

Phanerochaete rufobrunnea

(H. Furuk.) Spirin & Volobuev

Figures 1–7

Odontia rufobrunnea H. Furuk. 1974 [1 : 27] ≡ *Phanerochaete rufobrunnea* (H. Furuk.) Spirin & Volobuev 2025 [3 : 12]

= *Phanerochaete aculeata* Hallenb. 1978 [2 : 62]. Synon. teste Larsson et al. [3] ≡ *Grandiniella aculeata* (Hallenb.) Zmitr. & Spirin 2006 [4 : 37]

Basidiome effused, adherent, membranaceous to subceraceous.

Hymenophore hydroid with sparse to crowded aculei, (0) 1–3/mm.

Aculei of variable shape, conical, cylindrical, spathulate, up to 3 (4) mm long and up to 0.5 (1) mm wide at the base, scattered toward the margin with distinct smooth hymenium in between to crowded and often concrement in the well developed parts, sometimes also branched, subceraceous or ceraceous, becoming somewhat corneous on drying, whitish or yellowish to yellowish brown, sometimes becoming purplish brown toward the base; apex entire or slightly penicillate, in actively growing specimens almost white, otherwise concolour.

Subhymenium thickening, up to 0.6 mm thick, ceraceous.

Trama submembranaceous to somewhat chalky, white.

Subiculum submembranaceous to fibrillose, sometimes filling cracks in the substratum and becoming byssoid, up to 0.3 (0.5) mm thick, white.

Margin shortly or indefinitely thinning out, pruinose to finely fibrillose, white.

Hypal system monomitric; all hyphae with simple septa.

Subicular hyphae regular, 4–8 µm in diam., normally branched at wide angles, running in all directions, sometimes also fasciculated in indistinct strands near the substratum, often with septa at some distance from ramifications or with simple anastomoses, thick-walled, hyaline.

Tramal hyphae regular or almost so, 4–8 µm in diam., compactly and

parallelly arranged in the core of aculei, mostly with thin walls but progressively thickening toward the base of aculei, hyaline.

Subhymenial hyphae regular, 2–4 (4.5) μm wide, thin-walled, hyaline.

Cystidia of subhymenial origin, more or less cylindrical or tubular, sometimes with some weak constrictions, 40–90 (120) \times 5–7.5 (8) μm , enclosed or projecting for 20–40 μm , normally with a thickening wall, at least in the lower half, hyaline.

Basidia narrowly clavate, 20–30 (35) \times 4–5 μm , with 4 sterigmata up to 3 (4) μm long, collapsing after spore discharge but persisting as indefinite sheath filling empty spaces and cementing the subhymenial layer.

Basidiospores narrowly ellipsoid to subcylindrical in dorsal view, cylindrical to subballantoid in side view, (4) 4.5–5.5 (6) \times 2–2.6 (2.8) μm , $Q = 1.9$ –2.4 (2.5), smooth, thin-walled, mostly biguttulate.

Incrustation: numerous small irregular, granular to prismatic crystals present in trama of the aculei and coarsely incrusting basal hyphae.

Chemical reactions: IKI—; CB—

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Gard** – Collias, bord du Gardon, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Populus alba*, leg. B. Rivoire, 26.X.2018 (em-13633, LY BR 7270)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Meride, Bolle, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.2007 (em-10150)

Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:
Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells, n° 0*

References

- [1] FURUKAWA, H. (1974). 'Taxonomic studies of the genus *Odontia* and its allied genera in Japan'. *Bulletin of the Government Forest Experiment Station*, 261: 1–87, 12 t.
- [2] HALLENBERG, N. (1978). 'Wood-fungi (*Corticaceae*, *Coniophoraceae*, *Lachnocladiaceae*, *Thelephoraceae*) in N. Iran 1'. *Iranian Journal of Plant Pathology*, 14: 38–87
- [3] LARSSON, K.-H., VINER, I., VOLOBUEV, S. AND SPIRIN, V. (2025). 'Additions to the taxonomy of *Phanerochaete* sensu lato (Polyporales, Basidiomycota); one new genus, two new species and twelve new combinations'. *Mycological Progress*, 24 (74): 1–23. DOI: [10.1007/s11557-025-02094-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11557-025-02094-z)
- [4] ZMITROVICH, I.V., MALYSHEVA, V.F. AND SPIRIN, W.A. (2006). 'A new morphological arrangement of the Polyporales. I. *Phanerochaetinae*'. *Mycena*, 6: 4–56. URL: http://www.mycena.org/Vol1.6/Mycena6_4-56.pdf



Fig. 1: Basidiome [em-10150]



