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NEW LOCALITY OF *DISCINA PARMA*
BREITENB. & MAAS G. (HELVELLACEAE,
ASCOMYCETES) IN YUGOSLAVIA

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Discina parma, first published for Yugoslavia in 1978, was refound on another locality. Its probable distribution and ecological requirements are discussed.

Discina parma, a large and conspicuous ascomycete, was only very recently described from Switzerland (Breitenbach and Maas Geesteranus 1973). As often happens, as soon as the attention of mycologists is drawn to a new or little known fungus, it is soon found in various regions. Thus, *Discina parma* was in the course of few years published from Yugoslavia (Hočev ar 1978), and W. Germany (Bregazzi 1978). Recently it was noted also in Austria and in a further locality in W. Germany (not published, personal communication by Mr. Breitenbach). Now another locality of this species in Yugoslavia was established, which is presented in this note. The species was transferred into the genus *Gyromitra* by Kotlaba and Pouzar (1974), but the original name is used here since it was used in the first communication by the author, too (Hočev ar 1978).

The new locality is the virgin forest nature reserve of Kopa in the mountain Kočevski Rog near the town of Kočevje in Slovenia. Part of this reserve belongs to the Predinaric and part to the Dinaric vegetation region. Although the main tree species is beech, two forest associations are distinguished there: *Fago-Dentarietum trifoliae* in the Predinaric part and *Fago-Galietum odorati* in the Dinaric part.

Discina parma was collected in the associations of *Fago-Dentarietum trifoliae* on 21. 5. 1979, at an altitude of 1020 m, and in *Fago-Galietum odorati* on 3. 6. 1981, at 1010 m. The first collection consisted of three fruitbodies, only one of which had mature spores, whilst on the occasion of the second find 11 fruitbodies were counted, all fully mature. In both cases they grew on rotten prostrate trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*.

The specimens agreed in all points with those described by the author from the first locality in Yugoslavia (Hočev ar 1978). The spores were also somewhat longer than in the original diagnosis and even a little broader than in the first Yugoslav collection: $29.3\text{--}32.6 (37.5) \times 13\text{--}16.3 (17.) \mu\text{m}$. The spores with only one oil drop were numerous, too: in the type collection they had mostly three drops.

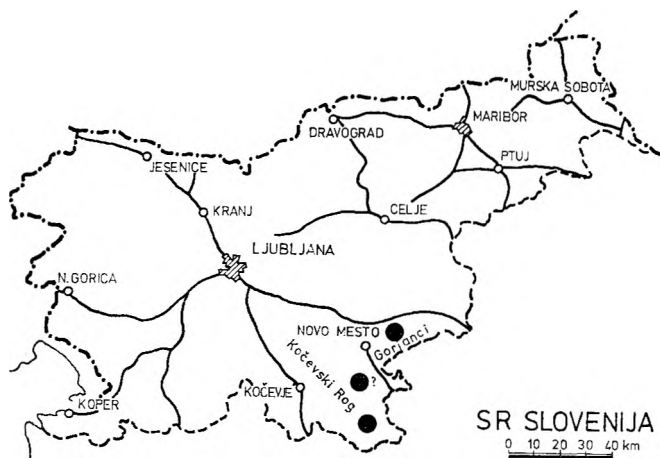


Fig. 1. Localities of *Discina parma* (●)

The first locality of *Discina parma* in Yugoslavia was in the virgin forest nature reserve of Gorjanci, on the mountain range of the same name (Hočev ar 1978) about 30–40 km NE from Kopa. In the same publication another locality was described, Rajhenavski Rog on the mountain Kočevski Rog (a few kms N of Kopa in a straight line), but it was not quite certain since only three small immature and sterile specimens were found. Although the place was visited several times afterwards, not even a trace of the fruitbodies was observed and the locality is still doubtful, even if probable. However, the new locality Kopa confirms the occurrence of *D. parma* on Kočevski Rog Mt. (Fig. 1).

Discina parma was first described from *Fraxinus*. In Yugoslavia it was found in several forest associations, always on *Fagus sylvatica*, and was collected on *Fagus* in W. Germany, too (Bregazzi 1978). One could conclude that it prefers beech as substrate, but since the substrate in unpublished localities is not known (in Austria it was found in lowland forest where beech does not occur), it is necessary to wait for further finds in order to gain better knowledge of its host range.

It would be interesting to compare the altitudes of the localities, but unfortunately only those in Switzerland (570 m) and Yugoslavia (1000–1100 m) were published. Still, the ones in W. Germany, both published and unpublished (Kassel, vicinity of Stuttgart) and that in Austria (near Vienna) are surely at lower altitudes than the Yugoslav ones. Therefore one could expect that if found further south, *D. parma* would occur at about 1000 m or even higher.

The fungus grows often abundantly in its localities. It will probably turn out not to be particularly rare in appropriate habitats and was perhaps confused earlier with some similar species, particularly if found in immature state.

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SAŽETAK

NOVI NALAZ VRSTE *DISCINA PARMA* BREITENB. & MAAS G. (*HELVELLACEAE*, *ASCOMYCETES*) U JUGOSLAVIJI

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Discina parma, opisana tek nedavno u Švicarskoj kao nova vrsta (Breitenbach i Maas Geesteranus 1973) poznata je dosad samo s malo mjesta u Evropi. Autorica ju je prvi put sabrala u Jugoslaviji (Hočevar 1978) a ovdje objavljuje novo nalazište. To je prašumski rezervat Kopa, na Kočevskom Rogu blizu Kočevja (Slovenija). *D. parma* rasla je tamo u dvije srodne bukove šume, na trulim ležećim deblima bukve, na visini od 1010—1020 m.

U Jugoslaviji je ta gljiva ustanovljena samo na bukvi, no na ostalim evropskim nalazištima razvijala se i na drugom drveću, pa još nije sigurno koji joj je najčešći supstrat. U sjevernijim dijelovima njezina dosad poznatog areala lokaliteti su na nižim nadmorskim visinama nego naši, koji su zasad najjužniji. Ako se u našoj zemlji ponovo pronade, što je vrlo vjerojatno, može se stoga očekivati da će to biti na visinama od blizu 1000 m, a južnije još i višima.

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