

Thelephora martinii

Kõljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson

Figures 1–10

Thelephora martinii Kõljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson 2024 [3 : 85] BPI !≡ *Tomentella galzinii* subsp. *viridula* Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 144] ≡
Tomentella viridula (Bourdot & Galzin) Svrček 1958 [5 : 71]**Basidiome** effused, adherent, tufted, soft when fresh, tomentose, somewhat compact when dry, fragile, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick.**Hymenophore** mostly finely discontinuous, tufted, porulose to strongly granulose, when fresh light olive grey to olive grey 5Y 6–4/2, when dry olivaceous (5Y 5–4/3–4).**Subiculum** indistinct, poorly developed or almost lacking, araneous, loose.**Margin** indefinitely thinning out, pruinose, tufted, often discolour when fresh, mostly concolour when dry.**Rhizomorphs** absent.**Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae with mostly fibulate primary septa, scattered simple or adventitious septa may be present in subicular hyphae.**Subicular hyphae** few, mostly regular and somewhat sinuous, 2.5–4.5 (5) µm wide, slightly wider, up to 6 (6.5) µm near the subhymenium, with thickening wall (0.4–0.8 µm), rather frequently branched from clamps, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown.**Subhymenial hyphae** regular to faintly irregular, short-celled, (2.5) 3–5.5 (6.5) µm wide, thin-walled, normally branching from clamps, hyaline to subhyaline or pale yellowish brown in deep subhymenium, more or less ochraceous in mass.**Cystidia** common or infrequent, stem cylindrical to slightly ventricose, apex subcapitate or capitate, (30) 40–90 (100) µm long, (6) 7–10 (12) µm wide at top, 3–6 (7) µm in the narrowest part, arising from subhymenial and rarely subicular hyphae, often projecting up to 50 µm, sometimes with a fibulate septum along their length, thin-walled or rarely with slightly

thickening wall toward the base, hyaline to subhyaline.

Basidia immature mostly ellipsoid to subclavate, 4–7.5 (9.5) μm wide; at maturity subclavate-sinuous to narrowly utriform, (30) 35–45 μm long, 7–9 μm at top, 4–7 (8) μm at the lower middle; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 4–6 (6.5) μm long and (1) 1.2–1.8 (2) μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with irregular to lobed outline, echinulate, sometimes with crowns, walls about 0.4–0.7 μm thick, light ochre, yellowish brown, light brown, sometimes or often with a large olivaceous guttula; (6.8) 7.2–8.5 (9) μm long; **lateral** face irregularly ellipsoid to distinctly 2-3-lobed dorsally, adaxial side flattening or rarely somewhat depressed, (5) 5.5–7 (7.2) μm wide, $Q = 1.2\text{--}1.3$ (1.4); **frontal** face more or less distinctly 3-lobed, often almost isodiametric, 6.5–8 (8.5) μm diam, $Q = 0.95\text{--}1.15$ (1.2); in **polar** view, irregularly globose to 3-lobed, rarely transversally ellipsoid or almost so.

Aculei up to 1.5 (2) μm long, 0.4–0.8 μm wide at the base, terete to slightly curved, tapering, unevenly distributed, single or sometimes 2–4 over a small wart.

Apiculus lateral near the base in side view but sometimes also subcentral, 1.2–2 μm across, inamyloid; hilum indistinct.

Macrospores rare, about $10 \times 8 \mu\text{m}$.

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: presence of bright yellow matter or resinous crystals in context and subiculum; the same matter coarsely incrusting cystidia, mostly at top.

Chemical reactions: IKI —. CB: thin-walled elements faintly cyanophilous; spores cyanophilous. KOH —

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Belly, sur grès, leg. A. Galzin, XI.1919, lectotype of *Toomentella galzinii* subsp. *viridula* Bourdot & Galzin (BPI 291335, Bourdot 28426) — **Hautes-Alpes** – Estaing, Lac d'Estaing, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Hyemenochaete corrugata* (on *Corylus avellana*), leg. E. Martini, 5.X.2017 (em-13262) — **Yvelines** – Forêt de Saint-Germain, près Et. du loup, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Quercus* sp., leg. R. Hentic, 26.VI.2009 (rh-0909)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Casima, Ponte Breggia, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Corylus avellana*, leg. F. Delmenico, 30.X.2005 (em-12555) – *ibid.*, on lying, decayed bark of *Corylus avellana*, leg. F. Delmenico, 30.X.2006 (em-9633.1) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Fraxinus excelsior*, leg. F. Delmenico, 11.I.2016 (em-12898) – Ritorto, Prèda (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 6.VIII.2011 (em-11578)

