

Odontia ferruginea

Pers.

Figures 1–9

Odontia ferruginea Pers. 1794 [17 : 110] ≡ *Hydnum ferrugineum* (Pers.) Pers. 1801 [18 : 562] ≡ *Acia ferruginea* (Pers.) P. Karst. 1881 [10 : 20] ≡ *Hydnum ferruginosum* Fr. 1821 [7 : 416] ≡ *Caldesiella ferruginosa* (Fr.) Sacc. 1881 [21 : 303]
= *Hydnum tabacinum* Cooke 1886 [4 : 129] teste Cunningham [5], pro syn.
= *Hydnum crinale* Fr. 1836 [8 : 516] teste Banker [1] ≡ *Acia crinalis* (Fr.) P. Karst. 1879 [9 : 42] ≡ *Odontia crinalis* (Fr.) Bres. 1897 [2 : 96] ≡ *Caldesiella crinalis* (Fr.) Rea 1922 [20 : 638] ≡ *Tomentella crinalis* (Fr.) M.J. Larsen 1967 [12 : 511]

Basidiome effused, at first hypochnoid, tomentose, loose, soon becoming more compact, separable or loosely attached, becoming adherent when dry.

Hymenophore hydroid, rarely nearly smooth or colliculose.

Aculei sparse to crowded, up to 1.5 (2) mm long and up to 0.3 (0.5) mm at the base, 1–5 per mm, conical to cylindrical, terete, slender, infrequently short and stout, tomentose, compact, smooth or with a pruinose surface, with entire or only slightly fimbriate apex, easily peeled off from the subiculum.

Hymenial surface yellowish brown to ferruginous brown, in older parts may become very dark reddish-brown (5YR 5/6–8, 4/6, 3/4) or sometimes coated by light grey bloom.

Subiculum fibrous, hypochnoid, yellowish ferruginous to brown, paler to more or less concolorous with the fertile areas.

Margin byssoid to fimbriate, yellowish to strong brown (10YR 7–6/8 to 5YR 5/8), normally paler than the fertile surface.

Rhizomorphs frequent in subiculum, sometimes easily seen at the margin or in the substratum, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm in diam., often merged in wider strands up to 0.5 (1) mm wide; flexible, compact, pilose when young,

becoming smooth, yellow to yellowish brown, rarely becoming brownish when well developed and exposed.

Hyphal system dimitic.

Subhymenial hyphae regular, fibulate, 2–5 μm in diam., hyaline to yellowish, thin-walled.

Tramal hyphae regular, fibulate, 3–4 (5) μm in diam., mostly becoming thick-walled, unseptate or with some secondary simple septa, starting from basal generative hyphae or generative tramal hyphae, and ending at the top of aculei with almost thin-walled apex, more or less ochraceous.

Subicular hyphae of two kinds: **1**) generative hyphae fibulate, 2.5–5 (6) μm , with thin or thickening wall, subhyaline to yellowish, sometimes with ochraceous-brown content; **2**) skeletal hyphae frequent in subiculum, straight, rarely with some elbow-like bends, (1) 1.5–2 μm in diam., with thick to solid wall, yellowish to golden or sulphur yellow.

Rhizomorphs built up by generative and skeletal hyphae; generative of different width, (1.5) 2.5–4 (5) μm , well developed rhizomorphs with a core of wider, almost sausage-shaped generative hyphae up to 10 (22) μm in diam. with indistinct clamps, hyaline to pale yellowish, mostly with thin or slightly thickening wall; skeletal hyphae as those in subiculum building the surface layer.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia clavate to narrowly clavate, (30) 40–60 (100) \times (7) 8–10 (12) μm , hyaline to yellowish, infrequently with ochraceous content, fibulate at the basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 8 (10) μm long and up to 1.5–2.5 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with more or less globose frontal face with irregular-sinuous or somewhat 4–7 lobed outline, in side view more or less ellipsoid with irregular-sinuous outline and an almost central apiculus, 7–10 (11) \times 6–7.5 (8) \times 6.5–9 (10) μm , verrucose, tuberculate, with some blunt aculei that sometimes make warts bi- or trifurcate, thick-walled, ochraceous to brownish.

