

## *Piloderma olivaceum* (Parmasto) Hjortstam

Figures 1–7

*Athelia bicolor* f. *olivacea* Parmasto 1967 [4 : 380] ≡ *Piloderma croceum* f. *olivaceum* (Parmasto) Erikss. & Hjortstam 1980 [1 : 1206] ≡ *Piloderma olivaceum* (Parmasto) Hjortstam 1984 [2 : 25]

**Basidiome** effused, separable, hypochnoid, becoming pelliculose to membranaceous, fragile when dry, up to 0.3 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** at first discontinuous, pruinose, becoming more continuous, smooth but finely porulose at strong magnification (×40).

**Hymenium** very thin and glued to a well developed subhymenium (up to 0.1 mm thick) by more or less resinous matter and becoming slightly crustose and fragile when dry, inseparable from the subiculum, olive brown (5Y 5–4/4).

**Subiculum** distinct, byssoid to fibrillose, loose, soft, yellowish to ochraceous (2.5–5Y 7/6).

**Margin** normally sterile and indefinitely thinning out, araneose to fibrillose, paler to concolorous with the subiculum, sometimes abrupt and detached from the substrate, becoming wrinkled on drying.

**Rhizomorphs** common in subiculum, margin and cracks of the substratum, up to 0.1 mm, normally fasciculate in larger stands or loose and soft mats of sterile mycelium, fragile, yellow to yellow-ochre (5Y 6/8–12).

**Hyphal system** monomitic; all hyphae with simple septa.

**Subhymenial hyphae** regular, 2–4 µm in diam., loosely arranged, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline.

**Subicular hyphae** regular, (1.5) 2–3 µm in diam., loosely arranged, branched at wide angles, often with simple or 1-septate anastomoses, with thin or slightly thickening wall.

**Rhizomorphs** simple, build up by hyphae like the subicular ones, more or less compactly arranged for the presence of anastomoses.

**Cystidia** absent.

**Basidia** clavate to subcapitate, 10–16×4–5 µm, hyaline; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 3 µm long.

**Basidiospores** subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, sometimes slightly obovoid, 2.5–3.5×2.2–3 µm, Q = 1.05–1.4 (1.5), smooth, with thickening wall (0.3 µm), subhyaline hyaline to light yellow, normally with a large guttula.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–. CB: hyphae and spores more or less distinctly cyanophilous. KOH: hyphae losing almost all yellow colouration to become light brown (see below).

**Incrustation:** almost all hyphae strongly encrusted by fine granular yellow(-orange) matter that dissolve almost completely in KOH and, as a rule, coarsely encrusted by small rod-like (up to 4 µm long) or small irregular prismatic pale yellow crystals that doesn't dissolve with KOH.

A lot of granular to amorphous resinous matter or irregular crystals cementing hymenium and subhymenium, yellow to light brownish in water and LA, turning light to very dark greyish brown in KOH.

## Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Malvaglia, Bolla, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 4.X.1986 (em-715)

## Materials and methods

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

## References

- [1] ERIKSSON, J., HJORTSTAM, K. AND RYVARDEN, L. (1981). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe, vol. 6: Phlebia - Sarcodontia*. Oslo, pp. 1051–1276
- [2] HJORTSTAM, K. (1984). 'Corticiaceous fungi of Northern Europe - Check-list of the species in the nordic countries'. *Windhalia*, 14: 1–29
- [3] JOSEFSSON, T. AND SPIRIN, W.A. (2010). 'Records of rare aphylophoroid fungi on Scots pine in northern Sweden'. *Karstenia*, 50 (2): 45–52
- [4] PARMASO, E. (1967). '*Corticiaceae* U.R.S.S IV. Descriptiones taxorum novorum Combinationes novae'. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Bioloogiline seerie*, 16 (4): 377–394



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 44 mm [em-715]

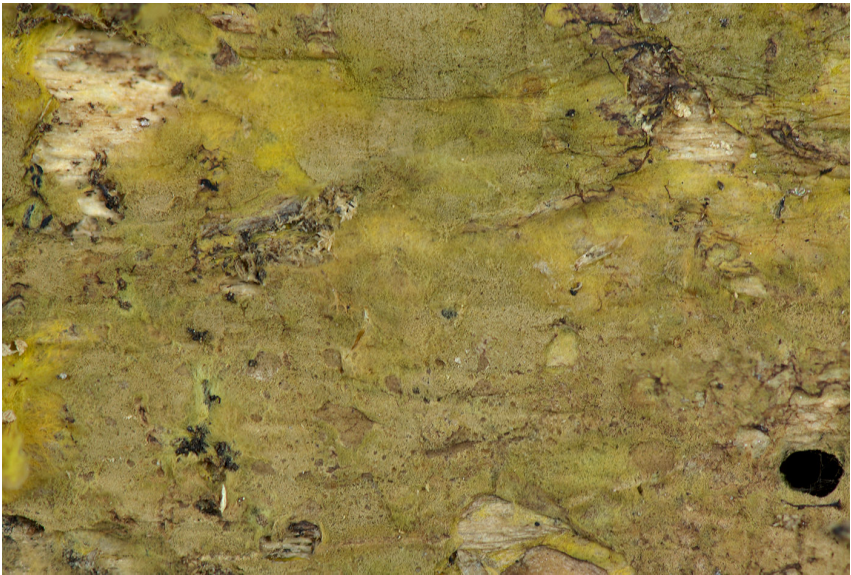


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [em-715]



