. laricinus*.

The difference between *H. fuscoviolaceus* and *H. laricinus* is not always clear, especially in resupinate specimens. There are intermediate specimens which can be determined, probably, only using interfertility tests.

**HIRSCHIOPORUS LARICINUS** (Karst.) Teramoto, Bull. Tokyo Univ. Forests **39**: 212. 1951. — *Hirschioporus fuscoviolaceus* (Ehrenb.) Donk f. *lenzitoideus* (Murashk.) Bond. Trut. griby 566. 1953.

Specimens examined: Cherski, E. P., 17 VIII 72 (TAA 56389, 56400, 56615); Olenyok, E. P., 27 and 29 VII 72 (TAA 56005, 56009, 56020), L. Järva, 27 and 28 VII 72 (TAA 45707, 45718); Zhigansk, L. Järva, 1 and 2 VIII 72 (TAA 45736, 45755), E. P., 5 and 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56438, 56450); Batagai-Alyta, E. P., 11 VIII 72 (TAA 56460); Verkhoyansk, L. Järva, 12 VIII 72 (TAA 45796); Batagai, E. P., 15 VIII 72 (TAA 56384); Zyryanka, L. Järva, 22 VIII 72 (TAA 45863); Honuu, E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56666); Tomptor near Oimyakon, L. Järva, 29 and 30 VIII 72 (TAA 45931, 45949); Sangar, L. Järva, 4 and 5 VIII 72 (TAA 45769, 45777). On fallen trunks, sometimes also on stumps of *Larix dahurica* Turcz. As an exception found in Spasskaya Pad' once on a fallen trunk of *Pinus silvestris* L. Seen by the author also in Saskylakh, Doruokha near Saskylakh, Indigirski near Ust-Nera, Spasskaya Pad' and in Pokrovsk.

One of the most common polyporaceous fungi in North and Central Yakutia. Most of the basidiocarps are resupinate in Olenyok region, effused-reflexed or resupinate in other places. In Batagai region rather rare in forests, but abundant in overcut areas.

Reported on damaged by fire larch trees in Southwest Yakutia (Гыцева, 1964: 229). See also note to *H. fuscoviolaceus* on p. 22.

**HIRSCHIOPORUS PARGAMENUS** (Fr.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. **39**: 63. 1941.

Specimens examined: Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen log of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 31 VIII 72 (TAA 55933); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *B. platyphylla*, E. P., 8 IX 72 (TAA 56847); Pokrovsk, on a fallen trunk of *B. platyphylla*, L. Järva, 7 IX 72 (TAA 46602).

Extremely rare.

**INCRUSTOPORIA SEMIPILEATA** (Peck) Donk, Proc. K. Nederl. Akad. Wet. C **74** (1): 39. 1971. — *Tyromyces semipileatus* (Peck) Murr., N. Am. Fl. **9** (1): 35. 1907.

Specimen examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen rotten branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 10 IX 72 (TAA 56169).

**INCRUSTOPORIA STELLAE** (Pilát) Domański, Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. **32** (4): 737. 1963. — *Fomitopsis stellae* (Pilát) Bond., Trut. griby 315. 1953.

Specimens examined: Saskylakh, E. P., 1 VIII 72 (TAA 56038, 56577); Cherski, E. P., 17 and 20 VIII 72 (TAA 56086, 56391, 56656), L. Järva, 20 VIII 72 (TAA 45844); Zhigansk, L. Järva, 2 VIII 72 (TAA 45745); Batagai-Alyta, E. P., 11 VIII 72 (TAA 56072). On fallen rotten trunks of *Larix dahurica* Turcz.

Rather rare, found only in northernmost localities.



INCRUSTOPORIA SUBINCARNATA (Peck) Domański, Acta Soc. Bot. Pol. 32 (4): 737. 1963. — *Poria vulgaris* (Fr. sensu Romell) Romell, Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 20: 21. 1926.

Specimens examined: Zhigansk, on fallen rotten trunks of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 5 and 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56437, 56448).

IRPEX LACTEUS (Fr.) Fr. Elench. 145. 1828.

Specimens examined: Honuu, on a fallen twig of *Betula exilis* Sukacz., E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56707), on a fallen branch of *Salix* sp., E. P., 25 VIII 72 (TAA 56772); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen branch of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56347); Tomptor near Oimyakon, L. Järva, 29 VIII 72 (TAA 45934); Spasskaya Pad', on dead branches of *B. platyphylla*, L. Järva, 8 IX 72 (TAA 46619), and of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 9 IX 72 (TAA 46630). Seen by the author in Indigirski also on fallen branches of *Alnaster fruticosus*. Rare.

