

№ 131

Tomentella cinerascens

(P. Karst.) Höhn. & Litsch.

Figures 1–11

Hypochnus cinerascens P. Karst. 1888 [6 : 2] H! ≡ *Tomentella cinerascens* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1906 [5 : 1570] ≡ *Tomentellina cinerascens* (P. Karst.) Rick 1959 [14 : 130]

= *Tomentella subcervina* Litsch. 1933 [10 : 60] PRM!, also teste Larsen [9]

= *Tomentella subcinerascens* Litsch. 1939 [11 : 133] W!, also teste Kõljalg [8]

= *Tomentella cinerascens* var. *calcareo* Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 161] PC! (orig. mat.), also teste Larsen [9]

= *Hypochnus capnoides* Bres. 1896 [2 : 62] S! (orig. mat.), also teste Larsen [9], Höhnel and Litschauer [5] ≡ *Tomentella cinerascens* var. *capnoides* (Bres.) Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 161]

= *Tomentella asterigma* Maire 1906 [12 : 335] teste Larsen [9], Höhnel and Litschauer [5]

= *Zygodemus phyllophilus* P. Karst. & Har. 1890 [7 : 362] teste Duhem (pers. comm. 28.vii.2005)

Basidiome effused, araneose to soft membranaceous, adherent to separable, sometimes pellicular, fragile when dry, up to 0.2 (0.3) mm thick.

Hymenophore at first discontinuous, furfuraceous or tufted, then continuous, smooth to strongly granulose, becoming colliculose.

Colliculi rounded, 0.1–0.2 (0.3) mm in diam., 3–7 (10)/mm, sparse to crowded, easily separable from subiculum when well developed.

Hymenial surface mostly continuous or finely tufted under a strong lens, light brownish grey, brownish, dark greyish brown (7.5–10YR 6–4/2–3).

Subiculum poorly developed and araneose to rather thick, hypochnoid to fibrous, distinctly paler than the fertile area, white to very pale brown (10YR 8–7/2–3).

Margin abrupt or indefinitely thinning out, araneose to byssoid, sometimes well developed and sterile, distinctly rhizomorphic, white to very pale brown (10YR 8–7/2–3), paler to concolorous with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs often present in subiculum, at the margin and in cracks of the substratum, up to 0.1 (0.3) mm thick, irregularly branched, smooth, becoming relatively hard and rigid, white or whitish.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae with fibulate primary septa.

Subhymenial hyphae regular, short-celled, 2.5–4 (5) μm , compactly arranged in colliculi, thin-walled, hyaline or with some pale brown content in old specimens.

Subicular hyphae regular, 2–4 (5) μm , mostly branched at some distance or at the opposite side of clamps, often with simple anastomoses, thin-walled, rarely with slightly thickening walls, hyaline or subhyaline.

Rhizomorphs simple or poorly differentiated, built up by regular generative hyphae (1) 2–4 μm in diam., often with simple anastomoses, mostly thin-walled, hyaline; well developed and thicker rhizomorphs normally have a core of wider hyphae, up to 15 (25) μm in diam.

Cystidia absent; some subfusoid elements with rather obtuse apex may be present in hymenium, 30–50 \times 4–6 μm .

Differentiated ‘**arboriform**’ **hyphae** [fig. 8] sometimes present in hymenium or in the core of colliculi, sometimes also on the surface of rhizomorphs; these are intricately branched and aseptate gloeoplerous-like structures with homogeneous and non-oily content, 4–6 (8) μm in diam., wider than other hyphae and with slightly thickening wall (0.3–0.4 μm), sometimes collapsed and very difficult to find, subhyaline to very pale brown.

