

## ***Limacella illinita* (Fr.) Murrill – new species for Poland**

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In this note is characterize specimen and locality of fungus species new for Poland.

In the course of many years mycological investigations in the Niepołomice Forest, largest forest complex (110 km<sup>2</sup>) near Kraków, I found many interesting species of mushrooms. One of them, *Limacella illinita* not hitherto been collected as being from Poland.

*Limacella* Earle belong to the family *Amanitaceae*. The eight species is known from Europe of this genus (M o s e r 1978). Till now in Poland was known only one species – *Limacella guttata* (Fr.) Konr. & Maubl., which has a few stands among others in Carpathians.

*Agaricus illinitus* Fr., Obs. Myc. 2: 8, 1818; *Lepiota illinita* (Fr.) QuéL., Champ. Jura Vosg. 326, 1873; Bres., Icon. Mycol. 1, pl. 42, 1927; *Amanitella illinita* (Fr.) Maire, Ann. Mycol. 11: 377, 1913; *Limacella illinita* (Fr.) Murr., Agar. North. Am. Fl. 10(1): 40, 1914; Dähncke M. R., Dähncke M. S., 700 Pilze, p. 292 (coloured ill.), 1980; *Amanita* (subg. *Limacella*) *illinita* (Fr.) Gilb., Le genre *Amanita* Pers., p. 166, 1918; *Myxoderma illinita* (Fr.) Kühn., Le Bot. 17: 144, 1926.

Pileus 4,3 cm broad, 2 cm high, soft, fleshy, convex, umbonate, white, the disc tinged with yellowish, light-brown. Surface covered with a clear hyaline gluten. Lamellae free, broad, crowded, white. Stipe 12 cm long, 0,8 cm thick, equal white, lower portion with light red-brown patch, upward viscid, coated with slime (Fig. 1A). When dried the pileus and stipe écru or beige (see pl. 11, 2 C in M a e r z, P a u l 1950), the disc slightly dark, while lower part of stipe in places more brownish. Lamellae honey-beige (see pl. 11, 6 E ibidem).

Pellicle of pileus of gelatinous hyphae 3-4µm diametr, forming a compact turf, hyaline. Clamp connections present. Basidia clavate, four-spored, 20-30 ×

