

Pseudotomentella tristis

(P. Karst.) M.J. Larsen, sensu lato

Figures 1–13

Hypochnus subfuscus subsp. tristis P. Karst. 1882 [6 : 71] H! ≡ *Hypochnus tristis* (P. Karst.) P. Karst. 1889 [7 : 440] ≡ *Tomentella tristis* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1906 [5 : 1572] ≡ *Pseudotomentella tristis* (P. Karst.) M.J. Larsen 1973 [10 : 613]

= *Hypochnus tristis* var. *ardosiacus* Bres. 1903 [3 : 107] teste Larsen [10] ≡ *Tomentella tristis* f. *ardosiaca* (Bres.) Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [1 : 486] = *Hypochnus rhacodium* Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1926 [4 : 322] BPI!, also teste Larsen [10]

= *Hypochnus sitnensis* Bres. 1897 [2 : 115] S!, also teste Larsen [10], Höhnel and Litschauer [5], Bresadola [3] ≡ *Tomentella tristis* f. *sitnensis* (Bres.) Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [1 : 486] ≡ *Tomentella umbrina* f. *sitnensis* (Bres.) Litsch. 1941 [11 : 364]

= *Hypochnopsis fuscata* P. Karst. 1889 [7 : 443] H!, also teste Larsen [10], Höhnel and Litschauer [5], Bresadola [3] ≡ *Hypochnus fuscatus* (P. Karst.) Sacc. 1891 [14 : 244]

= *Tomentellastrum umbrinum* f. *umbrinovirens* Svrček 1958 [15 : 70] teste Larsen [10]

Basidiome effused, loosely adherent to separable, often encrusting, up to 1 (2) mm thick.

Hymenophore smooth to irregularly wrinkled, pellicular to tomentose or submembranaceous, sometimes becoming crustose and rather hard when dry, sometimes cracking, 0.1–0.3 mm thick, rarely thicker and somewhat stratified.

Hymenial surface continuous, brown, dark reddish grey to dark greyish brown (5–10YR 4–3/2–3), dark olivaceous brown (2.5YR 4/2–3), with parts that may become up to very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1–0), often entirely or with bluish green to purplish blue parts (10BG–PB 3–1/8–12).

Subiculum poorly developed to very thick, araneous, hypochnoid or tomentose, soft, loose, dark brown or dark reddish brown (10–5YR 3–4/3–6), darker or slightly paler and differently coloured than the hymenial surface.

Margin indeterminate, almost fertile throughout, abrupt or shortly thinning out, sometimes narrow and pubescent, discolour to concolorous with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs normally present but may be rare in subiculum and at the margin, often easily found in cracks of the substratum, sometimes seemingly absent, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, pubescent to pilose or smooth and with a somewhat sericeous surface, often branched, dark brown to very dark brown.

Hyphal system monomitic or dimitic with skeletal hyphae associated with rhizomorphs; generative hyphae with simple septa.

Subhymenial hyphae regular, soon with rather long cells, 3.5–6 μm wide, with thin or slightly thickening wall, subhyaline to pale yellowish or pale bluish.

Subicular hyphae regular, (3) 4–6 (7) μm in diam., with thickening to thick wall, mostly branching at right angles, sometimes with simple anastomoses, ochre brown to brown.

