Mycological Investigations – V

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This report covers the period March, 1968, to December, 1968. During this time, twenty-eight days were spent in the field in Iceland, collecting soil and water samples and baiting them for aquatic fungi. The bulk of the results of the work in Iceland is embodied in the papers cited at the end of this report. The following paragraphs summarize our efforts, and present some general notes on the aquatic fungi of Iceland.

Most of the field work has centered in southwestern Iceland, on Heimaey, in the vicinity of Akureyri, and in the area around Egilsstadir. We have not collected in northwestern or central Iceland, hence the mycoflora of these areas is unexplored. Very few samplings have been done on Surtsey for two reasons. First, the collections from Surtsey have not yielded aquatic fungi, as would be expected, and we anticipate the passage of several more years before such a flora will establish itself. Second, the aquatic mycoflora of the mainland is particularly rich and diverse, and therefore presents numerous mycological problems. Our efforts, therefore, have been with the mycological flora least known but most abundant.

The total aquatic mycoflora of Iceland, insofar as it is known, is not unique. We have collected and identified many species having a cosmopolitan distribution — species that can be found in soil and in freshwater habitats in almost all temperate and tropical areas of the world. Thus, we are not surprised to find such species as Rhizophydium pollinis-pini, R. sphaerotheca, Saprolegnia ferax, Achlya americana, Aphanomyces laevis, and a host of others in Iceland. Some segments of the mycoflora are, however, unexpected, and present unexplainable distributional patterns. Brevilegnia, for example, a genus

of plants long thought to be tropical or subtropical, is represented in Iceland. Two species of *Phlyctochytrium* known only from single collections in North Carolina are found commonly in lava soils in southwestern Iceland. There are numerous other examples cited in papers in the literature list.

Equally exciting mycologically is the unexpected frequency of fungi parasitic on other aquatic species. Several species of *Olpidiopsis* are at hand, and we have also collected parasitic species of *Rozella*, *Woronina*, *Rhizophydium*, and *Sorosphaera*. The diversity of the aquatic mycoflora is further illustrated by the generous abundance of species known only from single collections in Europe and North America. These also are cited in the papers in the literature list.

Of particular interest to the mycologist, however, is the abundance of forms and variants that do not fit species descriptions. These are trouble-some fungi with which to work, and many have not yet been identified. They are of extreme importance, however, because they contribute to our knowledge of species variation. The ready availability of these variants constitutes the chief value of the Iceland aquatic mycoflora to mycology.

No checklist of the aquatic fungi of an area is ever complete. However, we can at this time report the occurrence of a sizeable number of species. The following listing is in striking contrast to the first report, by Larsen (in 1931), of eleven species in Iceland. Together with K. L. Howard, I am preparing a manual of the aquatic fungi of Iceland. The following species (and others certain to be found in future collections) will be described and illustrated. The manual will include notes on collecting and identifying these organisms.

PARTIAL LIST OF AQUATIC FUNGI

Α

Achlyogeton entophytum Apodachlya brachynema

A. pyrifera

Aphanomyces laevis

A. scaber

A. helicoides

Aphanomycopsis bacillariacearum

Ancylistes closterii

Achlya radiosa

A. treleaseana

A. intricata

A. diffusa

 $A.\ flagellata$

A. conspicua

A. cambrica

A. americana

A. racemosa

A. spiracaulis

\mathbf{F}

Blyttiomyces helicus

Brevilegnia parthenospora n. sp.

\mathbf{C}

Cladochytrium hyalinum

C. replicatum

Cylindrochytrium johnstonii

Chytridium polysiphoniae

C. versatile

C. olla

C. sphaerocarpum

C. lagenaria

Chytriomyces spinosus

C. vallesiacus

C. mammilifer

\mathbf{D}

Diplophlyctis intestina

D. sexualis

Dictyuchus monosporus

\mathbf{E}

Entophlyctis confervae-glomeratae Ectrogella perforans

Н

Hyphochytrium catenoides

K

Karlingiomyces marilandicus Karlingiomyces sp.

L

Leptomitus lacteus Leptolegniella kerationphilum Leptolegniella sp. Lagenidium pythii Lagenidium sp.

M

Micromyces zygogonii Micromyces sp.

N

Nowakowskiella elegans Nowakowskiella sp.

O

 $Olpidium\ longicollum$

O. pendulum

O. rhizophlyctidis

O. endogenum

O. entophytum

Olpidiopsis saprolegniae

O. aphanomycis

O. andreii

O. feldmanii

O. cristata n. sp.

O. fibrillosa

O. saprolegniae var. laevis

P

Podochytrium clavatum

P. cornutum

Petersenia lobata

P. pollagaster

Pythiopsis cymosa

Pontisma lagenidioides

Phlyctidium brebissonii

P. brauni

P. olla

Phlyctidium sp.

Phlyctochytrium reinboldtae

P. icelandicum n. sp.

P. irregulare

P. punctatum

P. palustre

P. papillatum

P. bullatum

P. biporosum

P. equale

P. hallii

P. indicum

P. mucronatum

Pythium torulosum

P. rostratum

P. dissotocum

P. monospermum

P. debaryanum

R

Rhizophydium halophilum

R. utriculare

R. horizontale

 $R.\ rostellatum$

R. fragilariae

R. parasitans

R. pythii

R. pollinis-pini

R. sphaerotheca

R. globosum

 $Rozella\ marina$

R. septigena

Rhizophlyctis petersenii

R. rosea

Rhizoclosmatium globosum

Rhizidium varians

S

Septosperma rhizophydii Solutoparies pythii Sorosphaera duodenicystis n. sp. Saprolegnia asterophora

- S. hypogyna
- S. torulosa
- S. ferax
- S. terrestris
- S. diclina
- S. uliginosa
- S. glomerata

Sirolpidium bryopsidis

T

Thraustochytrium proliferum T. globosum

Publications:

- Johnson, T. W., Jr. Rozella marina in Chytridium polysiphoniae from Icelandic waters. Mycologia, 1966.
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- ---. Aquatic fungi of Iceland: *Phlyctochytrium* Schroeter. Arkiv für Mikrobiol., 1969.
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- Howard, K. L. and T. W. Johnson, Jr. Aquatic fungi of Iceland: some filamentous, eucarpic, and holocarpic species. Mycologia, 1969.