

## № 137

*Tomentella subpilosa*

Litsch.

Figures 1–11

*Tomentella subpilosa* Litsch. 1960 [2 : 224] PRM!

**Basidiome** effused, separable, araneose to pellicular, soft, up to 0.2 (0.3) mm thick.

**Hymenophore** mostly discontinuous, tufted, finely granulose, greyish brown or dark greyish brown (10YR 5–4/2) to olivaceous grey (5Y 4/1–2) when fresh, fading to brown (10YR 5–4/3) or olivaceous grey (2.5–5Y 5–4/2) when dry.

**Subiculum** as a thin, poorly developed layer inseparable from subhymenium, very loose and rhizomorphic near the substrate, araneose to byssoid or loosely fibrous, almost concolorous to slightly more yellowish brown than the fertile area when dry (10YR 4/4).

**Margin** indistinct or distinct, indefinitely thinning out, araneose or byssoid, whitish (only when fresh) to concolorous with the subiculum or fertile area (never with yellow colours).

**Rhizomorphs** frequent below the subiculum, at the margin and in cracks of the substrate, evident when the basidiome can be turned upside-down, compact, almost smooth, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, very dark brown to almost black.

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

**Subhymenial hyphae** regular, (3) 4–6 (8)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., often branched from clamps, thin-walled, subhyaline to pale ochre brown or pale brown.

**Subicular hyphae** regular, 4–7 (8)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., with thickening wall, light ochre brown to light brown.

**Rhizomorphs** starting as simple strands built up by hyphae like the subicular ones but soon with more thickening and coloured wall, then becoming compactly arranged, with dark brown thick-walled hyphae showing frequent repetitive secondary septa and developing progressively thinning

skeletal hyphae, 2–4  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam. that may build incomplete and reduced labyrinthiform structures of richly branched 1–2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide hyphae with frequent secondary septa on rhizomorphal surface.

**Cystidia** clavate to long clavate, sometimes also with an 'Y' shape or with an outgrow just below the first septum from top, of hymenial, subhymenial or subicular origin, short in hymenium, long if from subiculum, (50) 80–160 (250)  $\times$  (8) 10–16 (19)  $\mu\text{m}$ , with 0–2 fibulate septa along their length, with thin or thickening wall, enclosed or projecting, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown.

**Basidia** subcylindrical with a slight median compression, 30–50  $\times$  (7) 8–10  $\mu\text{m}$ , subhyaline; 4 sterigmata up to 6  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 1–1.5 (2)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Basidiospores** with somewhat irregular outline, infrequently becoming more or less distinctly lobed, frontal face irregularly ellipsoid to ovoid, lateral face irregularly ellipsoid with a flattening adaxial side, polar face irregularly globose, (7) 7.5–9 (9.5)  $\times$  5.5–6.5 (7)  $\times$  (6.2) 6.5–7.5 (8)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q^1 = (1.15) 1.2\text{--}1.5 (1.8)$ ,  $Q^2 = (1.05) 1.1\text{--}1.3 (1.4)$ , with thickening or thick wall, brownish; aculei 0.5–1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 0.4–0.6 (0.8)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base, single, tapering.

**Chlamydospores** absent.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–. CB: thin-walled hymenial elements and young spores more or less distinctly cyanophilous. KOH: almost none observed or a faint change of elements becoming slightly more umbrinous.

**Incrustation:** none worth of notice seen.

## Specimens examined

AUSTRIA – Hinterstoder, STM, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Larix decidua*, leg. K. Helm, 12.X.1986 (em-13630) — **Tirol** – Kranebittenklamm, on wood of a coniferous tree, leg. V. Litschauer, 8.IX.1929, lectotype of *Tomentella subpilosa* Litsch. (PRM 613100)

FRANCE — **Alsace** – Kembs, Rheininsel, on lying, decayed wood of *Populus sp.*, leg. M. Wilhelm, 24.X.2008 (em-10770) — **Hautes-Pyrénées** – Cauterets, Pont d'Espagne, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Abies alba*, leg. B. Rivoire, 1.X.2017 (em-13296) — **Var** – Brignoles, Camps La Source, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. O. Rose, 14.XI.2013 (em-12027) – Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on wood and bark of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12021) – Saint-Paul-en-Forêt, on bark of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.1997 (em-6346) — **Vaucluse** – Rustrel, La Forge, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.XI.2007 (em-10396)

SLOVAKIA – Turna nad Bodvou, Zadielska dolina, on *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. A. Pilát, X.1934, (PRM 163466)

