

Tomentella schmoranzeri

(Bres.) M.J. Larsen

Figures 1–8

Hypochnus schmoranzeri Bres. 1926 [1 : 63] BPI! \equiv *Tomentella schmoranzeri* (Bres.) M.J. Larsen 1974 [2 : 80]

Basidiome effused, adherent, incrusting, about 5 cm across, up to 1 (2) mm thick, developing scattered nodulose parts up to 5 mm thick and small appanate abortive pileoli; tomentose or felted in young parts, becoming softly crustose when fully developed.

Hymenium smooth, continuous, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) when young, brown (10YR 5–4/3) when mature, very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) or almost blackish when old, not cracked or only slightly in very old parts.

Subhymenium not compact, easily squashed, thickening up to 0.2 mm thick, enclosing spores but not old basidia as they completely collapse after spore discharge.

Subiculum (context) thick, soft fibrous to fibrous, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to dark yellowish brown or brown (10YR 5–4/4), concolorous to paler than the fertile area, often with slightly darker loose strands, normally more than 0.5–1 mm thick.

Margin sterile or fertile throughout, tomentose and thick, sometimes loosening from the substrate; when sterile paler than the fertile areas, whitish or cream to light yellowish brown (10YR 7/4) otherwise mostly abrupt and concolorous with the fertile surface.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa; secondary simple septa infrequent in context hyphae.

Subicular and context hyphae regular with rather long cells, often arranged in loose strands; individual hyphae 4–6 (7) μ m wide, with thickening to thick walls (0.5–1 μ m), sometimes branching from clamps but normally at some distance from septa, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown.

Subhymenial hyphae mostly regular or only slightly sinuous, rather loosely arranged, 4–6 (8) μm in diam, not inflated nor torose nor triangular, relatively long-celled (10–30 μm), normally branching from clamps, mostly thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia subcylindrical to subclavate often slightly compressed in the middle, more or less sinuous, 60–75 \times (10) 12–14 μm , hyaline to subhyaline; 4 sterigmata up to 11 μm long and 1.5–2.5 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores mostly with subregular to irregular or slightly sinuous basic shape, almost never distinctly lobed; ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid or slightly obliquely ovoid in side view; broadly ovoid to slightly 3-lobed in frontal view; mostly globose or subglobose in polar view; (9) 9.5–11.5 \times (7) 7.2–8.8 (9) \times 8.5–10 μm , $Q^1 = 1.15\text{--}1.3$ (1.4), $Q^2 = 1.05\text{--}1.15$ (1.2), yellowish brown to brownish, walls thick to solid (0.6–1.8). Aculei single to conrescent, often paired at the base or divergent over a small wart and looking bi- or trifurcate, tapering, 0.8–1.4 (1.6) μm long and 0.6–1 (1.2) μm wide at the base.

Chlamydospores seemingly absent, but in some preparations more or less globose-clavate hyphal endings and intercalary swellings have been found in subiculum, 10–16 μm across, with thin to thick walls, subhyaline to pale yellowish.

Incrustation: brown, dark brown to blackish granular matter present in hymenium, coarse in subhymenium and rare or scattered in context and subiculum.

Chemical reactions: IKI—. KOH: context and subiculum with almost no reaction; subhymenium assuming a more or less olivaceous or greenish coloration that turn olivaceous grey, grey greenish, bluish green or distinctly bluish in presence of incrusting matter and air bubbles, but no reaction noticed in the content of single elements. CB: all walls acyanophilous, content of elements well stained.

Specimens examined

ITALY – Appiano, on wood of *Abies sp.*, leg. Schmorazer, XI.1923, holotype of *Hypochnus schmorazeri* Bres. (BPI 291065)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0



Fig. 1: Basidiome incrusting thin twigs and needles; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres. Bar = 5 mm [BPI 291065]



Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres. Image width = 9 mm [BPI 291065]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres.
Image width = 9 mm [BPI 291065]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres.
Image width = 9 mm [BPI 291065]

