

## № 136

*Tomentella pilosa*  
(Burt) Bourdot & Galzin

Figures 1–9

*Hypochnus pilosus* Burt 1916 [2 : 221] BPI!  $\equiv$  *Tomentella pilosa* (Burt) Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 151]

**Basidiome** effused, loosely adherent to separable, often detached from the substrate, araneose to pellicular, soft, up to 0.3 mm thick.

**Hymenial surface** mostly discontinuous, porulose to finely tufted, rarely becoming almost smooth or finely granulose, reddish brown, cinnamon, strong brown (7.5–10YR (5) 4 /4–6) rarely with slightly darker areas (10YR 3/3), often very finely dotted yellow, reddish yellow or reddish brown under the lens.

**Subiculum** as a thin, poorly developed layer inseparable from subhymenium, very loose and rhizomorphic near the substrate; when the basidiome is pellicular and can be turned upside-down, the subiculum is visible as a soft fibrous layer concolorous or slightly more lighter than the fertile surface (5–10YR 5/6).

**Margin** indistinct to indefinitely thinning out, araneose to byssoid, concolorous to distinctly more yellow or reddish yellow than the fertile surface (7.5–10YR 5/6).

**Rhizomorphs** common and easily seen in subiculum, at the margin, and in the substrate, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick but normally thinner and often fasciculate, rigid and smooth, becoming dark to very dark brown (10YR 3–2.5/2).

**Hyphal system** dimitic with skeletal binding hyphae associated with rhizomorphs; generative hyphae mostly with fibulate primary septa.

**Subhymenial hyphae** almost regular, relatively long-celled, 2.5–5 (8)  $\mu$ m wide, often branched from clamps, soon with thickening wall, subhyaline to yellow or light yellowish brown.

**Subicular hyphae** almost regular to slightly sinuous, 3–5 (6)  $\mu$ m wide, with thickening to thick wall, yellow to yellowish brown.

**Rhizomorphs** starting as thin strands of generative hyphae like the subicular ones, then becoming structured with a core of generative hyphae 3–5 (7)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide surrounded by hyphae becoming thinner, with thicker walls, with infrequent fibulate septa and progressively more branched, sinuous, often with elbow-like bends, 2–3  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., without primary septa, ending as richly branched, unseptated or with some simple secondary septa, 0.5–1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide hyphae, building incomplete labyrinthiform structures on the surface of rhizomorphs; cystidia sometimes present, narrowly clavate, 40–70 $\times$ 3.5–4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at apex.

**Cystidia** present, arising from subicular and subhymenial hyphae, clavate, subcapitate or capitate, with thin or more frequently thickening wall, normally with 1–3 fibulate septa along their length, 50–150 (200)  $\mu\text{m}$  long and (8) 10–16 (20)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the apex, enclosed to projecting, infrequently hyaline, normally becoming some shade of yellowish brown.

**Basidia** subclavate or subcylindrical, normally with a slight median compression, somewhat sinuous, 50–60 $\times$ 9–10  $\mu\text{m}$ , hyaline to pale yellowish brown, sometimes with homogeneous ochre to brownish content; 4 sterigmata up to 5 (6)  $\mu\text{m}$  long, and up to 2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Basidiospores** with a distinctly lobed outline, in side view often 2–3 lobed, with wider base and a flattening adaxial side, often 3-lobed in frontal view, globose to somewhat 3-lobed in polar view, (7.5) 8–10.5 (11)  $\times$  (5.5) 6–8 (8.5)  $\times$  (7) 7.5–9.5 (10)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q^1 = (1.1) 1.2\text{--}1.4 (1.5)$ ,  $Q^2 = (0.95) 1\text{--}1.2$ , aculeate, yellowish brown to dark golden brown; aculei up to 2.5 (3.5)  $\mu\text{m}$  long, 0.5–1 (1.2)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base, single, tapering.

**Chlamydospores** absent.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI: –. CB: thin-walled elements slightly to more or less distinctly cyanophilous, coloured elements acyanophilous. KOH: almost no reaction observed.

**Incrustation:** yellow, golden yellow to yellow brown resinous matter frequent in hymenium and subhymenium especially in old basidiomes, often adhering to spores and not only partly dissolving in KOH.

## Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Isère** – St. Agnan, Pré-Rateau, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 9.IX.2014 (em-12330) — **Oise** – Coye-la-Forêt, on lying, decayed bark of *Tilia sp.*, leg. M. Chiaffi, 6.VIII.2005 (em-8612) — **Var** – Ile de Port Cros, Hyères, on lying, decayed wood of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. B. Rivoire, 11.XI.2004 (em-8547, br-2617) – **Mons**, confluence entre Siagne et Siagnole de Mons, on wood, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.1997 (em-6351) – **Saint-Paul-en-Forêt**, on wood of a branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.1997 (em-6366.1)

GERMANY — **Sachsen** – Münchhof-Zunschwitz (b. Ostrau), Jahnabachtal, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. F. Dämmrich, 20.VIII.2011 (em-13631)

SWITZERLAND — **Thurgau** – Berlingen, Wildbach, on wood of a lying, strongly

decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.X.2006 (em-9149) — **Ticino** – Bolle di Magadino, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 18.IV.1987 (em-1097) – Casima, Cugnoli, on lying, decayed bark of *Tilia sp.*, leg. F. Delmenico, 28.VIII.2005 (em-8634) – Cevio, Consorzio, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Prunus avium*, leg. E. Martini, 2.IX.2017 (em-13174.1) – Croglio, Madonna del Piano, on lying, decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 17.X.1997 (em-6551) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Alnus incana*, leg. E. Zenone, 7.X.2005 (em-8719) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Hedera helix*, leg. E. Zenone, 14.X.2005 (em-8703) – Lodano, Saligin, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Juniperus communis*, leg. E. Zenone, 17.X.2005 (em-8702) – Meride, Cugnoli, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.IX.2006 (em-9041) – Meride, Fontana, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 2.IX.2006 (em-8859) – Meride, Premoran, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2006 (em-8818) – Monte Ceneri, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Alnus sp.*, leg. E. Zenone, 7.XII.1994 (em-3985) – Monte, Campora, Chignö, on lying, strongly decayed wood of *Corylus avellana*, leg. F. Delmenico, 27.XII.2011 (em-12854) – Monte, Craol, on lying, strongly decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 7.VII.2002 (em-8641) – Monte, Roncaia (Valle di Muggio), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Sorbus aria*, leg. F. Delmenico, 24.IX.2005 (em-12474) – Novazzano, Valle della Motta, on lying, strongly decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 24.XI.1991 (em-3082) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on basidiome of *Phellinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.1999 (em-6970) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 8.IX.1990 (em-2667) – Sagno, Cavalorgna, on lying, decayed wood of a broadleaved tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 21.III.2007 (em-9777) – Someo, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Prunus avium*, leg. E. Martini, 26.X.2016 (em-13001) – Someo, Da l'Ovi, on bark of a standing trunk of *Hippophae rhamnoides*, leg. E. Zenone, 7.III.1997 (em-6543)

USA — **Kentucky** – Crittenden, on hardwood, leg. C.G. Lloyd, 26.IX.1920 (BPI 332065) — **Wisconsin** – Lake Geneva, on bark of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E.T. & S.A. Harper, VII.1903, isotype of *Hypochnus pilosus* Burt (BPI 290778)

## Materials and methods

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

## References

- [1] BOURDOT, H. AND GALZIN, A. (1924). 'Hyménomycètes de France. X. Phylactériés'. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 40 (1-2): 105–162
- [2] BURT, E.A. (1916). 'The *Thelephoraceae* of North America VI. *Hypochnus*'. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 3 (2): 203–241. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2989976>. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/21978#page/203/mode/1up>
- [3] LARSEN, M.J. (1965). '*Tomentella* and related genera in North America. I. Studies of nomenclatural types of species of *Hypochnus* described by Burt'. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 43 (12): 1485–1510. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1139/b65-159>

