NEW RECORDS OF AGARICOID FUNGI FROM SVERDLOVSK REGION, RUSSIA

Olga S. SHIRYAEVA

Vegetation & Mycobiota Biodiversity Department, Institute of Plant & Animal Ecology Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 8 March Str. 202, Ekaterinburg RU-620144, Russia
E-mail: olga.s.shiryaeva@gmail.com

Abstract


Ten species of agaricoid fungi were reported for the first time from Sverdlovsk Region (Crepidotus crocophyllus, Mycena picta, Pleurotus eryngii, Pluteus fenzlii, Psathyrella ammophila, Russula aurea, Volvariella bombycina, V. caesiotincta, V. murinella, V. pusilla). Of these, five species are new to the Urals (Crepidotus crocophyllus, Mycena picta, Volvariella caesiotincta, V. murinella, V. pusilla) and one is new to the West Siberian Plain (Pleurotus eryngii). New record of Volvariella caesiotincta extends its distribution area eastward to the Urals. The species distribution in Russia as well as in the Urals was discussed.

Keywords: agaricoid fungi, distribution, diversity, Urals, West Siberian Plain.

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents new data on the diversity and distribution of agaricoid fungi in Sverdlovsk Region (Russia), which is situated at the border between Europe and Asia and covers an area with mountainous and flat landforms and various vegetation types, including mountain tundra, boreal and hemiboreal forests and forest-steppe. The diverse ecological conditions lead to high biodiversity. Accordingly, it has attracted the interest of numerous naturalists. The agaricoid fungi diversity has been studied here for over 150 years. Among the earliest researchers was Sorokin (1877), who cited 54 species of agaricoid fungi. Extensive studies on the diversity of agaricoid fungi in the region have been carried out since the second half of the 20th century. For example, 279 species have been mentioned for this territory in the paper devoted to fungi of the Ural Mountains (Stepanova & Sirko, 1977). Several checklists of agaricoid fungi have been published for the protected areas located in Sverdlovsk Region (Tomilin, 1965; Mezentseva, 1985; Marina, 2006). The largest number of species have been recorded in the Visim Nature Reserve. A total of 635 species have been reported for the Reserve (Marina, 2006). Wood-inhabiting agaricoid fungi have been specified in special works (Demidova, 1963; Mukhin, 1993; Stavishenko & Zmitrovich, 2017). The full list of works published in the last quarter of the 19th century (Sorokin, 1877 since the first paper), and the research history of agaricoid fungi in the region has been reviewed by the author previously (Shiryaeva, 2015). According to literature data, there are 789 species of agaricoid fungi in the region (Shiryaeva, 2015; Stavishenko & Zmitrovich, 2017; Shiryaeva & Malysheva, 2018). Currently, southern boreal mountain forests are the most intensively studied area. It is there that the greatest numbers of species of agaricoid fungi (732) have been found (Shiryaeva, 2015; Stavishenko & Zmitrovich, 2017; Shiryaeva & Malysheva, 2018). Nevertheless, the author’s own mycological research in southern boreal mountain forests has made it possible to contribute knowledge about the diversity...
of agaricoid fungi in the region. In addition, in the course of the ongoing revision of the fungi collections of the Museum of the Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology (SVER), the species that had not been previously published from Sverdlovsk Region were found. Thus, the aim of this study was to present new records of the most noteworthy agaricoid fungi from Sverdlovsk Region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Sverdlovsk Region covers the area of 194,800 km². It lies between 56°03’ N and 61°57’ N, and 57°14’ E and 66°11’ E, and occupies the middle part of the Ural Mountains and part of the West Siberian Plain (Fig. 1). The terrain includes taiga and forest-steppe vegetation zones (Fig. 2). Within the taiga, subzones are distinguished as follows: northern, middle, southern boreal forests, and hemiboreal forests. In the northern high mountains, there are three high-altitude belts: mountain forest, mountain forest-tundra and mountain-tundra. In the central and southern low-mountain area, there is only the mountain forest (Gorchakovskiy, 1965; Chibilyov & Chibilyov, 2012; Kulikov et al., 2013).

Data sampling

The material was based in part on the collections made by the author during the fieldwork in 2012–2016. In addition, the specimens deposited at the SVER were studied. The referred species were collected in different localities, which were listed in the specimen information and mapped in Fig. 2.

