№ 180

Tomentella terrestris
(Berk. & Broome) M.J. Larsen

Figures 1–8

Zygodesmus terrestris Berk. & Broome 1881 [1 : 130] K! ≡ *Tomentella terrestris* (Berk. & Broome) M.J. Larsen 1974 [5 : 105]

= *Tomentella badiofusca* Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [3 : 497] teste Larsen [5]

= *Tomentella badiofusca f. diatrypicola* Svrček 1958 [6 : 73] PRM!, also teste Larsen [5]

= *Tomentella porulosa f. lutricolor* Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [2 : 155] teste Larsen [5]

Basidiome effused, adherent, encrusting, soft and tomentose to compact and felted or somewhat subceraceous, becoming slightly crustose, up to 0.5 (1) mm thick.
Hymenial surface finely porulose to granulose when young, soon becoming continuous, smooth, rather polished in well developed specimens, often deeply cracked and exposing context and subiculum in a peculiar way when dry, normally uniformly dark reddish brown to dark greyish brown when fresh (7.5–10 YR 4/2–3), greyish brown when dry (10 YR 5/3).
Subhymenium strongly thickening, up to 0.5 (0.8) mm, compact, homogeneous, dark brown to very dark greyish brown, (10YR 4–3/2–3), normally distinctly darker than fertile areas.
Subiculum scanty to developed, soft, becoming slightly fibrous, up to 0.1 mm thick, more or less concolour or slightly paler and slightly more yellowish brown to reddish brown than the subhymenium (7.5YR 4/4).
Margin fertile throughout, abrupt or narrow, shortly thinning out and sterile or almost so, concolour to paler than the fertile area (10YR 6/4), infrequently very pale greyish brown (10YR 7/2), soon becoming yellowish to brownish, pubescent to slightly fibrillose.
Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with mostly fibulate primary septa; scattered simple septa are present in subicular hyphae.
Subicular hyphae loosely arranged, regular (but some short-celled or somewhat irregular ones may be present), (3) 4–6 (8) μm wide, with thick wall (about 1 μm), light brown to slightly umbrinous, infrequently mixed with subhyaline hyphae, 3–4 μm wide with slightly thickening wall.
Subhymenial hyphae fibulate, (3) 4–9 μm diam, often short cylindrical and botryose, 8–12 μm diam, soon with thickening wall, englobing or starting from large vesicular cells (possibly undeveloped basidioles) 18–25 μm wide, subhyaline to pale brown to brownish.
Cystidia absent.
Basidia when young more or less cylindrical to somewhat obpyriform, soon enclosed in the thickening hymenium and becoming ventricose, up to 15 (20) μm wide; when mature slightly cylindrical and sinuous, utriform or ventricose, abruptly narrowed at the base and often shortly stipitate, 50–70 (80) μm long, 12–15 μm wide at the apex, 12–18 (20) μm in the lower middle, often with pale brown to light brownish content; 4 sterigmata up to 8 (10) μm long and 2–3 μm wide at the base.
Basidiospores regular to slightly irregular, echinulate, without crowns, normally with a large guttula, wall 0.4–0.8 μm thick, brownish, concolour to slightly darker than subhymenial elements in mass; (6.5) 7–9 (9.5) μm long; **lateral face** mostly ellipsoid with flattening adaxial side, (5.3) 5.5–7 (7.5) μm diam, Q = (1.1) 1.15–1.35 (1.4); **frontal face** subovoid to broadly ellipsoid, sometimes slightly elongated and ellipsoid, rarely becoming faintly lobed, (6) 6.5–8 (8.5) μm diam, Q = (0.95) 1–1.2 (1.3); in **polar** view globose to subglobose or transversally subglobose.
Aculei up to 1.2 (1.5) μm long, 0.4–0.8 (1) μm wide at the base, slightly tapering, single or rarely paired at the base, unevenly distributed.
Apiculus lateral near the base in side view, 1.2–1.8 μm across, inamyloid; hilum mostly indistinct.
Macrospores infrequent, 10–11×8–10 μm.
Chlamydospores absent.
Incrustation: absent.
Chemical reactions: IKI—. CB: spores normally with cyanophilous ornamentation; often also wall cyanophilous (but many also unstained); hymenial-subhymenial elements not or doubtfully cyanophilous; basal hyphae acyanophilous. KOH: —

Specimens examined

CZECHIA — **Bohemia** – Ceske Stredohori, Mt. Hreclislang, propre Lukov, Ad stromata *Diatrype stigmae* (in ramo putr. Tiliae) , leg. M. Svrcek, 15.VII.1949, holotype of ***Tomentella badiofusca f. diatrypicola*** Svrček (PRM 162759)

