

№ 195

Thelephora eucoerulea

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Figures 1–5

Thelephora eucoerulea Köljalg, I. Saar & Svantesson 2024 [3 : 72], nom. nov. for *Tomentella coerulea* Höhn. & Litsch. 1907, non *Thelephora coerulea* (Lam.) Schrad. 1805 [S!]

≡ *Hypochnus coeruleus* Bres. 1903 [1 : 109], illegit., non ~(Schrad.) Fr. 1818

≡ *Tomentella coerulea* Höhn. & Litsch. 1907 [2 : 831], repl. name for *Hypochnus coeruleus* Bres. 1903, non ~(Schrad.) Fr. 1818

Basidiome effused, adherent, up to 0.2 mm thick.

Hymenophore discontinuous to continuous, becoming strongly granulose, smooth parts almost absent; when fresh mostly bluish grey, lilac, dark blue (e.g. 5PB 5–3/2–4); when dry losing the blue pigmentation to become rather light to dark greyish brown (10YR 6–4/2–3) or assuming a faint olivaceous tint (2.5Y 5/2–3), small spots may become very dark brown (10YR 2/2).

Subhymenium in granules becoming thick, compact, more or less concolour with the fertile surface.

Subiculum indistinct, poorly developed, araneous, loose.

Margin indefinitely or shortly thinning out, pruinose, concolour to slightly paler than the fertile surface, down to whitish when fresh.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with mostly fibulate primary septa; scattered simple septa may be present in basal hyphae.

Subicular hyphae regular, sinuous, (2) 2.5–5 (6) µm diam, normally branching at some distance from septa, walls 0.4–1 µm thick, subhyaline to pale-light yellowish brown.

Subhymenial hyphae regular or almost so, short-celled, becoming compactly arranged and indistinct, (2) 2.5–5 (6) µm wide, often branching from clamps, thin-walled, subhyaline to yellowish, some with ochraceous content.

Cystidia absent.

Basidioles mostly narrowly clavate to cylindrical, less frequently obclavate or slightly ventricose, (3) 3.5–6.5 (8) μm diam.

Basidia narrowly clavate, subcylindrical, slightly utriform, (28) 31–48 (57) μm long, 6–9 μm wide at top, (4.2) 4.5–7 (8) μm at the lower middle, transverse septa frequent, hyaline to yellowish, sometimes with light ochre or brownish content. (2) 4 sterigmata 5–7 μm long and 1.2–2.5 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores almost regular to irregular, occasionally more or less lobed, echinulate, crowns absent or rare and indistinct, rarely with a large guttula, with thickening walls (0.5 μm), yellowish to ochraceous or light yellowish brown; (5.6) 6.2–7.6 (8) μm long; **lateral** face ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, sometimes irregular to somewhat 2-3-lobed dorsally, adaxial side flattening, (4.5) 4.8–6 (6.4) μm diam, $Q = 1.1\text{--}1.4$; **frontal** face triangular to broadly ovoid, sometimes faintly 3-lobed, (5.4) 5.6–7 (7.2), $Q = 1\text{--}1.2$; in **polar** view globose to irregularly globose.

Aculei 0.5–1.3 (1.5) μm long, 0.4–0.8 μm wide at the base, terete, blunt or tapering, single or rarely paired at the base, unevenly distributed.

Apiculus lateral toward the base in side view, 1.2–1.8 (2) μm across, inamyloid, hilum indistinct.

Macrospores rare, about 9–10 μm long, not differentiated.

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: variable in different parts of hymenium-subhymenium, sometimes seemingly absent or indistinct, sometimes noteworthy, made by ochre to dark brown or bluish grey to bluish black granules and unshaped adhering material visible in water and LA mounts.

Chemical reactions: IKI—. CB: all elements with acyanophilous or doubtfully cyanophilous walls; spores often with a thin wall layer seemingly cyanophilous. KOH: hymenial and subhymenial elements turning yellow-green, greenish to very dark green when immersed in the dye, turning greyish, bluish grey, blue to bluish black with air contact (reaction weak to strong, variable even in a single specimen).

Original description:

Hypochnus coeruleus Bres. n. sp.

Late effusus, tomentosus, ambitu furfuraceus, *atrocoeruleus*, tinctura saepe subaeruginosa; hymenium floccoso-subscrobiculatum; sporae subglobosae, subsinuatae, aculeolatae, fuscidulae, 6–9 = 6–7 μ ; basidia clavata, 30=9 μ ; hyphae hyalinofumosae, septato-nodosae, ad nodos saepe subinflatae, 3–6 μ crassae.

Hab. ad terram et ad frustula ligna aderentia, julio.