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** – Hofstetten, Stipfi Eywald, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 16.X.1999 (em-7095) — **Ticino** – Bignasco, Comunella, on wood of a lying, hard trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 26.III.1988 (em-1658) – Cevio, Consorzio, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed



Fig. 1: Basidiome in situ. Image width = 13 cm [em-13296]

branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.IX.1999 (em-7002) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.IX.1999 (em-7005) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.IX.1999 (em-7006) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.IX.1999 (em-7008) – *ibid.*, on bark of a decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 21.IV.2001 (em-7892) – Meride, Cassina, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.IX.2006 (em-8970) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 22.IX.2001 (em-7609) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of an angiosperm, leg. E. Martini, 24.VIII.2002 (em-8121)

## Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

## References

- [1] LARSEN, M.J. (1968). *Tomentelloid fungi of North America*. Syracuse. 157 p.
- [2] SVRČEK, M. (1960). 'Tomentelloideae Čechoslovakiae. Genera resupinata familia Thelephoraceae'. *Sydowia*, 14 (1-6): 170–245. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59633/index.htm>





Fig. 2: Dried, well developed basidiome. Image width = 40 mm [em-7002]



Fig. 3: Dried, young basidiome. Image width = 32 mm [em-13296]





Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore (fresh basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-12027]

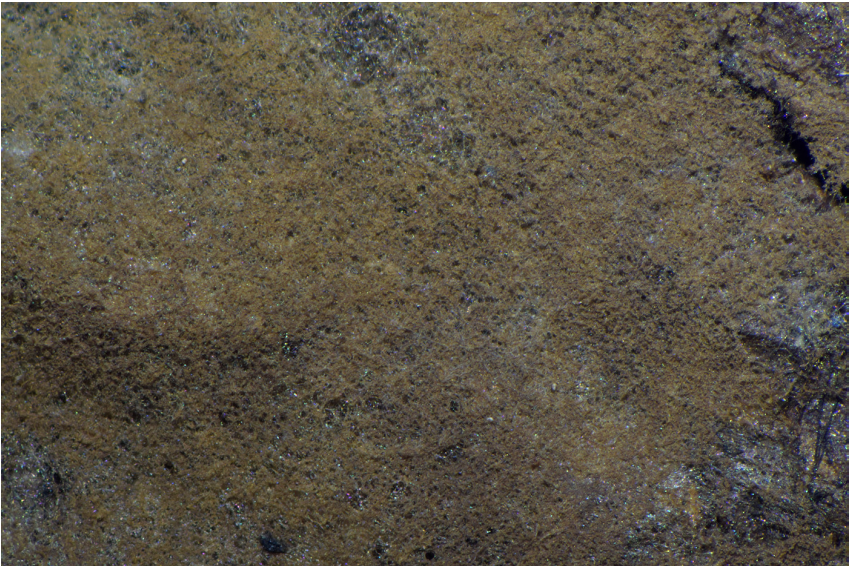


Fig. 5: Detail of the hymenophore toward the margin (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [em-6346]



Fig. 6: Projecting cystidia [em-7609]

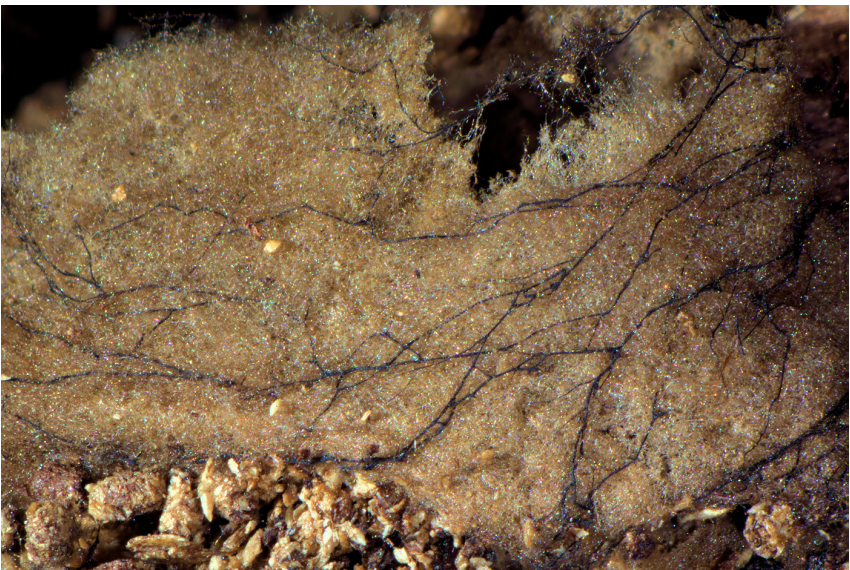


Fig. 7: Reverse side of the basidiome with rhizomorphs (dried specimen). Image width = 9 mm [em-7006]