Rhizomorphs starting as thin strands of generative hyphae like the subicular ones, then becoming structured with a core of wide, more or less sausage-shaped thin-walled and subhyaline hyphae up to 16 μm in diam., surrounded by compactly arranged mostly thin-walled and subhyaline generative hyphae (2) 3–4 (5) μm wide, that become progressively thick-walled and brown toward the surface, with frequent adventitious septa and sometimes also strongly branching and forming an incomplete labyrinthiform structure; on surface these hyphae mix up with wider, thick-walled hyphae like the subicular ones and rare to frequent true skeletal hyphae, straight, (1.5) 2–2.5 (3) μm in diam.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia clavate, often somewhat stalked, (40) 50–90 (110) \times (9) 10–13 (14) μm , rarely with 1–3 adventitious septa; 4 sterigmata up to 10 (13) μm long and 2–3 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with almost regular to irregular or more or less distinctly lobed outline, lateral face broadly ellipsoid, frontal face globose to transversally subglobose (wider than longer), polar face ellipsoid, mostly 8–10 μm across or, more precisely, (7.5) 8–10 (11) \times (6.5) 7–7.5 (8) \times (8) 8.5–10 (11) μm , $Q^1 = (1.1) 1.2\text{--}1.4$, $Q^2 = 0.9\text{--}1 (1.1)$, verrucose, warted, bluntly echinulate or with somewhat digitate projections, with lobes or tubercles often bi- or trifurcate, mostly becoming ochraceous or brownish; apiculus lateral; aculei up to 1–2 \times 1 (1.5) μm , single or conrescent, sparse, blunt.

Chlamydospores absent or rare: some found on the rhizomorphs of a single collection (em-7166); subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, 20–23 \times 16–20

μm , smooth, ochre brown to brown; thick-walled (3–3.5 μm), stratified.
Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB–. KOH: basidiome distinctly darkening; hymenial and subhymenial elements normally turning light greenish yellow to olivaceous, sometimes with dark greenish or greenish-black spots or granules; some preparations may also assume bluish or greyish tints with bluish-black or greyish-black spots or granules; subicular hyphae unchanged.

Incrustation: In water mounts with adhering matter or irregular resinous crystals normally present in hymenium and subhymenium, with colours varying from ochre brown to brown or olive brown to bluish or grey or even blackish, almost completely dissolving in KOH mounts and releasing an ochre, olivaceous, brownish or greyish diffusate.

Specimens examined

FINLAND – Messuby, on decayed bark of *Pinus sp.*, leg. P.A. Karsten, IX.1860, lectotype of *Hypochnopsis fuscata* P. Karst. (H: PAK 769) – Mustiala, on lying, decayed wood and bark of *Betula sp.*, leg. P.A. Karsten, 19.VIII.1865, lectotype of *Hypochnus subfuscus subsp. tristis* P. Karst. (H: PAK 3036)

FRANCE — **Auvergne** – Saint-Nectaire, on litter, leg. E. Martini, 29.VIII.1996 (em-4326) – *ibid.*, on bark, leg. G. Gilles, 31.VIII.1996 (em-4331) — **Aveyron** – Bozouls, Trou d’Enfer, on stone, leg. E. Martini, 31.X.2001 (em-7783) — **Isère** – Autrans, Bois du Claret, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 7.IX.2014 (em-12265) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 7.IX.2014 (em-12358) – Autrans, Gève, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Abies alba*, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.2014 (em-12354) — **Loire** – Le Roure, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7178) – *ibid.*, on decayed wood, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7179) – *ibid.*, on decayed wood, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7183) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7184) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7185) – *ibid.*, on bark, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7193) – **Saint-Juste-en-Bas**, on wood, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2000 (em-7166) – *ibid.*, on wood, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2000 (em-7171) – *ibid.*, on bark, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2000 (em-7172) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2000 (em-7174) — **Mayenne** – Vieuvy, Taillis du Gué, on wood of a decayed stump of a broadleaved tree, leg. M. Gérard (em-10766) — **Moselle** – Etang de Waldeck, on lying, strongly decayed wood of *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. H. Voiry, 28.X.2009 (em-10992.2) — **Pas-de-Calais** – Ecault, on bark of *Pinus maritimus*, leg. R. Hentic, 21.X.2000 (rh-0036, em-7240) — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Mont Louis, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.1995 (em-4083) — **Sarthe** – Bellème, Carrefour de la Mare aux Caves, parcelle n° 144, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. M. Gérard, 5.X.2007 (em-10408, mg-2310)

