Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

1st November, 2024

№ 183

$Septobasidium \ cavarae$ Bres.

Figures 1–9

Septobasidium cavarae Bres. 1905 [2:164]

Basidiome effused, orbicular, membranaceous, up to 1 mm thick or up to 2 mm in nodules containing bark particles.

Hymenium continuous and smooth in relatively large overlapping plates (0.5-2 cm), light brown in young parts, dark brown and cracking in old parts; in vertical section up to 0.1 mm thick, with a 'basal layer' of compactly arranged hyphae rather distinct from those of context, becoming looser toward the surface and originating irregularly distributed or sometimes clustered probasidia.

Context relatively soft, felted, uniform, built up by loosely entangled hyphae obliquely to vertically oriented, interrupted by contiguous patches and without pillars.

Subiculum up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, compact, irregular, discontinuous, consisting in more or less tightly packed hyphae running along the substrate.

Margin determinate, distinct, up to 1 (3) mm wide, pubescent or fibrillose (tips of subicular strands forming tunnels), paler than the surface, whitish to very pale brown.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae regular, with simple septa. Hymenial and subhymenial hyphae (1.3) 1.5–4 (4.5) μ m wide, soon with thickening wall, hyaline to ochraceous. Context and subicular hyphae (2.8) 3–5 μ m diam, thick-walled, ochraceous.

Haustoria as irregularly coiled or spiralled hyphae, 1.5–2.5 (3) μm broad, thin-walled, hyaline often with yellowish content.

Probasidia permanent, subglobose, ellipsoid, clavate, often shortly peduncolated, mostly with thickening or thick wall, $10-22\times7.5-11$ µm, collapsing after the production of basidia and showing the remains of walls around the newly formed probasidium, hyaline to ochraceous.



Fig. 1: Basidiome (rewetted). Image width = 47 mm [em-14658]

Basidia cylindrical, slightly tapering at apex, $65-80\times5.5-7.5$ (9) μ m, with 3 (16) septa, easily detached from the probasidium, hyaline but normally with yellowish small drops. Sterigmata up to 6 μ m long. Multiseptate basidia without sterigmata and producing budding cells.

Basidiospores elongated and slightly curved, with a prominent apiculus at the one extremity of the convex side, (16) 20–[25.5]–30 (32)×(3.5) 4–[4.64]–5.5 (5.7) μ m, Q = 4.5–6 (6.5), with 0–12 septa on spore print. Spores may produce small, mostly narrowly ellipsoid-cylindrical budding cells, 3.8–7×1.4–2.5 μ m.

Incrustation: some hymenial hyphae coarsely incrusted by irregular granular yellowish crystals or adhering matter.

Chemical reactions: IKI—. CB—. KOH—

Specimen examined

ITALY — Sicilia – Patti, on bark of a standing, hard branch of $Pistacia\ lentiscus,$ leg. F. Dämmrich, 5.V.2024 (em-14658)



Fig. 2: Detail of hymenial surface (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-14658]



Fig. 3: Detail of hymenial surface and margin (dry). Image width = 9 mm $\left[\text{em-}14658\right]$

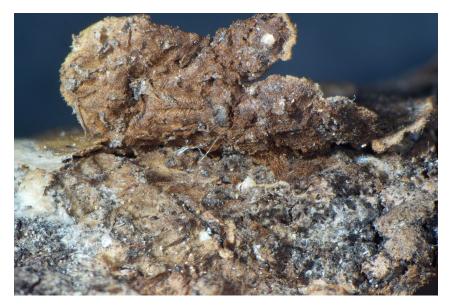


Fig. 4: Top layer and context (upper middle) separated from subicular layer (dry). Image width = 10 mm [em-14658]