JUNGHUHNIA COLLABENS (Fr.) Ryv., Persoonia 7 (1): 18. 1972. — *Chaetoporus rixosus* (P. Karst.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 51. 1941.

Specimen examined: Tomptor near Oimyakon, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., L. Järva, 30 VIII 72 (TAA 45955).

JUNGHUHNIA NITIDA (Fr.) Ryv., Persoonia 7 (1): 18. 1972. — *Chaetoporus euporus* (P. Karst.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 51. 1941.

Specimen examined: Cherski, on a fallen branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 18 VIII 72 (TAA 56622).

Basidiocarp very small, but typical.

LAETIPORUS SULPHUREUS (Fr.) Murrill, Mycologia 12: 11. 1920.

Specimen examined: Spasskaya Pad', on the base of a living trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., A. Gricius, 8 IX 72 (TAA 56135). Seen also by the author on living trees in a few places in the Spasskaya Pad' forests.

Reported in the Aldan Plateau, in the lower reaches of the Olekma River, the middle and upper reaches of the Aldan River, and in South-West Yakutia (the Lenski District); it is said to be widely distributed in Central Yakutia (Беня, 1926: 95, 1927a: 66, 73; Гусева, 1964: 227—228; Никадимова, 1964: 146, 1967: 100). In Yakutia it has been found only on larch.

LENZITES BETULINA (Fr.) Fr. Epicr. 405. 1838.

Seen by the author in Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., 11 IX 72.

OSMOPORUS PROTRACTUS (Fr.) Bond., Bot. Zhurn. 44: 452. 1959.

Specimens examined: Olenyok, E. P., 27 VII 72 (TAA 56517); Honuu, E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56099); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, E. P., 1 IX 72 (TAA 55956); Tomptor near Oimyakon, L. Järva, 30 VIII 72 (TAA 45960, 45961); Spasskaya Pad', L. Järva and E. P., 9 IX 72 (TAA 46627, 56000), L. Järva, 10 IX 72 (TAA 46640). On fallen trunks and logs of *Larix dahurica* Turcz.

As mentioned by Eriksson and Strid (1969: 148), this species is ecologically similar to *Tyromyces albobrunneus* in Fennoscandia; the same holds true in reference to Yakutia.

OXYPORUS CORTICOLA (Fr.) Ryv., Persoonia 7 (1): 19. 1972. — *Chaetoporus corticola* (Fr.) Bond. & Sing., Ann. Mycol. 39: 51. 1941.

Specimens examined: Honuu, on a fallen log of *Populus suaveolens* Fisch.,



E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56322); Ust-Nera, on a fallen rotten trunk of *P. suaveolens*, E. P., 28 VIII 72 (TAA 56784); Antygychan, on a fallen trunk of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz., E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55909).

**PERENNIPORIA SUBACIDA** (Peck) Donk, *Persoonia* 5 (1): 76. 1967. — *Fomitopsis unita* (Pers.) Bond. var. *multistratosa* (Pilát) Bond. *Trut. griby* 309. 1953.

Specimen examined: Olenyok, on a fallen rotten trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 27 VII 72 (TAA 56011).

**PHAEOLUS SCHWEINITZII** (Fr.) Pat. *Ess. tax. Hym.* 86. 1900.

Reported by N. Nikadimova in South-West Yakutia (the Lenski District) on trees weakened by fire and on logs of *Larix dahurica* Turcz.

**PIPTOPORUS BETULINUS** (Fr.) P. Karst., *Rev. Mycol.* 3: 17. 1881.

Specimen examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., L. Järva, 11 IX 72 (TAA 46645). Only once seen by the author on *B. platyphylla* in Spasskaya Pad'.

Reported by N. Nikadimova in South Yakutia on the same substrate (Никадимова, 1964: 146).

“**PORIA**” **LINDBLADII** (Berk.) Cooke, *Grevillea* 14: 111. 1886. — *Tyromyces cinerascens* (Bres.) Bond. & Sing., *Ann. Mycol.* 39: 52. 1941.

Specimen examined: Honuu, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 24 VIII 72 (TAA 56749).

**PYCNOPORELLUS FULGENS** (Fr.) Donk, *Persoonia* 6 (2): 216. 1971. — *Hapalopilus fibrillosus* (P. Karst.) Bond. & Sing., *Ann. Mycol.* 39: 52. 1941.

Specimen examined: Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 8 IX 72 (TAA 56858).

This specimen had a young but well-developed basidiocarp.

**SCHIZOPORA PARADOXA** (Fr.) Donk, *Persoonia* 5 (1): 104. 1967. — *Xylodon versiporus* (Pers.) Bond. *Trut. griby* 128. 1953.