Basidia subclavate, often with a median compression to suburniform, (25) 30–55 (70) \times (5.5) 6–8 μm , rarely with a transverse simple septum, hyaline to subhyaline; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 5 (7) μm long and 1–2 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with regular to slightly sinuous-irregular outline, rarely more or less distinctly lobed; in frontal view subovoidal to slightly pyriform; in side view ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid with a flattening adaxial side, rarely slightly lobed; in polar view mostly globose to subglobose, (5) 5.5–7.2 (7.8) \times (4.2) 4.5–5.5 (6) \times (4.7) 5–6.5 (6.8) μm , $Q^1 = (1.1) 1.2\text{--}1.4 (1.5)$, $Q^2 = 1.05\text{--}1.2 (1.3)$, echinulate, light yellowish brown to brownish, distinctly darker than the other elements; aculei up to 0.5 (1) μm long.

Chlamydospores absent.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. SA–. CB: hyphae acyanophilous; at least some spores more or less distinctly cyanophilous.

Incrustation: all hyphae and hymenial elements strongly encrusted by small hyaline granules (up to 0.5 μm in diam.), visible in water mounts but immediately dissolved in KOH and other dyes.

Specimens examined

AUSTRIA – Lunz, Weg von der Länd zum Mittelsee, on a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. V. Litschauer, 18.IX.1930, holotype of *Tomentella subcinerascens* Litsch. (W 20328) — Tirol – Hinterriss im Karwendelgebiet, on a coniferous tree, leg. V. Litschauer, VIII.1931 (W 20327) – Innsbruck, Mentelquelle, on litter, leg. V. Litschauer, 1.IX.1920 (W 29323) – Karwendelgebiet, on wood, leg. V. Litschauer, 4.VIII.1927 (W 21448) – Kranebittenklamm, on lying, decayed bark of a coniferous tree (?), leg. V. Litschauer, 29.VII.1930 (W 20319) – Samertal im Karwendelgebiet, on a decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. V. Litschauer, 31.VII.1931 (W 20326) – Stubaital, nächst Ruezwerk, on wood, leg. V. Litschauer, 29.IX.1929 (W 20318)

CZECH REPUBLIC — Bohemia – Karlstein, on leaves of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. M. Svrček, 10.VII.1949 (PRM 162972)

DENMARK – Børglumkloster Skov, on wood and bark, leg. J. Bregnhøj, 3.X.1960 (C: Bregnhøj) – Eshøj, v. Thised [Thisled?], on rather hard wood, leg. J. Bregnhøj, 10.X.1971 (C: Bregnhøj) – Kastrup Storskov, on bark, leg. K. Hauerslev, 11.IX.1955 (C: Hauerslev) – Ravnsholt, on bark, leg. J. Bregnhøj, 6.XI.1964 (C: Bregnhøj) — Sjælland – Tisvilde Hegn, on litter, leg. M.P. Christiansen, 4.X.1955 (C: MPC 4152)

FINLAND – Mustiala, on wood, leg. P.A. Karsten, 28.VII.1887, lectotype of *Hypochnus cinerascens* P. Karst. (H: PAK 768)

FRANCE — Alpes-Maritimes – Parc National du Mercantour, on bark of a lying, decayed twig of *Larix decidua*, leg. ?, 2.X.2008 (em-10767) — Aveyron – Bétirac, on wood, leg. A. Galzin (envoi du 20.x.1911), X.1911 (PC: Bourdot 14779) – Causse Noir, on *Pinus sp.*, leg. A. Galzin, 17.XI.1909 (PC: Bourdot 6878 p.p.) – Costo-Roumire, on stones, leg. A. Galzin (PC: Bourdot 32886) – *ibid.*, on stones, leg. A. Galzin, XI.1920 (PC: Bourdot 30727) – *ibid.*, on stones, leg. A. Galzin, X.1921 (PC: Bourdot 32887) – *ibid.*, on stones, leg. A. Galzin, X.1921 (PC: Bourdot 32890) – *ibid.*, on stones, leg. A. Galzin, XI.1922 (PC: Bourdot 35393) – Creissels, on stones, leg. A. Galzin, XI.1921 (PC: Bourdot 32948) – Vignoles, on *Quercus sp.*, leg. A. Galzin, IX.1910 (PC: Bourdot 14776) – *ibid.*, on bark, leg. A. Galzin (envoi du 16.vii.1912), VII.1912 (PC: Bourdot 8975) — Isère – Méaudre, Col de la Croix Chabaud, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 8.IX.2014 (em-12344) – Villars-de-Lans, Bois Barbu, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2014 (em-12286) — Jura – Parc Naturel du Haut Jura, La Rixouse, Les Prés de la Rixouse, on inner side of bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 13.IX.2012 (em-11816) — Var – Brignoles, Camps La Source, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. J. Duc, 14.XI.2013 (em-12047) – Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12058) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12012) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12022) — Yvelines – Forêt de Saint Germain (Achères), on lying, decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. R. Hentic, 8.IX.2006 (rh-0634/1 & /2)