FRANCE — **Alpes-de-Haute-Provence** – Colmars, D908 avant 'Le Détroit' bord du

Verdon, rive gauche, on *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. B. Rivoire, 13.X.2020 (em-14187, LY BR 7588) — **Aveyron** – La Maxane, Les Vignes, Causse Méjan, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10712) – La Poujade, Vallée de la Dourbie, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10697.1) – Lapeyre, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 27.X.2004 (em-8486) – Millau, Causse Noir, Forêt domaniale, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 28.X.2004 (em-8451) – Millau, Causse-Noir, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 1.XI.1999 (em-7115) – Millau, Le Cade, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Juniperus communis*, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10752) — **Isère** – Méaudre, Col de la Croix Chabaud, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 8.IX.2014 (em-12307) – St. Agnan, Pré-Rateau, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 9.IX.2014 (em-12280) — **Jura** – Prénovel, Forêt de Prénovel, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 15.IX.2012 (em-11876) – Vicques, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.IX.1993 (em-3592) — **Vaucluse** – Rustrel, La Forge, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 13.XI.2007 (em-10341) — **Vendée** – Longeville, La Forestière, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 28.X.1998 (em-6742)

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Sella Valsugana, on wood of a lying, decayed branch, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.1986 (em-848)

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** – Hofstetten, Stipfi Eywald, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 16.X.1999 (em-7090) – Langnau, Schühengraben, on wood of a rather hard branch of *Picea sp.*, leg. J. Keller, 26.IX.1996 (em-5944) — **Graubünden** – Lenzerheide, Igl Lai, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 7.X.2019 (em-13908) — **Solothurn** – Welschenrohr, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 29.IX.1993 (em-3629) — **St. Gallen** – Hemberg, Boden, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.2010 (em-11356) – Kengelbach, Brugglis, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 29.IX.2010 (em-11412) — **Ticino** – Bignasco, Besso, on wood of a lying, decayed twig of *Clematis vitalba*, leg. E. Martini, 29.VIII.1993 (em-3644) – Meride, Bolle, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 21.X.2006 (em-9237) – Prato, Sgrüssa, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Alnus incana*, leg. E. Martini, 6.VI.1993 (em-3476)

UNITED KINGDOM — **England** – Crundale, on bare chalk, 1866, holotype of ***Zygodesmus terrestris*** Berk. & Broome (K(M) 69216)

USA — **Florida** – Mahogany Hammock, Dade Co., on wood of a rather hard branch of a coniferous tree, leg. H.H. Burdsall Jr., 10.VIII.1972 (CFMR HHB-7049) — **Montana** – Flathead National Forest, Noisy Creek Rd at Wolf Cr. Trail, on *Abies grandis*, leg. H.H. Burdsall Jr., 19.VII.1971 (CFMR HHB-5792)

Materials and methods

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

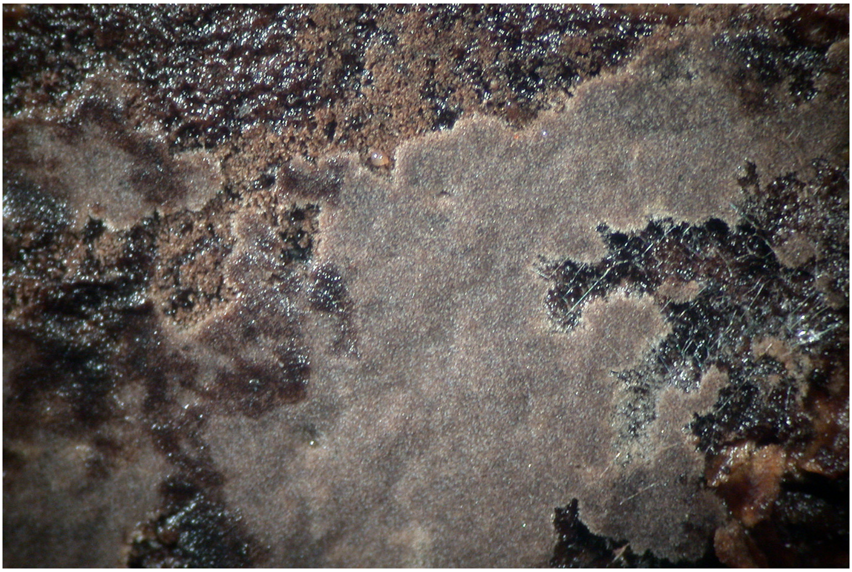

Fig. 1: Basidiome (fresh) [em-8486]

