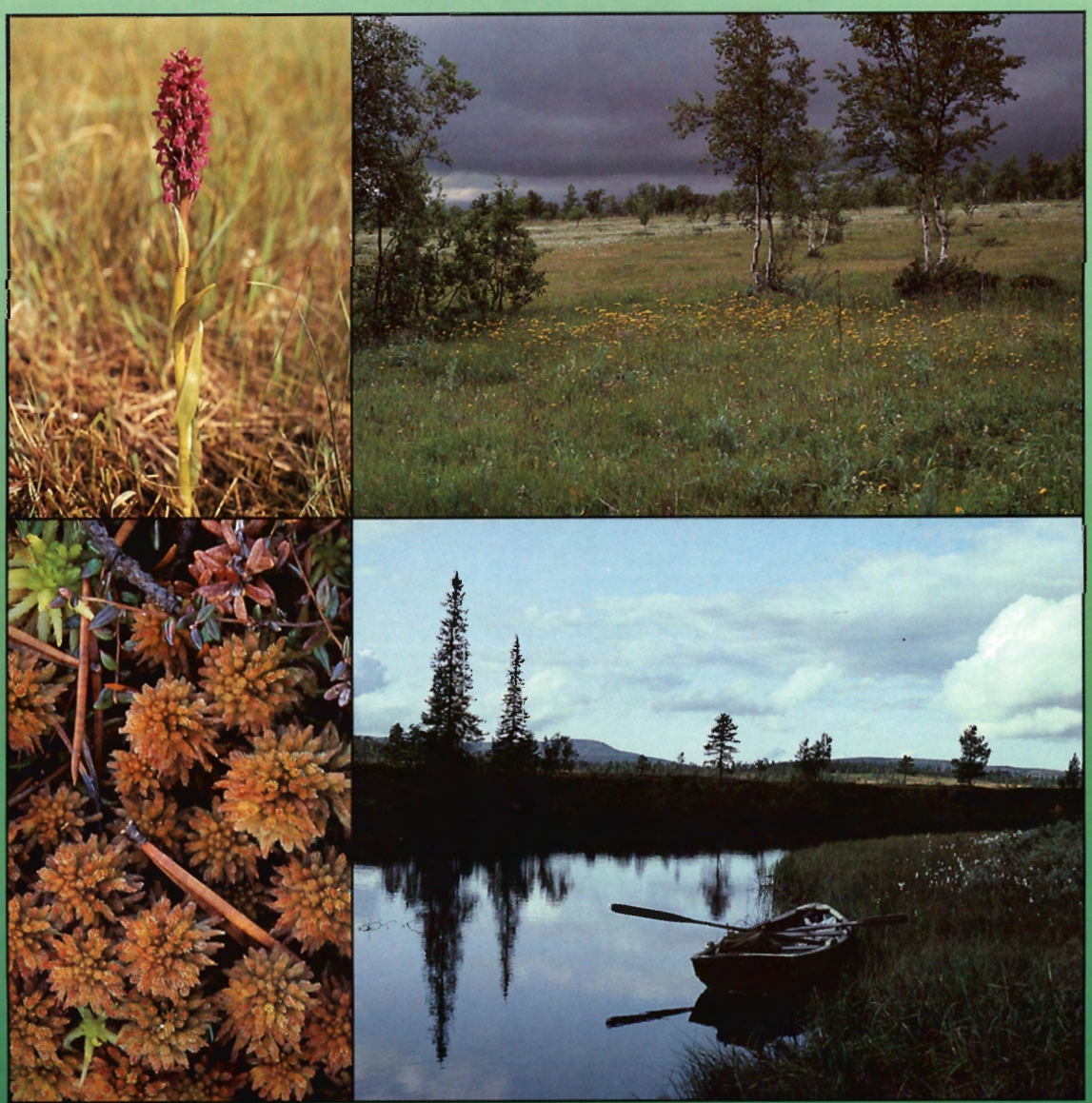
RAPPORT BOTANISK SERIE 1995-6

THE 11TH NORDIC MYCOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN SKIBOTN, NORTH NORWAY 1992

Geir Mathiassen and Alfred Granmo



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Eksempler:

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Bretten, S. & O.I. Rønning (red.) 1987. Fagmøte i vegetasjonsøkologi på Kongsvold 1987. - Univ. Trondheim, Vitensk. mus. Rapp. Bot. Ser. 1987 1: 1-63.

Kapittel: Gjærevoll, O. 1980. Fjellplantene. - s. 316-347 i P. Voksø (red.): Norges fjellverden. Forlaget Det Beste, Oslo.

Bok: Rønning, O.I. 1972. Vegetasjonslære. - Universitetsforlaget, Oslo/Bergen/Tromsø. 101 s.

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Utgiver

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Forsidebilder

Engmarihand
Dactylorhiza incarnata
(foto: A. Moen)

Fra Sølendet naturreservat i Røros
(foto: T. Arnesen)

Huldretorvmose
Sphagnum wulfianum
(foto: K.I. Flatberg)

Landskap ved elva Forra i Stjørdal og Levanger
(foto: S. Sivertsen)

UNIVERSITETET I TRONDHEIM, VITENSKAPSMUSEET
RAPPORT BOTANISK SERIE 1995 6

THE 11TH NORDIC MYCOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN SKIBOTN, NORTH NORWAY 1992

Geir Mathiassen and Alfred Granmo

Editor for this issue
Sigmund Sivertsen

Rapporten er trykt i 300 eksemplarer

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Skibotn with Skibotn Kurssenter LHL (Landsforeningen for hjerte- og lungesyke), used as Congress center in 1992, in the foreground. Photo: Ola Røe.

Abstract

Mathiassen G. & Granmo A. 1994. The 11th Nordic Mycological Congress in Skibotn, North Norway 1992. *Univ. Trondheim Vitensk. mus. Rapp. Bot. Ser. 1995 6:* 1-77.

The paper presents a short survey of the natural and cultural history of the fjord district Kåfjord - Storfjord (with data updated to 1994) where the congress was held in 1992. The fungi found in different kinds of forest and alpine vegetation at seven localities, are listed in a comprehensive list totalling 818 taxa, of which 141 are ascomycetes, 614 are basidiomycetes, and 63 taxa belong in other groups of fungi. Some species, particularly the less common ones or those not recorded previously in North Norway or Norway, are given special attention in a commentary chapter. An extensive list of the literature used at the congress is included. A new combination, *Nemania mammata* (Wahlenb.) Granmo, is proposed.

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Referat

Mathiassen G. & Granmo A. 1994. Den 11. Nordiske Mykologiske Kongress i Skibotn, Nord-Norge 1992. *Univ. Trondheim Vitensk. mus. Rapp. Bot. Ser. 1995 6:* 1-77.

Publikasjonen gir først en orientering over natur- og kulturhistoriske forhold for de to fjordkommunene Gaivuona-Kåfjord og Storfjord (data ajourført frem til 1994). Noe av dette ble presentert for deltakerne ved åpningen av kongressen i 1992. Deretter behandles de faglige resultater av den 11. Nordiske Mykologiske Kongress for soppforskere, avholdt i Skibotn 16.-21. august 1992. De i alt 55 kongressdeltakerne, som omfattet både profesjonelle soppforskere og amatører fra inn- og utland (Norden samt Nederland, Estland og Russland) foretok ekskursjoner til 7 ulike lokaliteter (fig. 1) i disse kommunene. Det ble funnet minst 818 forskjellige arter sopp, hvorav 141 askomyceter og 614 basidiomyceter eller storsopp. Flere sjeldne arter ble funnet, f.eks. kronebegersopp (*Sarcosphaeria coronaria)*, lundhette *(Mycena pelianthina)*, skrubbet svovelmusseron (*Tricholoma sulfurescens*), skaftjordstjerne *(Geastrum pectinatum)*, småjordstjerne *(Geastrum minimum)*, dvergfuglerede *(Mycocalia denudata).* Disse og andre, mindre vanlige arter, spesielt de som er nye for Norge eller Nord-Norge, er kommentert i et eget kapittel foran artslista. I tillegg til referert litteratur, er det også gitt en tilnærmet fullstendig oversikt for resten av den faglitteratur som ble brukt ved kongressen. En ny kombinasjon, *Nemania mammata* (Wahlenb.) Granmo, blir foreslått.

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Preface

As soon as the decision was made in autumn 1991 to arrange the 11th Nordic Mycological Congress in North Norway, with the Botanical Department of Tromsø Museum responsible for its organization, the search started to find the best location for the conference. The primary demand was an optimal area in terms of opportunity for field excursions, combined with appropriate accomodation facilities, and infrastructure such as post, bank, telephones, shops, and medical and police services. In addition the location should not be too far from Tromsø and the Museum.

Skibotn was an obvious candidate. The University's field station was located there, and all members of the organizing commitee had some knowledge of the place and its surroundings, and very good experience concerning the incidence of fungi. A reconnaissance was made by senior curator Ola Skifte and one of the authors (AG) in November 1991, and it soon became evident that the best accomodation facilities for the 80 - 90 persons expected were those of Skibotn Kurssenter LHL. The field station of the University was too small and thus not suitable. In assessing the date of the Congress, we had to take into account the very fact that while fungi grow best in the late, humid summer season, there is also a danger of early frost in such an inner fjord district. The best - though risky - period would have been the last week of August, but to be on the safe side, the third week was chosen.

This choice of place and time proved fortunate in many ways. In Skibotn the congress organization benefited from the help of the late Sigurd Olsen, a skilled investigator of Discomycetes. We greatly regret his death in 1993. In organizing the course center facilities we were in all ways assisted by the manager, Mr. Nicolaisen and his staff.

The organizing committee included Ola Skifte, President of the Congress; Guri Reibo, Birgit Møller, Alfred Granmo and Geir Mathiassen. The commitee had 14 meetings before the Congress and one meeting after.

The written results of the Congress, as manifested in this paper, have been eagerly anticipated by the participants. Even though much behind time, we think the paper has gained a lot in accuracy from participants' post-congress comments on the preliminary species list, and from answers to specific questions posed by some collectors about particular species.

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

The 11th Nordic Mycological Congress was held in Skibotn in North Norway on August 16-21 1992. This was the third time the Congress was arranged in Norway. The two preceeding ones were in 1976 at Rana in Nordland (the 3rd Congress) and in 1984 at Nymoen in Oppland (the 7th Congress). Since the first Nordic Mycological Congress which was held in Denmark in 1972, the Congress has been arranged in the different Nordic countries at regular intervals, usually every second year. The next will be held in Finland.

Including the members of the committee, a total of 55 professional and amateur mycologists from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Estonia, and Russia participated in the Congress. Specially invited guest scientists and lecturers included Dr. Märt Hanso from Estonia (Estonian Forest Research Institute, Tartu), Dr. Vladimir Shubin from Russia (The Forest Institute of the Karelian Centre, Petrozavodsk), and Egil Bendiksen from Norway (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, Oslo).

The programme during the Congress week was comprehensive, and included laboratory work, exhibitions of fungi, lectures, poster sessions, and excursions to 7 different localities, of which 6 were forested areas and one an alpine site.

The following lectures were given:
Bendiksen, Egil (Oslo, Norway): *The mushrooms in the Skibotn area.*
Hanso, Märt (Tartu, Estonia): *Research of microfungi on land plants in Estonia. A survey.*
Kaukonen, Maarit (Oulu, Finland): *Studying endangered macrofungi in northern Finland.*
Knudsen, Henning (Copenhagen, Denmark): *Nordic macromycetes.*
Nuñez, Maria (then Oslo, Norway): *Culture work in the genus Polyporus, Aphyllophorales.*
Shubin, Vladimir (Petrozavodsk, Russia): *Mycological studies in the taiga zone of Russia.* The lecture was read by Märt Hanso.
Skifte, Ola (Tromsø, Norway): *The Skibotn area, - and a short presentation of the different excursion localities.*

The following posters were presented:
Bendiksen, Egil (Oslo, Norway): *Threatened fungi in Norway. The Norwegian red list project; status and goals.*
Lundmark, Hjördis (Sundsvall, Sweden): *Färga garn med svamp* (Dyeing yarn with mushrooms).
Yakovlev, E.B. (Petrozavodsk, Russia): *Long-term study of mushroom yields and structure of dipterous communities in some forest site types of South Karelia.* Presented by Kauko Salo, Finnish Research Institute, Joensuu.

It is, of course, the basic data and information which are most important when mycologists gather at such a congress. We nevertheless believe that many of the participants, not at least those from abroad, will appreciate information concerning how people live and work in the region they have visited. We have thus included a chapter which presents Kåfjord and Storfjord and the most important sources of employment for people living there.

We hope that this will also be useful for others: scientists and students from home and abroad who stay at Tromsø University's Skibotn field station and observatory.

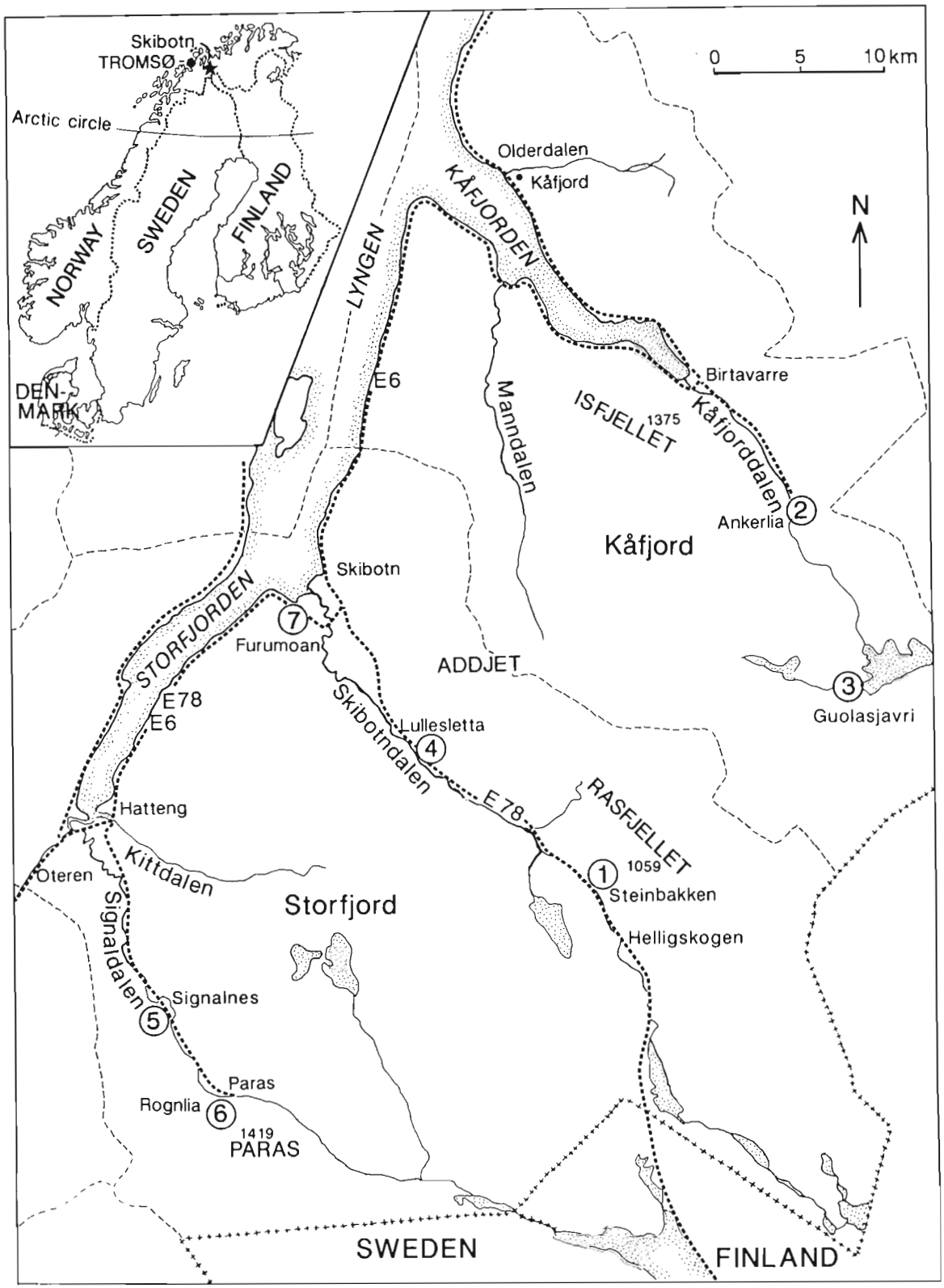

Fig. 1. Map of the municipalities Kåfjord and Storfjord and the seven main localities visited during the congress in 1992.

II. THE INVESTIGATION AREA

A. CHOICE OF AREA AND EARLIER INVESTIGATIONS

There are many reasons for the choice of Skibotn as the site for a fungal foray. Favourable climate is one, quite decisive factor: the relatively high summer temperatures in combination with showers in July should give good conditions for mushroom growth. This was well known from mushroom expeditions here in previous years, and mycology courses held at the Skibotn field station had always been successful in terms of species occurrence. Thus the fungus flora of the area was reasonably well known prior to the Congress, and had been studied and commented upon by several researchers, including Lange & Skifte (1967), Vorren (1979, 1982, 1983), Elvebakk (1980), Dunfjeld (1982), Granmo, Skifte & Nilssen (1982), and recently Bendiksen & Bendiksen (1993).

The majority of the data, however, is still in the form of unpublished lists at Tromsø Museum.

