№ 123

Odontia duemmeri
(Wakef.) Kõljalg

Figures 1–7

Caldesiella duemmeri Wakef. 1916 [5 : 73] K! ≡ *Tomentella duemmeri* (Wakef.) M.J. Larsen 1974 [3 : 41] ≡ *Odontia duemmeri* (Wakef.) Kõljalg 2014 [4 : 87]

= *Tomentella subcalcicola* M.J. Larsen 1967 [2 : 1302] teste Larsen [3]

Basidiome effused, separable, araneose to byssoid or somewhat felted, rather soft.
Hymenophore at first smooth, soon becoming hydnoid.
Aculei up to 0.5 mm long and 0.2 mm wide at the base, 3–6/mm, slightly tomentose, becoming somewhat firm and easily peeled off from the subiculum; apex slightly fimbriate and sterile to smooth and almost fertile throughout.
Hymenial surface discontinuous to continuous, reddish brown to strong brown (2.5–5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 4/4).
Subiculum rather poorly developed, araneose to hypochnoid ot somewhat finely tomentose, concolorous with the fertile areas.
Margin shortly or indefinitely thinning out, thin and normally somewhat araneose, becoming fertile throughout, concolorous with the fertile areas.
Rhizomorphs common, easily seen in subiculum, at the margin, and in the substrate, 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, smooth to pilose for the outgrowing skeletal hyphae, becoming compact, flexible, yellow to ferrugineous brown or strong brown when exposed.

Hyphal system dimitic with skeletal hyphae mostly associated with rhizomorphs; most generative hyphae with fibulate primary septa.
Subhymenial hyphae regular, short-celled, 2–3 (4) µm wide, thin-walled, often branching from clamps, subhyaline to pale yellowish.
Tramal hyphae generative only, compactly arranged, 3–5 µm in diam., with slightly thickening wall, subhyaline or pale yellowish brown, often with ochraceous to ochre brown content.

Subicular hyphae of two kinds: **1**) generative regular, fibulate, infrequently with some simple or secondary septa, 2.5–4.5 (5) µm wide, thin-walled or with thickening wall, normally branching at some distance from septa, often branching from clamps near the subhymenium, subhyaline or pale yellowish brown, often with ochraceous to ochre brown content; **2**) some skeletal hyphae regular, straight, rarely with elbow-like bends, 1–2 µm in diam., with thick to solid wall, infrequently with some simple secondary septa, yellow.
Rhizomorphs starting as thin strands of generative like the subicular ones, soon associated with some skeletal hyphae; old rhizomorphs developing a core of distinctly wider hyphae up to 10 (15) µm in diam., surrounded by generative hyphae more or less like subicular ones but tightly arranged and often difficult to separate; outer layer built up by numerous yellow skeletal hyphae.
Cystidia absent.
Basidia clavate, somewhat sinuous, (18) 20–30 (35)×4–5.5 (6) µm, subhyaline to yellowish, often with ochraceous content; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 4 µm long and 1 (1.5) µm wide at the base.
Basidiospores with broadly ellipsoid lateral face, frontal and polar face globose to subglobose, 3.5–4.5 (4.7)×3–3.8 (4)×3.4–4 (4.5) µm or 3.5–4 (4.5) µm across, verrucose, thick-walled, infrequently looking shortly echinulate with low blunt aculei, yellowish brown to brownish; warts hemispherical and evenly distributed on the surface, about 0.4–0.8 µm across.
Chlamydospores absent.
Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB: skeletal hyphae and basidiospores mostly distinctly cyanophilous. KOH: elements becoming slightly more duller.
Incrustation: infrequently with some resinous or amorphous yellow to reddish brown deposits on subicular, tramal and subhymenial hyphae, dissolving in KOH-mounts and producing a yellowish to ochraceous diffusate.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Yvelines** – Forêt de Saint-Germain, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. R. Hentic, 31.III.2007 (rh-0713, em-9781)

UGANDA – Kipayo, on decayed wood, leg. R. Dümmer 635, V.1914, holotype of ***Caldesiella duemmeri*** Wakef. (K(M) 51743)

