

Thelephora subclavigera
(Litsch.) Kõljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson

Figures 1–8

Tomentella subclavigera Litsch. 1933 [5 : 57] ≡ *Thelephora subclavigera* (Litsch.) Kõljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson 2024 [3 : 83]

= *Tomentella bohémica* Svrček 1958 [7 : 71]. Synon. teste Larsen [4] ≡ *Thelephora bohémica* (Svrček) Kõljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson 2024 [3 : 70]

Basidiome effused, adherent, soft membranaceous, tomentose, very thin, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick.

Hymenial surface when fresh finely granulose and discontinuous to almost smooth and continuous, light brown (10YR 7/6) to brownish 10YR 6–5/4), with or without a purplish or lilac-greyish tint; when dry mostly discontinuous, pruinose, minutely granulose, finely porulose, tufted, pubescent because of the projecting cystidia, light brown to brownish with a faint reddish hue (7.5YR 6–5/4).

Subiculum indistinct, very thin, araneous to hypochnoid.

Margin indefinitely thinning out, pruinose, concolour or discolour to beige or even whitish when fresh, concolour or almost so when dry.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa; scattered simple and adventitious septa may be present in subicular hyphae.

Subicular hyphae regular, rarely becoming somewhat irregular, (3.5) 4–5.5 (6) µm diam, with thickening, rarely thick walls 0.5–1 (1.5) µm, normally branching at some distance from septa, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown.

Subhymenial hyphae regular to slightly irregular, short-celled, sometimes isodiametric and slightly botryose, (3) 4–6 (8) µm diam, often branching from clamps, subhyaline, light yellowish brown in mass.

Cystidia frequent, projecting, of subicular and subhymenial origin, long clavate, 80–200 (270) µm long, (6) 7–10 (12) µm wide at top, (3.5) 4–6

µm wide in the middle, (4.5) 5.0–7 (7.5) µm near the base, often with thickening walls at the lower half, walls 0.3–0.9 µm thick, often with 1–3 (4) simple septa, sometimes also with a fibulate septum toward the base, hyaline or subhyaline.

Basidia when immature ellipsoid, clavate, cylindrical, rarely ventricose or obpyriform, (2.8) 3.5–7 (7.5) µm diam, then subclavate to narrowly utriform, (20) 25–35 (40) µm long, 6–8 µm diam at top, (4) 4.5–7 (8) µm wide at the lower middle, subhyaline, sometimes with ochre-olivaceous drops. 4 sterigmata 4.5–6.5 (7.5) µm long and 1–2 µm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with regular outline or almost so, echinulate, normally with a large olivaceous drop, walls about 0.4–0.8 µm thick, light ochre to brownish; 7–8.5 (9) µm long; **lateral** face ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, (5.5) 5.8–7 (7.5) µm diam, $Q = (1.05) 1.1–1.25 (1.3)$; **frontal** face broadly ellipsoid to broadly ovoid, rarely subglobose, (6.2) 6.5–7.5 (8) µm diam, $Q = 1.03–1.18 (1.2)$; in **polar** view globose.

Aculei 0.5–1.3 (1.6) µm long, 0.4–0.8 µm wide at base, terete, tapering, single, unevenly distributed.

Apiculus lateral near the base in side view, 1.2–2 µm across, inamyloid; hilum distinct.

Macrospores not found.

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: none evident or rarely cystidia with yellowish-ochre adhering matter on the upper half.

Chemical reactions: IKI —. CB: thin-walled elements more or less cyanophilous; spores doubtfully cyanophilous with at least a thin wall layer and ornamentation CB+. KOH —

Specimens examined

CZECHIA — **Bohemia** – Lenora, Mt. Sumava, ad truncum carbonisatum conif. (*Picea* vel *Abietis*?), leg. M. Svrček, 20.IX.1948, holotype of *Tomentella bohémica* Svrček (PRM 162731)

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Longuiers, Causse-Noir, on inner side of bark of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 9.XI.2008 (em-10730) – Millau, Causse Noir, Forêt domaniale, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus* sp., leg. E. Martini, 28.X.2004 (em-8447) — **Hautes-Alpes** – Gèdre, Sapinière du Bué, on lying, decayed leaves of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 4.X.2017 (em-13265) — **Haute-Savoie** – Sommant, écorce de *Picea excelsa* (branche enfouie), leg. J. Boidin, 5.IX.1959 (LY 3349) — **Isère** – Villars-de-Lans, Bois Barbu, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2014 (em-12336) — **Savoie** – Saint-Bon, on bark of *Picea abies*, leg. J. Boidin, 13.IX.1961 (LY 4091) — **Var** – [Unknown locality], on a decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. J. Cavet, 27.X.1997 (em-6356)

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Rabbi, Malga Fratte, on wood of a rather hard branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1997 (em-6194)

SWITZERLAND — **St. Gallen** – Wattwil, Schwantlereg, on wood of a lying, rather



Fig. 1: Basidiome (fresh). Bar = 40 mm [em-6356]

hard trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.2010 (em-11360) — **Ticino** – Olivone, Camperio, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 19.IX.1987 (em-1199) – Olivone, Campra, Cass, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 30.VIII.1986 (LUG 7663) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Abies alba*, leg. E. Martini, 3.VI.1990 (em-2902) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 18.IX.2005 (em-8660) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 18.IX.2005 (em-8651) — **Vaud** – Les Diablerêts, on decayed basidiome of *Etheirodon fimbriatus* (on *Picea abies*), leg. E. Martini, 27.VIII.1993 (em-3573.1)