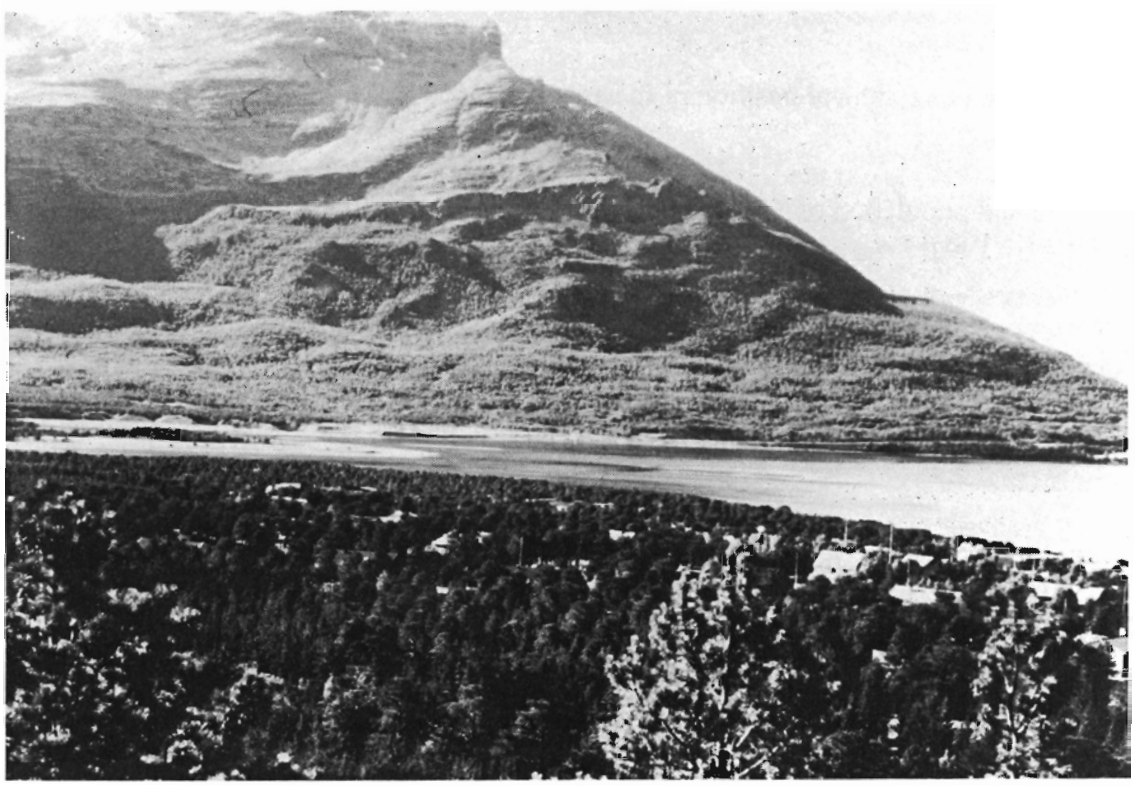

Fig. 2. Skibotn. View towards WSW with mountain Falsnesfjellet (ca. 1100m alt.). *AG 3/9 94.*

B. SITUATION, TOPOGRAPHY, SETTLEMENT

The localities visited during the Congress are situated in the two municipalities Kåfjord and Storfjord in the northern part of Troms county. Kåfjord is located on the eastern side of the large Lyngen fjord, whereas Storfjord includes areas on both sides of the inner part of the fjord. Together these municipalities constitute an area of 2532km² with 4627 inhabitants. The whole area borders in the southeast on Sweden and Finland, with Kilpisjärvi as the nearest rural settlement in Finland, 50km from Skibotn.

The topography is first and foremost characterized by mountains, of which "The Lyngen Alps" with their glaciers on the western side of Lyngen fjord are especially impressive. Only 12% of the actual land area is below 300m altitude, and most settlements are situated along the narrow beach terrace near sea level. There are also some settlements in the main valleys, Kåfjorddalen and Manndalen (which are 10 and 14 km long respectively) in Kåfjord, and Skibotndalen, Signaldalen and Kittdalen (40, 18 and 8km long respectively) in Storfjord. The main villages in Kåfjord are Løkvoll, Birtavarre, Olderdalen (pop. 600; location of local authorities, post, bank, doctor). In Storfjord the main villages are Oteren (pop. 200; post, bank, doctor), Hatteng (Kvesmenes) (location of local authorities), Skibotn (pop. 600; post, bank, police).

The approximate geographical position of the area is lat. 69° 30' N, long. 20° 30' E.

Tab. 1. Area and population of Troms county, and the municipalities Gáivuona-Kåfjord and Storfjord 01.01.1994.

Parameter	TROMS county	Gáivuona-Kåfjord	Storfjord
Area (sq.km)	25954	994	1538
Population	149725	2712	1915

C. CULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND

Demographically, the population of the two municipalities is composed of three ethnic groups: the indigenous Sami, Norwegians, and descendants of Finnish immigrants who arrived in the 1700s and late 1800s. Many inhabitants of Finnish origin still speak a now somewhat archaic Finnish dialect, but probably even more people speak or at least understand the Sami language. The meeting of these three nations is beautifully visualized in the emblem of Storfjord municipality, which is composed of three joint, golden flowers of the Laestadius Poppy (*Papaver laestadianum*) on a red shield.

Since January 1, 1992, when the Sami language law was proposed, the Sami language has officially the same status as Norwegian. This also concerns all place names, including the name of the municipality, which officially should be written in both languages Gáivuona-Kåfjord.

However, parallel opportunities for these races to exploit the existing resources has with time resulted in an almost complete amalgamation of the different cultures, with features in common with the rest of the coastal culture in Norway.

The traditional way of living for people in such fjord districts has been a combination of fishing and farming, and some people still earn their living this way. After World War II, the political leadership of Norway made a strong bid for an industrialization of the country. This required many workers and officials, which had to be supplied by the primary industries. One result of this policy was a centralization of the population.

However, a modern fishing industry needs regular supplies of raw material from a large, stable fishing fleet. Consequently this policy forced people to choose between fishing and farming, or between them and factory work if they could not find other alternatives. In this way the millenium long epoche of a livelihood gained from a combination of fishing and farming, and the culture connected with it, is almost history today. The compensation to people who had to change job and move from their home has been better material welfare and easier access to different public services in the center or town.

The foregoing development was further accelerated by the collapse in the fisheries in the late 1980s which resulted in severe regulations on fishing. This included the prohibition of many former fishermen from resuming their activity after the crisis, and a final disappearance of subsidies in all fisheries. On the whole, active use of subsidies by the state authorithies have been powerful means to manage the process described. The centralization policy is still followed, and has even been strengthened in the 1990s.

The main primary activity in this district is now directed into farming, including the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables, strawberries, and keeping livestock (sheep, goats, cows). Especially for Kåfjord, cod-fishing in Lyngenfjorden, and the seasonal fisheries in Lofoten and Finnmark still play an important role. Both municipalities have a growing tourist industry, operating hotels and similar establishments.

Considerable amounts of electricity are provided by and exported out of the district from the hydro electric power development of Guolasjavri in Kåfjord (averaging 316 GWh/year) and Skibotndalen (with the previously well known Skibotn river) in Storfjord (313 GWh/year). This provides an important part of the total income of the municipalities.

Religion is dominated by the Laestadians - *læstadianerne*. This is an evangelic - Lutheran pietistic movement within the State church, named after the Swedish clergyman and botanist Lars Levi Læstadius (1800 - 1861) in Karesuando (from 1849 in Pajala). It has exerted, and still exerts, a profound influence on people's religious and social life, as it has done in many parts of northern Fennoscandia. About 1890 the Laestadians built a chapel in Skibotn, later also in Birtavarre. In the summer and autumn, at the same time as the market in Skibotn used to be arranged, they hold some of their main gatherings alternately here and at Lyngseidet in Lyngen municipality. For the last three years a bitter controversy has split the movement in Troms into a liberal and a more fundamentalistic branch.

With the retreat of the German forces from Kola, Finland and the northernmost part of Norway in the late autumn of 1944, Finnmark and northern Troms suffered from a "scorched

earth" policy of the German troops and the population was evacuated. A new front line, heavily fortificated (remains still to be seen at Falsnes), was established on the western side of Lyngen fjord, extending into Enontekiö (incl. Kilpisjärvi) in Finland. More than 200 000 German soldiers were withdrawn behind this line. Most of them were the remainder of general Lothar Rendulic's Lapland army. However, the pursuing Russian forces never intended to advance so far west, and Kåfjord and Storfjord municipalities, lying immediately east of the front line, escaped total devastation. Only about 50% of all buildings in Kåfjord were burnt.

1. Particulars of Kåfjord

Manndalen is well known for its production of goat milk. For this purpose a collective dairy has been erected at Abmelas at the head of this valley. The milk is used mainly to make Norwegian sweet brown cheeses. There are also fish farms for salmon and a fishing quay in Kåfjord (Djupvik). Some fox farmers produce silver fox and blue fox furs. The weaving of distinctive rugs, *grener*, using the ancient warp-weighted loom (*Opstad-veven*), and the making of the traditional *lefser* (griddle cakes) have become considerable home craft industries and are important sources of female employment in Kåfjord. The rugs and other textiles (thick woollen socks and mittens, Norwegian sweaters etc.) are commonly sold at Løkvoll (Manndalen). The tradition of home craft is visualized in the emblem of Kåfjord municipality which is a spinning wheel on a red shield.

In Kåfjorddalen *Birtavarre gruber* (mines) produced copper and iron ore at the beginning of the century (1898-1920). Traces may still be seen today at Sabetjokka, and at Ankerlia where the smelter was set up. The most important mining field was that at Måskogaissi/Måskojavri on the western side of Kåfjorddalen, in harsh surroundings at an altitude of 900 - 950m.

The road built for the hydroelectric construction work at Guolasjavri is open in summer, and may be used by bus as far as the end of the valley (Ankerlia). From Ankerlia, one may travel a further 10km by car or small bus (10-15 persons) to lake Guolasjavri (750m alt.). From there the impressive massif Raisduoddarhaldi-Haltia on the Finnish border is seen to the southeast, with the highest mountain in Finland, Haltiatunturi (1324m alt.) as its easternmost peak.

2. Particulars of Storfjord

In Storfjord farming is also of importance. Settlers from Trøndelag and eastern Norway moved to Signaldalen in 1820-1860 and started farming, which still continues in the lower part of the valley. There is also some forestry, and about 15 persons earn their income from the keeping of reindeer. At Oteren a large laundry (34 employees) serves nursing homes and old people's homes in many municipalities, as well as the hospitals in Tromsø.

Skibotn is an old market center, as recorded in documents dating back to 1519. Substantial amounts of goods, especially provisions and furs were traded with or exchanged between the people settled in the surrounding fjord districts, the mountain Sami who kept reindeer and storekeepers from Norway (*e.g.* Tromsø and Oslo), Sweden and Finland. Originally the market took place three times a year: winter, spring and autumn, being held on the plain called Njallavuoppi (loc. Nal-vuoppi) at Apaja (Furumoan). In 1840 the market was officially authorized and later moved to Skibotn. After World War II, the interest in the market decreased radically and it was completely abandoned after 1950. However, the market has recently been revived in a somewhat attenuated form, and is for the time being held once a

year for 3-5 days around the 20th of June (in 1995 June 23-25). Now also Russian home crafts, for instance beautiful wood work, are for sale.

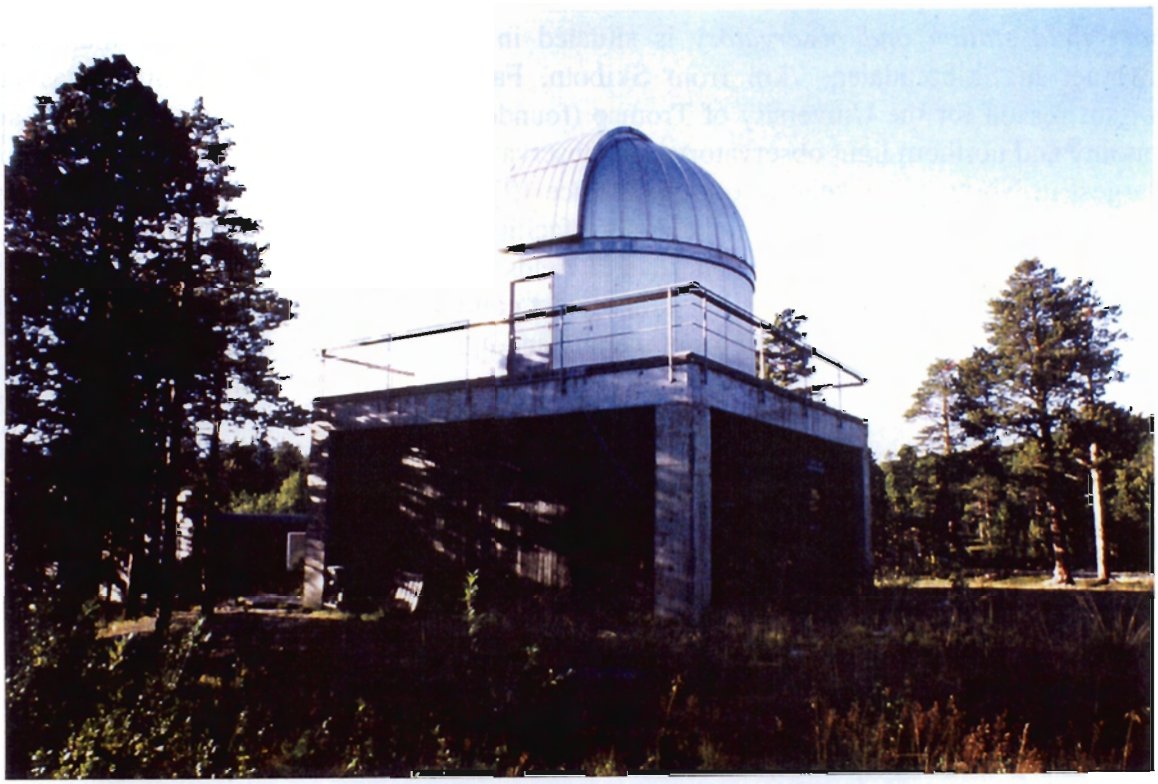

Fig. 3. The observatory at Skibotn field station and observatory. *AG5/94:8.*

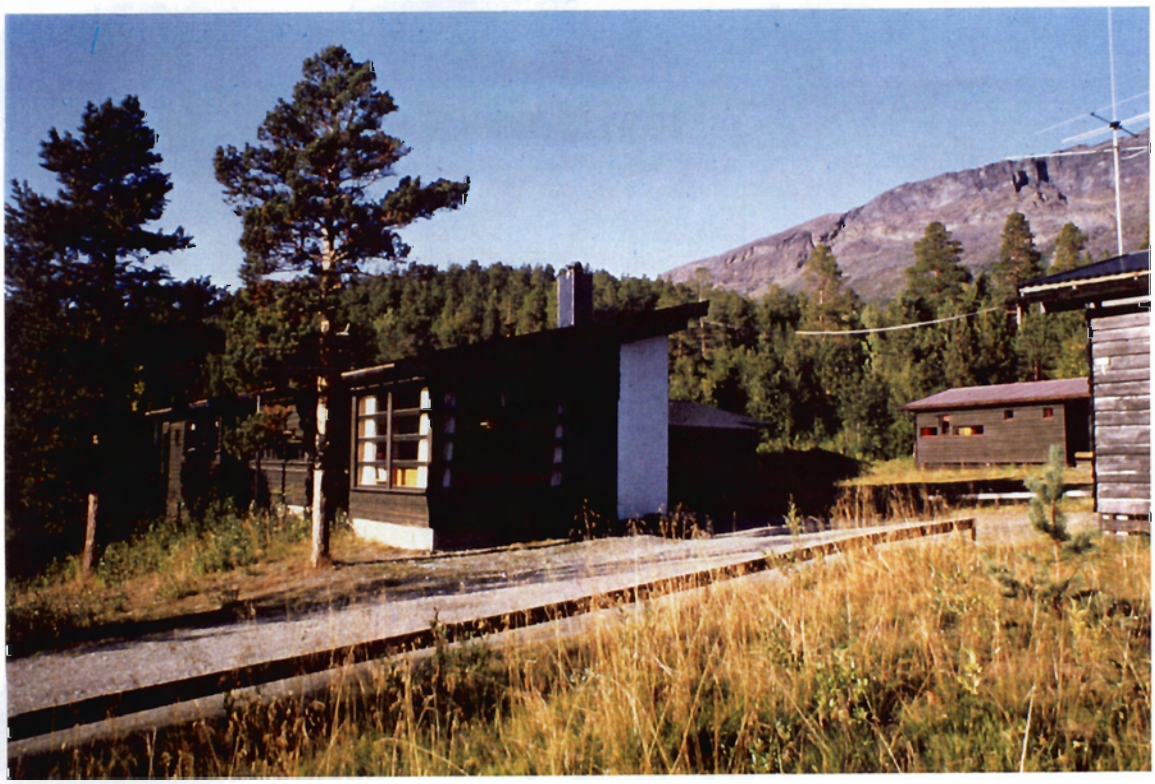

Fig. 4. The main building of Skibotn field station and observatory. *AG 3/9 94.*

The pleasant weather conditions in the Skibotn area attract many people from Tromsø for weekends and holidays. This reaches to a peak in late August and September when the lingonberry ripens in Skibotn valley.

Skibotn field station and observatory is situated in the pine forest near the small lake Øvrevatnet in Skibotndalen, 7km from Skibotn. Favourable weather conditions was an important reason for the University of Tromsø (founded 1968) in choosing this place for an astronomy and northern light observatory. The observatory which has a 0.5m mirror telescope, the largest in Norway, has been in operation since 1978. In 1980 the rest of the field station was opened. In the four buildings are laboratory facilities and boarding rooms for 37 persons. The station is used by researchers in several fields both from Norway and abroad, with emphasis in natural history. The station is in almost continuous use in spring and autumn for field courses in biology and geology for university and upper secondary school students.

