

№ 153

Tomentella spinosispora

Cížek

Figures 1–8

Tomentella spinosispora Cížek 2004 [1 : 253] PRM !

Basidiome effused, adherent to separable in small pieces, soft tomentose, up to 0.3 (0.5) mm thick.

Hymenophore smooth, very finely tufted or porulose to almost continuous, dark reddish brown (7.5–10YR 4–3/3).

Subiculum scanty to well developed, arachnoid to soft tomentose and loose, concolorous with the fertile area.

Margin fertile throughout, indistinct, indefinitely thinning out, finely tufted and mostly discontinuous.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitric; all hyphae with simple septa.

Subicular hyphae of two kinds: **1**) 4–7 (8) μm wide, regular, thick-walled (walls 0.5–2 μm), brown; **2**) 2–3 μm diam., infrequent or even lacking in most preparations, straight, infrequently branched, with rather thin or slightly thickening wall, pale brown.

Subhymenial hyphae (3) 4–7 (8) μm wide, almost regular, infrequently cross-branched, loosely arranged, with relatively short cells, often thick-walled, pale brown to brown.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia immature clavate to cylindrical then cylindrical to slightly utriform with a more or less evident median compression, 40–50 (60) μm long, 7–10 μm diam. at top, 8–11 μm wide in the lower half where they are often thick-walled, subhyaline to brownish; 4 sterigmata up to 10 μm long and 2–3 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with regular outline; subglobose to broadly ellipsoid in side view, adaxial side convex; globose to subglobose in frontal view; globose in polar view; 7–9 μm across or, more precisely, (7) 7.5–9 (9.5) \times 7–8 \times 7.5–8.5 (9) μm , $Q^1 = 1.05\text{--}1.2$, $Q^2 = 1\text{--}1.1$ (1.15), wall 0.4–0.8 μm

thick, paler to concolorous with basal hyphae, echinulate, often with a large guttula; aculei 1.5–3 (3.5) μm long and 0.7–1 (1.2) μm wide at the base, solid, tapering, single, regularly arranged.

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: absent.

Chemical reactions: IKI— or with some elements in hymenial layer becoming very dark brown to dark bluish in some preparations [fig. 4].

CB— or doubtful: thin-walled elements and aculei with a thin cyanophilous stratum, thickening to thick walls acyanophilous, content of basidia and hyphae cyanophilous.

KOH: walls distinctly swelling in KOH, at first inwards and then outwards, slowly at 2%, almost immediately at higher concentrations.

Comments

In the original diagnosis another kind of subicular hyphae was described, similar to subicular ones but fibulate and strongly incrustated. Rhizomorphs (hyphal cords) were also described and are effectively present in many parts of the holotype specimen. These are built by the same incrustated and fibulate hyphae and also some skeletal ones can be found. Where no hyphal strands could be detected, incrustated and fibulate hyphae are absent. So, we are prone to consider this kind of hyphae and strands alien, and possibly belong to a species of the *T. lapida* complex.

Specimens examined

CZECHIA — **Bohemia** – Praha, area tu ta “Klapice” prope Radotin, on a lying trunk of *Quercus petraea*, leg. Z. Pouzar, 30.IX.2002, holotype of *Tomentella spinosispora* Cízek (PRM 900456)

FRANCE — **Haute-Marne** – Auberive, RN Chalmessin, on lying, strongly decayed wood and bark of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. O. Rose, 27.X.2016 (em-13690)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Arzo, Perfetta, on bark of a lying, rather hard twig of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.1994 (em-3832) – **Meride**, Serpiano, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.1986 (em-857) — **Zürich** – Langnau am Albis, Winzelen, on wood and bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Fraxinus* sp., leg. S. Blaser, 9.X.2018 (em-13692)

Materials and methods

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



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 32 mm [em-857]



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome; ex holotype of *Tomentella spinosipora* Cízek. Image width = 22 mm [PRM 900456]

