

№ 155

Tomentella fuliginea

(Burt) Bourdot & Galzin

Figures 1–6

Hypochnus fuligineus Burt 1916 [2 : 232] FH! \equiv *Tomentella fuliginea* (Burt) Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 153]

Basidiome effused, adherent to somewhat separable, granulose to slightly tufted-tomentose, soft membranaceous, up to 0.3 (0.5) mm thick.

Hymenophore discontinuous and finely granulose under the dissection microscope to continuous and smooth, normally greyish brown (10YR 6–4/2) or brown (10YR 6–5/3), sometimes slightly yellowish brown (10YR 6–5/4), distinctly paler than the subiculum.

Subiculum hypochnoid to soft membranaceous, rather loose, dark brown to dark rusty brown (10YR 3/3–2/2), distinctly darker than the active growing hymenium.

Margin sterile or almost so to fertile throughout, shortly thinning out, concolorous with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; most hyphae with fibulate primary septa; simple and secondary septa can be present here and there in subicular hyphae.

Subicular hyphae mostly regular, (5) 6–9 (10) μ m wide, yellowish brown to golden-brown or brown to dark brown, with thickening to thick wall (1–1.5 μ m), cross-shape branching and anastomoses rare, sometimes with localized thickenings and 'elbow-like' bends, rarely with walls stratified.

Subhymenial hyphae mostly regular, 4–7 (9) μ m wide, rarely wider at ramifications and then up to 14 μ m, mostly dichotomously branched with one branch starting from clamp, cross-shape branching infrequent, in subhymenium mostly hyaline with thin wall, turning ochraceous or brownish and with thickening walls in deep subhymenium.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia stout clavate to subcylindrical or indistinctly utriform, sinuous,

(40) 50–60 (70)×9–11 µm at apex, 6–10 µm at the lower middle; 4 sterigmata 7–9 (10) µm long and (1.5) 2–2.5 (3) µm wide at the base, subhyaline when in active growing hymenium, turning more or less yellowish-brown when old.

Basidiospores with regular outline, frontal face subglobose to broadly ellipsoid or more or less distinctly ovoid, lateral face broadly ellipsoid to shortly ellipsoid, polar face mostly globose, about 8–9 µm across or, more precisely, (7) 7.5–9 (9.5)×(5.5) 6–7.5 (8)×(6.5) 7–8.5 (9) µm, $Q^1 = (1.05)$ 1.1–1.25 (1.3), $Q^2 = (0.97)$ 1–1.15 (1.8), echinulate, light to dull yellowish brown, sometimes entirely or partly greyish, brownish or blackish, some with a large guttula. Aculei 0.8–2 (2.5) µm long and 0.3–0.6 (0.8) µm wide at the base, single, tapering.

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: present here and there as **1)** brown to very dark brown granular resinous matter sometimes assuming a greyish or bluish black tint in water (spores are also typically partly covered) and becoming more diffuse, turning greyish to bluish black in KOH, spores often brown to dark grey brown; **2)** some hyphae and basidia very finely incrustated by small granules barely visible in IKI mounts and mostly dissolving or subinvisible in KOH.

Chemical reactions: IKI: spore **apiculus amyloid**, some parts of elements (mostly wall thickenings or near septa) may become amyloid. - CB: inconsistent; thin-walled elements are mostly slightly cyanophilous. KOH: hyphae and elements losing yellow hue to become slightly more darker, especially basal hyphae; hymenial elements sometimes showing grey-blue-lilac colours (but may be so also in water mounts), a faint cyanescent reaction can be detected in some parts of the hymenium in presence of air.