Chlamydospores absent.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB: young spores may show a distinct cyanophilous wall. KOH: spores and especially the ornamentation becoming umbrinous.

Incrustation: present as yellowish to brown resinous matter irregularly adhering to tramal and subicular hyphae that partly dissolve in KOH mounts producing a distinct yellowish diffusate.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Bozouls, Trou d'Enfer, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2004 (em-8539) — **Jura** – Parc Naturel du Haut Jura, La Rixouse, Les Prés de la Rixouse, on wood of a standing, decayed stump of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. J. Duc, 13.IX.2012 (em-11809) — **Rhône** – Sérézin-du-Rhône, Ile de la Table Ronde, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.2015 (em-12785)

GERMANY — **Niedersachsen** – Hannover, on wood, leg. C. Engelke; det. G. Bresadola, M.J. Larsen, IX.1914 (BPI 261716)

SLOVENIA – Poljubinj, Valle d'Isonzo, on *Heterobasidion annosum*, leg. G. Podgornik, 22.VIII.2005 (em-8758)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Cevio, Consorzio, on wood of a lying, decayed branch, leg. E. Martini, 30.III.1996 (em-4162) – Chironico, Grumo, on bark of a lying branch of *Alnus incana*, leg. E. Zenone, 25.II.1998 (em-6536) – Irgna, on strongly decayed wood and bark, leg. S. Damiani, 25.II.1999 (em-6935) – Malvaglia, Bolla, on bark of a deciduous tree, leg. S. Damiani, 21.II.2002 (em-7878) – Meride, Bolle, on bark of a rather hard stump of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 12.X.1994 (em-3820) – *ibid.*, on a stump of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Zenone, 12.X.1994 (em-6537) – *ibid.*, on bark of a decayed stump of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.1995 (em-4115) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.2007 (em-10158) – Monte, Campora (acquedotto), on lying, decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 10.VII.2002 (em-8639) – Monte, Prato dell'Alpe, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a broadleaved tree (*Castanea?*), leg. F. Delmenico, 8.XI.2014 (em-12612) – Novazzano, Valle della Motta, on strongly decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 12.II.1993 (em-3457) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 18.VI.1993 (em-3543) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.1999 (em-6989) – Ritorto, Rivera (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 9.X.2005 (em-8684) – San Carlo, Cioss (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 24.IX.2005 (em-8667) – Someo, Da l'Ovi, on lying bark of *Crataegus monogyna*, leg. E. Zenone, 16.XII.1996 (em-6018)

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: Hymenophore. Image width = 29 mm [em-11809]

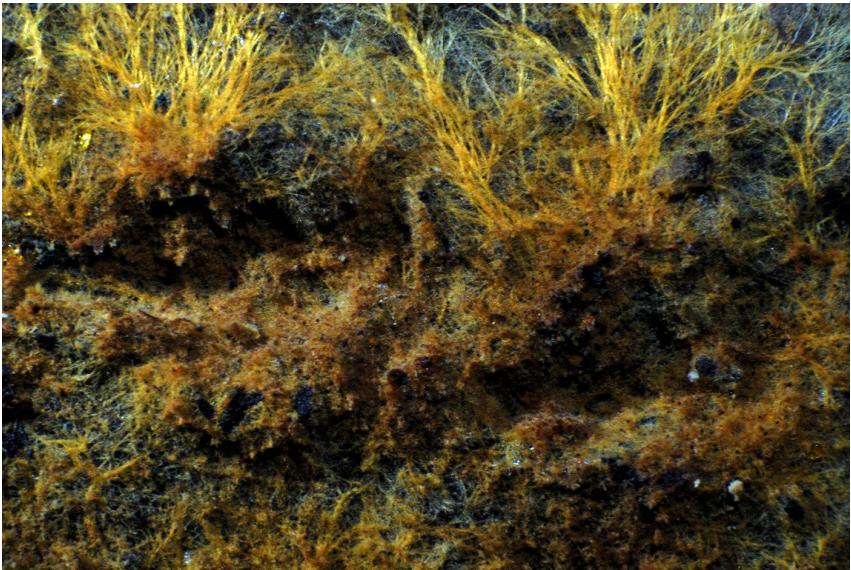


Fig. 2: Basidiome toward the fimbriate margin. Image width = 21 mm [em-10158]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-11809]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore [em-8684]



