

№ 203

Conohypha albocrema

(Höhn. & Litsch.) Jülich

Figures 1–8

Corticium albocrema Höhn. & Litsch. 1908 [3 : 61] ≡ *Hyphoderma albocrema* (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1975 [2 : 453] ≡ *Conohypha albocrema* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Jülich 1975 [4 : 304]

= *Peniophora terricola* Burt 1926 [1 : 237]. Synon. teste Larsson and Ryvarden [6] ≡ *Conohypha terricola* (Burt) Jülich 1976 [5 : 442] ≡ *Hyphoderma terricola* (Burt) K.J. Martin & Gilb. 1977 [7 : 63]

Basidiome as discontinuous to confluent patches, then continuous, effused, adherent, subceraceous when fresh, soft membranaceous when dry, up to 0.2 mm thick.

Hymenophore shallowly tuberculated when fresh, smooth when dry, whitish to very pale yellowish brown (10YR 9–7/3–4), finely dotted by reddish-brown matter.

Margin indistinct, tufted, pubescens or shortly thinning out, pruinose.

Rhizomorphs absent.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate septa.

Subicular hyphae variable in width, normally somewhat more regular and relatively long-celled near the substratum, soon obliquely to vertically oriented and becoming irregular, inflated, often torose, triangular and isodiametric, (3) 4–15 (17) µm diam, thin-walled, hyaline.

Subhymenial hyphae irregular, short-celled but rarely with distinct torose or triangular cells, compactly arranged, (3) 4–9 (12) µm diam, thin-walled, hyaline.

Cystidia present, relatively common, slightly projecting, of hymenial and subhymenial origin, slightly fusoid with the top often indistinctly expanded, 38–78 µm long, 1.4–3.5 (4.2) µm diam at top, 4.2–6 µm wide in the middle, 5.5–6.8 (7.5) µm at the lower half, without transverse septa, hyaline, normally with some orange-brown adhering matter.

Basidia narrowly clavate, cylindrical, 23–30 (37) µm long, 5.2–6.6 (7.0)

µm diam at top, 4–6.3 (7.3) µm wide at the lower middle, hyaline (rarely with adhering brownish matter), no transverse septa.

(2) 4 sterigmata, 4–5.5 (5.8) µm long and 1.3–1.7 (1.9) µm wide at the base.

Basidiospores regular, without guttulae, hyaline, occasionally, but as a rule, some ochre-brown spores are present in mounts (these have been found in all specimens seen); (6.3) 6.5–8.8 (9.2) µm long and (3.8) 4.2–5.4 (5.7) µm diam, $Q = (1.3) 1.4–1.8 (2.1)$, mostly ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, adaxial side flattening.

Incrustation: In all specimens seen large to rather small prismatic hyaline crystals have been found in the thickening subhymenium. Orange-brown resinous matter often present on cystidia and scattered hymenial elements.

Chemical reactions: IKI—; CB—; KOH—

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Jura** – Bonlieu, lac de Bonlieu, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of a coniferous tree (*Abies alba*?), leg. E. Martini, 15.IX.2012 (em-11823) – Prénovel, Bois de la Joux Derrière, Route de la Faicle, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree (*Abies alba*?), leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2012 (em-11801)

LIECHTENSTEIN – Ruggell, Brüchliswald, on wood of a decayed stump of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.X.1995 (em-4033)

SWITZERLAND — **Thurgau** – Berlingen, Wildbach, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.X.2006 (em-9082) – Tägerwilen, Tägerwilerwald, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.X.2006 (em-9089) — **Ticino** – Olivone, Camperio, Gualdo Maggiore, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 3.VIII.2017 (em-13090) — **Vaud** – Les Diablerêts, on wood of a lying, decayed stump of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 26.VIII.1993 (em-3560) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 26.VIII.1993 (em-3574)

Materials and methods

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

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0

References

- [1] BURT, E.A. (1925). 'The *Thelephoraceae* of North America XIV. *Peniophora*'. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 12 (3): 213–357. DOI: [10.2307/2394076](https://doi.org/10.2307/2394076)
- [2] ERIKSSON, J. AND RYVARDEN, L. (1975). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe*, vol. 3: *Coronicium - Hyphoderma*. Oslo, pp. 288–546
- [3] HÖHNEL, F.X.R. VON AND LITSCHAUER, V. (1908). 'Österreichische Corticieen'. *Wiesner Festschrift*, 56–80. URL: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/42238#page/68/>



