№ 114

Piloderma luminosum

Svantesson

Figures 1–7

Piloderma luminosum Svantesson 2025 [1 : 9]

Basidiome effused, separable, at first byssoid, pelliculose, then soft membranaceous; older parts may become adherent and overgrown by new ones, up to 0.5 (1) mm thick.
Hymenophore pruinose to smooth, sometimes irregularly granulose with sparse and very small warts, very thin, not separable from the subiculum, when young white to cream, becoming yellow, citrine, golden yellow or even ochraceous-orange when old.
Subiculum araneous, fibrillose, byssoid, soft fibrous, poorly to well developed, whitish or partly becoming yellowish or light ochraceous in older parts.
Margin thinning out, sterile, arachnoid to byssoid or fimbriate, sometimes becoming membranaceous and wrinkled or even rolling back on drying, whitish.
Rhizomorphs present but often obscure, in subiculum at the margin and on cracks of the substrate, soft, loose, byssoid, up to 0.1 (1) mm thick, whitish to light yellowish or very pale brown.

Hyphal system monomitic; all septa without clamps.
Subicular hyphae regular, 2–3 (4) µm, branched at wide angles, often with simple or septate anastomoses, with thin or slightly thickening wall, hyaline to pale yellow, rarely with ochraceous content.
Subhymenial hyphae regular, 2–3 µm, soon relatively long-celled, thin-walled, in older parts assuming an ochraceous tint.
Rhizomorphs simple, built up by hyphae like the subicular ones running side by side and kept together by frequent anastomoses.
Cystidia absent.
Basidia clavate, 10–18 (20)×4–5 µm, hyaline to subhyaline, with yellow-ochre content in old parts; 4 sterigmata up to 4 µm long.

Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 14 cm [em-13140]

Basidiospores subglobose to slightly obovoid, 3–4 (4.5)×2.5–3.2 (3.4) µm, smooth, with slightly thickening wall, subhyaline to yellowish or ochraceous, 1-guttate.
Incrustation: subicular hyphae and outer hyphae of rhizomorphs coarsely to strongly encrusted by small granular, rod-like and bipyramidal crystals, rarely also so with some rhomboid or prismatic crystals with incised ends in subhymenium and subiculum.
Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: hyphae and basidiospores cyanophilous.

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Hautes-Alpes** – Gap, RBI du Chapitre, on wood of a rather hard branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. G. Gruhn, 11.X.2016 (em-13037) — **Isère** – Autrans, Bois du Claret, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 7.IX.2014 (em-12294)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Campo V.Maggia, Costa di Lagarèd, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 18.VIII.2017 (em-13140) – Chironico, Motta di Gribbio, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 1.VIII.1992 (em-3220) – Olivone, Campra, Cass, on bark of a lying branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 30.VIII.1986 (em-633)

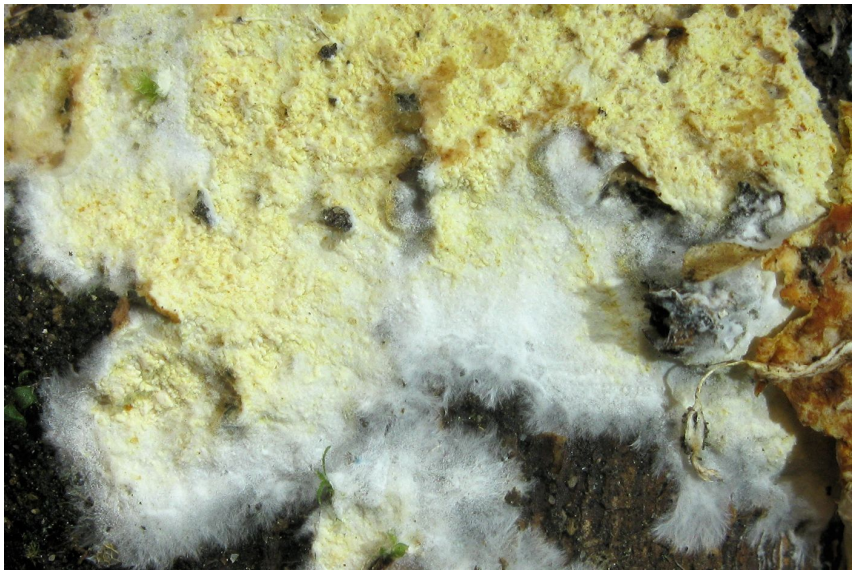

Fig. 2: Basidiome [em-12294]

