

№ 122

Odontia calcicola (Bourdot & Galzin) Køljalg

Figures 1–5

Caldesiella ferruginosa var. *calcicola* Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [1 : 471]
≡ *Caldesiella calcicola* (Bourdot & Galzin) M.P. Christ. 1960 [2 : 303]
≡ *Tomentella calcicola* (Bourdot & Galzin) M.J. Larsen 1967 [6 : 511]
≡ *Trechispora calcicola* (Bourdot & Galzin) Malençon 1983 [9 : 49] ≡
Odontia calcicola (Bourdot & Galzin) Køljalg 2014 [10 : 86]

Basidiome effused, up to 0.2 mm thick, adherent to separable in pieces, hypochnoid, tomentose, soft membranaceous.

Hymenophore smooth to hydroid.

Aculei 4–6 per mm, up to 0.5 mm long, often concrescent, almost smooth, tapering or flattening, easily peeled off from the subiculum.

Hymenial surface continuous, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) to dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4), some small parts becoming dusky red (2.5YR 3/2).

Subiculum developed, tomentose, yellowish red (5YR 4/6), concolorous to slightly paler than the fertile area.

Margin almost sterile or fertile throughout, shortly thinning out, thin and finely fibrillose, paler than the fertile area and almost concolorous with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs common, obscure, in subiculum, at the margin and in cracks of the substrate, up to 0.1 (0.3) mm thick, compact, brownish in the subiculum, brownish to almost black when exposed, smooth.

Hyphal system dimitic; most generative hyphae with fibulate primary septa.

Subhymenial hyphae regular, rather short-celled, fibulate, 2.5–4 µm wide, thin-walled, subhyaline to yellowish, often branching from clamps.

Tramal hyphae built up by compactly arranged generative hyphae like the subicular ones.

Subicular hyphae of three kinds: 1) generative hyphae, regular but

evidently of variable diameter, (1.5) 2–4 (5) μm wide, with thin or slightly thickening wall, infrequently branched from clamps, subhyaline to light yellowish brown; **2**) some rare simple-septate hyphae 1–1.5 (2) μm wide, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline, simulating skeletal hyphae; **3**) straight skeletal hyphae, 1.5–2 (2.5) μm wide, with thick to solid wall, with rare elbow-like bends, yellowish to dull yellow.

Rhizomorphs starting as thin strands of generative hyphae like the subicular ones, soon associated with some skeletal hyphae; well formed rhizomorphs with a core of distinctly wider hyphae reaching 10 (15) μm in diam., surrounded by generative hyphae like the subicular ones but with more thickening wall, and coated by a surface layer of straight skeletal hyphae.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia clavate, (17) 25–40 \times 6–8 μm , subhyaline to yellowish, sometimes with ochraceous content, fibulate at the basal septum; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 5 μm long and 1 (1.5) μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with 'regular' outline, lateral face broadly ellipsoid, frontal face globose to subglobose, polar face transversally ellipsoid to subglobose, (4.5) 5–6 (6.5) \times (4) 4.5–5.5 (5.8) \times (4.3) 5–6 μm or 5–6 μm across, verrucose, thick-walled, yellow to golden yellow; warts hemispherical and evenly distributed on the surface, about 0.5–0.9 μm across.

Chlamydospores absent.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB: some basidiospores and rare skeletal hyphae distinctly cyanophilous. KOH: all elements turning slightly duller.

Incrustation: hyphae coarsely encrusted by subhyaline to yellowish granular or resinous matter in water dissolving in KOH-mounts and producing a yellowish to ochraceous diffusate.

Specimens examined

CANADA — **Alberta** – Sask. River Crossing, on *Picea sp.*, leg. R.L. Gilbertson, 3.VIII.1962 (SYRF: RLG 3544)

USA — **New York** – Newcombe, Huntington Forest, on *Acer sp.*, leg. M.J. Larsen, 13.IX.1965 (SYRF: MJL 1802)