Fig. 5: Detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-6989]



Fig. 6: Detail of the hymenophore toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-3820]

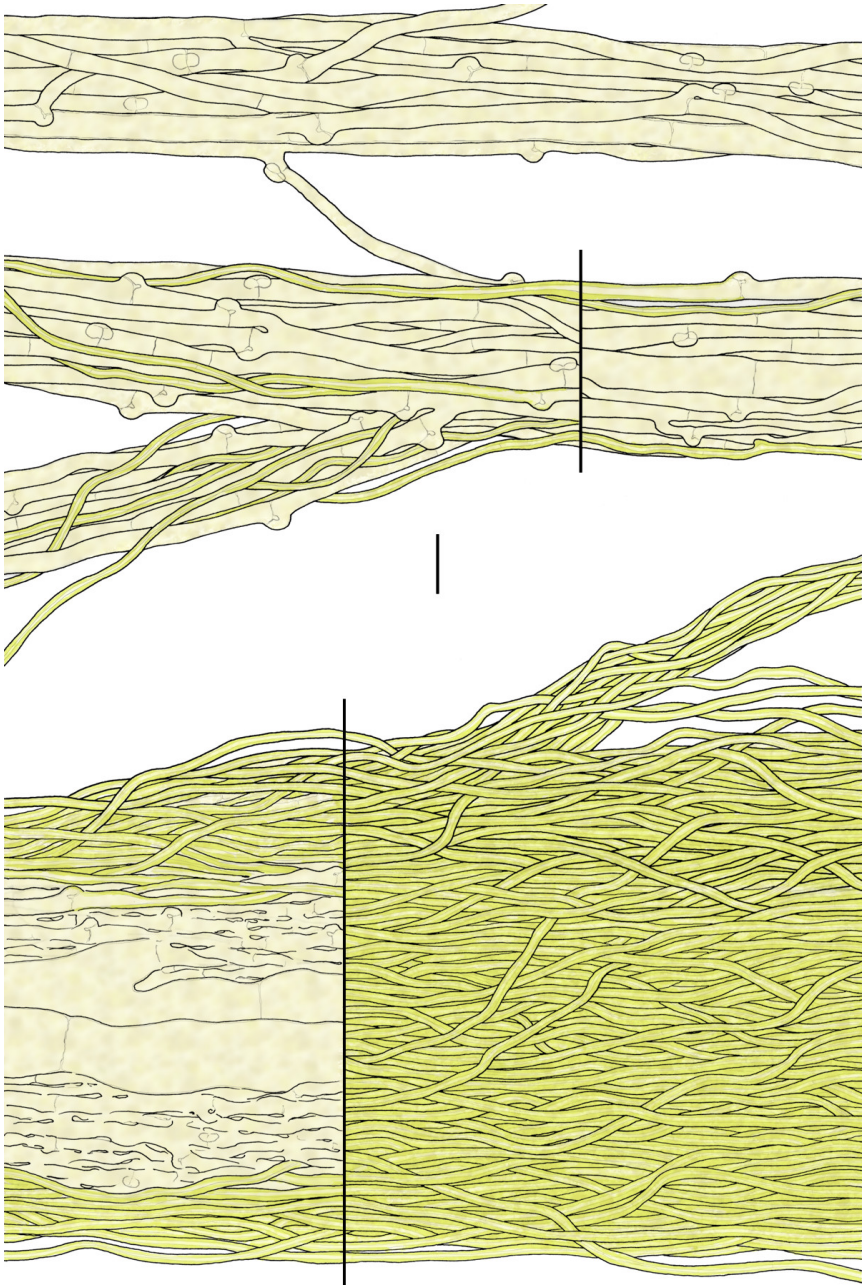


Fig. 7: Rhizomorphs [em-3457]