Fig. 5. Pine forest close to Skibotn Kurssenter (Congress center). *AG 3/9 94.*

D. CLIMATE

1. Wind conditions

The two wind roses (Fig. 7A-B) reflect to a very great extent the general wind conditions of Norway. The prevailing winds in the autumn and winter, roughly from September to May, blow mainly from the land towards the sea from fjord stations or inland stations, but at the coast the winds veer and blow nearly parallel to the coastline with the land to the right. Hence the prevailing wind directions during the year are S and SSE at places like Lyngseidet and Skibotn, and SW at Tromsø. In summer (June to August) the situation is much the reverse: the winds now blow mainly from the sea towards the land, but veer at the coast and blow with the

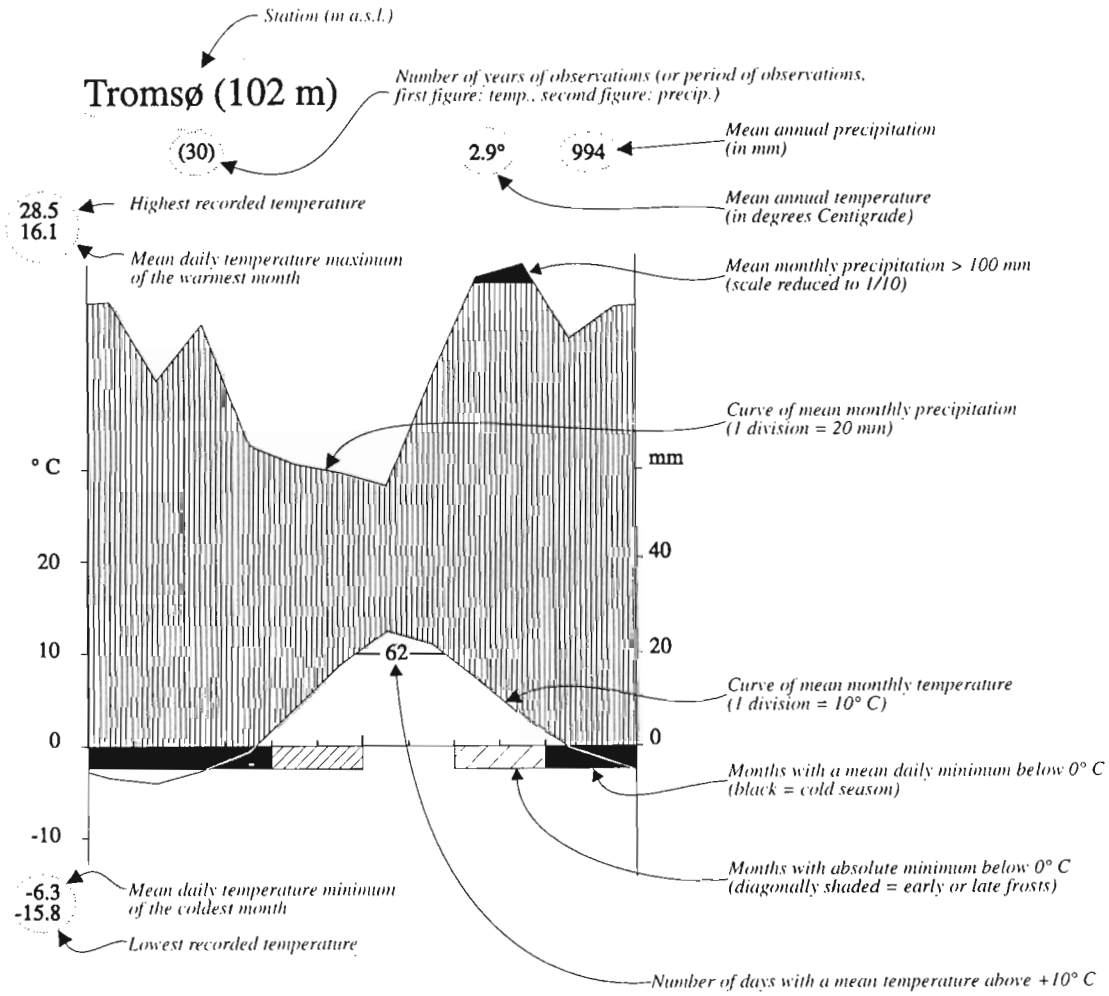

Fig. 6. Walter diagrams for Tromsø and Skibotn based on data from the last standard period (1961-1990).

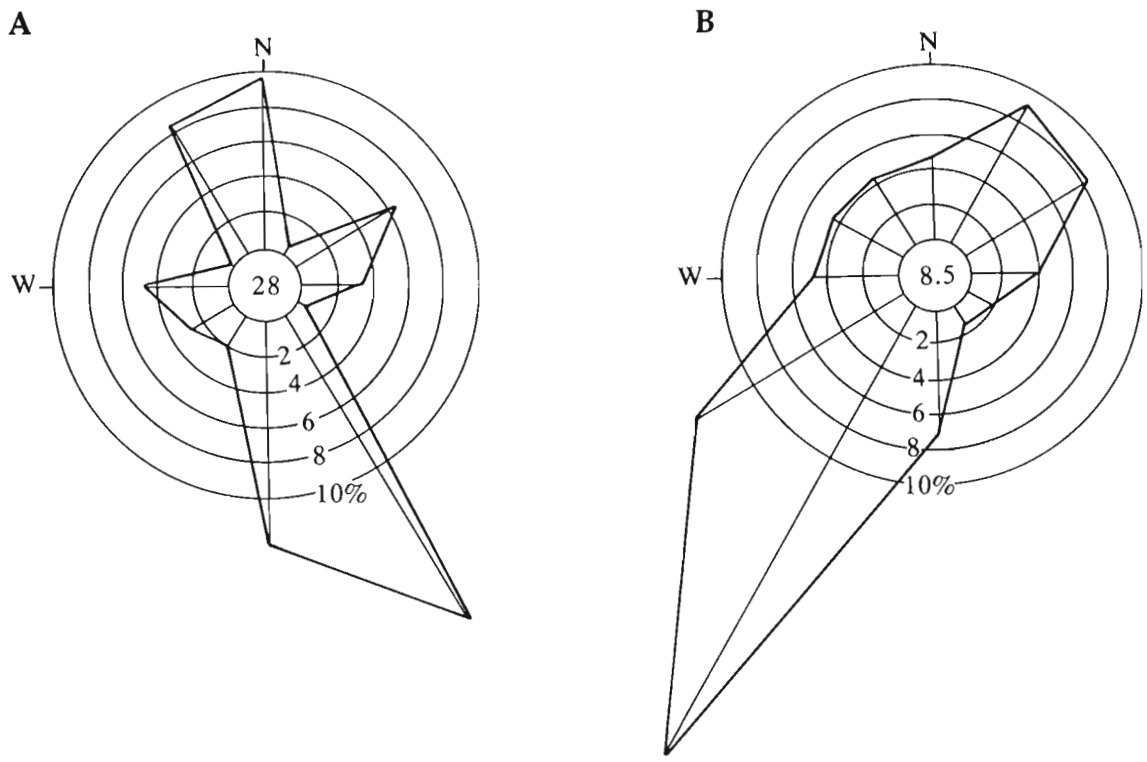

Fig. 7. A. Prevailing winds (in terms of frequency from twelve main directions) during the year at Lyngseidet (Lyngseidet IV) in Lyngenfjord 20km N of Skibotn. **B.** Prevailing winds during the year in Tromsø 60km NW of Skibotn. The figures in the center is percentage calm. Observations from the period 1961-1975.

land to the left. Then Tromsø has prevailing winds from the NE and W, while Lyngseidet and Skibotn have mostly winds from the N and NNW.

2. Precipitation

Precipitation in an area is heavily influenced by the topography and wind direction. The reason for the very small amount of precipitation in Skibotn becomes clear when a map of the area is studied. The high mountains to the north and northwest, many of which also have glaciers, force the moist air from the sea upwards. As a result most of the precipitation is lost before reaching Skibotn. Low pressure systems from the Baltic Sea may result in some precipitation in the border districts and even in Skibotn in the summer. Skibotn has as many as 88 days of clear weather a year. Although the island Tromsøya is also to some degree protected against moist air masses, the situation is far less favourable than at Skibotn (cf. Fig. 6).

Meteorological data concerning temperature and precipitation for the normal period 1931-1990 have been supplied by Det norske meteorologiske institutt, Oslo. The resulting Walter diagrams have kindly been drawn by Sigmund Spjelkavik at the University of Tromsø (now at UNIS, Longyearbyen). The wind data is from Andresen (1979). Vervarslinga for Nord-Norge has provided the specific data from Skibotn for 1992.

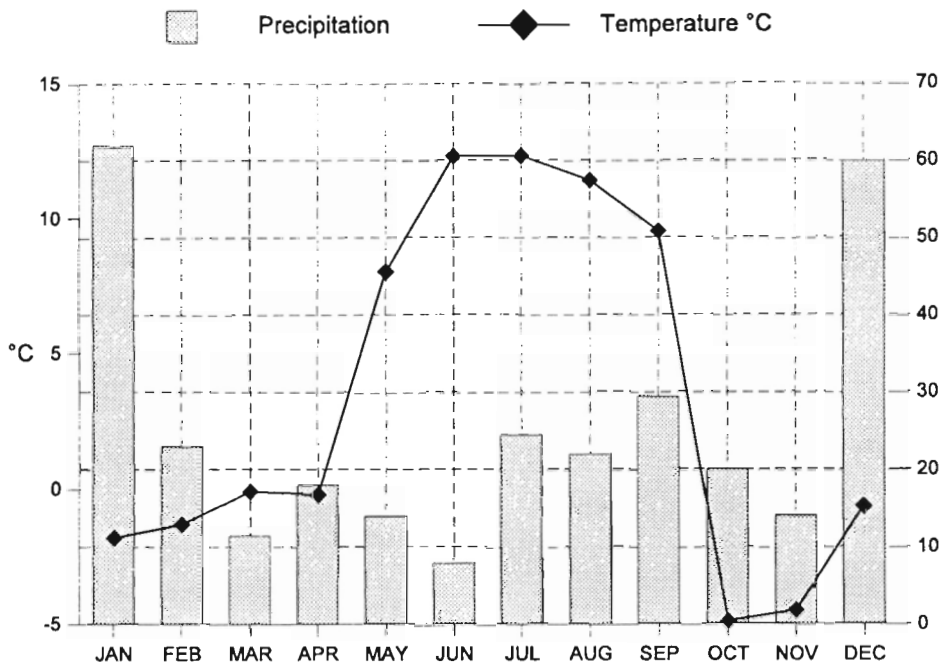

Fig. 8. Skibotn. Precipitation in mm and monthly mean temperature in 1992.

E. GEOLOGY

The bedrock in the area is heavily influenced by the Caledonian orogenesis, which metamorphosed, thrusted and folded thick layers of sedimentary rocks some 400 million years ago. The orogenesis was initiated by the collision between the two continental plates of Scandinavia and Greenland, pushing sedimentary bedrock structures in from the west. Only in a small area in the southeast, close to the Swedish border, there is a narrow zone which is not influenced by the orogenesis. This zone is dominated by Precambrian intrusive rocks, amphibolite and gabbro.

Lyngen gabbro is found to the northwest. This is probably part of an old oceanic crust squeezed in between the metamorphosed sedimentary layers during the Caledonian folding and thrusting. To the east, the Caledonian nappes, which contain different types of rock, are thrust on top of each other. In a zone along both sides of the Lyngen fjord are mica schist and mica gneiss. East of this area are metagreywackes, shales and limestones and even further east quartzitic shales and gneisses. Close to the Precambrian rocks is a narrow zone of limestone and mudstone belonging to the Dividalen group. These are sedimentary rocks which were deposited on top of the Precambrian structures, and later metamorphosed during the Caledonian orogenesis.

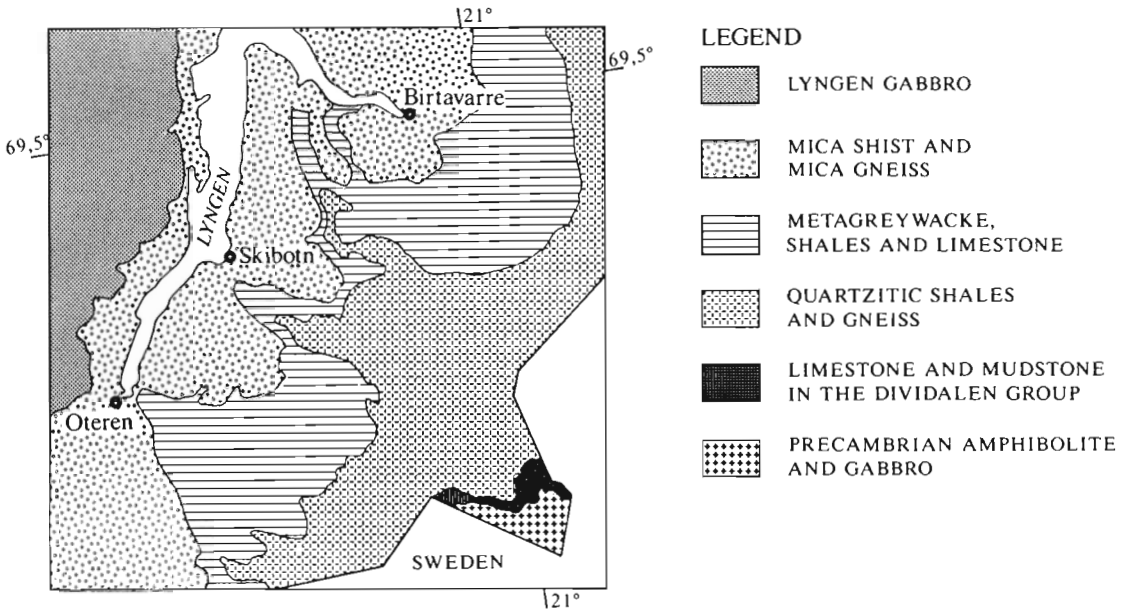

Fig. 9. Features of the bedrock geology in the Lyngen area (redrawn from Sigmond et al. 1984).

F. LOCALITIES VISITED DURING THE CONGRESS

Positions of the investigated localities are given by reference to the UTM reference grid system to the nearest km (E-W coordinates and N-S coordinates separated by a comma (European datum)), using topographic maps in the M711 series on the scale 1:50 000.

Locality 1 - Helligskogen
Troms: Storfjord: Skibotndalen, Helligskogen between Steinbakken and bajit Gæranjåkka. Map 1633 II, UTM DB 86,80. 320-350m alt. Aug. 17, 1992.

Geology: Gneiss and meta-arkose with quartzite (Kalak nappe) predominate. Morainic boulders are common, and fluvial deposits occur along the Skibotn River.

Vegetation: Subalpine birch forest (northern boreal zone). The mixed and mostly oligotrophic birch/rowan-willow forest is partly a *Rumici-Salicetum lapponae*-association along the river. Elsewhere *Empetro-Betuletum tortuosi* (in Dicrano-Pinion) interspersed with scattered pines, and *Betuletum geraniosum subalpinum* (in Lactucion alpinae) are frequent.

Fig. 10. Locality 1. Steinbakken at Helligskogen (seen from the parking place towards E). *AG 3/9 94.*

Locality 2 - Ankerlia
Troms: Kåfjord: Kåfjorddalen, Ankerlia. Map 1633 I, UTM DB 98-00,01-02. 120-180m alt. Aug. 18, 1992.

Geology: In Kåfjorddalen metamorphosed Cambro-Silurian sediments dominate, mainly as mica schist and shale. There is also some highly crystallized and metamorphosed limestone. At Ankerlia, the valley is covered by Quaternary deposits (moraine, gravel, sand). The 3-4 beautiful canyons at Ankerlia are the result of water erosion during the glacial periods in the Qaternary.

Vegetation: Subalpine birch forest (northern boreal zone). Birch dominates (as *Corno-Betuletum*). The birch forest is mixed with willows (*Salix* spp.), aspen (*Populus tremula*), alder (*Alnus incana*) and scattered rowans (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Along streams and especially near the main river, alder forms clear stands. The influence of grazing is often obvious.

Fig. 11. At Apaja. Ola Skifte, Anne Mari (2), Katriina and Egil Bendiksen, and Esteri Ohenoja. *AG 21/8 92.*

Fig. 12. Anders and Karin Bohlin collecting fungi at Apaja. *AG 21/8 92.*

Locality 3 - Guolasjavri
Troms: Kåfjord: Guolasjavri. Map 1733 IV, UTM EB 01-02,91-92. 750-800m alt. Aug. 18, 1992. The area for field work was on both sides of the river Gåd'dejåkka, just above its outlet and across the crag of Sinaivarre (855m alt.).

Geology: The bedrock is almost exclusively calcite marble, and some quartzite.

Vegetation: Low alpine region. There are several communities: low alpine *Empetrum* heath, *Dryas* heath and meadows with low herbs. In snowbeds the alliances *Oppositifolia-Oxyrion* and *Herbaceon* are frequent, the last mentioned mostly dominated by *Salix herbacea* (least willow), *Carex bigelowii* (stiff sedge), *Cassiope hypnoides* (matted cassiope) and *Polygonum viviparum* (knot weed). On limestone in exposed places, species as *Dryas octopetala* (mountain avens), *Cassiope tetragona* (cassiope) and *Rhododendron lapponicum* (lapland rhododendron) grow together with several other basicole plants.

Fig. 13. Locality 3. Guolasjavri. Participants of the Congress in the alpine surroundings of the lake. *Photo: Egil Bendiksen.*

Locality 4 - Lullesletta
Troms: Storfjord: Skibotndalen, Lullesletta, on both sides of Lulleelva. Map 1633 I, UTM DB 77,88. 70-150m alt. Aug. 19, 1992.

