

№ 133

Tomentella atroarenicolor

Nikol.

Figures 1–8

Tomentella atroarenicolor Nikol. 1970 [4 : 476]= *Tomentella himalayana* S.S. Rattan 1977 [5 : 54] K!

Basidiome effused, separable, hypochnoid, becoming pellicular, soft membranaceous, rather brittle when dry, up to 0.3 (0.5) mm thick.

Hymenial surface at first discontinuous, porulose, tufted, then continuous, smooth to granulose, rarely becoming somewhat colliculose, uniformly grey brown, brown to dark brown, normally with a slight olivaceous tint (10YR–5Y 5–4/3).

Subhymenium becoming fairly compact, thin or slightly thickening in old parts, up to 0.1 mm thick.

Subiculum scanty to developed, araneose, hypochnoid, loose, rarely becoming soft fibrous, pale brown to brown (10YR 6–5/4), paler to almost concolorous with the fertile area.

Margin indistinct and almost fertile throughout to sterile or almost so and distinct, shortly to indefinitely thinning out, araneose, much paler than the mature fertile area, very pale brown or pale yellow to yellow (10YR–5Y 8–6/4).

Rhizomorphs common, obscure or easily seen in subiculum, cracks of the substratum and infrequently at the margin, compact, flexible, frequently branched, pubescent, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, brown to dark brown.

Hyphal system monomitic, or doubtfully dimitic with very thin, thick-walled, richly branched hyphae on surface of rhizomorphs; generative hyphae mostly with fibulate primary septa.

Subhymenial hyphae regular and short-celled, 3–4 (5) μ m wide, thin-walled, often branching from clamps, hyaline to subhyaline or very pale yellowish brown.

Subicular hyphae regular, long-celled, 3.5–5 (7) μ m wide, with thin to

thickening wall, normally branching close to the septa, sometimes with simple anastomosis, subhyaline to yellowish-brown or pale brown.

Rhizomorphs starting as loose strands of few generative hyphae like the subicular ones, becoming compact and slightly structured with a core of fairly wider and subhyaline hyphae up to 8 (10) μm surrounded by compactly arranged hyphae (2.5) 3–5 μm in diam., with thickening wall and subhyaline to yellowish brown or pale brown; surface with some richly branched pseudoskeletal hyphae about 1 (2) μm wide, building an incomplete labyrinthiform tissue, subhyaline to pale brown or and some projecting hyphoid cystidia, with thin to slightly thickening wall, 2–3 μm in diam., not or very slightly expanded apex.

Cystidia present, arising from subicular or subhymenial hyphae, filiform, hyphoid, not or very slightly expanded at the apex, up to 110 (160) μm long, 2–3 (4) μm wide along their length and 3–4 (5) μm wide at apex, projecting, aseptate or with an intercalary fibulate septum, with thin or thickening wall, hyaline to very pale yellowish brown.

Basidia when immature often subglobose to pyriform, then clavate to suburniform, often transversally septate and soon collapsed in the upper half after spore discharge, hyaline to very pale yellowish brown, (20) 30–50 \times 8–10 (12) μm ; (2) 4 sterigmata, up to 6 (9) μm long, and 1.5–2 (3) μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with irregular to sinuous outline, in lateral view mostly ellipsoid with a flattening adaxial side, rarely more or less distinctly lobed, in frontal view slightly ovoid often with sinuous outline, slightly three-lobed; in polar view more or less globose to irregularly globose, (7.5) 8–10 (10.5) \times (6.2) 6.5–7.5 (8) \times (7.5) 8–9 (9.5), $Q^1 = 1.1$ –1.4, $Q^2 = 1$ –1.2 μm , echinulate, sometimes with dorsal and lateral crowns, ochraceous to brownish; aculei 0.8–1.8 (2.5) μm long and 0.4–0.8 μm wide at the base, single, sparse, tapering.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB: – but young spores often distinctly cyanophilous. KOH: elements slightly more brownish (or less yellowish).