All specimens were examined using light microscope Leica DM 2000. The macroscopic description was based on the study of the fresh material. The microscopic features were described from the examined material mounted in 5% KOH, Melzer’s reagent and 1% Congo Red in concentrated NH₄OH. Measurements were based on observing 20 basidiospores, 10 cystidia per collection. The quotient of length and width of the spores was reported as Q, and the arithmetic mean of the quotients was reported as Qav. Vouchers are deposited at the SVER. The nomenclature of fungi follows Knudsen & Vesterholt (2012), CorrOL & MoreAU (2007), Ripkova et al. (2005) and Zervakis et al. (2014).

An annotation record includes the data on spe-
cies location in vegetation zone (after Kulikov et al., 2013), and physiographic subdivision (the borders of the Urals Physiographic Country after Chibil'yon & Chibil'yon, 2012). If the species was found in anthropogenic habitat, the vegetation zone abbreviation (see below) was written in brackets. The species distribution in Russia was briefly discussed. Also, administrative regions were noted in which the referred species were red-listed. Data on the distribution of species in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains were based on the publications pertaining the agaricoid fungi diversity in the areas located within nine administrative regions of Russia (Nenets Autonomous District, the Republic of Komi, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District, Perm Territory, Sverdlovsk Region, Chelyabinsk Region, the Republic of Bashkortostan and Orenburg Region) and two administrative regions of Kazakhstan (Aktobe Region and Kostanay Region) (corresponding references were cited in the species information).

The name of collector was mentioned in the specimen information, if it wasn’t the author of the paper.

List of abbreviations: U – the Urals Physiographic Country; WS – the West Siberian Plain; ST – taiga zone, the subzone of southern boreal forests; HB1 – taiga zone, the subzone of hemiboreal broadleaf-conifer forests; HB2 – taiga zone, the subzone of hemiboreal pine and birch forests; FS – forest-steppe zone; the Botanical Garden – the Botanical Garden of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

LIST OF SPECIES

*Crepidotus crocophyllus* (Berk.) Sacc. – U:HB1, (ST)

Typical characters of the species are: yellowish pileus covered with rusty-pigmented fibrils or squamules, yellow or yellowish-orange gills, a non-gelatinized pileipellis and globose to subglobose, verruculose basidiospores 5–7 μm (Ripkova et al., 2005).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, there are several records in the European part, the Caucasus, West and East Siberia, the Altai-Sayan Mountain Land and the Far East from the southern boreal forests to the forest-steppe zone, where it is locally common (Kalamees & Botashev, 2000; Perova & Gorbunova, 2001; Svetasheva, 2004; Popov et al., 2007; Malysheva & Malysheva, 2008; Perevedentseva, 2008; Bulakh et al., 2010; Koropachinskiy & Banaev, 2014; Kudashova et al., 2016). Additionally, in the West Siberian Plain, *C. crocophyllus* extends to the middle boreal forests by riparian forests (Mukhin, 1993; Zvyagina et al., 2007).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** *C. crocophyllus* is new to the
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Urals. The nearest known locality is situated in Perm Territory, where it occurs in the subzone of the southern boreal forests within the adjacent areas of the East European Plain (PEREVEDENTSEVA, 2008).

Specimens examined: Nizhnie Sergi District, “Olen’i ruch’i” National Park, 56°30’ N, 59°17′ E, on wood of Tilia sp., 3 September 1998, leg. E. Zhivtsova, SVER 910069; Ekaterinburg city, 56°47’ N, 60°36′ E, the Botanical Garden, stand of planted trees (Padus spp.), on branches, 1 August 2012, SVER 745591.

Mycena picta (Fr.) Harmaja – U:ST (Fig. 3)

The species is easily distinguished in the field by its cylindrical cap with margin flaring slightly, and gills broader than long (KNUDSEN & VESTERHOLT, 2012).

Distribution in Russia. There are several records in European part, West Siberia, and the Far East (BULAKH, 2007; FILIPPOVA et al., 2015; VETKIN et al., 2015). In European Russia, it is found only in Moscow, Leningrad Region and Novgorod Region located in the southern part of the forest vegetation zone (southern boreal and hemiboreal broadleaf-conifer forests), in the latter region it is a red-listed fungus (VETKIN et al., 2015). In West Siberia, it is known from the middle boreal forests of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (FILIPPOVA et al., 2015). It is also known from the southern boreal forests of the Russian Far East (BULAKH, 2007).

Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains. The species has not been previously recorded in the Urals. The nearest known locality is situated in Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (West Siberia).