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Piné, Laghestel, on bark of a lying, decayed branch, leg. E. Martini, 19.IX.1997 (em-6166) – Rabbi, Malga Fratte, on wood and bark of a decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1997 (em-6184)

SLOVAKIA – Prenčöv, Mt. Sitno, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. A. Kmet, 11.IX.1895, holotype of *Hypochnus sitnensis* Bres. (S 151178)

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** – Untfrittenbachgraben, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk



Fig. 1: Basidiome on stone (turned upside down) [em-7783]

of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini & E. Zenone, 27.IX.1996 (em-5913) — **Luzern** – Adligenswil, Meggerwald, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. J. Duc & K. Mühlebach, IX.2008 (em-10572) — **Ticino** – Malvaglia, Piantagione, on *Schizopora paradoxa*, leg. S. Damiani, 18.III.1995 (em-3986) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 24.VIII.2002 (em-8076) – Sabbione, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on lying, strongly decayed wood of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 12.XI.1991 (em-3088) – Val Piora, Piano Grande, on stones (near *Salix serpyllifolia*), leg. E. Martini, 25.VII.2010 (em-11173) — **Zürich** – Ettenhausen, Kyburg, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Abies alba*, leg. J. Duc, 28.IX.2008 (em-10580.2)

TURKEY – Ilgaz-Dagh, on wood of *Abies bornmulleriana*, leg. A. Pilat (PRM 704215)

USA — **Pennsylvania** – [Unknown locality], on wood, leg. Michener 1435, holotype of *Hypochnus rhacodium* Berk. & M.A. Curtis (BPI 291002)

Materials and methods

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

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Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 60 mm [em-4326]



Fig. 3: Basidiome. Image width = 12 mm [em-8076]



Fig. 4: Basidiome encrusting mosses and building a pseudostipe and flat, confluent pileoli with inferior hymenial surface. Image width = 15 mm [em-7193]



Fig. 5: Detail of the hymenophore toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-6184]

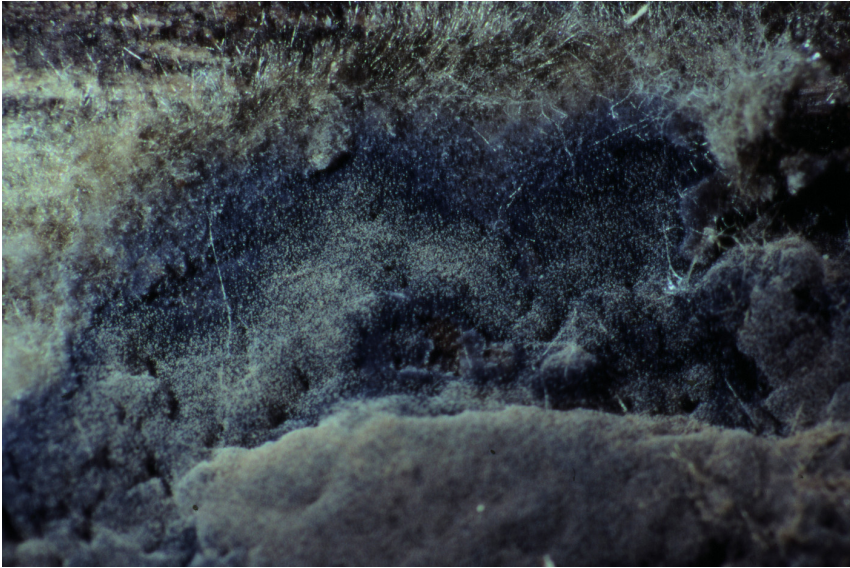


Fig. 6: Detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-7185]