Obs. Habitu et colore *Corticium caeruleum* Fr.¹ simulat, sed structura optime distinctus.

¹ *Terana coerulea* (Lam.) Kuntze

Specimens examined

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Dimaro, left side of the Noce river, Valle di Sole, on wood of a strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 21.IX.1997 (em-6300) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 21.IX.1997 (em-6305) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 21.IX.1997 (em-6309)

POLAND – [Unknown locality], ad terram et frustula, leg. V.B. Eichler 57, VII.1901, holotype of *Tomentella coerulea* Höhn. & Litsch. (S: V.B. Eichler 57)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Monte, Craol, on lying, decayed wood and bark of *Betula alba*, leg. F. Delmenico, 10.XI.2007 (em-10411) – *ibid.*, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Betula pubescens*, leg. F. Delmenico, 10.XI.2007 (em-10428) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.IX.1999 (em-6990)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

References

- [1] BRESADOLA, G. (1903). ‘Fungi polonici a cl. Viro B. Eichler lecti’. *Annales Mycologici*, 1 (1-2): 65–131 + t. III. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59685/>
- [2] HÖHNEL, F.X.R. VON AND LITSCHAUER, V. (1907). ‘Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Corticieen. II. Mitteilung’. *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse*, 116: 739–852. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/31621#page/821/>
- [3] KÖLJALG, U., SAAR, I. AND SVANTESSON, S. (2024). ‘Merging the genus *Tomentella* with *Thelephora*’. *Folia Cryptogamica Estonica*, 61: 67–86. DOI: [10.12697/fce.2024.61.09](https://doi.org/10.12697/fce.2024.61.09)



Fig. 1: Basidiome (fresh). Image width = 14 mm [em-6990]



Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-6990]

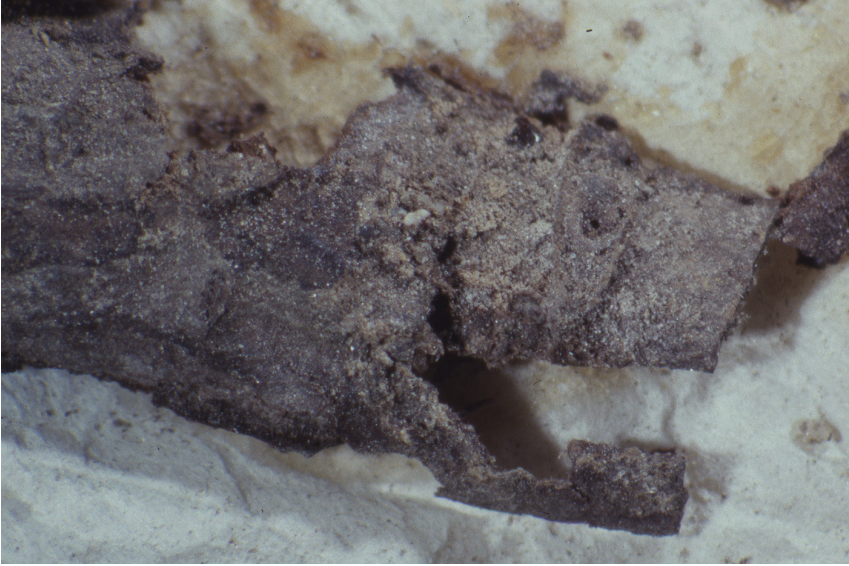


Fig. 3: Basidiome; ex holotype of *Hypochnus coeruleus* Bres. Image width = 12 mm
[S: V.B. Eichler 57]