GERMANY — Berlin – Berlin, Liklauktensee [?], on *Phragmites communis*, leg. P. Sydow, X.1895, original material of *Hypochnus capnoides* Bres. (S: Sydow, Mycotheca Marchica 4415) — Nordrhein-Westphalen – Lengerich, on wood, leg. W. Brinkmann, (ca. 1900) (W 20325)

ITALY — Trentino-Alto Adige – Dimaro, on wood of a lying, decayed branch, leg. E. Martini, 21.IX.1997 (em-6287) – Rabbi, Malga Fratte, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1997 (em-6180.1)

SLOVAKIA – Turna nad Bodvou, Zadielska dolina, on wood and bark of *Picea abies*, leg. A. Pilat (PRM 163465)

SWEDEN – Uppsala, on wood, leg. C.G. Lloyd (?) (PC: Ex herb. C.G.Lloyd)



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 32 mm [em-11375]

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** – Hofstetten, Stipfi Eywald, on lying, decayed wood and bark of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 16.X.1999 (em-7080) — **Schwyz** – Büchnerenwald, Muotathal, on lying, rather hard wood of *Picea abies*, leg. N. Küffer, 9.IX.2004 (em-8422) — **St. Gallen** – Mogelsberg, Aach, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 27.IX.2010 (em-11375) — **Thurgau** – Tägerwilen, Tägerwilerwald, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.X.2006 (em-9085) — **Ticino** – Arzo, Perfetta, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.1994 (em-3833) – Bolle di Magadino, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 5.X.1988 (em-2137) – Meride, Bolle, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 21.X.2006 (em-9279.3) – Meride, Cugnoli, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.IX.2006 (em-9048.1) – Meride, Meriggio, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2006 (em-9175.1) – Monte, Roncaia (Valle di Muggio), on lying, strongly decayed wood of *Ostrya carpinifolia*, leg. F. Delmenico, 8.X.2006 (em-9628) — **Vaud** – Les Diablerêts, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 26.VIII.1993 (em-3570)

TURKEY – Ilgaz-Dagh, on wood of *Abies bornmulleriana*, leg. A. Pilat, Iter Orientale 272, isolectotype of *Tomentella subcervina* Litsch. (PRM 776568)

UKRAINA — **Carpatiorossia** – Trebusany, Mt. Mencul, inter rivos Kuzy et Bredecel, on a rather hard stump of *Fagus sp.*, leg. A. Pilat, VIII.1934 (PRM 497694)

Materials and methods

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



Fig. 2: Young basidiome with rhizomorphs. Image width = 9 mm [em-12012]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-12022]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12022]

