

Phanerochaete septocystidia

(Burt) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Figures 1–10

Peniophora septocystidia Burt 1926 [3 : 260] ≡ *Phanerochaete septocystidia* (Burt) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1978 [4 : 1021] ≡ *Scopuloides septocystidia* (Burt) Jülich 1982 [5 : 422] ≡ *Candelabrochaete septocystidia* (Burt) Burds. 1984 [2 : 392] ≡ *Odonticium septocystidia* (Burt) Zmitr. & Spirin 2006 [7 : 40]

= *Odonticium raitviirii* Parmasto 1968 [6 : 218] teste Eriksson et al. [4]

Basidiome effused, loosely to strongly adherent, up to 0.3 (1) mm thick.
Hymenophore smooth to tuberculate, pubescent because of the projecting cystidia, pale yellow to light orange-yellow or ochraceous, sometimes with a light rosy tint, becoming ochraceous to orange-brown or reddish-brown and cracking on drying.

Subhymenium soft membranaceous, fragile when poorly developed to somewhat ceraceous when strongly thickening, becoming hard to corneous when dry, concolorous to darker than the hymenial surface, sometimes becoming brown.

Subiculum thin to well developed, loose, hypochnoid to soft membranaceous, concolorous to paler than the hymenial surface.

Margin abrupt or narrow, thinning out, pruinose or finely byssoid to slightly fibrillose, whitish.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitric; all hyphae with simple septa.

Subhymenial hyphae (1.5) 2–3 (4) μm in diam., thin-walled, hyaline, vertically oriented, distinct in young specimens, in older specimens becoming indistinct and sinuous, starting from subicular hyphae and sparsely penetrating the subhymenial layer that is filled with persistently collapsed basidia and hyphae.

Subicular hyphae loosely arranged, 4–7 (9) μm in diam., normally branched at wide angles, with thick to solid walls, hyaline.

Cystidia (septocystidia) cylindrical, with frequent simple septa (3–15 cells or even more), somewhat constricted at septa, 80–200×6–9 (10) μm , with thickening to thick wall, originating from basal hyphae, projecting up to 50 μm .

Basidia narrowly clavate, 15–23×3.5–4.5 μm ; 4 sterigmata up to 3 μm long.

Basidiospores cylindrical in frontal view, suballantoid to allantoid in side view, from (3.8) 4–4.8 (5)×1.4–1.8 μm (em-3768) to 4.5–5.5 (6)×1.5–2 μm (em-683), $Q = 2.8$ –3.5, smooth, hyaline, 1–nucleate.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–; KOH–.

Incrustation: yellowish, orange, orange brown, more or less prismatic to irregularly rounded resinous crystals, coarsely to strongly encrusting hyphae and cystidia, irregularly distributed in subhymenium.

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Lorraine** – Mouterhouse, Forêt domaniale, parcelle M43, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 25.X.2009 (em-10980) — **Seine-et-Marne** – Forêt de Fontainebleau, La Tillaie, parcelle 270, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 1.XI.2006 (em-9430) — **Vaucluse** – Goult, bords du Calavon, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of an angiosperm, leg. E. Martini, 11.XI.2007 (em-10363) – Goult, Lumières, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Quercus pubescens*, leg. E. Martini, 10.XI.2007 (em-10357)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Gordevio, Saleggio, on wood of a standing trunk of *Salix sp.*, leg. E. Zenone, 14.III.1987 (em-926) – Meride, Bagno, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 2.VI.2007 (em-9877) – Meride, Bolle, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 21.X.2006 (em-9290) – Meride, Crocifisso, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Prunus avium*, leg. E. Martini, 27.X.2007 (em-10227) – Meride, Meriggio, on wood and bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 16.VI.2007 (em-9902) – Meride, Premoran, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2006 (em-8821) – Meride, Sermonte, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.XI.2006 (em-9530) – Meride, Val Porina, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 10.III.2007 (em-9735) – Meride, Veschee, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 22.IX.2007 (em-10082) – Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 27.VII.2002 (em-8041) – Monte, Dosso di Pianca, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of a broadleaved tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 29.VII.2007 (em-12617) – Novazzano, Valle della Motta, on wood and bark of a lying, hard trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 19.IX.1991 (em-3070) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 8.X.1988 (em-4572) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 24.XI.2001 (em-7831) – Sementina, Boschetti, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Populus tremula*, leg. E. Zenone, 29.XI.2000 (em-7242.1)



Fig. 1: Basidiome [em-9877]

Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:

Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*, n° 0

References

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- [2] BURDSALL, H.H. (1984). 'The genus *Candelabrochaete* (*Corticaceae*) in North America and a note on *Peniophora mexicana*'. *Mycotaxon*, 19: 389–395. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59575/index.htm>
- [3] BURT, E.A. (1925). 'The *Thelephoraceae* of North America XIV. *Peniophora*'. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 12 (3): 213–357. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2394076>. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/21963#page/49/>
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- [5] JÜLICH, W. (1982). 'Notes on some Basidiomycetes (Aphylophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes)'. *Persoonia*, 11 (4): 421–428
- [6] PARMASO, E. (1968). *Conspectus Systematis Corticiacearum*. Tartu. 261 p.
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Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 33 mm [em-3737]

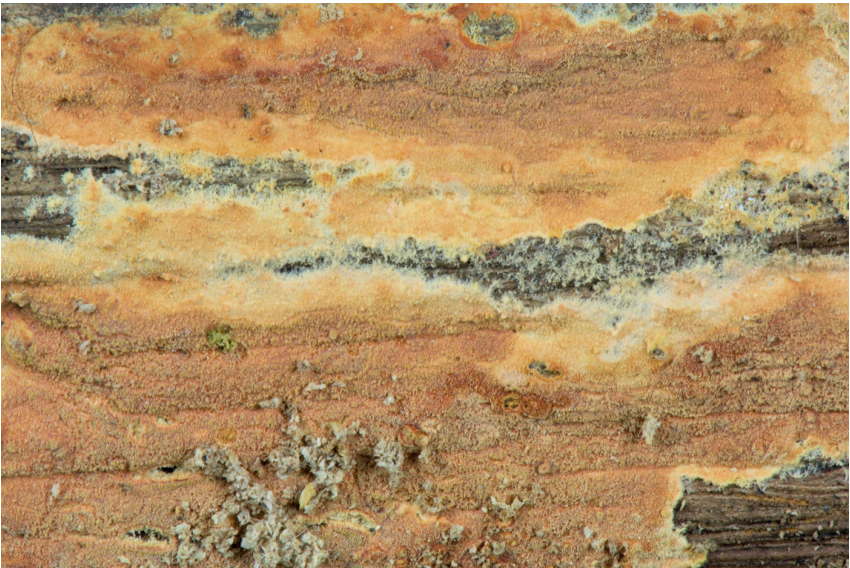


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 22 mm [em-8821]



Fig. 4: Dried basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-2105]

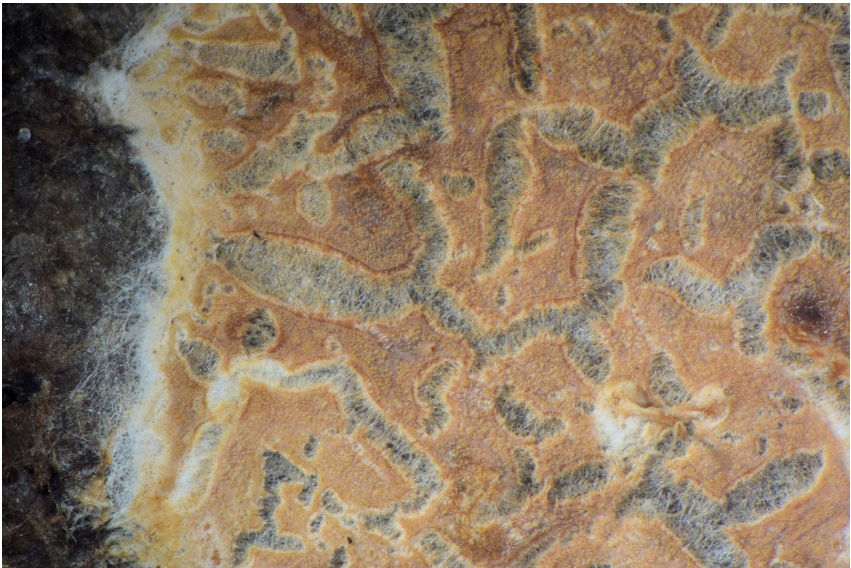


Fig. 5: Dried basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-9498]

