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LARGER FUNGI FROM KOPAONIK MOUNTAIN (SERBIA, YUGOSLAVIA) COLLECTED BY V. LINDTNER

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Kopaonik is the largest mountain massif in Serbia (Yugoslavia), situated in the south-western part of this republic, almost meridionally but somewhat diagonally from NW to SE, in the length of 75 km. The highest peak, Pančićev vrh, reaches 2017 m. Although the flora of higher plants in this mountain is fairly well known, the only fungi published from there previously were *Fomes fomentarius* and *Fomitopsis rosea* (Ranojević 1910, Pilát 1936—42) and *Coniophora abietis* (Černy 1972).

In the mycological part of the herbarium of the Natural Sciences Museum in Beograd (BEO), collected mainly by late V. Lindtner, a large number of specimens of macromycetes which he found in Kopaonik is also preserved. He was apparently the only mycologist to make regular investigations there, even if he visited only a small part, the one on the south-western slopes below Pančićev vrh, above the village of Rudnica. Although several localities are noted on the labels, they mostly include an area of about 4—5 km in diameter, at the altitudes between about 1300—1700 m; only a few finds are from lower altitudes, 500—600 or 1000 m. In some cases only Kopaonik is given as locality, without other particulars except sometimes the altitude, but no doubt the same area was meant. The forests are designated as oak forests at the base of the mountain, and at higher altitudes as beech, mixed (*Fagus, Picea*) and coniferous ones. These last are spruce forests, which constitute the highest forest zone on Kopaonik. For lignicolous species usually only the support is indicated — in very many instances spruce (*Picea abies*) —, and not the type of the forest. The dates of Lindtner's visits are: 14—24. 10. 1951, 15—25. 10. 1952, 24—28. 9. 1953, 20—24. 10. 1953, 29. 10.—1. 11. 1955 and 18—19. 9. 1964. There are also a few specimens collected in the same area at earlier times by some other botanists, one or two perhaps also by V. Lindtner. He had identified part of the collection of agarics, nearly 40 species — in many more cases only the genus is noted on the

labels — and a few polypores and species from other groups. However, he often did not write on the labels the names of quite common and frequent species which he obviously knew well. None of those finds was published during his lifetime.

From this collection most of *Aphyllophorales* in the old sense (polypores, corticia etc.) have now been revised and for the most part determined by the present author, some also by F. Kotlaba and Z. Pouzar (Prague). Several were published recently (Tortić 1978, Tortić and Jelić 1974, 1977, Tortić and Kotlaba 1976). A few specimens are still doubtful and require further study.

Many of the species presented here are generally frequent in European mountains, but it was necessary to mention them too, since not only were they never noted for Kopaonik, but also their distribution in Yugoslavia is still imperfectly known for most of them. Some, which may be common elsewhere, perhaps also here, were not even published for this country. For those, as well as for the rare ones, other localities, if known, are cited and shown on the maps.

List of revised species*

Dacrymycetaceae

Calocera viscosa (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. Supra Glog, in Fagetis, 24. 9. 1953. BEO 5110. There was a small fragment of very rotten coniferous wood which could not be identified.

Corticiaceae

Botryobasidium botryosum (Bres.) J. Erikss. Above Glog and village Lisina, in silvis mixtis (*Fagus*+), ad ligna putrida *Piceae,* alt. ca 1550 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO 4787, dupl. in ZA. On the same stump grew also *Cristinia mucida* and *Rigidoporus sanguinolentus.*

This subpellicular species, greyish white to yellow, is one of the most frequent corticiaceous species in North Europe according to Eriksson and Ryvarden (1973). It was published for Yugoslavia only from Ljuboten in Šar Planina (Pilát and Lindtner 1938), and it is impossible to say for the moment whether it is rare or has usually been overlooked.

Cristinia mucida Erikss. et Ryv. (*Radulum mucidum* Bourd. et Galz.). Above Glog and village Lisina, in silvis mixtis (*Fagus* +) ad ligna putrida *Piceae,* alt. 1550 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO 4786, 4795, dupl. in ZA. In both instances *Rigidoporus sanguinolentus* also grew on the same stump, and in the first one also *Botryobasidium botryosum.*

The fruitbody is resupinate, with scattered tooth-like outgrowths, yellow when fresh but ochraceous when dry. Hyphae and spores are cyanophilous, and in young basidia there are cyanophilous granulations. Very rare species, known only from a small number of localities in Europe. This is the first and only record for Yugoslavia.

