ACTA MYCOLOGICA
Vol. 48 (2): 207–218
2013
DOI: 10.5586/am.2013.022

Dedicated to Professor Maria Ławrynowicz on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of her scientific activity

Fungi of Cyprus: new data on micro- and macrofungi

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Torrejón M.: *Fungi of Cyprus: new data on micro- and macrofungi*. Acta Mycol. 48 (2): 207–218, 2013.

This report deals with 79 species of fungi, collected in Cyprus in the second fortnight of November 2011. The list is annotated with diagnostic characters given for some of the specimens. Several taxa are of special interest due to their rarity: *Conferticium ochraceum*, *Eutypa scabrosa*, *Glonium lineare*, *Hymenoscyphus calyculus, Hypoderma incrustatum*, *Hyphoderma nemorale*, *Hysterographium mori*, *Myriostoma coliforme, Rectipilus cistophilus*, *Stictis friabilis*, *Stictis radiata*, *Thanatephorus sterigmaticus, Tomentella asperula* and *Vuilleminia megalospora*.

Key words: anamorphic fungi, Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Cyprus island

INTRODUCTION

As a contribution to the inventory of the Cypriot mycota, this survey was carried out during the British Mycological Association's Overseas Meeting that was held in Platres, Cyprus in November 2011.

The first species of a fungus ever collected in Cyprus was *Terfezia aphroditis* with the following original Latin diagnosis by Chatin (1897): *Ascomatibus ficiformibus v. rotundatis, majusculis, pondere 30-50 gr., basi conoideo-candiculatis, atro-bruneo-corticatis, tomentellis impolitis; gleba atro-fuliginea, inaequaliter marmorata, carnoso-friabili; ascis egloboso ovoideis, 4-6-sporis, raro 2-sporis; sporidis globosis, nigro-fuliginesis, 28-32 µm, diam. Verruculis obtusis crebis compersis. Hab. In insula Cypro prope rudera templi Aphroditis. Odor gratus, sere sapae, h. e. musti cocti*. After Chatin (1897), a good number of works dealing with fungi were done in this island. Last century, Nattrass (1937) in a great work including plates, carried out the first list of Cyprus fungi covering 164 species of anamorphic fungi, 37 species of ascomycetes and 145 species of basidiomycetes. As a continuation of that work, Nattrass & Papaioannou (1938) added 20 more species. The same year, Dearness (1938), in a note, dealt with the species listed in the paper of Nattrass (1937), but this was alredy known. Altson (1956), in a research into

the cause of a root-rot illness on *Vicia faba*, contributed with one species. The following year, 34 more species were studied in Georghiou & Papadopoullos (1957). Sixteen years later, all the previous information was compiled in the work of Zyngas (1973) in which, many species new to the island were added by the author. Ten years later, Willoughby (1983) dealt with *Rhizophlyctis rosea*. In the new millennium, Winey (2005) in an illustrated book about macromycetes describes a good bunch of species new to the island. In the next years, most authors dealt with single species originating from Cyprus: Tsopelas and Nicolau (2005) reported *Heterobasidion annosum* for the first time and Tsopelas et al. (2008) reseached *Seiridium cardinale* and Neophytou & Ioannou (2009) recorded *Graphiola phoenicis*. Nine species of *Agaricus* were reported in the paper of Momany et al. (2009). The same year, Monany and Gücel (2009) in an illustrated guide, showed information about 109 different species of macromycetes. Also, Edible and Toxic Fungi of Cyprus, by Loizides et al. (2011) is an important contribution improving the knowledge of macromycetes. Finally, Loizides (2008), Loizides & Kyriakou (2011) and Loizides et al. (2012) delved into macromycetes species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials were collected in 15 sites located mostly in central part of the island (Tab. 1).

Descriptions of the main macroscopic characters were written down locally from fresh fungi specimens. All collections were dried and put into paper bags and preserved in the author's herbarium (MTH).