Geology: The plateau and ridges close to the main road and car park on the south side of the plain Lullesletta are postglacial deposits at highest beach level (9500 years B.P.). Material of morainic origin is also found at Lullesletta and further up along Lulleelva. The bedrock in the

mountain south of Lulleelva and also 50m (at Lullesletta) to 1000m north of it is banded, pegmatitic gneiss with layers of amphibolite (Kalak nappe from Cambrium-Ordovicium). A zone of Silurian limestone is situated between the stream Kavleelva (northern end of Lullesletta) and the gneiss area.

Vegetation: Middle boreal region. The forest at Lulleelva is mainly an impoverished *Alno incanae-Prunetum padi*. A poor (in terms of number of phanerogams) though fresh type of an old pine forest (Dicrano-Pinion) covers the hills in the gneiss area at Lulleelva, at Aksogaikuvarri and on the mountains south of these. Associations of the Lactucion alpinae alliance are frequent outside the pine forest. In the limestone zone, there is also some variety of *Convallario-Pinetum/Melico-Piceetum* (in Eu-Picenion) with many eutrophic plant species, for instance *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Pyrola chlorantha* and *Equisetum scirpoides*.

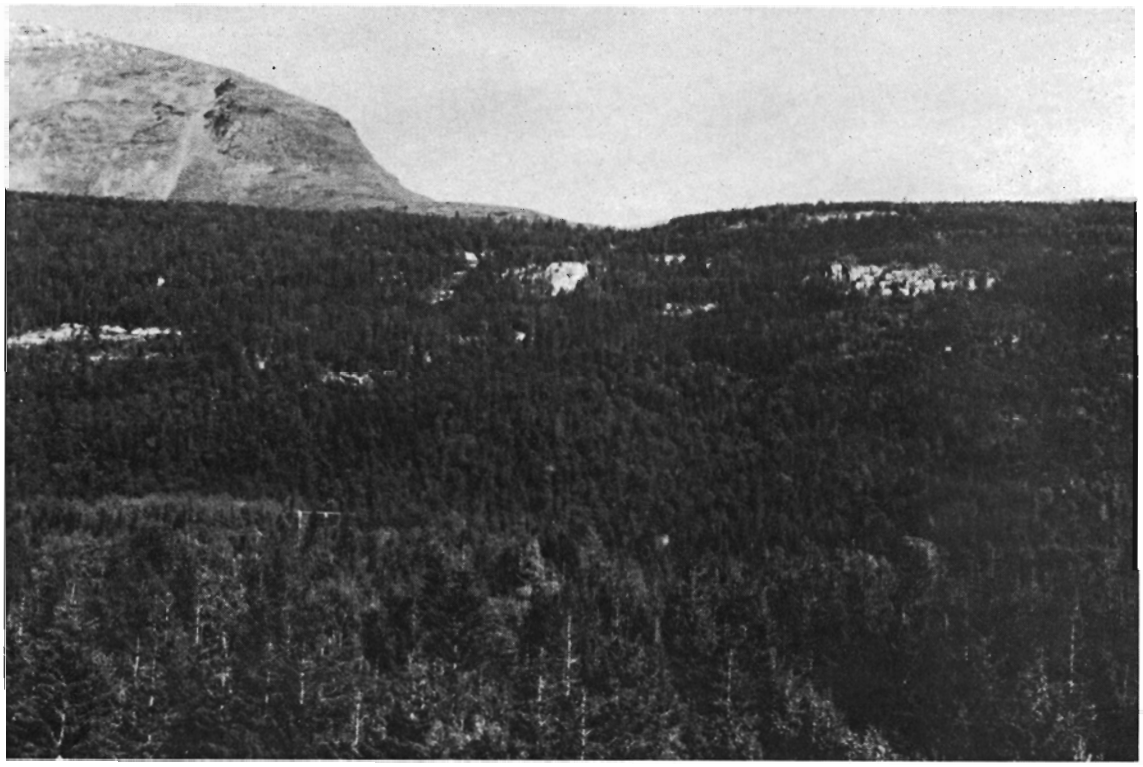

Fig. 14. Locality 4. View across the southern end of Lullesletta towards the NE and the forested slope of Favresladdo (400m alt.), with Addjet behind. *AG 3/9 94*.

Locality 5 - Signalnes
Troms: Storfjord: Signaldalen, Signalnes. Map 1633 III, UTM DB 61-62,72-73. 70-80m alt. Aug. 20, 1992.

Geology: The bedrock consists of grey, banded garnet-quartzbiotite schist and limestone. Quaternary deposits cover the bedrock. Otertind (1360m alt.) is a landmark seen from Signalnes to the northwest.

Vegetation: Middle boreal region. A subxeric pine forest (*Vaccinio-Pinetum*-ass. of Dicrano-Pinion) intermixed with birch dominates.

Fig. 15. Locality 5. Signalnes. A stand of birch in the pine forest. *AG 3/9 94.*

Locality 6 - Rognli/Paras
Troms: Storfjord: Signaldalen, Rognli/Paras. Map 1633 III, UTM DB 64,67. 110-160m alt. Aug. 20, 1992.

Geology: The bedrocks are mica schist and marble, partly covered with Quaternary deposits. The mountain Paras (1419m alt.) towers in the southeast.

Vegetation: Subalpine birch forest (northern boreal zone). On the slope of Paras just above the farms the *Alno incane-Prunetum padi* ass. of Alno-Padion is predominant at lower levels. Scattered pines (*Pinus sylvestris*) and small plantations of spruce (*Picea abies*) may also be seen. The influence of grazing is evident everywhere. Species of the Lactucion alpinae alliance gradually increase ascending the slope.

Fig. 16. Locality 6. Rognli/Paras. Fallow meadow and deciduous forest at the western slope of mountain Paras. *Photo: Birgit Møller 20/8 92.*

Locality 7 - Apaja/Furumoan
Troms: Storfjord: Skibotn, Apaja/Furumoan/Mellomjord. Map 1633 IV, UTM DB 69-70,96. 1-20m alt. Aug. 21, 1992.

Geology: The post-glacial deposits of gravel and sand in the Skibotn valley to an altitude of 80m (i.e. highest beach level) date from the middle of the late preboreal period, about 9500 B.P. The deposits at Furumoan (Apaja - Sommarset), near the present sea level, are relatively recent.

Vegetation: Middle boreal region. *Empetrum*-heath and oligotrophic pine forest (moss rich *Calamagrostio lapponicae pinetum*) totally dominate the area.

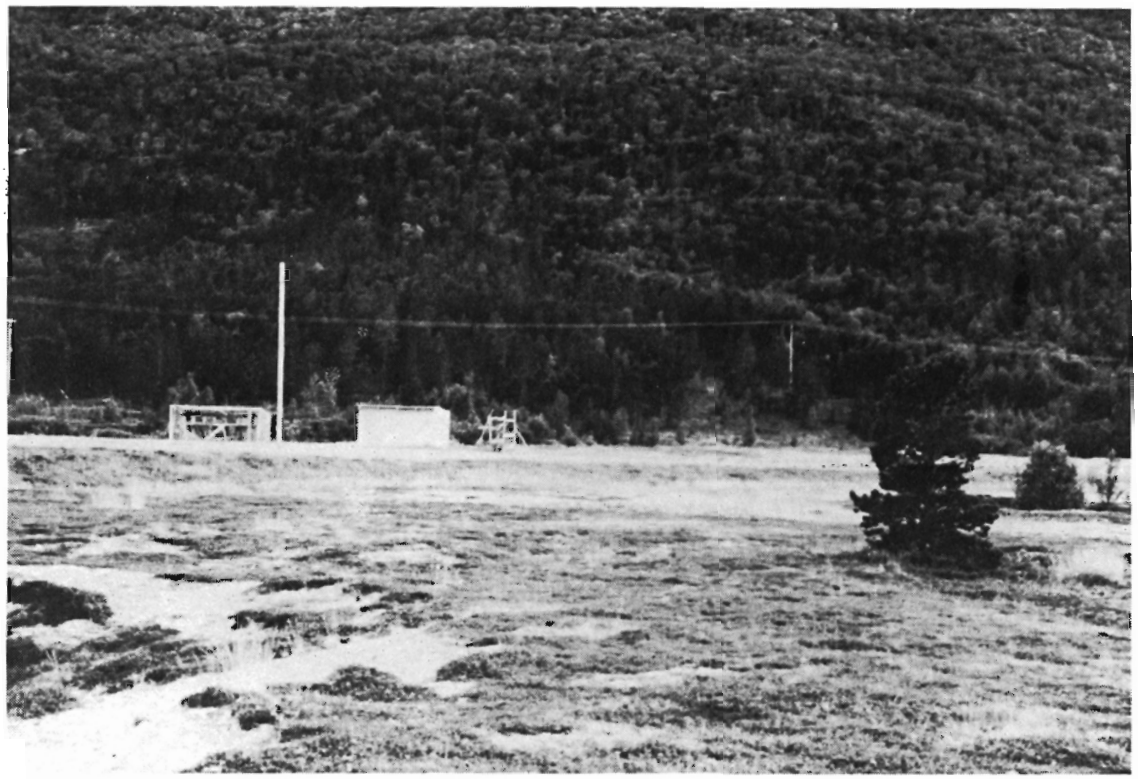

Fig. 17. Locality 7. Apaja/Furumoan. Part of the plain Njallavuoppi with the slope of mountain Falsnesfjellet in the background. Traffic has caused erosion which has damaged the earth surface of the plain in several places (foreground). *AG 3/9 94.*

Fig. 18. Esteri Ohenoja, Mauri Korhonen and Ola Skifte. *AG 21/8 92.*

Additional localities
Troms: Storfjord: Skibotndalen, 15. Aug. 1992 (collector P. Marstad).

Troms: Storfjord: Skibotn, near Skibotn Kurssenter. Map 1633 IV, UTM DB 71,98. 1-10m alt. Aug. 15-21, 1992. Oligotrophic pine forest with *Empetrum hermaphroditum* and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* as the dominating phanerogams.

Troms: Storfjord: Skibotndalen, 6km SE of Steinbakken (prospect-stop at the main road). Map 1633 II, UTM DB 90,74. 430m alt. Aug. 16, 1992. Gneisses of the Kalak nappe. *Empetro-Betuletum tortuosi* - association (in Dicrano-Pinion).

Troms: Kåfjord: Birtavarre. Map 1633 I, UTM DC 93,09. 10-20m alt. Aug. 18, 1992.

Troms: Kåfjord: Nordnes. Map 1634 III, UTM DC 76,17. 20m alt. Aug. 20, 1992.
Deciduous forest, mainly *Betula pubescens* and *Alnus incana*.

Fig. 19. The upper part of Skibotndalen, with Helligskogen in the center (a little behind the lake). View down the valley towards the NNW from the prospect stop at the main road 6km SE of Steinbakken. *AG 3/9 94.*

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. MATERIALS

The list of species presented in Tabs 2-11 is based on the material found during the 11th Nordic Mycological Congress in Skibotn, August 16-21, 1992. The list can not be regarded as complete, but is based on all specimens collected and identified by the participants and presented in the exhibition hall during the Congress week. Post-congress information conveyed to us has been considered, as well as species recorded near Skibotn Kurssenter and in a few surrounding localities. Also included are species noticed by the members of the committee when reconnoitering the main localities before the Congress.

Collections kept in a public herbarium, except those kept at Tromsø Museum, are all marked according to Index Herbariorum (cf. p. 31), while those kept in a private herbarium are marked with the owners initials (e.g. P.H. = Paavo Höijer, private herbarium). The collections kept by M. Noordeloos are probably deposited in L.

B. METHODS

1. Field methods

Material was collected from seven main localities, and a few additional localities. Many of the collected specimens, particularly those belonging to the Agaricales, were identified by the participants in the field, but the majority of the collections needed a closer examination in the laboratory. Between two and five hours were spent at each locality.

2. Laboratory methods

The main body of the collected material was thoroughly studied in the laboratory at Skibotn, and regularly examined with a Zeiss microscope when necessary. In addition many collections were thoroughly reexamined by participants in their own laboratories after the congress.

3. Nomenclature

The vascular plant names are in accordance with Lid (1985), and the names of the vegetation units are in accordance with Fremstad and Elven (1987).

The nomenclature of the fungi follows the principles, rules and recommendations in the latest edition of the Code (Greuter 1988). For the Boletales, Agaricales and Russulales we have mainly followed Nordic Macromycetes 2 (Hansen & Knudsen 1992), Moser (1983) and Noordeloos (1992). For nomenclature and taxonomy of the fungi in the list of species, see "Taxonomy".

The citation of authors of fungal names are as recommended by Kirk & Ansell (1992).

4. Taxonomy

Although the rank of species is basic, taxonomists may disagree about the rank and position of one particular taxon: it may be considered as a species by one taxonomist, as a variety, or even as belonging to a different genus by another.

The taxonomic status is undoubtedly uncertain for several of the taxa found during the congress, and there were disagreements among the specialists concerning some of these. However, as the authors mainly work with pyrenomycetes, we have not tried to solve taxonomic problems in the other groups of fungi in the present paper. Consequently the literature has been followed, though in some cases the specialists of the pertaining fungus groups present at the congress are followed.

For example, *Galerina marginata* (Batsch) Kühner and *G. unicolor* (Vahl : Fr.) Singer are listed as two different species, although they probably represent the same taxon. *Pholiota flavida* (Schaeff. : Fr.) Singer is listed in addition to *P. alnicola* (Fr. : Fr.) Singer, although Jacobsson (1986) considered *P. flavida* as partly synonymous with *P. alnicola*, and later (Jacobsson 1991: 55) proposed *P. flavida* placed on the list of *nomina rejicienda*. *Inocybe armeniaca* Huijsman is listed as a species, and not as a variety of *I. geophylla* (Sowerby : Fr.) P. Kumm. (see Hansen & Knudsen 1992), and further *e.g. Rickenella setipes* (Fr. : Fr.) Raithelh. is listed instead of *Omphalina setipes* (Fr. : Fr.) Quél., and *O. ericetorum* (Fr.) M. Lange is listed instead of *O. umbellifera* (L. : Fr.) Quél. As a final example, both *Boletus subtomentosus* L. : Fr. var. *subtomentosus* and *B. lanatus* Rostk. are listed as species, although Hansen & Knudsen (1992) note *B. lanatus* as a synonym of *B. subtomentosus* var. *subtomentosus*.

Undescribed species, and species or specimens that were marked with cf., aff., sp., " ", and ined. during the congress are listed, as they may be of particular interest for the specialists who are working with these fungi.

5. Literature

Specialists in many groups of fungi participated at the congress, and a wide range of literature was used in identifying the fungi. An integrated presentation of such literature may, in our opinion, be very important and useful, particularly for amateur mycologists. Therefore, a bibliography of the literature used is included.

6. Abbreviations and legends

aff.	= akin to
AG	= Alfred Granmo
cf.	= compare
comb. nov.	= new combination
e.g.	= for instance
ined.	= unpublished
"... "	= preliminary name
ITS	= internal transcribed spacer
leg.	= he/she has gathered
spp.	= species (pl.)

UNIS = University's courses in Svalbard

C, H, L, etc. = material is kept in public herbaria (Copenhagen, Helsinki, Leiden etc.). The abbreviations are as used in Index Herbariorum 8th edn. (Holmgren et al. 1990).

J.J. = Jörgen Jeppson, Sweden, private herbarium
J.P. = Jens H. Petersen, Denmark, private herbarium
M.J. = Mikael Jeppson, Sweden, private herbarium
P.H. = Paavo Höijer, Finland, private herbarium

Special symbols used in the list of species are given on p. 39.

IV. RESULTS

A total of 818 taxa were found during the Congress. The distribution of the different fungal groups are as follows: Myxomycetes: 47, Zygomycotina: 1, Deuteromycotina: 15, Ascomycotina: 141, Uredinales: 8, Ustilaginales: 4, Dacrymycetales: 3, Tremellales: 6, Exobasidiales: 5, Aphyllophorales: 104, Boletales: 28, Agaricales: 369, Russulales: 62, Gasteromycetes: 25. Most species were found in the genera *Cortinarius* (61), *Lactarius* (25), and *Russula* (30).

Some common species, *e.g. Hydnum rufescens, Lentinus lepideus, Agrocybe praecox*, and some rare species as *Inocybe erubescens* (= *I. patouillardii* Bres.), *Cortinarius sanguineus* and *Ptychoverpa bohemica*, which have previously been found at some of the main localities, were not found during the congress.

A. COMMENTS ON SOME TAXA FOUND DURING THE CONGRESS

1. Myxomycetes

Comatricha pulchella (C. Bab.) Rostr.
The species is rare in Norway, and the collections from Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992, TROM) and Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, TROM) are the first from North Norway. *Comatricha pulchella* is previously known from only 4 localities in Norway, and its earlier northern limit is Samnanger in Hordaland. The other three localities are Bjørnen and Odda in Hordaland, and Oslo (Kalstø 1985, Johannesen 1984, Johannesen in litt. 1994).

Cribraria oregana H.C. Gilbert
The species is very rare in Norway, and the collection from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, TROM) is the third recorded from Norway. It was earlier found in Oslo and Fåberg (Oppland), and is rare in Europe as a whole (Johannesen 1982, 1984, 1986). However, recently E.W. Johannesen (in litt. 1994) drew the authors' attention to "Die Myxomyceten 1" (Neubert et al. 1993), and *Cribraria oregana* is now, in addition to Norway, known from the U.S.A., Canada, England, France and the Netherlands.

Nannenga-Bremekamp (1964, 1974) tend towards including *Cribraria oregana* in *C. vulgaris* Schrad., but irrespective of taxonomic rank, the find from Lullesletta is very interesting, and undoubtedly the northernmost find in the world.