Hyphoderma puberum (Fr.) Wallr. Above Glog, springs of the brook Lisina, ad ligna putrida *Fagi,* alt. 1450 m, 15—25 10. 1952. BEO 4793.

* The data on the labels are mostly in Latin, occasionally partly or wholly in Serbocroat; only these last were translated here into English.

Fruitbody resupinate, whitish, ochraceous, more or less smooth, characterized and easily identified by numerous incrusted cystidia. It is very frequent in south Scandinavia (Eriksson and Ryvarden 1975). For Yugoslavia it was published only by Pilát and Lindtner (1938) from Šar Planina as *Peniophora pubera*. Recently it was collected in the mountain range of Žumberačko gorje near Zagreb, at Dobri potok near Gabrovica, on a stump of *Fagus* 29. 1. 1978 by M. and S. Tortić and is deposited at ZA. Those three localities known in Yugoslavia are very far apart and the fungus is probably wide spread but further investigations will show whether it is frequent or rare here.

Hyphodontia pallidula (Bres.) J. Erikss. Babin Grob supra Lisina, 1410 m, ad truncos putridos *Piceae* 22. 10. 1953. BEO 5231 (two envelopes), dupl. in ZA. This species is characterized microscopically by cyanophilous cystidia which have one or more clamps and are incrusted at the tips. According to Eriksson and Ryvarden (1976) it is frequent on conifers in Northern Europe. It has not yet been published for Yugoslavia. A collection by M. Tortić from near Zagreb, at Bregana, on a stump of *Pinus strobus* 23. 9. 1971, was identified as this species by Z. Pouzar, Prague, and is deposited at PRM.

Scytinostromella heterogenea (Bourd. et Galz.) Parm. Ad truncos putridos *Piceae* 24. 9. 1953. BEO 5095, dupl. in ZA. The first and only record for Yugoslavia of this rare species, which is resupinate, membranaceous and is distinguished by having in addition to clamped, thin-walled generative hyphae also thick-walled ones (skeletals according to some authors) which end in hymenium in the form of thick-walled incrusted cystidia. The author observed that those are strongly metachromatic in cresyl blue. Spores are verrucose, amyloid.

Tomentella mucidula (P. Karst.) Höhn. et Litsch. Ad truncos putridos 24. 9. 1953. BEO 5096, dupl. in ZA. The wood turned out to be that of *Picea*. Neither this species has been known in Jugoslavia so far, and the locality is for the moment the only one.