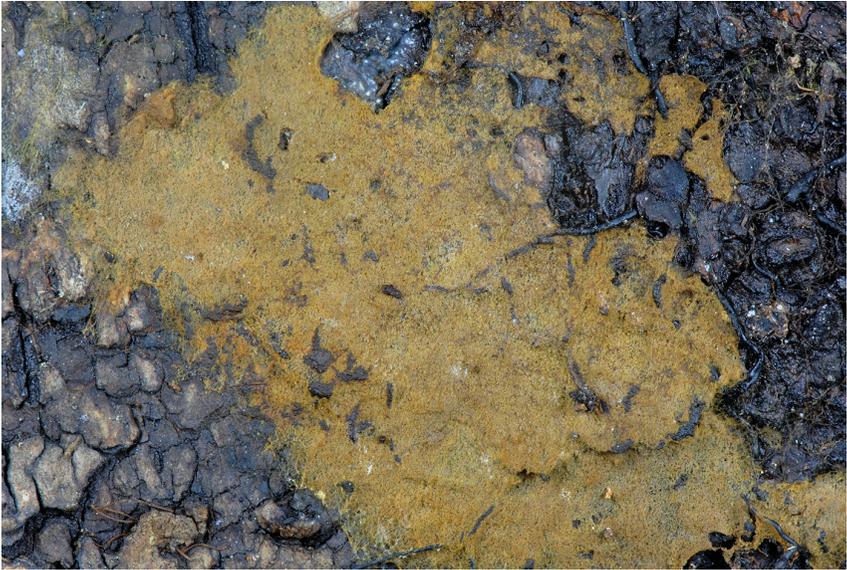


Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 58 mm [em-13001]



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 30 mm [em-8719]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore and margin (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-2667]

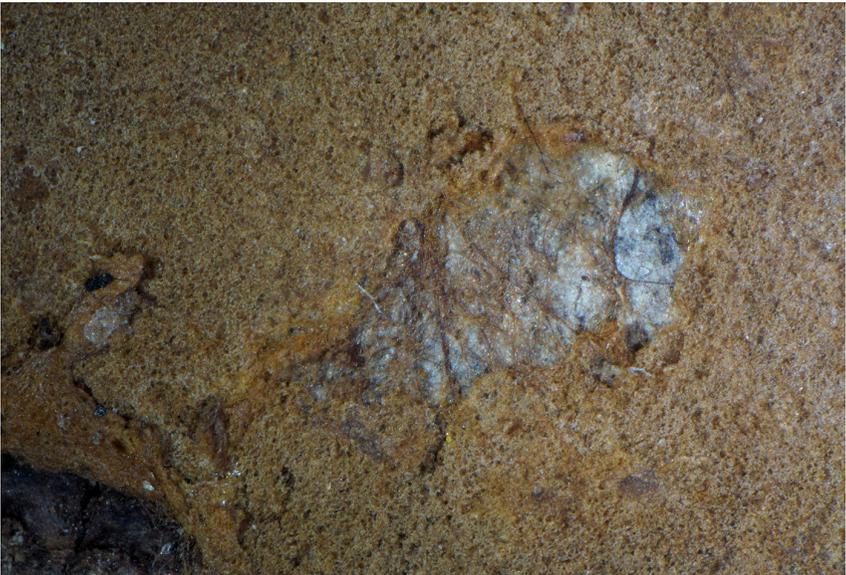


Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-3985]