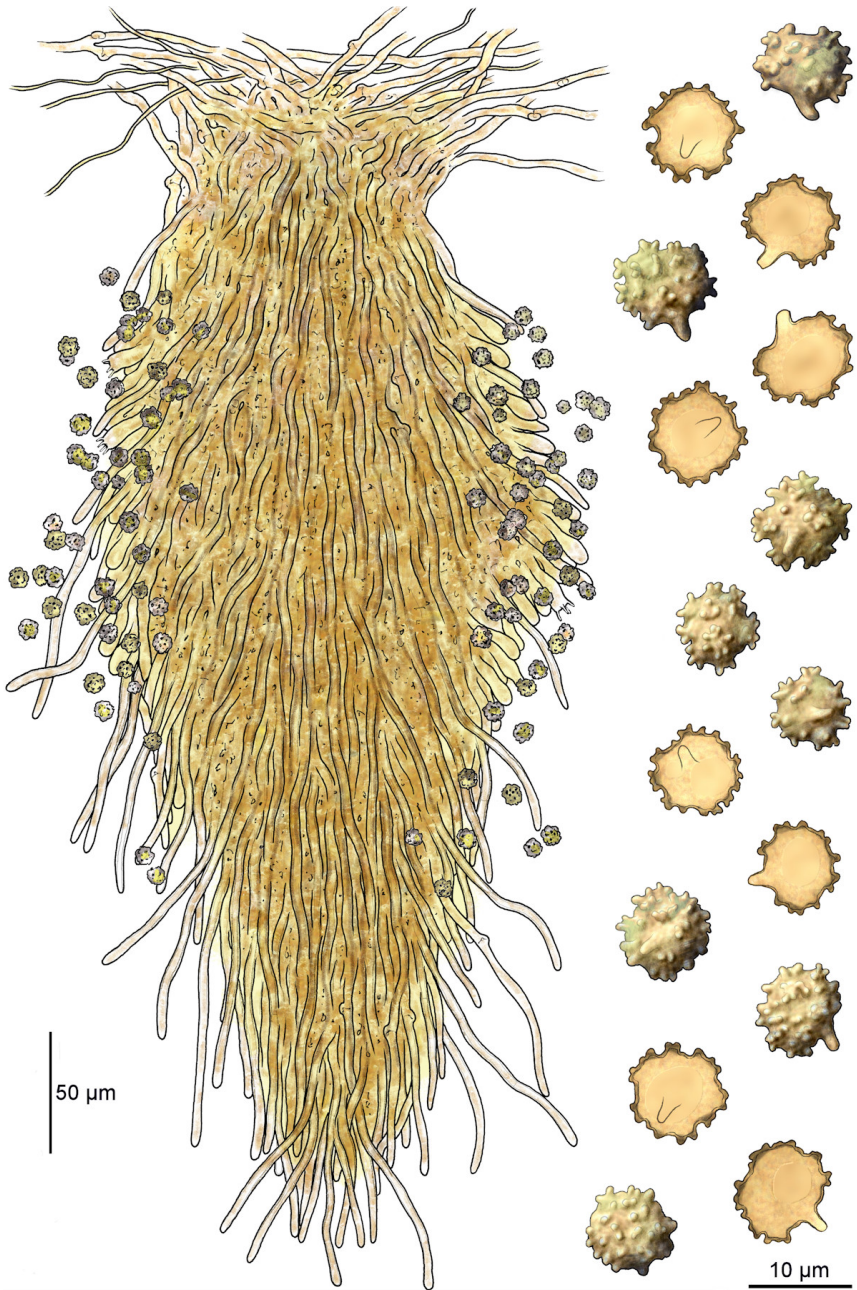


Fig. 8: Vertical section through a small aculeus detached from subiculum, and basidiospores [em-6018]