Table 1
Location of the observation sites

Site no.	Site name	UTM location	Altitude (a.s.l.)	Date of collection
1	Psilo Dendra	36S 0488064 3861518	1171 m	17 Nov.
2	Troodos	36S 0488744 3863471	1698 m	17 Nov.
3	Armyrolivado	36S 0491050 3865271	1590 m	18 Nov.
4	Beginning of Calydonian Trail	36S 0488172 3863680	1583 m	18 Nov.
5	Trail to Calydonian Falls	36S 0487876 3662117	1324 m	19 Nov.
6	Road to Platania	36S 0492829 3867191	1109 m	20 Nov.
7	Platania	36S 0493314 3866981	1074 m	20 Nov.
8	Foini	36S 0484965 3860776	953 m	21 Nov.
9	Kelefos bridge	36S 0476923 3860847	449 m	21 Nov.
10	Ayios Nikolaos	36S 0476174 3858154	582 m	21 Nov.
11	Cedar Valley	36S 0471562 3872069	1064 m	22 Nov.
12	Road to Ayios Mamas	36S 0500205 3856355	647 m	23 Nov.
13	Agia Paraskevi	36S 0500918 3854126	597 m	23 Nov.
14	Asgata I	36S 0523631 3848544	158 m	24 Nov.
15	Asgata II	36S 0521967 3849615	168 m	24 Nov.

In the laboratory, dried samples were rehydrated with the 5% sodium hydroxide solution. Herbarium specimens have been studied in distilled water under Carl Zeiss Jenaval light microscope (400-1000x) from the samples which were isolated under a Kyowa Tokyo stereo microscope (40-80x). Meltzer's reagent, Congo red dye, 3% potassium hydroxide and lactophenol cotton blue solutions were used when necessary.

Keys and monographs used for species identification, and references of the descriptions and illustrations of the species studied, have been indicated individually.

Species have been taxonomically arranged according to Kirk et al. (2008) and Latin names and authors' epithets are given according to Index Fungorum.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Twenty-five species of anamorphs, twenty-eight species of ascomycetes and twenty-six species of basidomycetes have been arranged taxonomically. As the first group anamorphic fungi are listed.

The most important contribution of the current report to the knowledge of Cypriot fungi is the datailed information about the fourteen rare species: *Conferticium ochraceum*, *Eutypa scabrosa*, *Glonium lineare*, *Hymenoscyphus calyculus, Hypoderma incrustatum*, *Hyphoderma nemorale*, *Hysterographium mori*, *Myriostoma coliforme, Rectipilus cistophilus*, *Stictis friabilis*, *Stictis radiata*, *Thanatephorus sterigmaticus, Tomentella asperula* and *Vuilleminia megalospora*.

ANAMORPHIC FUNGI

Alternaria sp. 1.

Site 14. On decaying bark of *Olea europaea*. MTH 1107.

Alternaria sp. 2.

Site 14. On decaying seeds of *Ferula communis*. MTH 1119.

Alternaria mouchaccae E. G. Simmons (=*Ulocladium chlamydosporum*)

Site 8. On wood from a fallen decaying branch of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1098.

Boeremia hedericola (Durieu & Mont.) Aveskamp, Gruyter & Verkley (=*Phoma hedericola*)

Site 5. On living leaves of *Hedera helix*. Site 7. MTH 1095. On alive leaves of *Hedera helix* var. *aureovariegata*. MTH 1552.

Cercospora smilacis Thüm.

Site 5. On living leaves of *Smilax aspera*. MTH 1151.

Coleophoma oleae (D C.) Petr. & Syd.

Site 14. On decaying leaves of *Olea europaea*. MTH 1117. Further information in Llimona (1991).

Cylindrodendrum album Bonord.

Site 15. On leaf litter of *Pistacia lentiscus*. MTH 1113. The branched shape of their conidiomata helps to separate the observated sample from *Cylindrocarpon*, *Cylindrocladiella*, *Gliocladiopsis* and *Septomyrothecium*. Further information in Sifert *et al.* (2011).

Dendrodochium citrinum Grove

Site 3. On a dead branch of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *palliata*. MTH 1084. There is further information about this species in Ellis & Ellis (1997).

