

Thelephora molybdaea

(Bourdot & Galzin) Køljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson

Figures 1–3

Tomentella molybdaea Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 142] PC! $\equiv$ *Tomentellastrum molybdaeum* (Bourdot & Galzin) Svrček 1960 [9 : 180] $\equiv$ *Thelephora molybdaea* (Bourdot & Galzin) Køljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson 2024 [4 : 79]

Basidiome effused, very poor, some discontinuous patches of few millimetres, 0.1 mm thick.

Hymenophore discontinuous, adherent or loosely adherent, tufted, granulose, light greyish brown (10YR 6/3).

Subhymenium thin, loose becoming compact in granules.

Subiculum indistinct, araneous, loose, very thin.

Margin indistinct, pruinose.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, rare simple septa present in subicular hyphae.

Subicular hyphae regular, (1.8) 2.3–3.8 (4.4) μm diam, subhyaline to pale brown, walls 0.4–0.6 (0.7) μm thick.

Subhymenial hyphae regular or almost so, (2.0) 2.2–4.5 (5.0) μm diam, subhyaline to pale brown.

Cystidia absent.

Basidioles clavate, cylindrical, obclavate, 3.3–6.9 μm diam.

Basidia narrowly clavate to faintly utriform, 30–57 μm long, 6.5–8.5 μm diam at top, 5.0–7.0 μm wide at the lower middle, subhyaline, often with pale brownish content. 4 sterigmata 4–6 μm long and 1.2–2.0 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores regular to sublobed, mostly somewhat irregular, echinulate, crowns absent, without guttulae (but 1-guttulate in the original diagnosis [1]), walls 0.3–0.5 (0.6) μm thick; 5.8–[6.7]–7.5 (7.6) μm long;

lateral face ellipsoid, regular or sometimes slightly 2-3-lobed dorsally, ad-axial side slightly flattening, 4.6–[5.2]–5.7 (6.0) μm diam, $Q = 1.1$ –[1.25]–1.4 (1.5); **frontal** face irregularly ellipsoid or broadly ovoid to faintly 3-lobed, (5.2) 5.4–[6.1]–6.6 (6.8) μm diam, $Q = 1.05$ –[1.13]–1.25 (1.35); in **polar** view globose to irregularly globose.

Aculei 0.7–1.5 (1.7) μm long, 0.5–0.7 (0.8) μm wide at base, terete, tapering, single or rarely paired at the base, unevenly distributed.

Apiculus lateral near the base in side view, 1.2–1.8 μm across, inamylloid; hilum indistinct.

Macrospores rare, about 8-9 μm long.

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: none evident.

Chemical reactions: IKI —. CB not tested. KOH: subhymenial hyphae and basidia often with pale to dark greyish green content in KOH, often turning grey black with air contact, no distinct blue tints seen. ‘Teintées de bleu noir’ in the original description [1], ‘meist mit einem körnigen schwärzlichblauen in verdünnter NaOH mit grünlichblauer Farbe löslichen Inhalt ganz oder zum Teil erfüllt’ teste Litschauer [8], ‘parts bluish black in KOH’ teste Larsen [5], ‘partly greenish-blackish in 3% KOH’ teste Køljalg on herbarium label.

Specimen examined

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Mas de Tronques, on *Thymus* sp., leg. A. Galzin, 30.XI.1913, lectotype of *Tomentella molybdaea* Bourdot & Galzin (PC: Bourdot 12427)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

References

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Fig. 1: Basidiome; ex lectotype of *Tomentella molybdaea* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 2 mm [PC: Bourdot 12427]



Fig. 2: Basidiome; ex lectotype of *Tomentella molybdaea* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 1 mm [PC: Bourdot 12427]

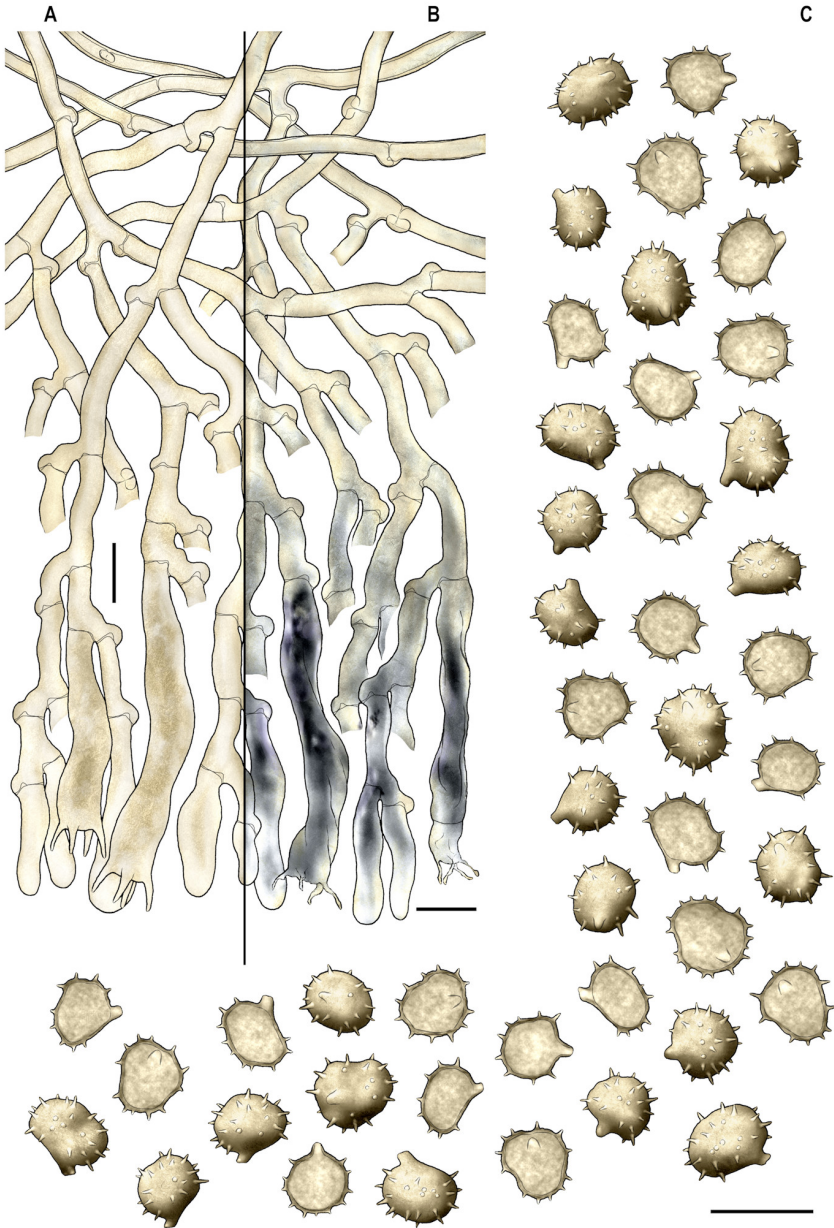


Fig. 3: Basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae: A) in water, B) in KOH with presence of air; C) basidiospores; ex lectotype of *Tomentella molybdaea* Bourdot & Galzin. Bar = 10 µm [PC: Bourdot 12427]

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