

№ 10

Lindtneria chordulata

Figures 1–6

Pellicularia chordulata D.P. Rogers 1943 [9 : 98] ≡ *Cyanobasidium chordulatum* (D.P. Rogers) Jülich 1979 [8 : 328] ≡ *Botryohypochnus chordulatus* (D.P. Rogers) Burds. & Nakasone 1981 [4 : 457] ≡ *Lindtneria chordulata* (D.P. Rogers) Hjortstam 1987 [6 : 33]

= *Botryobasidium alutaceum* Boidin 1970 [2 : 18] teste Hjortstam and Larsson [7] ≡ *Botryohypochnus alutaceus* (Boidin) Jülich 1979 [8 : 334] ≡ *Lindtneria alutacea* (Boidin) Boidin & Gilles 1986 [3 : 307]

Basidiome effused, hypochnoid, tufted, discontinuous to pellicular, becoming adherent, soft and fragile when dried, up to 0.2 mm thick.

Hymenophore discontinuous, farinose to finely porulose or pubescent to smooth, whitish to very pale yellowish.

Margin indefinitely thinning out, araneose.

Rhizomorphs frequent in subiculum and substrate, infrequent at the margin, compact, fragile when dry, smooth, silky, yellowish to ochre brown when exposed, branched, up to 0.1 mm thick.

Hyphal system monomitic. Subhymenial hyphae regular to irregular, botryose, often swollen at the ramifications, fibulate, 4–7 (10) μm in diam., compactly arranged, thin-walled, hyaline; subicular hyphae almost regular, simple-septate with sparse clamps at the septa, 4–6.5 μm wide, loosely interwoven, mostly branched at right angles, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline or very pale yellowish.

Rhizomorphs built up by compactly arranged and straight hyphae, (3) 4–5.5 (7.5) μm in diam., thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline, or very pale yellow; wider strands have a slightly differentiated core with one or few broader hyphae, up to 12 μm in diam.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia subclavate to cylindrical, (15) 20–30 (35) \times 6.5–8 μm , with a fibulate basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 4 μm long.



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-8804]

Basidiospores globose, subglobose or somewhat lacrymoid because of the prominent apiculus, from $3.7\text{--}4.8 \times 3.7\text{--}4.2 \mu\text{m}$ [em-8804] to $5\text{--}7 (7.2) \times 4.7\text{--}6 \mu\text{m}$ [em-8805] (collected same day and nearby), $Q = (0.9) 1\text{--}1.2 (1.25)$, almost smooth to asperulated or sparsely to densely echinulate, with thickening wall, hyaline to very pale yellowish; aculei up to $0.7 (1) \mu\text{m}$ long.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: basidia with granular cyanophilous content, spores cyanophilous.

Incrustation: None or sometimes rather big ($10\text{--}20 \mu\text{m}$ across) prismatic cristals in subiculum.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Meride, Premoran, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2006 (em-8804) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2006 (em-8805) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard twig of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2006 (em-8806) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard twig of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2006 (em-8807) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 19.VIII.1989 (em-2353) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 15.VIII.1990 (em-2713)



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-8805]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome: rhizomorphs at the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-8807]