Fig. 8: Rhizomorphs. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-12021]

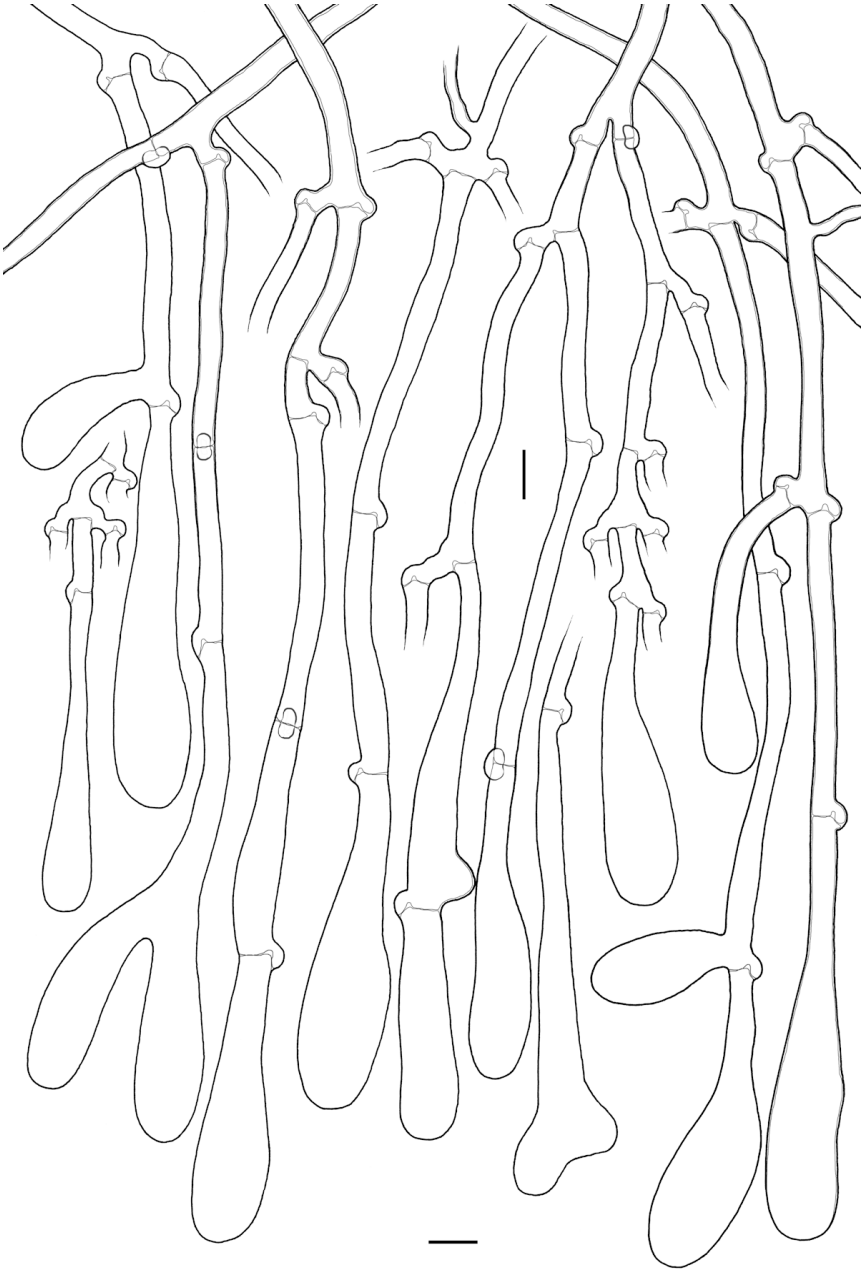


Fig. 9: Cystidia. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [em-12021]



