

№ 118

Tomentella rubiginosa

(Bres.) Maire

Figures 1–11

Hypochnus rubiginosus Bres. 1897 [1 : 116] S! \equiv *Tomentella rubiginosa* (Bres.) Maire 1906 [8 : 335]

= *Hypochnus atrovirens* Bres. 1897 [1 : 116] BPI!, also teste Larsen [4] \equiv *Tomentella atrovirens* (Bres.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1908 [2 : 77]

= *Sporotrichum fuscum* Link 1809 [5 : 12] teste Stalpers [11] \equiv *Alyto-sporium fuscum* (Link) Link 1824 [6 : 23] \equiv *Trichosporium fuscum* (Link) Sacc. 1882 [10 : 640]

= *Tomentella subrubiginosa* Litsch. 1939 [7 : 19] PRM!, also teste Larsen [4]

Basidiome effused, separable, araneose to byssoid in immature parts, hypochnoid, tomentose, soft membranaceous or somewhat crustose and brittle when old; up to 0.2 (0.3) mm thick.

Hymenophore at first discontinuous, porulose, tufted, then granulose, rarely with smooth or colliculose parts, yellow-orange (5–7.5YR 6–4/8–12) when young, then orange brown to ferruginous brown (5–10YR 4–3/4–8), rarely assuming a faint olivaceous hue (10YR–2.5Y 5–4/4).

Subiculum scanty to rather well developed, loose, araneose to byssoid, soft, yellowish-orange to yellowish brown (5–10YR 7–6/8), sometimes becoming strong brown (7.5YR 5/6–8), or even dark brown, depending on the presence, abundance and colour of rhizomorphs.

Margin shortly thinning out, fertile and concolorous to almost sterile and byssoid to fimbriate and then paler, yellowish to yellow-orange.

Rhizomorphs common in subiculum, at the margin and in cracks of the substratum, up to 0.05 (0.1) mm thick, often branched in all directions, sometimes arranged in ropes, compact, becoming hard and rigid, with almost smooth surface, yellowish brown to dark brown.

Hyphal system dimitic with short skeletoid hyphae associated with

rhizomorphs.

Subhymenial hyphae regular, fibulate, (2) 2.5–4 μm wide, thin-walled, subhyaline, yellowish to golden yellow, often branching from clamps.

Subicular hyphae regular, fibulate, sometimes with intercalary simple septa, (2.5) 3–4 (5) μm wide, sometimes with simple anastomoses, with thin to thickening wall, yellow to golden yellow or yellow-orange, normally branching at some distance from septa.

Rhizomorphs starting as rather loose strands of fibulate generative hyphae in subiculum, soon mixed with some 2–3 μm wide, sinuous and sparsely branched hyphae with thickening walls and frequent simple or adventitious septa that end with strongly branching thin hyphae 0.5–1.5 μm wide with thin walls and frequent simple septa. Old rhizomorphs with slightly wider hyphae (up to 6 μm) in the core surrounded by some, relatively short, hyphae 2–3 μm in diam. as described above that forms a discontinuous compact labyrinthiform layer on the surface.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia narrowly clavate, sinuous, (35) 45–60 (80) \times 6–9 (10) μm , fibulate at the basal septum, subhyaline to pale yellowish, often with homogeneous yellow-ochre content or guttulae; 4 sterigmata up to 6 (8) μm long and 1–2 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores mostly with irregular outline, frontal somewhat three-lobed, lateral face with regular to sinuous outline, ellipsoid with flattening adaxial side to two-lobed and broader toward the base, polar view subglobose to transversally subglobose, sometimes with sinuous outline and rarely more or less three-lobed, (6.5) 7–8 (8.5) \times (5) 5.5–6.5 (7) \times 6.5–7.5 (8) μm , Q^1 1.1–1.4 (1.5), $Q^2 = 0.95$ –1.15 (1.2), echinulate, yellowish to yellowish brown; aculei up to 1.5 (2) μm long, tapering, not or rarely disposed in crowns; apiculus prominent.

Chlamydospores absent.

Chemical reactions: IKI: –. CB: thin-walled hyphae and young basidiospores cyanophilous. KOH: almost unnoticeable.