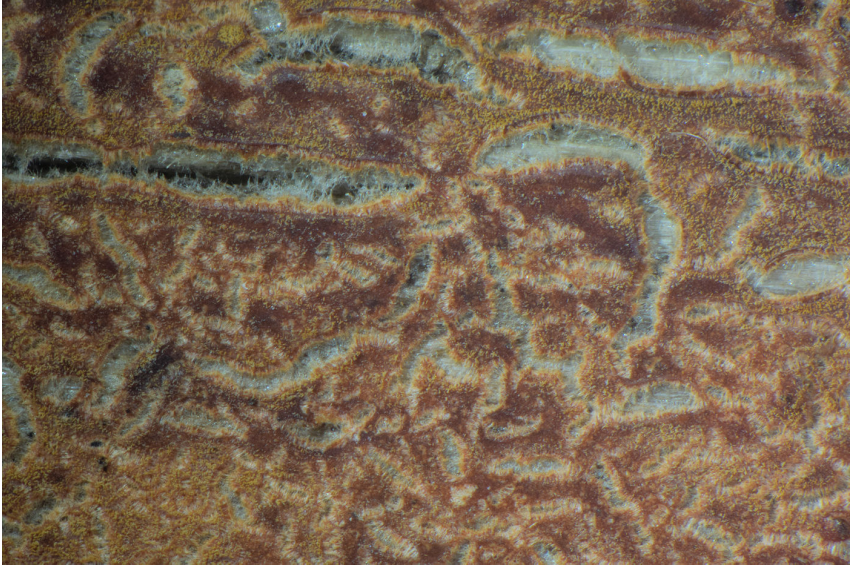


Fig. 6: Detail of the strongly cracked hymenophore with corneous hymenium and loose subiculum (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-8041]