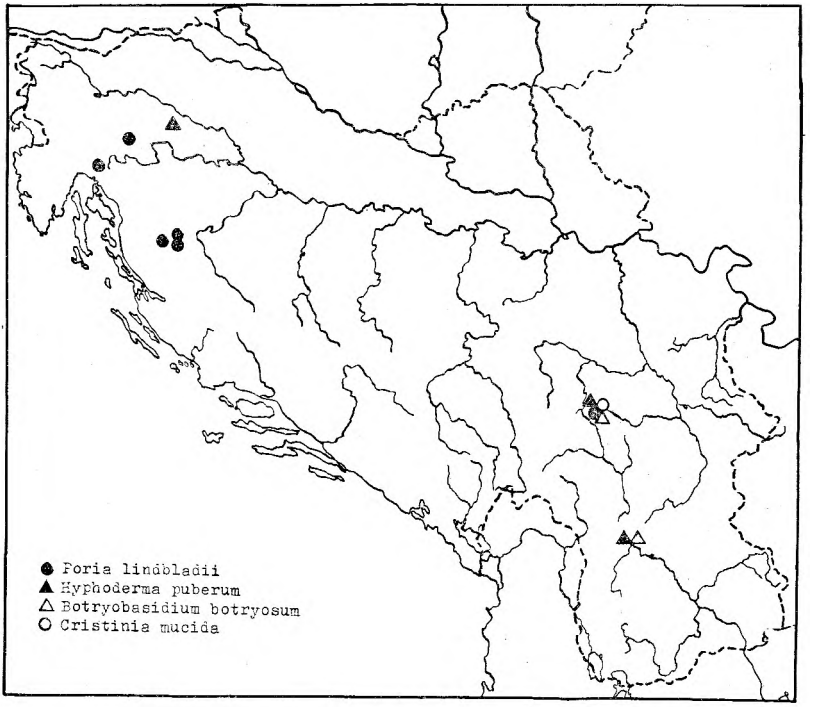
Stereaceae

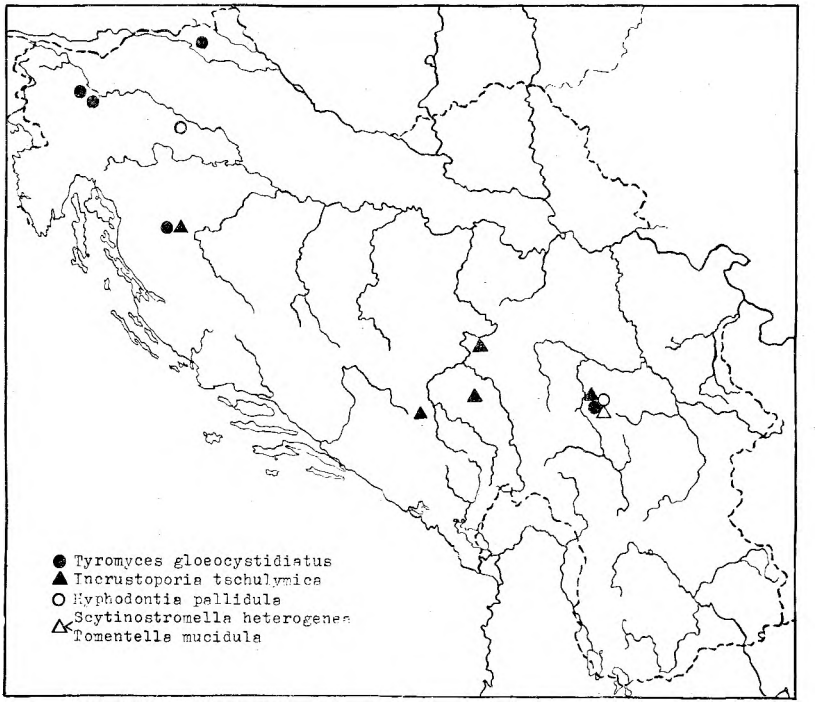
Columnocystis abietina (Pers. ex Fr.) Pouz. Sub Babin Grob (Lisina) ad truncos putridos *Piceae* 22. 10. 1953. BEO 5229 (Tortić 1978).

Stereum hirsutum (Willd. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray. Supra Rudnica, ad ramos emortuos *Fagi*, ca 1500 m, 14—24. 10. 1951. BEO 4235; Glog, in Fagetis ad corticem *Fagi*, 1270 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO 4796.

Stereum insignitum Quél. Supra Glog in silvis mixtis (*Fagus, Picea*) 24. 10. 1953. BEO 5277. There is no trace of the substrate, which is surely *Fagus* as this species seems to be bound to it.

S. insignitum is widely spread in Yugoslavia in beech forests. Its distribution was published some years ago (Tortić and Jelić 1972), but since then it has been found in many more localities. Lindtner's specimen was also found only later, as no name was written on the label.


Foria lindbladii
Hyphoderma puberum
Botryobasidium botryosum
Cristinia mucida


Tyromyces gloeocystidiatus
Incrustoporia tschulymica
Hyphodontia pallidula
Scytinostromella heterogenea
Tomentella mucidula

Hericiaceae

Dentipellis fragilis (Fr.) Donk. Supra Glog, ad truncos putridos *Fagi*, 24. 9. 1953, det. A. Pilát, rev. F. Kotlaba 15. 2. 1974. PRM 685723. A duplicate certainly exists in BEO, but has not been found up to now. (Tortić and Jelić 1977).

Polyporaceae

Cerrena unicolor (Bull. ex Fr.) Murr. (*Trametes unicolor* (Bull.) Cooke). Inter Lisina et Babin Grob, ad truncos vivos *Fagi* 22. 10. 1953. BEO 5221.

Climacocystis borealis (Fr.) Kotl. et Pouz. Supra Glog, ad truncum putridum *Piceae* in silvis mixtis (*Fagus, Picea*) 24. 9. 1953. BEO herb. Lindtner without number; supra Glog, ad truncum *Piceae*, alt. ca 1600 m, 28. 9. 1953. BEO 5092 (three envelopes); supra Čajetinska Česma in silvis mixtis, loco dicto Jasle ad truncum *Piceae*, 1525 m, 24. 10. 1953. BEO 5283. It was determined by Lindtner as *Leptoporus borealis*.