Specimens examined: Pervouralsk District, vicinity of Bilimbay settlement, “Stand of Picea obovata planted in 1910 and 1916” Reserve, 56°58.698′ N, 59°46.732′ E, pine and spruce forest, on decayed trunk, 11 July 2015, SVER 910083; Ekaterinburg District, bank of Lake Chusovskoye, 56°45′ N, 60°18′ E, pine forest, on cones of Pinus sylvestris, 2 August 2016, O.S. Shiryaeva, SVER 910084.

Pleurotus eryngii (DC.) Quél. – WS:FS

General macroscopic features of the species are: pileus fleshy, off-white to dark brown, usually scattered with numerous darker squamules or fibril-like patches; lamellae off-white to cream, thin, broad, entire, decurrent and often forming a fine network of anastomoses at the top of the stipe; stipe firm and well-developed, mostly central to subcentral (ZERVAKIS et al., 2014). The macroscopic features of P. eryngii are very similar to those of other species of the Pleurotus eryngii complex (P. nebrodensis (Inzenga) Quél. and P. ferulaginis Zervakis, Venturella & Cattarossi). This species could be discriminated on the basis of the associated host plant (e.g., genera Ferula, Thapsia, Elaeoselinum, Margotia, Laserpitium, Magydaris, Eryngium, Opopanax, Peucedanum, Smyrniaspis, Kellusia), the dimensions of basidiospores (wide variation of mean width values of 5.4 to 6.1 µm and Qav of 2.00 to 2.21 in subspecific taxa), and the geographic distribution (Europe and Asia) (ZERVAKIS et al., 2014).

Comment. The species of the Pleurotus eryngii complex grow as saprotrophs (or facultative biotrophs) on various species of Apiaceae (ZERVAKIS et al., 2014). Unfortunately, the collector indicated only the family of the host plant of the specimen examined. But it is known that Prangos ferulacea (L.) Lindl., Ferulago campestris (Besser) Grecescu, Ferula spp., Thapsia spp., Elaeoselinum spp., Margotia spp., Laserpitium spp., Magydaris spp. associated with P. nebrodensis, P. ferulaginis and some subspecific taxa.

Fig. 3. Fruiting body of Mycena picta (SVER 910083)
of *P. eryngii* (subsp. *tuoliensis*, var. *elaeoselini*, var. *ferulae*, var. *thapsiae*, var. *tingitanus*) do not occur in the studied area. Among the plants associated with the species of the *Pleurotus eryngii* complex, only *Eryngium planum* l. and *Pimpinella saxifraga* l. can be found in Sverdlovsk Region. *Eryngium planum* is known to be a host plant of *P. eryngii* var. *eryngii*, while *Pimpinella saxifraga* has been reported (but not confirmed) as a host for *P. ferulaginis* (*Zerovskij et al.*, 2014). The sizes of basidiospores of specimen examined (9–13.3 × 4.7–6.2 µm with Qav = 2.03) fit well in *P. eryngii* var. *eryngii* (9.1–13.5 × 4.6–6.7 µm with Qav = 2.04), whereas in *P. ferulaginis* the basidiospores are narrower (11.3–13.4 × 4.6–5.1 µm with Qav = 2.54) (*Zerovskij et al.*, 2014). In addition, the distribution range of *P. eryngii* var. *eryngii* covers south-central Europe as well as Asia, while the distribution of *P. ferulaginis* is limited to Slovenia, northeastern Italy and Hungary (*Zerovskij et al.*, 2014).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, there are several records from the forest-steppe and steppe zones of European part and the Altai-Sayan Mountain Land (*Gorbunova*, 2006; *Rebriev et al.*, 2012).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** In Sverdlovsk Region, it was found within the West Siberian Plain. The species has not been mentioned earlier for the West Siberian Plains and the Urals. The nearest known locality is situated in the Karaganda Region of Kazakhstan within the Kazakh melkosopochnik (*Samgina*, 1981).

**Specimen examined:** Talitsa District, vicinity of Butka settlement, 56°38′ N, 63°42′ E, dry grassland, on root of a species of Apiaceae, 27 August 1969, leg. N. T. Stepanova, SVER 910068.

