

№ 107

Pseudotomentella mucidula

(P. Karst.) Svrček

Figures 1–8

Hypochnus mucidulus P. Karst. 1882 [7 : 163] H! ≡ *Hypochnus umbrinus* var. *mucidulus* (P. Karst.) P. Karst. 1884 [8 : 39] ≡ *Tomentella mucidula* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1907 [4 : 1572] ≡ *Pseudotomentella mucidula* (P. Karst.) Svrček 1958 [17 : 68]

= *Corticium epimyces* Bres. 1901 [16 : 641] S!, also teste Larsen [12], Litschauer [13] ≡ *Hypochnus epimyces* (Bres.) Sacc. & D. Sacc. 1905 [15 : 186] ≡ *Tomentella epimyces* (Bres.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1908 [5 : 477]

= *Tomentella gilbertii* Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [2 : 489] teste Larsen [12], Litschauer [13]

= *Tomentella verrucispora* Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 137] teste Larsen [11] ≡ *Pseudotomentella verrucispora* (Bourdot & Galzin) Svrček 1960 [18 : 173]

Basidiome effused, when young separable, soft, hypochnoid to pelliculose to almost pellicular; when old becoming adherent, compact, somewhat membranaceous or slightly crustose but overall remaining fragile and brittle, up to 0.2 (0.3) mm thick.

Hymenial surface becoming smooth, pellicular to membranaceous or crustose, continuous, fragile, sometimes partially separable from the subiculum, very pale brown (10YR 7/4), pale brown (10YR 6/3), light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), rarely brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), often bicoloured with light and brownish to yellowish brown parts (10YR 5/3–4), some small and irregular patches may become dark brown (10YR 4–3/2–4).

Subhymenium slightly to distinctly thickening, becoming compact and brownish, normally concolorous with the darker parts of the hymenial surface.

Subiculum hypochnoid to tomentose or even fibrous, up to 0.1 mm thick, light beige to very pale brown (10YR 7/2–3), rarely becoming yellowish

brown (10YR 5/4), concolorous to paler than the fertile area.

Margin often sterile, indefinitely thinning out, araneose to finely byssoid, whitish to very pale brown, sometimes indistinct or abrupt and concolorous with the fertile area.

Rhizomorphs common and easily seen at the margin and in cracks of the substratum, often infrequent or obscure in subiculum, richly branched, smooth, sericeous, rigid, compact, almost fragile when dry, 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, soon brownish (10YR 5/4) and when well developed becoming dark brown to blackish.

Hyphal system dimitic with skeletal hyphae associated with rhizomorphs; generative hyphae with simple septa.

Subhymenial hyphae almost regular, soon relatively long-celled, more or less loosely arranged, 2–4 μm wide, rarely with intercalary swelling up to 6 μm (possibly remains of old basidia), thin-walled, smooth, hyaline to very pale yellow.

Subicular hyphae regular, long-celled, 2–3 (4) μm wide, often branched at wide angles and with some simple anastomosis, mostly thin-walled, smooth, hyaline to subhyaline, rarely very pale yellowish brown to ochraceous and then associated with rhizomorphs.

Rhizomorphs starting as rather loose strands of generative hyphae 2–5 μm wide, hyaline to subhyaline, thin-walled, soon becoming structured, compact, built up by a core of wide, sausage-shaped hyphae up to 10 (25!) μm in diam., sometimes branched, hyaline to subhyaline, with relatively thick walls (2 μm), surrounded by generative hyphae 2–3 (4) μm wide becoming thick-walled and ochraceous to brown or dark brown toward the surface where they build a thin, compact and labyrinthiform layer of strongly branched, dendroid hyphae (binding hyphae?) which, in turn, give rise to outer stright skeletal hyphae, (1.5) 2 (2.5) μm in diam, thick-walled, ochraceous to brownish.

Cystidia absent; often with hyphidia-like terminal hyphae in hymenium.

Basidia sphaeropedunculolate to long clavate when immature, becoming more or less cylindrical, often with a faint median compression and shortly to distinctly stipitate at maturity, (40) 50–80 (100) \times (7) 9–11 (12) μm , hyaline to very pale yellow, infrequently with pale ochre or olivaceous content; 4 sterigmata, up to 7 μm long, and 1.5–2 μm broad at the base.

Basidiospores mostly globose or subglobose in frontal and polar view, subglobose to somewhat ellipsoid in side view, 7–10 (11) μm across or 7.5–10 (11) \times 5–6.5 (7) \times (6.5) 7–8.5 (9) μm , $Q^1 = 1.2\text{--}1.4$, $Q^2 = 0.9\text{--}1.1$, thin-walled or almost so, subhyaline to yellowish; aculei sparse and stout, up to 0.6 (1.2) μm long, tubercles and low verrucae often becoming bi- or tri-furcate; apiculus prominent.