USA — **New York** – Newcombe, Wolf Lake, on log of *Acer*, leg. M.J. Larsen, 10.VIII.1964 (SYRF: MJL 909)



Fig. 1: Basidiome (dry). Image width = 72 mm [em-13262]



Fig. 2: Basidiocarps on stones (the one on the left more yellow because mixed with a lichen); ex lectotype of *Tomentella galzinii* subsp. *viridula* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 1 cm [BPI 291335, Bourdot 28426]

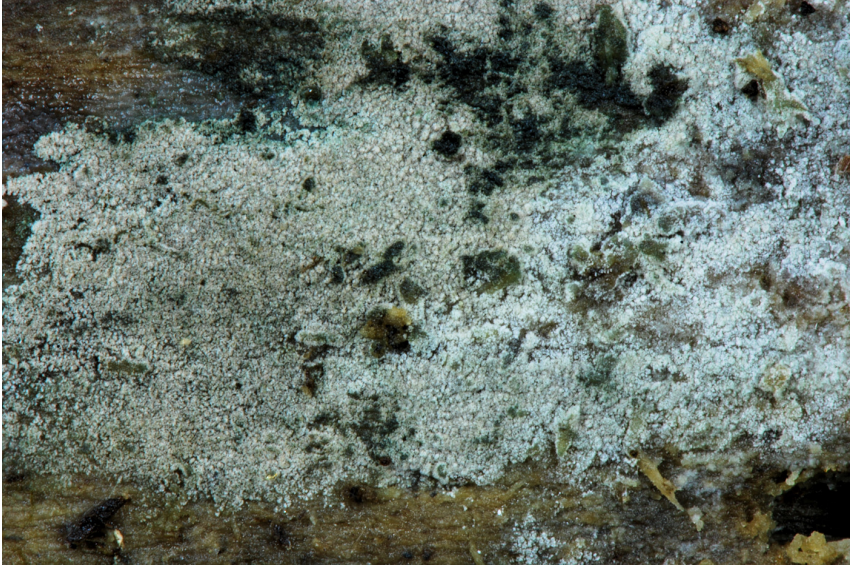


Fig. 3: Basidiome. Image width = 22 mm [em-11578]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-13262]



Fig. 5: Detail of the hymenophore and margin (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-13262]

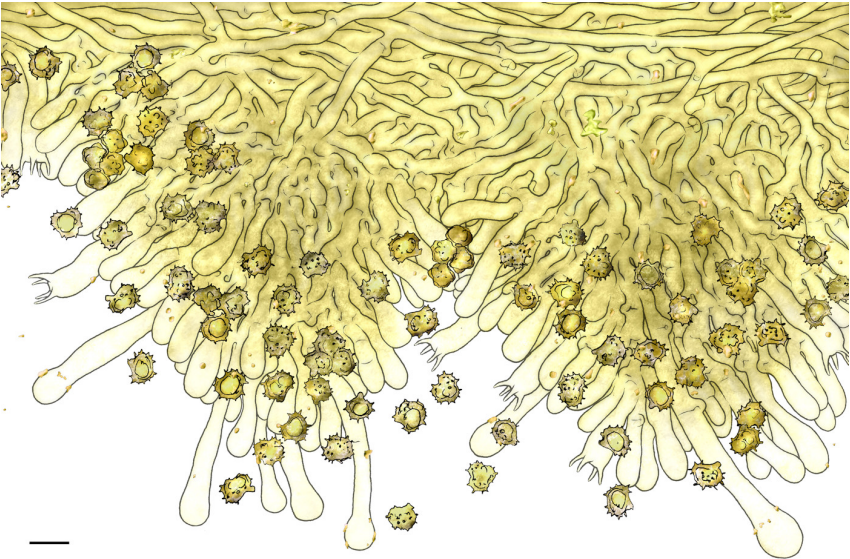


Fig. 6: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 µm [em-13262]

