№ 149

Tomentella rufobrunnea

Petch

Figures 1–6

Tomentella rufobrunnea Petch 1924 [3 : 144] K!

≡ *Grandinia lateritia* Berk. & Broome 1875 [1 : 61]

Basidiome effused, up to 0.2 (0.3) mm thick, adherent, compactly tomentose, soft to somewhat firm.
Hymenophore smooth to odontioid.
Aculei 4–8 (10) per mm, up to 0.2 (0.3) mm long and up to 0.2 mm wide at the base, not separable.
Hymenial surface continuous, brownish yellow with a reddish tint, ochraceous, somewhat cinnamon (10YR 6/8 - 7.5YR 5/6).
Subiculum poorly to well developed, araneous to loosely fibrous, concolorous with the fertile surface.
Margin fertile throughout, abrupt or shortly thinning out, concolorous with the hymenophore.
Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa.
Subicular hyphae regular to slightly irregular and sinuous, 2–3.5 µm wide, with distinctly thickening wall, frequently branched at some distance from septa, sometimes with simple anastomosis, subhyaline to very pale yellowish brown.
Subhymenial hyphae regular, relatively short-celled, (1.5) 2–4 µm wide, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline.
Cystidia apparently absent, but rare hyphoid and capitate elements have been found at apex of aculei, about 20×5 µm, thin-walled, hyaline.
Basidia mostly collapsed, clavate, 20–25 (30)×6–7 µm, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline; 4 sterigmata, up to 3 (5) µm long, and about 1 µm wide at the base.
Basidiospores with regular outline; frontal face subglobose to broadly ellipsoid; lateral face broadly ellipsoid; polar face globose; 5–6.5×4.5–5.3

×5–6 µm, densely and shortly echinulate, often glued together in groups of 2-4, with almost thin walls (0.2–0.3 µm), light yellowish brown to pale brown; apiculus very small and often difficult to localize; aculei 0.3–0.6 µm long, and 0.1–0.3 µm wide at the base, single, tapering. Macrospores not seen.
Chlamydospores absent.
Incrustation: all elements coarsely incrusted by yellowish to brownish granular matter.
Chemical reactions: IKI—. KOH—.

Comments

Larsen (1974) described and illustrated spores '4–4.5 µm across, globose to subglobose, aculeolate, yellowish brown' – with the exception of one or two in fig. 95 – and in effect it is possible to find some of this kind: 3–4 (4.5) µm diam., but not in all preparations. These are yellowish brown to brown, with thickening or thick wall, verrucose, no visible apiculus, and are probably conidia of a dark imperfect fungus. True basidiospores are distinctly larger, echinulate, lighter and often glued together when collapsing and are common in all preparations. No basidia were found with still attached basidiospores. The presence of two kinds of spores was already noted by Petch (1924).

Specimens examined

SRI LANKA – [Unknown locality], on wood of an angiosperm, leg. G.H.K. Thwaites 334, isotype of ***Tomentella rufobrunnea*** Petch (K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334)

Materials and methods

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

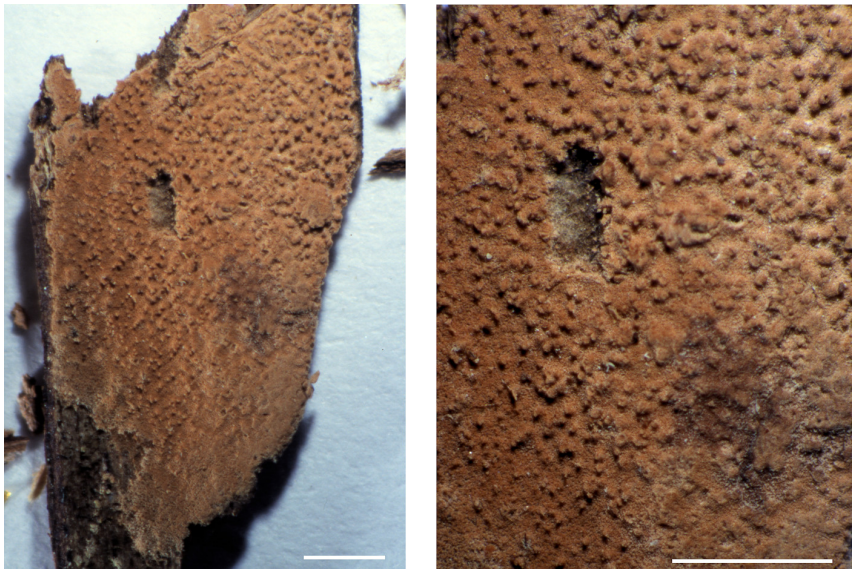

Fig. 1: Dried basidiome; ex isotype of *Tomentella rufobrunnea* Petch. Bar = 1 mm [K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334]