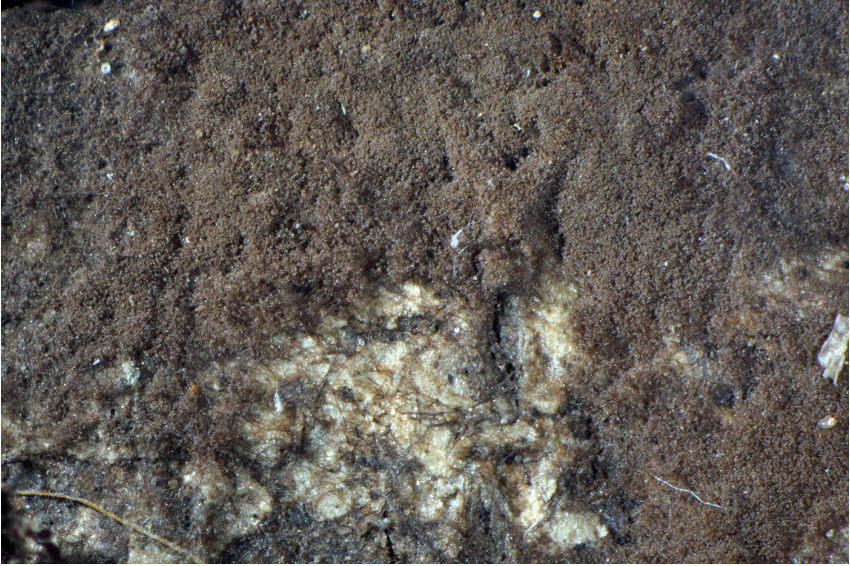


Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore and margin; ex holotype of *Tomentella spinosispora* Cízek. Image width = 9 mm [PRM 900456]

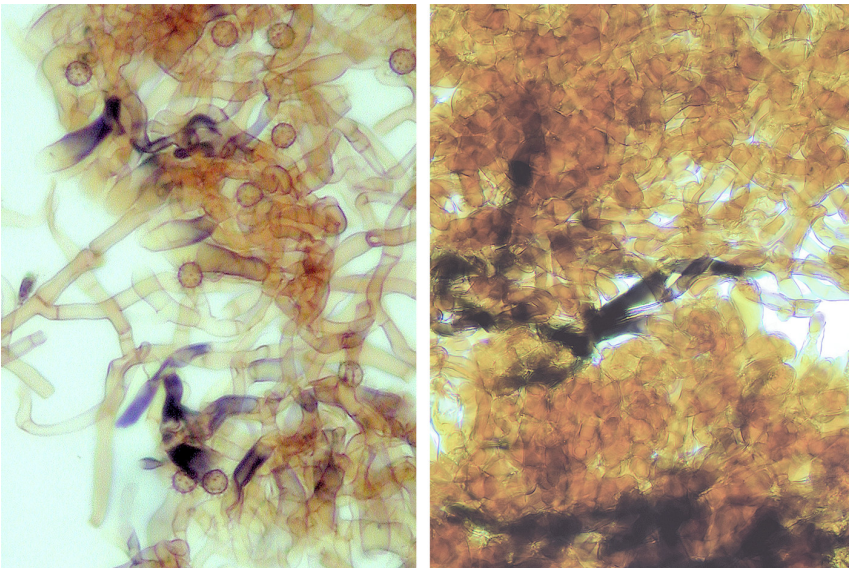


Fig. 4: Squash mount in IKI: left side ex em-857; right side ex holotype of *Tomentella spinosispora* Cízek [PRM 900456]