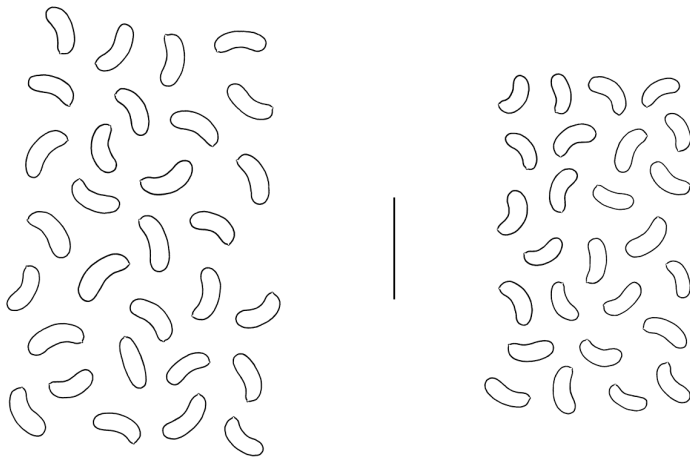


Fig. 7: Left from em-8041 (spore print). Right from em-3768. Bar = 10 μ m

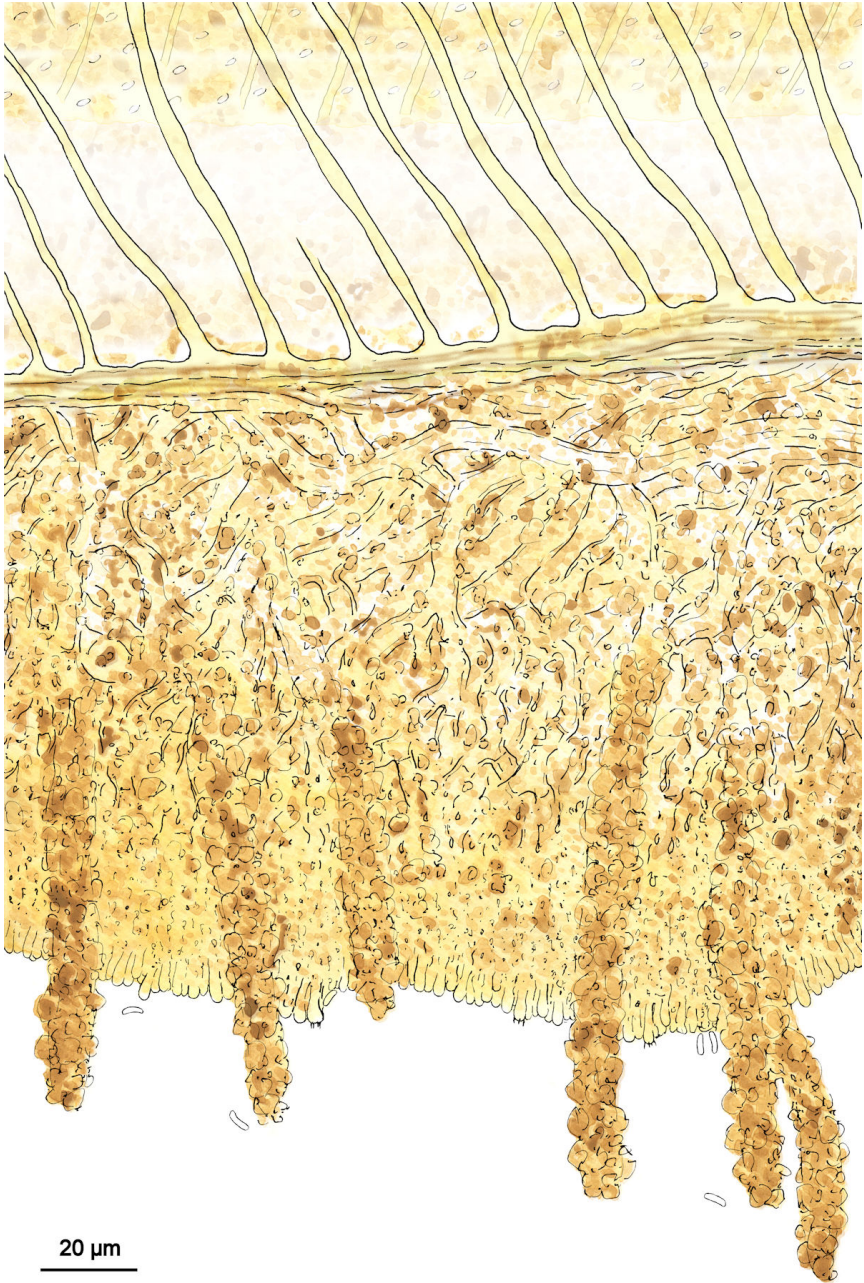


Fig. 8: Vertical section through the basidiome and substrate. Bar = 20 μm [em-2383]