Materials and methods

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

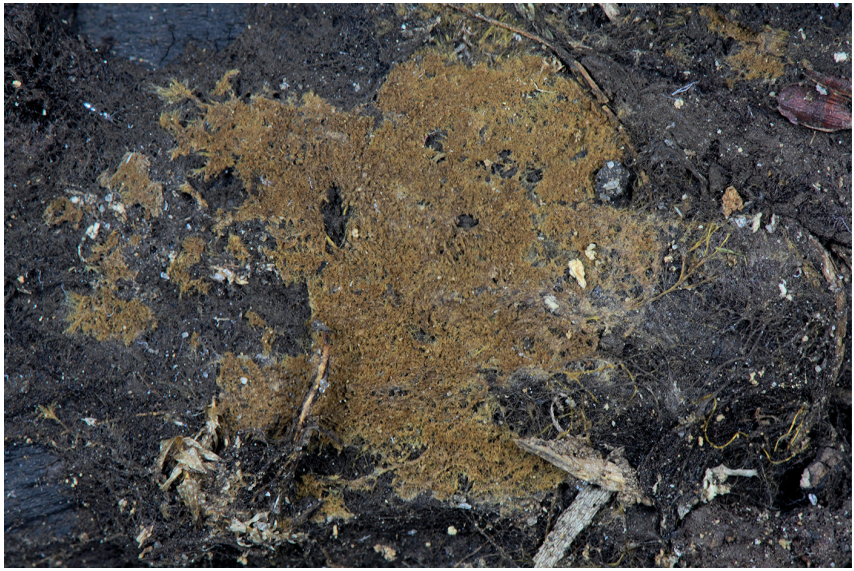

Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [rh-0713, em-9781]

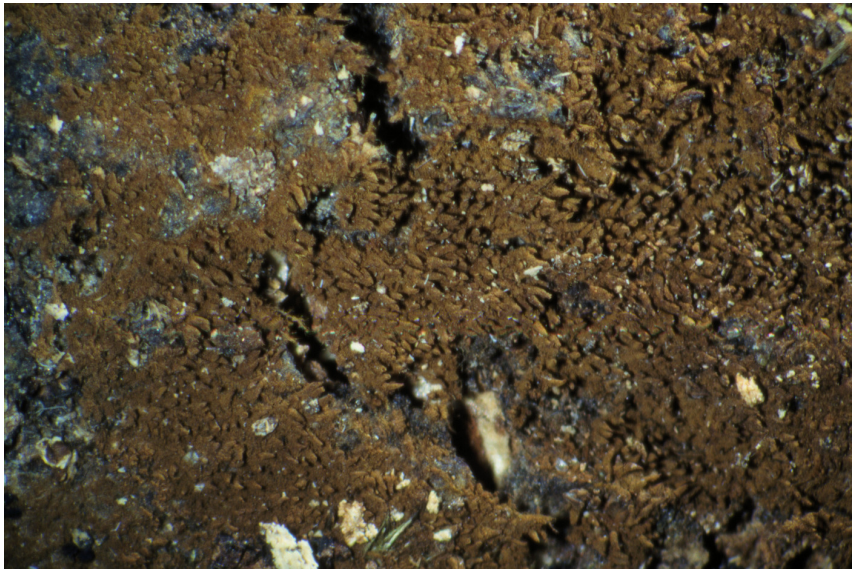

Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore; ex holotype of *Caldesiella duemmeri* Wakef. Image width = 9 mm [K(M) 51743]

Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore of a young part, with rhizomorphs (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [rh-0713, em-9781]

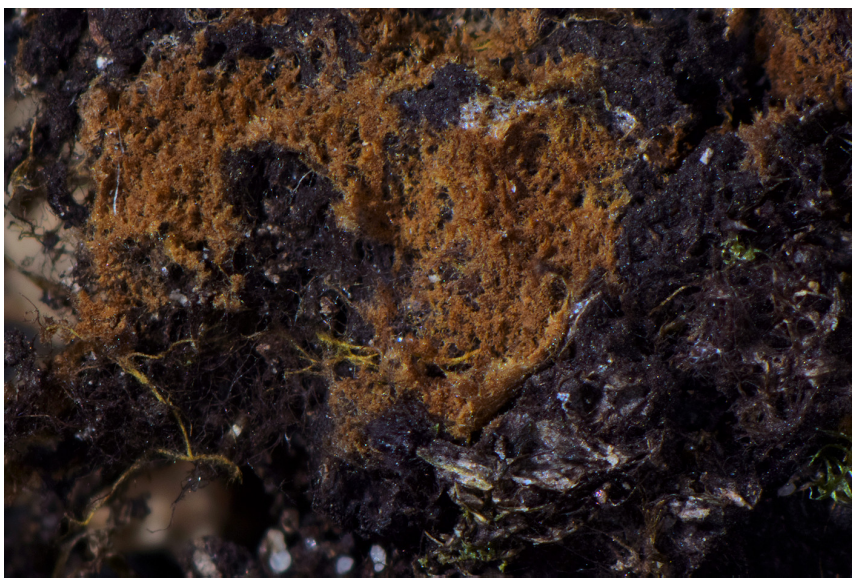

Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore of a young part, with rhizomorphs (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [rh-0713, em-9781]

Fig. 5: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 50 µm [rh-0713, em-9781]