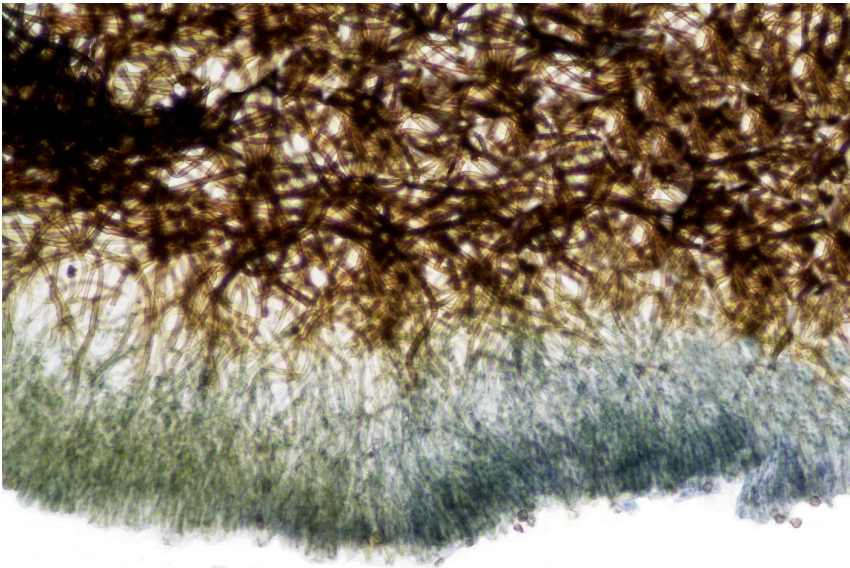


Fig. 7: Vertical section through basidiome in H₂O mount, showing contiguous brownish and bluish parts of the hymenophore and the dark brown subiculum [em-4331]

