

***Buchwaldoboletus lignicola* (Basidiomycetes), an Inedible Wild Mushroom New to Nepal**

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Abstract

The survey of wild mushrooms in tropical to temperate belts of Nepal during the rainy season was conducted in 2012. The *Buchwaldoboletus lignicola* (Kallenb.) Pilat, which is being reported and redescribed for the first time from Nepal. The habitat of the fungus was subtropical deciduous hill forest between 1030 to 1360 m msl. The dried specimen is deposited in the Tribhuvan University Central Herbarium (TUCH), Kirtipur Kathmandu, Nepal.

Key words: Taxonomy, Basidiomycetes, Macrofungus, *Buchwaldoboletus lignicola*

Introduction

Buchwaldoboletus lignicola (Kallenb.) Pilat is principally a tropical genus which is non-mycorrhizal, saprophytic and lignicolous that grows on woods, in association with the brown-rot *Phaeolus spp.*

The genus *Buchwaldoboletus* is represented by 12 species world over (Santana and Both, 2011). This mushroom was first described by Franz Joseph Kallenbach in 1929 as *Boletus lignicola*. This species was formally given its current name by Pilat (1969). He first placed it in the genus *Pulveroboletus* before denoting the new genus *Buchwaldoboletus*. Pilat (1965) transferred *Boletus lignicola* to *Pulveroboletus* in 1969; he proposed the genus *Buchwaldoboletus* to accommodate *Boletus lignicola* (type species) and *B. hemichrysus*. He characterized the two members of the genus by their lignicolous habit, lack of veil, decurrent and arcuate

hymenophore, the stipe with yellow mycelium, the bluing yellow flesh and the absence of hyphal clamps. It is only found where the fungus *Phaeolus spp.* grows, and it is parasitic on that species. Its remarkable aspect is that, the trees favored by the bolete are also the same that are infested by the polypore. The wood broken down by the polypore might provide a favorable substrate for the bolete (Szczepka and Sokol, 1984). They are found in coniferous as well as deciduous forests.

Study area

The study area lies in Lumbini zone, Palpa district, Masyam VDC ward No.9 in the western Mahabharat range of Nepal (Fig. 1). The area lies in subtropical zone embracing different types of vegetation and soil composition. The forest is dominated by members of the Combretaceae, Diptero-

carpaceae, Fagaceae and Myrtaceae families. This study area covered 22.75 ha of forested land (DFO, 2008) and lies between 27.51120° - 27.51698°N latitude and 83.07790°- 83.07392°E longitudes. The altitudinal range varies between 1030 and 1360 m asl. The average annual rainfall is 1391 mm (GoN, 2010).

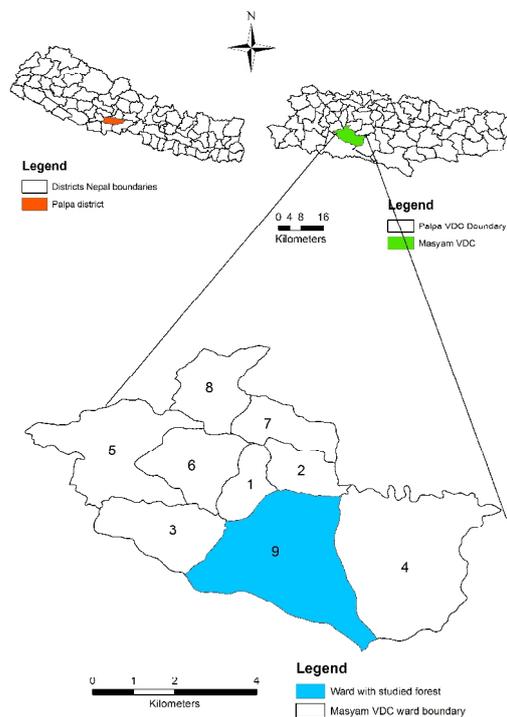


Figure 1. Map of study site.