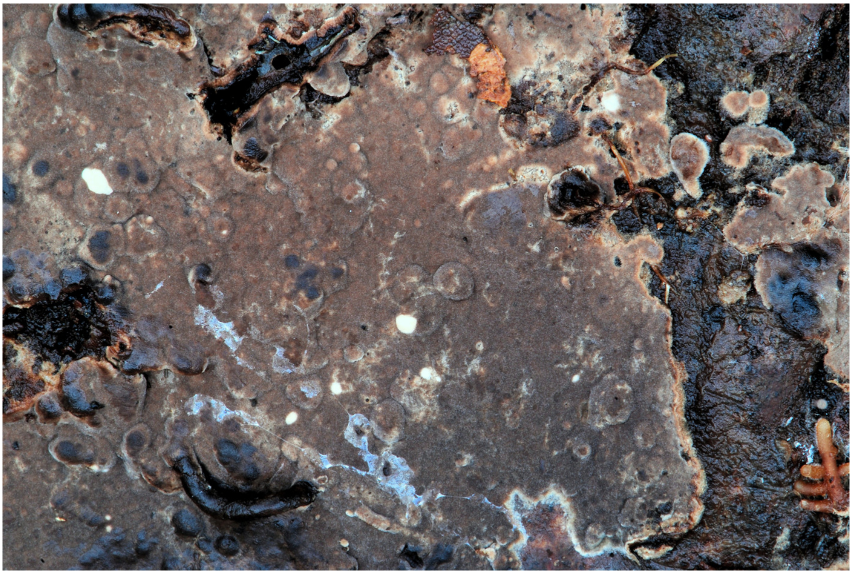

Fig. 2: Basidiome (fresh). Image width = 39 mm [em-11412]

Fig. 3: Basidiome (dry). Image width = 48 mm [em-11412]

Fig. 4: Detail of the fissured hymenophore (dry). Image width = 21 mm [em-11412]