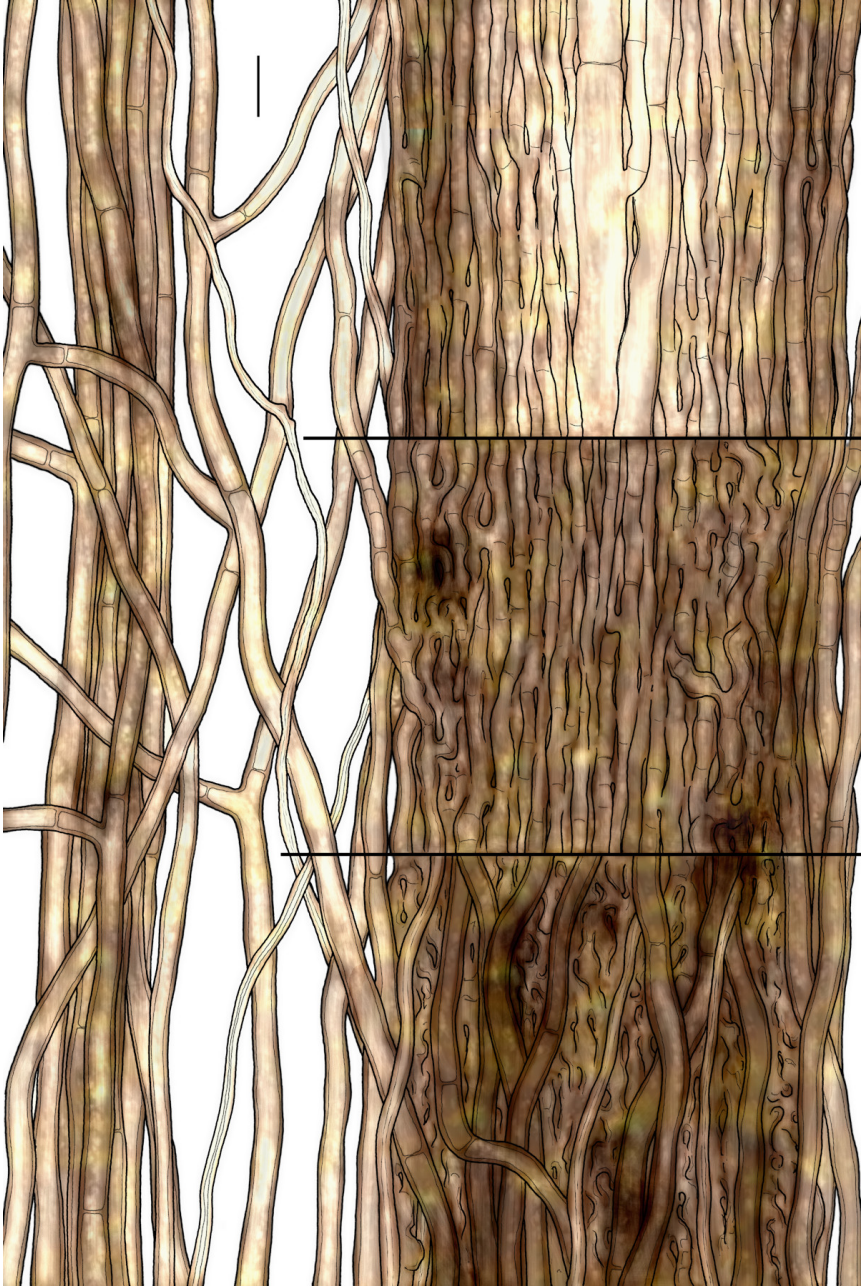


Fig. 8: Rhizomorpha. Bar = 10 μm [em-4083]