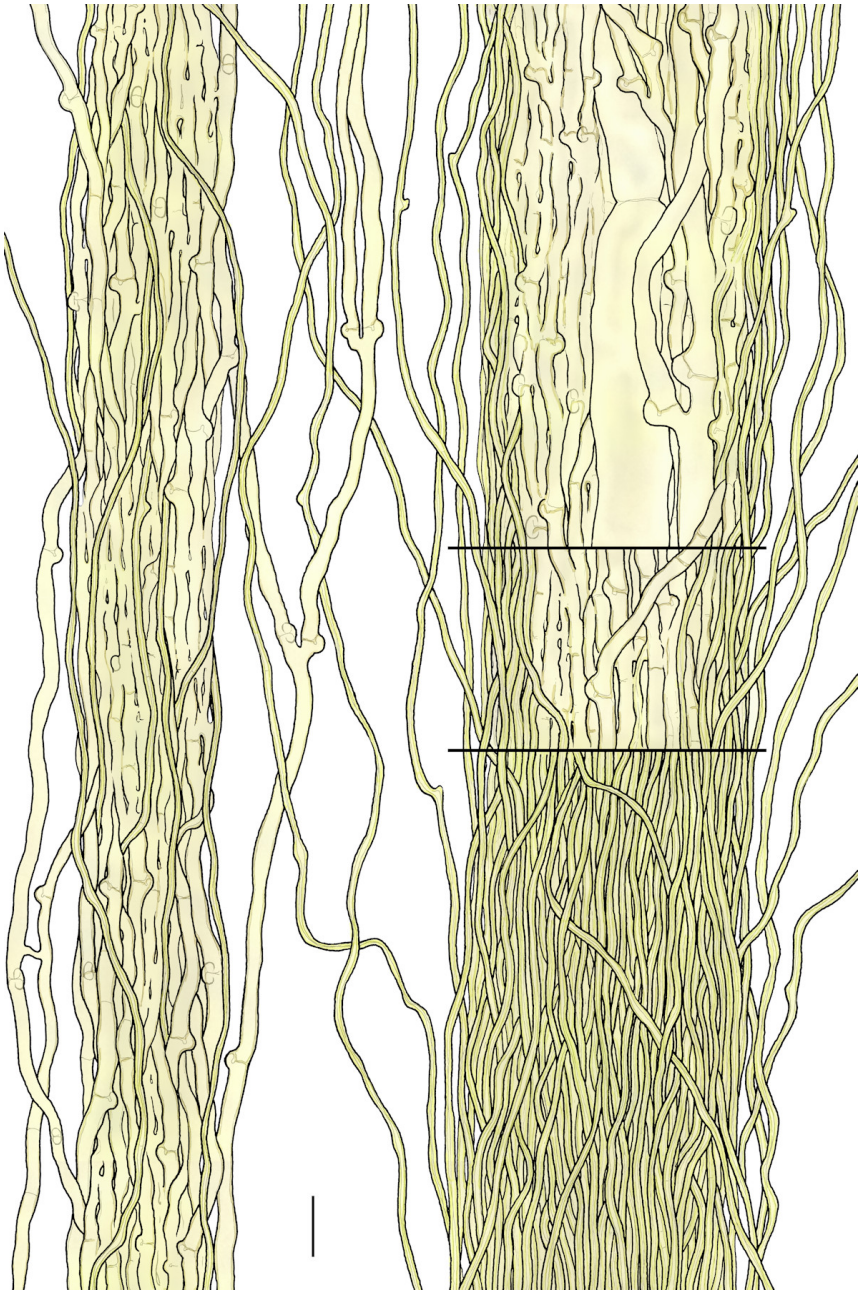

Fig. 6: Rhizomorphs; ex holotype of *Caldesiella duemmeri* Wakef. Bar = 10 µm [K(M) 51743]

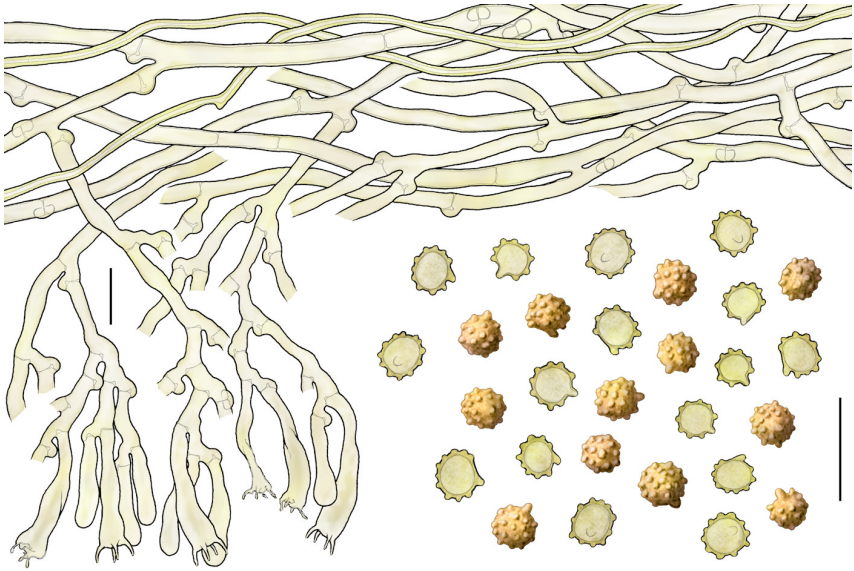

Fig. 7: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae, basidiospores; ex holotype of *Caldesiella duemmeri* Wakef. Bar = 10 µm [K(M) 51743]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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