NEW RECORDS OF ASCOMYCETES (PEZIZALES) FOR THE MYCOBIOTA OF UZBEKISTAN

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Three new records of Pezizales including one genus Scutellinia and two species of Helvella are reported for the first time from Uzbekistan. Scutellinia scutellata (L.) Lambotte, Helvella acetabulum (L.) Quël. And Helvella quelletii Bres. were found from the Nuratau ridge, North-Western Pamir-Alay. Detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided.

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INTRODUCTION

Pezizales is an order of the phylum Ascomycota with 1683 species belonging to 199 genera and 16 families (Kirk et al., 2008). The representatives of this order are generally saprobic, mycorrhizal, or parasitic on plants. These fungi grow on various substrates as soil, wood, leaves, and dung, and most of them are distributed in temperate regions or in highlands. The order includes epigeous, semihypogeous to hypogeous taxa. Many species are economically valuable (e.g. truffles). Pezizales are distinguished by stalked or sessile apothecial ascomata, operculate asci, and single-celled, bilaterally symmetrical, roughly spherical to ellipsoidal ascospores (Hansen&Pfister, 2006).

Currently, 17 species of Pezizales have been reported for Uzbekistan (Gulyamova et al. 1990, Iminova 2009). One of them, Tuber aestivium Vitt., is included in the national red list (The Red Data Book of Uzbekistan, 2009). During field expeditions of 2012-2015 in the Nuratau ridge, we found 3 representatives of this order new for the mycobiota of Uzbekistan.

The Nuratau ridge is the peripheral north-western branch of the Pamir-Alay mountain system wedged into the Kyzyil-Kum desert. It is a semiarid middle-altitude mountain chain about 200 km length separated by Sanzar River Valley from the Turkestan ridge on south-east. The highest peak is 2169 m a.s.l. The mean annual precipitation in the western part of the Nuratau ridge is 283 mm (Nurata weather station, WMO code 38565) and 392 mm in the eastern part (Djizak weather station, WMO code 38579). The mean annual temperature in this area is +14°C (Williams & Konovalov, 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The macrofungi samples were collected during fungal inventories conducted in the Nuratau nature reserve in 2012-2015. Digital photographs were taken in natural habitats and all necessary morphological and ecological features of specimens were recorded. Fruiting bodies were cleaned, dried in the open air and stored at room temperature in paper bags. For
microscopic investigation of asci, spores, and paraphyses, a fragment of dried apothecium was rehydrated in water. Specimens were examined in distilled water and were described based on characters observed in fresh and dried ascocarps. Microstructures were studied using an Motic B1 microscope. Measurements were made for 10-20 ascospores, asci. Species identification was performed according to Smitskaja (1980), Kullman (1982) and Thomas (2007). Fungal names are given in accordance with Mycobank (www.mycobank.org), author citations are abbreviated according to the Index Fungorum (http://www.indexfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm). Samples were deposited at the Laboratory of mycology, Institute of Botany and zoology, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

RESULTS
New records
Pyronemataceae Corda
Scutellinia (Cooke) Lambotte
Scutellinia is a widely distributed, almost cosmopolitan genus of Pyronemataceae which has not been previously recorded in Uzbekistan. These fungi are easily recognized by red or orange apothecia with distinctive blackish-brown hairs (“eyelashes”) on the margins.

Scutellinia scutellata is the type species of genus Scutellinia, as well as the most widespread. It has disc-shaped or cup-shaped apothecia, usually 0.2-1.5cm in diameter. Hymenium is bright orange-red. The flesh is red and thin. The outer surface is covered with tiny dark hairs. Marginal hairs are longer and thicker, stiff, eyelash-like, almost black, initially directed inward, and protruding out ward when fruit body is mature. S. scutellata has asci 235-250 х 18-20 μm in size, and releases elliptical spores measuring 18 - 12 μm. The translucent (hyaline). Ascospores have a rough exterior, (with very small warts) and contain small droplets of oil.