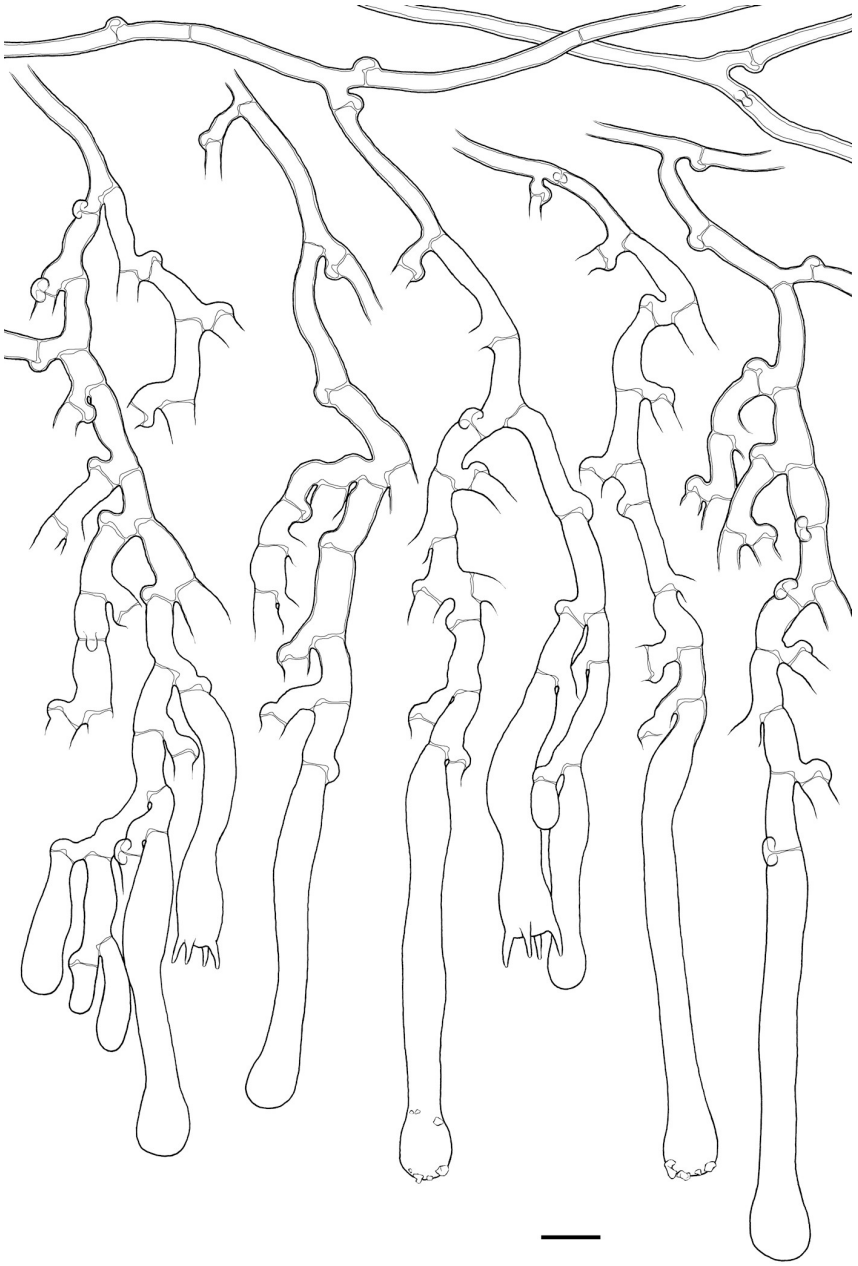


Fig. 7: Cystidia, basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae; ex lectotype of *Tomentella galzinii* subsp. *viridula* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 10 μ m [BPI 291335, Bourdot 28426]