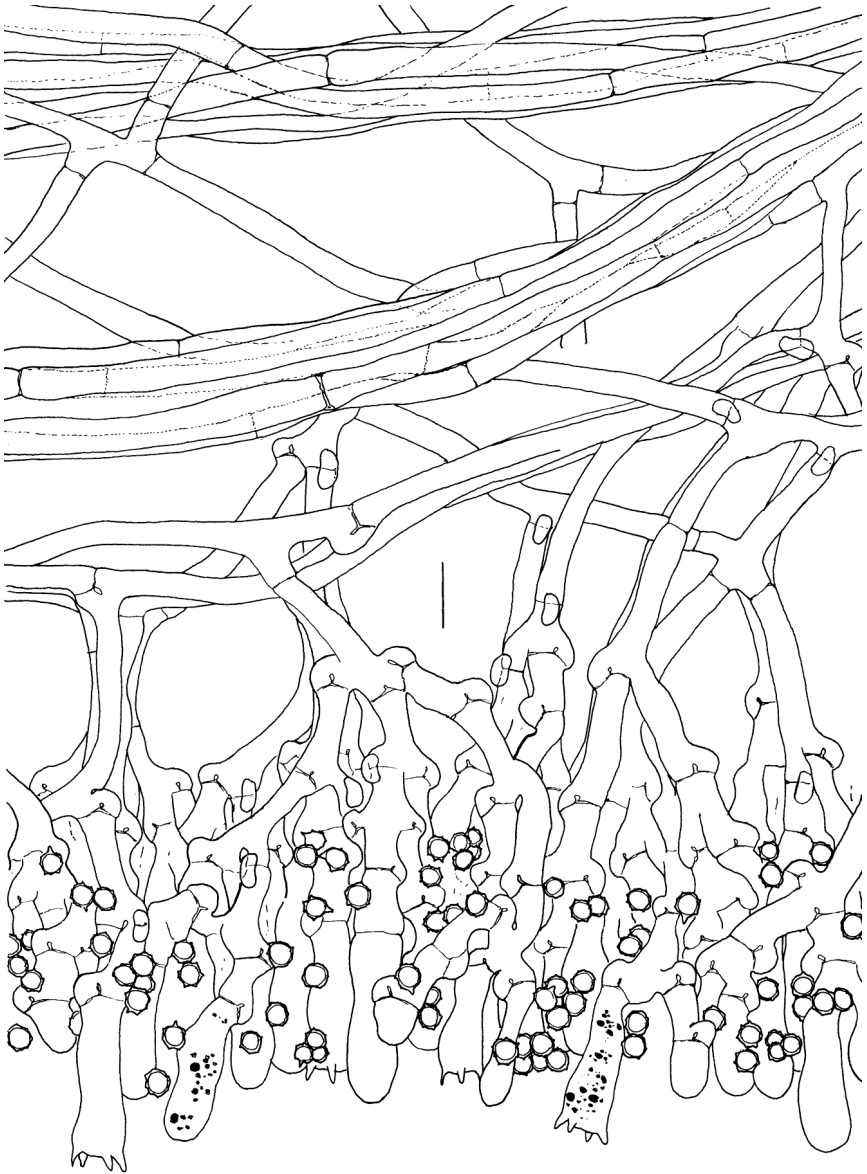


Fig. 4: Basidia, enclosed basidiospores, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. Bar = 20 μm [em-2353]

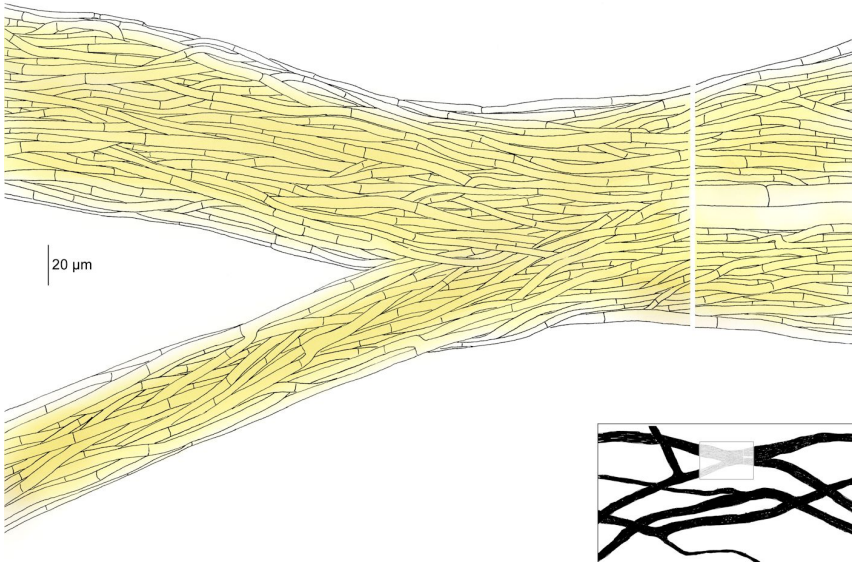


Fig. 5: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 20 µm [em-8805]

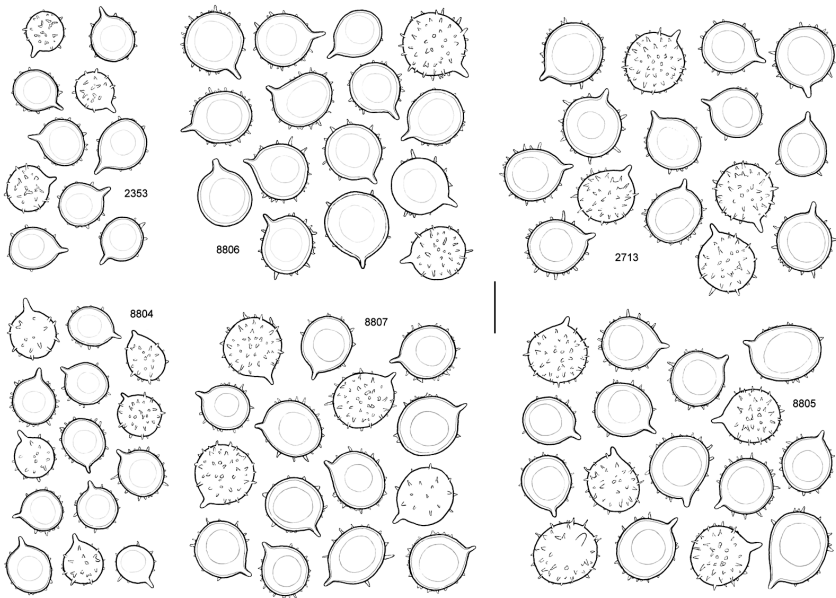


Fig. 6: Basidiospores from different em-* collections. Bar = 5 µm [em-8805]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphylophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

Authored and published by

ELIA MARTINI
Via ai Ciòss 21
CH-6676 Bignasco
Switzerland

Email: emart@aphyllo.net
<http://www.aphyllo.net>



Issue № 10:

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Released on: 27th April, 2016

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