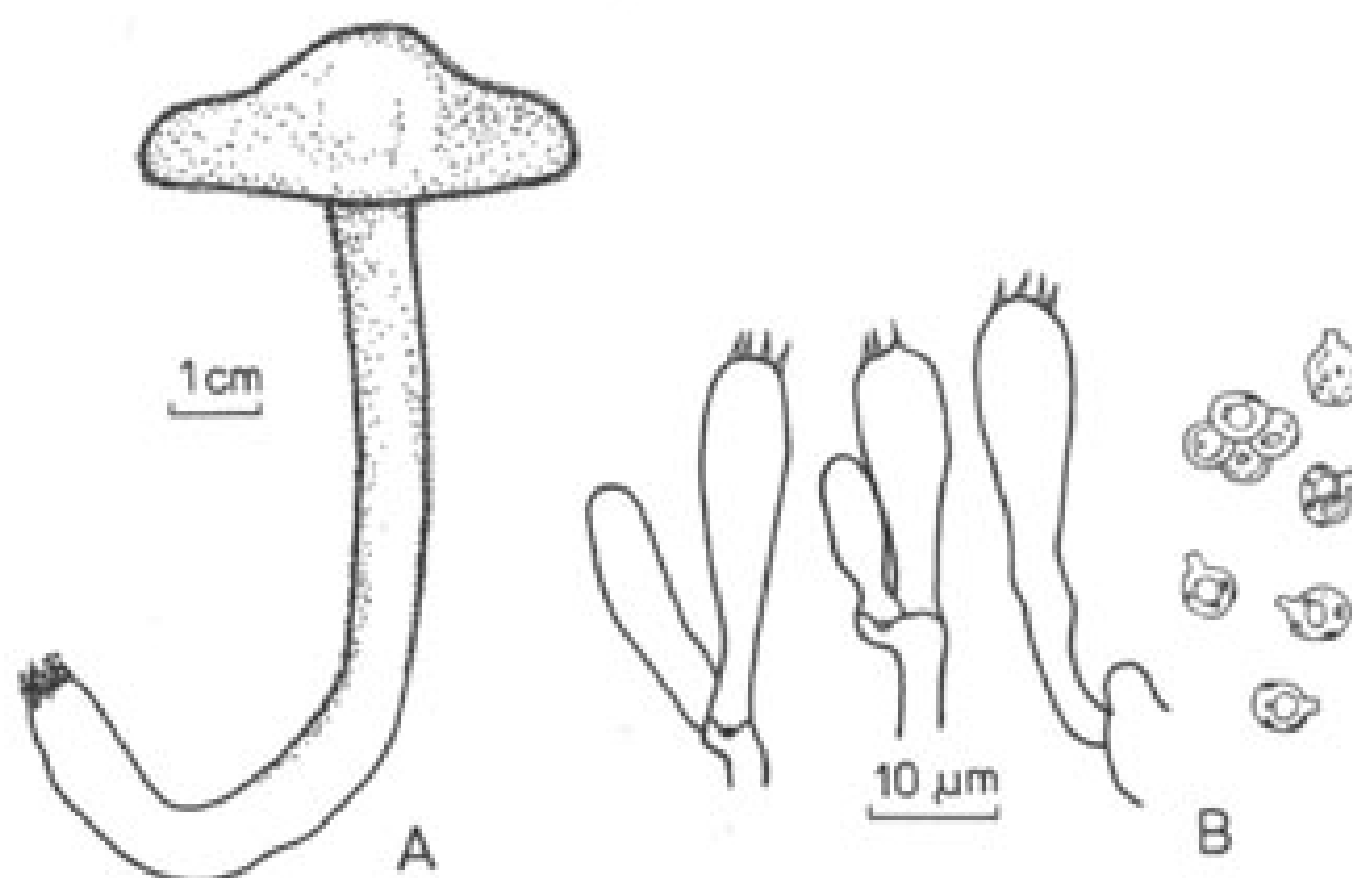


Fig. 1. *Limacella illinita*

A – habit of the fruit-body (pokrój owocnika), B – basidia and spores (podstawki i zarodniki)

× 3-4,8 μm. Spores rough or almost smooth, globose to broadly ellipsoid 3,8-6,7 × 3,8-4,3, with apiculus frequently longer than 1 μm (Fig. 1B).

South Poland, geobotanical region: Sandomierz Basin, Niepołomice Forest; administrative district of Kraków. Forest quarter 95, about 2 km NW of Niepołomice.

On ground in litter with thick coat of dry foliage, mixed forest (*Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Alnus*, *Fagus*, *Betula*). *Ćwikowa*, *Lesiński* (1981) qualify this forest as transitional mixed wood: *Tilio-Carpinetum/Pino-Quercetum*.

Everywhere rather rare, from July to October. Single, scattered or gregarious, on soil under hardwoods or conifers (fir-woods – *Gilbert* 1918, larch-meadows – *Moser* 1978), on forest debris on humus under bracken fern, on mossy soil in cedar swamps, and in fields or under beech on sand dunes (*Smith H.* 1945), sometimes on calcareous soil (*Michael*, *Hennig*, *Kreisel* 1977).

This species is known among others from: England (*Rea* 1922), France (*Remy* 1964), Sweden (*Lange* 1935), Finland (*Schulmann* 1969), Czechoslovakia (*Veselý*, *Kotlaba*, *Pouzar* 1972), Estonian SSR (*Järva*, *Parmasto* 1980), Ukrainian SSR (*Zerova* 1974), United States of America and Canada (*Smith H.* 1945).

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### ***Limacella illinita* (Fr.) Murrill – gatunek nowy dla Polski**

#### Streszczenie

Scharakteryzowano nowy dla flory Polski gatunek grzyba, *Limacella illinita*, znaleziony w Puszczy Niepołomickiej koło Krakowa. Omówiono jego ekologię i ogólne rozmieszczenie.