Licea aff. *testudinacea* Nann.-Bremek.
The find from Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992, TROM) appears to be the second record of this species from Norway. The first find (Nov. 15, 1988, P. Marstad 148-88) is from Hillestad in Vestfold. Per Marstad has also found *Licea testudinacea* in Sweden (April 20, 1989, PM 25-89) and in Denmark (Aug. 26, 1989, PM 80-89), and these two collections probably represent the first records from these countries. All of Marstad's collections appeared on bark in moist chamber cultures after ca. 25 days (P. Marstad in litt. 1994).

Licea testudinacea was reported from Iceland (Gøtzsche 1987), but a later revision and comparison with similar material from Greenland revealed a better agreement with *L. minima* Fr. (Gøtzsche 1990).

Lycogala exiguum Morgan
The species is new for Norway (Helligskogen, Aug. 17, 1992, TROM). An earlier report of the species from Norway (Karlsen 1943), probably represents *Lycogala epidendrum* (L.) Fr. (Johannesen 1982).

Lycogala exiguum is cosmopolitan in its distribution, but although widely distributed, it seems to be uncommon (Martin & Alexopoulos 1969). The fungus is closely allied to *L. epidendrum*, which is one of our most common myxomycete-species (Kalstø 1985, Johannesen 1986). *Lycogala exiguum* was found at three localities during the congress.

Stemonitis pallida Wingate
The species is new for Norway (Paras, Aug. 20, 1992, TROM). Although it has earlier been reported from Dovrefjell National Park (Hjortstam & Johannesen 1980), that material finally turned out to be erroneously determined (E.W. Johannesen in litt. 1994).

2. Ascomycotina

Amphisphaerella erikssonii Math.
The species is known only from Troms, and from one alpine locality west of Östersund (Jämtland) in central Sweden. Its distributional pattern is very similar to that of *Hypoxylon macrosporum* P. Karst. in Scandinavia, but *A. erikssonii* seems to be more restricted to northern boreal and low alpine regions, and to be more continental. It has only been found on *Salix* spp., and was published as a new species after the congress (Mathiassen 1993).

Lachnum Retz.
Baral & Krieglsteiner (1985) raised *Dasyscyphus* subgen. *Capitotricha* Raitv. to generic rank, but this generic name was later (Raitviir 1987) placed as a synonym of *Lachnum* subgen. *Belonidium* (Dur.) Raitv. Eriksson & Hawksworth (1993) list, among others, *Capitotricha, Dasyscypha* Fuckel and *Dasyscyphus* Gray as synonyms of *Lachnum* Retz., and the taxa that were placed in the genera *Capitotricha*, *Dasyscypha*, and *Dasyscyphus* during the congress are therefore listed here as *Lachnum*.

Monilinia cassiopes (Rostr.) L. Holm
According to Schumacher (1994, & in litt. 1994) the species is very rare in Norway, and known only from one locality in Finnmark (Bossekop in Alta) and one locality in Troms (Guolasjavri in Kåfjord). The collection from Guolasjavri (Aug. 18, 1992, O) is cultured, and is also included in a larger ITS-sequence investigation at the University of Oslo (A. Holst-Jensen in litt. 1994). Ascomata were not developed in any of the three known Norwegian collections, but it is very difficult to find the apothecia in nature, as they develop on capsules lying on the ground (Holm 1975). However, Holm considered *M. cassiopes* to be rather common in Scandinavia, as "more or less darkened capsules are often seen, still attached to the host plant" (Holm 1975, p. 147).

Nemania mammata (Wahlenb.) Granmo comb. nov.
Sphaeria mammata Wahlenb., Flora Suecica p. 1003. 1826.
Nemania in the emended sense of Pouzar (1985) is here accepted as a generic name for most of the Primocinerea subsection species of *Hypoxylon* treated by J.H. Miller (1961), including *Hypoxylon serpens* (Pers. : Fr.) Kickx and *Hypoxylon mammatum* (Wahlenb.) P. Karst. However, the combination of the latter species with the genus *Nemania* has not, to the author's knowledge, been made before. The species is common in the northern and eastern continental parts of Fennoscandia, occurring in the bark of dead *Salix*, *Sorbus* and more rarely on *Betula*.

Otidea caligata (Nyl.) Sacc.
The species is new for Norway (Lullesletta, Aug. 19, 1992, TRH, OULU). Many records are known from Sweden, from Blekinge in the south, and north to Övertorneå in Norrbotten. It is not as common in Finland, where the majority of the records are from the southern part of the country (Nannfeldt 1966, Ulvinen 1976). However, it is found north to Koillismaa (Kuusamo) province in northeast Finland (Ulvinen et al. 1981). *Otidea caligata* is also found in Czechoslovakia (Nannfeldt 1966).

Sarcosphaera coronaria (Jacq.) Boud.
This is a rare species in Scandinavia, and it has not yet been recorded from Finland (Bohlin 1993). Earlier, its distribution in Scandinavia was considered to be strongly south-eastern, as the majority of the known records were located to the south-eastern parts of Sweden (Ryman & Holmåsen 1984). The first two Norwegian records of *Sarcosphaera coronaria* in 1983 (Telemark, south-eastern Norway) agreed well with this distribution pattern, but later the same year, it was found in Saltdal in Nordland, several hundred kilometers further to the north (Brandrud & Bendiksen 1984).

Sarcosphaera coronaria was thoroughly described and mapped by Brandrud et al. (1986), and they pointed out that the record from Saltdal probably represented the northernmost find of the species in the world. However, in 1992 it was also found in Skibotn ("Lullevárri", Aug. 19, 1992, TROM). This find is reported by Bohlin (1993), and is also mentioned by Bendiksen & Bendiksen (1993). The fungus was found in a calcareous pine forest, which is the major habitat (Brandrud et al. 1986). Lange (1991) considers *S. coronaria* as a very rare and vulnerable species in Norway, and it is also included in the red list with that status (Bendiksen & Høiland 1992).

Sclerotinia pirolae Grose
The species is new for Norway. The collection from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, O) has been cultured, and is included in a larger ITS-sequence investigation at the University of Oslo (A. Holst-Jensen in litt. 1994). *Sclerotinia pirolae* is discussed and illustrated by Pyykkö & Hämet-Ahti (1980), who reported it as new to Finland. Earlier, it was only known from Latvia, Estonia and Russia. It seems to be widespread in Finland, and Pyykkö & Hämet-Ahti (1980) mentioned that it has often been overlooked by mycologists.

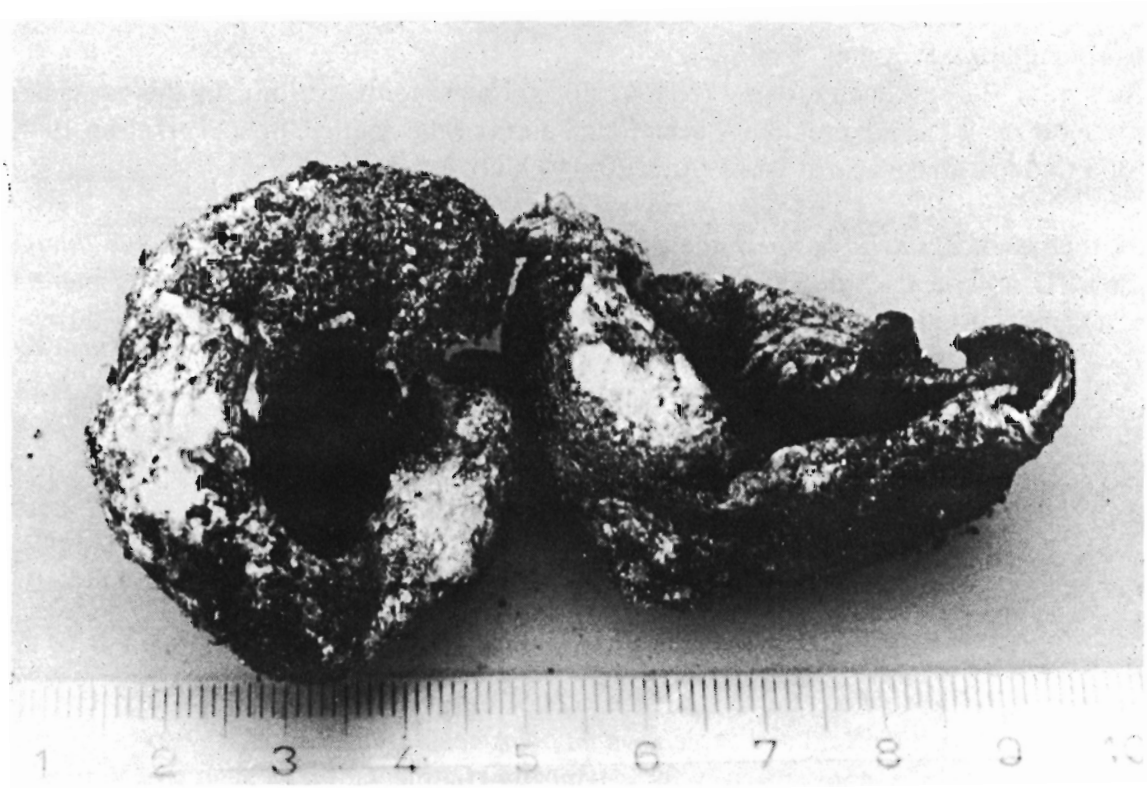

Fig. 20. *Sarcosphaeria coronaria* from Lullesletta/Favresladdo. K. Bohlin leg. *AG /8 92.*

Xylaria filiformis (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.
This threadlike *Xylaria* on dead stems of herbs and ferns has possibly been overlooked by mycologists. In Sweden it is recorded from several provinces from Skåne in the south to Torne Lappmark in the north (Eriksson 1992), but in Norway it was previously only published from Oslo and Oppland in southern Norway (Eckblad 1969). However, during the congress *Xylaria filiformis* was found at two different localities, and as far as we know this is the first report of it from North Norway, except the unpublished thesis by Tveitstul (1974) from Grane and Rana. There are a couple of further observations from Lyngen and Tromsø (Sivertsen, pers. comm.).

3. Dacrymycetales

Dacryonaema rufum (Fr.) Nannf.
The find from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, O) represents a new northern limit in Norway for this jelly fungus. Its earlier northern limit was Oppdal in Sør-Trøndelag (Torkelsen 1972, Torkelsen in litt.), a record which dates back to 1864 (Nannfeldt 1947). It is considered common in both Sweden (Ryman & Holmåsen 1984, Nannfeldt 1947) and Finland (Nannfeldt 1947, Karsten 1890: 62).

4. Tremellales

Tremella juniperina P. Karst.
The find from Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992, O) is a new northern limit for this species in Fennoscandia, as it has not previously been found north of the Arctic Circle (Torkelsen 1978). A second find was made also at Paras (Aug. 20, 1992, O).

The fruitbodies of *Tremella juniperina* are associated with old ascocarps of *Colpoma juniperi* (P. Karst.) Dennis, and its distribution is limited by the host distribution. *Colpoma juniperi* has a northern-alpine distribution (Holm & Holm 1977), and was found at 3 different localities during the congress.

5. Aphyllophorales

Clavaria krieglsteineri Kajan & Grauw.
This taxon appears not formerly published for Norway (See Kajan & Grauwinkel 1987). It belongs to a critical group of taxa partly discussed sub *C. tenuipes* by Sivertsen & al. (1994).

Dichomitus campestris (Quél.) Doman. & Orl.
It is very interesting to note the occurrence of not only *Dichomitus campestris*, but also *Plicaturopsis crispa* (Fr.) Reid and *Steccherinum ochraceum* (Pers. : Fr.) Gray so far north in Norway, as they all are representatives for a typically continental element in the Norwegian mycoflora. However, they have been found earlier in the inner part of Troms (Dividalen), and north to Alta and Lakselv in Finnmark (Ryvarden in litt. 1994). Earlier, Ryvarden (1976) attributed this particular distribution pattern (with the isolated localities in Finnmark) to the remarkably high summer temperature "due to the midnight sun" in the inner fjords and parts of Finnmark. The distribution of these three species in the Nordic countries is described by Ryvarden (1976) and Eriksson et al. (1981, 1984).

Polyporus tuberaster (Jacq.) Fr.
The finds represent the northern limit on a world basis (compare map in Nuñez 1993).

Pterula multifida E.P. Fr. : Fr.
The find from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, J.P.) represents the second find of this species in northern Norway. It is rare, and earlier Norwegian records are known only from the area around Oslofjorden and north to Biri in South Norway (Lange 1991). Ryman & Holmåsen (1984) also consider *Pterula multifida* as rare. The first find from northern Norway is reported by Bujakiewicz and Sivertsen (1994) with comments on the disjunct occurrence.

Ramariopsis crocea (Pers. : Fr.) Corner
The find from Paras (Aug. 20, 1992, TROM) is a new northern limit for this species in Norway. Sveum (1983) reported it for the first time from Norway, and all three known collections were from southeastern Norway. Ryman & Holmåsen (1984) consider *Ramariopsis crocea* as rare.

6. Boletales

Leccinum pulchrum Lannoy et Estadès
This taxon seems to be the most common species in the *Leccinum scabrum*-group in Fennoscandia, and is also found in Denmark (M. Korhonen in litt. 1994). Mauri Korhonen (l.c.) has recently studied the holotype of *L. pulchrum*, and there seems to be no doubt that this taxon is a distinctive species. *Leccinum pulchrum* was found abundantly in 4 different localities during the congress, and all these collections are deposited in H. See also the recent *Leccinum* monography (Lannoy & Estadès 1994).

Leccinum roseotinctum Watling
Mauri Korhonen (in litt. 1994) considers this species to be common in Fennoscandia, but both Ryman & Holmåsen (1984), and Hansen & Knudsen (1992) consider it as rare. Some collections of this species were determined as *Leccinum percandidum* (Vassilkov) Watling during the congress, and *L. roseotinctum* is actually treated as a synonym of *L. percandidum* by Hansen & Knudsen (1992). However, Korhonen emphasizes (l.c.) that *L. roseotinctum* is not a synonym of *L. percandidum*, and that the latter is a species which he has never seen. In this particular case we have followed Korhonen, and therefore include only *L. roseotinctum* in the list of species.

7. Agaricales

Amanita groenlandica Bas ex Knudsen & T. Borgen
The species is new for Norway (Guolasjavri, Aug. 18, 1992, TROM, C), and this is the first time it is definitely recorded outside Greenland. However, one find of this species was made in Siberia (Russia) by H. Knudsen, but unfortunately the helicopter blew it away (H. Knudsen in litt. 1994)!

Amanita groenlandica is the most common *Amanita* in Greenland, and one of the most common and spectacular Greenland macrofungi. It is closely related to *A. submembranacea* (Bon) Gröger (Knudsen & Borgen 1987).

Baeospora myriadophylla (Peck) Singer
The species is not previously recorded in Norway, and apparently rare in the whole of Fennoscandia. In the Nordic countries, it is reported earlier only from Kuusamo and Pelkosenniemi in northern Finland (Hansen & Knudsen 1992). The particular find of *Baeospora myriadophylla* from Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992) is deposited in OULU.

Cortinarius rubicundulus (Rea) Pears.
The find from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, TROM) is a new northern limit for this species both in Norway and in Fennoscandia (Hansen & Knudsen 1992). Its earlier northern limit in Norway was Nord-Trøndelag.

Cortinarius subargentatus Orton
Three specimens were collected in Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992) by Birgitta Gahne, and photographed by one of us (AG). It was much like a very pale *C. alboviolaceus*. It had serrulate, pale gill edges and a pale stem; spores 9-10 x 7 micron. The name is apparently not

well-known, and the taxon may hide under another name, for instance *C. niveoglobosus*, or may have been reduced to a synonym of *C. alboviolaceus*.

Crepidotus lundellii Pilát
The species was found in Kåfjorddalen (Aug. 18, 1992, TROM) and Paras (Aug. 20, 1992, TROM), and named *Crepidotus inhonestus* P. Karst. at the congress. Hansen & Knudsen (1992) treat *C. lundellii* as a synonym of *C. inhonestus*. However, Senn-Irlet (1993) has examined the type material of *C. inhonestus* and found that it did not represent the same taxon as the present species. Therefore, the correct name of the taxon found at the congress is *C. lundellii* - as earlier (S. Sivertsen in litt. 1994).

Entoloma subarcticum Noordel.
This is similar to *Entoloma sericeum* but is much stouter (cap 8-10cm diam., stipe with swollen base, 10-12 x 1-1.8cm; flesh with a curious, acrid milk-like smell). The three records from Storfjord and Kåfjord are the first from North Norway. It has previously been found at Finse, Hordaland, in southern Norway (ca. 1200m alt.), and in Greenland. *Salix-Betula* thicket is a common habitat.

Laccaria pumila Fayod
Mueller & Vellinga (1986) proposed *Laccaria altaica* Singer as a synonym of the earlier *L. pumila* Fayod. This seems to have been accepted by later authors, e.g. Gulden & Jenssen (1988) and Hansen & Knudsen (1992), but recently Sivertsen (1993) showed that *L. pumila* s. lato could be divided into two spore types, *L. altaica* s. str. and *L. pumila* s. str. He considered his investigation as a preliminary study, and pointed out that these two taxa should be studied closely in fresh condition "in order to elucidate other possible characters that can be used" (Sivertsen 1993: 334). In any case, both taxa occur in arctic-alpine areas. *Laccaria pumila* seems to be rare, at least in Norway, while *L. altaica* is widely distributed. They have so far not been confronted in culture.