Materials and methods

The specimens were collected from 15th July to 1st August 2012, photographed in their natural habitat and morphological characters were noted. Spore prints were also taken (Pl. 1). The habitat parameters viz., altitude (by altimeter), vegetation composition, soil type, soil pH (by digital pH meter), soil moisture (by nail pH meter), humidity, temperatures and time (by means

of thermo-Hygrometer) were recorded. The wax paper bag was brought to central Department of botany, Tribhuvan University, for further microscopic examination.

The specimens were studied based on habitat, macroscopic and microscopic characteristics. Slide was prepared and measurement of spores was taken. Chemical reactions (Tulloss, 1994) were performed regarding the sample study by placing a small piece of material in 5% KOH solution, followed to the NH₃OH, FeSO₄ (Solution and Crystal) and its colour compared with the commercial colour chart leaf-let. For microscopic study the specimens were sectioned by using a sharp razor blade. The cyanophility was observed in cotton blue mounted in lactophenol reagent. The photographs were taken with a SONY DSC S980 Camera, macroscopic and microscopic characters were studied under the hand lens and the compound microscope, Olympus No. 575096, Tokyo (Japan) respectively and latitude and longitude were taken by means of GPS compass.

The voucher specimens were identified with the help of relevant literature such as Singer (1986), Dick and Snell (1965), Cotter (1987), Both (1993), Watling (2008) and Website (biodiversity library.org, Boletes in Pacific Northwest, Index fungorum, Jstor.org, Mycobank.org, Scirus.com, tropicos.org). The voucher specimen is deposited in the TUCH.

Results and discussion

Buchwaldoboletus lignicola (Kallenb.) Pilat, 1969, *Friesia* 9: 217-218.

Basionym: *Boletus lignicola* Kallenbach, 1929, in *Die Pilze Mitteleuropas*, Band 1. Die

Rohrlinge (Boletaceae), 57p.

Synonyms: *Boletus sulfurous* Fries forma *silvestris* Kallenbach, 1924, *Annales Mycologici* 22: 410-414; *Xerocomus* (Singer, 1942); *Gyrodon* (Heinemann, 1951); *Pulveroboletus* (Pilát, 1965); *Pulveroboletus* (Dick and Snell, 1965).

Local name: Lati Dhyabre Chyau

Taxonomic position (Kuo, 2003):

Basidiomycota
Basidiomycetes
Agaricomycetidae
Boletales
Boletaceae (Pl. 1)

Identifying characters: Fungi with stipe and cap with pores beneath, tubes detachable, stipe central, typically terrestrial. Pileus and stipe tomentose, reddish brown, dry, context yellow, blueing above the tube.

Description of species:

Basidiocarp: Boletoid, characterized by the yellow-brown to reddish brown, found in wood rather than ground.

Pileus: Dry, 7-10 cm, at first hemispherical then expanding to convex, ochraceous or light brown, velvety, distinctly dry even in wet weather, unchanging when bruised, cap margin rolled inwards, easily peeled off. Pileus and stipe, covered with soft appressed tomentum which is easily detersible, attached to the flesh by a thin gelatinous layer, so that the

tomentum can move back and forth, below Pelicle, yellow with granular chocolate brown in colour.

Context: Yellow, blueing above tubes, decurrent and arcuate pores.

Tube: 1-3 × 3-12 mm, at first bright yellow, then olivaceous yellow, unchanging when exposed to air detersible, decurrent, pores bright yellow, unchanging when bruised yellow to golden, bruising greenish-blue.

Stipe: 3-8 × 1-2.5 cm, equal, reddish violet, pelicle not separable, below it dark in colour, basal area sulphur-yellow, ending in a bright-yellow mycelium. Cylindrical or spindle-shaped, usually tapering towards the base, mostly concolorous with the cap, but sometimes yellow in the upper parts.

Flesh: Whitish or yellowish, unchanging or blueing slightly above the tubes.

Odour: Pleasant in young conditions, and become very disagreeable in older ones.

Taste: Not distinctive.

Hyphae: Absent of clamp connection.

Spore print: Rust 0569.

Spores: Smooth, cylindric-fusoid, 6-9 × 3-4 μm.

Cystidia: Large and conspicuous, ventricose, subclavate, 29-80 × 4-9 μm.