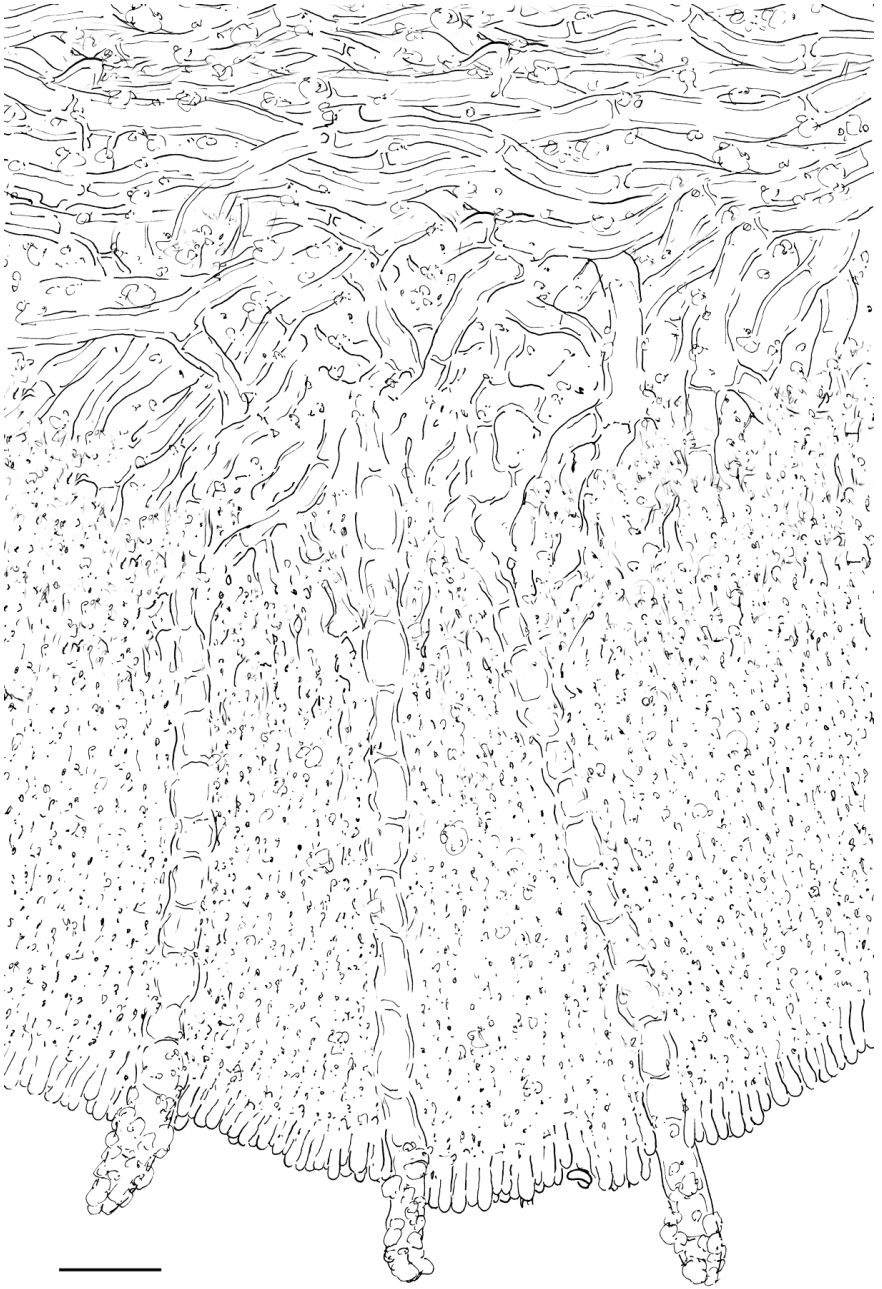


Fig. 9: Vertical section of an old basidiome. Bar = 20 μ m [em-8041]

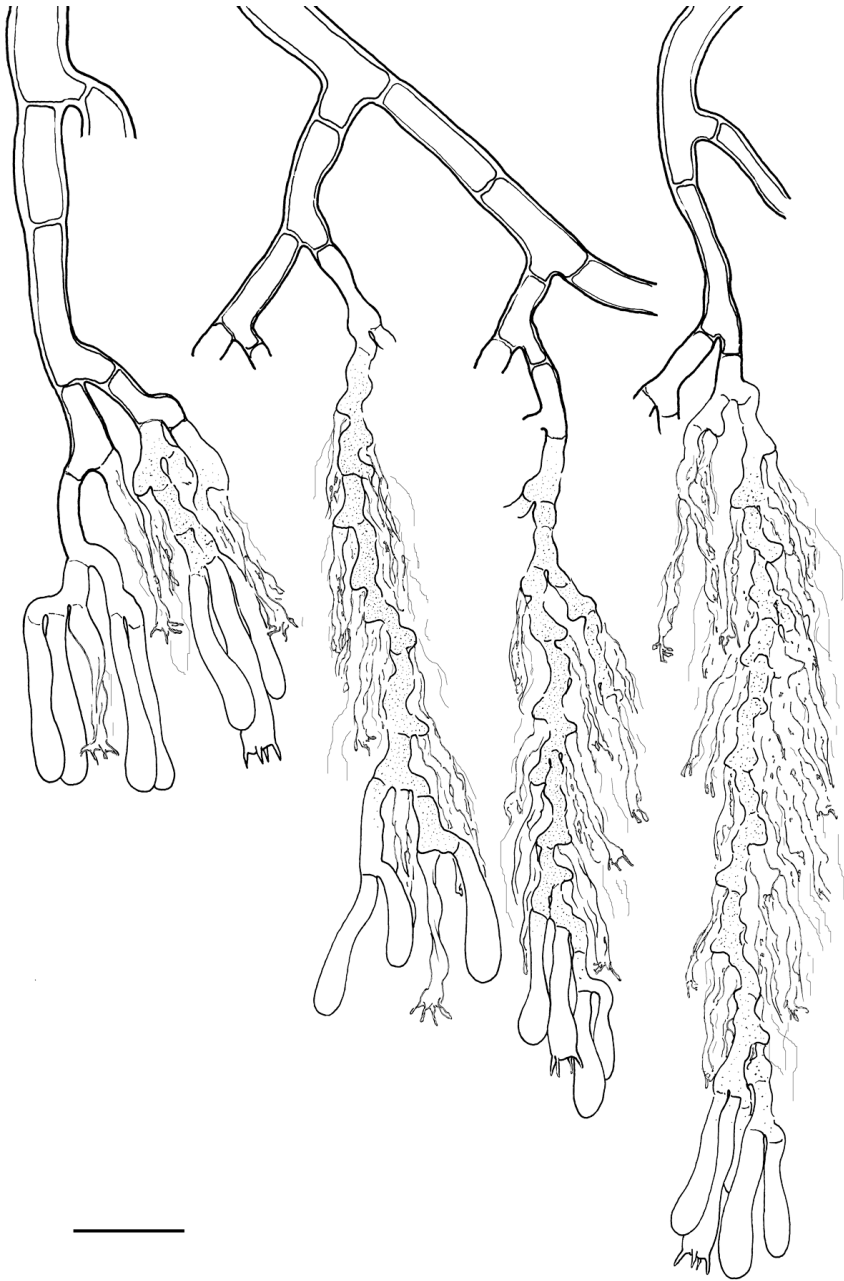


Fig. 10: Basidia and subhymenial hyphae in differently developed parts with persistent collapsed basidia. Bar = 10 μ m [em-8041]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

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