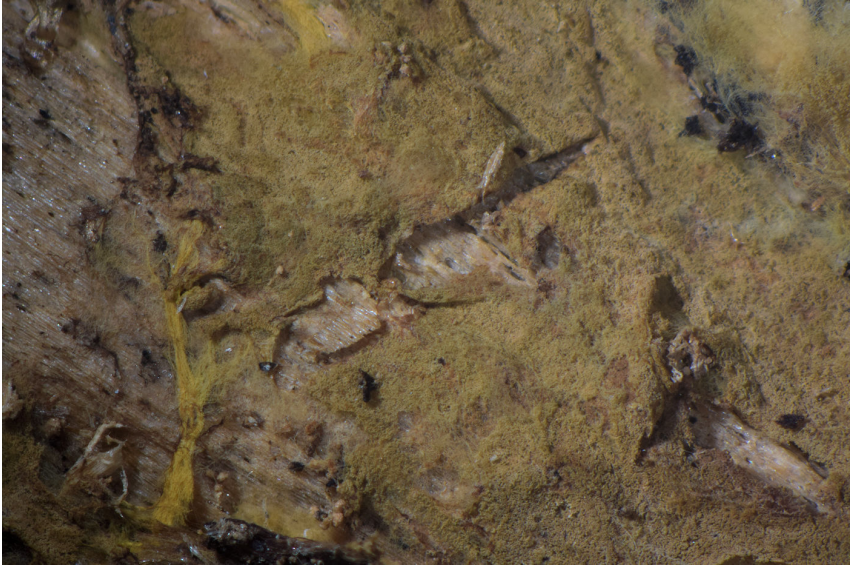


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-715]



Fig. 4: Meshes of loose hyphae and thin strands in the underlying strongly decayed wood. Image width = 23 mm [em-715]