Chlamydospores absent.

Chemical reactions: CB: without distinctly cyanophilous walls; KOH: darker parts of hymenium and subiculum becoming almost black; IKI–.

Incrustation: none; some specimens with sparse bluish granules (in water, KOH and IKI).

Voucher specimens

FINLAND – Haarankorpi, on strongly decayed wood, leg. P.A. Karsten, 9.X.1878, lectotype of *Hypochnus mucidulus* P. Karst. (H: PAK 1419)

FRANCE – [Unknown locality], on strongly decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. J. Boidin, 4.IX.1957 (em-8304) — **Auvergne** – Murol, Courbanges, on decayed wood of a coniferous tree, leg. E. & F. Martini, 30.VIII.1996 (em-6046) — **Haute-Savoie** – Le grand Crêt, on wood on rather hard build. timber, leg. J. Boidin, 31.VIII.1957 (LY 2644) — **Isère** – Autrans, Bois du Claret, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 7.IX.2014 (em-12352) — **Jura** – Moirans-en-Montagne, Grange de la Penne, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.2012 (em-11903) – Prénovel, Bois de la Joux Derrière, Route de la Faicle, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Abies alba*, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2012 (em-11797)

GERMANY – Sonntagberg, on basidiome of a polypore, leg. P. Strasser, 1900, holotype of *Corticium epimyces* Bres. (S F15181)

SWITZERLAND — **St. Gallen** – Wattwil, Schwantlereg, on wood of a standing, strongly decayed stump of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.2010 (em-11351) — **Thurgau** – Tägerwilen, Tägerwilerwald, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.X.2006 (em-9159) — **Ticino** – Broglio, Tagliata, on litter of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 4.VIII.1996 (em-4265) – Campo V. Maggia, Da l'Ovi di Niva, on bark of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, leg. E. Zenone, 28.X.1993 (em-3705) – Fusio, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 8.IX.1985 (em-329) – Fusio, Fontana Torta, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.VIII.1987 (em-1141) – Monte, Roncaia (Valle di Muggio), on lying, decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 2.IX.2006 (em-9558) — **Vaud** – Les Diablerêts, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 26.VIII.1993 (em-3566)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 30 mm [em-1141]

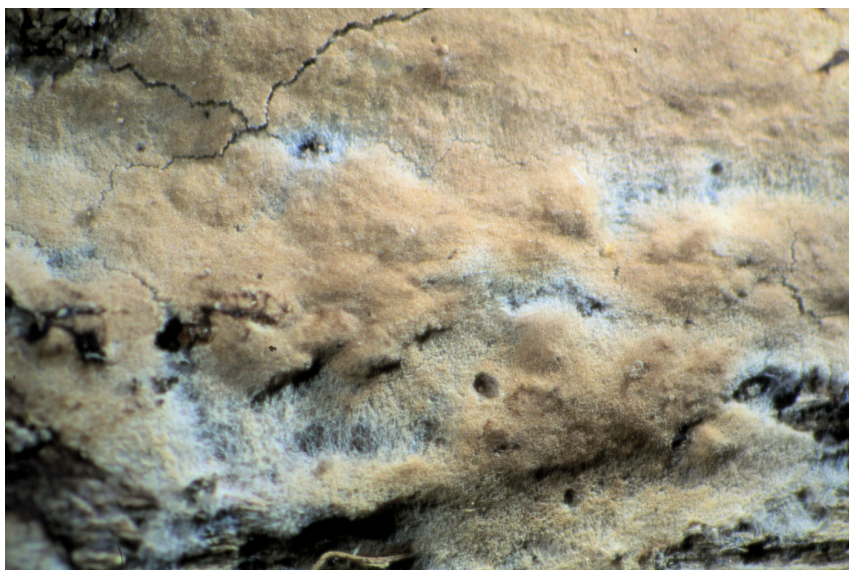


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3566]



Fig. 3: Dried, old basidiome. Image width = 22 mm [em-3705]



Fig. 4: Rhizomorphs at the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-3566]