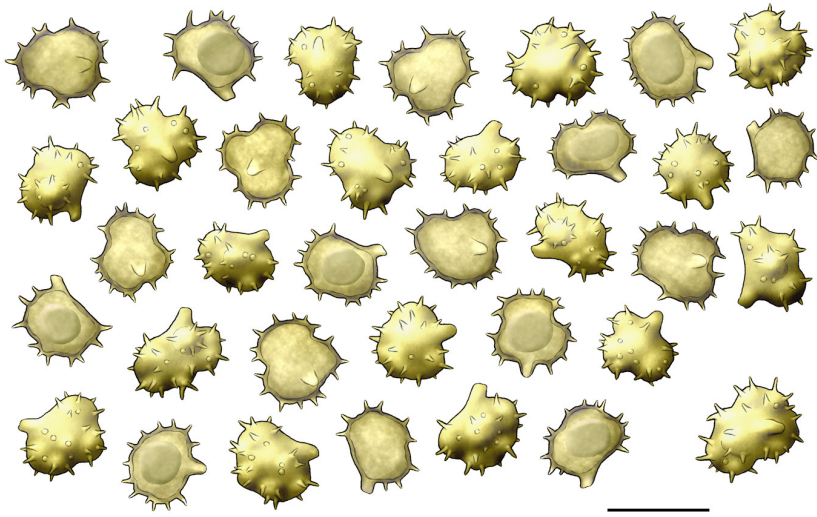


Fig. 8: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-13262]

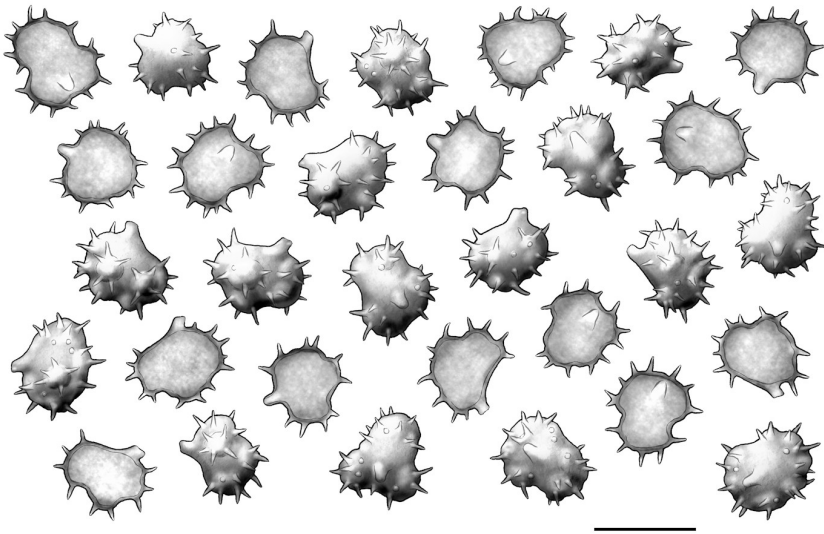


Fig. 9: Basidiospores; ex lectotype of *Tomentella galzinii* subsp. *viridula* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 10 μm [BPI 291335, Bourdot 28426]

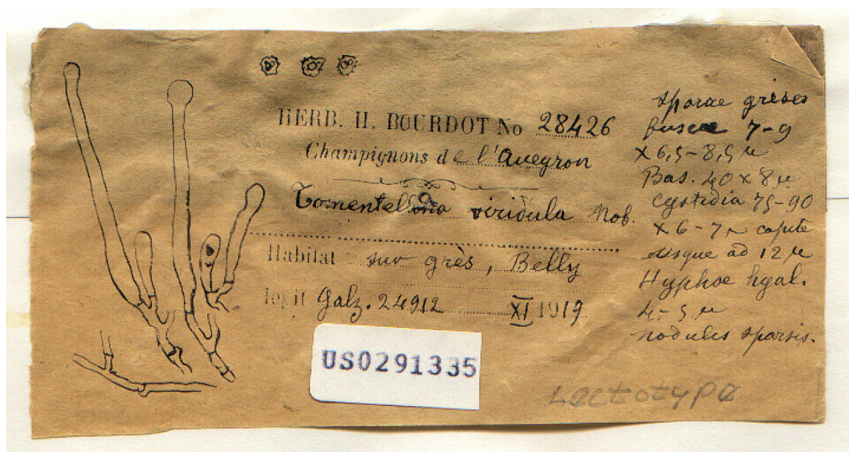


Fig. 10: Original label; ex lectotype of *Tomentella galzinii* subsp. *viridula* Bourdot & Galzin [BPI 291335, Bourdot 28426]

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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