

№ 17

Plicatura nivea

Figures 1–6

Merulius niveus Fr. 1828 [3 : 59] ≡ *Plicatura nivea* (Fr.) P. Karst. 1889 [6 : 342] ≡ *Sesia nivea* (Fr.) Kuntze 1891 [7 : 870]
= *Plicatura alni* Peck 1872 [9 : 76] teste Ginns [5] and auct. pl. ≡ *Troglia alni* (Peck) Peck 1878 [10 : 66]
= *Merulius rimosus* Berk. ex Cooke 1891 [1 : 108] teste Ginns [4]
= *Merulius petropolitanus* Fr. 1836 [12 : 319] teste Ginns [5] ≡ *Sesia petropolitana* (Fr.) P. Karst. 1891 [7 : 870]
= *Radulum cuneatum* Lloyd 1917 [8 : 2] teste Ginns [5]

Basidiome effused to reflexed or partly pileate, orbicular to confluent, soft membranous, lightweight and pliable when dry, up to 1.5 mm thick.
Hymenophore smooth to irregularly wrinkled or folded, folds irregularly branched, up to 0.5 (1) mm of height, white, turning yellowish with age or on drying.

Hymenium ceraceous or subceraceous, compact, distinct, up to 0.1 mm thick.

Context soft, fibrillose, rather spongy, white.

Pileus or reflexed parts up to 2–3 cm wide; surface smooth, somewhat tomentose, slightly to distinctly darker than the fertile surface, beige or buff to tan.

Margin of effused parts finely byssoid, rather abrupt, often detached from the substrate; of reflexed parts entire, smooth.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa. Subhymenial hyphae 2–3 µm wide, compactly arranged in a rather distinct subhymenium, thin-walled, hyaline. Context hyphae loosely arranged, regular, 3–6 (10) µm in diam., long-celled, with thin or slightly thickening wall, hyaline, progressively more compactly arranged and yellowish toward the pileal surface; clamps wide and often ansiform.



Fig. 1: Basidiome in situ. Image width = 10 cm [em-11279.1]

Cystidia lacking.

Basidia narrowly clavate, $12\text{--}18 \times 3\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$; 4 sterigmata.

Basidiospores cylindrical in frontal view, allantoid or almost so in side view, from $4\text{--}6$ (6.5) \times (1) $1.2\text{--}1.5 \mu\text{m}$, smooth, thin-walled.

Chemical reactions: CB–; IKI: spores weakly amyloid, sometimes the reaction is observable only where there are some superposed.

Incrustation: none or some irregularly prismatic hyaline crystals in context.

Voucher specimens

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** — Rougemont, on bark of a branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. I. Dunger, 18.IX.1992 (em-11916) — **Ticino** — Val Piora, Canariscio di Ritom, on bark of a hanging, rather hard branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.2010 (em-11202) — Val Piora, Larici di Campo, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 16.X.2010 (em-11483) — Val Piora, Mottone, on bark of a hanging, rather hard branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 29.VIII.2010 (em-11251) — *ibid.*, on bark of a hanging, decayed branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 29.VIII.2010 (em-11279.1)



Fig. 2: Basidiome showing a slightly reflexed pileus. Image width = 57 mm
[em-11251]



Fig. 3: Young basidiome with confluent orbicular patches. Image width = 30 mm
[em-11202]



Fig. 4: Basidiome with irregularly plicate hymenophore. Image width = 22 mm
[em-11202]