The finds from Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992, TRH) and Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, TROM) were both named *Laccaria pumila* at the congress. However, the material from Helligskogen has recently been re-examined and determined to *L. altaica* (S. Sivertsen in litt. 1994). The material from Lullesletta must therefore also be re-examined, particularly since *L. pumila* s. str. is known from Alta (Finnmark).

Mycena pelianthina (Fr.) Quél.
The finds of this species from Paras (Aug. 20, 1992, all TROM) are reported by Bendiksen & Bendiksen (1993), and its curious bicentric distribution in the nordic countries is discussed. Lange (1991) considers *Mycena pelianthina* as very rare in Norway, and it is included in the red list as vulnerable (Bendiksen & Høiland 1992).

Rickenella setipes (Fr. : Fr.) Raithelh.
It seems, according to S. Sivertsen (in litt. 1994), that more and more mycologists gradually accept *Rickenella swartzii* (Fr. : Fr.) Kuyper to be the correct name for this taxon. Hansen & Knudsen (1992) name this taxon *Omphalina setipes* (Fr. : Fr.) Quél., and list *Mycena swartzii* (Fr.) A.H. Sm. as a synonym.

Tricholoma sulphurescens Bres.
The find from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, H) is reported by Bendiksen & Bendiksen (1993), and represents the first record of this species from Norway. It was later (September 1992) found in Telemark in South Norway. Bendiksen & Bendiksen (1993) consider *Tricholoma sulphurescens* as very rare in the whole of Fennoscandia.

Psathyrella multipedata (Peck) A.H. Sm.
The species is new for Norway (Lullesletta, Aug. 19, 1992, H). It is also found in Finland, but its frequency and distribution is unknown. Hansen & Knudsen (1992) report it as rare in Sweden, and accidental in Denmark. According to I. Kytövuori (in litt. 1994), the taxonomical position of *Psathyrella multipedata* is uncertain.

8. Russulales

Lactarius flavidus Boud.
The species was found at two localities during the congress. The taxonomical position of this taxon is, according to I. Kytövuori (in litt. 1994), uncertain.

Lactarius lanceolatus Miller & Laursen
The find of the species from Guolasjavri (Aug. 18, 1992, O) represents the first record of *Lactarius lanceolatus* from mainland Norway. In Europe, it was earlier only known from Svalbard (Gulden 1988). It also occurs in Alaska, and seems to be rather common in Arctic Canada (Ohenoja & Ohenoja 1993).

Lactarius lanceolatus is calcicolous, and probably forms mycorrhiza with *Salix polaris* (Gulden 1988). The species is pictured, illustrated, and described in detail by Gulden & Jenssen (1988).

Lactarius subcircellatus Kühn
The species resembles *Lactarius trivialis*, but has intense ochre-orange gills. It was also found at Tromsø in late August 1992, but no material exists, just a photo. Lange (1991) considers it as rare in Norway, earlier found north to Sør-Trøndelag.

Lactarius subtorminosus Knudsen & T. Borgen
The find from Paras (Aug. 20, 1992, C) is chosen as the holotype for *Lactarius subtorminosus*, which is described as a new species in a paper dedicated to Meinhard Moser's seventieth birthday (Knudsen & Borgen 1994). The name *L. subtorminosus* has turned out to be a homonym (Knudsen in litt. 1995). The correct name will be *L. torminosulus* Knudsen & Borgen (in press).

The species resembles a minor *Lactarius torminosus* (Schaeff. : Fr.) Gray. Although the two species are very similar, they are easily distinguished. The authors of the taxon point out that it may also be considered a subspecies of *L. torminosus*. However, they have known this taxon for many years, and collected it in a number of arctic and subarctic areas. It is earlier found in Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Russia (Siberia), but all the records from mainland Europe and Siberia are north of the Arctic Circle (Knudsen & Borgen 1994).

9. Gasteromycetes

Geastrum pectinatum Pers.
The find from Lullesletta (Aug. 19, 1992, TROM, M.J.) is reported by Bohlin (1993), and is also mentioned by Bendiksen & Bendiksen (1993). This is the northernmost find of this species in Fennoscandia (Bohlin 1993). In Finland and Sweden it has not been found north of the Arctic Circle, while the previously northernmost localities in Norway were in Skjerstad and Saltdal in Nordland county, both north of the Artic Circle (Engegård 1971, Sunhede 1989). Lange (1991) considers *Geastrum pectinatum* as rare in Norway, which is certainly correct.

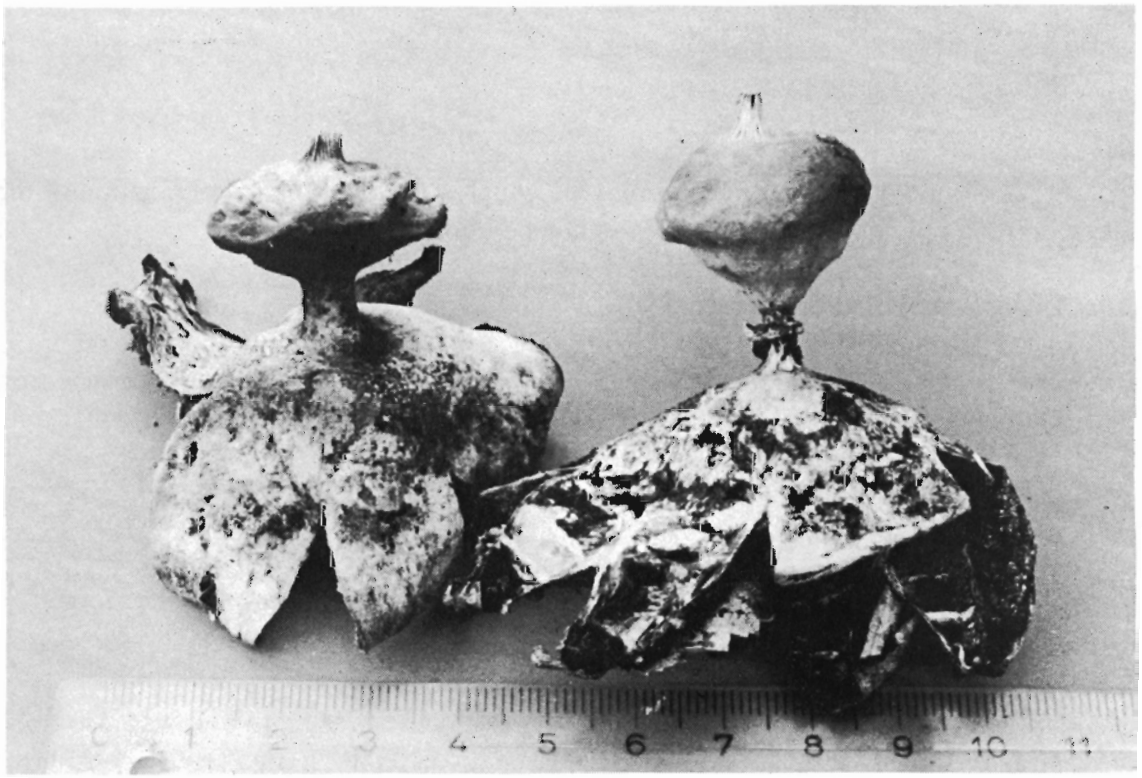

Fig. 21. *Geastrum pectinatum* from Lullesletta. K. Bohlin leg. *AG /8 92.*

Geastrum minimum Schwein.
The find from Kåfjorddalen is the second in North Norway. It was earlier found at Masi in Finnmark, 1983 (Høiland & Sarre 1983). Three other sites of the species are known in Fennoscandia north of the Arctic Circle: Kvikkjokk, Abisko, Kilpisjärvi (Sunhede 1989).

Thus, so far three species of *Geastrum* are known from North Norway. *Geastrum fimbriatum* Fr. was found in Junkerdal in Saltdal as early as 1824 (Eckblad 1955).

Mycocalia denudata (Fr.) J.T. Palmer
The find from Helligskogen (Aug. 17, 1992, M.J.) on a rotting birch twig is new northern limit for this species in Norway. *Mycocalia denudata* must be considered as rare in Scandinavia. Only two previous records are known from Norway (Akershus and Vest-Agder in South Norway). One record is known from Denmark, and four records are known from Sweden (Jeppson 1985). The northern limit in Sweden is Sävar in Västerbotten (Jeppson 1985).

In Great Britain, *Mycocalia denudata* is rather common, and it seems to have a wide distribution in central Europe (Jeppson 1985).

B. LIST OF SPECIES

The species are listed below in 10 tables (Tabs 2-11). The symbols used in these tables are as follows:

x = Species found in the main localities during the congress
♠ = Species found in the main localities before the congress
❑ = Species found near Skibotn Kurssenter, Storfjord, during the congress
* = Species found in Skibotndalen, Storfjord, Aug. 15, 1992
** = Species found in Birtavarre, Kåfjord, Aug. 18, 1992
*** = Species found at Nordnes, Kåfjord, Aug. 20, 1992.

Species marked with these legends are all kept as herbarium material at Tromsø Museum (TROM).

\+ = Identified species, collected or observed, but not presented in the exhibition hall, or preserved in any herbarium.

Tab. 2. The Myxomycetes.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
MYXOMYCETES							
Arcyodes incarnata				x			
Arcyria cinerea	x	x					
Arcyria denudata				x			
Arcyria incarnata	x	x		x		x	
Arcyria obvelata	x	x					
Arcyria oerstedtii	x						
Arcyria pomiformis						x	
Badhamia utricularis		x					
Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa		x		x		x	
Comatricha nigra	x	x					
Comatricha pulchella	x			x			
Craterium leucocephalum	x			x			
Cribraria argillacea				x			
Cribraria oregana				x			
Dictydium cancellatum				x			
Diderma globosum				x			
Diderma radiatum	S					x	
Didymium clavus				x			
Didymium minus						x	
Didymium squamulosum	x			x			
Enerthenema papillatum	x						
Enteridium splendens var. jurana				x		x	
Fuligo muscorum						x	
Fuligo septica	x			x, OULU		x	
Lamproderma cf. columbinum						x	
Lamproderma sauteri	x						
Lamproderma scintillans				x		x	
Leocarpus fragilis				x			
Licea aff. testudinacea	x						
Lycogala epidendrum	x	x		x, OULU			
Lycogala cf. exiguum	x						
Mucilago crustacea		x					
Physarum cinereum	x						

Physarum contextum				x			
Physarum leucophaeum	x	x		x		x	
Physarum nutans	x	x		x			
Stemonitis axifera	x			x			
Stemonitis fusca	x			x	x		
Stemonitis pallida						x	
Stemonitopsis typhina	x			x			
Symphytocarpus flaccidus		x					
Trichia alpina	x						
Trichia decipiens				x		x	
Trichia favoginea	x			x			
Trichia lutescens						x	
Trichia varia	x	x					
Tubifera ferruginosa				x		x	

Tab. 3. The Zygomycotina and Deuteromycotina.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
ZYGOMYCOTINA							
Spinellus fusiger		x				+	
DEUTEROMYCOTINA							
Bostrichonema polygoni		S					
Bothrodiscus pinicola					x		
Botrytis cinerea			O				
Cladobotryum sp.	S						
Cytospora pinastri ❑							
Cytospora sp.					S		
Illosporium carneum	S						
Melanconium cf. betulinum	x						
Melanconium sphaeroideum				S			
Sepedonium chrysospermum				x	x	x	
Sporidesmium folliculatum				S			
Taeniolella sp.	S						
Taeniolella sp.	S						
Trichoderma viride	S						
Trimmatostroma betulinum	x			S			

Tab. 4. The Ascomycotina.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
ASCOMYCOTINA							
Amphisphaerella erikssonii		x					
Ascobolus carbonarius	x			x			
Ascocalyx abietina (anamorph)					x		
Ascocoryne cylichnium	x						
Ascocoryne sarcoides	x			O			
Atopospora betulina			O				
Bertia moriformis		x					
Biscogniauxia repanda		x					
Bisporella citrina		x		+			
Bryoglossum gracile			x,O,UPS				
Bryoglossum rehmii	OULU						
Camarops microspora		x, S, TRH		x,O,S ,OULU			
Capronia collapsa		x					
Cenangium ferruginosum	x	x					
Cheilymenia fimicola					x		
Cheilymenia theleboloides				TRH			
Chlorociboria aeruginascens				x, O		x, S	
Colpoma juniperi	O			O		O	
Creopus gelatinosus		S					
Crocicreas coronatum						x	
Cryptosphaeria subcutanea		x					
Cudonia circinans				+			
Cudoniella clavus		x					
Dactylospora stygia ***, in TRH							
Daldinia concentrica		x		x		+	
Diatrype stigma		x					
Diatrypella favacea		x					
Duplicaria empetri	x		O				
Encoelia furfuracea				O			
Endoxyla operculata	S						
Eutypa flavovirens				x, S			
Eutypella sorbi		x					
Fenestella media	x						

Geoglossum arenarium ❑, & H							♠, x
Geoglossum fallax						x, LD	
Geoglossum starbaeckii		x		x			
Geoglossum umbratile	x						
Geopora nicaensis				x			
Geopora sp.	TRH						
Helvella atra						x	
Helvella corium *							
Helvella elastica				H			
Helvella hyperborea *, in H							
Helvella lacunosa						x	x
Helvella macropus		x		P.H., H			
Helvella queletii				x			
Helvella rivularis				P.H., TRH			
Herpotrichia juniperi (nigra)	x,S, OULU	+			+		
Heyderia abietis				x			
Hyaloscypha aureliella					x		
Hymenoscyphus conscriptum	x						
Hymenoscyphus rhodoleucus			x				
Hymenoscyphus scutula	S						
Hymenoscyphus sp.		x					
Hymenoscyphus sp.	S						
Hymenoscyphus sp.					S		
Hypocrea pulvinata		x			x		
Hypocrea rufa	x	TRH		O		O	
Hypodermella sulcigena					x		
Hypoxylon macrosporum	x, S			O			
Hypoxylon multiforme	x	x		O			
Hysterographium cf. mori	x, TRH						
Inermisia aggregata				TRH			
Iodophanus carneus		x, S					
Lachnum bicolor	S					x	
Lachnum rubi				x, S			
Lachnum virgineum		S					
Lachnum polytrichi							♠
Lamprospora crouanii					x		
Lamprospora cf. rugensis	TRH						
Lasiosphaeria sp.				x			
Leucoscypha leucotricha				O			

Lirula macrospora		x			x		
Lophiostoma compressum	x						
Lophiostoma curtum	x	x					
Lophiostoma quadrinucleatum	x						
Lophiotrema nucula		x					
Lophodermium aucupariae				O			
Lophodermium pinastri s.str.	O	x					
Melanomma pulvis-pyrius	x						
Mollisia sp.		S					
Mollisia sp.	S						
Monilinia cassiopes			O				
Monilinia sp.			O		O		
Monilinia urnula	O				O		
Myriosclerotinia curreyana	O						
Nemania mammata	x	x					
Nemania serpens				x, S			
Neottiella rutilans	x			x			
Neottiella vivida	x						♠
Octospora humosa	x, S						
Octospora rubens							♠
Octospora sp.	TRH						
Ombrophila violacea	x					S	
Orbilia cf. auricolor		S					
Otidea caligata				TRH, OULU			
Otidea cf. cochleata	O						
Patinellaria sanguinea				TRH			
Perrotia flammea				x, S			♠
Peziza alaskana	x, TRH						
Peziza alcidis				x,TRH,O,S		x, O	
Peziza ampliata				P.H.			
Peziza badia ❑	x, S					x	
Peziza badioconfusa				x, S		x	
Peziza echinospora	x						
Peziza micropus ***				TRH			
Peziza praetervisa	x						
Peziza repanda cf. ❑							
Peziza sp.	TRH	x					
Peziza sp. (praetervisa group)						TRH	
Peziza violacea				x, P.H.			