This species has been published for Yugoslavia from only three localities up to now (Tortić and Lisiewska 1975), but several more were established later and it is certainly spread in mountain forests. It grows predominantly on wood of *Picea*.

Coriolellus serialis (Fr.) Murr. Inter Lisina et Babin Grob, l. d. Jablanova Ravan, alt. ca 1600 m, 31. 10. 1955. BEO 6259 (the wood was determined later as that of *Picea*); supra Rudnica, 14—24. 10. 1951. det. Z. Pouzar. BEO 4204 (it was growing on the wood of a conifer, probably *Picea*, together with *Poria lindbladii*); supra Rudnica, ad ligna putrida *Piceae*, ca 1650 m, 14—24. 10. 1951. BEO 4231.

Frequent particularly in mountain forests, growing mostly on wood of *Picea*, but can be found also on worked wood.

Datronia mollis (Sommerf.) Donk. Inter Lisina et Babin grob, on *Fagus*, 22. 10. 1953. BEO 5222. Rather frequent in Yugoslavia on beech wood in beech forests, as well as mixed ones, beech and fir. It was found also on the wood of some other broadleaved trees.

Fomes fomentarius (L. ex Fr.) Fr. As mentioned above, this species was reported from Kopaonik by Ranojević (1910) and the find was cited by Pilát (1936—42). However, no specimen by Lindtner was found, probably because this very common and frequent species in Yugoslav beech forests is usually taken for granted and seldom collected.

Fomitopsis pinicola (Sw. ex Fr.) P. Karst. Suvo Rudište, in silvis coniferis, 22. 8. 1946. leg. A. Sigunov, det. V. Lindtner. BEO 2209; supra Rudnica, ad truncos putridos *Piceae excelsae*, ca 1600 m, 14—24. 10. 1951.. BEO 4226; ad truncos putridos *Piceae* 24. 9. 1953. BEO 5097 (a small specimen together with *Pycnoporellus alboluteus*). This is also very frequent in Yugoslavia particularly in mountain forests where it grows on wood of *Picea* and *Abies*, more rarely on that of *Fagus*.

Fomitopsis rosea (Alb. et Schw. ex Fr.) P. Karst. Supra Glog, in silvis mixtis, loco dicto Jasle, ad truncum *Piceae*, 29. 10. 1955, BEO 6231; supra Rudnica, ad truncum emortuum *Piceae excelsae* ad silvae limitem, ca 1700 m, 14—24. 10. 1951., det. V. Lindtner. BEO herb. Lindtner without number; inter Lisina et Babin Grob, l. d. Jablanova ravan, ca 1600

m, 21. 10. 1955. BEO 6261. It was first published for Kopaonik by Ranojević (1910) as *Polyporus roseus* from Jelak, growing on wood of *Picea*, and cited also by Pilát (1936—42). Only few localities of this polypore are known in Yugoslavia up to now; the substrate, when identified, was always *Picea abies*.

Gloeophyllum sepiarium (Wulf. ex Fr.) P. Karst. Suvo Rudište, in silvis coniferis, May 1936. leg. P. Černjavski. BEO herb. Lindtner 3170; Suvo Rudište, in silvis coniferis, 22. 8. 1946. leg. A. Sigunov, BEO 2207. Both det. V. Lindtner.

Heterobasidion annosus (Fr.) Bref. Ad truncos *Piceae*, 24. 9. 1953. BEO 5099; inter Lisina et Babin grob, l. d. Jablanova ravan, alt. ca 1600 m, 3. 10. 1955. BEO 6264. The second was also on *Picea* and *Poria lindbladii* was in the same envelope.

Incrustoporia tschulymica (Pil.) *Domań*. Sources of the Lisina brook, above Glog and village Lisina, in Fagetis, alt. ca. 1500 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO 4790, dupl. in ZA. The substrate was coniferous, probably *Abies*.