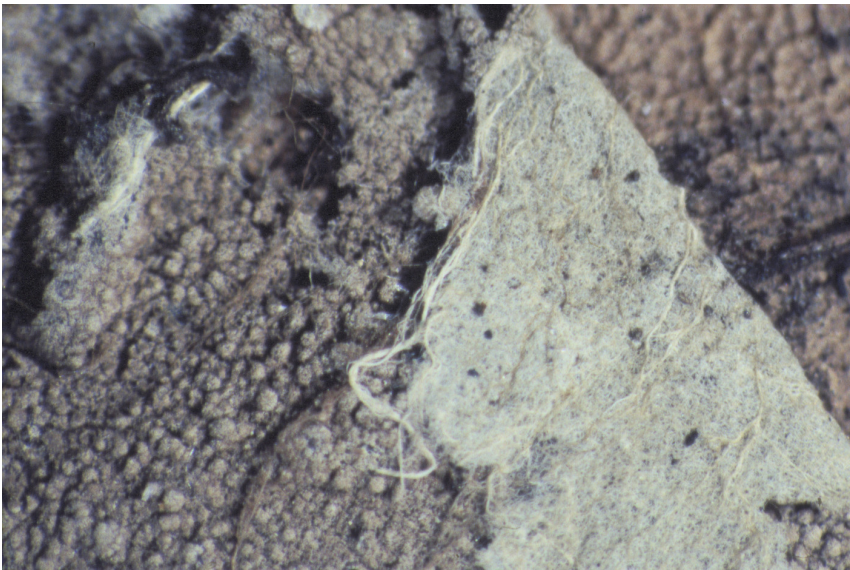


Fig. 5: Dried basidiome with a part turned upside-down to show the pale-colored subiculum with rhizomorphs. Image width = 5 mm [PRM 162972]

