

Dendrothele macrodens

(Coker) P.A. Lemke

Figures 1–5

Aleurodiscus macrodens Coker 1921 [1 : 155] $\equiv$ *Aleurocorticium macrodens* (Coker) P.A. Lemke 1964 [2 : 741] $\equiv$ *Dendrothele macrodens* (Coker) P.A. Lemke 1965 [3]

Basidiome discontinuous in small irregular patches, effused, adherent, soft membranaceous to slightly chalky, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick.

Hymenophore smooth, pruinose to tufted or finely pubescent under the dissecting microscope, cream to light yellowish, infrequently slightly cracking and exposing the yellowish context.

Subhymenium thickening, with more or less collapsed hymenial elements.

Subiculum absent or indistinct.

Margin abrupt or very shortly thinning out, concolour with the hymenophore.

Hyphal system monomitic; generative hyphae with indistinctly fibulate septa.

Context hyphae sparse, sinuous, irregular, 2–4 μm , thin-walled, hyaline.

Cystidia absent.

Dendrohyphidia present in hymenial layer and in ‘nests’ at all levels up to the substrate, more or less dichotomously ramified, 0.5–1 (1.5) μm , single branches up to 30 μm long, without septa, thin-walled, hyaline.

Basidia immature clavate to obovoid, then ventricose with a distinct swollen lower half and a narrowed, often shortly stipitate base, 65–130 μm long, 10–18 μm diam at apex, 13–30 (35) μm wide in the lower middle, sparsely arranged in the entire basidiome, basal ones collapsed (not disappearing), thin-walled, hyaline; 4 sterigmata up to 15 μm long and 2–4.5 (6) μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores slightly angular, somewhat rectangular, rarely with a



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [CFMR HHB-3812]

more or less ovoid or subellipsoid basic shape, (18) 22–29×12–19 μm , thin-walled, hyaline, bearing 2–4 (5) scattered hemispherical warts 2–5 μm in diam (normally not visible on the outline), becoming mucronate with a cylindrical or slightly tapering spine up to 4 μm long and 0.5–1 (1.5) μm in diam at the base.

Incrustation: a lot of small subhyaline to yellowish crystals present throughout the basidiome, of irregular to prismatic shape, sometimes also as needles, elongated rhombs and cylindrical with incised ends.

Chemical reactions: CB—. IKI—. KOH—.

Specimen examined

USA — **Maryland** – Thurmont, Catoclin Mt. Park, Fredrick Co., on bark of an angiosperm, leg. H.H. Burdsall Jr., 12.X.1969 (CFMR HHB-3812)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [CFMR HHB-3812]

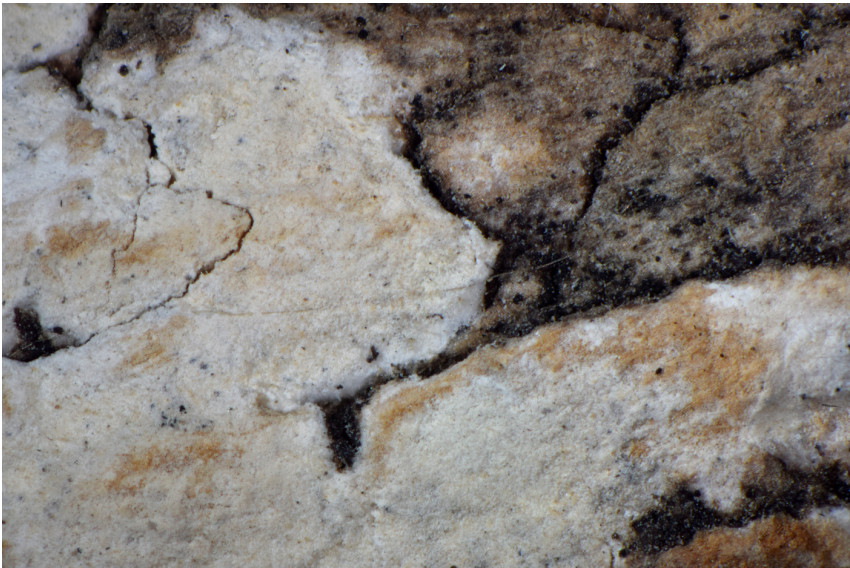


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [CFMR HHB-3812]