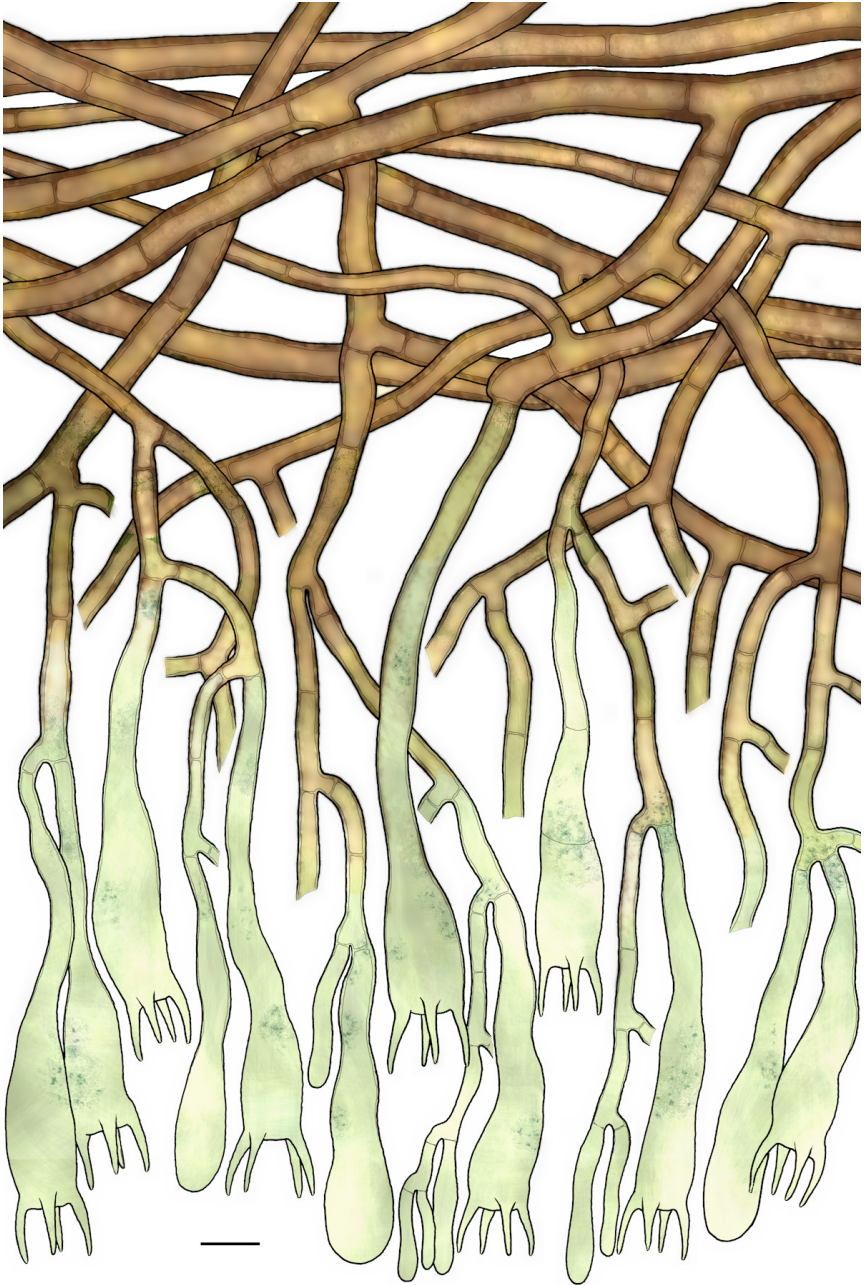


Fig. 9: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. Bar = 10 μm [em-8076]

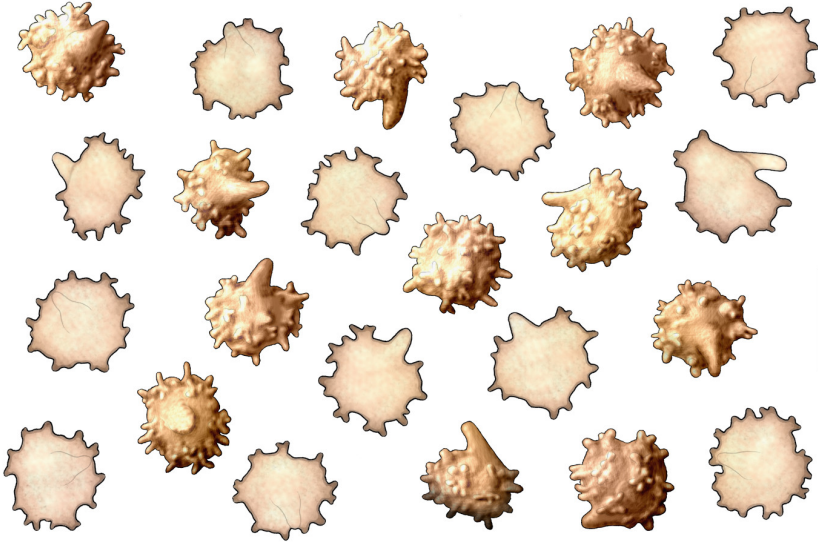


Fig. 10: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μ m [em-8076]

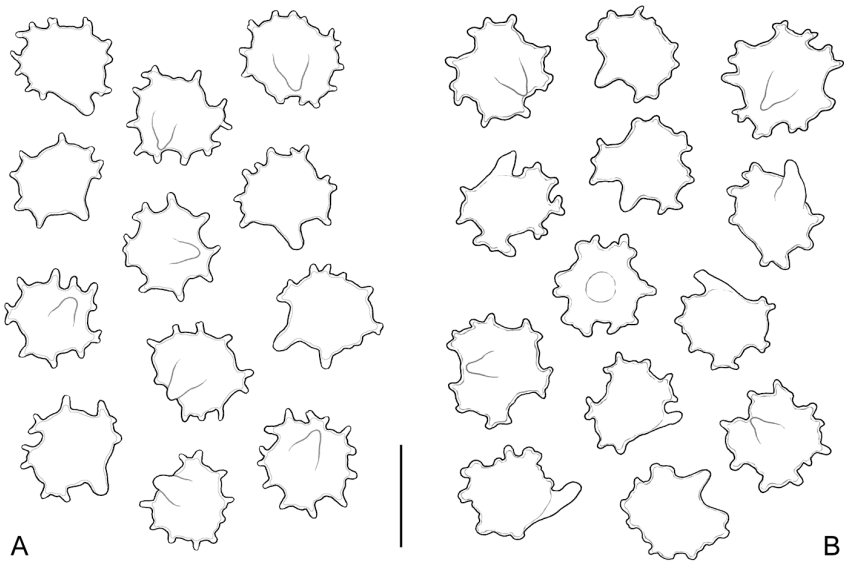


Fig. 11: Basidiospores; A) ex lectotype of *Hypochnus subfuscus* subsp. *tristis* P. Karst.; B) ex holotype of *Hypochnus rhacodium* Berk. & M.A. Curtis. Bar = 10 μ m