Pezizella cf. discreta	x, S						
Phaeohelotium sp.		x					
Poculum firmum	O						
Polystigma fulvum				x			
Pulvinula convexella cf.				♠			
Rhizina undulata							♠
Rhodoscypha ovilla				TRH			
Rhytisma salicinum	x			+, O, S		O	
Rutstroemia bolaris						S	
Sarcoleotia globosa	x						
Sarcosphaera coronaria				x			
Schizothecium conicum		S					
Sclerotinia pirolae				O			
Scutellinia crinita				x, P.H.		P.H.	
Scutellinia kerguelensis	x, TRH						
Scutellinia minor				P.H.			
Scutellinia scutellata		x, S		x		x, S	
Scutellinia sp.						x	
Sordaria superba	S						
Spathularia flava						H	
Sphaerosporella brunnea	x						
Tarzetta cf. cupularis		O					
Thelebolus crustaceus ❑ in S							
Trichophaea gregaria						O	
Trichophaea hemisphaerioides	x						
Valsa ambiens				x, S			
Valsella salicis				x, S			
Vibrissea leptospora		x					
Vibrissea truncorum		x, S					
Xylaria filiformis				x		x	

Tab. 5. The Uredinales and Ustilaginales.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
UREDINALES							
Gymnosporangium cornutum				x, S			
Melampsoridium cf. betulinum		x					
Phragmidium rubi-idaei				x, S			
Puccinia arenariae		x, S					
Puccinia dioicae					S		
Puccinia vaginatae				S			
Thecopsora padi		x					
Uromyces geranii					S		
USTILAGINALES							
Anthracoidea buxbaumii	H						
Anthracoidea heterospora							H
Anthracoidea karii	H						
Anthracoidea paniceae					H		

Tab. 6. The Dacrymycetales, Tremellales and Exobasidiales.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
DACRYMYCETALES							
Calocera cornea	x			x		x, O	
Dacrymyces lacrymalis	O					O	
Dacryonaema rufum				O			
TREMELLALES							
Exidia glandulosa	O			x, O		O	
Exidia repanda					O	x, O, S	
Tremella foliacea		x					
Tremella juniperina	O					O	
Tremella mesenterica		x				x, S	
Myxarium grilletii				O			
EXOBASIDIALES							
Exobasidium aequale	S						
Exobasidium cassiopes		O					
Exobasidium hypogenum			O				
Exobasidium splendidum ❑	O	x, S	x, O	O	x, S	O	
Exobasidium vaccinii	O			x, O			

Tab. 7. The Aphyllophorales.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
APHYLLOPHORALES							
Amphinema byssoides				x			
Athelia epiphylla				x			
Bankera fuligineo-alba *							♠
Basidioradulum radula		x					
Bjerkandera adusta ***							
Botryobasidium botryosum	S					x	
Botryohypochnus isabellinus		x, TRH		x			
Ceraceomerulius serpens						x	
Ceriporia purpurea		x		x			
Ceriporia reticulata		x					
Ceriporia viridans				x			
Cerrena unicolor	x, B.H.	x		x	x		
Chondrostereum purpureum	x				x		
Clavaria krieglsteineri						TRH	
Clavaria argillacea (❑ in H)	x						+
Clavulina cinerea	x, O					H	
Clavulina cristata						+	
Clavulinopsis fusiformis						♠	
Clavulinopsis helveola				x			
Clavulinopsis pulchra	x						
Clavulinopsis sp.						O	
Coltricia perennis ❑	x				x	x	♠
Coniophora puteana		x		x, S			
Cytidia salicina	x			x, O		x, O, S	
Datronia mollis		x		x		x	
Datronia stereoides		x, S				S	
Dichomitus campestris		x		x			
Fibulomyces septentrionalis						x	
Fomes fomentarius	+			♠, +			
Gloeocystidiellum luridum				x		x	
Gloeoporus dichrous					O	x	
Hydnum repandum *				x			
Hymenochaete cinnamomea						x	

Hymenochaete tabacina		x					
Hyphoderma praetermissum						x	
Hyphoderma radula		x					
Hyphodontia subalutacea				x	x		
Hypochnicium bombycinum						x	
Hypochnicium eichleri						x	
Hypochnicium punctulatum		x					
Inonotus obliquus	x				O	+	
Junghuhnia nitida				x		x, S	
Laeticorticium roseum				x			
Lentinellus omphalodes	x, H			H		♠, H	
Lentinellus cf. vulpinus				H			
Leucogyrophana romellii	x						
Macrotyphula fistulosa		x, H		x		x	
Merulius tremellosus	x			x		x, O	
Mucronella calva	C						
Oligoporus subcaesius		x		x			
Oxyporus populinus				x			
Peniophora incarnata	x	x		x			
Phanerochaete laevis						x	
Phanerochaete sanguinea				O	x		
Phanerochaete sordida		S					
Phellinus igniarius		x		+		x	
Phellinus igniarius var. trivialis				+			
Phellinus lundellii	x	x					
Phellinus tremulae				x			
Phellinus viticola				x			
Phlebia albida						x	
Phlebia radiata	x	x					
Piptoporus betulinus				x		x	
Pleurotus pulmonarius	H			+			
Plicatura nivea	C	x		x			+
Plicaturopsis crispa	C						
Polyporus brumalis	x			+		x	
Polyporus ciliatus						x	
Polyporus melanopus		x					
Polyporus squamosus						x	
Polyporus tuberaster				x,O		x,O	
Polyporus varius	x	x		x		x	

Pterula multifida				J.P.			
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus		x				x	
Radulomyces confluens	x						
Ramaria myceliosa		C, TRH		x			
Ramaria sp.		H					
Ramariopsis crocea						x	
Scopuloides hydnoides		S				x	
Scytinostroma portentosum				C, TRH		x	
Sistotrema brinkmannii		S					
Steccherinum fimbriatum				O			
Steccherinum ochraceum				x			
Stereum hirsutum				+		x	♠
Stereum rugosum	x	x					
Stereum subtomentosum				x, O, S			
Stromatoscypha fimbriata				C			
Subulicystidium longisporum						x	
Thelephora caryophyllea	x			x, UPS	H	x	
Thelephora terrestris ❑				+		x	
Tomentella cf. badia				x			
Tomentella crinalis				C, TRH			
Tomentella sp.	x						
Trametes hirsuta	x	x					
Trametes zonatella	+	x					
Trechispora amianthina				x			
Trechispora farinacea		TRH				x	
Trichaptum abietinum	x						
Tubulicrinis gracillimus						x	
Typhula erythropus						x	
Typhula uncialis						x, S	
Tyromyces chioneus		x		x		x	
Vuilleminia comedens				x, O			
Woldmaria crocea				x		x	

Tab. 8. The Boletales.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Helligskogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjorddalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolasjavri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signalnes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furumoan
BOLETALES							
Boletus edulis		♠					
Boletus lanatus					H	H	
Boletus pinophilus							H
Boletus sp.				x			
Boletus subtomentosus	x	x		+	x	x	
Chalciporus piperatus	x	x		x			
Chroogomphus rutilus				x	+	x	♠, +
Gomphidius glutinosus				x			
Gomphidius roseus							♠
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca ❑							
Leccinum "trivialis"				x		x	
Leccinum "vulgaris"			UPS	x			
Leccinum pulchrum	H	H		H		H	
Leccinum roseotinctum	x, C, H	H		C, H	+		
Leccinum rotundifoliae		x	x				
Leccinum scabrum (var. alba)		x					
Leccinum scabrum coll.				+	+	+	+
Leccinum sp.	x	H		x			
Leccinum sp. ined. Knudsen	x						
Leccinum variicolor	x	H		x	+	x	
Leccinum versipelle	x			+	+	+	+
Paxillus filamentosus		x, TRH, H		O			
Paxillus involutus	x			+			
Suillus bovinus							♠, +
Suillus flavidus (❑ in H)				x	H		+
Suillus granulatus				+			
Suillus luteus ❑				+	+		+
Suillus variegatus	x			x	+		+

Tab. 9. The Agaricales.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
AGARICALES							
Agaricus arvensis coll.	x						
Agaricus cf. macrosporus	x						
Agaricus semotus		x				x	
Agaricus sylvaticus		x					
Amanita battarrae	x			x			
Amanita fulva	x, H			x	x		
Amanita groenlandica			x				
Amanita muscaria	x	H		+			
Amanita sp.		H			x	H	
Amanita submembranacea	x, L				x		
Amanita vaginata	x						
Amanita vag. var. flavescens	x						
Armillaria borealis	x	x		x			
Armillaria mellea s. lato				x			
Armillaria sp.	x						
Arrhenia auriscalpium	x		x				
Arrhenia lobata (❑ in H)		♠				H	
Baeospora myriadophylla	OULU						
Bolbitius titubans (❑ in H)							
Calocybe carnea		H					
Calocybe fallax				x			
Camarophyllus virgineus				x			
Camarophyllus cf. virgineus		x					
Clitocybe "geotropa-group"		H					
Clitocybe candicans	x	x					
Clitocybe cerussata				♠			
Clitocybe clavipes	x	x		x	x	+	+
Clitocybe fragrans	x						
Clitocybe geotropa				x		+	
Clitocybe gibba		x		x		+	
Clitocybe inornata		x,TRH, OULU				H	
Clitocybe lateritia			x				
Clitocybe maxima		x					

Clitocybe nebularis		x					
Clitocybe odora	x	x		x		x	
Clitocybe phyllophila	x	x					
Clitocybe regularis	x						
Clitocybe sp.		H				x	
Clitocyce diatreta					+		
Collybia "alpina"	x		x	+	+		
Collybia asema						+	♠, +
Collybia butyracea				x		+	
Collybia cirrata	x			x	+	x, S	
Collybia confluens				x			+
Collybia cookei						+	
Collybia maculata	x						
Collybia tergina	x					x, H	+
Collybia tuberosa	x	x		+		+	
Conocybe cf. arrhenii						x	
Conocybe blattaria		H					
Conocybe filaris				+			
Conocybe sp. (❑ in H)		H		H			
Coprinus "borealis" (Höijer ined.)		TRH					
Coprinus cf. aquatilis	x						
Coprinus atramentarius		x		x		x	
Coprinus domesticus		x		x			
Coprinus lagopides (❑ in H)	DUKE			x, P.H.			
Coprinus plicatilis		x, P.H.					
Coprinus pseudoradiatus				DUKE			
Coprinus sp.				H			
Coprinus stercoreus				x,TRH,P.H.			
Cortinarius alboviolaceus	x, O			x	x	x, H	+
Cortinarius cf. alnetorum						+	
Cortinarius anomalus	x, H			x	x	+	
Cortinarius armillatus	x			x	x	+	
Cortinarius balaustinus	x, UPS						
Cortinarius betuletorum				+		x	
Cortinarius betulinus	+			x	+	x	
Cortinarius bibulus				x			
Cortinarius biformis				x	x	O, OULU	
Cortinarius bivelus	x, OULU	OULU, H		x		x, OULU	+
Cortinarius brunneus	x			x		+	

Cortinarius callisteus				x			
Cortinarius calopus				x	x	+	
Cortinarius camphoratus				x			
Cortinarius cinnamomeus	O			x	x	x	
Cortinarius collinitus	+			H			
Cortinarius croceus *	x, H		x	x	+	x	+
Cortinarius delibutus	x			x	x	x	
Cortinarius cf. emunctus	O						
Cortinarius favrei		x	x				
Cortinarius fennoscandicus	x, H, OULU			x	H	x, H	
Cortinarius fervidus				x			
Cortinarius fulvescens				x			
Cortinarius fuscoperonatus	O			x			
Cortinarius helobius				O		H	
Cortinarius cf. helvelloides						+	
Cortinarius hemitrichus	x			+		x	+
Cortinarius infractus				OULU,H			
Cortinarius laniger				x, H		x	
Cortinarius mucosus ❑				H			
Cortinarius multiformis ❑	+			+			
Cortinarius niveoglobosus				O, H			
Cortinarius obtusus	x		x	x		x	
Cortinarius paleaceus	O			x		x	
Cortinarius paragaudis				x			
Cortinarius pholideus	x, H			x	x	x	
Cortinarius pluviorum		TRH		x, O		O	
Cortinarius polaris			x				
Cortinarius porphyropus	x	x, H		x, OULU		x, H	
Cortinarius pusillus			x, O				
Cortinarius raphanoides *	x	x		x		x	
Cortinarius cf. rigens	H						
Cortinarius rubicundulus				x			
Cortinarius saniosus	O						
Cortinarius saturninus						+	
Cortinarius scaurus				x, H	x	x	
Cortinarius semisanguineus				x	x	x	
Cortinarius septentrionalis	x, H, OULU	x, H		x, H	x, H	H	+
Cortinarius sp. (❑ in H)				H		x, H	
Cortinarius stillatitius					x		

Cortinarius subargentatus	x						
Cortinarius cf. subbalaustinus				H			
Cortinarius subsertipes				+		+	
Cortinarius subtorvus			x, O				
Cortinarius talus	x		x	x, H	x	H	
Cortinarius cf. tenebricus			x				
Cortinarius tortuosus					x		
Cortinarius trivialis	x, H, OULU	x		x	x	x	
Cortinarius uliginosus	x			x	x	H	
Cortinarius vibratilis					+		
Cortinarius violaceus				x			
Crepidotus lundellii		x				x	
Cystoderma adnatifolium				x			
Cystoderma amianthinum	x	x		+	H		
Cystoderma carcharias	x						
Cystoderma granulosum	x			+		H	
Cystoderma jasonis	x		x	x	+		
Cystoderma terrei *							
Cystolepiota seminuda				x			
Entoloma alpicolum			x				
Entoloma asprellum	x			x			
Entoloma atrosericeum			x				
Entoloma bipelle	x, C						
Entoloma byssisedum				x			
Entoloma caesiocinctum						x	
Entoloma cf. carneogriseum						H	
Entoloma cetratum	OULU						+
Entoloma chalybaeum						x	
Entoloma conferendum	x, H	x		+			
Entoloma cyanulum						x	
Entoloma depluens	x						
Entoloma fernandae *** (in TRH)							
Entoloma formosum		x				x	
Entoloma fuscomarginatum		x					
Entoloma hebes	x						
Entoloma hispidulum						x	
Entoloma incanum				x			
Entoloma jubatum	x						
Entoloma cf. juncinum	OULU						

Entoloma nidorosum	x, H						
Entoloma papillatum	x	x				x	
Entoloma placidum					H	H, L	
Entoloma plebeioides						x	
Entoloma cf. poliopus						H	
Entoloma cf. politum						H	
Entoloma pseudoturci		x					
Entoloma sericatum		+		x		H	
Entoloma sericellum		x		x, ♠		x	
Entoloma sericeum ❑	x	x				x	x
Entoloma serrulatum		x					
Entoloma sp.	H	H		H		H	♠
Entoloma subarcticum	x,UPS,L		x			x, H	
Entoloma tenellum			OULU				
Entoloma turbidum ❑							
Entoloma turci		x, H					
Entoloma vinaceum	x						
Fayodia leucophylla						OULU	
Flagelloscypha sp.					S	x	
Flammulaster carpophiloides				+			
Flammulaster limulatoides	x			OULU,C	P.H.		
Flammulina velutipes	x, H	H		x, H	x	x	
Galerina atkinsoniana	x, H	H					
Galerina badipes				O			
Galerina clavata	H			H		H	
Galerina marginata	+	x, H		x, H		x	+
Galerina mniophila						x	
Galerina pseudomycenopsis	H	H					
Galerina sp. (❑ in H)		H		H			
Galerina stylifera						+	
Galerina subclavata	H						
Galerina triscopa						H	
Galerina cf. unicolor ❑, & in H	H	H					
Galerina vittaeformis				H			+
Gymnopilus flavus		x					
Gymnopilus penetrans	x	H		x			
Gymnopilus picreus				+			
Hebeloma alpinum			x				
Hebeloma circinans				x			

Hebeloma crustuliniforme			x	x, H			
Hebeloma longicaudum	x			+		x	x
Hebeloma sp.	x, H	x, H		x, H			
Hemimycena cephalotricha						x	
Hemimycena delectabilis	x						
Hygrocybe ceracea				x			
Hygrocybe citrinopallida	+		x				
Hygrocybe coccinea ❑							
Hygrocybe conica	x, H	x, H		x		x, H	+
Hygrocybe helobia				x			
Hygrocybe lepida	x						
Hygrocybe persistens **	P.H.			x			
Hygrocybe sp. (❑ in H)	H			x, H		H	+
Hygrophorus agathosmus ❑				x			+
Hygrophorus gliocyclus				x			
Hygrophorus hypothejus		x					
Hypholoma capnoides	x			x	+		
Hypholoma elongatum	H						
Hypholoma myosotis	x, H						
Hypholoma sp. (❑in H)	H						
Hypsizygus ulmarius	H	x					
Inocybe acuta	H						
Inocybe armeniaca	H						
Inocybe boltonii	x			x, H	x	H	
Inocybe bongardii				H			
Inocybe calamistrata	H	x	OULU				
Inocybe castanea	H						
Inocybe cf. dulcamara				H			
Inocybe fastigiata (rimosa)	H		x	H		x	
Inocybe cf. fuscomarginata			x				
Inocybe geophylla		x	O	x		x, C	
Inocybe geophyl. var. lilacina	H			+			
Inocybe grammata		H					
Inocybe lacera	H			H			x, P.H.
Inocybe lanuginosa				H			
Inocybe lanuginosa		x		x			
Inocybe leiocephala		H			TURA, H	H	
Inocybe leptocystis						H	
Inocybe leucoblema				x,UPS,H			

Inocybe malenconii		H					
Inocybe mixtilis				H		x	
Inocybe pyriodora						x	
Inocybe cf. rivularis	H						
Inocybe soluta	H						
Inocybe sp.	H	x, H		x, H	x	H	♠
Inocybe squarrosa				H			
Laccaria altaica	TRH						
Laccaria bicolor				x			♠
Laccaria laccata		x		x		x	
Laccaria proxima	x						
Laccaria pumila				x			
Lepiota clypeolaria		x, H		x	x	♠, H	
Lepiota ventriosospora	x	x					
Lepista cf. densifolia						H	
Lepista gilva		x					
Lepista multiforme	x	x	x				
Lepista nuda						x	
Lepista sordida							♠
Limacella guttata		x					
Limacella illinita				x, H			x
Lyophyllum anthracophilum	x						
Lyophyllum connatum		x					
Lyophyllum sp.		H		H	H		
Macrocystidia cucumis					x		
Macrolepiota rhacodes		x					
Marasmius epiphyllus				OULU		x	
Marasmius siccus	x			x			
Melanoleuca cognata		x		x		H	
Melanoleuca sp.		H				H	
Melanoleuca strictipes		x, H					
Melanophyllum echinatum ***							
Merismodes anomalus	x	x		x			
Mycena arcangeliana ***							
Mycena cinerella			O				
Mycena diosma (seen from ***)							
Mycena epipterygia						x	+
Mycena galericulata	x	x		+		x	
Mycena galopus	+					+	

Mycena haematopus	+	x, H		x		+	
Mycena laevigata				x			
Mycena niveipes		+				x	
Mycena pelianthina						x, H	
Mycena polygramma ***							
Mycena pterigena				x		x,O, UPS	
Mycena pura	+	x	x	x		x	
Mycena renati (luteoalcalina)						+	
Mycena rosea						x,UPS	
Mycena rubromarginata	x						
Mycena sp.	x, H					x, H	
Mycena cf. speirea						+	
Mycena stipata (alcalina)			x	+		+	
Naucoria alnetorum		H					
Naucoria bohemica	H						
Naucoria escharioides		H		H		+	
Naucoria scolecina		+					
Naucoria sp. (❑ in H)		H		H			
Naucoria spadicea	x						
Naucoria suavis		x					
Omphaliaster asterosporus	OULU			x			
Omphaliaster borealis ❑							
Omphalina alpina	x						
Omphalina ericetorum	x, H		x, O	+		+	
Omphalina hudsoniana *							
Omphalina rivulicola			x				
Omphalina rustica	x, H						
Omphalina sp.					x		
Omphalina velutipes coll.			x				
Panaeolus acuminatus		x, H		H			
Panaeolus fimicola		H					
Panaeolus olivaceus		H					
Panellus serotinus	x, H					x	
Phaeolepiota aurea		x					
Pholiota alnicola	x	+					
Pholiota flavida	x	x					
Pholiota highlandensis ❑							x
Pholiota lubrica	x, H	x		x, H			
Pholiota mutabilis	x	x		x		x	

