

№ 109

Tomentella testaceogilva

Bourdot & Galzin

Figures 1–12

Tomentella testaceogilva Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 149] PC!= *Tomentella kentuckiensis* M.J. Larsen 1974 [6 : 100] BPI!

Basidiome effused, adherent, tomentose to soft membranaceous, up to 0.3 (0.5) mm thick.

Hymenophore shallowly tuberculate, on drying becoming smooth, somewhat crustose and rather firm.

Hymenial surface continuous, slightly reticulate to smooth, at first very pale brown to light yellowish brown (10YR 7–6/4), rarely slightly darker (10YR 5/4), often assuming a rosy or faint purplish hue.

Subhymenium strongly thickening, compact in older parts, mostly yellowish brown to brown (10–5YR 6–5/3), slightly to distinctly darker than the fertile surface.

Subiculum often poorly developed, up to 30 (50) μm thick, araneose to hypochnoid, paler than the fertile area in young parts, then concolorous with the subhymenium.

Margin mostly fertile throughout, abrupt or thinning out, pruinose to araneose or somewhat byssoid to fibrillose, paler to concolorous with the fertile area.

Rhizomorphs present in subiculum, rarely at the margin; rather loose in subiculum to hard and rigid in substratum, yellowish to yellowish brown, up to 0.1 (0.3) mm in diam.

Hyphal system monomitic.

Subhymenial hyphae regular to slightly irregular, sometimes slightly swollen at the ramifications, fibulate, 3–6 (8) μm wide, thin-walled, often branching from clamps, hyaline, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown.

Subicular hyphae regular to slightly irregular and sinuous, mostly fibulate but as a rule with simple-septate segments, (2) 2.5–6 (7) μm in diam., with thin to thickening wall, smooth, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown

or pale brown.

Rhizomorphs when young built up by hyphae like the subicular ones, rather loosely arranged, mostly straight, regular, fibulate, sometimes with simple septa, (2.5) 3–6 μm wide, often very long-celled, branching at some distance from septa, sometimes with simple anastomosis, with thin to thickening walls, hyaline to subhyaline; well developed rhizomorphs with outer hyphae becoming more thick-walled and with numerous simple septa, pale yellowish brown; slightly wider hyphae in the core, up to 8 (10) μm broad, sometimes with localized thickenings, mostly hyaline to subhyaline or with pale yellowish brown content.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia suburniform to subcylindrical and slightly sinuous, 45–60 (80) \times 8–11 (12) μm (apex), 8–12 (13) μm (lower half), with a fibulate basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 6 μm long.

Basidiospores mostly well lobed in all views, (8) 8.5–10 (11) \times (6) 6.5–7.5 (8) \times 7–9 (10) μm , echinulate to mostly aculeate, pale yellowish-brown, only slightly darker than other elements; aculei up to 2.5 (3) μm long, single, sparse, tapering.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: hyaline to subhyaline hyphae and young basidiospores more or less distinctly cyanophilous; KOH: hymenophore slightly darkening, context and subiculum often distinctly darkening but no appreciable reaction visible in squash mounts.

Incrustation: none or some sparse granular hyaline crystals on subicular hyphae and rhizomorphs.

Comments

Larsen (1970, 1974) described *T. testaceogilva* as having two kinds of subicular hyphae, the narrower giving rise to the wider. I was not able to confirm that, but rather the contrary. Certainly, the type specimen shows an interesting dimorphism: often thin hyphae (2–3 μm in diam.) start from wider hyphae (5 μm), but it is not easy to see this feature in other collections where different proportions of thin and wide hyphae are to be found.

Toментella kentuckiensis is apparently known only from collections made in the type locality (Crittenden, Kentucky), and has only ‘one type’ of subicular hyphae, 3–5 (6) μm in diam., but otherwise all the collections seen agree with the type of *testaceogilva*. If one consider the dimorphism of subicular hyphae enough to recognize *kentuckiensis* as separate from *testaceogilva*, it would be necessary to accept this species also for the European flora.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Allier** – Saint-Priest, Bramefans, bord du Ruillon, on *Alnus sp.*, leg. H. Bourdot, 7.IX.1906, lectotype of *Tomentella testaceogilva* Bourdot & Galzin (PC: Bourdot 18955)

GERMANY — **Thüringen** – Kammerforst, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. D. Löffler, 8.VIII.2002 (Dämmrich 6459, em-8550)

SWITZERLAND — **Thurgau** – Tägerwilen, Tägerwilerwald, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.X.2006 (em-9088) — **Ticino** – Bolle di Magadino, on bark of a lying branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 26.III.1986 (em-1099) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on ferns, leg. E. Zenone, 27.IX.1993 (em-3708) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. E. Zenone, 17.IX.2005 (em-8674) – Lodrino, Bosco, on *Dryopteris sp.*, leg. E. Zenone, 4.XI.1993 (em-6549) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.1999 (em-6985) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 29.IX.2002 (em-8235)

