№ 134

Peniophorella guttulifera

(P. Karst.) K.H. Larss.

Figures 1–6

Gloeocystidium guttuliferum P. Karst. 1889 [5 : 430] ≡ *Peniophora guttulifera* (P. Karst.) Sacc. 1891 [9 : 240] ≡ *Phlebia guttulifera* (P. Karst.) M.P. Christ. 1960 [2 : 172] ≡ *Hyphoderma guttuliferum* (P. Karst.) Donk 1962 [3 : 223] ≡ *Peniophorella guttulifera* (P. Karst.) K.H. Larss. 2007 [6 : 192]

Basidiome effused, adherent, soft membranaceous to subceraceous, up to 0.1 (0.15) mm thick.
Hymenophore smooth, pubescent by the projecting cystidia, whitish to yellowish (10YR 8-7/6), becoming finely dotted by ochraceous to ochre brown spots on drying.
Margin abrupt, indistinct or shortly thinning out and pruinose, whitish.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa.
Subhymenial hyphae slightly irregular, 2–4 (5.5) µm, thin-walled, subhyaline to very pale yellow.
Subicular hyphae regular to somewhat irregular, compactly arranged next to the substratum, looser toward to the subhymenium, (3) 4–6.5 (8.5) µm in diam., with thickening wall or even thick-walled (0.5–1.5 µm), subhyaline to very pale yellow.
Stephanocysts rare: some found in the marginal zone as lateral or sessile elements on subicular hyphae, 9–11 µm in diam.
Cystidia frequent, mostly cylindrical, 60–80 (100)×10–20 µm, projecting 30 (50) µm beyond the hymenial surface, with thickening wall, encrusted in the upper half, with a light yellow to ochre brown apical globule of amorphous material visible in water mounts.
Basidia mostly subclavate, sometimes slightly sinuous, 20–30×5–6 µm; 4 sterigmata up to 5 µm long.
Basidiospores cylindrical, with a flattening or slightly depressed adaxial

Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 25 mm [em-13171]

side, (8) 9–11 (12)×3.5–4 (4.5) µm, Q = 2–3, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB–. KOH–.

Incrustation: present as hyaline to yellowish prismatic or irregular, small to large crystals on projecting and enclosed cystidia, sometimes in bulk near the subiculum or in the context. Cystidia normally with an apical globule of resinous or amorphous yellowish to ochre brown matter visible under a lens and in unsquashed water mounts.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Vaucluse** – Goult, bords du Calavon, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.XI.2007 (em-10343)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Cevio, Consorzio, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of a broadleaved tree (*Prunus avium*?), leg. E. Martini, 2.IX.2017 (em-13171) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 1.IX.1986 (em-801.2) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 26.VI.1988 (em-2306) – ***ibid.***, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 13.VIII.1994 (em-3733)

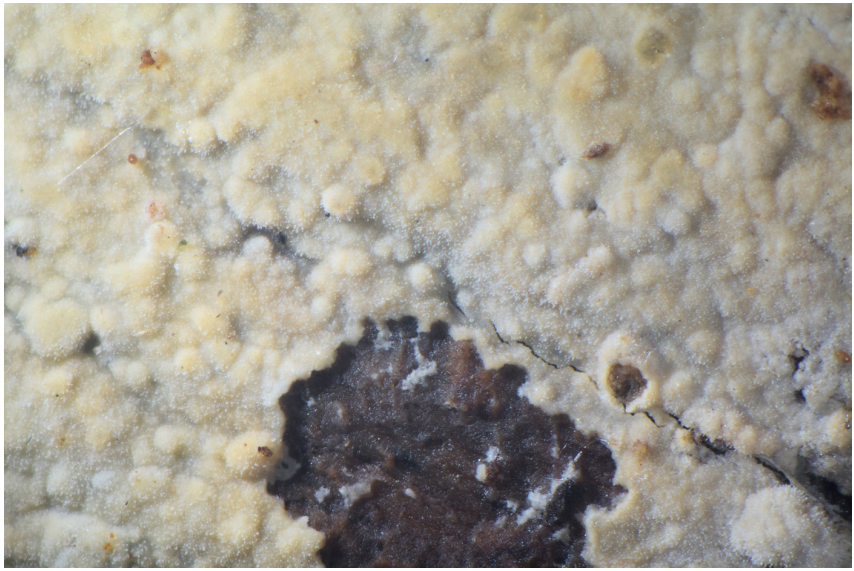

Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-13171]

