

№ 16

Protomerulius dubius

(Bourdot & Galzin) Spirin & Malysheva

Figures 1–6

Heterochaete dubia Bourdot & Galzin 1909 [2 : 30] ≡ *Sebacina dubia* (Bourdot & Galzin) Bourdot 1922 [1 : 576] ≡ *Heterochaetella dubia* (Bourdot & Galzin) Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [3 : 51] ≡ *Stypella dubia* (Bourdot & Galzin) P. Roberts 1998 [6 : 216] ≡ *Protomerulius dubius* (Bourdot & Galzin) Spirin & Malysheva 2019 [7 : 1089]

Basidiome as an aggregate of more or less distinct gelatinous to ceraceous granules, at first separate then confluent to form a continuous surface, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, almost invisible to distinct on drying.

Hymenial surface finely pubescent for the projecting cystidia, greyish white, pale rosy grey, pale greyish blue, pale beige.

Margin indeterminate, pruinose.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae indistinct, compactly arranged, agglutinated, 1–2 µm in diam., fibulate but clamps very difficult to find, thin-walled, hyaline.

Cystidia long cylindrical, tubular, infrequently irregular, up to 180 µm long and 5–7 (9) µm wide, normally fasciculate in the centre of granules and long projecting, thick-walled except toward the apex, arising from the base and the context.

Basidia subglobose, stalked, longitudinally septate; 2–4 epibasidia (sterigmata) up to 10 µm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid to short cylindrical, 5.5–8×3–4.5 µm, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: IKI–, CB–

Incrustation: crystals stellate present in context, about 10–12 µm in diam.



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 28 mm [em-10537.1]

Comments

In an important article by Spirin & al. (2019), *Heterochaetella dubia* has been reviewed and split in some species. On this basis, collections in my herbarium have been redetermined and the specimens reported in a previous version of this document (see *Impressum*) as *H. dubia* and growing on coniferous wood (em-6192, 12019, 11028) are now excluded and renamed *Protomerulius brachysporus*.

Specimens examined

GERMANY — **Baden-Württemberg** – Schwäbische Alb, on lying, strongly decayed wood of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. S. Blaser, X.2008 (em-10841)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – San Carlo, Avegno (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.VIII.2008 (em-10537.1) – San Carlo, Prèsa (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2014 (em-12341)

Materials and methods

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

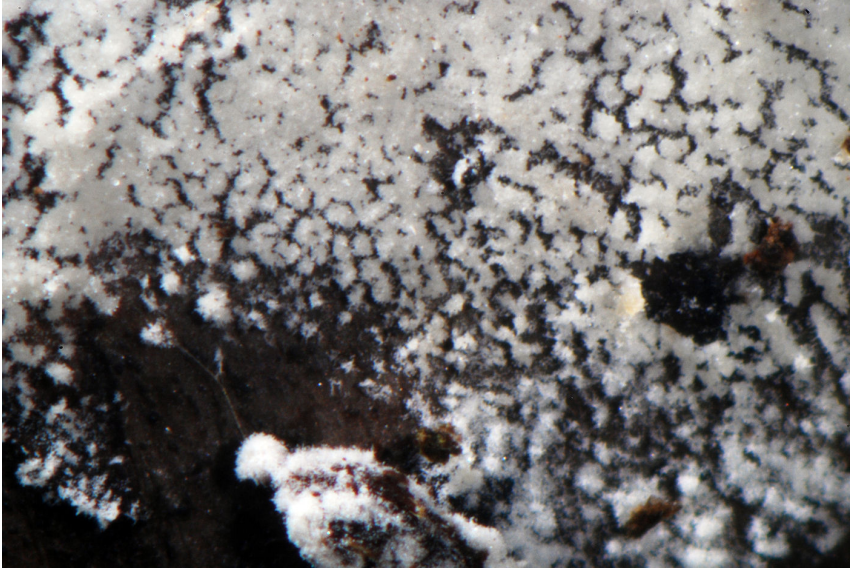


Fig. 2: Basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-10537.1]