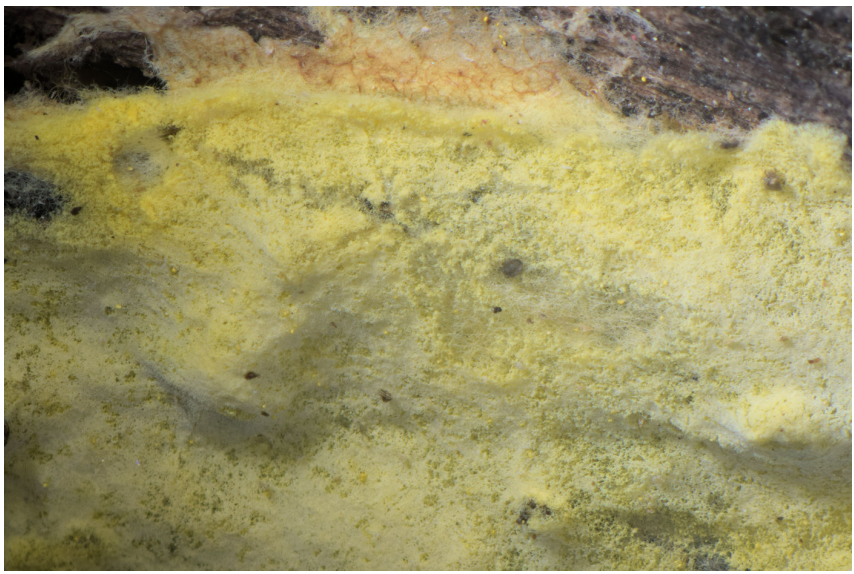

Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-13037]

Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-633]

Fig. 5: Hymenophore toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-633]

Fig. 6: Rhizomorph. Bar = 10 µm [em-3220]

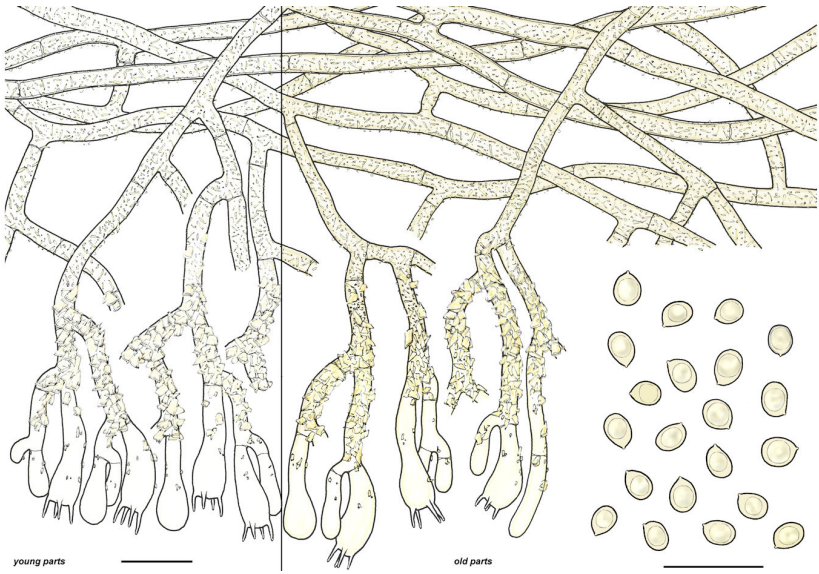

Fig. 7: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae (on the left: young parts of the basidiome; on the right: old parts), basidiospores (KOH mount). Bar = 10 µm [em-633]

Materials and methods

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

References

[1] Svantesson, S. et al. (2025). 'Five new species in *Piloderma* (Atheliales, Basidiomycota) and epitypification of *P. byssinum*'. *Fungal Biology*, 129 (101531): 1–12. doi: 10.1016/j.funbio.2024.101531

Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Piloderma luminosum Svantesson

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The current issue entirely replaces the previous one (*Piloderma byssinum* isued in Sept. 2017), which was based on a mix of species: *byssinum*, *frondosum* and *luminosum*. See Svantesson & al. 2025.