

**MACROMYCETES FROM  
UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL GARDEN "AL. BUIA" CRAIOVA**

CIORTAN Ioana\*

**Abstract:** In this paper 31 species of macromycetes grouped in 11 families which belong at ascomycetes and basidiomycetes are presented. The most of them are saprophytic woody non-edible fungi, followed by, as number, by saprophytic terrestrial, edible and non-edible, poisonous and non-poisonous.

**Key words:** fungi, saprophytic, parasitic, edible, non-edible

**Introduction**

The Botanical Garden is situated at about 85 m height sea level, in Craiova. It has 17 ha surface.

Initial it was situated on a plain field. Through subsequent rearranges, micro- and macrorelief which was achieved had altered environmental conditions. Microclimates zones that were constituted offered favorable conditions for development of a considerable number of macromycetes.

Until now macromycetes had not been published from the Botanical Garden, so we consider that it is necessary to do this thing having in mind their diversity and the importance of preservation of the biodiversity and of the natural habitats of species.

**Material and methods**

The presented information was obtained after the observations made in two year period (December 2001-February 2003), in the Garden sectors as well as in the greenhouses. The species were alphabetically arranged, and for each of them a short description (form, dimension, color) was made, by saying the substratum, the date of collection and observation counting the edible importance or industrial importance. For the authors of fungi names were consulted Kirk P.M. & Ansell A.E. 1992 „*Authors of fungal names - a list of scientific name of fungi, with recommended standard forms of their names, including abbreviations.* Index of Fungi Supplement”. Specialty papers that appeared in the last time were consulted: Rothmaler, 1994 and Strasburger, 1999.

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\* Grădina Botanică "Al. Buia", Str. C-tin Lecca, nr. 26, RO-200217-Craiova



## Conspect

### 1. *Agaricus arvensis* Schaeff.

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body with a diameter of 8-15 cm, the foot clubbed at the base. On the soil, from summer to autumn. Excellently edible. V. 2002.

### 2. *Auricularia auricula-judae* (Fr.) J. Schrot.

Parasite lignicolous. The fruiting body shows in ear its aspect, with a diameter of 3-10 cm, sittings, adherent at basement. On *Hippophaë rhamnoides* and *Elaeagnus umbellata* trunk. It is edible in young phase, as salad. 17.X.2002.

### 3. *Coprinus atramentarius* (Bull.) Fr.

Saprophytic terrestrial. In group, at soil surface, under the foliage trees. Poor edibility, it can be eaten with prudence and only if she is in raw. 22.X.2002.

### 4. *C. comatus* (O.F.Müll.) Gray

Saprophytic terrestrial. It is edible in the green phase. When the llama becomes pink it has to be plunged. 18.X.2002.

### 5. *C. disseminatus* (Pers.) Gray

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body with a diameter of 1-2 cm, the llama at the maturity un - deliquescent. Un-edible. 7.VI.2002.

### 6. *Daedalea quercina* (L.) Pers.

Saprophytic, optional-parasitical lignicolous. The fruiting body in console form, of big dimensions. On *Quercus sp.* trunks, in groups, imbricate, all year. It doesn't present gastronomical interest. V.2002.

### 7. *Fistulina hepatica* (Schaeff.) With.

Parasite lignicolous. The fruiting body in form of a tongue, of 10-20 cm length and 3 cm thickness, liver colored. On oaks trunks, summer-autumn. Edible in the young phase. It contains C vitamin. 100 gr of this mushroom ensures the C vitamins necessary of the organism per a day.

### 8. *Flammulina velutipes* (Curtis) Singer

Saprophytic lignicolous, on rotten gnarl. It can be consumed boiled only. III.2002.

### 9. *Fomes fomentarius* (L.) J.J. Kickx

Saprophytic, optional - parasitical lignicolous, perennial. Formation on the mycelium conidium. On *Robinia pseudacacia* trunks. It produces the white rottenness.

### 10. *Ganoderma applanatum* (Pers.) Pat.

Saprophytic lignicolous perennial. On gnarls of *Alnus incana*.

- f. *australe* (Fr.) Pillat. On wood of *Salix alba*. Perennial.



11. *G. lucidum* (Curtis) P. Karst.

Saprophytic, optional - parasitical lignicolous, with short foot, eccentric. On *Quercus robur* trunks, all year.

12. *Hebeloma crustuliniforme* (Bull.) Quél.

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body with a diameter of 1-5 cm with whitish foot, empty inside, fine hairs outside, whitish llama lace edge. On soil, under the foliages trees. Doubtful mushroom, with radish smell. IX.2002.

13. *Hypholoma fasciculare* (Huds.) Quél.

Saprophytic parasitical lignicolous. The fruiting body with a diameter of 2-7 cm, the foot of 3-6 cm height, yellow. On gnarls of apple trees, all year, excepting the frosted period. Toxic.

14. *Inonotus hispidus* (Bolton) P.Karst.

