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INTERESTING *MYXOMYCETES* FOUND IN ALCALÁ DE HENARES (MADRID)

by

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Summary. MORENO, G., M. HEYKOOP & C. ILLANA (1987). Interesting Myxomycetes found in Alcalá de Henares (Madrid). *Bol. Soc. Micol. Madrid* 11(2): 213-216.

Reference is made to three species of *Myxomycetes* found in the vicinity of Alcalá de Henares (Madrid): *Didymium muscorum* Lakhanpal & Mukerji, *Fuligo cinerea* (Schwein.) Morgan and *Physarum lividum* Rostaf. which is a new record for the national catalogue of *Myxomycetes*.

Key words: Chorology, *Myxomycetes*, Spain.

Resumen. MORENO, G., M. HEYKOOP & C. ILLANA (1987). Myxomycetes interesantes recogidos en Alcalá de Henares (Madrid). *Bol. Soc. Micol. Madrid* 11(2): 213-216.

Se citan tres especies de *Myxomycetes* recogidos en la proximidades de Alcalá de Henares (Madrid): *Didymium muscorum* Lakhanpal & Mukerji, *Fuligo cinerea* (Schwein.) Morgan y *Physarum lividum* Rostaf., este último es nueva cita para el catálogo nacional de *Myxomycetes*.

Palabras clave: Corología, *Myxomycetes*, España.

Didymium muscorum Lakhanpal & Mukerji, Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan 17: 123 (1979)

MADRID: Alcalá de Henares, Quinta Cervantes, on dried leaves of *Prunus* sp., *C. Illana,* 29-I-1984, H.AH (Herbarium University of Alcalá de Henares) 9898.

Species of recent scientific description and possibly mistaken for *D. squamulosum* (Alb. & Schwein.) Fr., taxon of great macroscopical similarity.

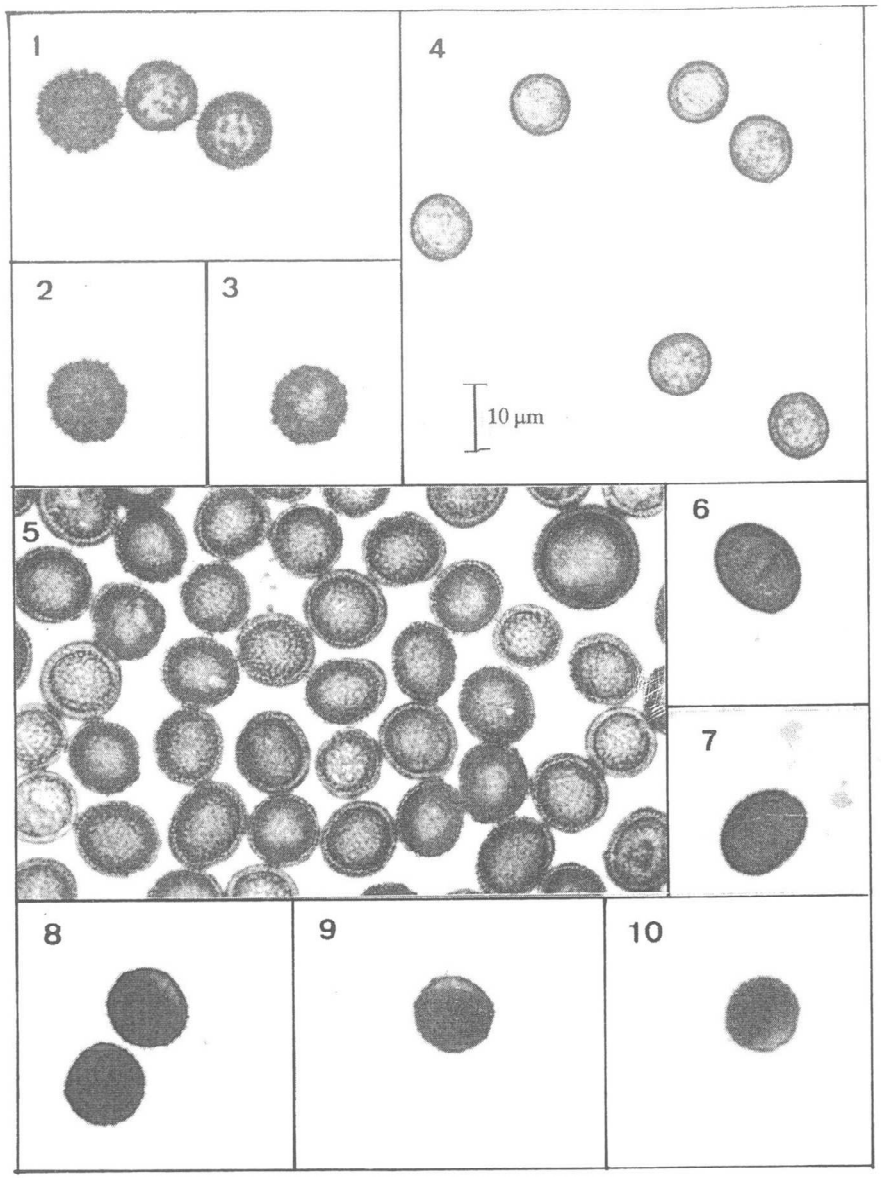
The difference between both species has been the object of a study by NANNENGA-BREMEKAMP & *al.* (1984).