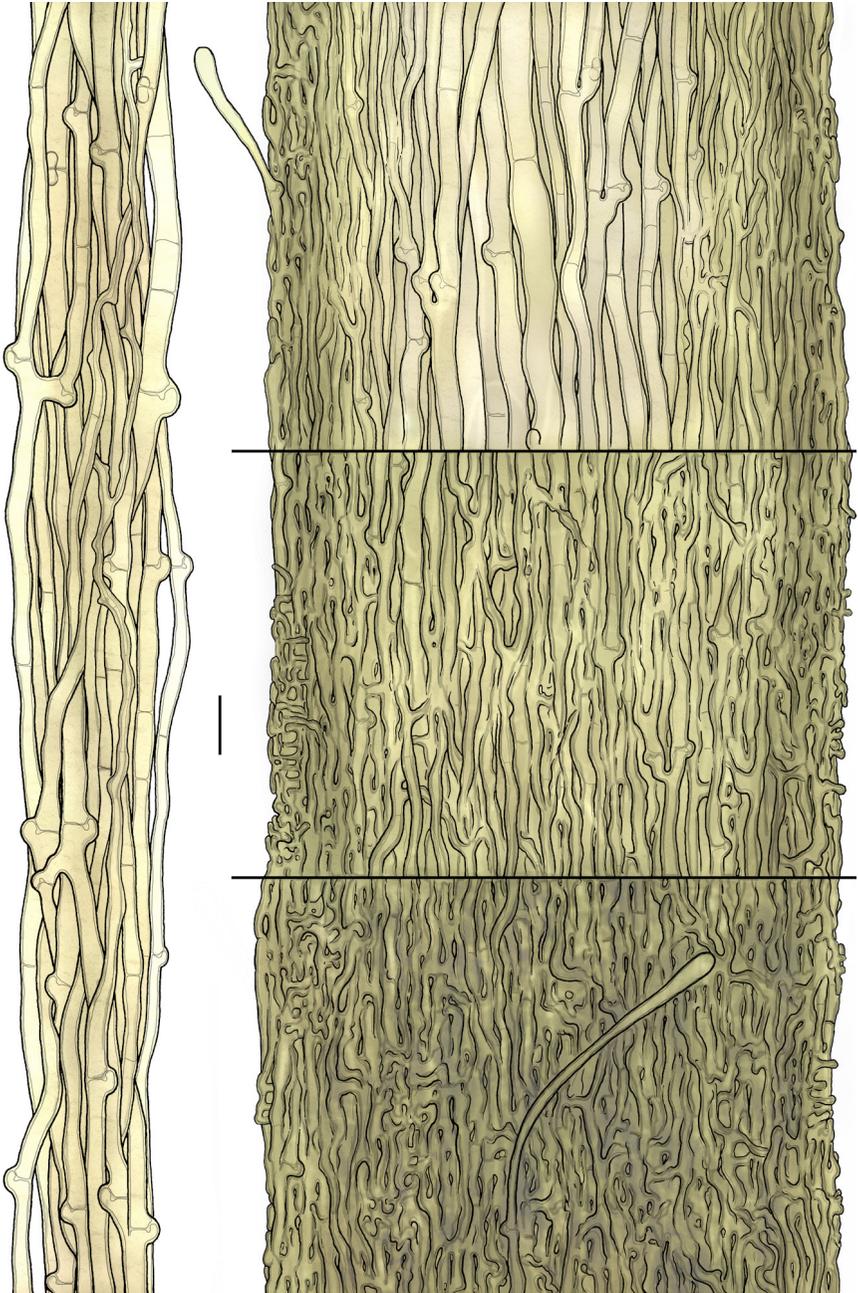


Fig. 5: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-3638]

