

*Atheloderma mirabile*

Figures 1–5

*Atheloderma mirabile* Parmasto 1968 [4 : 200] ≡ *Hyphoderma mirabile* (Parmasto) Jülich 1974 [3 : 80] ≡ *Athelia mirabilis* (Parmasto) Zmitr. 2004 [5 : 42]

**Basidiome** effused, pellicular to slightly membranaceous, loosely adherent, up to 0.1 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** at first pruinose, porulose then smooth and continuous, compact, white to pale yellow, finely and irregularly cracked when dry.

**Subiculum** loose, araneose to hypochnoid, white to very light grey.

**Margin** abrupt to indefinitely thinning out, araneose, fibrillose, byssoid, white.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, regular, thin-walled, hyaline; subhymenial ones compactly arranged, richly branched, 2–3.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam.; subicular ones 3–4  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, with spaced clamps, sometimes with simple or fibulate anastomoses.

**Rhizomorphs** present at the margin, in cracks of the substrate and sometimes in subiculum, simple to slightly structured, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, smooth, built up by regular 2–4  $\mu\text{m}$  wide hyphae with strongly spaced septa on surface, becoming more branched in the inner and with some hyphae up to 10 (15)  $\mu\text{m}$  in the core of wider rhizomorphs.

**Cystidia** infrequent to common, projecting, more or less cylindrical, 50–110 $\times$ (4) 5–7 (8)  $\mu\text{m}$ , sometimes slightly expanded at the top and as a rule swollen toward the base up to 11  $\mu\text{m}$ , thin-walled, frequently with a clamped septum.

**Basidia** clavate, often sinuose and constricted, sometimes substipitate, 25–30 (40) $\times$ 6–8 (10)  $\mu\text{m}$ ; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 5 (7)  $\mu\text{m}$  long.

**Basidiospores** narrowly ellipsoid to somewhat navicular in frontal face to cylindrical in lateral face, (6) 6.5–8.5 (9) $\times$ 2.8–3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , smooth, thin-walled.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–; CB–

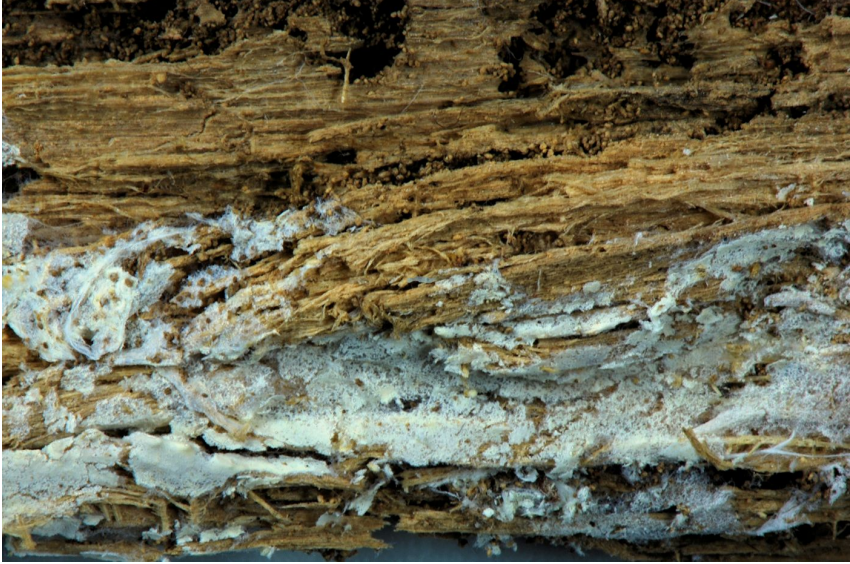


Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 19 mm [em-4027]

**Incrustation:** basal hyphae and surface hyphae of the rhizomorphs coarsely to strongly encrusted by small granular hyaline crystals.

## Voucher specimens

FRANCE — Loire — Salt-en-Donzy, bords de la Loire, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2015 (em-12776)

LIECHTENSTEIN — Schaanwald, Bürstwald, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.X.1995 (em-4027)

SWITZERLAND — Ticino — Cavigno, Faula, on litter of *Arundo donax*, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2015 (em-12815)



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome at the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-4027]

