New Records of Forest Fungi in Idaho

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THE FOLLOWING collections constitute new records for Idaho and in some instances are regional records.

1. *Daldinia concentrica* (Bolt ex Fr.) Ces. and deNot; on a dead, fallen *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle stem, 1.6-in. diam. (Figure 1), in a riverside stand developed from a planting in a Pacific bunchgrass site on the Snake River approximately 3 miles south of Lewiston, T 35N R 6W Sec. 23, 800-ft. elevation. UIFP 630525.[1] Collected in May by Thomas B. Cametti.[2] The sporophores were associated with fine gray streaks in the wood and uniform gray discoloration of the inner bark. The fungus is previously unreported (Shaw, 1958; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1960) on this substrate in Idaho or the Pacific Northwest, although it has been described as on "hardwoods" throughout the United States (Child, 1932; Ellis and Everhart, 1892).

2. a. *Polyporus confluens* Alb. and Schw. ex Fries; on the floor of a 120-year-old subclimax stand of pure *Pinus contorta* Dougl. in a *Picea engelmanni* Parry-*Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt. / *Vaccinium scoparium* Leiberg association.[3] Challis National Forest, T 10N R 11E Sec. 13, 5 miles southwest of Stanley, at the foothills of the Sawtooth Mountains, 6,500-ft. elevation. UIFP 620847. Collected in August by F. D. Johnson.

b. *P. confluens;* on the floor of a mature stand, averaging 300 years or more and chiefly consisting of *P. engelmanni,* but with *A. lasiocarpa* and *Pinus contorta* Dougl. in a climax *P. engelmanni-A. lasiocarpa* / *Pachistima myrsinites* (Pursh.) Raf. association. Payette National Forest, T 21N R 4E Sec. 4, 15 miles north of McCall in Squaw Meadows, 6,000-ft. elevation. UIFP 580825. Collected by F. D. Johnson.

Overholts (1953) reported this fungus from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, and Colorado in addition to numerous eastern stations, but it has not been reported previously from Idaho.

3. *Polyporus ellisii* Berk.; on the soil of a cut bank along a skid trail in a seral *Thuja plicata* Donn / *P. myrsinites* association, with *Pinus monticola* Dougl., *Abies grandis* (Dougl.) Lindl. and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*

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[3] Forest associations referred to in this paper are according to Daubenmire (1952).

(Beissn.) Franco represented. St. Joe National Forest, T 40N R 2E Sec. 13, 2 miles northeast of Elk River, 3,200-ft. elevation. UIFP 601047. Collected by F. D. Johnson. This was reported in California by Overholts (1953), but is otherwise unrecorded (Shaw, 1958) in the western United States.

4. *Polyporus flettii* Morse; from the same location as *P. confluens,* 2 a. above. This fungus previously was reported (Overholts, 1953) only from the Pacific coast in the vicinity of Bremerton, Washington. This is notable because the central Idaho station is floristically similar to the central Rocky Mountains, while the Bremerton area is in the coastally influenced *Thuja-Tsuga* forests which extend to the northern Rockies. UIFP 620846. Collected in August by F. D. Johnson.

5. *Polyporus montanus* (Quel.) Ferry; on soil, but attached to a buried root of a dead *P. monticola* in a *T. plicata* / *P. myrsinites* association, with overmature *P. monticola* and *A. grandis,* also with *T. plicata,* and *P. menziesii* v. *glauca* represented. St. Joe National Forest, T 42N R 2W Sec. 31, approximately 6 miles north of Harvard, 2,500-ft. elevation, flat terrain. UIFP 600948. Collected in September by A. D. Partridge. There is no previous report (Overholts, 1953; Shaw, 1958; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1960) of this fungus on western white pine, although Overholts (1953) mentioned its occurrence on *Pinus* sp.