Embellisia aff. ***allii*** (Campan.) E. G. Simmons

Site 15. On pods of seeds of ***Cistus creticus***. MTH 1112. The observated conidia are three-septate.

Fusarium sp.

Site 7. On an alive leaf of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1092.

Helminthosporium microsorum D. Sacc.

Site 1. On a decaying twig of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1135. There is further information about this species in Ellis & Ellis (1997).

Microxiphium sp.

Site 14. On a decaying stem of *Ferula communis*. MTH 1111.

Monodictys putredinis (Wallr.) S. Hughes.

Site 13. On a decaying branch of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1158. On decaying twigs of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1159. You can get further information in Seifert *et al.* (2011).

Passalora sp.

Site 14. On the underside of marcescent leaves of *Ceratonia siliqua*. MTH 1108. Colonies hypophyllous from irregularly round to irregular, setose, dark brown up to 0.5 mm. in diameter. Conida from straight to slighly curved, clavate or cylindric-clavate, olivaceous-brown, smooth, 0-3 septate 7-20 x 3-4 μm. Conidiophores geniculate 120-180 x 3-4 μm. in average, darker than conidia.

Phaeotheca fissurella Sigler, Tsuneda & J. W. Carmich.

Site 7. On alive leaves of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1089. Further information in Seifert *et al.* (2011).

Phaeosclera dematioides Sigler, Tsuneda & J. W. Carmich.

Site 10. On a dead stem of *Asphodelus aestivus*. MTH 1105. Site 14. On dead branches of *Prunus dulcis* from the basal area close to the soil. MTH 1109. To get more information about this species see de Hoog et al. (2000) and Seifert *et al.* (2011).

Polystigma fulvum Pers. ex DC.

Site 5. On living leaves of *Prunus dulcis*. MTH 1150. Further information in Berhard *et al*. (1971) and a picture from this species in Torrejón (2007), under the name of *Polystigma ochraceum*.

Pseudoidium ceratoniae (Comes) U. Braun & R. T. A. Cook

Site 14. On an alive fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. MTH 1116. Further information in Braun and Cook (2012).

Sirodesmium olivaceum (Link) Tubaki

Site 3. On a decaying branch of *Cedrus brevifolia*. MTH 1083. You can see good plates from this species in Ellis (2001) and Seifert *et al*. (2011) under the name of *Coniosporium olivaceum*.

Spilocaea oleaginea (Castagne) S. Huges

Site 14. On alive leaves of *Olea europaea*. MTH 1115. You can see a good plate and information of this species in Dominguez (1957) under the name of *Cycloconium oleagineum*.

Stigmina platani-racemosae (Dearn.& Barthol.) S. Huges

Site 4. On a dead twig of *Platanus orientalis*. MTH 1087. There is further information about this species in Ellis (2001).

Thermomyces lanuginosus Tsikl.

Site 14. On litter from decaying fruits of *Ceratonia siliqua*. MTH 1114. The shape and ornamentation of its spores help to identify this species. There is further information in Ellis (2001) and Seifert *et al*. (2011).

Torula herbarum (Pers.) Link

Site 8. On wood of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1100. For further information see key, plate and description in Ellis (2001).

Virgariella sp.

Site 13. On decaying leaves of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1120.

ASCOMYCOTA

CAPNODIALES

Sphaerulina sp.

Site 11. On the underside of decaying leaves of *Platanus orientalis*. MTH 1138.

HELOTIALES

Dermea cerasi (Pers.) Fr.

Site 11. Small collection on decaying wood of *Arbutus andrachne*. MTH 1144. Narrower ascospores and ascus help to separate this species from *Dermea prunastri*. For further information see Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984), Ellis & Ellis (1997) and Medardi (2006).

Haglundia elegantior Graddon

Site 1. On a decaying branch of *Quercus alinifolia*. MTH 1123. Small collection. More information in Ellis & Ellis (1997).

Hymenoscyphus sp.

Site 11. Only one ascocarp on a decaying twig of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1142.