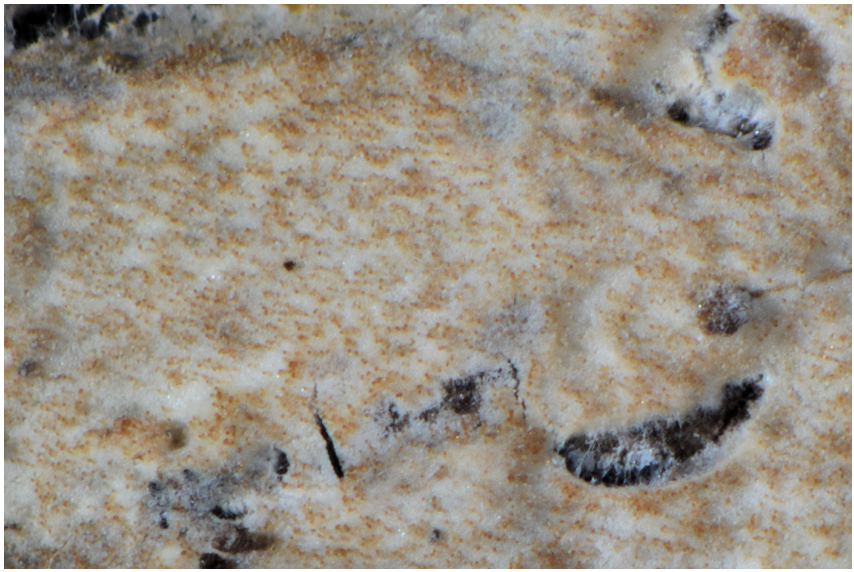

Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore (dried basidiome). Image width = 4 mm [em-3733]

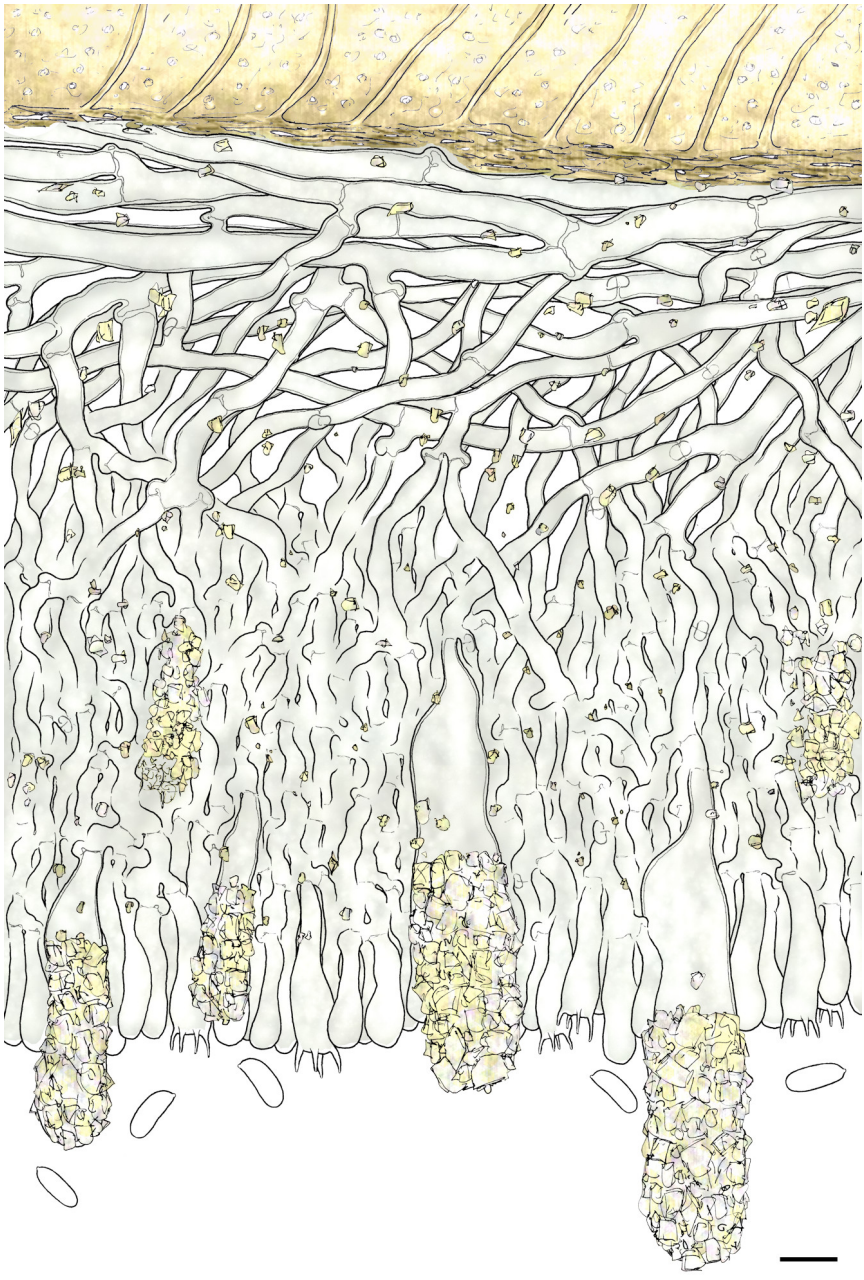

Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome and substrate. Bar = 10 µm [em-3733]