Specimens examined: Nuratau ridge, Nuratau nature reserve, Majrum valley, 40°33’52” N, 66°42’02” E, 03.05.2014 (IM 302); Nuratau ridge, Nuratau nature reserve, Gurdara valley, 40°31’03” N, 66°55’02” E, 28.05.2014, (IM 314); Nuratau ridge, Nuratau nature reserve, Hayat valley, 40°52’ N,
New records of Ascomycetes (Pezizales) from Uzbekistan

Habitat: Scutellinia scutellata is a saprobic species grow in gin small groups or in clusters, on soil or wood, in damp habitats. Fruit bodies can be occurred from spring through autumn (Kullman, 1982). In the Nuratau nature reserve, we found this fungus in spring (late April and early May) and summer (Jule) in following habitats: on the damp wood of Salix alba L., even under water on fallen burnt trunks (Majrum valley); on a damp stump of Populus alba L. (Hayat valley); near a spring on wet soil among mosses (the north slope of Hayatbashi peak); on the old damp fruit body of Laetiporus sulphureus (Bull.) Murrill (Gurdara valley).

Distribution: Greenland, Canada, USA, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany, Estonia, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan (Kullman, 1982; Ershad, 2009).

Helvellaceae Fr.
Helvella L.

According to Iminova (Iminova 2009), 3 species of the genus Helvella have been recorded in Uzbekistan, they are distributed mainly in the mountainous regions of the country.


Helvella acetabulum is one of the most distinctive representatives of the genus. The species has relatively large cup-shaped apothecia 2-5 cm in height and 2-5 cm in diameter, margin is smooth when young, cracking and uneven with age. The hymenium is smooth, dark brown, brown or ochre-brown; the exterior sterile surface is velvety, with prominent branching ribs, white, whitish-yellow or cream-colored. Stem is up to 9 cm in height and up to 3 cm in diameter, whitish, deeply ribbed and folded. Asci are 240–270 × 10–18 μm, 8-spored. The spores are smooth, elliptical, translucent (hyaline), 17–19 × 11–13 μm, and contain a single large central oil droplet.

Specimen examined: Nuratau ridge, Nuratau nature reserve, Hayat valley, on soil, 40°52' N, 66°76'E, 1047 m a.s.l., 03.05.2015 (IM 312).

Habitat: This fungus is saprobic species growing on soil only. Helvella acetabulum is very rare in the studied area; we found it from single location cited above.

Distribution: North America, Europe, Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Iran (Dissing, 1966; Ershad, 2009).

Fig. 3. A, Fruit bodies in Helvella queletii; B, Ascus and ascospores (Photo by I. Mustafaev).

Fruit bodies are up to 4-6 cm in height. The cap is 2-3 cm in diameter, cup-like or saucer-like, often folded inward along a central axis when young. Upper surface is greyish brown to brown, smooth or slightly wrinkled; undersurface is pale greyish brown to whitish. Flesh is thin and brittle. Stem is to 4-5 cm long and 0.5-1 cm thick, usually deeply ribbed with round-edged ribs that terminate at the apex of the stem and do not continue far onto the under surface of the cap; whitish or pale brown. Asci are cylindrical, 230-240 x 15-19 µm, 8-spored. Spores are 18-20 x 10-13 µm, elliptical; smooth; with one central oil droplet.

Specimen examined: Nuratau ridge, Nuratau nature reserve, Hayat valley, on the loose soil in deciduous forest, 40°52'N, 066°75'E, 1040 m a.s.l., 27.05.2014 (IM 310).

Habitat: Helvella queletii is saprobic fungus growing on soil in woodlands. It is rare species in the Nuratau mountains, only one location is known.

Distribution: North America, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Italy, Germany, Estonia, Belarus, Lithuania, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan (Smitskaja, 1980).

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REFERENCES


http://www.mycobank.org
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Monitoring of mycobiota is a part of general monitoring on reserve area. It is an essential step in collecting data about mycobiota, as most species of macromycetes are characterized by regular bearing fruits, a number of species possesses such a property as uncontrolled fructification. Long-term monitoring gains a particular importance concerning rare species, making Red lists and creation of regional Red books. Since 1981 traditionally Records of reserve nature have been added by lists of macromycetes inventory. Since 1996 section Calendar of nature has been replenished by annual lists of macromycetes. Below there is an annotated systematized list of new species. While working out this list following symbols and abbreviations were used: Ecological groups. Se adicionan a la micobiota chilena tres especies de Pezizales, Byssonectria terrestris (Alb. & Schwein.) Pfister, Pseudoplectania nigrella (Pers.) Fuckel y Pseudoplectania sphagnophila (Pers.) Kreisel, Se describen e ilustran los caracteres diagnósticos y... Checklist of the Mycobiota of Iguazú National Park (Misiones, Argentina). Peziza pilifera Cooke, a rare species of Octospora (Pezizales, Discomycetes). On two species of Byssonectria P.A. Karsten (Pezizales, Discomycetes). More Gayana.