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 55 mm [em-9089]



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 24 mm [em-13090]

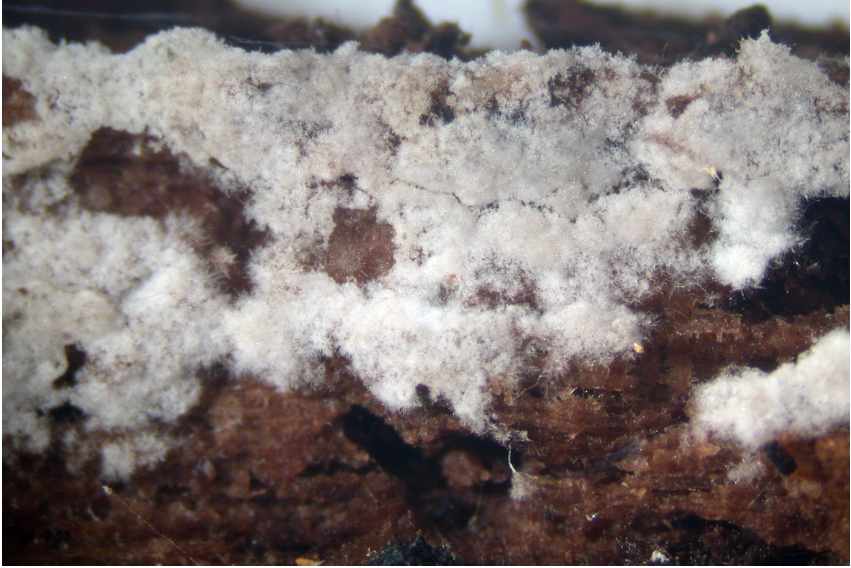


Fig. 3: Basidiome (young part). Image width = 11 mm [em-9082]

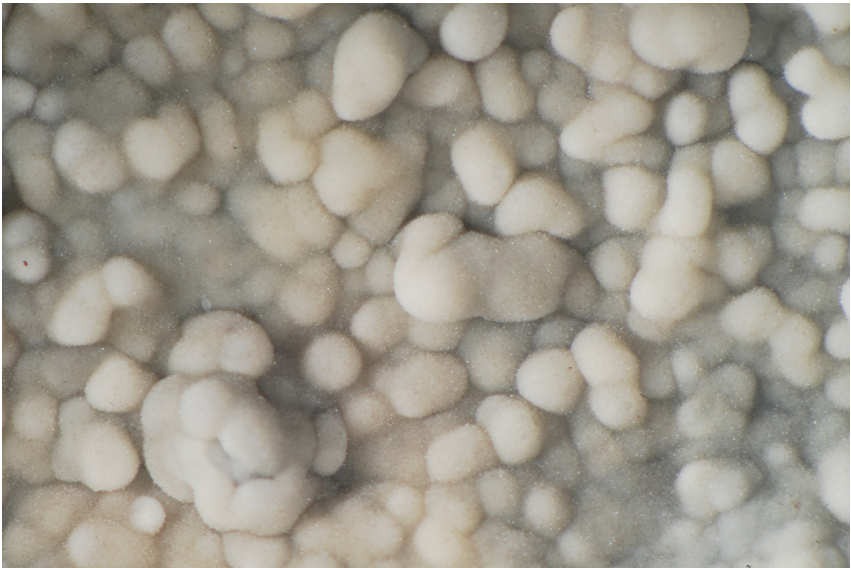


Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore (developed part). Image width = 9 mm [em-11823]