Materials and methods

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

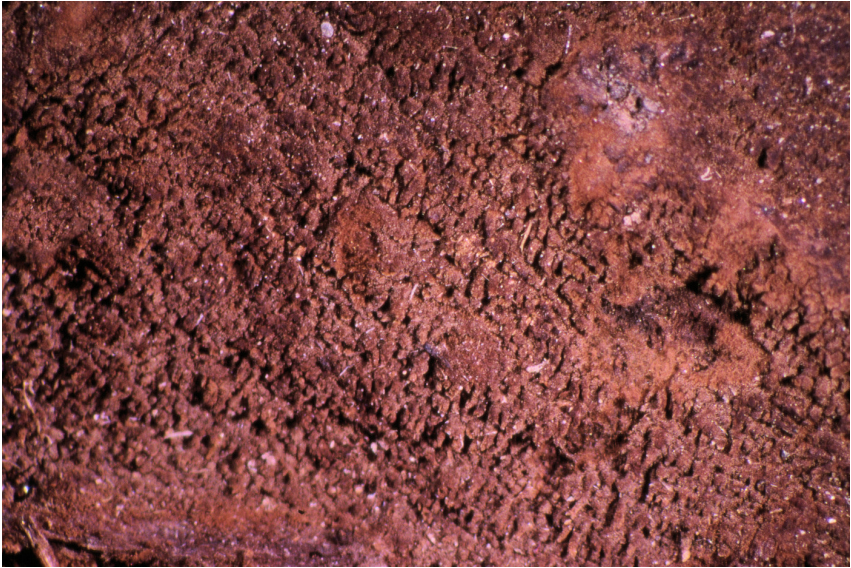


Fig. 1: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [SYRF: RLG 3544]

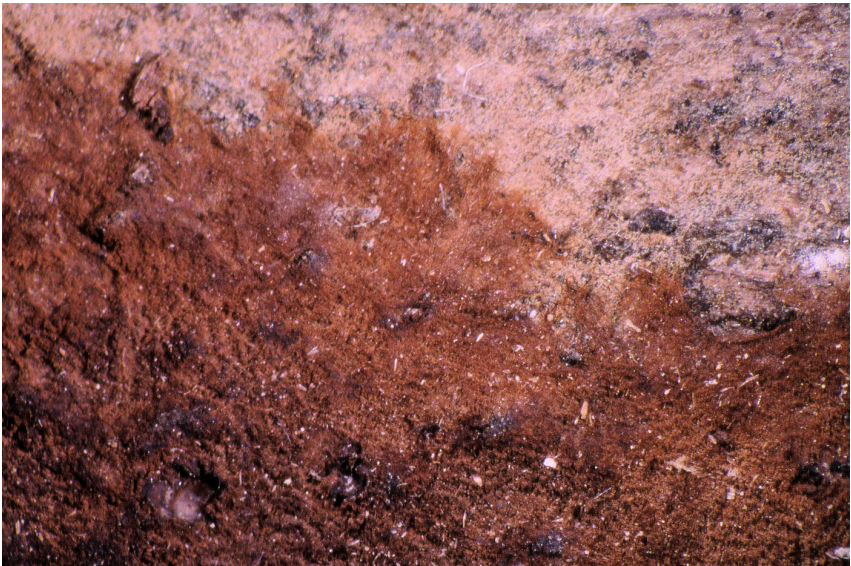


Fig. 2: Basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [SYRF: RLG 3544]