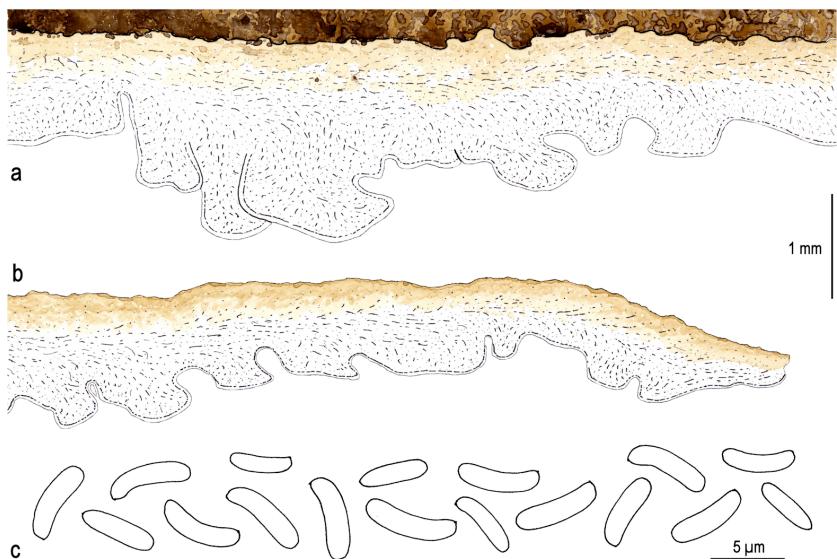


Fig. 5: a) Section of a resupinate basidione; b) section of a reflexed part; c) basidiospores [em-11483]

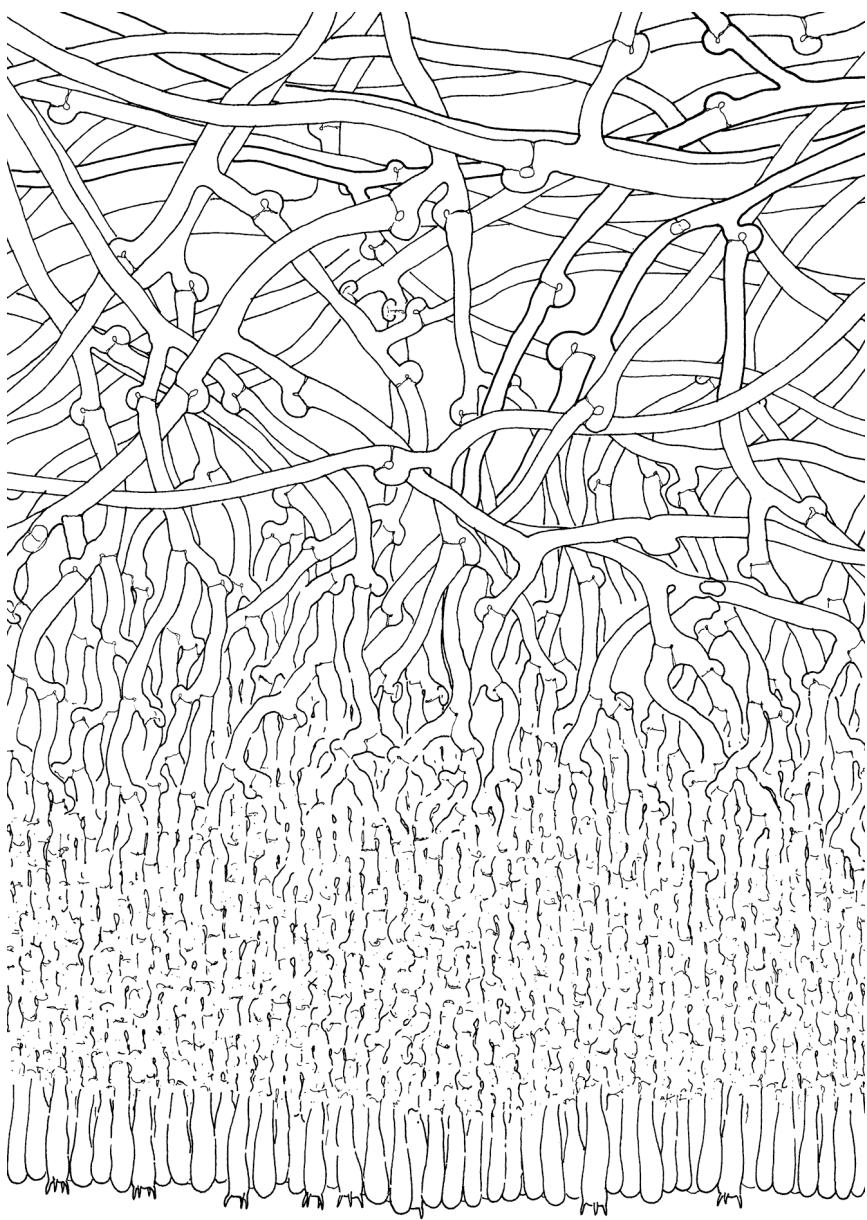


Fig. 6: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [em-11483]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Gels*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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