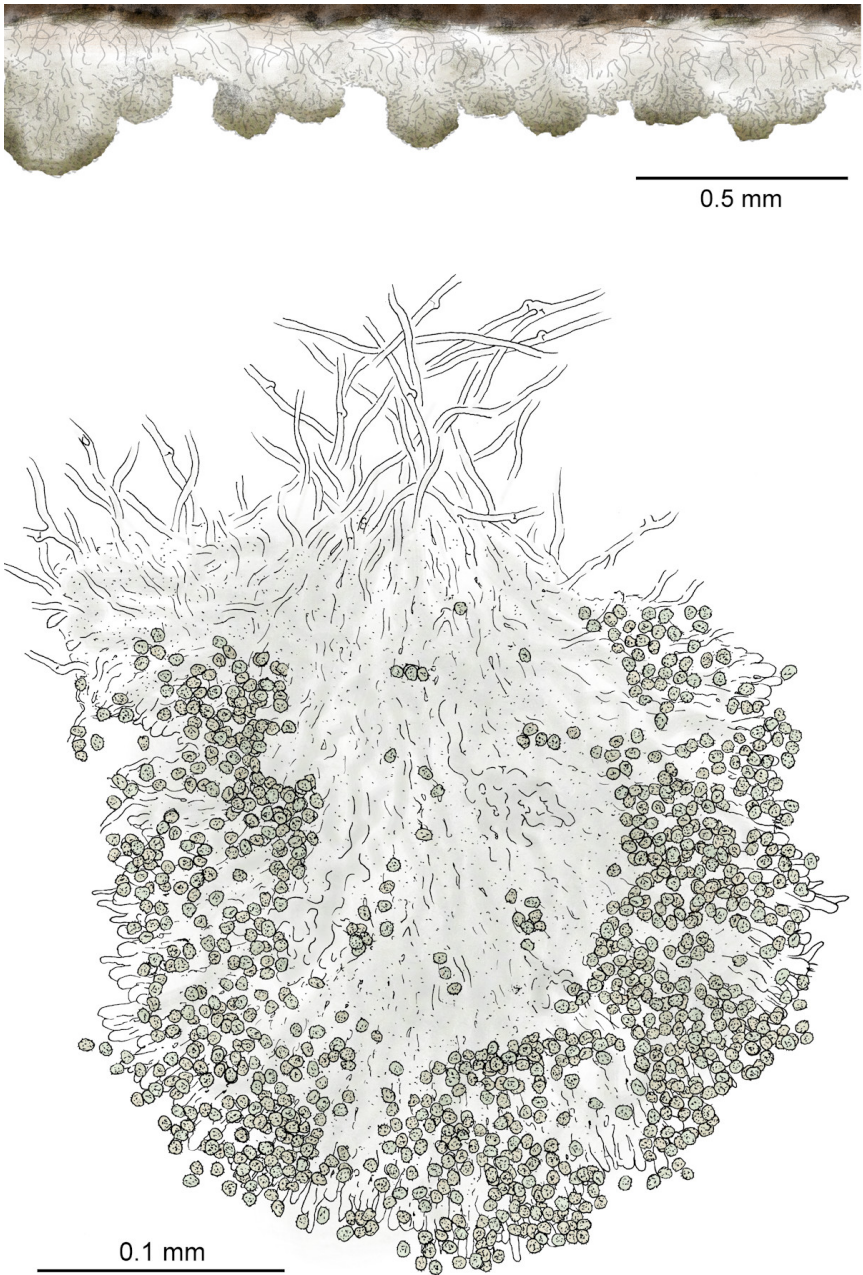


Fig. 6: Sections through the basidiome and a colliculum [em-2137]