Incrustation: almost none or with segments and cystidia coarsely incrustated by small hyaline crystals.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Hautes-Pyrénées** – Arras-en-Lavedan, Forêt d'Arragnat, on wood of a decayed stump of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 2.X.2017 (em-13281) — **Isère** – Autrans, Gève, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.2014 (em-12000) — **Loire** – Le Roure, on wood and bark of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2000 (em-7194)

GERMANY — **Rheinland-Pfalz** – Pirmasems Gersbach, on wood and bark of a lying branch of *Picea abies*, leg. H. Ostrow, 31.X.2005 (em-8766) — **Thüringen** – Hainich, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. S. Blaser, X.2008 (em-10837)



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 58 mm [em-12991]

– *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. S. Blaser, X.2008 (em-10845)

SWITZERLAND — **St. Gallen** – Magdenau, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 27.IX.2010 (em-11370) — **Ticino** – Meride, Bolle, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 21.X.2006 (em-9283) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 21.X.2006 (em-9240) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on lying, strongly decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.1999 (em-6992) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Clematis vitalba*, leg. E. Martini, 24.X.1992 (em-3262) – Someo, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 26.X.2016 (em-12991)

WEST HIMALAYA — **Himachal Pradesh** – Khadrula, Mahasu, on wood of a coniferous tree, leg. S.S. Rattan 5346, 11.X.1967, holotype of *Tomentella himalayana* S.S. Rattan (K(M) 69195) – *ibid.*, on bark of *Abies sp.*, leg. S.S. Rattan 5346, 17.X.1967, isotype? of *Tomentella himalayana* S.S. Rattan (BPI 291206) – Narkanda, on *Abies sp.*, leg. S.S. Rattan, 17.X.1967 (BPI 291207)

Materials and methods

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

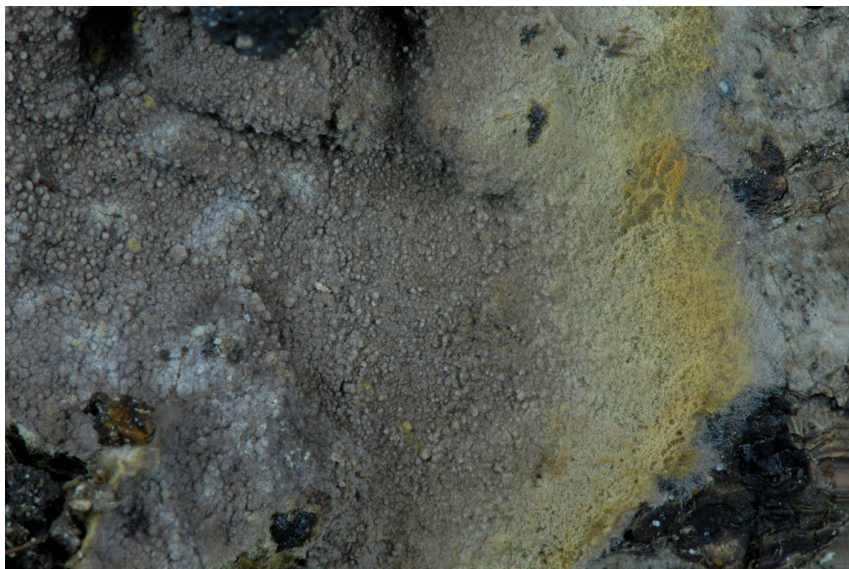


Fig. 2: Basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 25 mm [em-12991]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-12991]



Fig. 4: Developing hymenophore toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12000]



Fig. 5: Rhizomorphs. Image width = 9 mm [em-7194]



Fig. 6: Rhizomorpha. Bar = 10 μ m [em-7194]