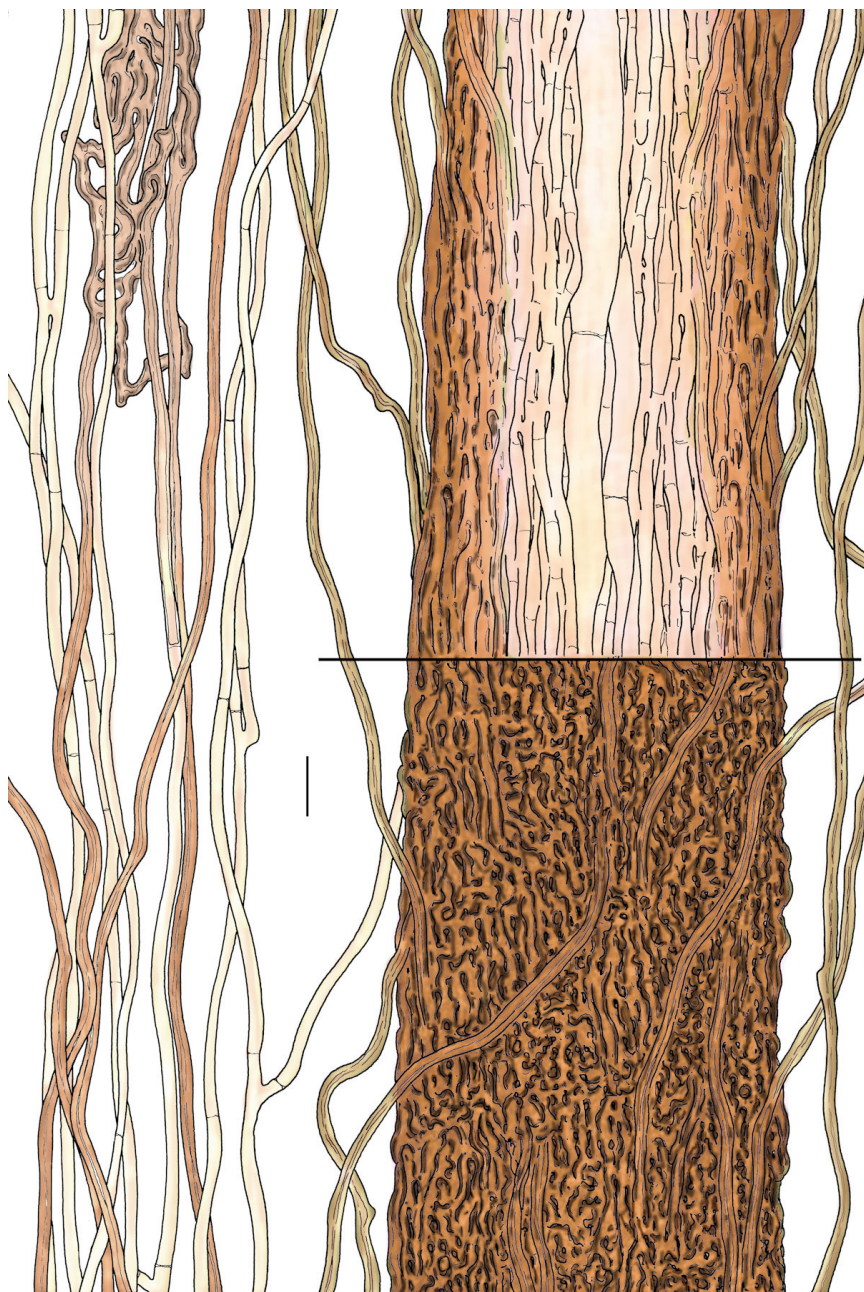


Fig. 5: Rhizomorph: section (above), surface (below). Bar = 10 μm [em-3566]