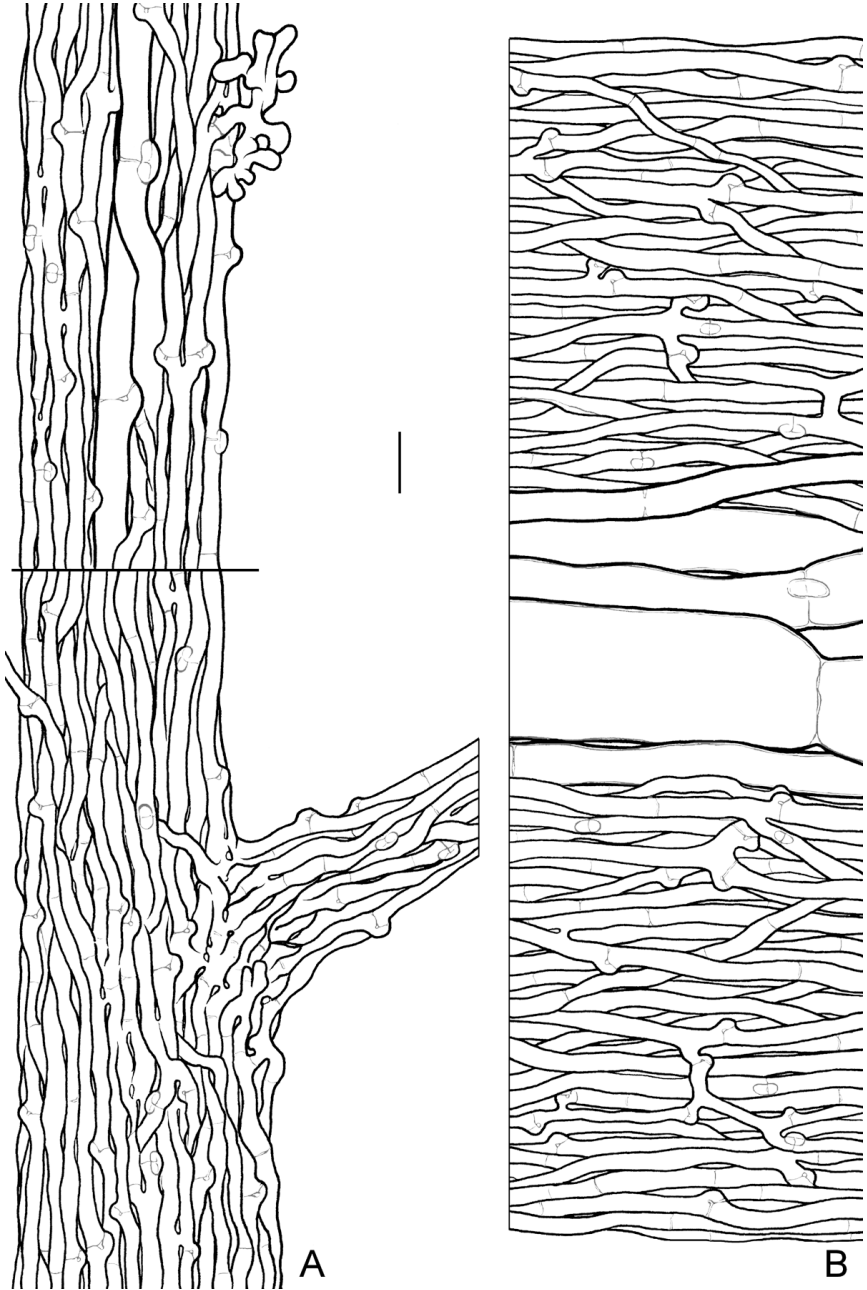


Fig. 7: A) Rhizomorph. B) Section through a well developed rhizomorph. Bar = 10 μm [em-2137]

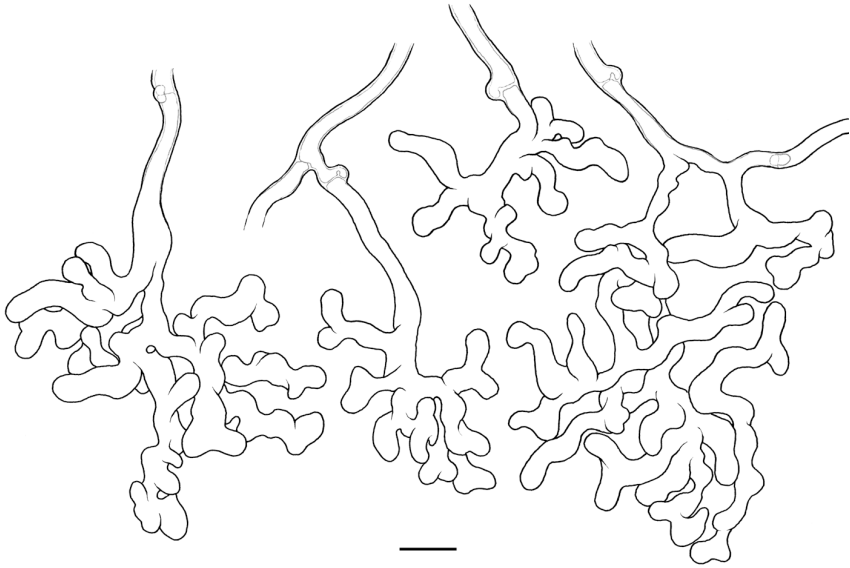


Fig. 8: Arboriform hyphae. Bar = 10 μm [em-2137]

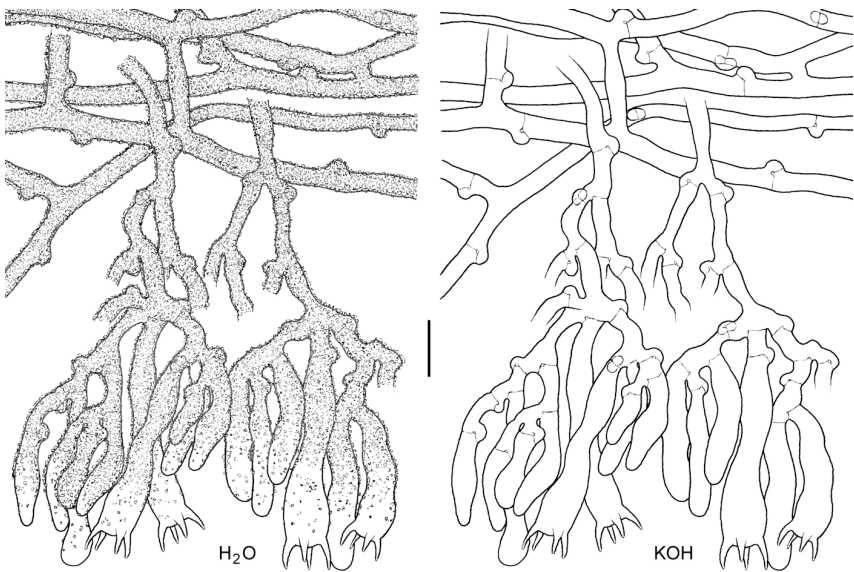


Fig. 9: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. On the left, finely encrusted when mounted in water; on the right, smooth in KOH. Bar = 10 μm [em-2137]