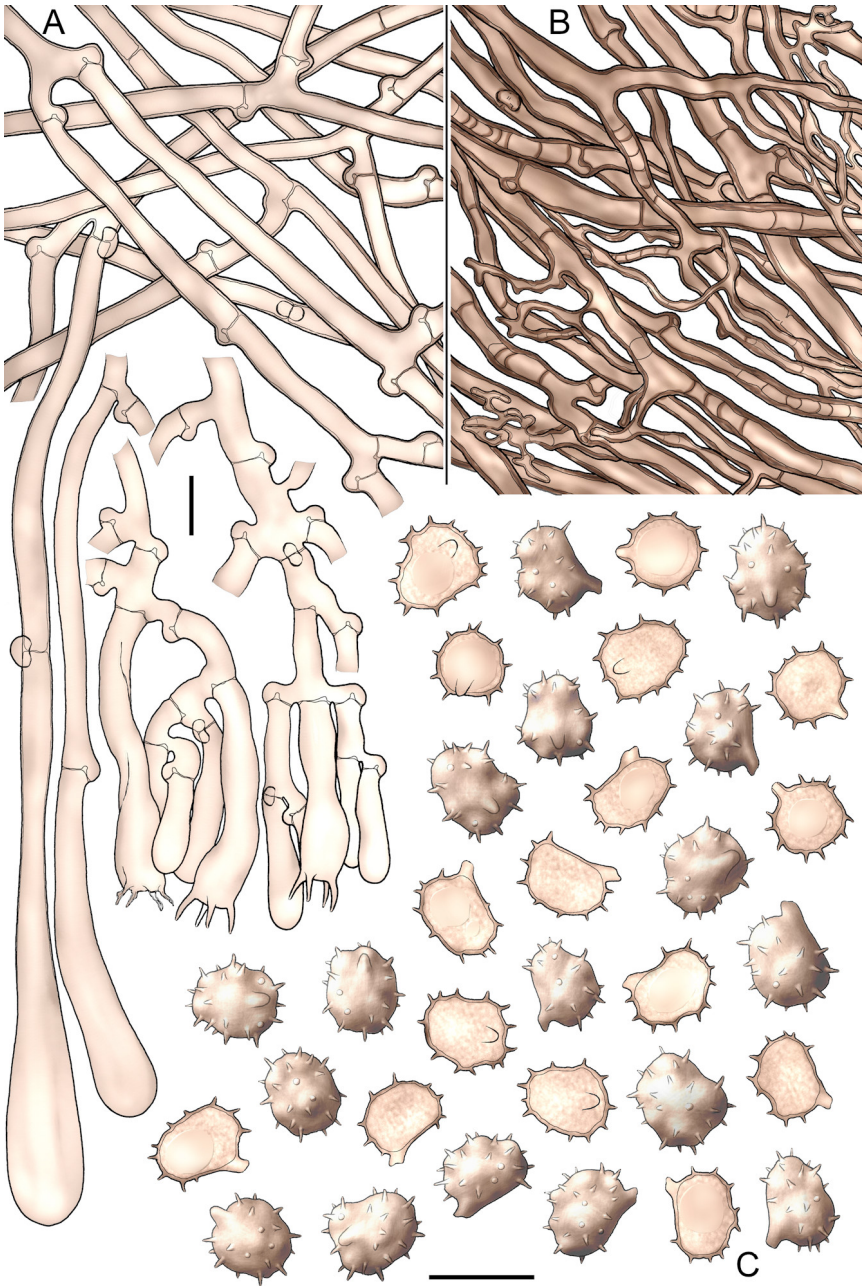


Fig. 10: A) Basidia, cystidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. B) rhizomorphal hyphae. C) Basidiospores. Ex holotype of *Tomentella subpilosa* Litsch. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [PRM 613100]

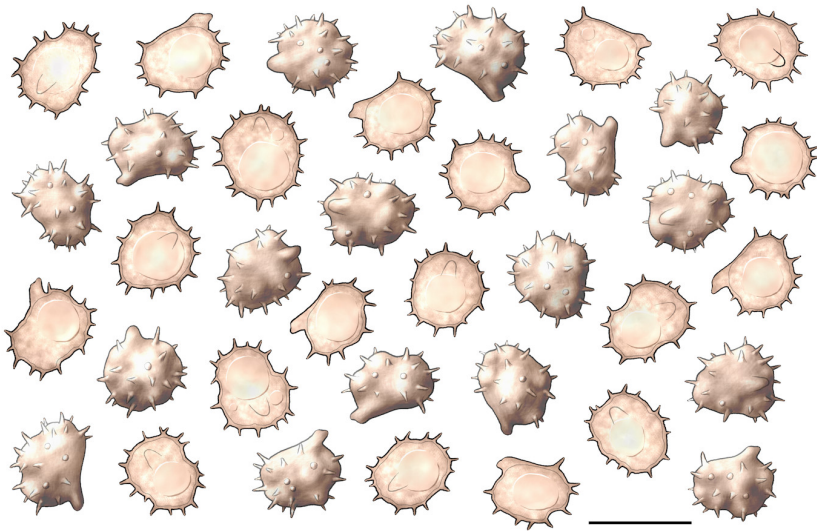


Fig. 11: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-12021]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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