Fig. 2: Hydroid hymenophore. Image width = 21 mm [em-10150]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore (dry). Image width = 6 mm [em-13633, LY BR 7270]

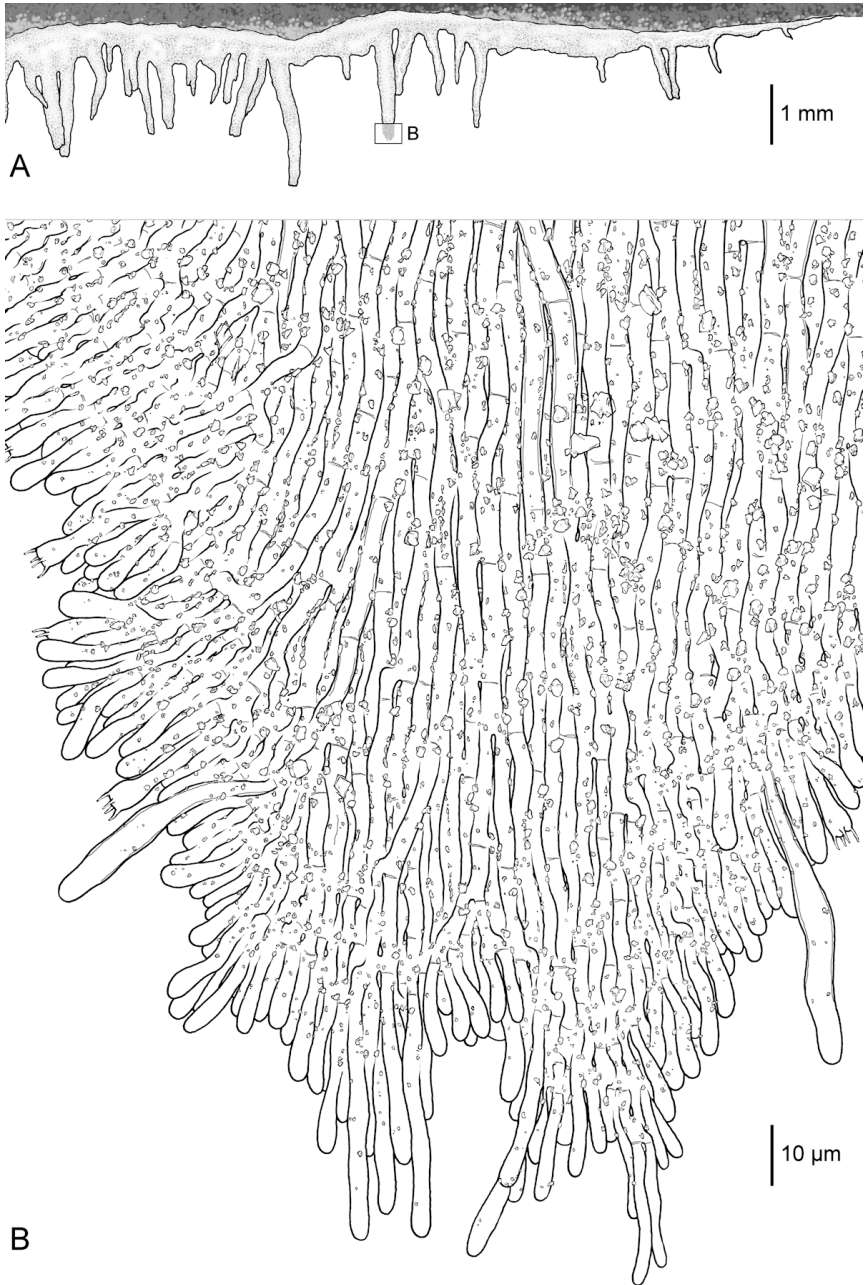


Fig. 4: A) Vertical section through the basidiome. B) Vertical section through an aculeal tip [em-10150]