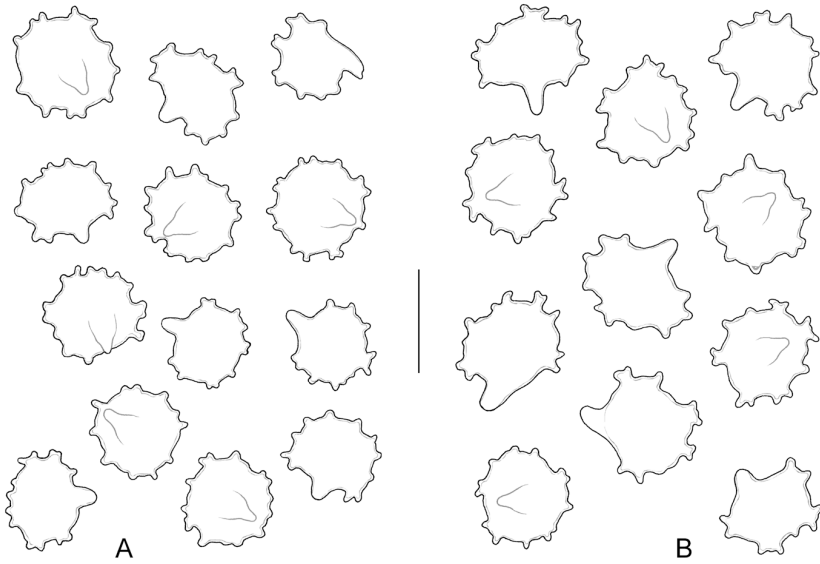


Fig. 12: Basidiospores: A) ex holotype of *Hypochnus sitnensis* Bres.; B) ex lectotype of *Hypochnopsis fuscata* P. Karst. Bar = 10 μ m

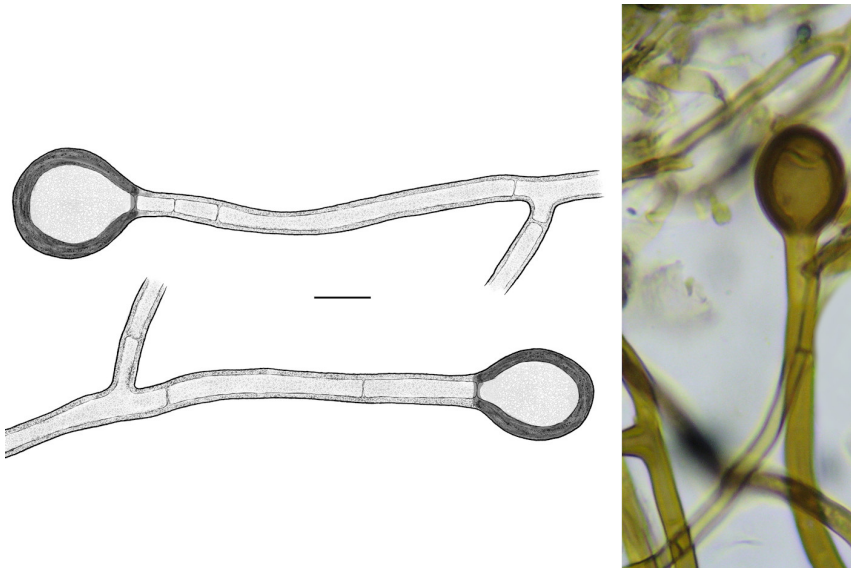


Fig. 13: Chlamydospores. Bar = 10 μ m [em-7166]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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