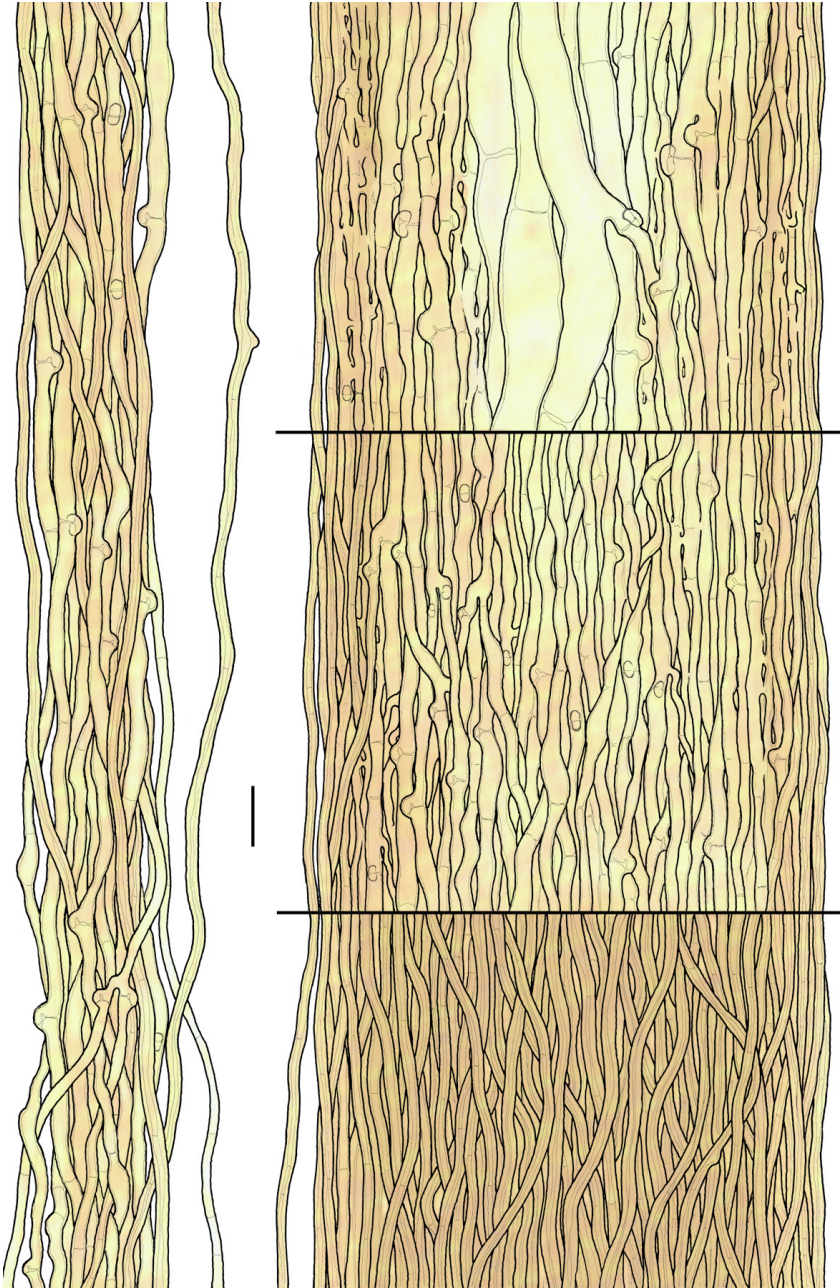


Fig. 3: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10 μm [SYRF: RLG 3544]



Fig. 4: Rhizomorphs (dried basidiome). Bar = 2 mm [SYRF: RLG 3544]

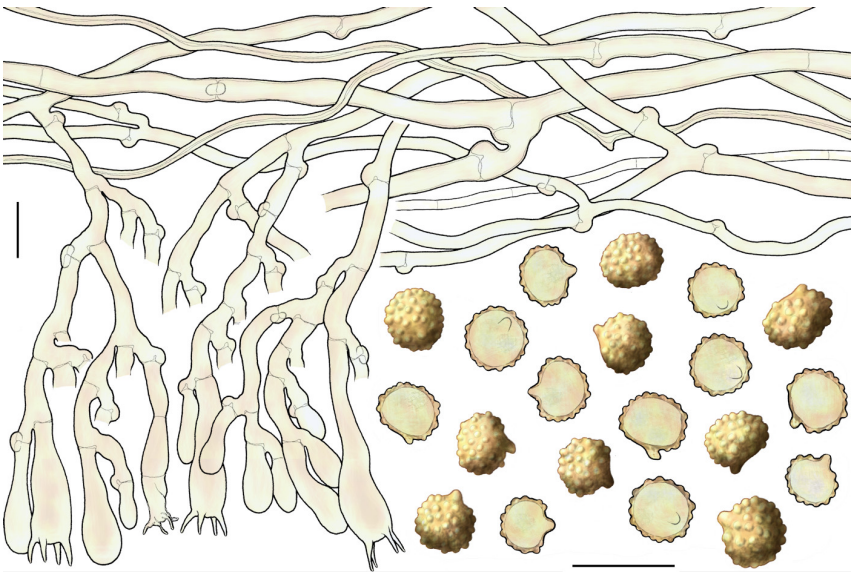


Fig. 5: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae, basidiospores. Bar = 10 μ m [SYRF: RLG 3544]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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