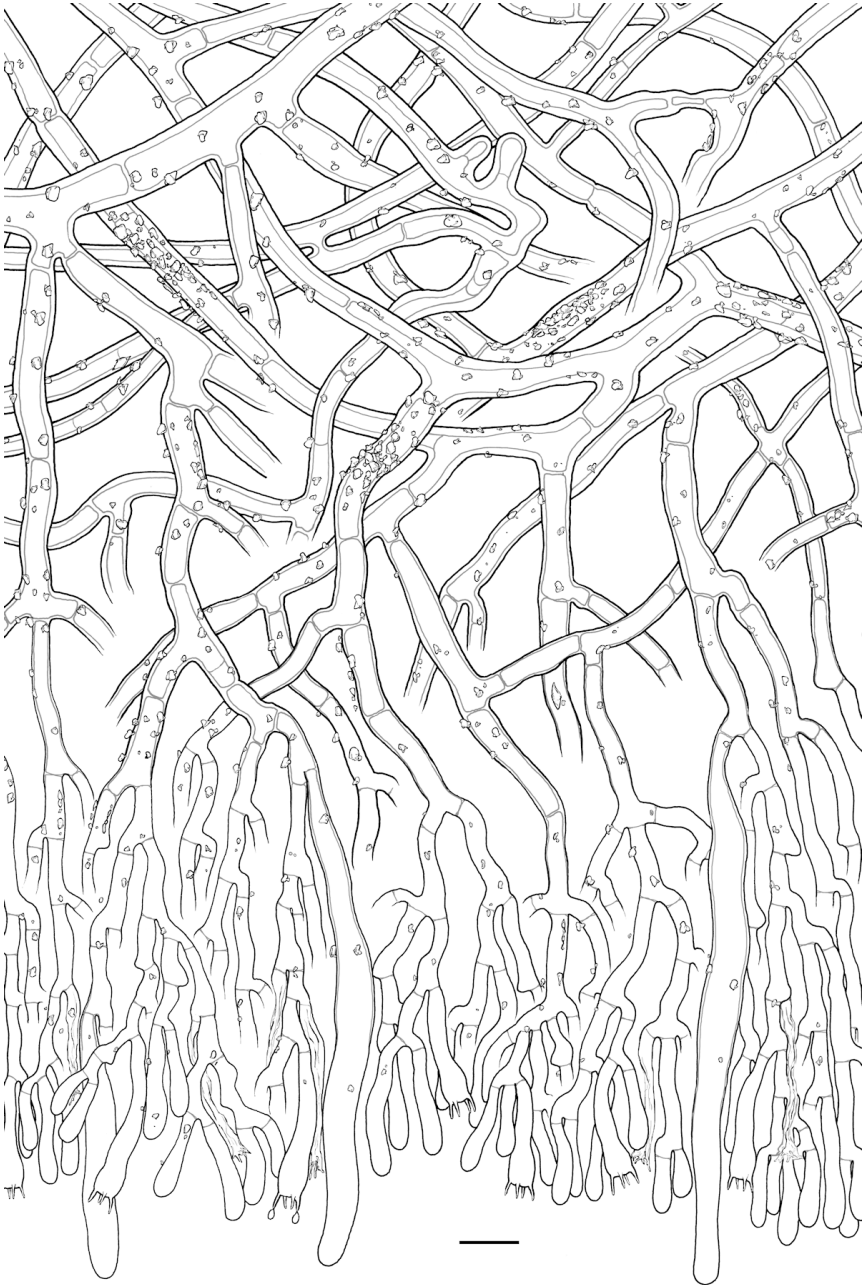


Fig. 5: Simplified vertical section of a part with smooth hymenophore. Bar = 10 μm [em-10150]



Fig. 6: Elements of the thickening hymenium. Bar = 10 μm [em-13633, LY BR 7270]

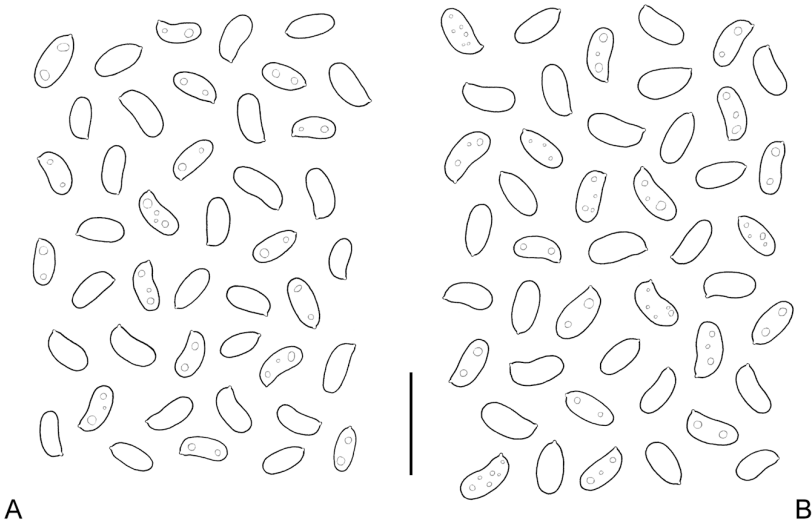


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. A) ex em-10150. B) ex em-13633. Bar = 10 μm



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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