Hymenoscyphus calyculus (Sowerby) W. Phillips

Site 4. Small collection on a dead branch of *Alnus orientalis*. MTH 1085. The spores of this species were described by Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984) as guttulate, but in the revision of this work, Dougoud (2000) according to Baral & Krieglsteiner (1985), the spores provided with globules of oil do not belong to this species. In the ascospores of the collection from Cyprus, droplets were not observed. In all references under the name of *Hymenoscyphus conscriptus*.

Hymenoscyphus fructigenus (Bull.) Gray

Site 5. Single ascocarp on a decaying acorn of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1145. For further information see Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984).

Incrucipulum ciliare (Schrad.) Baral

Site 1. On the underside of dry leaves from a broken branch of *Quercus alinifolia*. MTH 1125. The shape of the spores helps to separate this species from *Lachnum fuscences*, a similar specimen occurring in the same habitat. For further information see Ellis & Ellis (1997), under the name of ***Dasyscyphus ciliaris.***

Lachnum bicolor (Bull.) P. Karst.

Site 5. On decaying twigs of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1145. MTH 1155. There is further information in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984), under the name of *Dasyscyphus bicolor.*

Mollisia amenticola (Sacc.) Rehm

Site 1. On a decaying catkin of *Alnus orientalis*. MTH 1127. There is further information in Ellis & Ellis (1997).

Pyrenopeziza sp.

Site 5. On a decaying twig of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1148.

Tapesia fusca (Pers.) Fuckel

Site 4. On a dead branch of *Alnus orientalis*. MTH 1085. There is more information in Ellis & Ellis (1997).

HYSTERIALES

Gloniopsis praelonga (Schewein.) Underw. & Earle

Site 11. On decaying wood of *Arbutus andrachne*. MTH 1141. Further information about this rare species can be found in Checa (2004).

Glonium lineare (Fr.) De Not.

Site 8. On a dead branch of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1103. For further information see plate and description in Dennis (1981).

Hysterographium mori (Schewein.) Rehm

Site 1. Small collection. On decaying wood of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1130. Further information about this rare species can be found in Checa (2004).

OSTROPALES

Stictis friabilis (W. Phillips & Plowr.) Sacc. & Traverso

Site 13. On a dead twig of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1171. here is more information about this uncommon species in Ellis & Ellis (1997), under the name of *Schizoxylon friabilis*.

Stictis radiata (L.) Pers.

Site 11. Sharing habitat with *Melittosporiella pulchella* on decaying wood of *Arbutus andrachne*. MTH 1136. For further information see Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984) and Medardi (2006).

PLEOSPORALES

Cucurbitaria spartii (Nees ex Fr.) Ces. & De Not.

Site 10. On dead stems of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1101, MTH 1102. Further information can be found in Checa (2004).

Leptosphaeria sp.

Site 13. On a decaying and very thin twig of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1164.

Trematosphaeria cisti Naumov & Dobrozr.

Site 8. On wood of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1106. For further information see Trotter & Cash (1972).

Pleospora helvetica Niessl

Site 3. On a dead branch of *Cedrus brevifolia*. MTH 1082. Brown color of its ascospores helps to separate this species from *Plespora herbarum*, a very similar one, but with yellowish or light brown ascospores. Further information can be found in Checa (2004).

RHITISMATALES

Coccomyces dentatus (J. C. Schmidt & Kunze) Sacc.

Site 1. On the upper surface of decaying leaves of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1126. There is more information in Ellis & Ellis (1997).

Colpoma quercinum (Pers.) Wallr.

Site 1. On the underside of decaying leaves of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1129. It seems to be a great variability in the length of the spores of this species. In the present collection the shape of septate acospores is accoding to Dennis (1981), but the length of them corresponds to the data given by Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984).

Lophodermium pinastri (Schrad.) Chevall.

Site 7. On decaying needles of *Pinus brutia*. MTH 1093. Black colour from dry apothecia and the size of spores helps to separate this species from other *Lophodermium* which live in this habitat, such as *L. pini-excelsae* with grey apothecia and shorter spores, or *L. seditiosum* with pale grey apotecia when dry and longer spores, or *L. conigenum* with grey apotecia on the perimetral area and black when dry on the central one, and longer spores also. There is further information about *Rhytismataceae* in Minter (1986).