This species had not been known in Yugoslavia, but there exist now specimens from several other localities: Tara, Mitrovac, in silvis mixtis, ad truncos coniferarum *(Abies?)*, 13—20. 7. 1960. leg. V. Lindtner, det. Z. Pouzar. BEO 7750. — Sandžak, m. Ožalj, inter Pljevlje et Rudo, alt. ca 1000 m, on *Abies alba*, leg. V. Lindtner 16. 4. 1949, det. M. Tortić. BEO 3218 and another envelope without number. — Perućica in the Sutjeska National Park, Dragoš sedlo, beech and fir forest on a prostrate trunk of *Picea*, 27. 9. 1977. leg. et det. M. Tortić, rev. F. Kotlaba and Z. Pouzar. ZA, dupl. in PRM. — Nat. park Plitvička jezera, Čorkova uvala, beech and fir forest, on a prostrate trunk of *Picea abies* 10. 10. 1977. leg. et det. M. Tortić, ZA.

This species was first described from Siberia. It is known only in a few countries of Europe, although it is frequent in some localities, for instance in Białowieża in Poland, and may turn out to be rather spread in extensively exploited mountain forest in Yugoslavia, too. Its skeletal hyphae are strongly metachromatic, as are those of other species of *Incrustoporia*.

Ischnoderma benzoinum (Wahlenb.) P. Karst. Supra Rudnica, ad truncos emortuos *Piceae excelsae*, alt. ca 1600 m. 14—24. 10. 1951. BEO 4228. This species and the closely related *I. resinosum* are apparently widely spread in Yugoslav beech and fir forests.

Osmoporus odoratus (Wulf. ex Fr.) Sing., *Gloeophyllum odoratum* (Wulf. ex Fr.) Imaz. Supra Glog, ad truncos *Piceae*, ca 1450 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO herb. Lindtner without number. Widely spread in mountain forests, predominantly, perhaps exclusively, on *Picea*.

Polyporus varius (Pers.) ex Fr. Ad truncum *Fagi silvaticae*, ca 1300 m, 27. 8. 1948, leg. probably V. Lindtner. BEO 3065. A widespread species on *Fagus*, found more rarely on other deciduous trees.

Poria lindbladii (Berk. et Br. ex Berk.) Cooke. Supra Rudnica, (on a conifer), 14—24. 10. 1951., rev. Z. Pouzar. BEO 4204 (in the same envelope was also *Coriolellus serialis*); supra Rudnica, ad ligna putrida *Piceae exc.*, ca 1650 m, 14—24. 10. 1951. BEO 4230, 4233, duplicate of the latter in PRM 771268, rev. by Z. Pouzar; sources of the Lisina brook

above Glog, ad truncos *Fagi* (in fact a conifer, probably *Picea*), ca 1450 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO 4791; inter Lisina et Babin grob, l. d. Jablanova ravan, ca 1600 m, 31. 10. 1955. BEO 6264 (on rotten wood of *Picea*, together with *Heterobasidion annosus*); sub Babin grob, ad truncos putridos *Piceae*, 22. 10. 1953. BEO 5230.

This resupinate polypore characterized by skeletal hyphae which dissolve in alcaline substances and are strongly metachromatic in cresyl blue, is described in the literature as rather rare, occurring mostly in extensively exploited mountain forests and in nature reserves, where it can be frequent in particular localities; it grows mostly on the wood of conifers, sometimes also on hardwoods. It had not been recorded for Yugoslavia, but now there are several localities known besides Kopaonik, in some of which at least it does not appear to be rare: Risnjak National Park, Leska, on rotten wood of *Abies alba*, 10. 4. 1965, leg. M. Tortić, det. Z. Pouzar, ZA. — Bijeli Vrh near Vrhovine, fir forest, on very rotten wood (*Abies*?) 17 9. 1973, leg. et det. M. Tortić, ZA. — Plitvička jezera Nat. Park: Čorkova uvala, beech and fir forest, on a prostrate trunk of *Abies*, 12. 7. 1976. and 22. 7. 1977, both leg. M. and S. Tortić, det. M. Tortić, ZA, and Babin Potok, pine forest with spruce and fir, on a prostrate trunk of *Picea*, 9. 10. 1977. leg. M. and S. Tortić, det. M. Tortić, ZA. — Kočevski Rog, Daleč hrib, in silvis mixtis ad ligna putrida, alt. 700 m, 18. 5. — 2. 6. 1965, leg. V. Lindtner, det. M. Tortić. BEO 9308, dupl. in ZA. The very rotten wood was not coniferous and was determined by V. Šćukanec and B. Petrić (Zagreb) as being most probably *Acer* sp.

