

№ 1

Acanthophysellum canadense

Figures 1–4

Aleurodiscus canadensis Skolko 1944 [3 : 258] \equiv *Acanthophysium canadensis* (Skolko) Parmasto 1967 [2 : 378] \equiv *Acanthophysellum canadense* (Skolko) Sheng H. Wu, Boidin & C.Y. Chien 2000 [5 : 160]

Basidiome as small confluent patches, then effused, adherent, subceraceous to slightly crustose, up to 0.2 mm thick.

Hymenophore smooth, finely pruinose, white to yellowish.

Margin rather abrupt or shortly thinning out, pruinose.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae fibulate, 2–4 (5.5) μm in diam., compactly arranged, almost indistinct, with irregularly thickening wall, hyaline.

Gloeocystidia enclosed, moniliform, 40–65 \times 5.5–14 μm , with thin to thickening wall.

Acanthophyses numerous, hyphoid to clavate or ventricose, with 1 or 2 apical brush-shaped outgrowths, 35–65 \times 5–14 μm , with thickening to thick wall.

Basidia clavate or cylindrical with a faint median compression and abruptly narrowed at the base, 45–60 \times 10–14 μm ; 2 sterigmata up to 13 μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid, 14–20 \times 10–13.5 μm , smooth, hyaline, with thickening wall (0.8 μm).

Chemical reactions: IKI: spores partly amyloid, partly dextrinoid; CB–

Incrustation: irregularly prismatic hyaline crystals common in deep subiculum.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Cevio, Consorzio, on bark of a standing, rather hard twig of *Taxus baccata*, leg. E. Martini, 16.V.2010 (em-11068)



Fig. 1: Basidiomes. Image width = 53 mm [em-11068]



Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9.5 mm [em-11068]

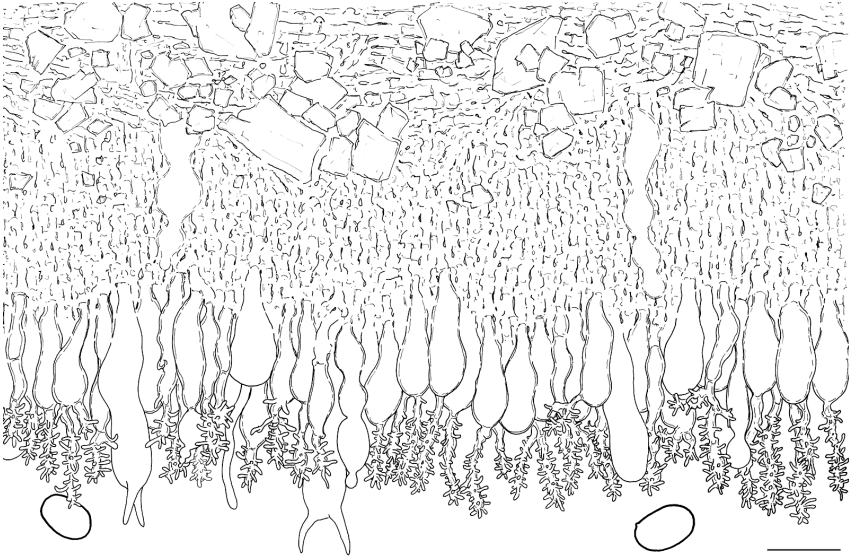


Fig. 3: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [em-11068]

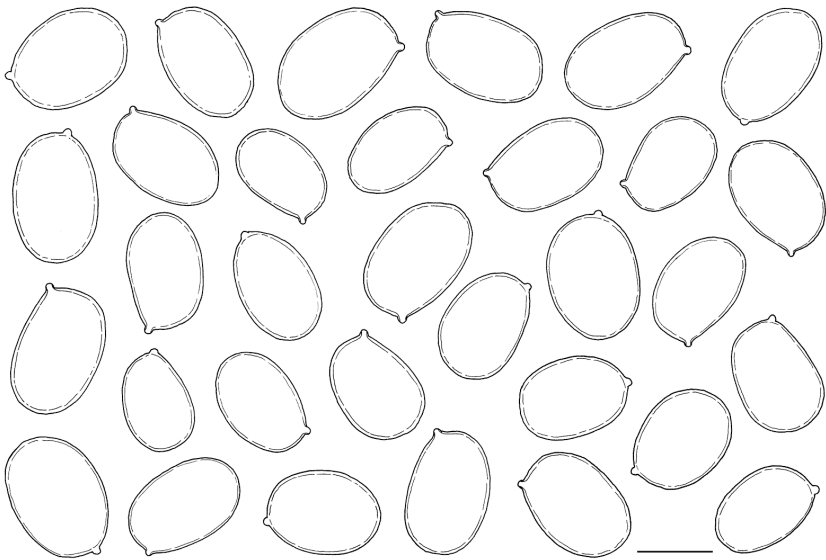


Fig. 4: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-11068]

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Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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