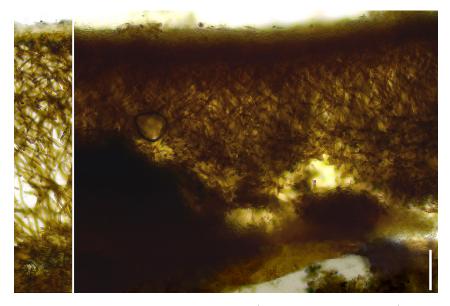


Fig. 5: Vertical sections through the basidiome (with the sheath of an insect). Bar = 0.1 mm [em-14658]

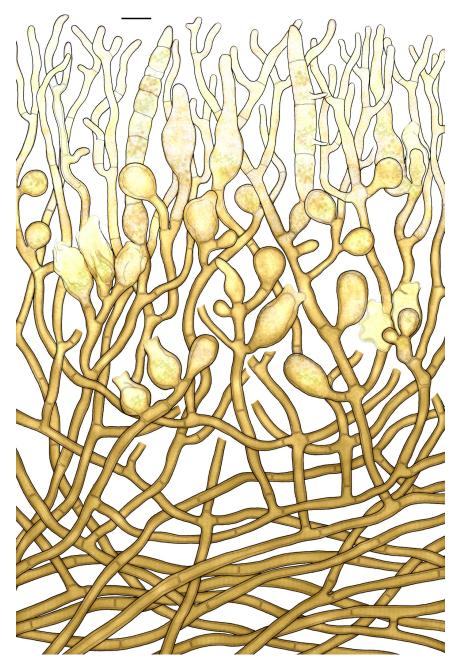


Fig. 6: Simplified vertical section through top layer. Bar = 10 μm [em-14658]

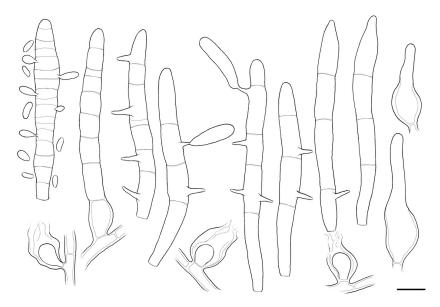


Fig. 7: Basidia, budding cells (on the left) and newly formed probasidia inside the old collapsing one (below) [em-14658]

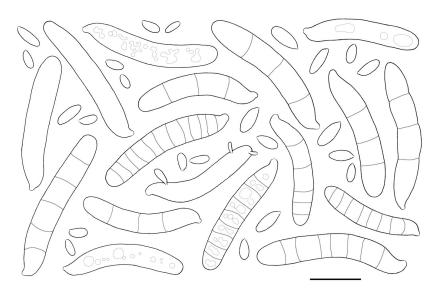


Fig. 8: Basidiospores and budding cells [em-14658]

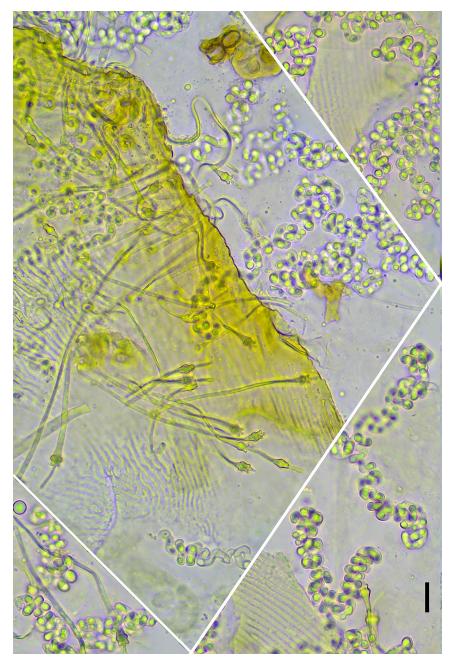


Fig. 9: Haustoria and remains of the scale insect with its own peculiar hairs. Bar = 10 μm [em-14658]

Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue: Excerpts from Ormoto Opperator 0

References

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Excerpts from Prusts & Jells

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