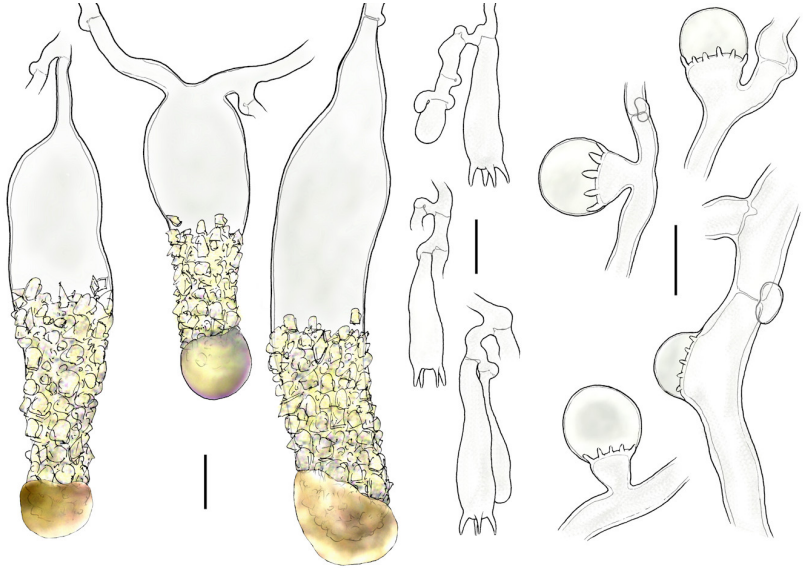

Fig. 5: Cystidia with an apical resinous cap visible in water mounts, basidia and stephanocysts on subicular hyphae. Bar = 10 µm [em-3733]

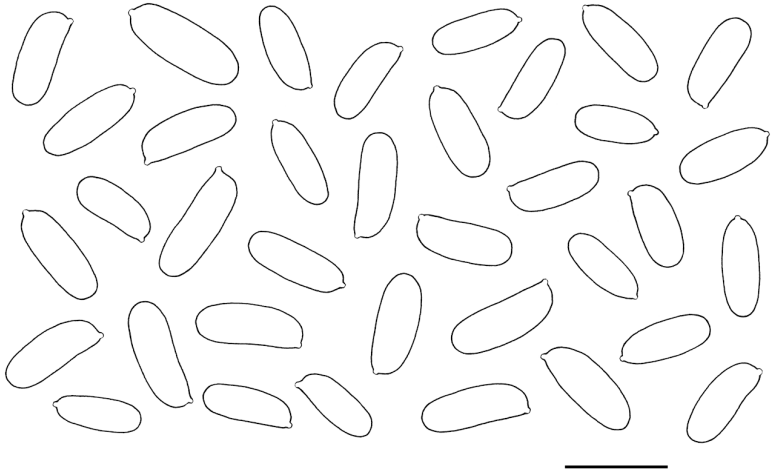

Fig. 6: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-13171]

Materials and methods

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

References

[1] Burt, E.A. (1925). 'The *Thelephoraceae* of North America XIV. *Peniophora*'. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 12 (3): 213–357. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2394076. URL: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/21963#page/49/

[2] Christiansen, M.P. (1960). 'Danish resupinate fungi, part II. Homobasidiomycetes'. *Dansk Botanisk Arkiv*, 19 (2): 60–388

[3] Donk, M.A. (1962). 'Notes on resupinate Hymenomycetes. VI'. *Persoonia*, 2 (2): 217–238

[4] Eriksson, J. and Ryvarden, L. (1975). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe, vol. 3: Coronicium - Hyphoderma*. Oslo, pp. 288–546

[5] Karsten, P.A. (1889). 'Kritisk öfversigt af Finlands Basidsvampar'. *Bidrag till Kännedom av Finlands Natur och Folk*, 48: 1–470. URL: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/31774#page/11/

[6] Larsson, K.-H. (2007). 'Molecular phylogeny of *Hyphoderma* and the reinstatement of *Peniophorella*'. *Mycological Research*, 111 (2): 186–195. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mycres.2006.10.002

[7] Lentz, P.L. and McKay, H.H. (1976). 'Basidiocarp and culture descriptions of *Hyphoderma* and *Hyphodontia* (*Corticiaceae*) in the Mississippi Delta region'. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden*, 28: 141–162

[8] Nakasone, K.K. (1990). 'Cultural studies and identification of wood-inhabiting *Corticiaceae* and selected Hymenomycetes from North America'. *Mycologia Memoirs*, 15: 1–412

[9] Saccardo, P.A. (1891). 'Supplementum Universale, Pars I'. *Sylloge Fungorum*, 9: 1–1141. URL: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/25386#page/7

Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*
Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

Authored and published by

Elia Martini
Via ai Ciòss 21
CH-6676 Bignasco
Switzerland

Email: emart@aphyllo.net
http://www.aphyllo.net
Orcid: 0000-0002-4709-2964

Issue № 134:

Peniophorella guttulifera (P. Karst.) K.H. Larss.

Released on: 1st March, 2019