Specimens examined: Spasskaya Pad', on fallen trunks and branches of *Betula platyphylla* Sukacz., E. P., 8 and 11 IX 72 (TAA 56851, 56186); Pokrovsk, on fallen trunk of *B. platyphylla*, E. P., 1 IX 72 (TAA 56106).

**SCHIZOPORA PHELLINOIDES** (Pilát) Domański, *Acta Soc. Bot. Polon.* 38 (2): 255. 1969. — *Phellinus phellinoides* (Pilát) Bond. *Trut. griby* 673. 1953 (not validly published). — *Oxyporus pseudoobducens* (Pilát) Bond. 551. 1953 (not validly published). — *Xylodon versiporus* (Pers.) Bond. var. *microporus* E. Komar., *Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast.* 12: 249. 1959.

Specimen examined: Pokrovsk, on a fallen charred trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 7 IX 72 (TAA 56107).

It is the first collection of this fungus on coniferous substrate.

**SKELETOCUTIS AMORPHUS** (Fr.) Kotl. & Pouz., *Česká Mykol.* 12 (2): 103. 1958. — *Gloeoporus amorphus* (Fr.) Clem. & Shear *Gen. Fung.* 347. 1931.

Specimens examined: Olenyok, on a fallen rotten trunk of *Larix dahurica*



Turcz., E. P., 28 VII 72 (TAA 56529); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on old basidiocarps of *Hirschioporus laricinus* (Karst.) Teramoto, E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56340).

**STRANGULIDIUM SERICEO-MOLLE** (Romell) Pouzar, Česká Mykol. **21** (4): 206. 1967. — *Chaetoporellus litschaueri* (Pilát) Bond., Truř. griby 165. 1953. — Non *Tyromyces sericeo-mollis* (Romell) Bond. & Sing. sensu Bond., Parm. et al.

Specimen examined: Zhigansk, on a fallen rotten trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 6 VIII 72 (TAA 56407).

**TYROMYCES ALBOBRUNNEUS** (Romell) Bond. Truř. griby 203. 1953.

Specimens examined: Zhigansk, E. P., 5 VIII 72 (TAA 56418); Batagai-Alyta, E. P., 11 VIII 72 (TAA 56464); Indigirski near Ust Nera, E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56335); Tomptor near Oimyakon, E. P., 3 IX 72 (TAA 55991). On fallen trunks of *Larix dahurica* Turcz.

This species is collected in most continental areas of Yakutia. The same has been mentioned about the distribution of *T. albobrunneus* in Sweden (Eriksson, Strid, 1969: 148).

**TYROMYCES CAESIUS** (Fr.) Murrill, North Am. Fl. **9** (1): 34. 1907.

Specimens examined: Batagai, on a fallen trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 15 VIII 72 (TAA 56606); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen rotten log of *L. dahurica*, E. P., 29 VIII 72 (TAA 56794); Antygychan, on a rotten log of *Populus suaveolens* Fisch., E. P., 30 VIII 72 (TAA 55902); Spasskaya Pad', on a fallen branch of *Alnaster fruticosus* (Rupr.) Ldb., E. P., 10 IX 72 (TAA 56159); Spasskaya Pad', on a log of *Larix dahurica*, E. P., 8 IX 72 (TAA 56868). Seen by the author also in Ust-Nera on a fallen twig of *Populus suaveolens* and in Antygychan on a log of *Chosenia arbutifolia* (Pall.) Skvortz. Very rare in all the localities mentioned above.

**TYROMYCES LACTEUS** (Fr.) Murrill, N. Am. Fl. **9** (1): 36. 1907.

Specimen examined: Zyryanka, on a dead branch of *Salix* sp., L. Järva, 24 VIII 72 (TAA 45906); Indigirski near Ust-Nera, on a fallen branch of *Betula platyphulla* Sukacz., E. P., 31 VIII 72 (TAA 55936).

**TYROMYCES LEUCOMALLEUS** Murrill, Bull. Torrey Bot. Cl. **67**: 63. 1940. — *Tyromyces gloeocystidiatus* Kotl. & Pouz., Česká Mykol. **18** (4): 207. 1964. — *Tyromyces trabeus* (Rostk. sensu Bourd. & Galz.) Parm., Spor. Rast. **12**: 232. 1959.

Specimen examined: Honuu, on a fallen rotten trunk of *Larix dahurica* Turcz., E. P., 23 VIII 72 (TAA 56700).

Basidiocarps resupinate, with only few gloeocystidia.

#### EXCLUDED SPECIES

**HETEROBASIDION ANNOSUS** (Fr.) Bref. Unters. Mycol. **8**: 154. 1889. — *Fomitopsis annosa* (Fr.) P. Karst., Rev. Mycol. **3** (9): 18. 1881.