6. *Poria obliqua* ((Pers.) Fr.) Karst.; on living, 8-in. diam. *Alnus rubra* Bong. (Figure 1) in a riparian stand of *A. rubra* and *Betula papyrifera* Marsh. in a *T. plicata-Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. / *Oplopanax horridum* (Sm.) Miq. association. This station is ecologically unusual, representing a relic coastal habitat, and is one of two stations where *A. rubra* is found east of the

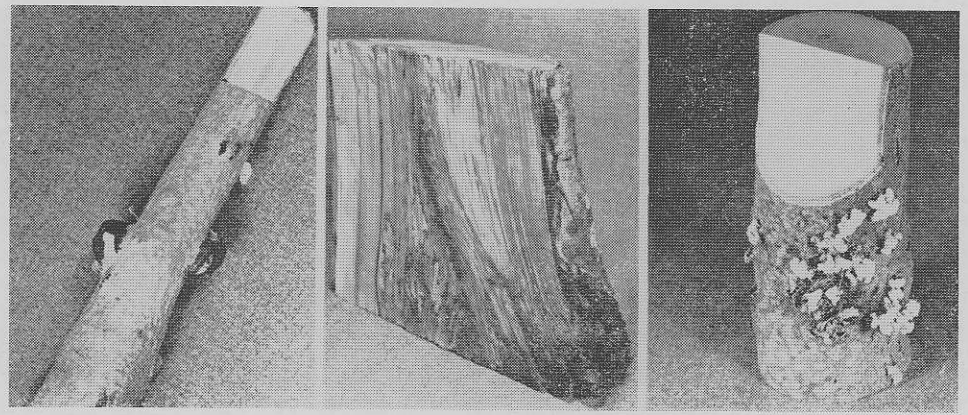

Figure 1. Left, *Daldinia concentrica* on *Ailanthus altissima;* center, white-mottled decay of *Alnus rubra* associated with *Poria obliqua;* right, *Schizophyllum commune* on *Ailanthus altissima.*

immediate Pacific coast. Kaniksu National Forest, T 57N R 2W Sec. 36, 2 miles southeast of Sandpoint, 2,200-ft. elevation, 25° slope west. UIFP 620512. Collected in April by Jack W. Obermeyer.[4] This fungus has not been reported (Gilbertson, 1956; Lowe, 1958; Shaw, 1958; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1960) on alder in the western United States. In this case, it was associated with a white-mottled decay of heartwood.

7. *Poria obliqua;* on living, 4-in. diam. *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis* (Hook.) Sarg. in a small, seral grove of *B. papyrifera* in a *T. plicata-T. heterophylla / P. myrsinites* association. Kaniksu National Forest, T 61N R 4W Sec. 11, on the east side of Priest Lake, 3,400-ft. elevation, flat pocket between hills. UIFP 620504. Collected in June by A. D. Partridge. This fungus and substrate have not been reported (Gilbertson, 1956; Lowe, 1958; Shaw, 1958) in Idaho.

8. *Schizophyllum commune* Fr.; on a dead, standing, 3-in. diam. *Ailanthus altissima* (Figure 1) on an escaped tree in a Pacific bunchgrass zone 15 miles east of Lewiston on a flat adjoining the Clearwater River. T 37N R 3W Sec. 34, 800-ft. elevation. UIFP 650543. Collected in May by T. B. Cametti. This substrate has not been reported (Cooke, 1961; Shaw, 1958; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1960) as supporting this fungus in the Pacific Northwest.

9. *Valsa abietis* Fr.; on living *Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt. In a planted windbreak in a *P. menziesii* v. *glauca / Physocarpus malvaceus* (Greene) Kuntze habitat. St. Joe National Forest. T 39N R 5W Sec. 8, 3 miles east of Moscow, 2,800-ft. elevation. UIFP 620510. Collected in June by A. D. Partridge. Associated with an encircling canker which killed the top 5 ft. of an 18-ft. tree. The fungus has been reported (Ellis and Everhart, 1892; Shaw, 1958) on *A. grandis,* but not on *A. lasiocarpa* in Idaho.

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