Specimens examined

FINLAND — **Varsinais-Suomi** – Kemiönsaari, Kulla Nature Reserve, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Betula sp.*, leg. P. Kunttu 10130, 19.IX.2021 (P. Kunttu 10130)

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Causse Noir, on *Juniperus communis*, leg. A. Galzin, XII.1907 (BPI 290688) – Millau, Causse Noir, Forêt domaniale, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 28.X.2004 (em-8464) – Millau, Causse-Noir, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 1.XI.1999 (em-7116) – Millau, Le Cade, on bark of a lying, decayed twig of *Juniperus communis*, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10741) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10743) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10748) – Sainte-Eulalie-de-Cernon, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2001 (em-7797) — **Basses-Alpes** – St. Jean de Monclar, on lying, rather hard bark of *Pinus sp.*, leg. B. Schultheis, 2.IX.2003 (em-8321) — **Var** – Brignoles, Camps La Source, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. E. Martini, 14.XI.2013 (em-12045)



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 50 mm [em-10743]

– Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12054.1) – Forêt de Palayson, on rather hard inner side of bark of *Quercus suber*, leg. H. Michel, 16.X.2002 (em-8280) — **Vaucluse** – Rustrel, La Forge, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. B. Duhem, 13.XI.2007 (em-10336) — **Vendée** – Ile de Ré, on wood of a rather hard branch of a coniferous tree, leg. A. Burat, 30.X.1998 (em-6775) – La Tranche, Les Casserottes, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.1998 (em-6841)

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Sella Valsugana, on bark of a lying branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.1986 (em-847)

SWITZERLAND — **Vaud** – Les Diablerêts, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 26.VIII.1993 (em-3567)

USA — **Montana** – Smith Lake, Kilo, Flathead Co., on decayed bark on coniferous wood (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* ?), leg. H.H. Burdsall, 18.VI.1971 (CFMR HHB-5241)

— **New Hampshire** – Chocorua, on hardwood, leg. W.G. Farlow n° 4, 7.IX.1906, holotype of *Hypochnus fuliginus* Burt (FH)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

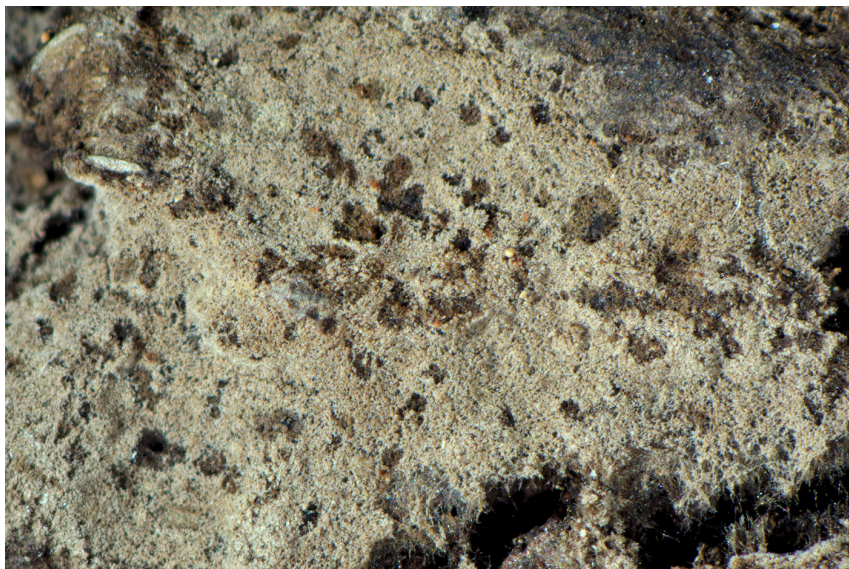


Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-10743]

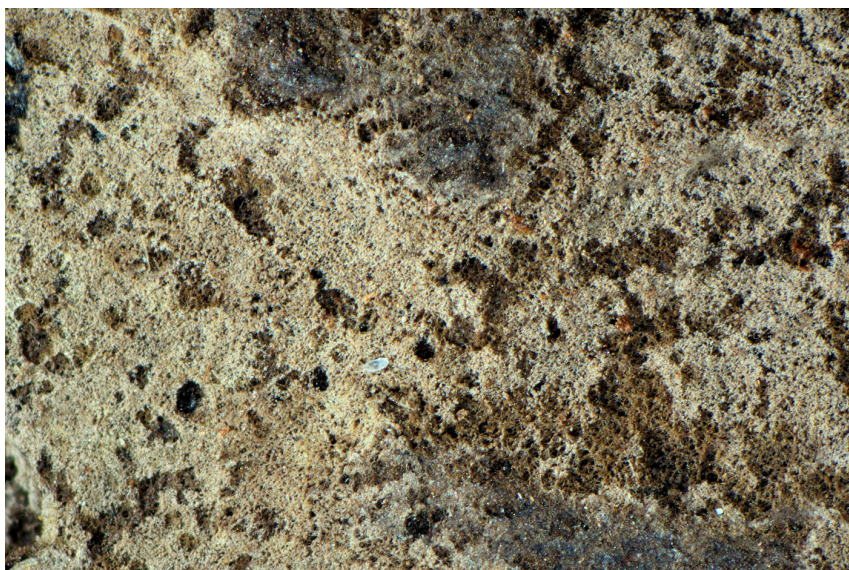


Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-10743]