Guseva's record (Гусева, 1964: 231) of *Fomitopsis annosa* in South-West Yakutia is doubtful: she has not found any developed basidiocarps but only characteristic rot and mycelium in wood of *Larix dahurica* Turcz. (?). Later the same author reported that this fungus is rather widely distributed on *Pinus silvestris* L., in moderately humid but not dry pine woods in the Lenski District (South-West Yakutia) (Гусева, 1967, 1970). The author of this paper cannot report of any finds of this species.



## OSMOPORUS ODORATUS (Fr.) Sing., Mycologia 36: 67. 1944.

Not seen by the author. Nikadimova's record of this species (Никадимова, 1964: 146 as *Trametes odorata* Fr.) from the Aldan basin on fallen trunks of *Larix dahurica* Turcz. is doubtful, probably referring to *O. protractus* (Fr.) Bond.

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Erast PARMASTO

## JURIMUSI JAKUTIA SEENESTIKUST. III

Torikulised. *Poriaceae* s. l.

## Resümees

Jakutias on leitud 70 torikuliseliki. (Torikulisteks nimetatakse siinkohal sarnaste eluvormide rühma, mis hõlmab sugukondade *Poriaceae* s. l., *Hymenochaetaceae*, *Ganodermataceae* ja *Polyporaceae* s. str. esindajaid.) 65 (93%) neist on levinud kas kogu põhjapoolkera parasvöötmes või on isegi kosmopoliidid. Kolm liiki on levinud Euraasias ja ainult kahe (*Polyporus chozeniae*, *Fibuloporia cremea*) levila on kitsam, piirdub Aasia kagupoolseima osaga.



Metsatundras (metsa põhjapiiri läheduses) täheldati 10 liiki, põhjataigas 53 ja keskjataigas 43 liiki. Verhojanski külmapooluse piirkonnas leiti 13 liiki, Oimjakoni külmapooluse juures 19 liiki torikulisi. Kummaski paigas leitud ainult üks lihakate, lühikese elueaga viljakehadega liik (*Tyromyces caesius*, *T. albobrunneus*). Ulekaalus on mitmeaastaste puitunud või sitke konsistentsiga viljakehadega liigid.

Metsatundrale ja põhjataigale on iseloomulik torikuliste viljakehade puudumine püstistel tüvedel, puuokstel ja isegi kõrgematel kändudel. Viljakehad kasvavad reeglina ainult nii kõrgele maapinnast, kui ulatub talvine lumikate. Viljakehad liibunud kuju, nahkjäs või puitunud konsistents ning kasvuviis maapinna ligiduses on seoses ekstreemsete kliimatingimustega; analoogilist pilti on täheldatud Turkmeenia stepi- ja poolkõrbevöötme torikuliste puhul.

Töö eriosas käsitletakse sugukonna *Poraceae* 55 liigi levikut ja ökoloogiat Jakuutias.

Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia  
Zooloogia ja Botaanika Instituut

Toimetusse saabunud  
28. I 1976

Эраст ПАРМАСТО

### ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ГРИБОВ ЯКУТИИ. III

#### Трутовые грибы. Семейство *Poraceae* s. l.

##### Резюме

В Якутии найдено 70 видов трутовых грибов (под этим названием здесь понимают группу близких жизненных форм, которая охватывает виды из семейств *Poraceae* s. l., *Hymenochaetaceae*, *Ganodermataceae* и *Polyporaceae* s. str.). 65 видов (93%) распространены в умеренной полосе Северного Полушария или же являются даже космополитами. Три вида распространены в Евразии и только два (*Polyporus chozeniae*, *Fibuloporia cretea*) имеют более ограниченное распространение в Северо-Восточной Азии.

В зоне лесотундры (около северной границы лесов) обнаружено 10 видов, в зоне северной тайги — 53 вида, а в зоне средней тайги — 43. В районе Верхоянского полюса холода отмечено 13 видов, в окрестностях Оймяконского полюса холода — 19. В этих районах имеется только по одному виду трутовых грибов с мясистыми однолетними плодовыми телами (*Tyromyces caesius* и *T. albobrunneus*). Преобладают виды с многолетними деревянистыми или кожистыми плодовыми телами.

Для лесотундры и северной тайги характерно отсутствие плодовых тел трутовых грибов на стволах и ветках деревьев и даже на высоких пнях. Плодовые тела наблюдаются от земли не выше уровня, который определяется толщиной зимнего снегового покрова. Распростертая форма, кожистая или деревянистая консистенция и образование около земли плодовых тел — свойства, связанные с экстремальными климатическими условиями обитания. Аналогичная картина наблюдается у трутовых грибов степной и полупустынной зон Туркмении.

Во второй части статьи рассматриваются распространение и экология 55 видов семейства *Poraceae* в Якутии.

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