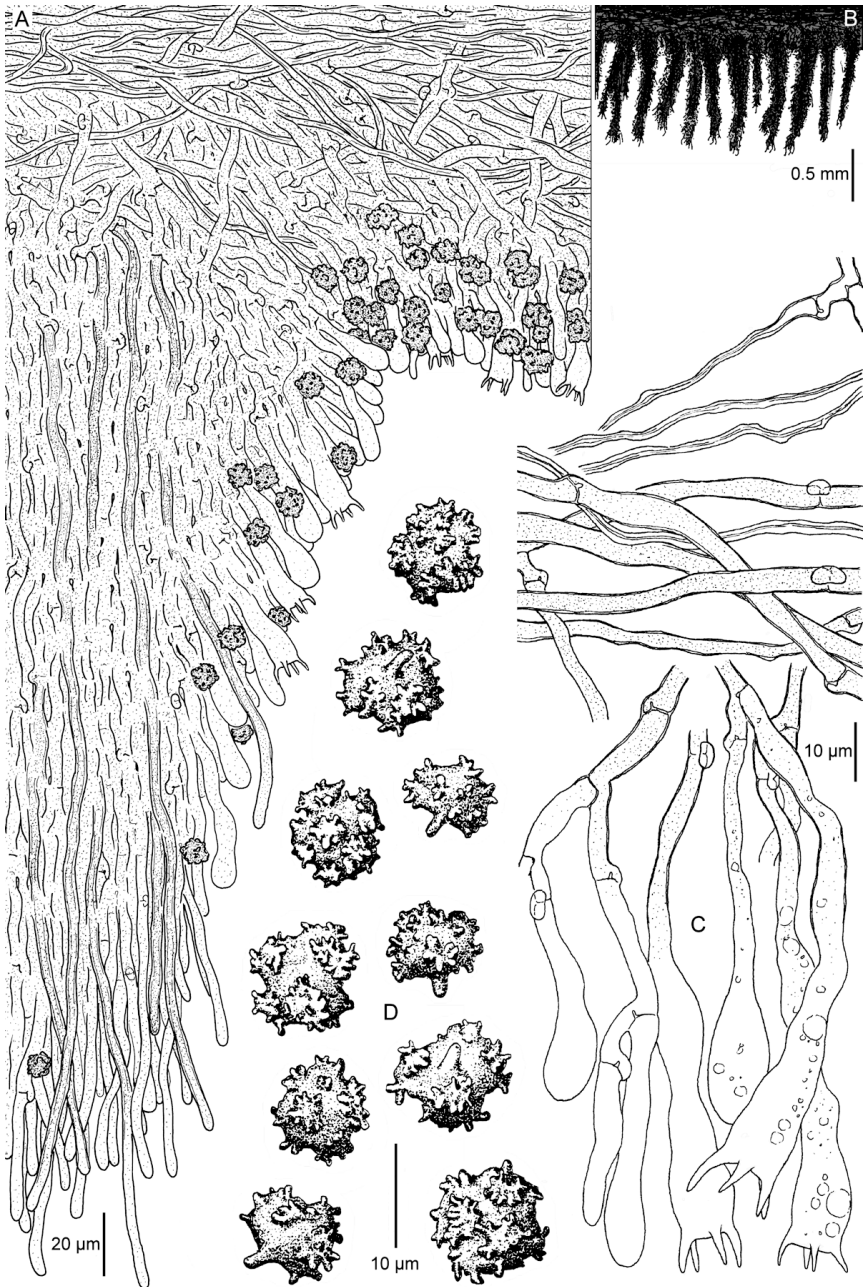


Fig. 9: A) vertical section of an aculeus. B) section of a well developed basidiome. C) basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. D) basidiospores [em-3457]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Issue N° 124:

Odontia ferruginea Pers.

Released on: 1st May, 2018

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