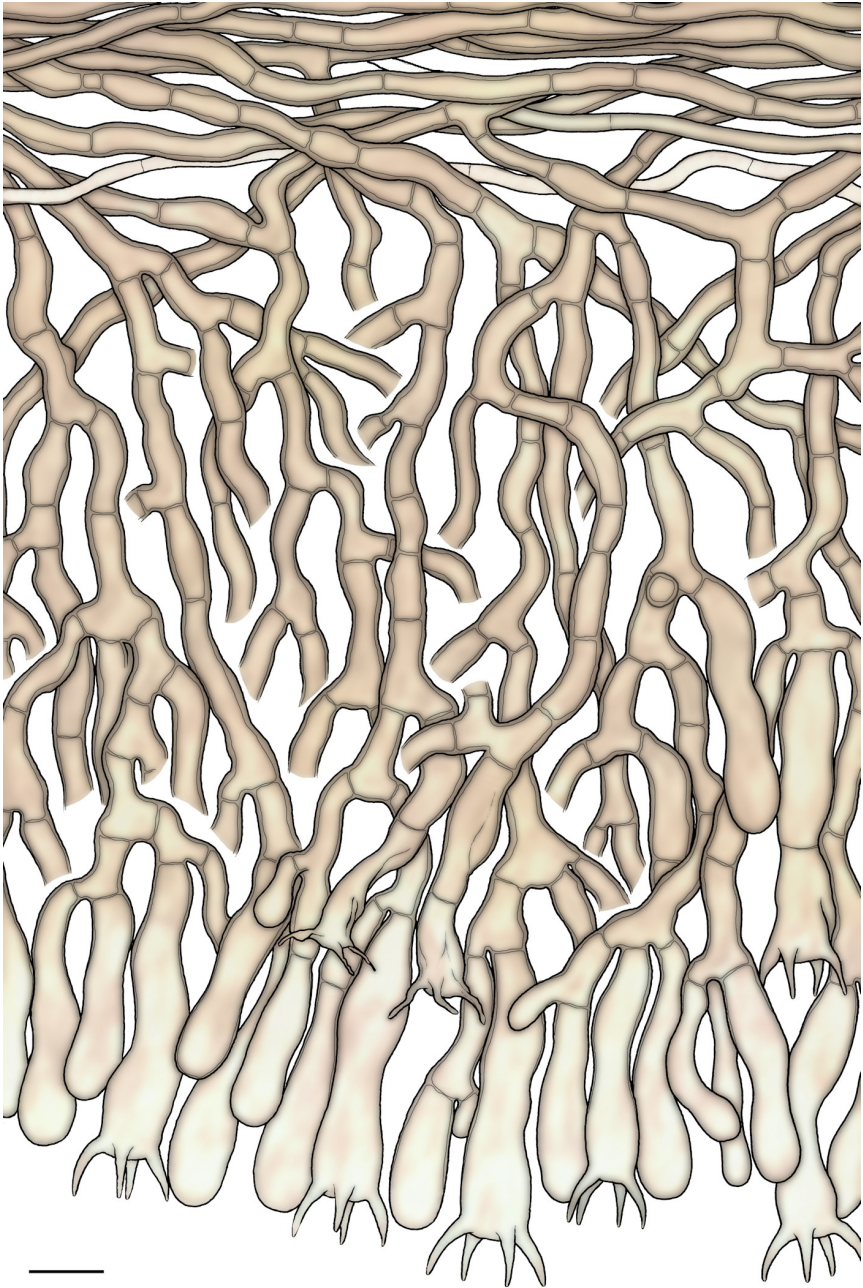


Fig. 5: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-3832]