Melittosporiella pulchella Höhn.

Site 11. On decaying wood of *Arbutus andrachne*, sharing habitat with *Stictis radiata*. MTH 1136. On a decaying branch of *Arbutus andrachne*. MTH 1143.

Naemacyclus fimbriatus (Schwein.) DiCosmo, Peredo & Minter

Site 7. On scales of fallen decaying con of *Pinus brutia*. MTH 1089. Site 13. MTH 1161. More information in Dennis (1981) under the name of *Lasiostictis fimbriata*.

Naemacyclus minor Butin

Site 5. On decaying needles of *Pinus brutia*. MTH 1154. More information in Dennis (1981).

Propolis farinosa (Pers.) Fr.

Site 11. Small collection on a decaying branch of *Arbutus andrachne*. MTH 1140. There is further information in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984), under the name of *Propolis versicolor*.

XYLARIALES

Eutypa scabrosa (Bull.) Auersw.

Site 13. On a dead stem of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1162. There is further information in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1984).

Nemania confluens (Tode) Laessøe & Spooner

Site 13. Immersed in rotten wood of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1165. MTH 1167. For furter information see Ellis & Ellis (1997), under the name of *Hypoxylon confluens*.

BASIDIOMYCOTA

AGARICALES

Rectipilus cistophilus Esteve-Rav. & Vila

Site 13. Small but important collection. On a decaying twig of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1163. External curly hairs help to identify this sample. In spite of this species is abundant in Catalonia, where was described as a new species to the science, living

on decaying leaves and twigs of *Cistus monspeliensis* and *C. salvifolius*, it might be the first time that it is collected outside Catalonia. There is further information in Vila *et al.* (1999).

ATHELIALES

Athelia decipiens (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss.

Site 13. On rotten wood of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1166. There is further information in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

AURICULARIALES

Exidiopsis calcea (Pers.) K.Wells

Site 5. On wood from a branch of *Pinus brutia*. MTH 1153. Further information can be found in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1986).

CANTHARELLALES

Thanatephorus sterigmaticus (Bourdot) P. H. B. Talbot

Site 8. On a non decorticated dead stem of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1096, MTH 1104. Its thick and long sterigmata is a great help to identify this rare species. Further information can be found in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

CORTICIALES

Lyomyces sambuci (Pers.) P. Karst.

Site 13. On a decaying branch of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1160. For further information see Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Vuilleminia comedens (Nees) Maire

Site 1. On a decaying branch of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1134. Site 11. On a decaying branch of *Arbutus andrachne*. MTH 1139. Further information can be found in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Vuilleminia macrospora (Bres.) Horstam (=*Corticium macrosporopsis* Jülich)

Site 8. On wood from branches of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1096, MTH 1099. It must be the most common species in *Cistus* spp. as you can see in Torrejón (2009). Further information can be found in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1986), as *Corticium macrosporopsis*.

Vuilleminia megalospora Bres.

Site 5. On a decaying branch of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1149. Further information about this species can be found in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

DACRYMYCETALES

Dacrymyces variisporus McNaab

Site 2. On wood from branches of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *palliata*. MTH 1131. Clamp connections and bigger basidiospores help to separate this species from *Dacrymyces*

stillatus, a similar one, which lives in the same habitat. Further information can be found in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1986).

GEASTRALES

Myriostoma coliforme (Dicks.) Corda

Site 11. Two basidiomata, on soil very rich in humus beneath *Quercus alnifolia* and *Platanus orientalis*, close to *Cyclamen cyprius*. MTH 1137. It is always good news to find out this species, which is included as a candidate in the European Council for the Conservation of Fungi's red list of macomycetes. There is further information in Calonge (1998) and Sarasini (2005).

POLYPORALES

Hyphoderma incrustatum K. H. Larss.

Site 2. On decaying wood from a log of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *palliata*. MTH 1133. The whitish to grweyish basidiomata of the studied species, grows on a dense forested area with high humidity level. Habitat and colour of basidiomata help to separate this rare species from *Hyphoderma memorale* a xerophytic one with whitish to cream basidiocarps. Further information can be found in Bernicchia (2010).