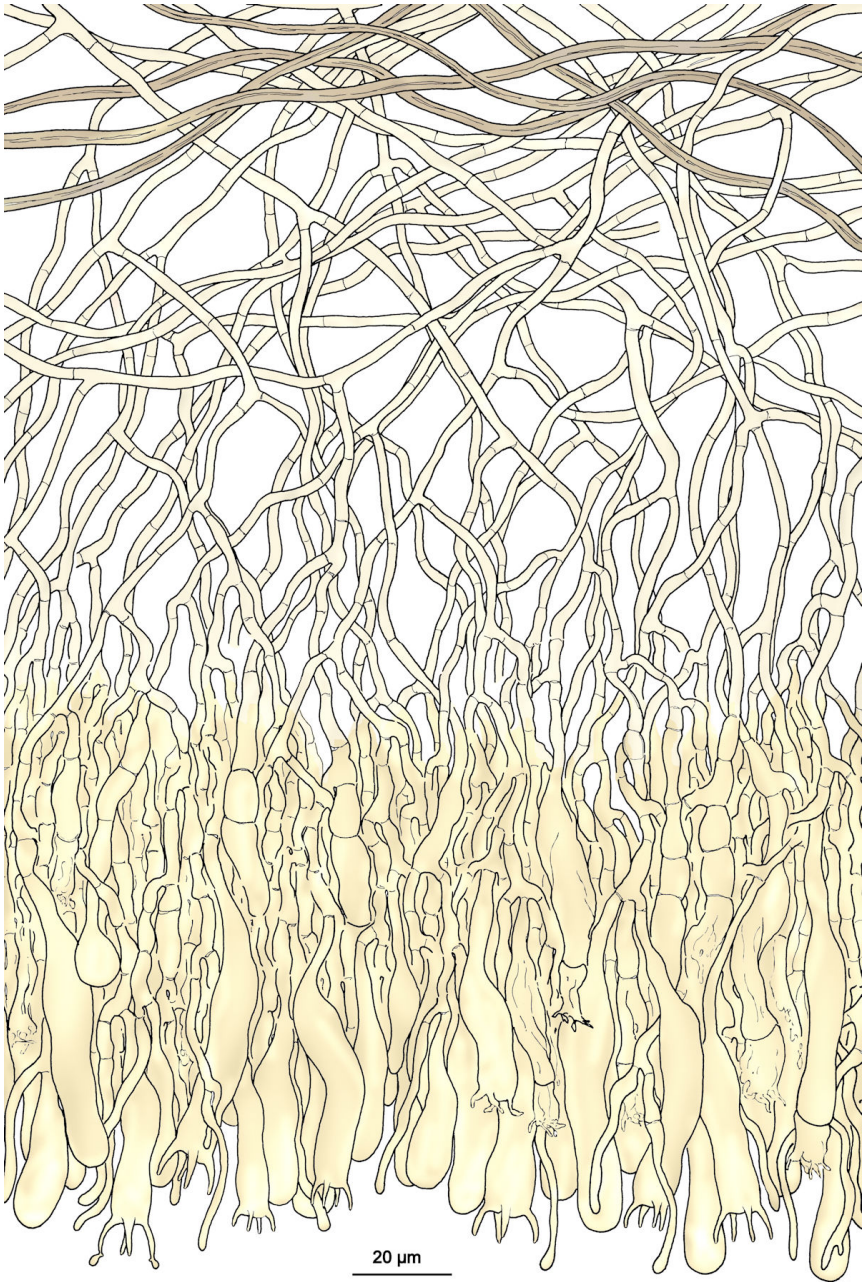


Fig. 6: Schematic section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 µm [em-3705]

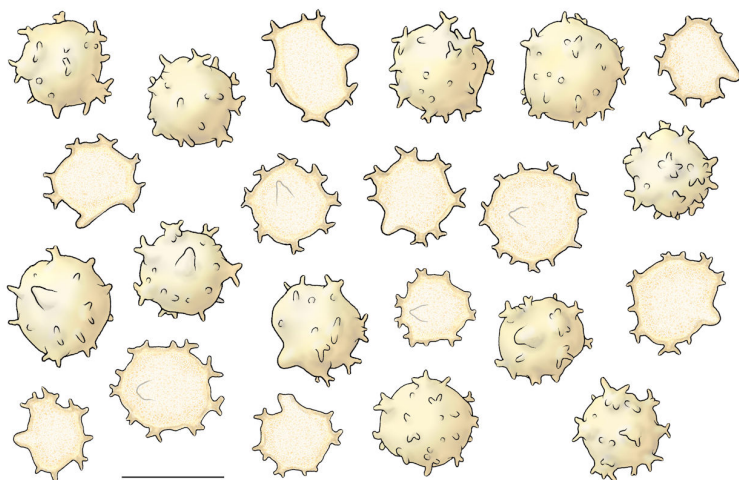


Fig. 7: Basidiospores, holotype of *Corticium epimyces* Bres. Bar = 10 μ m [S F15181]

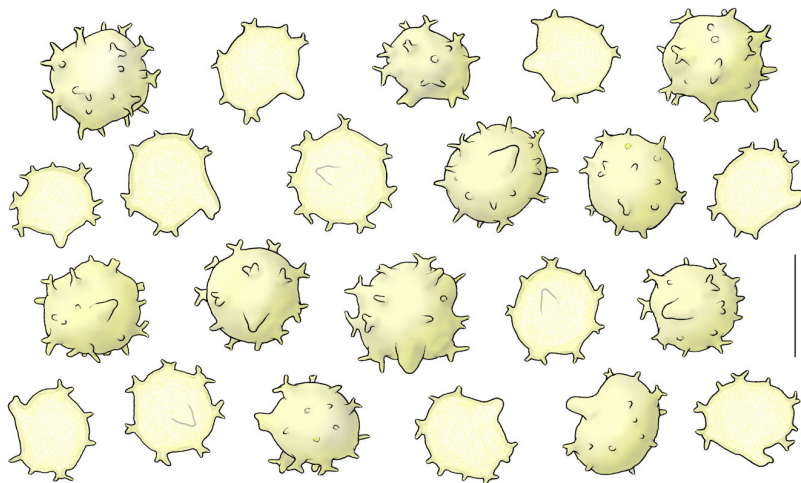


Fig. 8: Basidiospores, lectotype of *Hypochnus mucidulus* P. Karst. Bar = 10 μ m [H: PAK 1419]

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Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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