The most notable difference consists in the ornamentation of the spores which is of greater density and more thorny in *D. muscorum* (fig. 1-3) and of less density and warty in *D. squamulosum* (fig. 4).

In peninsular Spain we only know the citations of LADO & MORENO (1981) and LADO (1984), but it is quite possible that it is widely distributed in the whole of our geographical area.

Fuligo cinerea (Schwein.) Morgan, J. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. 19: 33 (1896)

MADRID: Húmera, on top of the rests of dried plants in the entrances of ants' nests, *J. Gómez & G. Moreno,* 27-IX-1985, H.AH 9894. Alcalá de Henares, finca La Oruga, the same habitat, *M. Heykoop, G. Moreno & C. Illana,* 26-IX-1986,



Figs. 1-3.—*Didymium muscorum* Lakhanpal & Mukerji, H.AH 9898. Fig. 4.—*Didymium squamulosum* (Alb. & Schwein.) Fr., H.AH 9899. Figs. 5-7.—*Fuligo cinerea* (Schwein.) Morgan, H.AH 9897. Figs. 8-10.—*Physarum lividum* Rostaf., H.AH 9895.

H.AH 9897. Alcalá de Henares, Puente Zulema, the same habitat, *C. Illana & M. Heykoop*, 12-X-1986, H.AH 9896.

This species is cited in Granada by LADO & *al.* (1980), a collection which presents fructifications and spores of less size than those indicated by NANNENGA-BREMEKAMP (1974). In these new collections the size of the pulvinated aethalia, 1-4.5 cm and up to 0.8 cm height, agree whith the classical sizes of the species.

However, the spore sizes continue to be smaller than the ones indicated by MARTÍN & ALEXOPOULOS (1969) and NANNENGA-BREMEKAMP (1974). The spores in our collection differ from sphericals, which are predominant to largely ellipsoidal (fig. 5-7). The sphericals are 9-12 µm diameter and those largely ellipsoidal 10-13 × 9.5-11 µm.

The habitat where we have found this species, is strange, but logical in view of the fact that is usually thrives on rotting straw, dung or on plant detritus. It does not only appear in Alcalá de Henares but in Húmera as well, where it is very common.

Physarum lividum Rostaf., Mon. 95 (1874)

MADRID: Alcalá de Henares, Quinta Cervantes, on dead stems of *Althaea rosea, C. Illana,* 11-I-1984, H.AH 9895.

Obteined together with *Didymium difforme* (Pers.) Gray after 27 days of incubation in moist chamber cultures up to saturation point, in the laboratory.

Fructifications in the form of sessile sporangia, spread out to gregarious, sometimes forming short plasmodiocarps. Peridium double. The external layer is formed by whitish calcareous incrustations which are more or less continuous. The internal layer is membranous and iridescent. Capillitium well defined, formed by hialine tubules with abundant whitish angular nodules. Spores of 12-14 µm diameter, and brownish purple colour, very dark under microscope, densely warty with a clearer polar zone and well defined from the remainder of the spore (fig. 8-10).

Our material has been compared wiht a permanent slide of *Physarum lividum* (NENB 1452, Herbarium Private of Nannenga-Bremekamp), fixed in Hoyer's medium.

P. lividum is a new contribution to the national catalogue of *Myxomycetes.*

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We wish to express our thanks as well to Dr. C. Lado for allowing us to compare our collection with specimen NENB 1452 and for supplying us with certain chorological data.

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