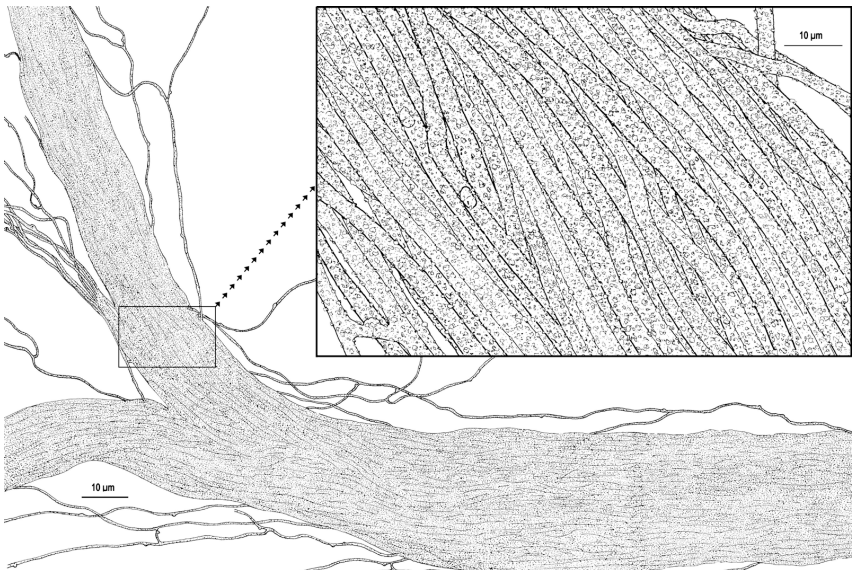


Fig. 3: Rhizomorph [em-4027]

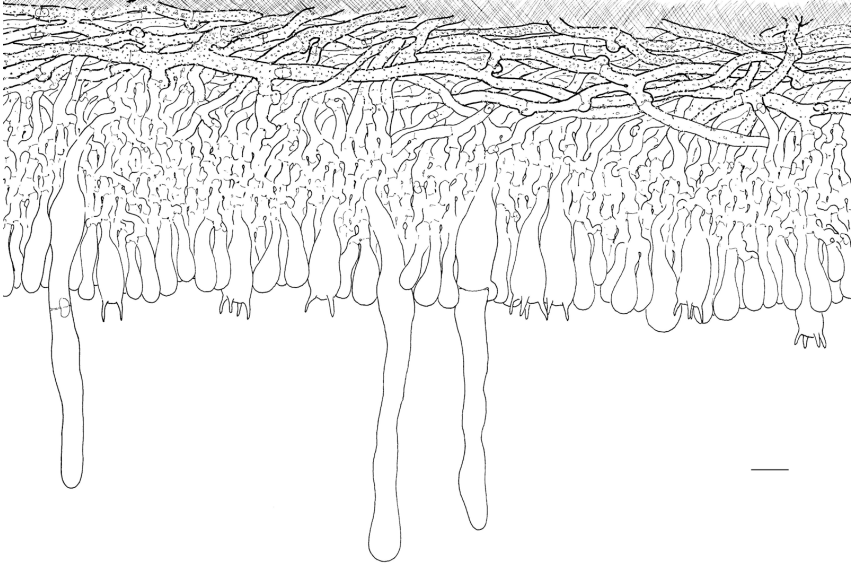


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-4027]

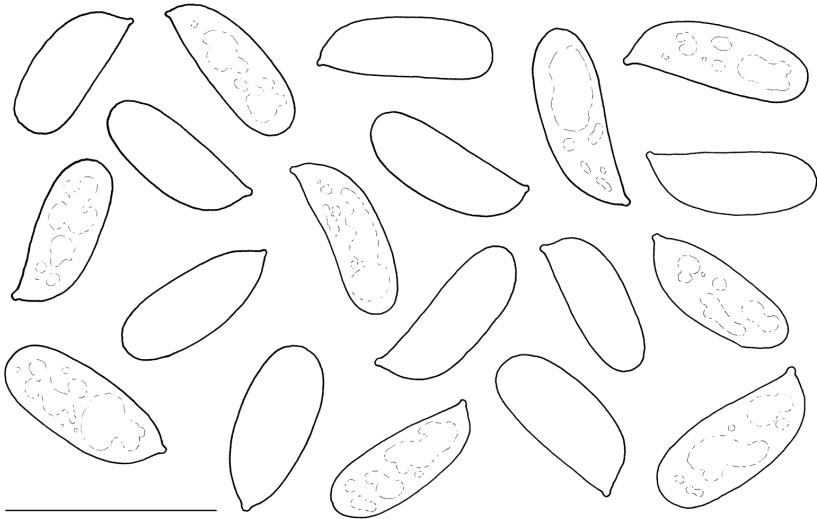


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-4027]

## References

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- [2] ERIKSSON, J. AND RYVARDEN, L. (1976). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe, vol. 4: Hyphodermella - Mycoacia*. Oslo, pp. 549–886
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- [5] ZMITROVICH, I.V. (2004). '[The genus *Athelia* Pers. in Russia]'. *Turczaninowia*, 7 (4): 22–46. URL: <http://www.ssbg.asu.ru/turcz/turcz404-22-46.pdf>



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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