

Asterostroma laxum

Bres.

Figures 1–9

Asterostroma laxum Bres. 1920 [3 : 46]

Basidiome effused, adherent to somewhat separable, soft membranaceous, fragile when dry, up to 1 mm thick.

Hymenophore soon continuous and smooth, cream to very pale brown or light yellowish brown (10YR 7/4–6).

Context soft tomentose, felted, darker than the hymenial surface, ochre brown (7.5–10YR 5/8).

Subiculum scanty or indistinct, built up by few hyphae running more or less parallelly to the substratum.

Margin abrupt or shortly thinning out, pubescent, discolour.

Rhizomorphs common in subiculum, at the margin and cracks of the substrate, up to 0.3 mm thick, with finely rough or pubescent surface, sometimes fasciculate in wider ropes, compact, ochre brown (7.5–10YR 5/8).

Hyphal system dimitic with asterohyphidia; generative hyphae regular, distinct, with simple septa, 2–4 (5) μm in diam., thin-walled, hyaline.

Rhizomorphs soon developing a core of wide, more or less sausage-shaped hyphae up to 10 (15) μm wide surrounded by parallelly arranged, simple-septate hyphae, (1) 2–4 μm of diam., almost thin-walled, subhyaline, and an external layer of compactly arranged asterohyphidia about 20–50 μm across.

Gloeocystidia more or less fusiform, slightly ventricose, tapering toward the apex, 40–70 $\times$ 5–10 μm , thin-walled, hyaline, often with an apical schizopapilla.

Asterohyphidia common in the context, often arranged in poorly defined layers, and progressively smaller toward the hymenium, 25–60 (70) μm across, branching few times di- or trichotomously and ending in tapering setae (rays) 13–40 $\times$ 2–4 (5) μm , thick-walled, ochraceous.



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 21 cm [em-13169]

Basidia subcylindrical, slightly ventricose, slightly compressed toward the apex and narrowed toward the base, $40\text{--}50 \times 7.5\text{--}9$ (9.5) μm , hyaline; 4 sterigmata up to 6 μm long.

Basidiospores subglobose, $6\text{--}8 \times 5.7\text{--}7.3$ μm , $Q = 0.9\text{--}1.12$, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline; apiculus prominent.

Chemical reactions: IKI: spores amyloid. CB: young asterohyphidia slightly cyanophilous. KOH-. SA-.

Incrustation: none.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Golino, on wood of a strongly decayed stump, leg. E. Zenone, 6.XII.1986 (em-744) – Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Castanea sativa*, leg. E. Martini, 31.VIII.2017 (em-13169) – Olivone, Campra, Cass, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 30.VIII.1986 (em-760)

Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

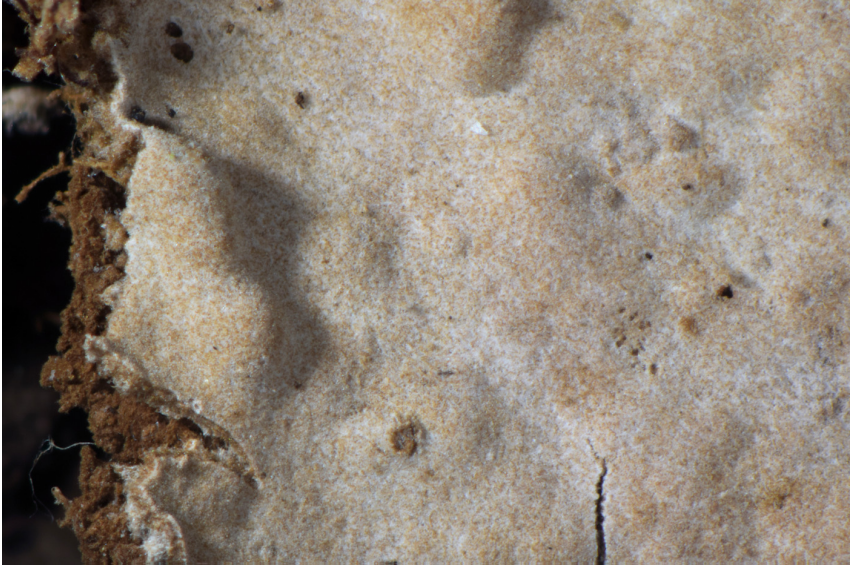


Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-13169]

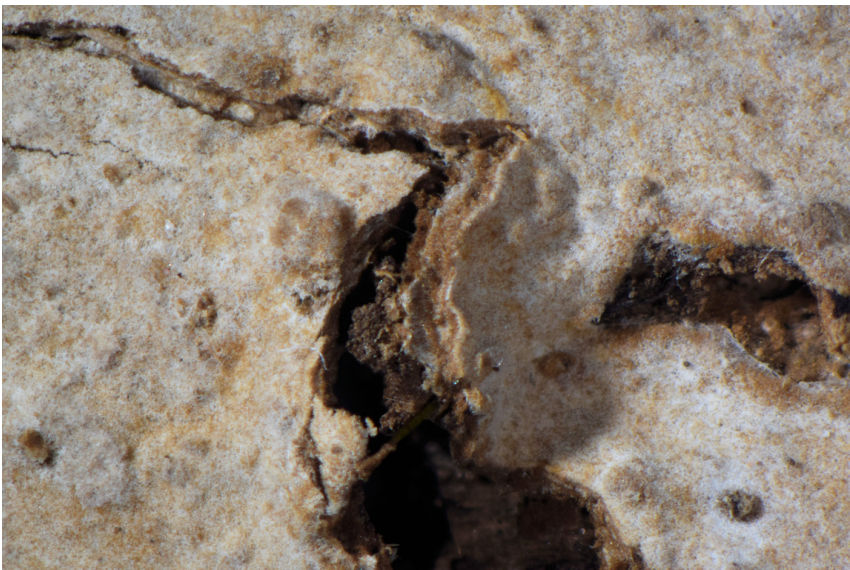


Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore and context (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-13169]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore and margin (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-13169]