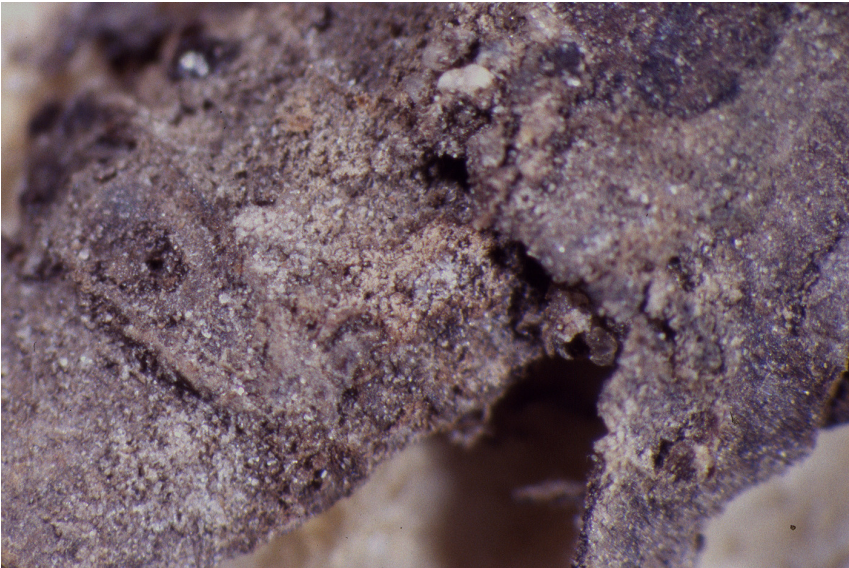


Fig. 4: Basidiome; ex holotype of *Hypochnus coeruleus* Bres. Image width = 7 mm
[S: V.B. Eichler 57]

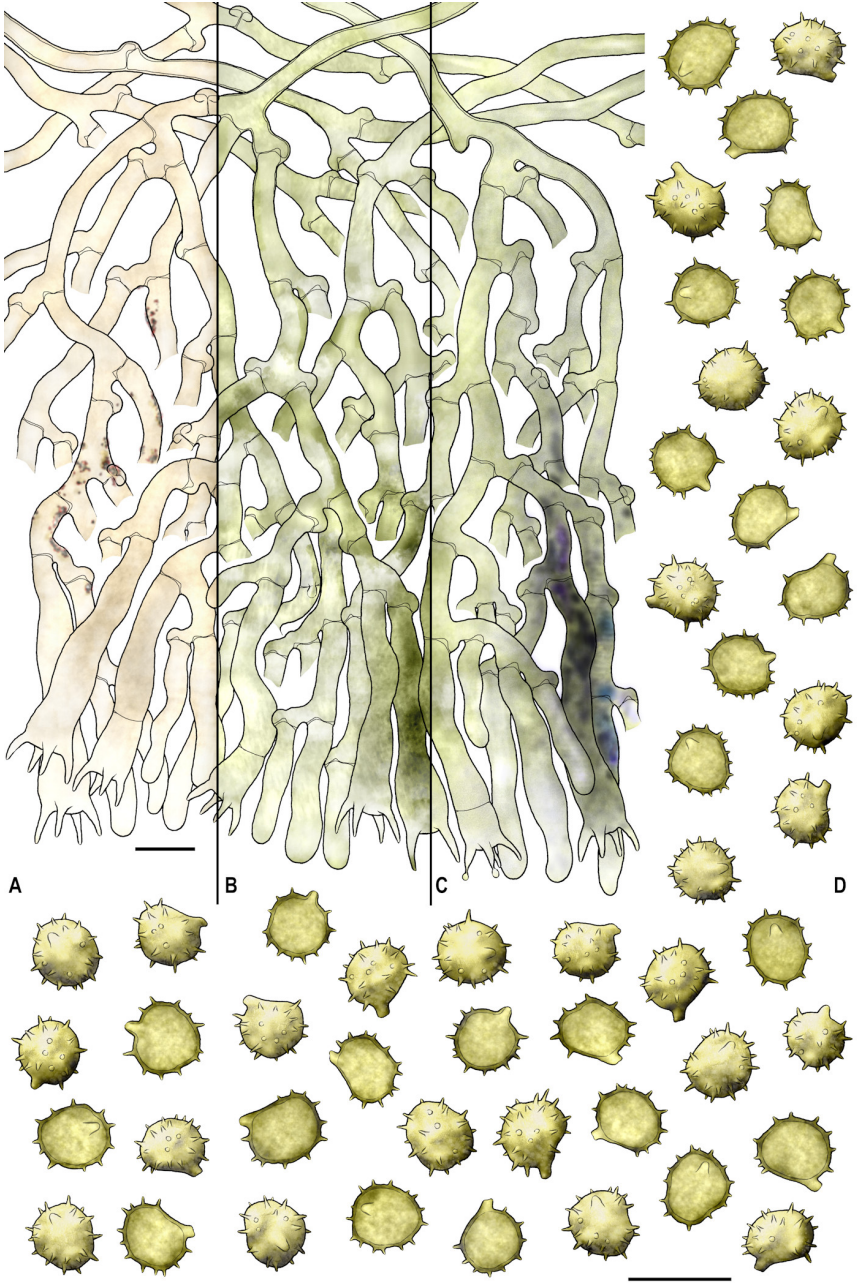


Fig. 5: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome and basidiospores; (A) mounted in water; (B) full immersion in KOH; (C) in KOH with air contact; (D) basidiospores. Ex holotype of *Hypochnus coeruleus* Bres. Bar = 10 μ m [S: V.B. Eichler 57]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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