This species will certainly be found in other Yugoslav mountain forests.

Pycnoporellus alboluteus (Ell. et Ev.) Kotl. et Pouz. Supra Rudnica, ad ligna putrida *Piceae exc.*, ca 1500 m, 14—24. 10. 1951. det. Lindtner as *Phaeolus alboluteus*, BEO 4236, dupl. in ZA, and BEO without number (this specimen was first found and determined by the present author); ad truncos putridos *Piceae* 24. 9. 1953, rather deformed specimens on carbonized wood, enclosed is also a small specimen of *Fomitopsis pinicola*. BEO 5097. The first two specimens were published by Tortić and Jelić (1974). This is the only known locality in Yugoslavia up to now.

Rigidoporus sanguinolentus (Alb et Schw. ex Fr.) Donk. Sources of the Lisina brook above Glog and village Lisina, in silvis mixtis, ad ligna putrida *Piceae*, alt. ca 1550 m, 15—25. 10. 1952. BEO 4785 (on the same stump with *Botryobasidium botryosum* and *Cristinia mucida*), 4795 (in the same envelope is *Cristinia mucida*), 4797, 4798. The collector noted that it was snow-white, reddening on touch and that it was the most frequent *Poria* in this locality.

This species is now known in Yugoslavia from about ten localities, only a few of which have been published so far, and is apparently not rare there.

Trametes hirsuta (Wulf. ex Fr.) Pil. Ad pagum Rudnica (substrate not mentioned) leg. O. Grebenščikov, det. V. Lindtner 25. 4. 1940. BEO 1724; Lisina brook, sub Glog, on *Betula*, 22. 10. 1953. BEO 5220.

Trametes versicolor (L. ex Fr.) Pil. Supra Rudnica, ad corticem *Fagi*, 1500 m, 14—24. 10. 1951. BEO 4227; Glog, ad ramulos vivos *Rosae*, 1. 11. 1955. BEO 6267.

Tyromyces gloecystidiatus Kotl. et Pouz., *T. leucomallelus* Murr. Inter Lisina et Babin grob, l. d. Jablanova ravan, ad truncos putridos *Piceae*, 31. 10. 1955. BEO 6257. This polypore was only recently published for Yugoslavia (Tortić, Kotlaba, Pouzar 1975) from one locality (Ljubljana, collected by Voss 31. 12. 1882). Three more are now known: Between Maribor and Lenart, substrate unknown, leg. V. Hudoklin 21. 10. 1973, det. M. Tortić, ZA. — Meja near Kranj, on a branch of probably *Pinus silvestris*, leg. V. Hudoklin and M. Tortić 8. 11. 1973, det. M. Tortić, ZA. — Nat. Park Plitvička jezera, Babin Potok, pine forest,on cut surfaces of a trunk of *Picea abies*, 14. 7. 1976, leg. M. and S. Tortić, det. M. Tortić, ZA.

Hymenochaetaceae

Coltricia perennis (L. ex Fr.) Murr. Inter Lisina et Babin Grob, l. d. Jablanova ravan, ca 1600 m, in silvis coniferis, 31. 10. 1955. BEO 6255; in silvis coniferis, solo granitico, ca 1680 m, 18—19. 9. 1964. BEO 9052.

Inonotus nodulosus (Fr.) Pilát. Varska reka in Fageto montani, alt. 1060 m, ad truncos putridos *Fagi*, 21. 10. 1953. BEO 5200. A widely spread species in Yugoslov mountain beech forests although most localities have not been published yet.

Phellinus nigrolimitatus (Rom.) Bourd. et Galz. Ad truncos putridos *Picea* 28. 8. 1953. BEO 5093 (2 envelopes). There are no detailed data about this locality which has recently been published together with the only two others known from Yugoslavia (Tortić and Kotlaba 1976).

The collection of agarics from Kopaonik was not revised. It includes many species of *Boletus, Clitocybe, Cortinarius, Inocybe, Lactarius, Marasmius, Mycena, Russula, Stropharia, Tricholoma* — to name only some of the largest genera — and many others, and several specialists would be needed to study and determine so many specimens. This collection is mentioned here to show the obvious richness of the mycoflora on Kopaonik and the need to continue the work started by V. Lindtner.