Materials and methods

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

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Fig. 2: Basidiome (fresh). Image width = 9 mm [em-12336]



Fig. 3: Basidiome (fresh). Image width = 11 mm [em-8651]



Fig. 4: Basidiome (fresh). Image width = 11 mm [em-8447]

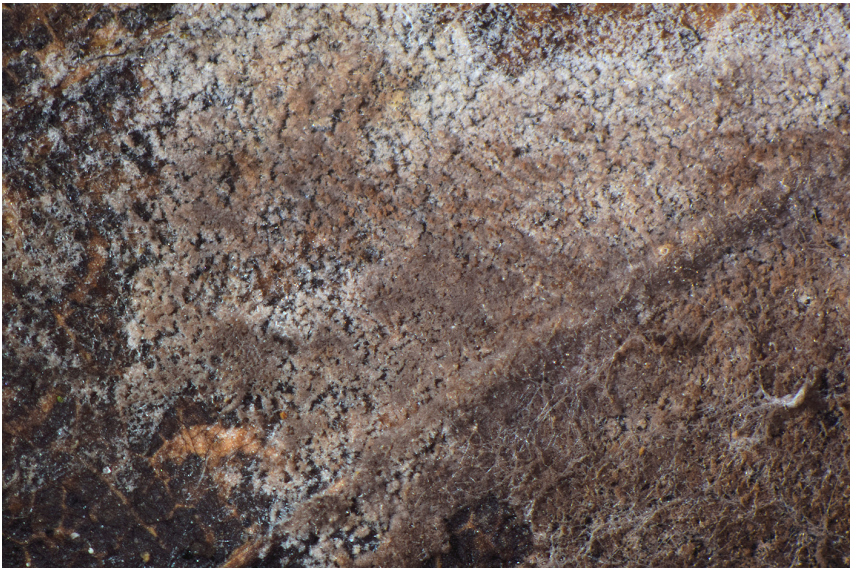


Fig. 5: Detail of the hymenophore and margin (fresh). Image width = 9 mm [em-13265]



Fig. 6: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-13265]

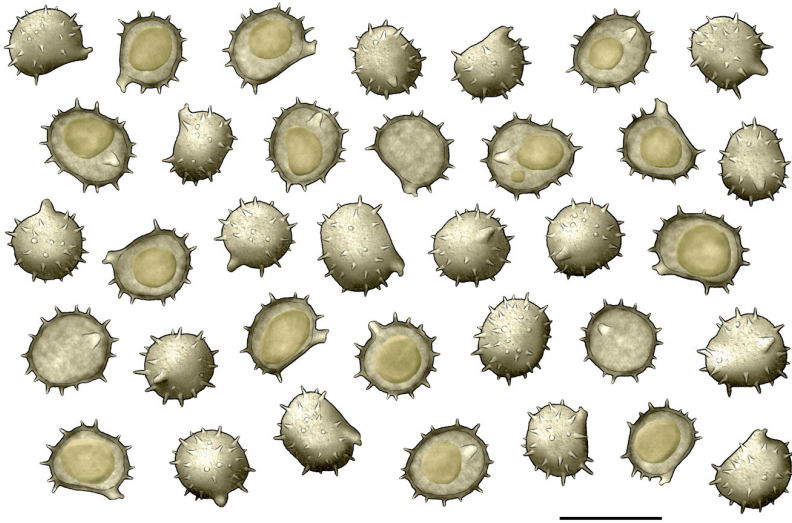


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-13265]

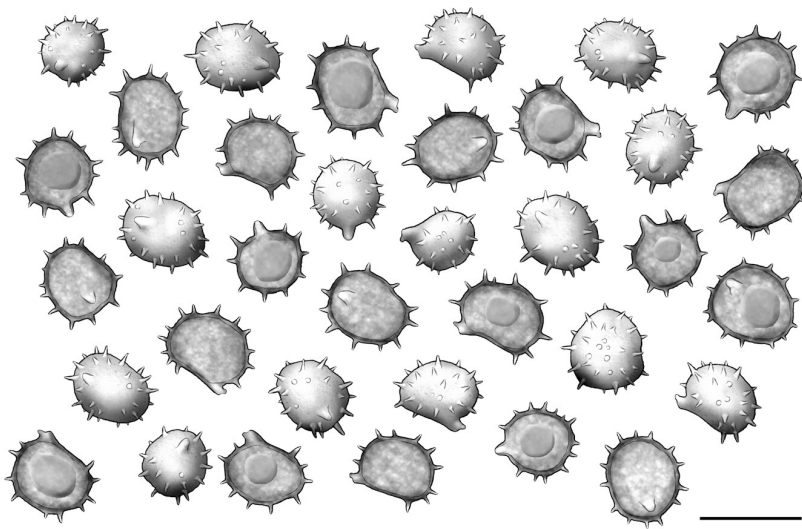


Fig. 8: Basidiospores; ex holotype of *T. bohémica* Svrček. Bar = 10 µm [PRM 162731]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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