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TAXONOMY AND ECOLOGY OF ECTOMYCORRHIZAL MACROFUNGI OF
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

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Objectives

The 2 weeks field studies during June of 1987 continued work on that part of the previously stated objectives (e.g. McKnight, Harper, & McKnight, 1986) concerned with the inventory of fungal species in the Wyoming national parks, particularly Grand Teton National Park. The specific objectives were to (1) study species of the genus Cortinarius, section Leprocye, particularly those in the subsection Zinziberati to further clarify species concepts and relationships of species collected earlier, especially those of the 1983 and 1987 collecting seasons; (2) obtain illustrations of species for a revision of the previously published checklist (McKnight, 1982) and a fieldguide of common species in the Grand Teton-Yellowstone area now in preparation.

Results

The exceptionally dry weather during the first half of 1988 resulted in very poor fruiting of macrofungi. Even the wood-rotting fungi failed to appear, or they were badly distorted or did not reach maturity. Only one collection was preserved for the herbarium.

From previously collections reported tentatively as Xeromphalina caudicinalis (Fr.) Kuhner & Maire, Redhead (1988) identified several collections of Xeromphalina cornui (Quelet) Favre, which has not been reported from this area previously. The distribution of these specimens ranges from Hoback Canyon in Sublette Co. north to Grand Teton National Park and Trout Lake in Yellowstone National Park. Additionally, from our earlier collections, Redhead (pers. comm.) verified the presence of Xeromphaline caudicinalis ssp. caudicinalis and reported the occurrence of both Xeromphaline cirris Redhead and Xeromphaline parvibulbose (Kauffman & Smith) Redhead from the study area.

Literature Cited

- McKnight, K. H. 1982. Check-list of Mushrooms and Other Fungi of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. Moran, Wyoming, Univ. WY-NPS Res. Center. 21 pp.

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