USA — **Kentucky** – Crittenden, on bark of a deciduous tree, leg. C.G. Lloyd, 15.IX.1914 (BPI 332070, Lloyd cat. n. 44090) – *ibid.*, on wood, leg. C.G. Lloyd, 5.X.1914 (PC: Bourdot 15053, Lloyd 1429) – *ibid.*, on wood of a deciduous tree, leg. C.G. Lloyd, 5.X.1914, holotype of *Tomentella kentuckiensis* M.J. Larsen (BPI 332068, Lloyd cat. n. 24266)

Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue: Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

References

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- [7] SVRČEK, M. (1960). ‘Tomentelloideae Čechoslovakiae. Genera resupinata familia *Thelephoraceae*’. *Sydowia*, 14: 170–245. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59633/index.htm>



Fig. 1: Part of the holotype collection of *Toментella kentuckiensis* M.J. Larsen. Bar = 5 mm [BPI 332068, Lloyd cat. n. 24266]



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [em-8674]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome with rhizomorphs at the margin. Image width = 22 mm
[em-9088]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore (dried basidiome.). Image width = 9 mm
[em-8674]



Fig. 5: Detail of the hymenophore and margin, holotype of *Tomentella kentuckiensis* M.J. Larsen. Image width = 9 mm [BPI 332068, Lloyd cat. n. 24266]

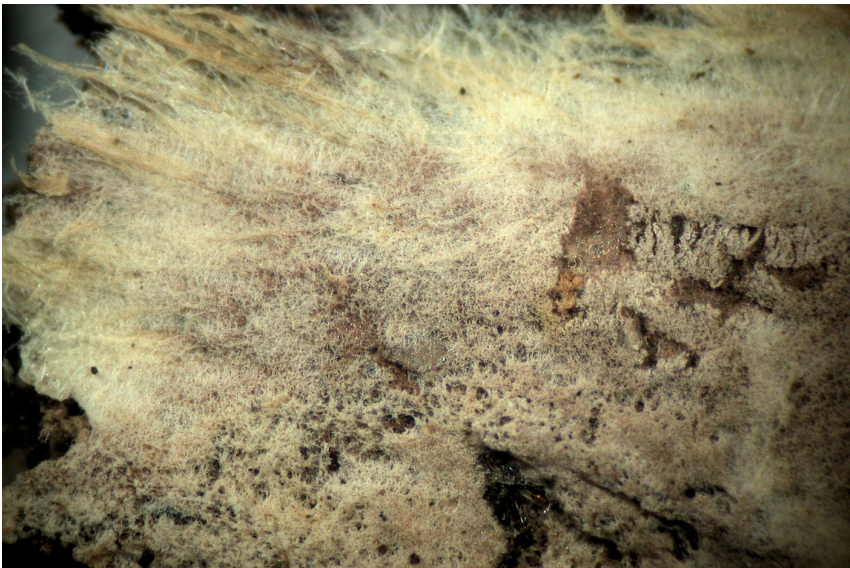


Fig. 6: Dried basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [Dämmrich 6459, em-8550]



Fig. 7: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10 μm [em-9088]



Fig. 8: Rhizomorph. Bar = 10 μm [em-9088]