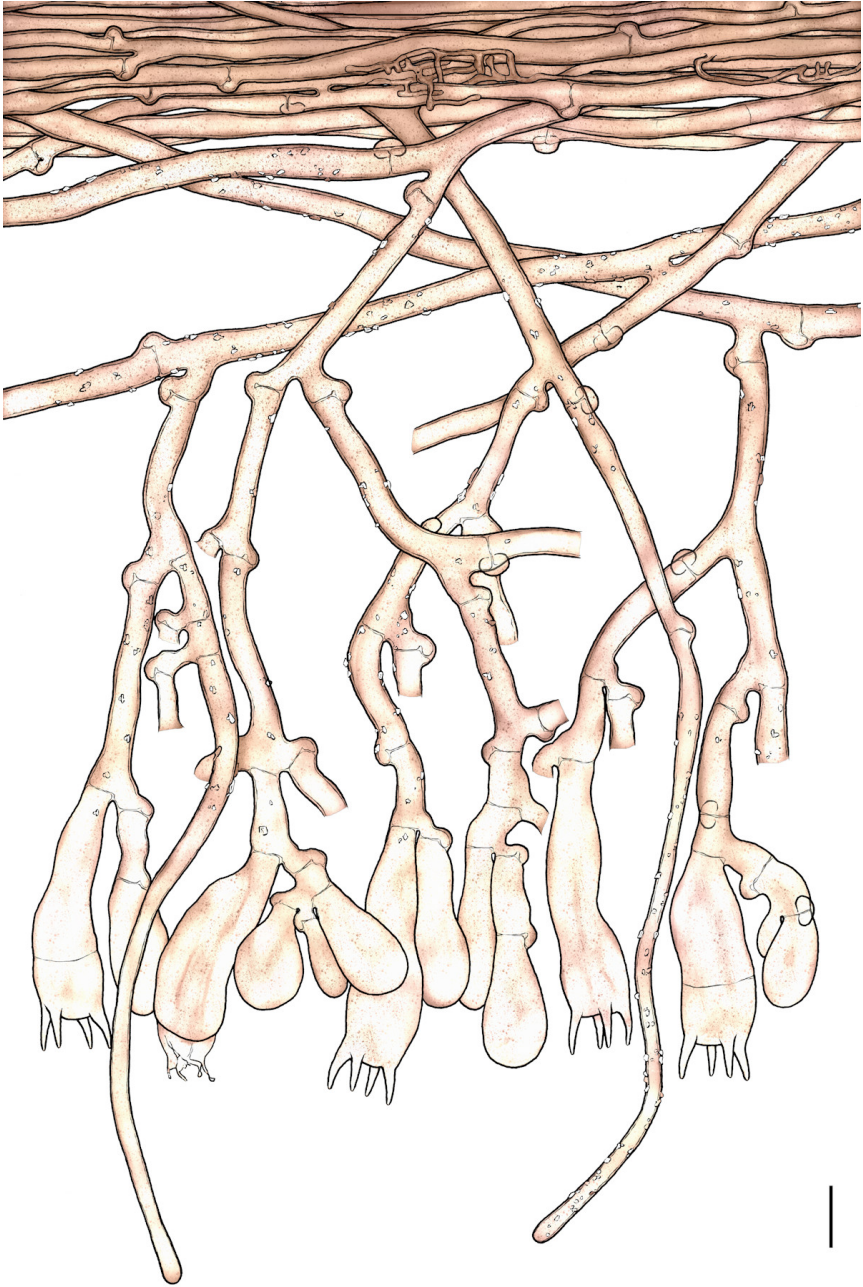


Fig. 7: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome; ex holotype of *Tomentella himalayana* S.S. Rattan. Bar = 10 μ m [K(M) 69195]

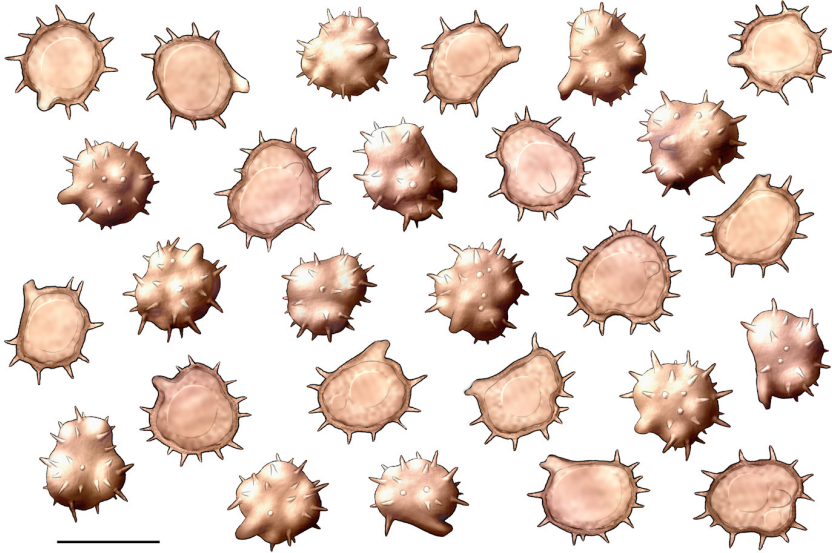


Fig. 8: Basidiospores; ex holotype of *Tomentella himalayana* S.S. Rattan. Bar = 10 μm [K(M) 69195]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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