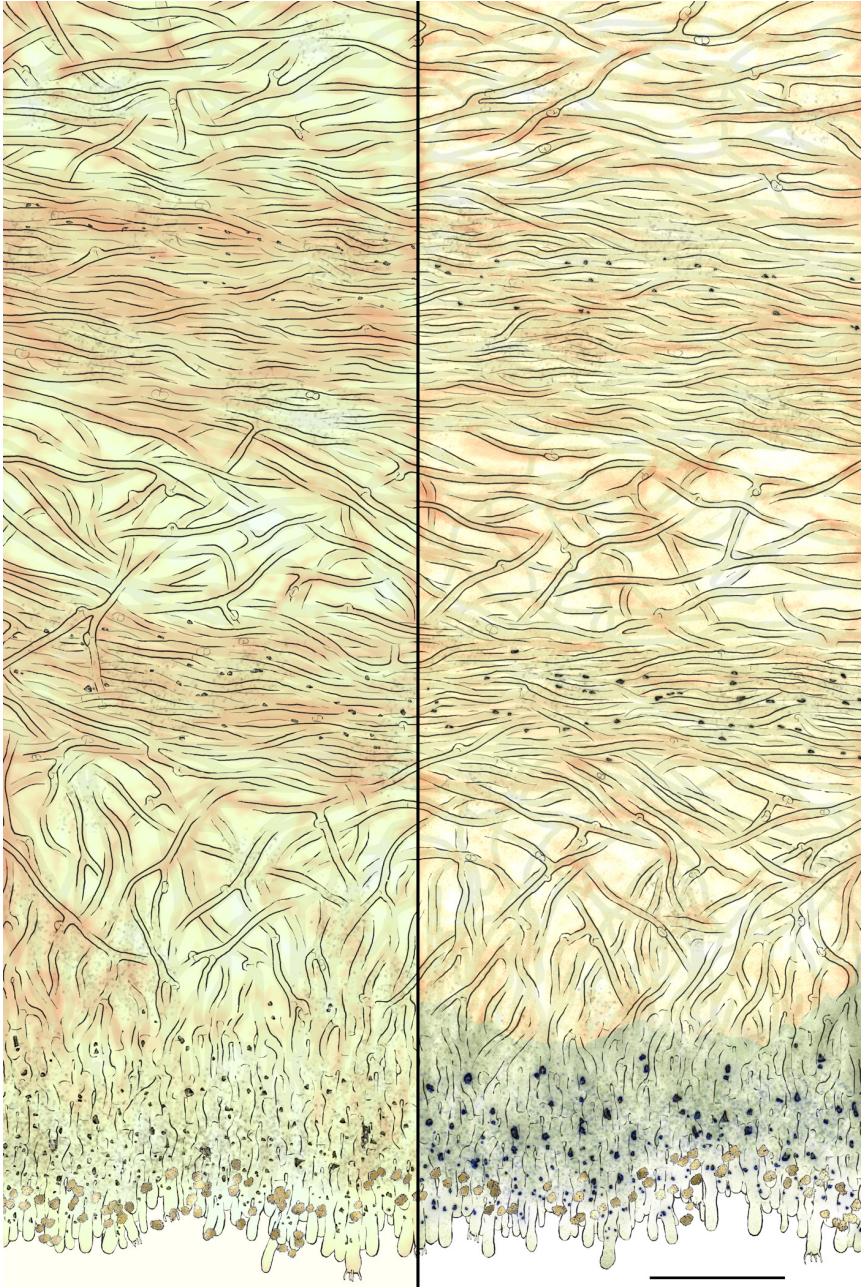


Fig. 5: Vertical section through the basidiome: left side in H_2O , right side in KOH ; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres. Bar = 0.1 mm [BPI 291065]