Fig. 5: Rhizomorphs. Image width = 9 mm [em-13169]

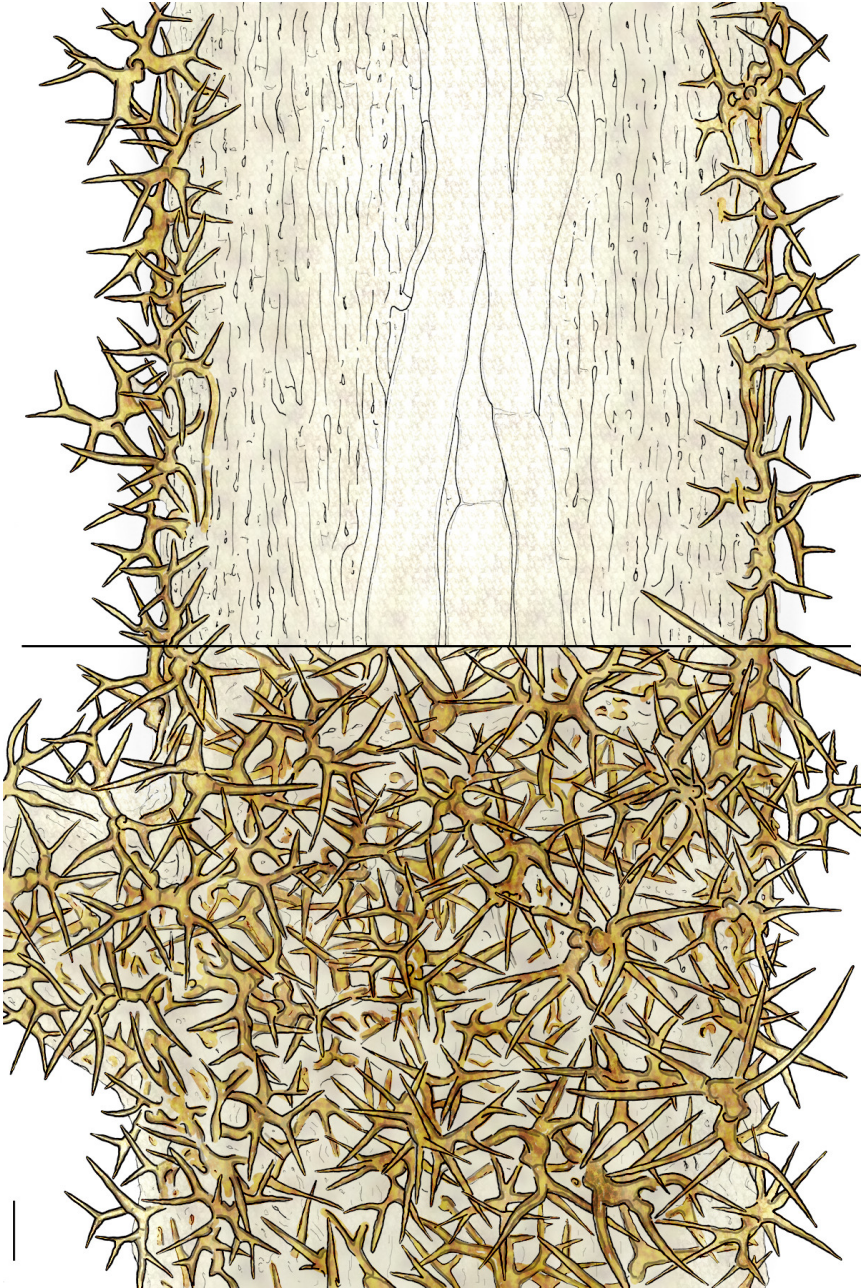


Fig. 6: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10 μm [em-13169]



Fig. 7: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-13169]



Fig. 8: Asterohyphidia, basidia, hyphidia, gloecystidia and subhymenial hyphae. Bar = 10 μm [em-13169]

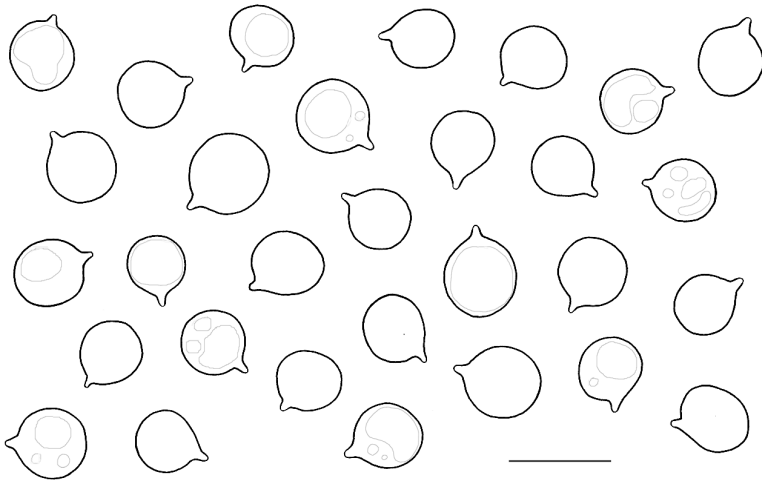


Fig. 9: Basidiospores from spore-print. Bar = 10 μm [em-13169]

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