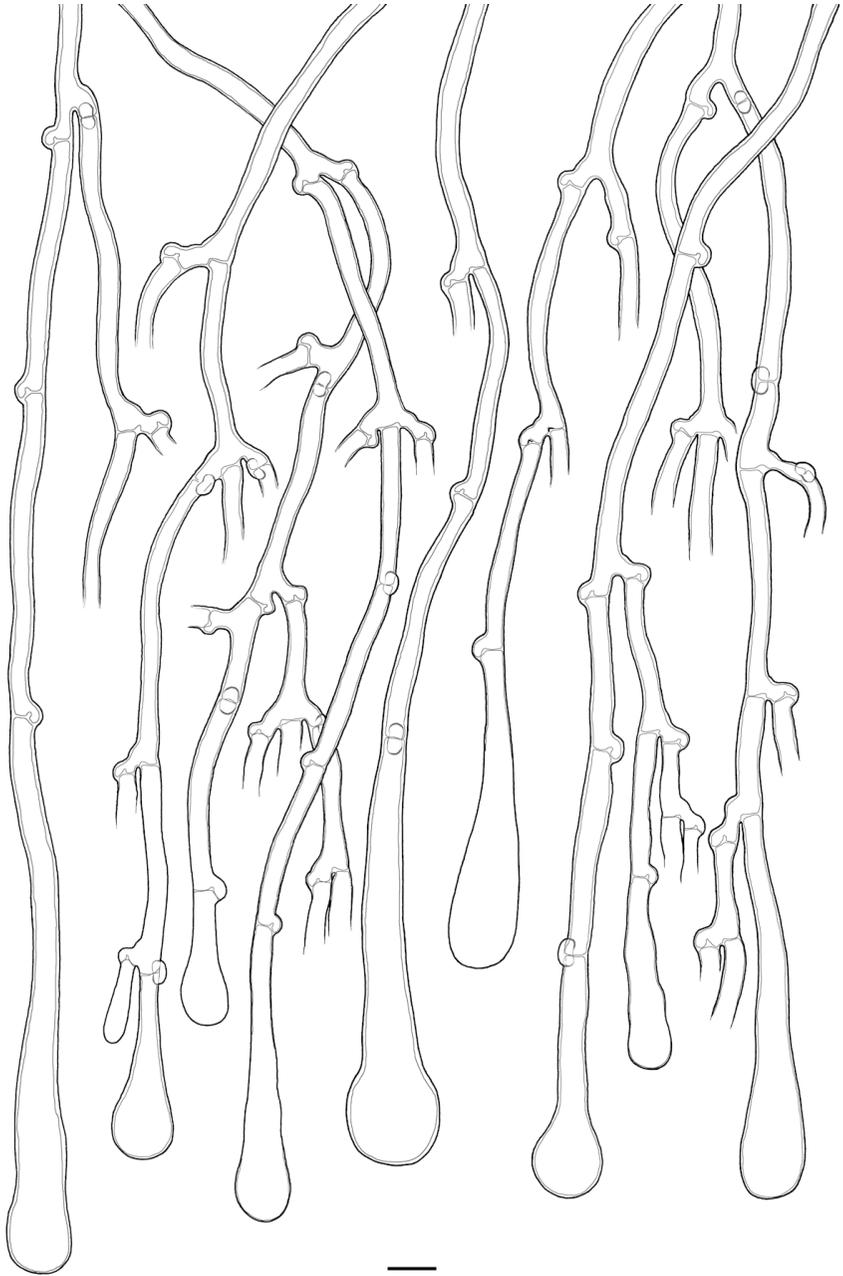


Fig. 6: Cystidia. Bar = 10 µm [em-3638]