Pholiota scamba	C						
Pholiota sp.		x					
Pholiota spumosa (& aff.)				x, H	x		
Pluteus atricapillus	x, H	x					
Pluteus cf. granulatus				O			
Pluteus sp.				H			
Psathyrella cf. artemisiae	H						
Psathyrella cf. fulvescens		H					
Psathyrella lacrymabunda		x				H	
Psathyrella microrrhiza		H		H	H		
Psathyrella aff. multipedata				H			
Psathyrella rostellata						+	
Psathyrella sp.	x, H	H		x, H		+	♠
Psathyrella spadicea		x				x	
Pseudobaeospora pillodii						UPS	
Psilocybe inquilina var. crobulus	H	H					
Psilocybe magnivelaris				x, L			
Psilocybe montana (❑ in H)	x	x	x				+
Psilocybe cf. phyllogena		H					
Psilocybe cf. physaloides	H						
Psilocybe cf. rhombispora		TRH, H					
Psilocybe sp.		H					
Ramicola centunculus				x			
Ramicola haustellaris				x			
Resupinatus applicatus				x			
Rhodocybe hirneola				x			
Rhodocybe nitellina		x		x, H		x	
Rickenella pseudogrisella	x						
Rickenella setipes	x			+		+	
Ripartites cf. helomorphus				H			
Ripartites metrodii		H					
Ripartites tricholoma	x					x	
Rozites caperatus	x			x	x	x	
Stropharia albonitens				H			
Stropharia coronilla				x			
Stropharia cyanea				x			
Stropharia hornemannii	x, H			x	x	x	
Stropharia inuncta		x				H	
Stropharia pseudocyanea	x	x				x, H	

Stropharia semiglobata	x			x			
Stropharia aff. semiglobata				OULU			
Tricholoma "terreum-group"				H			
Tricholoma albobrunneum (❑ H)							x
Tricholoma album		x		x, H		x, H	
Tricholoma cf. auratum (❑ in H)							
Tricholoma bufonium				x		H	
Tricholoma flavovirens							♠
Tricholoma fulvum	+	x, H		x, H		x, H	
Tricholoma imbricatum				x			
Tricholoma inamoenum				H			
Tricholoma inodorum				H			
Tricholoma lascivum				x			
Tricholoma robustum ❑							
Tricholoma saponaceum				x, H			x, ♠
Tricholoma scalpturatum				H		H	
Tricholoma sulphurescens				H			
Tricholoma sulphureum				x			
Tricholomopsis rutilans				x			♠
Tubaria confragosa	x	x			H	x	
Tubaria furfuracea				+		x	
Volvariella sp.						x	
Xeromphalina campanella						x	
Xeromphalina caulicinalis					x		

Tab. 10. The Russulales.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
RUSSULALES							
Lactarius "arctotorminosus"	J.P.						
Lactarius deterrimus				x			
Lactarius dryadophilus			C				
Lactarius aff. flavidus		H		TRH, H, OULU			
Lactarius flexuosus	H						
Lactarius glyciosmus	x	x		x	H	x, H	+
Lactarius hysginoides	H	H					
Lactarius lanceolatus			x, O				
Lactarius lapponicus	x, H	x, H, OULU		x, OULU		x, H	
Lactarius lilacinus		x					
Lactarius mammosus				x			
Lactarius nanus			x, OULU				
Lactarius necator	x			+			
Lactarius obscuratus	x	x, H		x			
Lactarius pseudouvidus	x		x, O				
Lactarius pubescens	x			x		H	+
Lactarius repraesentaneus	x			x	+	x	
Lactarius rufus ❑	x			+	OULU		+
Lactarius salicis-reticulatae				H			
Lactarius scoticus	x		x	x			
Lactarius sp.	x						
Lactarius spinosulus		H					
Lactarius subcircellatus	O, H	H		x, H	OULU, H		
Lactarius subtorminosus						C	
Lactarius thejogalus	x			x		x	
Lactarius torminosus	x	x	x	+	+	+	+
Lactarius trivialis	x			x	x	+	+
Lactarius utilis				+		+	
Lactarius uvidus	x	x		x	+	+	
Lactarius vietus	x			x	+	+	
Russula aeruginea	x	x, H		+	x		+
Russula betularum						x	
Russula claroflava	x	x		x, H			
Russula coerulea				x			

Russula consobrina	x			+			
Russula decolorans	H			+	x		
Russula cf. delica	H						
Russula depallens				H	P.H., H		
Russula emetica *	x			+	+	x	
Russula favrei				x			
Russula fragilis	x						
Russula gracillima	P.H., H	H		x, H	H	x, H	+
Russula heterophylla		x		x			
Russula lundellii	x	P.H.		x			
Russula maculata var. bres.	H						
Russula nana	x		x				
Russula nitida	x, H	H					
Russula norvegica	x, S		x				
Russula olivaceoviolascens				UPS			
Russula paludosa				x	+		
Russula puellaris	x			+			
Russula queletii				x			
Russula rhodopoda							+
Russula sp. (❑ in H)	x, H	H		x, H	H	H	
Russula sphagnophila	x						
Russula subrubens				O			
Russula cf. subterfurcata						H	
Russula tenuiceps		x, P.H.				H	
Russula versicolor	x, H	x		x			x
Russula vinosa				H		H	
Russula "violaceoincarnata"				UPS			
Russula xerampelina coll.		x		x		x	+

Tab. 11. The Gasteromycetes.

DATE (1992) LOC. NO. LOCALITY	Aug. 17. 1 Hellig-skogen	Aug. 18. 2 Ankerlia/ Kåfjord-dalen	Aug. 18. 3 Guolas-javri	Aug. 19. 4 Lullesletta	Aug. 20. 5 Signal-nes	Aug. 20. 6 Rognli/ Paras	Aug. 21. 7 Apaja/ Furu-moan
GASTEROMYCETES							
Bovista plumbea				x, M.J.			
Bovista nigrescens	x	x	x, M.J.	x	x		M.J.
Calvatia exipuliformis		x					
Calvatia turneri aff.			M.J.				
Calvatia utriformis							x, M.J.
Crucibulum laeve							M.J.
Geastrum minimum		x					
Geastrum pectinatum				x, M.J.			
Hymenogaster tener-compl.					M.J.		
Lycoperdon frigidum			M.J.				
Lycoperdon cf. lambinonii	M.J.						
Lycoperdon lividum			x, M.J.				
Lycoperdon molle		x		M.J.			
Lycoperdon nigrescens *	x			x			x
Lycoperdon norvegicum		M.J.					
Lycoperdon perlatum	x	x		x, M.J.			x, M.J.
Lycoperdon pyriforme		x		x, M.J.		+	
Lycoperdon sp.	M.J.			x			
Lycoperdon umbrinum	M.J.			x, M.J.	x, M.J.		
Mycocalia denudata	M.J.						
Rhizopogon cf. luteolus				x, M.J.			
Rhizopogon luteolus ❑ in H							♠
Rhizopogon roseolus							♠
Rhizopogon cf. roseolus							x, M.J.
Sphaerobolus stellatus	x			x			

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VIII. APPENDIX. PARTICIPANTS AT THE CONGRESS

	Address:	Special fields of interest:
Norway:		
Andreassen Marit	Svanevn. 37, 9500 Alta	
Bendiksen Egil	Trondheimsvn. 442 A, 0962 Oslo 9	Cortinarius, fungal ecology
Bendiksen Katriina	Trondheimsvn. 442 A, 0962 Oslo 9	Cortinarius, fungal ecology
Granmo Alfred	Univ. i Tromsø, IMV, Lars Thørings veg 10, 9006 Tromsø	Pyrenomycetes
Gunnermann Inger	9925 Svanvik	
Jensen Arne Holst	Univ. i Oslo, Biologisk institutt, Botanisk avdeling Postboks 1045, Blindern, 0316 Oslo	Ascomycetes, Sclerotiniaceae
Johannesen Edvin	Maridalsvn. 357 B, 0881 Oslo	Myxomycetes
Johansen Kato	Myrullvn. 22, 9500 Alta	
Marstad Per	Postmannsvn. 7, 3122 Tønsberg	Myxomycetes, Clitocybe, Agaricales s. lato
Mathiassen Geir	Univ. i Tromsø, IMV, Lars Thørings veg 10, 9006 Tromsø	Pyrenomycetes
Møller Birgit	Univ. i Tromsø, IMV, Lars Thørings veg 10, 9006 Tromsø	
Mølmen Kjersti	Myrullvn. 22, 9500 Alta	
Olsen Sigurd †		Inoperculate discomycetes
Ramberg Edith	Ø Tollevik 9B, 9500 Alta	
Ramberg Hermann	Ø Tollevik 9B, 9500 Alta	
Reibo Guri	Univ. i Tromsø, IMV, Lars Thørings veg 10, 9006 Tromsø	
Sivertsen Sigmund	Vitenskapsmuseet, 7004 Trondheim	Discomycetes, Agaricales s. lato
Skifte Ola	Univ. i Tromsø, IMV, Lars Thørings veg 10, 9006 Tromsø	Arctic Agaricales s. lato
Stensrud Øyvind	usetjernvn. 88, 1253 Oslo	
Stordal Jens	Kauffeldts v. 34, 2800 Gjøvik	Lactarius, Russula,alpine zone, Agaricales s.l.
Torkelsen Anna-Elise	Botanisk hage og museum, Trondheimsvn. 23 B, 0562 Oslo 5	Jelly fungi, Phacidiales
Whist Cathrine Marie	Langmyrgrenda 53 A, 0861 Oslo	Aphyllophorales
Sweden:		
Bohlin Anders	Halltorpsgatan 14, S-461 41 Trollhättan	Threatened fungi
Bohlin Karin	Halltorpsgatan 14, S-461 41 Trollhättan	
Gahne Birgitta	Rasbo, Grän S-755 96 Uppsala	Agaricales s. lato, Telamonia, fungal ecology
Hagman Birgit	Bågevägen 41B, S-856 52 Sundsvall	
Hägg Bernt	Mossbergagränd 5, S-212 30 Malmö	

Jeppson Jørgen	Bergkullevägen 448, S-461 67 Trollhättan	
Jeppson Mikael	Hults gård, S-461 91 Trollhättan	Gastromycetes
Lundmark Hjørdis-Katarina	Repslagarevägen 28, S-852 34 Sundsvall	Mushroom dyeing
Lundqvist Nils	Sektionen för kryptogambotanik, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Boks 50007, S-104 05 Stockholm	Ascomycetes, Pyrenomycetes
Olsson Signhild	Klockarevägen 6 E, S-240 17 Södra Sandby	
Olsson Ulf	Klockarevägen 6 E, S-240 17 Södra Sandby	WF-project: Rare flora of fungi in Scania
Persson Olle	Romansvägen 33, 3 tr., S-131 40 Nacka	Agaricales s. lato
Wasstorp Birgitta	Kuskbost., Ulriksdals slott, S-171 71 Solna	Agaricales s. lato, Russula
Denmark:		
Holden Gunnel	Birkevang, Nellikegangen 41, DK-2700 Brønshøj	
Jensen Karen Hølund	Snogegårdsvej 75, DK-2820 Gentofte	
Knudsen Henning	Botanisk Museum, Gothersgade 130, DK-1123 København K	Russulales, Agaricales s. lato
Petersen Jens H.	Fuglesangsalle 88, DK-8210 Århus	Clavariaceae, Gomphaceae, Hericiaceae
Printz Poul	Frugtparken 1, DK-2820 Gentofte	Inocybe
Sasa Mikako	Inst. for sporeplanter, Ø. Farimagsgade 2 D, DK-1353 København K	Mycorrhiza
Thorbek Susanne	Rønnebærvej 40, DK-2840 Holte	
Finland:		
Höijer Paavo	Teissala 48, SF-06100 Borgå	Coprinus
Kaukonen Maarit	Bot. Mus., Univ. of Oulu, SF-90570 Oulu	Threatened fungi
Korhonen Eine	Mäntyviita 3 E 36, SF-02110 Espoo	
Korhonen Mauri	Mäntyviita 3 E 36, SF-02110 Espoo	Lactarius, Boletales
Kortekangas Elsa	Palovartijantie 61392, SF-00750 Helsinki	
Kytövuori Ilkka	Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 44, SF-00170 Helsinki	Tricholoma, Lactarius
Kytövuori Pirjo	Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 44, SF-00170 Helsinki	
Ohenoja Esteri	Bot. Mus., Univ. of Oulu, SF-90570 Oulu	Threatened fungi, fenology, ecology, Agaricales s. lato

Salo Kauko	Forest Research Institute, Joensuu res. station P.O.Box 68, SF-80101 Joensuu	Fungal ecology and fungal communities. Mycorrhiza, Lactarius, Russula etc.
Estonia:		
Hanso Märt	Estonian Forest Research Institute, Laboratory of Forest Protection Roomu. tee 2, 202400 TARTU	Diagnostics of diseases caused by microfungi on conifers and their distribution
The Netherlands:		
Noordeloos Machiel E.	P.O.Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden	Entoloma
Russia:		
Shubin Vladimir Dr.	The Forest Institute of the Karelian Centre Pushkinskaya str 11, Petrozavodsk 185610	Mycorrhiza
Spain:		
Nuñez, Maria Dr.	Avda. Betanzos 13, E-28029 Madrid, Spain	Aphyllophorales (Polyporaceae, Corticiaceae)

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7 Holten, J. I. Botaniske undersøkelser i øvre Sunndalen, Grødalen, Lindalen og nærliggende fjellstrøk. Botaniske undersøkelser i 10-årsverna vassdrag. Delrapport 1. 32 s. kr 20,-

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6 Aune, E. I. & J. I. Holten. Flora og vegetasjon i vestre Grødalen, Sunndal kommune, Møre og Romsdal. 40 s., 1 pl. kr 60,-

7 Sæther, B., T. Klokk & H. Taagvold. Flora og vegetasjon i Gaulas nedbørfelt, Sør-Trøndelag og Hedmark. Botaniske undersøkelser i 10-årsverna vassdrag. Delrapport 2. 154 s., 3 pl. kr 60,-

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9 Sæther, B., J. -E. Kofoed & T. Øiaas. Flora og vegetasjon i Ognas og Skjækras nedbørfelt, Nord-Trøndelag. Botaniske undersøkelser i 10-årsverna vassdrag. Delrapport 5. 67 s. kr 20,-

10 Wold, L. E. Flora og vegetasjon i Toås nedbørfelt, Møre og Romsdal og Sør-Trøndelag. Botaniske undersøkelser i 10-årsverna vassdrag. Delrapport 6. 58 s. kr 40,-

	11	Baadsvik, K. Flora og vegetasjon i Leksvik kommune, Nord-Trøndelag. 89 s.	kr 40,-
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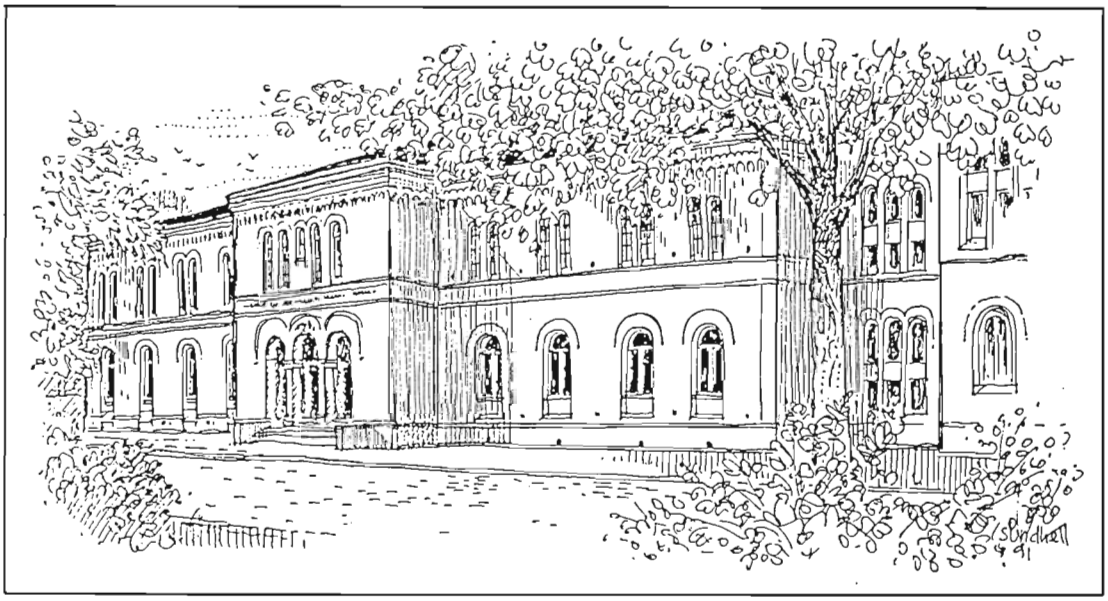
	6	Mathiassen, G. & A. Granmo. The11th Nordic mycological Congress in Skibotn, North Norway 1992. 77 s.	kr 100,-



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