Summary

A list of 33 macromycetes from Kopaonik, collected by V. Lindtner, is presented. They belong to the *Aphyllophorales* in the old sense (polypores, corticia etc.) and were revised and mostly identified by the present author. Among them, several are new for Yugoslavia: *Cristinia mucida, Hyphodontia pallidula, Scytinostromella heterogenea, Tomentella mucidula, Incrustoporia tschulymica, Poria lindbladii*. Other localities in this country, known so far, are added for these as well as for some other rare species.

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Here are added some data found during the printing of this article. From Kopaonik was published also, as a new species, *Crepidotus serbicus* Pilát (Pilát, A. 1937: Contribution à la connaissance des Basidiomycètes de la peninsule des Balkans. Bull. Soc. mycol. de France 53, 81—104).

Hyphoderma puberum was published from Južni Kučaj mountain under the name of *Corticium puberum* (Marinković, P., S. Šmit 1965: Gljive razarači bukovog drveta u šumama i na stovarištima u Srbiji. Zbornik instituta za šumarstvo i drvnu industriju knj. 5, Beograd, 55—74). It was collected also by V. Lindtner near Pančevo XI 1935, on *Salix alba*, BEO (without number). These two localities are not on the map.

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SAŽETAK

VIŠE GLJIVE S KOPAONIKA IZ ZBIRKE V. LINDTNERA

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Više je bilje na Kopaoniku dobro proučeno, ali od gljiva su dosad bili objavljeni samo *Fomes fomentarius* i *Fomitopsis rosea* (Ranojević 1910, Pilát 1936—42) te *Coniophora abietis* (Černy 1972). U mikološkom dijelu herbara Prirodnjačkog muzeja u Beogradu (BEO), koji je pretežno skupio pok. V. Lindtner, ima i oveći broj eksikata viših gljiva, što ih je našao u toku nekoliko ekskurzija na Kopaonik. Očito je on bio jedini mikolog koji je redovito istraživao to područje. Odredio je manji broj vrsta iz fam. *Polyporaceae*, a prilično mnogo iz reda *Agaricales*, no nijedan od tih nalaza nije objavljen za njegova života.

Autorica je revidirala i većinom sama odredila vrste iz reda *Aphyllophorales* u starom smislu; u nekim su joj slučajevima pomogli F. Kotlaba i Z. Pouzar (Prag). Nekoliko je od tih u najnovije vrijeme publicirano (Tortić 1978, Tortić i Jelić 1974, 1977, Tortić i Kotlaba 1976). Ovdje su navedene sistematskim redom; većini su dodane opaske o raširenosti u nas a za neke rjeđe istaknute su najkarakterističnije oznake. Kao nove za Jugoslaviju ovdje su objavljene *Cristinia mucida* Erikss. et Ryv., *Hyphodontia pallidula* (Bres.) J. Erikss., *Scytinostromella heterogenea* (Bourd. et Galz.) Parm., *Tomentella mucidula* (P. Karst.) Höhn. et Litsch. *Incrustoporia tschulymica* (Pil.) Domań., *Poria lindbladii* (Berk. et Br. ex Berk.) Cooke, a navedeni su, ako su poznati, i ostali njihovi lokaliteti u Jugoslaviji. Također su nabrojani lokaliteti dviju vrsta, dosad objavljenih samo s po jednog lokaliteta, *Hyphoderma puberum* (Fr.) Wallr. i *Tyromyces gloecystidiatus* Kotl. et Pouz. (*T. leucomalellus* Murr.).

Vrste reda *Agaricales* koje je determinirao Lindtner nisu revidirane, jer bi to bio posao za nekoliko specijalista. Ovdje je samo istaknuto da je, sudeći prema svemu, mikoflora Kopaonika veoma bogata i upozoreno na to da bi ova istraživanja trebalo nastaviti.

Za vrijeme tiskanja ovoga članka ustanovljeni su još neki podaci.

S Kopaonika je objavljena jedna nova vrsta, *Crepidotus serbicus* Pilát (Pilát, 1937).

Vrsta *Hyphoderma puberum* objavljena je također s Južnog Kučaja (Marinković, P., S. Šmit 1965). Nađen je i primjerak koji je sabrao V. Lindtner u okolici Pančeva. Ova dva lokaliteta nisu označena na karti.

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