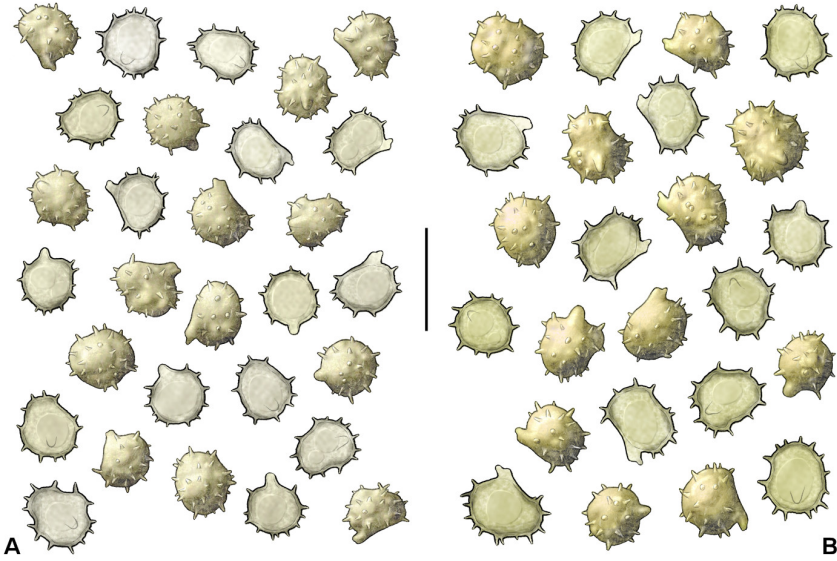


Fig. 10: Basidiospores. A) ex em-12022; B) ex em-11375. Bar = 10 μm

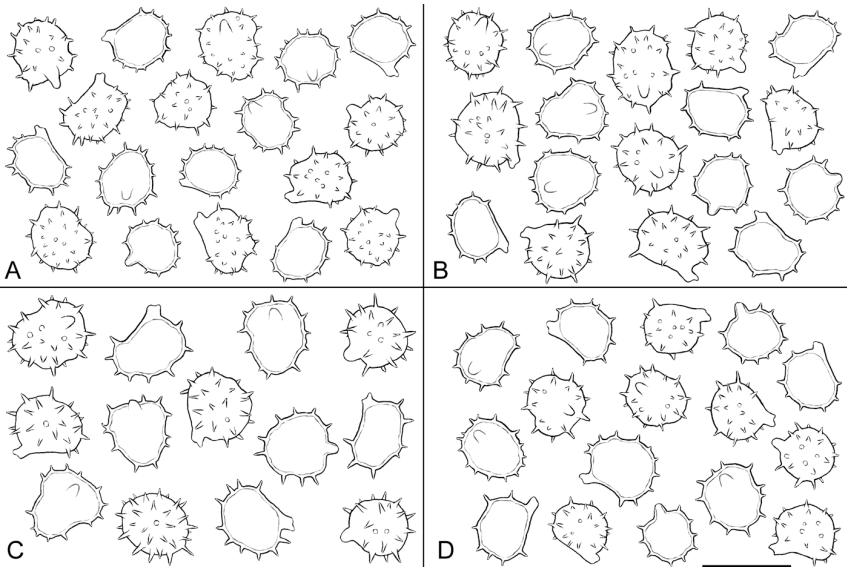


Fig. 11: Basidiospores from different specimens: A) lectotype of *Hypochnus cinerascens* (H PAK 768). – B) holotype of *Tomentella subcinerascens* (W 20328). – C) isolectotype of *Tomentella subcervina* (PRM 776568). – D) original material of *Hypochnus capnoides* (S Mycoth. March. 4415). Bar = 10 μm

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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