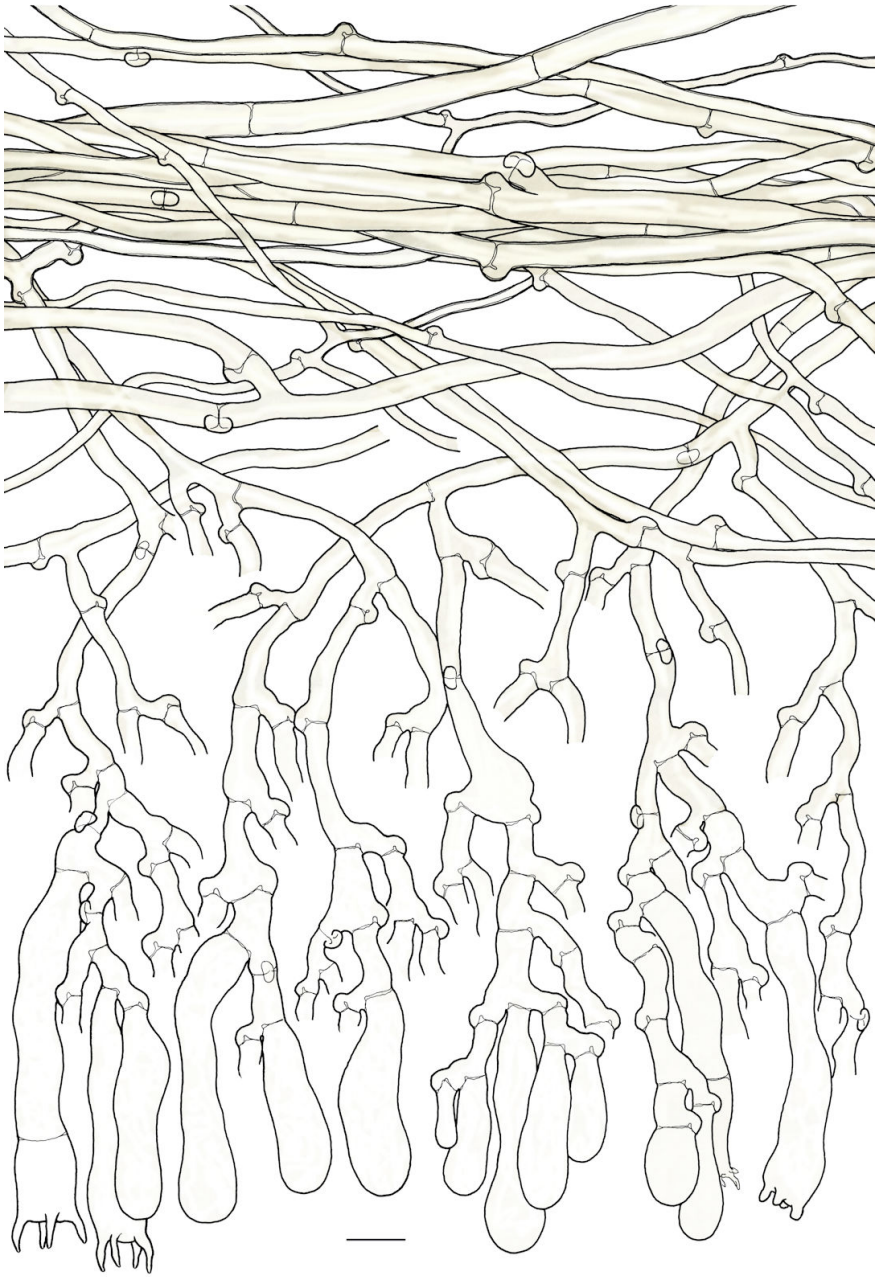


Fig. 9: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae from the lectotype of *Tomentella testaceogilva* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 10 μm [PC: Bourdot 18955]