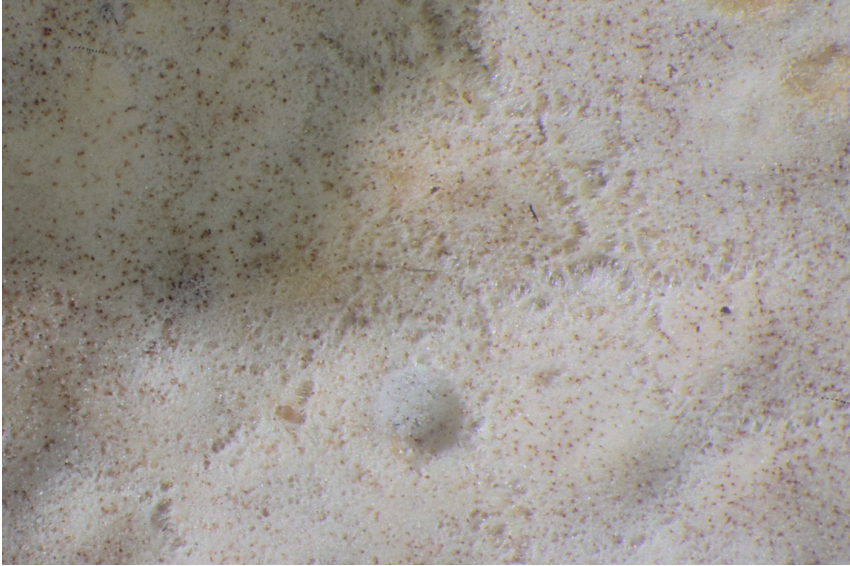


Fig. 5: Detail of the finely dotted hymenophore (dry). Image width = 2.5 mm [em-13090]

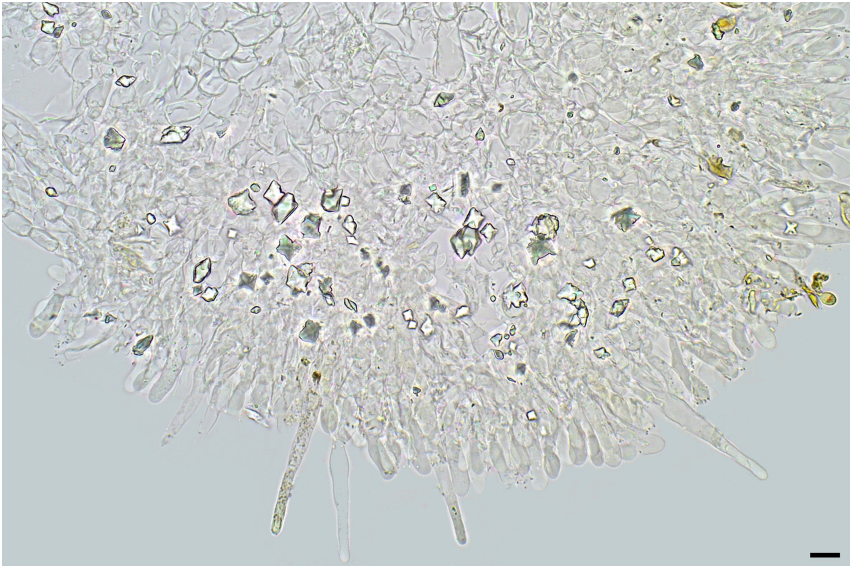


Fig. 6: Vertical section through the basidiome (in KOH). Bar = 10 μ m [em-13090]