Incrustation: a lot of adhering yellowish, ochraceous to reddish brown resinous matter on basidia and subhymenial hyphae visible in water and LA, almost completely dissolving in KOH and producing a yellowish diffuse.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Saint-Affrique, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. B. Rivoire, 25.X.2004 (em-8502) — **Loire** – [Unknown locality], on wood of a lying, decayed trunk, leg. M. Gaignon, 31.X.2000 (em-7205) — **Mayenne** – Levaré, Bois du château, on a decayed stump of a coniferous tree, leg. M. Gérard, 1.IX.1985 (em-6533) – Oisseau, coteau au sud Château de Lattaie, on lying wood of *Tilia sp.*, leg. M. Gérard, 26.X.2006 (em-9548) — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Sorède, Laval, on

bark of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.XI.2008 (em-10614) — **Yvelines** – Forêt de Saint Germain (Achères), on lying, decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. R. Hentic, 8.IX.2006 (em-9312.2) – Forêt de Saint-Germain, parc 45 (près Et. des Carrières d'A.), on decayed wood and bark of a deciduous tree, leg. R. Hentic, 25.XI.2001 (em-7859)

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Dimaro, on lying wood, leg. E. Martini, 21.IX.1997 (em-6301)

SERBIA – Mt. Ljuboten, on *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. A. Pilát & V. Lindtner, VII.1937, holotype of *Tomentella subrubiginosa* Litsch. (PRM 489273, Pilat Iter Maced. 1937)

SLOVAKIA – Preňčov, on litter, leg. A. Kmet, 4.X.1888, holotype of *Hypochnus rubiginosus* Bres. (S: herb. Bresadola) – Turna nad Bodvou, Zadielska dolina, on *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. A. Pilát, X.1934 (em-8337)

SWEDEN – Femsjö, on wood, leg. E.M. Fries, original material of *Hypochnus atro-virens* Bres. (BPI 290659)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Bignasco, Comunella, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 19.III.2012 (em-11655) – Bignasco, Ganne, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Castanea sativa*, leg. E. Martini, 14.III.2008 (em-11022) – Cevio, Consorzio, on bark of a lying, hard trunk of *Taxus baccata*, leg. E. Martini, 8.XII.1985 (em-547) – *ibid.*, on wood, leg. S. Damiani, 21.XI.2001 (em-7858) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fraxinus excelsior*, leg. E. Zenone, 7.X.2005 (em-8705) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Fraxinus excelsior*, leg. E. Zenone, 7.X.2005 (em-8716) – Meride, Meriggio, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2006 (em-9225) – Mondada, Gramusè (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.IX.1987 (em-1148) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 9.IX.1990 (em-2691.1) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 22.IX.2001 (em-7629) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 22.IX.2001 (em-7638) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of an angiosperm, leg. E. Martini, 24.VIII.2002 (em-8114)

UKRAINE — **Carpatiorossia** – Trebusany, Mt. Mencul, inter rivos Kuzy et Bredecel, on *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. A. Pilát, VIII.1934 (em-8336)

Materials and methods

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

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Fig. 1: Old, overwintering basidiome in situ. Image width = 70 mm [em-11022]

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Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 14 mm [em-10614]



Fig. 3: Basidiome (same as previous image, dry). Image width = 20 mm [em-10614]



Fig. 4: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-7638]



Fig. 5: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-7205]



Fig. 6: Detail of the margin (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-7629]