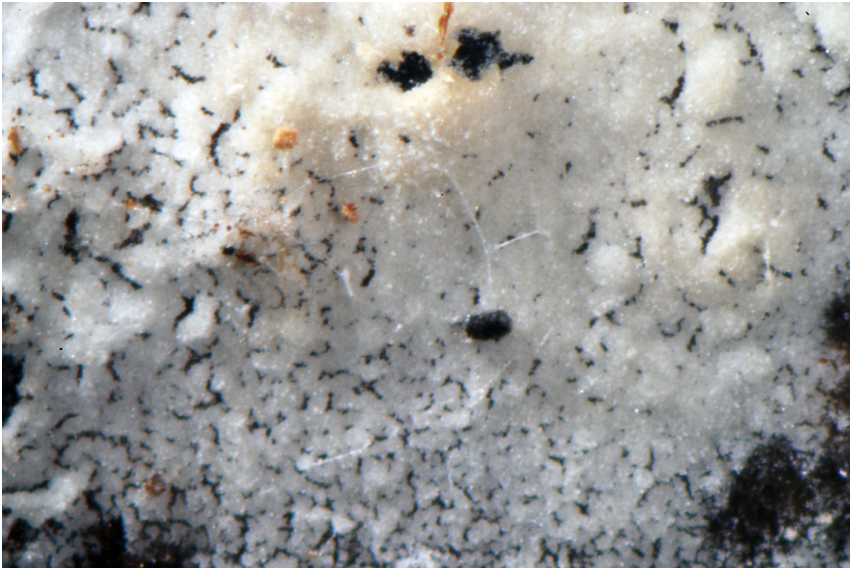


Fig. 3: Reticulate to continuous hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-10537.1]

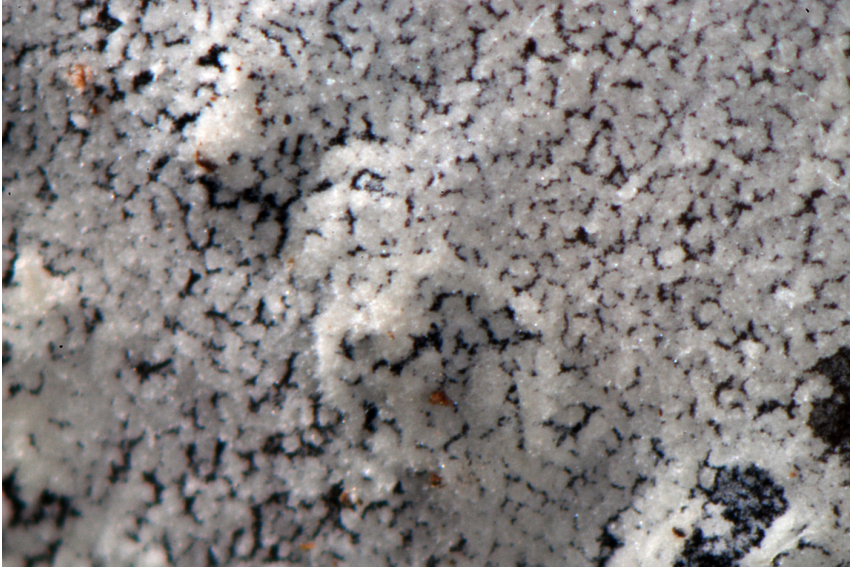


Fig. 4: Hymenophore with discontinuous/reticulate surface. Image width = 9 mm [em-10537.1]

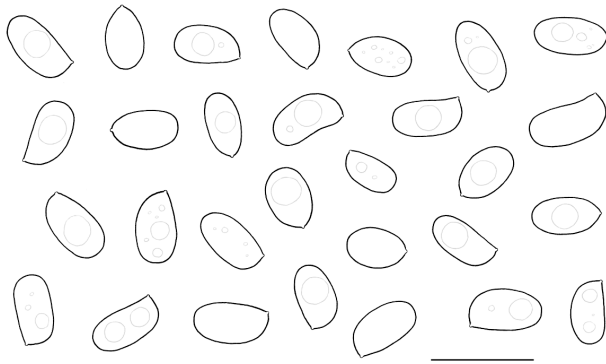


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μ m [em-10537.1]

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Fig. 6: Section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μ m [em-10537.1]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Issue № 16:

Protomerulius dubius (Bourdot & Galzin) Spirin & Malysheva

Released on: 27th April, 2016 with the title *Stypella dubia*
Modified on: 22nd January, 2020 (new version to exclude images and exsiccata now redetermined as *Protomerulius brachysporus*. Replaced *Stypella* with the actual recognised genus *Protomerulius*)
Previous version can be downloaded [here](#)

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