*Pluteus fenzlii* (Schulzer) Corriol & P.-A. Moreau – U:ST (Fig. 4)

It is very similar to *P. leoninus* (Schaeff.) P. Kumm. and differs by the presence of annulus. The annulus can be fugacious, fibrillose, presenting in the mature basidiome only as a poor visible ring zone, or well differentiated, almost membranous, at first entire, later breaking into patches (*Corriol & Moreau*, 2007; *Malysheva et al.*, 2007).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, it is reported from south-eastern European part, the southern Urals, West and East Siberia, the Altai-Sayan Mountain Land (*Malysheva et al.*, 2007; *Desyatova*, 2008; *Perevedentseva et al.*, 2011; *Baranova*, 2012; *Vasin & Vasin*, 2013; *Kudashova et al.*, 2016; *Malysheva et al.*, 2016). It extends from the southern part of the forest zone to the forest-steppe zone. In addition, there are some records from the middle boreal forests of the West Siberian Plain (*Vasin & Vasin*, 2013). *Pluteus fenzlii* is a red-listed fungus in four regions of Russia, namely Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District, the Republic of Udmurtia, the Republic of Khakassia and the Republic of Tatarstan (*Ankipovich*, 2012; *Baranova*, 2012; *Vasin & Vasin*, 2013; *Nazirov*, 2016).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** In the Urals, *P. fenzlii* is known from Orenburg Region, where it inhabits in forests dominated by temperate broadleaved trees (*Desyatova*, 2008). It is also found in Perm Territory, where it occurs in the subzone of southern boreal forests within the adjacent areas of the East European Plain (*Perevedentseva et al.*, 2011).

**Specimen examined:** Ekaterinburg District, vicinity of Lake Glukhoye, 56°49′ N, 60°17′ E, pine forest, on decayed wood of *Betula* sp., 2 August 2015, SVER 910088.

*Psathyrella ammophila* (Durieu & Lév.) P.D. Orton – WS:HB2

The distinguishing features of *P. ammophila* are as follows: reddish brown ellipsoid basidiospores 9–14 × 5.5–8.5 µm, with a distinct germ pore; the presence of utriform pleurocystidia and cheilocystidia of two types: utriform, scattered and clavate, numerous, and a sandy habitat (*Knudsen & Vesterholt*, 2012).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, *P. ammophila* occurs at the Baltic coast of Kaliningrad Region (*Dedkov & Grishanova*, 2010), in the vegeta-
tion zones of the steppe and the desert of European part and the Altai-Sayan Mountain Land (Rebriev et al., 2012; Gorbunova & Majnagashева, 2013). In the West Siberian Plain, it has been once recorded in anthropogenic equivalent of natural habitat such as sandy river embankment (Filippova et al., 2015). Psathyrella ammophila is included in the Red List of Kaliningrad Region (Dedkov & Grishanova, 2010).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** The new record is the second in the West Siberian Plain and it is the first within the natural habitat. The species has not been recorded in the Urals.

**Specimens examined:** Talitsa District, “Pripyshminskie bory” National Park, vicinity of Talitsa settlement, 57°01′ N, 63°48′ E, sand hills along the Pyshma River, 18 September 1952, leg. N.T. Stepanova, SVER 910067.

*Russula aurea* Pers. – U:ST (Fig. 5)

The species is easy to recognize by its strongly yellowing fruit bodies, undifferentiated pileipellis, without dermatocystidia and primordial hyphae, and basidiospores 8–10 × 6.5–8.5 µm, with many crests or partially reticulate (Knudsen & Vesterholt, 2012).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, it is reported from European part, the Caucasus, the southern Urals, West and East Siberia, the Altai-Sayan Mountain Land and the Far East, where it occurs in the southern part of the forest zone (Perova & Gorbunova, 2001; Sopina, 2001; Svetasheva, 2004; Popov et al., 2007; Kirillova & Podolskaya, 2012; Stepanov, 2012). It is a red-listed species in some parts of Russia: Chelyabinsk Region, Leningrad Region, Moscow Region, Tula Region and Vologda Region, and Krasnoyarsk Territory (Noskov, 2000; Varlygina et al., 2008; Scherbakov, 2010; Stepanov, 2012; Suslova et al., 2013; Bolshakov, 2017).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** In the Urals, it has been previously reported only from Chelyabinsk Region (Bolshakov, 2017).