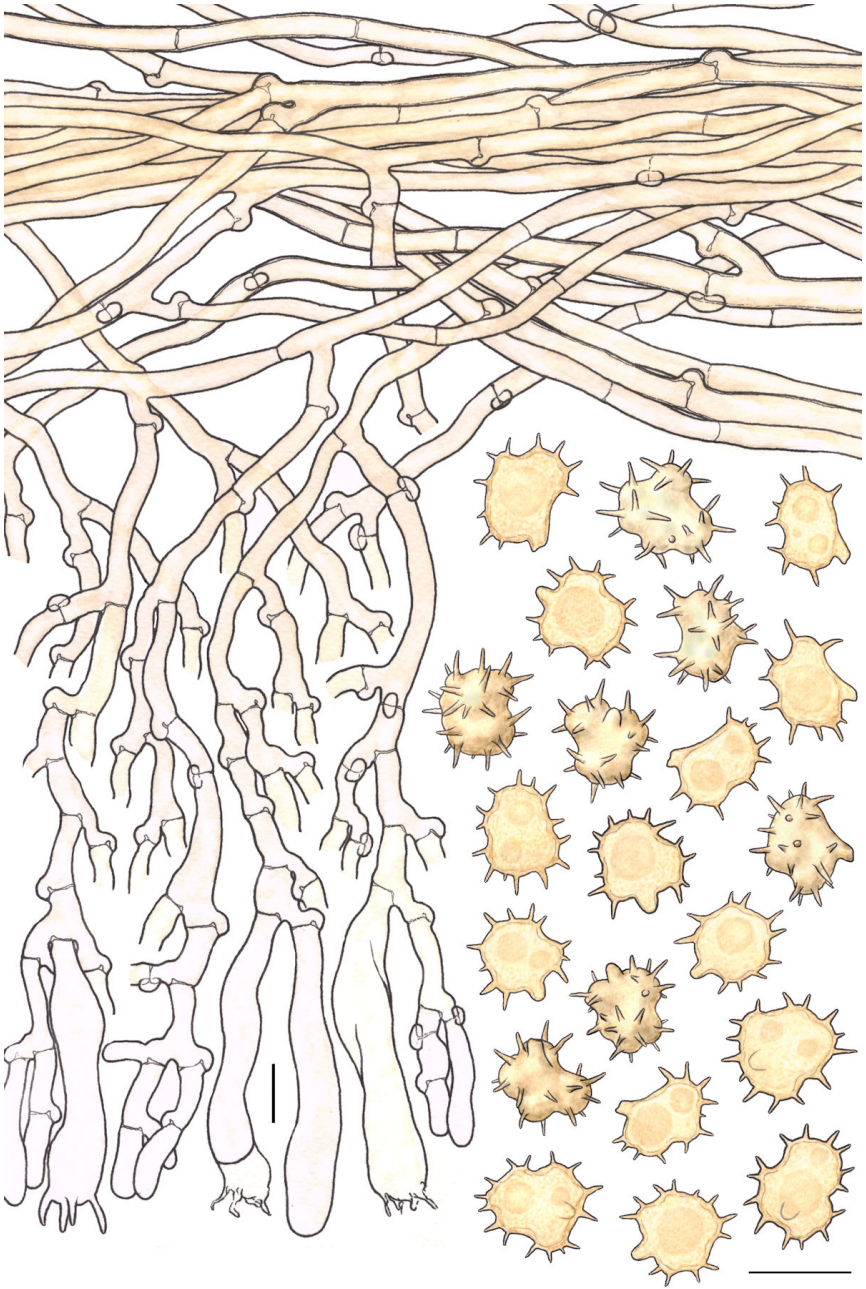


Fig. 10: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae, basidiospores from the holotype of *Tomentella kentuckiensis* M.J. Larsen. Bar = 10 μm [BPI 332068, Lloyd cat. n. 24266]

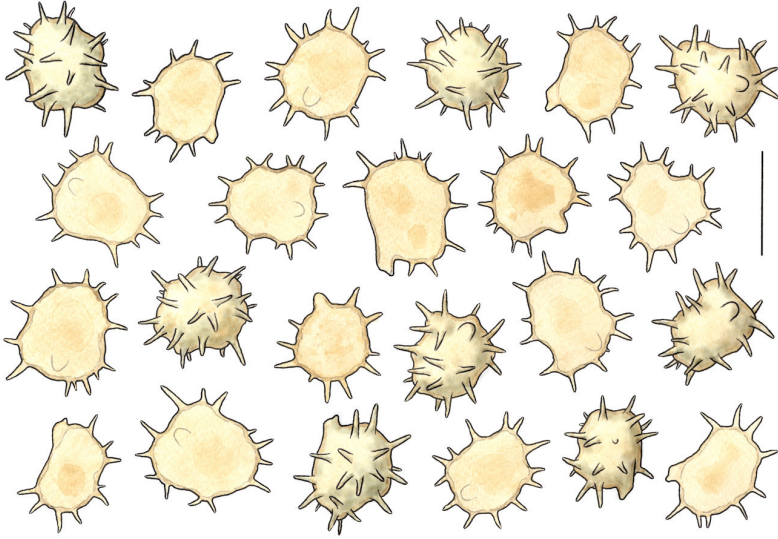


Fig. 11: Basidiospores from the lectotype of *Tomentella testaceogilva* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 10 μm [PC: Bourdot 18955]

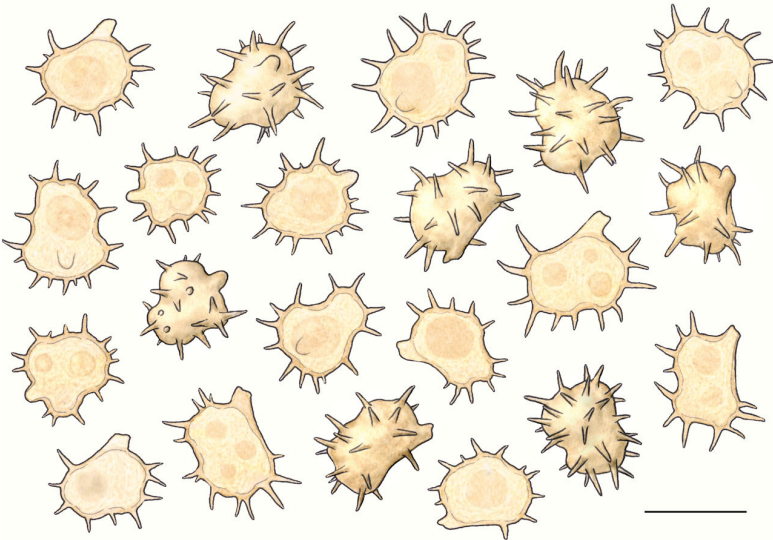


Fig. 12: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [Dämmrich 6459, em-8550]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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