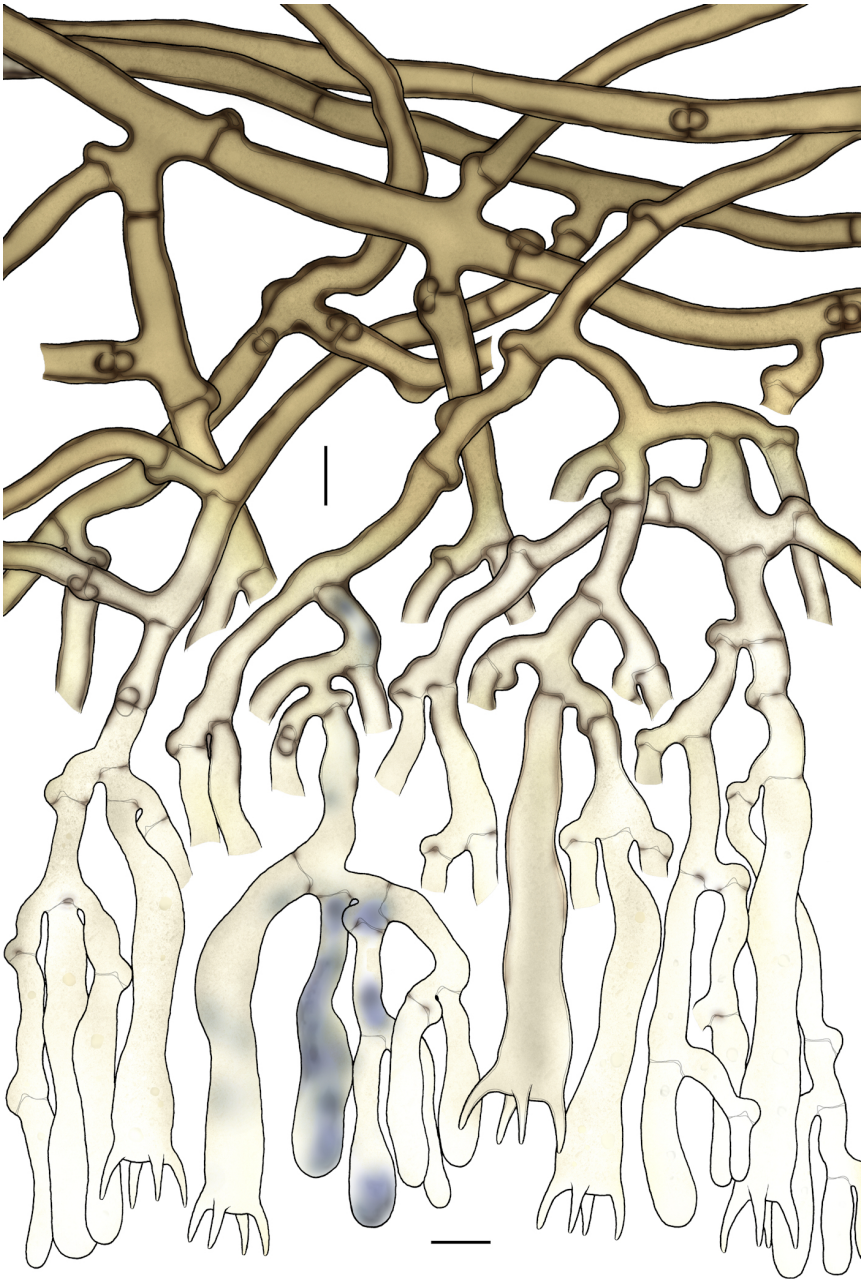


Fig. 4: Simplified vertical section. Bar = 10 μm [em-10743]