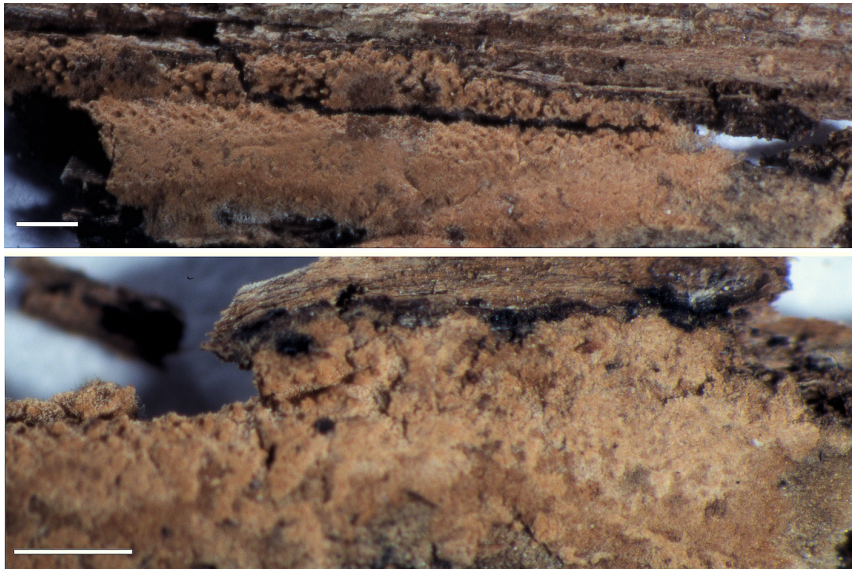

Fig. 2: Dried basidiome; ex isotype of *Tomentella rufobrunnea* Petch. Bar = 1 mm [K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334]

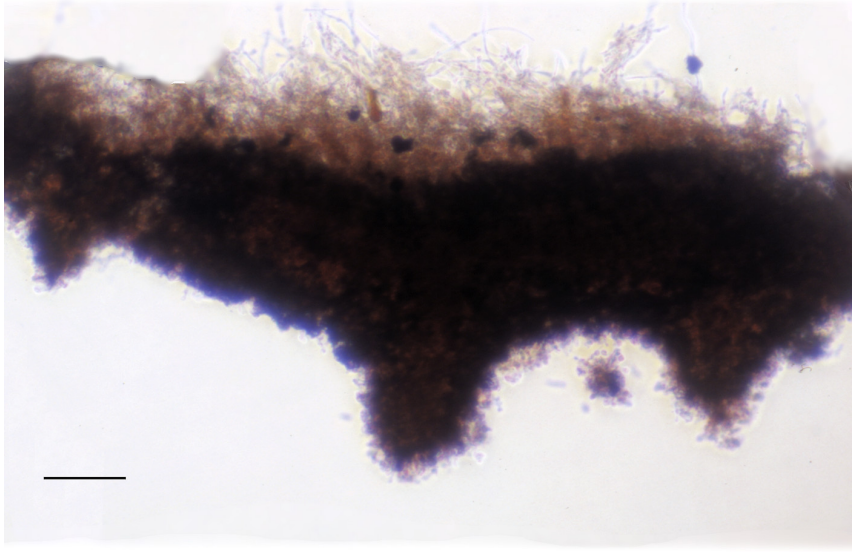

Fig. 3: Vertical section through the basidiome, in KOH; ex isotype of *Tomentella rufobrunnea* Petch. Bar = 0.1 mm [K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334]