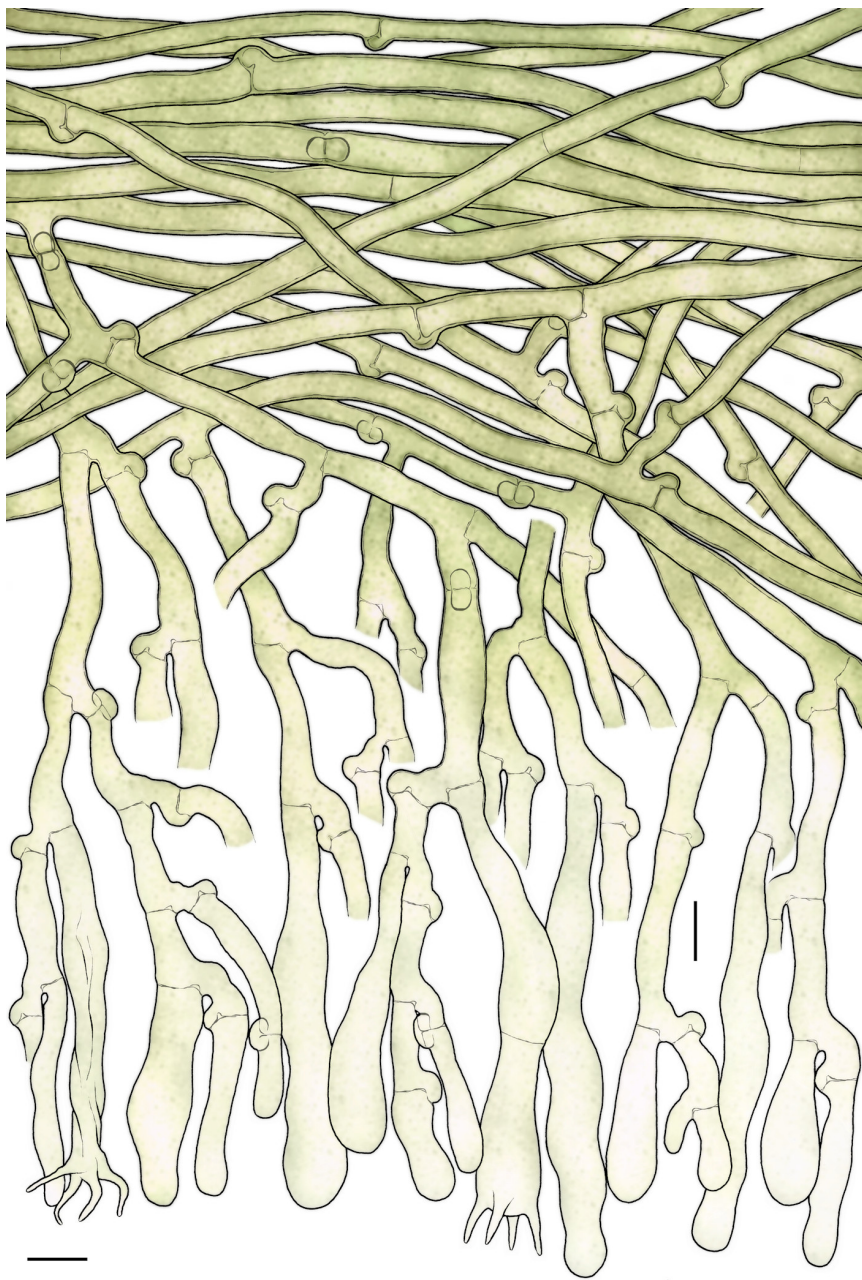


Fig. 6: Basidia, subhymenial add subicular hyphae; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres. Bar = 10 μ m [BPI 291065]

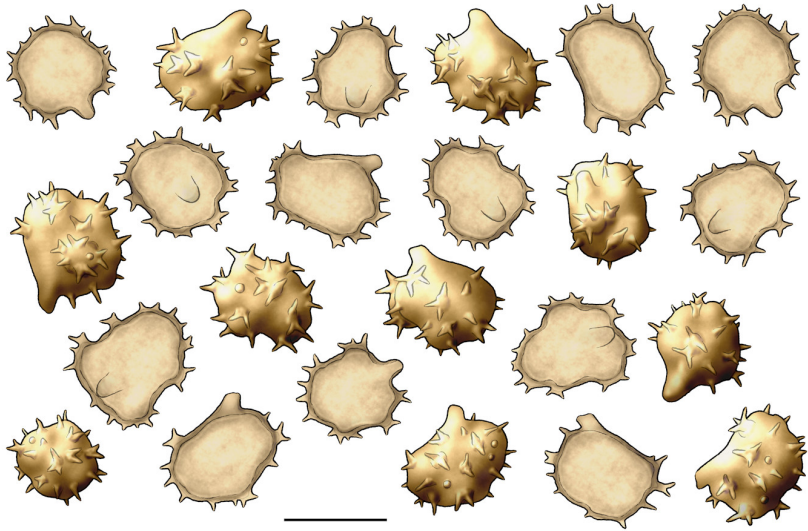


Fig. 7: Basidiospores; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres. Bar = 10 μm [BPI 291065]

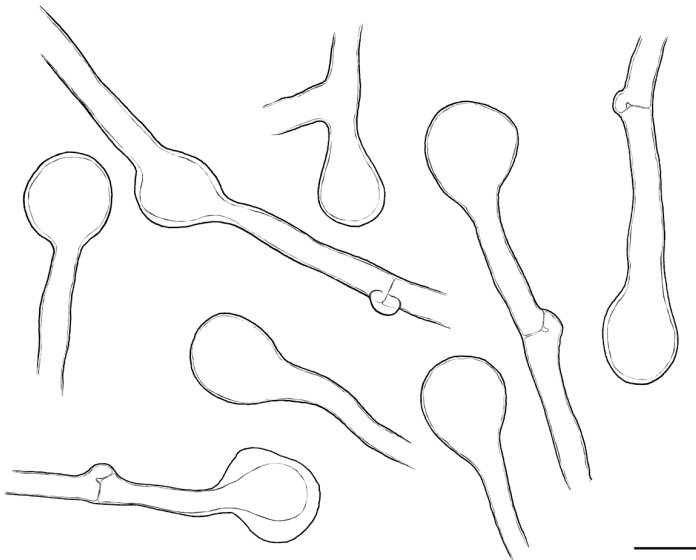


Fig. 8: Capitate hyphal endings and intercalary hyphal swelling found in subiculum; ex holotype of *Hypochnus schmoranzeri* Bres. Bar = 10 μm [BPI 291065]

References

- [1] BRESADOLA, G. (1926). ‘Selecta mycologica, II’. *Studi Trentini. Classe II, Scienze naturali economiche*, 7 (1): 51–81
- [2] LARSEN, M.J. (1974). ‘A contribution to the taxonomy of the genus *Tomentella*’. *Mycologia Memoirs*, 4: 1–145



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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