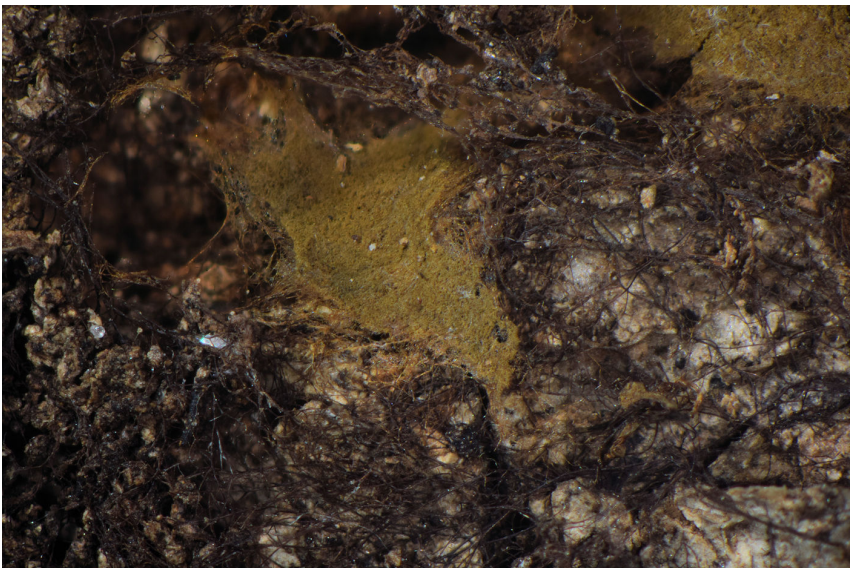


Fig. 7: Small basidiome surrounded by a well developed net of rhizomorphs (dry basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-11022]



Fig. 8: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10 μm [em-7858]