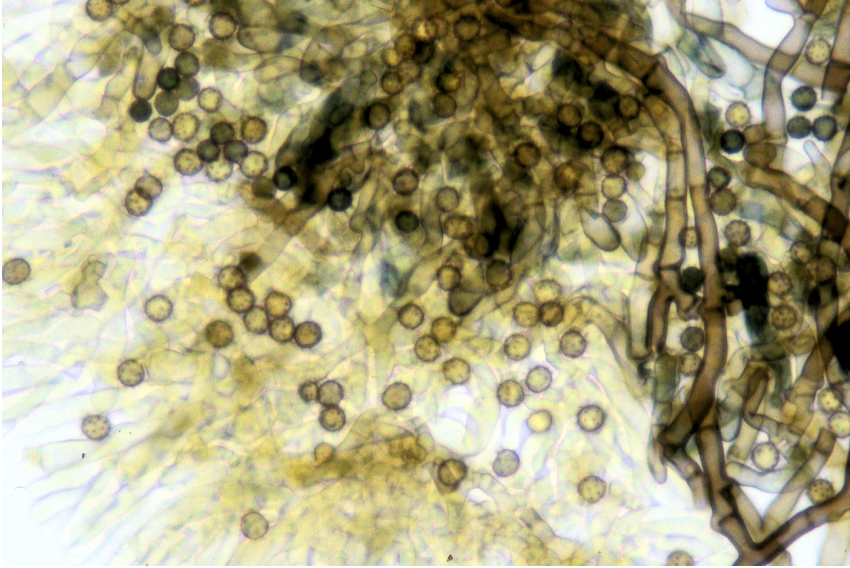


Fig. 5: Mount in KOH; ex holotype of *Hypochnus fuligineus* Burt [FH]

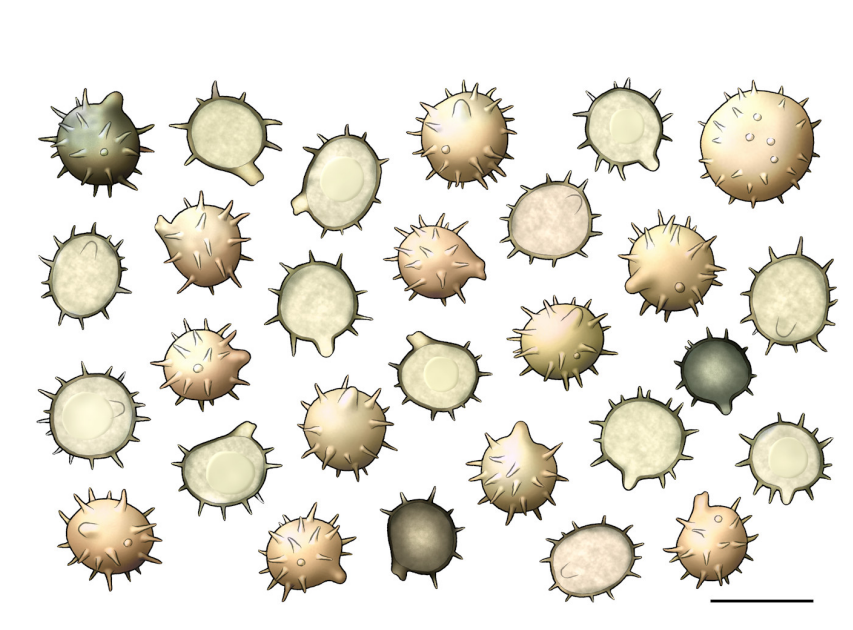


Fig. 6: Basidiospores; ex holotype of *Hypochnus fuligineus* Burt (on the right upper corner a macrospore). Bar = 10 μm [FH]

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: [10.2307/2989976](https://doi.org/10.2307/2989976)
- [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: [10.1139/b65-159](https://doi.org/10.1139/b65-159)



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

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



Issue № 155:

Tomentella fuliginea (Burt) Bourdot & Galzin

Released on: 1st June, 2022

© E. Martini

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) (CC BY 4.0)