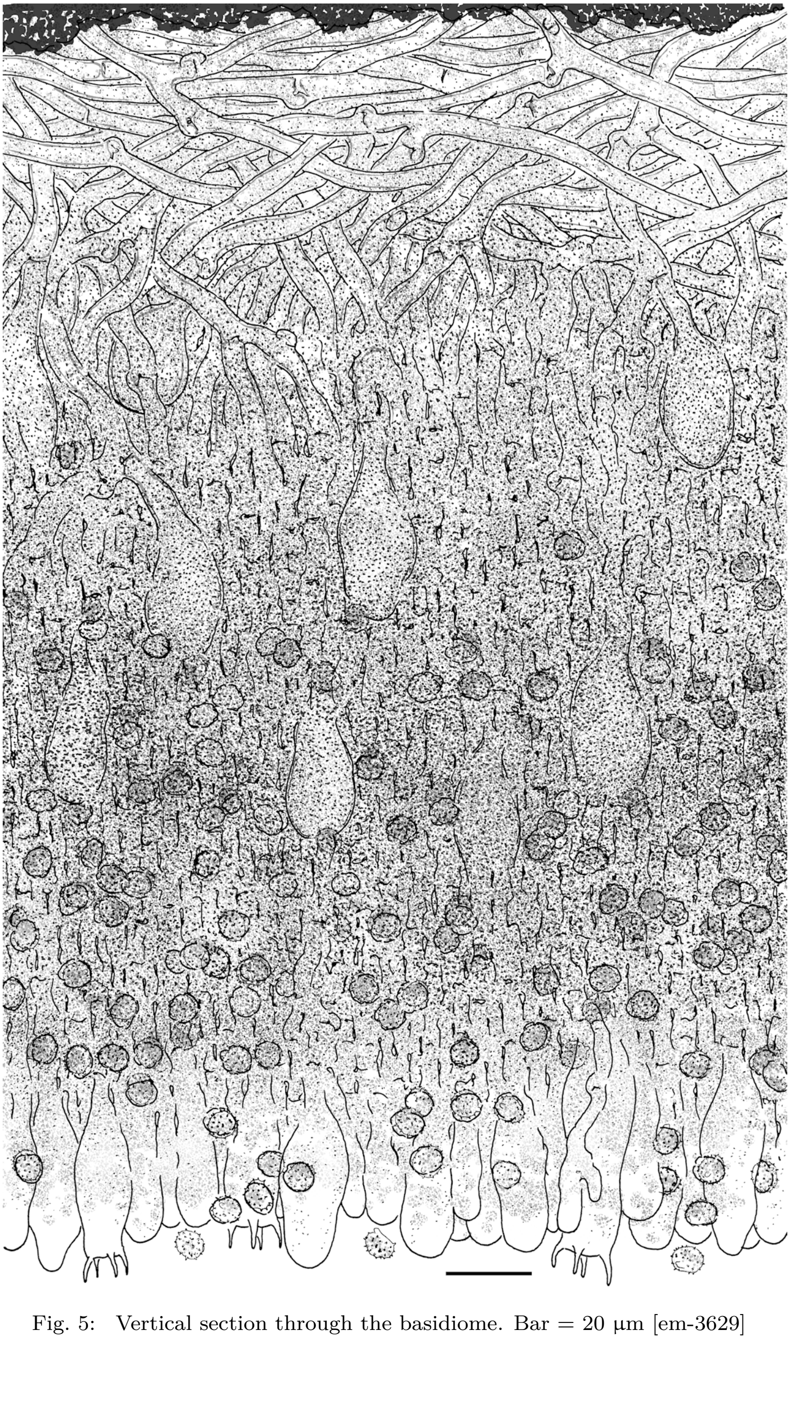

Fig. 5: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [em-3629]

Fig. 6: Basidia, basidioles, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. Bar = 10 µm [em-11412]

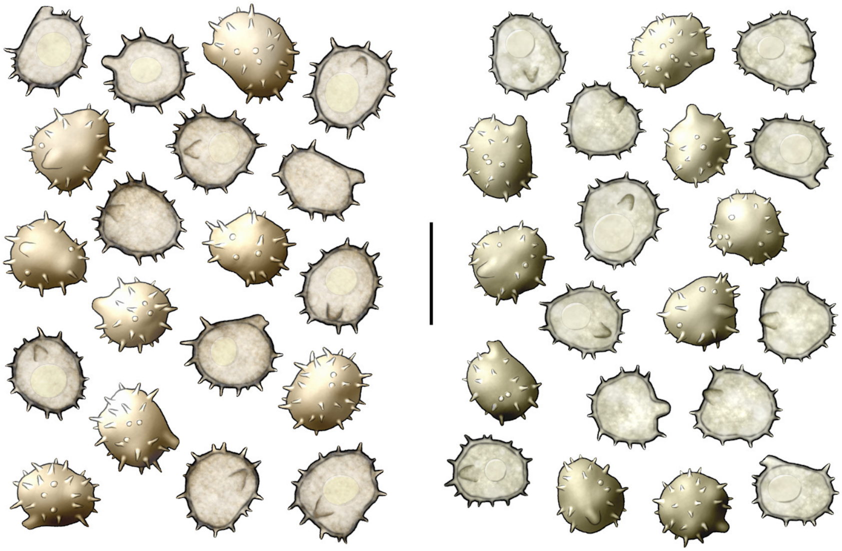

Fig. 7: Basidiospores: on the left side ex em-11412; on the right side ex em-6742. Bar = 10 µm [em-11412]

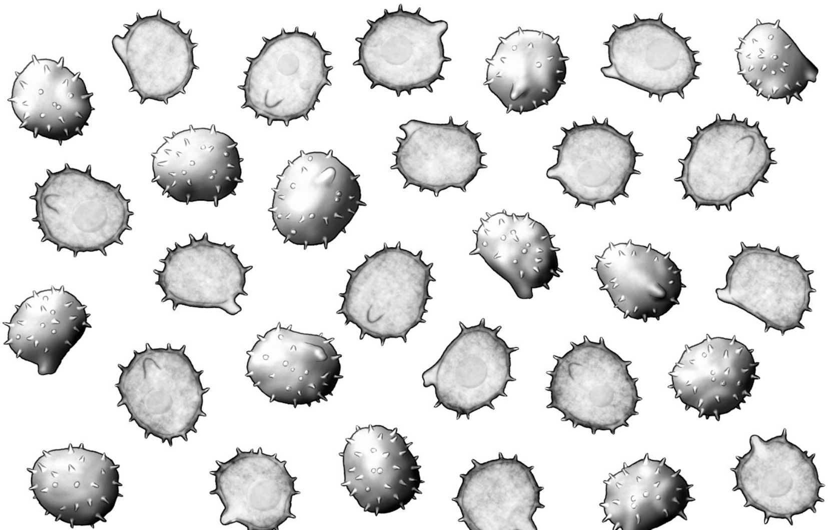

Fig. 8: Basidiospores; ex holotype of *Zygodesmus terrestris* Berk. & Broome. Bar = 10 µm [K(M) 69216]

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Excerpts from Crusts & Jells
Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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