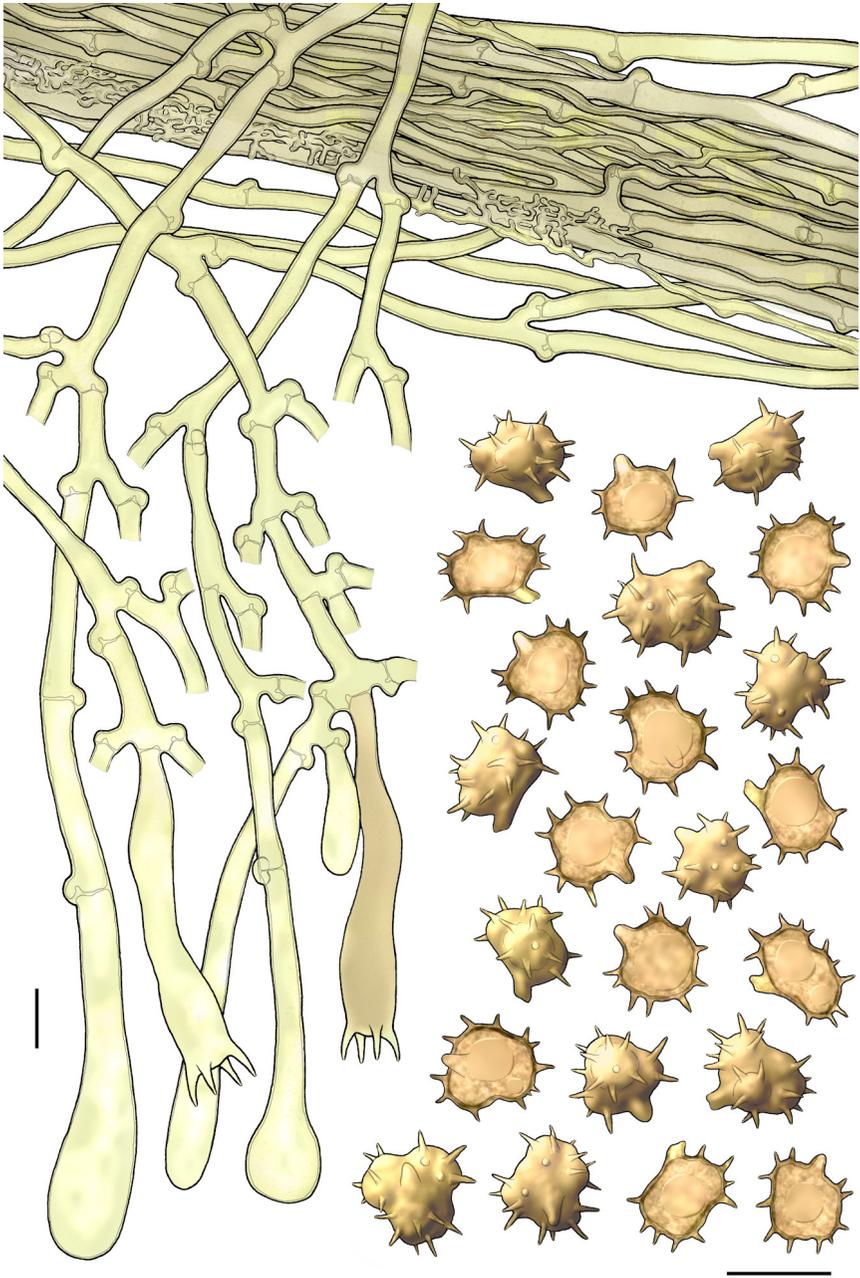


Fig. 7: Basidia, cystidia, subhymenial, subicular and rhizomorpal hyphae, basidiospores; ex isotype of *Hypochnus pilosus* Burt. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [BPI 290778]

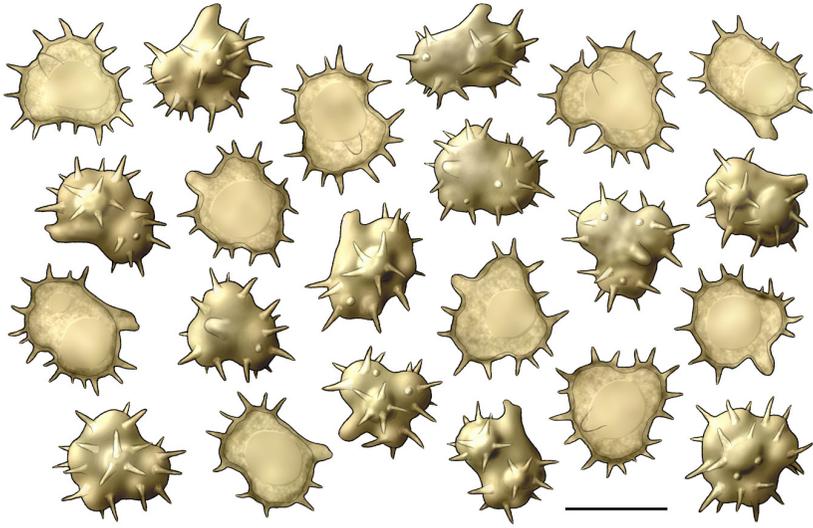


Fig. 8: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-3082]

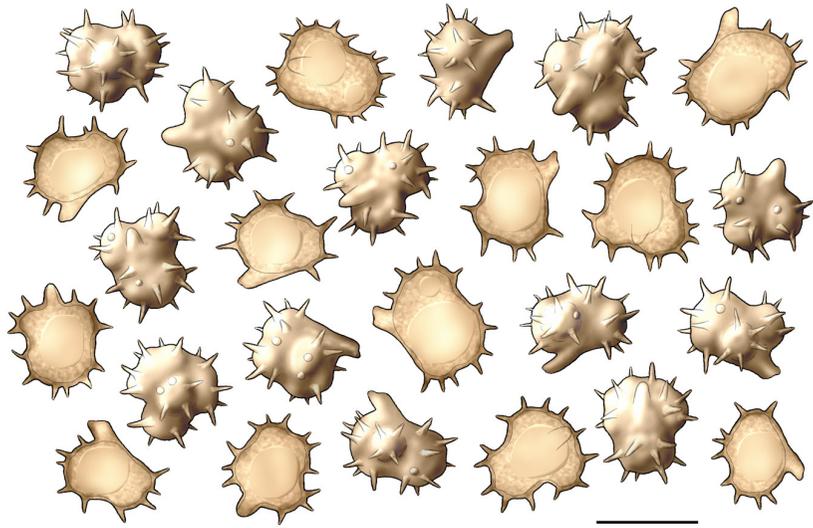


Fig. 9: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-3638]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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