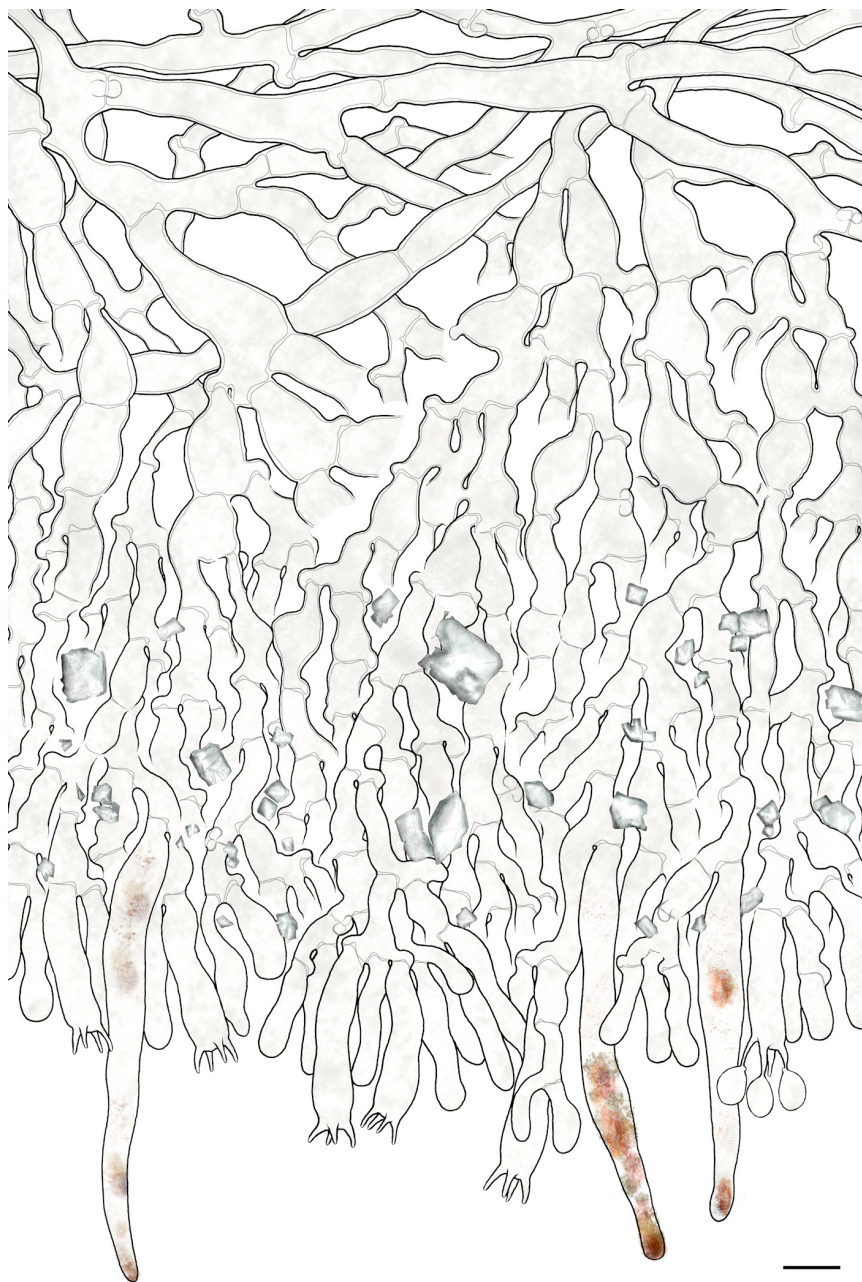


Fig. 7: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μ m [em-13090]

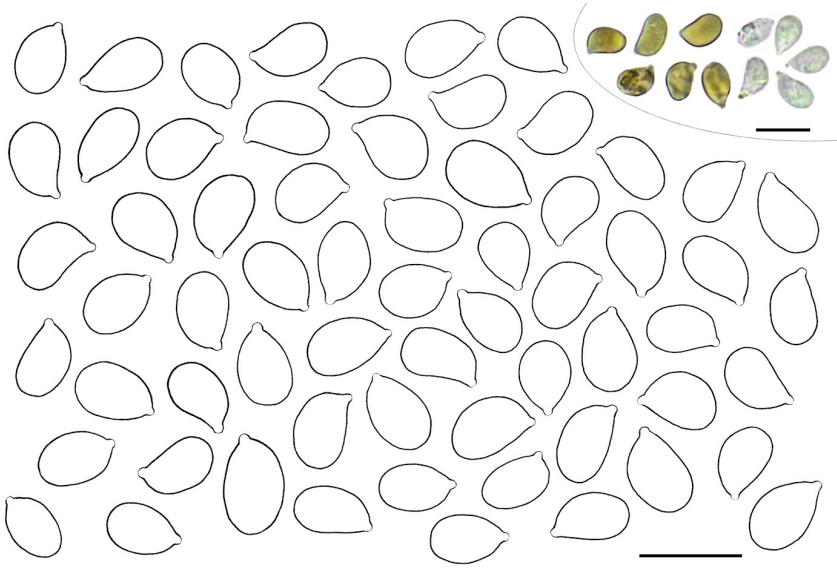


Fig. 8: Basidiospores from spores-print; on the right upper corner some ochre-brown basidiospores. Bar = 10 μ m [em-13090]

- [4] JÜLICH, W. (1975). 'Studies in resupinate Basidiomycetes. III'. *Persoonia*, 8 (3): 291–305
- [5] JÜLICH, W. (1976). 'Studies in resupinate Basidiomycetes IV'. *Persoonia*, 8 (4): 431–442
- [6] LARSSON, K.-H. AND RYVARDEN, L. (2021). *Corticoid fungi of Europe, vol. 1. Acanthobasidium-Gyrodontium*. Oslo, pp. 1–266
- [7] MARTIN, K.J. AND GILBERTSON, R.L. (1977). 'Synopsis of wood-rotting fungi on spruce in North America 1'. *Mycotaxon*, 6 (1): 43–77. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59575/index.htm>



Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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