**Specimens examined:** Ekaterinburg District, vicinity of Lake Glukhoye, 56°49′ N, 60°17′ E, pine forest with Betula sp., on soil, 2 August 2015, SVER 910050; ibid., 8 August 2017, SVER 910177; Ekaterinburg District, bank of Lake Chusovskoye, 56°45′ N, 60°18′ E, pine forest with Tilia cordata, on soil, 9 August 2015, SVER 910095; Sysert District, vicinity of Bol’shoje Sedel’nikovo settlement, Shabrovsk granite outcrop, 56°38.003′ N, 60°38.508′ E, pine forest with Betula sp., on soil, 10 July 2015, SVER 910178.

*Volvariella bombycina* (Schaeff.) Singer – U:(ST)

In the field, *V. bombycina* is easily distinguished by its whitish to cream cap with silky hairy scales; sick,
broad, and whitish or with brownish scales volva; and a lignicolous habitat (Szczepkowska et al., 2013).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, it occurs in the southern part of the forest zone and in the steppe zone from European part to the Far East (Azbukina et al., 2006; Perevedentseva, 2008; Rebriev et al., 2012; Kudashova et al., 2016; Bolshakov, 2017). This species is included in the Red Data Books of several regions of European Russia (e.g. Astrakhan Region, Lipetsk Region, Ryazan Region, Voronezh Region and Krasnodar Territory), the Urals (Chelyabinsk Region and Orenburg Region) and Siberia (Novosibirsk Region, the Republic of Khakassia) (Ankipovich, 2012; Anonymous, 2014; Scherbakov, 2014; Bolshakov, 2017; Litvinskaya, 2017).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** In the Urals, there are several records of the species from the hemiboreal forests to the steppe vegetation zone. It is reported from the Republic of Bashkortostan, Chelyabinsk Region and Orenburg Region (Dörfelt & Hoffmann, 1980; De-syatova, 2008; Bolshakov, 2017). It is also found in Perm Territory, where it occurs in the hemiboreal forests within the adjacent areas of the East European Plain (Perevedentseva, 2008).

**Specimens examined:** Ekaterinburg city, V.V. Mayakovsky Central Park, 56°48′ N, 60°39′ E, on stump of *Acer* sp., 9 September 1998, leg. N. Golumbievskaya, SVER 729107; ibid., Yasnaya street, 50-year VLKSM Park, 56°48′ N, 60°34′ E, stand of *Acer* sp., on living *Acer* sp., 15 September 2014, leg. A.G. Shiryaev, SVER 910061.

**Volvariella caesiotincta** P.D. Orton – U:HB1, FS (Fig. 6)

The species is characterized by grey volva and grey-brown, grey-olivaceous or grey radially fibrillose or darker streaky pileus with a darker fibrillose-tomentose centre. An additional diagnostic character of *V. caesiotincta*, enabling its identification, is the cheilocystidia shape, especially the presence of the often abruptly connected and irregular, branched to sometimes subcoralloid rostrum (Halama, 2009; Antonin, 2012). It is a wood-destroying fungus, but it produces basidiomes not only on wood and buried wood remnants, but also directly on soil (Antonin, 2012). Similar species, *V. murinella* (see below), produces nearly identical basidiomes that occur on humus rich soil or remains of leaves or plants. In contrast to *V. caesiotincta*, *V. murinella* has cheilocystidia without abruptly connected and irregular, branched or subcoralloid rostrum (Halama, 2009; Antonin, 2012).

**Distribution in Russia.** In Russia, there are few records in forests with temperate broadleaved trees. It is known from the Karachay-Cherkess Republic (the Caucasus) and the Republic of Tatarstan (the East European Plain), in the latter region it is a red-listed fungus (Kalamees & Botashev, 2000; Nazirov, 2016).

**Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains.** *Volvariella caesiotincta* has not been previously recorded in the Urals. The nearest known localities are situated in the Republic of Tatarstan (Nazirov, 2016).

**Specimens examined:** Krasnoufimsk District, vicinity of Sargaya settlement, 56°14′ N, 57°42′ E, oak and spruce forest, on trunks of *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., 24 August 1961, leg. N. T. Stepanova, SVER 910073; ibid., “Nizhneirginskaya dubrava” Reserve, 56°53′ N, 57°26′ E, oak forest, on soil among grasses, 24 August 1947, leg. Z. A. Demidova, SVER 910074.

**Volvariella murinella** (Quél.) M.M. Moser ex Dennis, P.D. Orton & Hora – U:FS

It is a terrestrial fungus with a white volva, tending to pale greyish only near the edge, and usually with a greyish pileus, that is hairy at centre, radially silky fibrillose to slightly scaly towards margin (Knudsen &
Distribution in the Urals and the adjacent areas of the plains. The species has not been previously recorded in the Urals. The nearest known locality is situated in Perm Territory, where it occurs in the subzone of the hemiboreal forests within the adjacent areas of the East European Plain (Perevedentseva, 2008). It has also been recorded in the plain part of Orenburg Region (Desyatova, 2008).