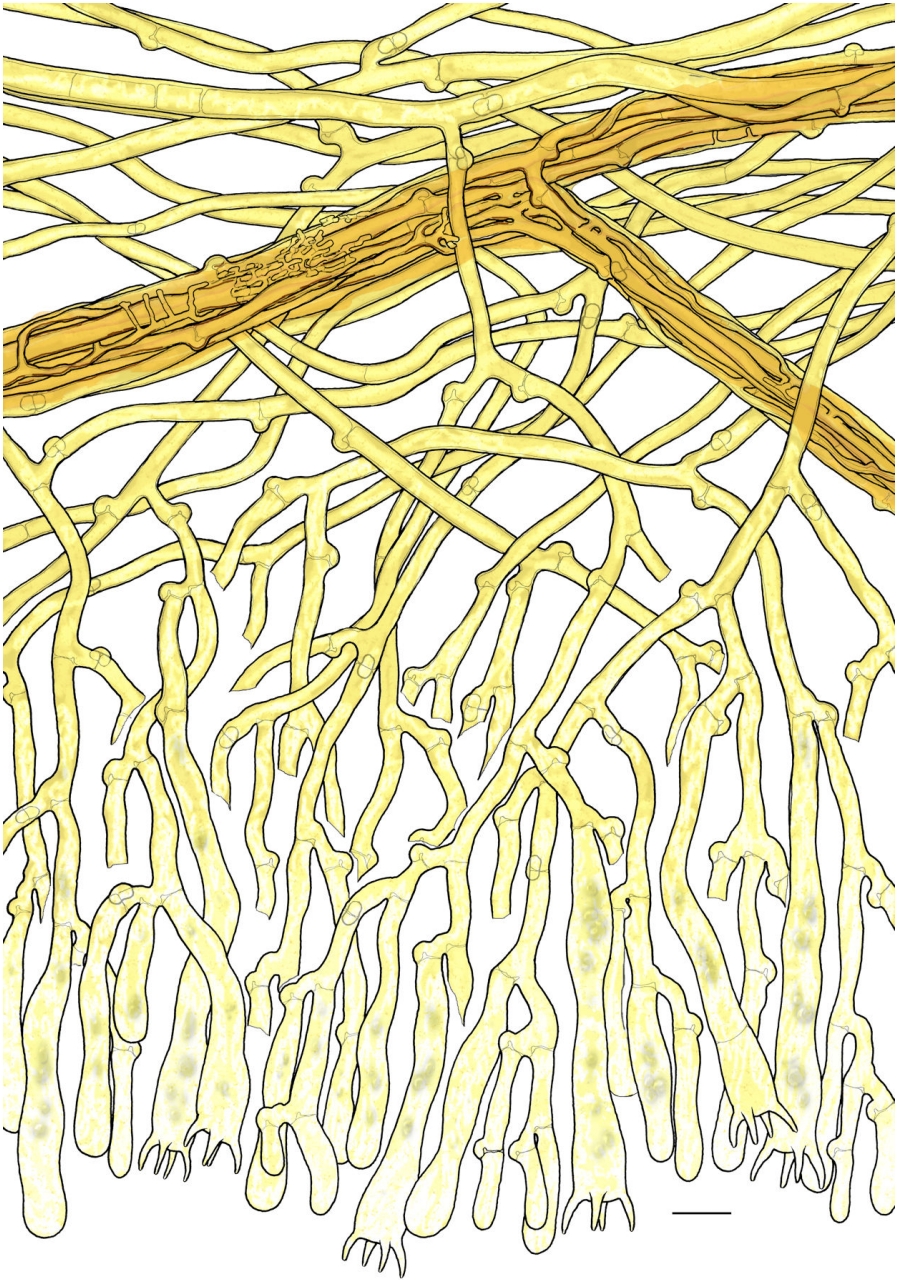


Fig. 9: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome showing basidia, subhyymenial and subicular hyphae, and a thin rhizomorph. Bar = 10 μm [em-7629]

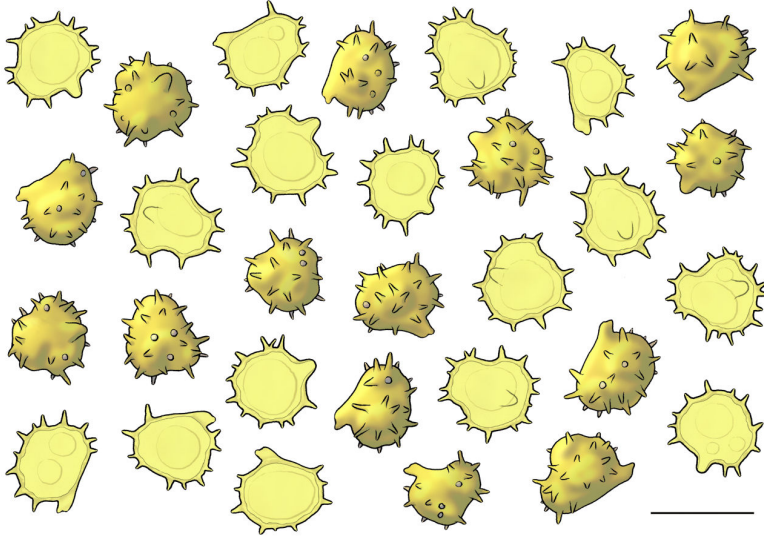


Fig. 10: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-11022]

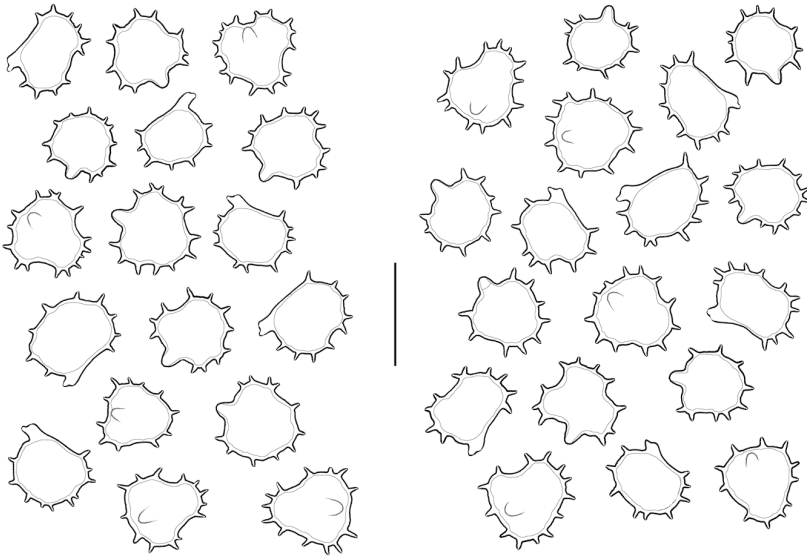


Fig. 11: Basidiospores: on the left ex holotype of *Hypochnus rubiginosus* Bres.; on the right ex original material of *Hypochnus atrovirens* Bres. Bar = 10 μm [S herb. Bres., and BPI 290659]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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