Hyphoderma nemorale K. H. Larss.

Site 5. On decaying wood from a branch of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1156. The whitish to cream ascocarp of the studied sample is thicker than the whitish to grweyish basidiomata of *Hyphoderma incrustatum*. Also, habitat and ecology are different. Because the two species have been collected in this island, this fact was the most important help to separate one to another. There is further information in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Rigidoporus sanguinolentus (Alb. & Schwein.) Donk

Site 2. On decaying wood of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *palliata*. MTH 1121, MTH 1122. It is very easy to separate basidiocarps from substratum. On the other hand, its fusiform cystidia help to identify this species. Further information can be found in Bernicchia (2005) and Ryvarden & Gilbertson (1994). Under the name of *Physisporinus sanguinolentus* in the last one.

PUCCINIALES

Phragmidium mucronatum (Pers.) Schltdl.

Site 7. On alive leaves of *Rosa* sp. MTH 1088. The tapered shape of its apical papilla is an important taxonomical features of this species. You can see more information in Cooke (1902) and Grove (1913) under the name of *Phragmidium disciflorum*.

Phragmidium violaceum (Schultz) G. Winter

Site 5. On alive leaves of *Rubus ulmifolius*. MTH 1147. There is further information in Grove (1913) and Minkevičius & Ignatavičiūtė (1991).

Puccinia salviae Unger

Site 13. On alive leaves of *Salvia* sp. MTH 1166. There is further information in González-Fragoso (1925) and Minkevičius & Ignatavičiūtė (1993).

Puccinia sorghi Schwein. (*Aecidium* state)

Site 13. On an alive leaf of *Oxalis corniculata*. MTH 1173. There is further information in Minkevičius & Ignatavičiūtė (1993).

RUSSULALES

Acanthophysium cf. ***minor*** (Pilát) Tellería

Site 2. On decaying wood of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *palliata*. MTH 1123. Most of the basidiospores are in the average of the size of *Acnathophysium minor*, but some of them are bigger and closer to the size of *Aleurodiscus cerussatus*. Further information can be found in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010) and Telleria & Melo (1995).

Conferticium ochraceum (Fr.) Hallenb.

Site 2. On decaying wood of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *palliata*. MTH 1128. Before this interesting collection, it was always collected on wood of *Picea abies*. There is further information in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Peniophora cinerea (Pers.) Cooke

Site 14. On a decaying branch of *Ceratonia siliqua*. MTH 1110. Further information can be found in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Peniophora lycii (Pers.) Höhn. & Litsch.

Site 15. On a decaying branch of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1118. Three kinds of cystidia and larger basidiospores allow separate the studied sample from *Peniophora cinerea*. Further information can be found in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010) and Jülich (1989).

Peniophora quercina (Pers.) Cooke

Site 13. On a decaying branch of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1168. There is further information in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Peniophora meridionalis Boidin

Site 13. On a decaying branch of *Quercus infectoria*. MTH 1170. The shape or its lamprocystidia is different from other species of this genus, of which live in the same habitat. You can get further information in Bernicchia & Gorjón (2010).

Stereum ochraceoflavum (Schwein.) Sacc.

Site 1. On wood from decaying branches of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1132. For further information see Breitenbach & Kränzlin (1986).

THELEPHORALES

Pseudotomentella sp.

Site 13. On a rotten twig of *Cistus creticus*. MTH 1172.

Tomentella asperula (P. Karst.) Höhn. & Litsch.

Site 5. On a decaying acorn of *Quercus alnifolia*. MTH 1157. You can get further information in Kõljalg (1995).

Acknowledgments. The author would like to express his thanks to all the mycologist and colleagues from British Mycological Society and Cyprus Mycological Association participants of the foray for unforgettable days. I also thank Dr Henry Beker and Dr Stuart Skeates for providing information about location of the sites. Lastly, my deep thanks go to Mr Michael Loizides, Dr Salih Gücel and Dr Stephanos Diamandis for providing Cypriot bibliography.

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