Specimens examined: Arti District, 56°13′ N, 58°28′ E, dry grassland, on soil, 13 July 1968, leg. L. K. Kazantsyeva, SVER 910075; Ekaterinburg city, V. V. Mayakovsky Central Park, 56°48′ N, 60°39′ E, on soil, 5 September 1995, leg. O.B. Tarchevskaya, SVER 910076; ibid., the Botanical Garden, 56°47′ N, 60°36′ E, greenhouse, on soil, 19 August 2016, SVER 910077.

DISCUSSION

Ten species of agaricoid fungi were reported for the first time from Sverdlovsk Region. Of these, five species – new to the Urals (Crepidotus crocophyllus, Mycena picta, Volvariella caesiotincta, V. murinella, V. pusilla) and one – new to the West Siberian Plain (Pleurotus eryngii).

The new record of Volvariella caesiotincta extends the species distribution area to the Urals. The species has been reported from European Russia (see above) as well as Europe and North Africa (Halama, 2009). Therefore, the new record is the easternmost. The distance to the nearest known localities is roughly 350 km. The records of all other species fill the gaps between localities in Europe and Asia.

Several species have restricted distribution in the studied area, for example, because of their specialization in a certain habitat type or substrate. Psathyrella ammoniphila is a typical sand dune species (Knudsen & Vesterholt, 2012). The habitats with pioneer psammophilous vegetation are relatively rare in the main part of Sverdlovsk Region, and usually associated with sandy hills along the Siberian rivers. Equally interesting is Pleurotus eryngii, a species that inhabits xero-thermal grasslands (Lacheva, 2015). It seems to be at the northern limit of its natural habitat range in the region. Volvariella caesiotincta associates with temperate broadleaved trees (Halama, 2009) that have the northeastern border of their species ranges in the region.
Volvariella murinella and V. pusilla prefer relatively rich soils (BAS et al., 1990) and in the region they are in the northern border of its natural habitat range. The distribution of Russula aurea is limited to the southern part of the forest zone, it occurs on alkaline to neutral soil with abundant bases (Kranzlin, 2005). It may be noted that the habitats of R. aurea differ from those preferred in other parts of the range. In the region, it occurs in pine-dominated forests. In European Russia, the Russian Far East as well as in Europe the species is mostly known from deciduous forests or rich spruce forests (Noskov, 2000; Kranzlin, 2005; Varlygina et al., 2008; Kirillova & Podolskaya, 2012; Knudsen & Vesterholt, 2012). New localities are in the eastern slopes and foothills of the Urals, where pine forests grow on rich brown forest soils instead of spruce ones. In the eastern slopes of the Southern Urals and in the Siberia, R. aurea has also been found in pine forests (Stepanov, 2012; Koropachinskij & Banaev, 2014; Bolshakov, 2017).

A separate group comprises fungi growing in anthropogenic habitats to the north of their natural distribution in the Urals. Volvariella bombycina has been recorded in the man-made habitat of the urban area (the new record) within the subzone of the southern boreal forests. In the Urals, it also occurs in natural habitats from the hemiboreal forests to the steppe vegetation zone (see species information). Volvariella pusilla has been found in anthropogenic (urban park, greenhouse) habitats within vegetation zone of southern boreal forests. In the southern part of Sverdlovsk Region, it has also been recorded in natural habitats. In the northern areas located within the Urals, these species haven’t been found yet.

The referred species are rare (everywhere or locally) or little collected in Russia (known from several records). Mycena picta, Pluteus fenzlii, Psathyrella ammophila, Russula aurea, Volvariella bombycina and V. caesiotiincta are included in the Red Data Books of some administrative regions of Russia (see species information). Mycena picta and Volvariella caesiotiincta furthermore are recognized everywhere as rare species and are included in the Red Lists of a number of European countries (Halama, 2009; Halama & Romanski, 2010).

Thus, the present paper supplements information on the distribution and ecology of rare and little collected species.

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NAUJOS AGARIKOIDINIŲ GRYBŲ RADAVIETĖS SVERDLOVSKO REGIONE (RUSIJA)

Olga S. Shiryayeva

Santrauka