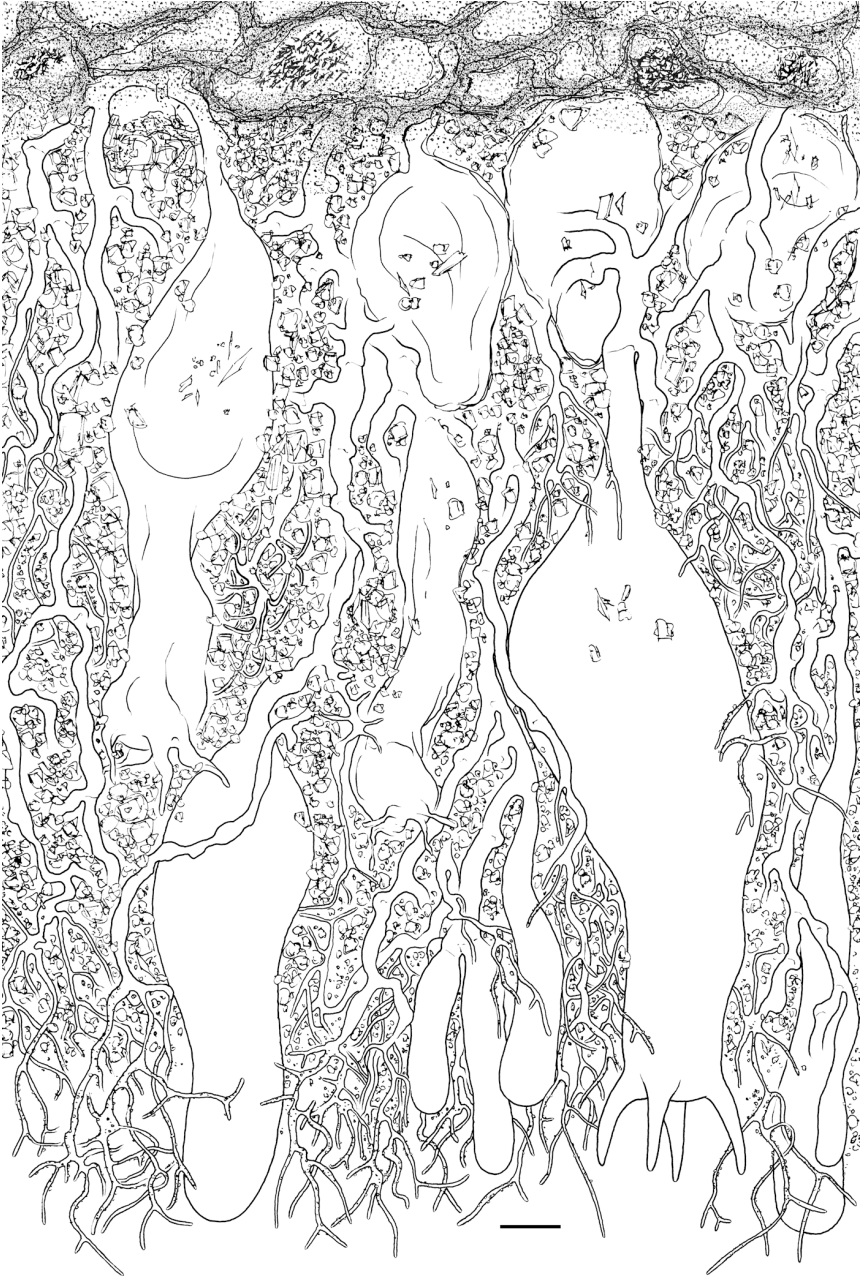


Fig. 4: Simplified vertical section through basidiome and substrate. Bar = 10 μ m
[CFMR HHB-3812]

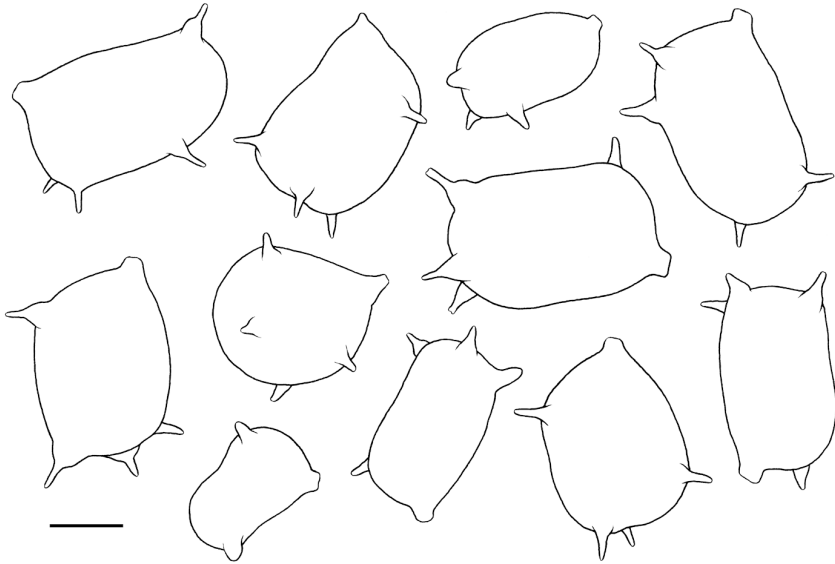


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [CFMR HHB-3812]

References

- [1] COKER, W.C. (1921). 'Notes on the *Thelephoraceae* of North Carolina'. *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, 36: 146–196. URL: <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/jncas/id/4138/rec/6>
- [2] LEMKE, P.A. (1964). 'The genus *Aleurodiscus* (sensu lato) in North America'. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 42 (6): 723–768. DOI: [10.1139/b64-066](https://doi.org/10.1139/b64-066)
- [3] LEMKE, P.A. (1965). '*Dendrothele* (1907) vs. *Aleurocorticium* (1963)'. *Persoonia*, 3 (3): 365–367



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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