Habit: Usually solitary, rarely two to four specimens fused together, no truly caespitose, lignicolous habit.

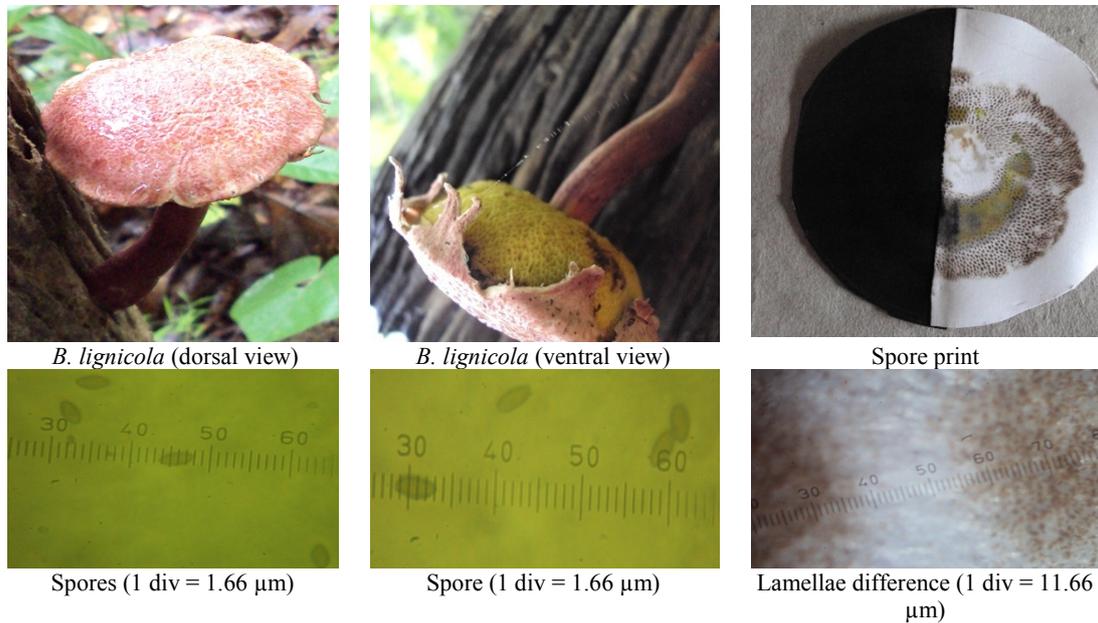


Plate 1. Morphology of *B. lignicola*.

Habitat: At the base of or on top stumps of conifers, *Picea smithiana*, *Pinus roxburghii*, by the polypore: strobos and other pines, rarely with deciduous trees (*Prunus* spp.). Often together with the polypore *Phaeolus* spp.

Season: July-August.

Ecology: Parasite on the fungus *Phaeolus* spp.

Chemical reaction with

NH₃OH: Negative on all the parts.

KOH: Yellows grey on cap surface.

FeSO₄ solution: Stipe outer: negative, inner: coffee 0468, Cap: negative, Gills: Magnolia 0387.

FeSO₄ crystal: Stipe outer: negative, inner: Sandalwood 0485, Cap:

negative, Gills: Limon 7778.

Specimen examined: Nepal, Palpa, Masyam VDC, ward No. 9, 1350 m, long. 83.52119°E, lat. 27.78258°N, Aspect: 104°S/E, Slope: 40°N/E, Temp.: 21.9-24.6°C, Humidity: 77-87%, Soil moisture: 5.9%, Time: 9:15 am; Coll No. 1008329. Growing on log (*Pinus roxburghii*), Sal dominant forest. Aryal, H.P., Date: 28.08.2012. No previously reported from the country, hence new to Nepal. This species is common in subtropical to temperate region of Nepal.

Distribution: Europe, North America, Africa, Nepal.

The reported mushroom is widely spread throughout the country from tropical to temperate belts. The study sites are phytogeographically a diverse terrain and rich in mushroom diversity and offers immense scope for investigation and studies. The *B. lignicola* is new record for Nepal.

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