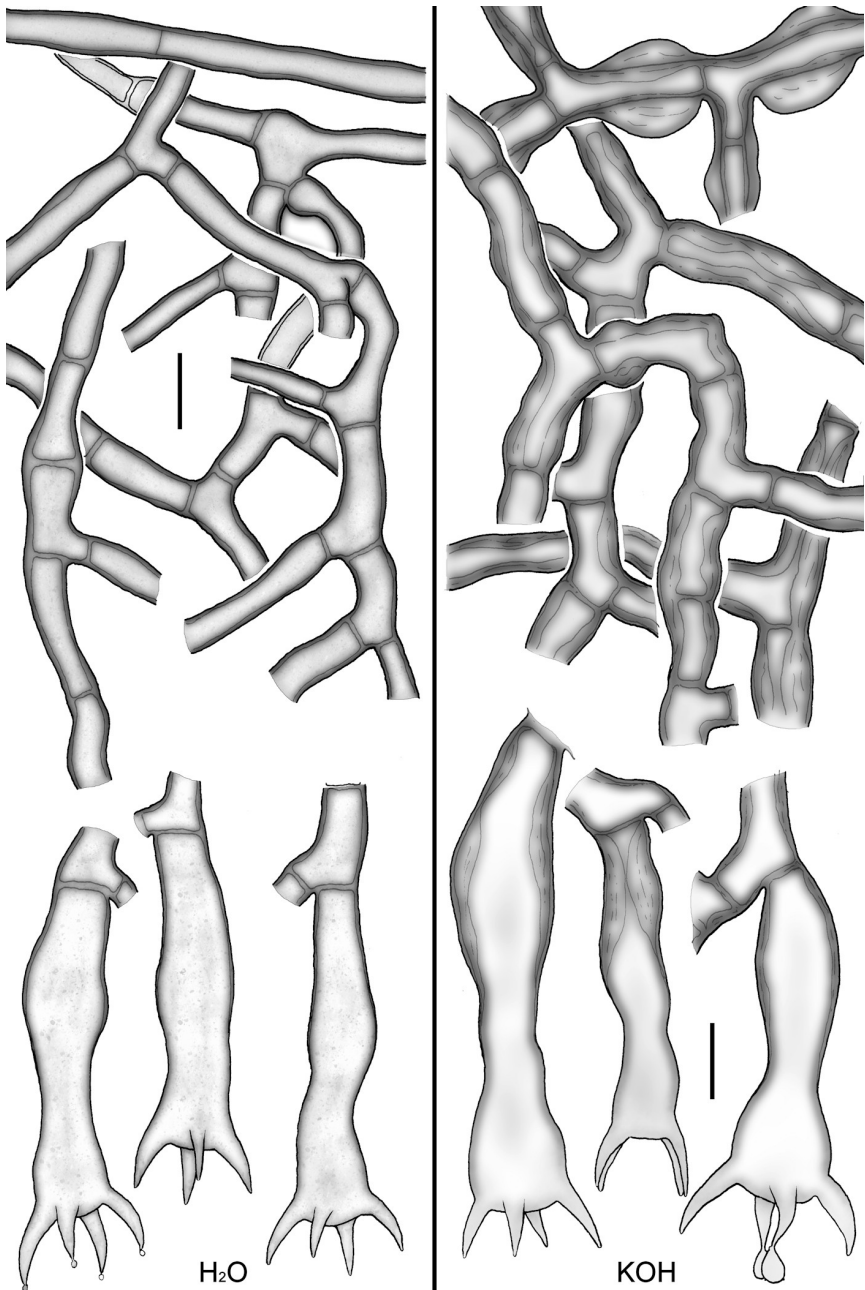


Fig. 6: Comparison of wall swelling between water (left side) and KOH (right side) after after some minutes of exposure. Bar = 10 μ m [em-3832]

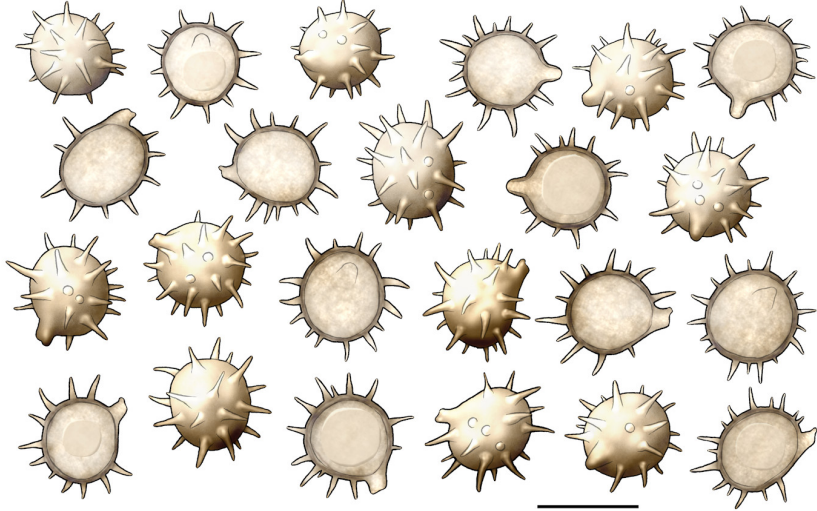


Fig. 7: Basidiospores; ex holotype of *Tomentella spinospora* Cížek. Bar = 10 μ m [PRM 900456]

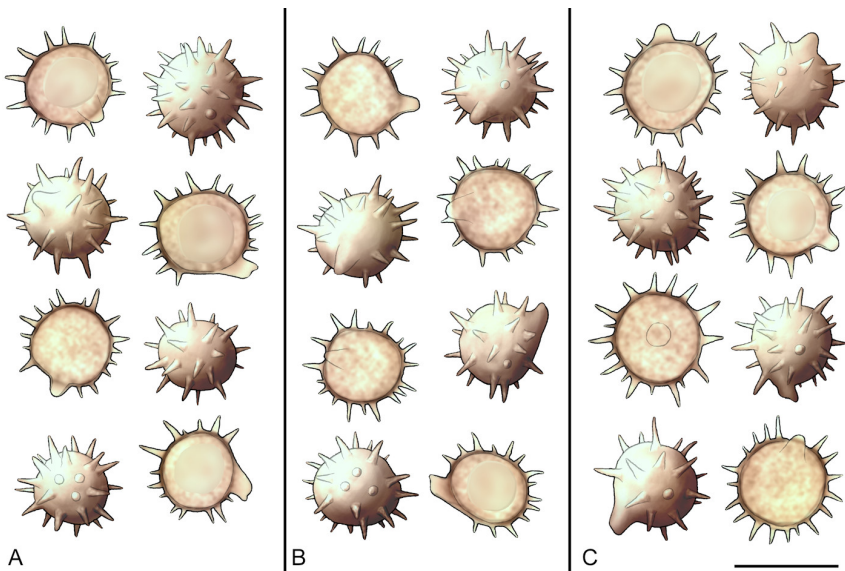


Fig. 8: Basidiospores from different collections: A) em-3832, B) em-857, C) em-13690. Bar = 10 μ m [em-3832]

References

- [1] CÍŽEK, K. (2004). ‘*Tomentella spinosispora* Cizek sp. nov. (*Thelephoraceae*), a new species from the Czech Republic’. *Czech Mycology*, 56 (3-4): 253–258. URL: <http://www.czechmycology.org/czech-mycology-content.php>



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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