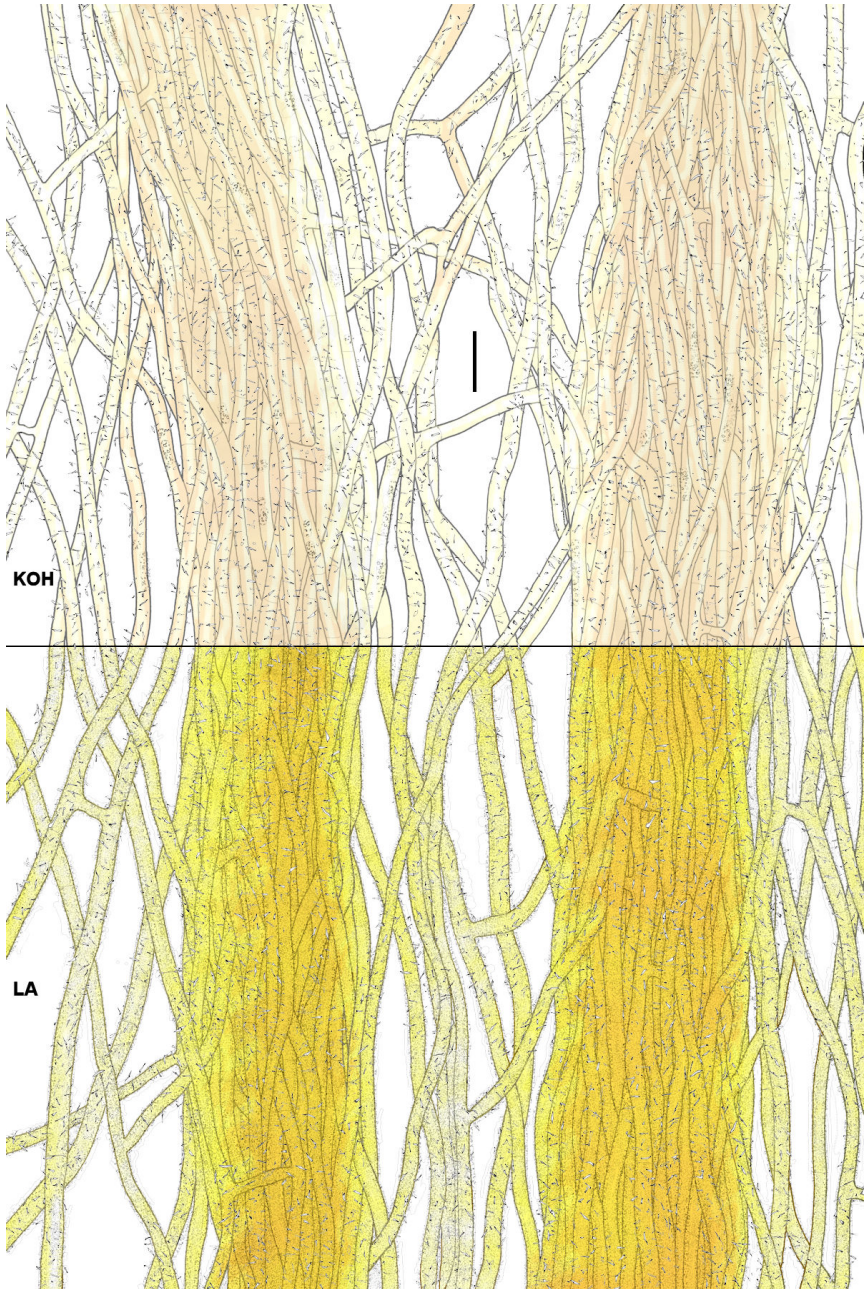


Fig. 5: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-715]



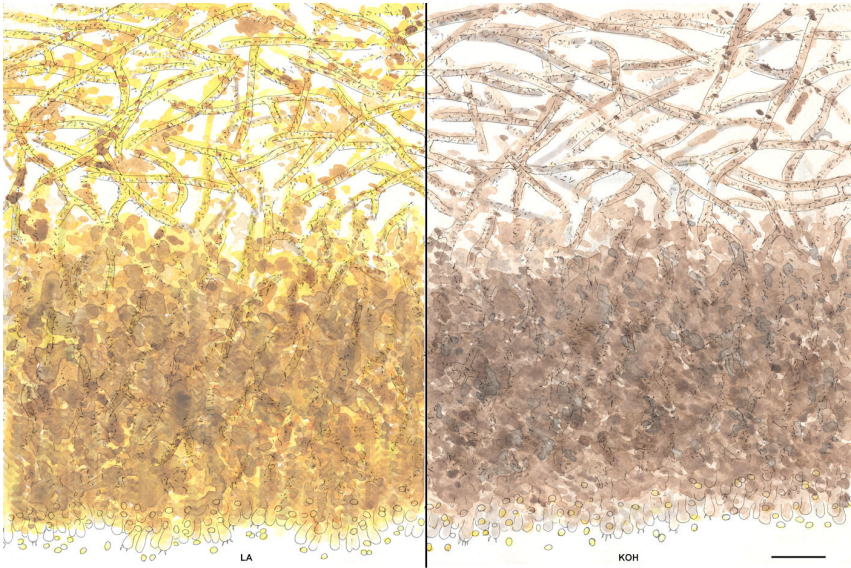


Fig. 6: Vertical section of the basidiome. On the left side in LA; on the right side in KOH. Bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-715]

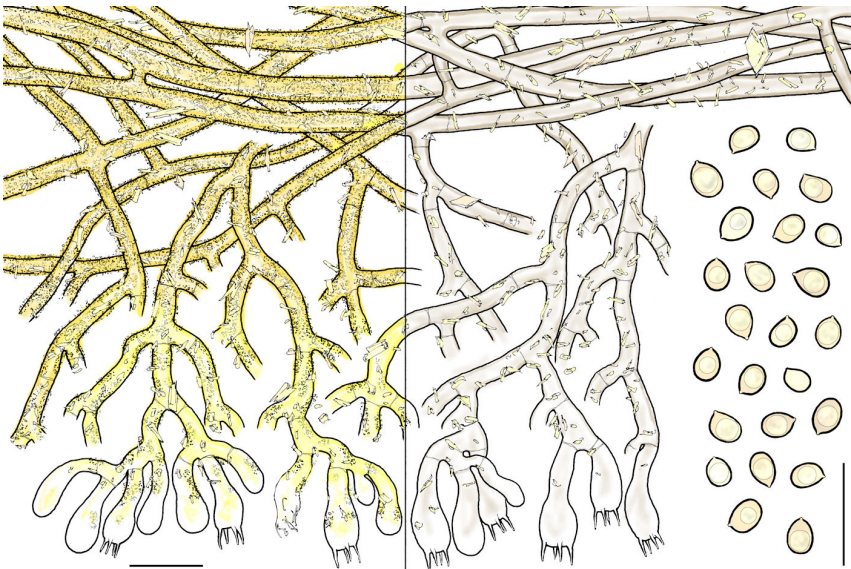


Fig. 7: Basidia, subhyphal and subicular hyphae (on the left in LA, on the right in KOH), basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-715]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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