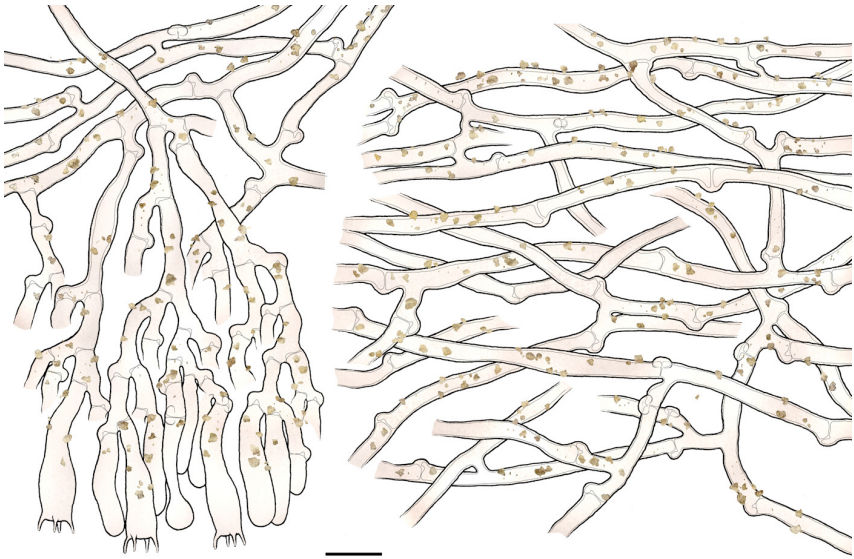

Fig. 4: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae; ex isotype of *Tomentella rufobrunnea* Petch. Bar = 10 µm [K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334]

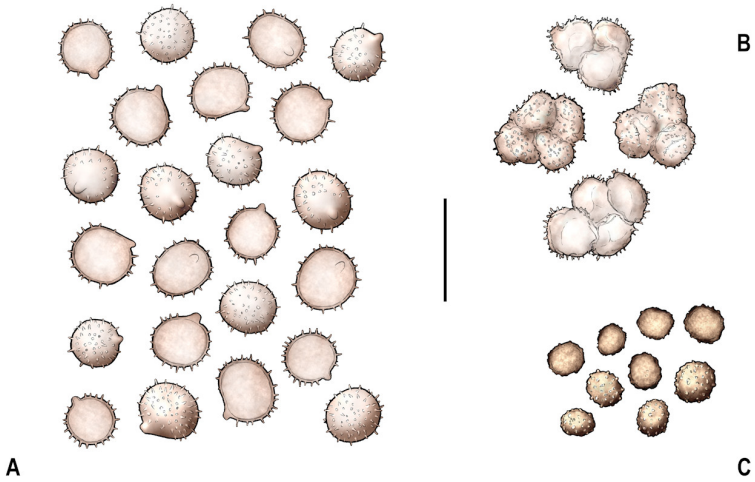

Fig. 5: A) Basidiospores. B) Collapsed basidiospores glued in groups. C) Maybe conidia. Ex isotype of *Tomentella rufobrunnea* Petch [K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334]

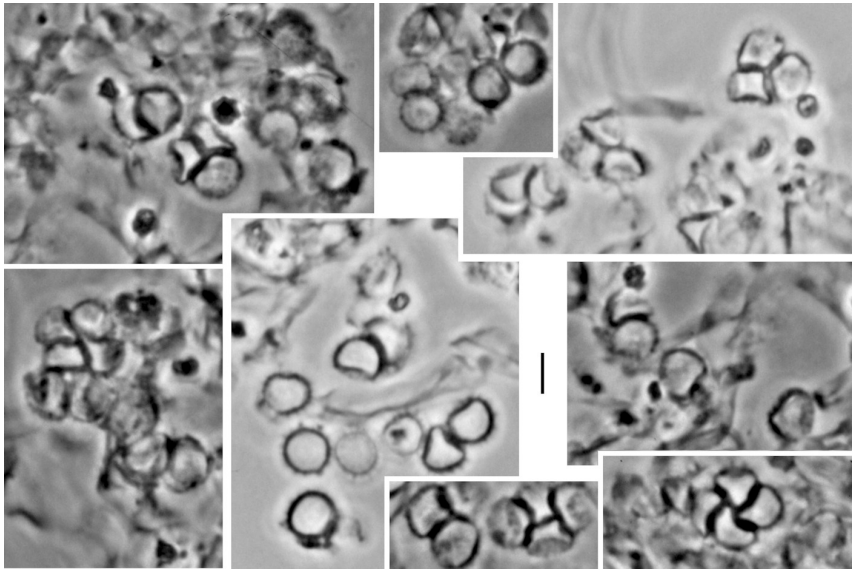

Fig. 6: Mix of micro images showing basidiospores often collapsing and glued together; ex isotype of *Tomentella rufobrunnea* Petch. Bar = 5 µm [K(M) 69241, Thwaites 334]

References

[1] Berkeley, M.J. and Broome, C.E. (1875). 'Enumeration of the fungi of Ceylon. Part II'. *Journal of the Linnean Society. Botany*, 14 (73-74): 29–140. URL: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/8365#page/36/

[2] Larsen, M.J. (1974). 'A contribution to the taxonomy of the genus *Tomentella*'. *Mycologia Memoirs*, 4: 1–145

[3] Petch, T. (1924). 'Revision of Ceylon fungi. Part VII'. *Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Peradeniya*, 9: 119–184

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

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