Excerpts from *Orusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Tomentella bicolor (G.F. Atk. & Burt) Bourdot & Galzin

Figures 1–7

Hypochnus bicolor G.F. Atk. & Burt 1916 [2:229] FH! \equiv Tomentella bicolor (G.F. Atk. & Burt) Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1:132]

Basidiome effused, separable, araneose to byssoid or tomentose, becoming pelliculose, sometimes curling away from the substratum, soft and brittle when dry; up to 0.3 (0.6) mm thick.

Hymenophore granulose to finely colliculose, discontinuous to continuous, more or less separable from subiculum, yellow to olive-yellow (2.5Y 6/8 to 10YR 6/8) or light yellowish brown (10YR 6/6).

Subhymenium thin and compact.

Subiculum well developed, hypochnoid to tomentose-fibrous, greyish brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-4/3), distinctly darker than the hymenial surface.

Margin sterile or almost so, abrupt or shortly to indefinitely thinning out, byssoid or tomentose, brownish, concolorous with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs present, common and normally easily seen in subiculum, at the margin, and in cracks of the substrate, up to 0.1 mm thick, dark brown to very dark brown, concolorous to darker than the subiculum.

Hyphal system dimitic with branched skeletal hyphae associated with rhizomorphs.

Subhymenial hyphae almost regular, fibulate, relatively short-celled, 2-4 (5) μ m wide, often branching from clamps, hyaline to subhyaline.

Subicular hyphae regular, mostly fibulate or with some sparse simple septa or repetitive adventitious septa, 2–4 μ m wide, subhyaline to yellowish, rarely becoming ochraceous, with thin to slightly thickening wall; some skeletal hyphae normally associated with rhizomorphs, 1–2 μ m in diam., often with elbow-like bends, sometimes branched, with solid wall, yellowish to light yellowish brown.

Rhizomorphs starting as thin strands of generative hyphae like the subicular ones, then becoming structured with a core of wider generative hyphae up to 6 (8) μ m in diam., with some sparse simple or repetitive adventitious septa, surrounded by regular and compactly arranged generative hyphae 2–4 (5) μ m wide, with clamped or simple septa, with thin or thickening wall, pale yellowish or very pale brown that give rise on rhizomorphal surface to 1.5–2.5 (3) μ m wide skeletal hyphae, often sinuous, with elbow-like bends and prominences, sometimes branched, often with secondary septa, with thick wall, subhyaline to pale yellowish or very pale brown.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia subcylindrical, somewhat sinuous, hyaline or subhyaline, (30) $40-50\times6.5-7.5$ (9) µm; 4 sterigmata up to 4 (7) µm long and 1–2 µm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with well lobed outline, frontal and polar face normally 3-lobed, in lateral view mostly 2-lobed and often broader toward the base, (5.7) 6.5–8 (8.5)×(4.7) 5–6×6–7.5 µm, $Q^1 = 1.2$ –1.5, $Q^2 = 0.9$ –1.1 (1.2), echinulate, thick-walled, pale yellowish brown to yellowish brown; aculei up to 1.2 (1.6) µm long, single, sparse, often disposed in crowns over secondary lobes.

Chlamydospores absent.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB: young basidiospores more or less cyanophilous. KOH: subicular and rhizomorphal hyphae slightly more olivaceous brown.

Incrustation: big irregular prismatic resinous crystals up to 10 μ m in diam. common in hymenium and subhymenium, sulphur yellow, bright yellow, often forming aggregates, and dissolving almost completely in KOH mounts.

Specimens examined

USA — New York – Ithaca, Cascadilla Wood, on wood, leg. C.J. Humphrey, 25.VIII.1908, holotype of *Hypochnus bicolor* G.F. Atk. & Burt (FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr. 46) – Pratt's Falls, on *Acer sp.*, leg. M.J. Larsen, 1.X.1965 (NYS: M.J.Larsen 1845) – *ibid.*, on *Acer sp.*, leg. M.J. Larsen, 1.X.1965 (NYS: M.J. Larsen 1847) – Rochester Junction, on wood, leg. M.J. Larsen, 10.X.1965 (NYS: M.J.Larsen 1915) — Pennsylvania – [Unknown locality], on wood, leg. D.R. Sumstine 1906 (NYS: D.R.Sumstine 1906)

Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue: Excerpts from *Orusts & Jells*, $n^{\circ} 0$



Fig. 1: Basidiome, ex holotype of Hypochnus bicolor G.F. Atk. & Burt. Image width = 9 mm [FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr. 46]



Fig. 2: Basidiome, ex holotype of Hypochnus bicolor. Image width = 9 mm [FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr. 46]



Fig. 3: Basidiome, ex holo
type of Hypochnus bicolor. Image width = 3 mm [FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr.
 46]



Fig. 4: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [NYS: M.J.Larsen 1915]



Fig. 5: Rhizomorphs in KOH, ex holotype of Hypochnus bicolor. Bar = 10 μm [FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr. 46]



Fig. 6: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae; on the left in LA (with crystals); on the right in KOH. Ex holotype of *Hypochnus bicolor*. Bar = 10 μ m [FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr. 46]



Fig. 7: Basidio spores, ex holotype of Hypochnus bicolor. Bar = 10 μm [FH: Curtis herb., sheet 742, fldr. 46]

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