Saprophytic, optional-parasitical lignicolous. The fruiting body is plan-convex, pulvinary, with surface roughly hair, ochre-brown. On the alder trees trunks, all year.

15. *Lepiota cristata* Barla

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body with a diameter of 2-4 cm, the foot with unslashing membrane ring. It meets on the soil, under the coniferous trees, summer-autumn. It can grow up in greenhouses or in flower vases. Its edibility is not proved. VIII.2002.

16. *Lepista personata* (Fr.) Cooke

Saprophytic terrestrial, with llama without violet or blue shade, lily foot. On the soil, under the coniferous trees. Edible, with great foot value. IX.2002.

17. *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) Fr.

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body forms some kind of circles. On grassy fields. Excellent edibility. 30.X.2002.

18. *M. rotula* (Scop.) Fr.

Saprophytic terrestrial, optional - parasitical lignicolous. The fruiting body with a diameter of a 0.5-1 cm, sharp depth central, the foot of 2-3 cm height, thin. On trunks of *Pyrus piraster*. It doesn't present gastronomical interest. 17.X.2002.

19. *Panaeolus papilionaceus* (Bull.) Quél.

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body with a diameter of 2-3 cm, with hygromorphism, with veil rests and clapped surface. The llamas are stained like butterfly. It grows up on the matured soil. Un - edible. 27.IX.2002.

20. *Peziza domiciliana* Cooke

Saprophytic terrestrial. Apothecium's with a diameter of 2-6 cm, sitting, first cup-shaped



and associated, then confluences and irregular - straight on basement. In case, with sandy soil, among cuttings, in green houses. Non - edible. II. 2002.

21. *P. cerea* Sowerby

Saprophytic terrestrial. Apothecium's with a diameter of 1-3 cm, shortly gestalts, cup-shaped. In case, with sandy soil, among cuttings, in green houses. Non - edible. II. 2002.

22. *Phallus impudicus* L.

Saprophytic terrestrial, at will woody parasite, with white or yellowish volva at the base, with white mycelium, receptacle of 10-20/2-3 cm, cylindrical, the hat with alveolar surfaces, slimy deliquescent glebe, black-greenish or olive, with cadaverous scent. On soil, summer-autumn.

23. *Pholiota destruens* (Brond.) Gillet

Saprophytic lignicolous. The fruiting body with a diameter of 6-20 cm, the foot of 5-8/2-3 cm. On the gnarls of *Populus sp.* Un - edible. 17.X.2002.

24. *Pleurotus cornucopiae* (Paulet) Rolland

Saprophytic, optional-parasitical lignicolous with eccentric, curvet foot. It fructifies in September-October. On the trunks of *Populus alba*, at 3-4 m height. Edible. VII.2002.

25. *P. ostreatus* (Jacq.) Quél.

Saprophytic, optional-parasitical lignicolous. The fruiting body of brown-light gray to foxy. It grows up on the poplar tree wood, autumn-winter. Edible. It is cultivated in industrial quantities.

26. *Psilocybe semilanceata* (Fr.) P. Kumm.

Saprophytic terrestrial. The fruiting body with diameter of 0.5 -1.5 cm, okred, the foot of 3-8 cm height light, brown. In grassy field. Toxic. 20.XII. 2002.

27. *Schizophyllum commune* Fr.

Parasite woody (wounds parasite), with fruiting body of a diameter 1-4 cm, conch, whitish. On trunks and gnarls of apple tree, all time. It produce the rotten wood. The mycelium grows up between the wood and the bark, destroy the cambium and liber, then invades the wood. The mushroom bark spread out through conidium's. It doesn't present gastronomical interest.

28. *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) Gray

Saprophytic, optional-parasitical lignicolous. The fruiting body conch form, leathery elastically, with diameter of 3-10 cm. It doesn't present gastronomical interest. On *Gymnodadus dioicus* trunks, all year.

29. *Trametes gibbosa* (Pers.) Fr.

Saprophytic lignicolous, perennial on *Salix sp.* trunks.



30. *T. ochracea* (Pers.) Gilb. & Pynarden.

Saprophytic lignicolous. The fruiting body fine hairy or toments. On wood of apple trees, all year. It doesn't present gastronomical interest.

31. *T. versicolor* (L.) Lloyd.

Saprophytic lignicolous. The fruiting body everything, conch, in fan form, sittings of 1-6/1-10/0.1-0.5 cm. On gnarls of *Crataegus sp.*, all year. It doesn't present gastronomical interest.

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## MACROMICETE DIN GRĂDINA BOTANICĂ UNIVERSITARĂ “AL. BUIA” CRAIOVA

**Rezumat:** În lucrare sunt prezentate 31 de specii de macromicete încadrate în 11 familii ce aparțin ascomicetelor cât și bazidiomicetelor. Cele mai multe specii sunt saprofite lignicole necomestibile, urmate, ca număr, de saprofite tericole, comestibile și necomestibile, otrăvitoare și neotrăvitoare.

**Cuvinte cheie:** fungi, saprofită, parazită, comestibilă, necomestibilă