

Hymenochaete denticulata

Figures 1–4

Hymenochaete denticulata J.C. Léger & Lanq. 1992 [1 : 369]

Basidiome (dry) effused, strongly adherent, crustose, up to 0.2 mm thick.
Hymenial surface smooth, finely dotted and shortly spinulose because of the projecting setae, pale rosy grey, irregularly cracked.

Subhymenium strongly thickening, compact, reddish brown to dark brown.

Subiculum scanty, up to 10 µm thick, dark brown, built up by some compactly arranged hyphae running along the substrate.

Margin sterile, up to 1 mm, shortly thinning out or almost abrupt, dark yellowish brown to strong brown or dark brown.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with simple septa. Subhymenial hyphae compactly arranged, rather indistinct, regular or sometimes slightly swollen, 2–3 µm, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline. Context hyphae 2–3 µm, with thickening to thick walls, ochraceous to brownish.

Setae common everywhere, projecting in hymenium, enclosed in subhymenium and context without forming layers, conical, 20–50×(4) 6–10 (12) µm, terminal to multi-rooted, smooth or with some very thin hyphae along their length, thick-walled, brown, with sparse conical outgrows up to 1 (1.5) µm long toward the apex ('diverticules' the term used by Léger & Lanquétin).

Leptocystidia frequent, obclavate, somewhat bulbous at the base and with a long and thin (±1 µm) apical outgrow, up to 30 µm long, thin-walled, hyaline.

Hyphidia like thin hyphae about 1 µm in diam., growing on setae, not or poorly branched, initially thin-walled, later with thickening wall and somewhat ochraceous; these starts from root of setae and in old tissues becomes tortuous and so entangled to fill all spaces between elements, building up an almost indistinct tissue very hard to squash.

Basidia suburniform, 9–14×2.5–3.5 µm (apex), 3–3.8 µm (lower half),



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3229]

thin-walled, hyaline; 4 sterigmata up to $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$ long.

Basidiospores (few seen) ellipsoid to subcylindrical, $3.5\text{--}4 \times 1.7\text{--}2\ \mu\text{m}$, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; setae and thick-walled hyphae distinctly darkening with KOH.

Incrustation: not seen.

Specimens examined

REUNION – Le Puits arabe, on bark of a hard twig of a deciduous tree, leg. G. Gilles, 3.IV.1990 (GG R-90-107, em-3229)

References

- [1] LÉGER, J.C. AND LANQUETIN, P. (1992). '*Hymenochaete denticulata*, spec. nov. description et caractères cultureux'. *Persoonia*, 14: 369–375



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3229]

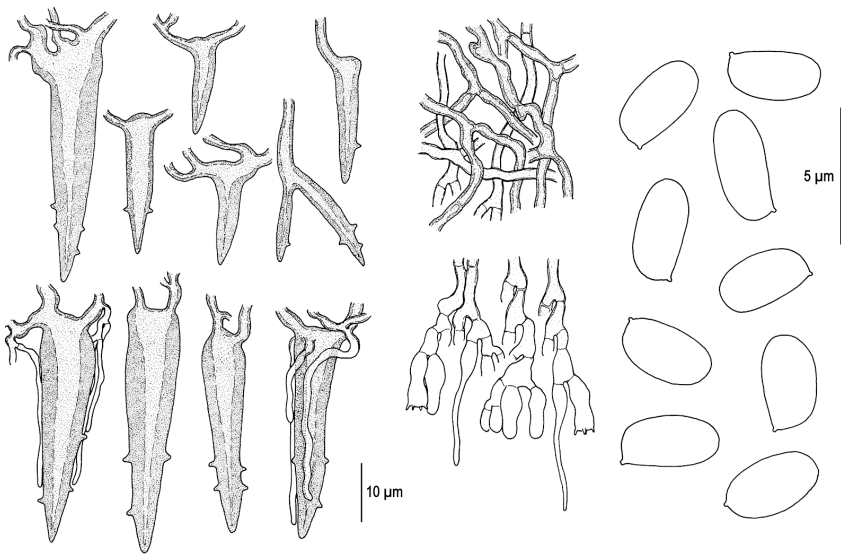


Fig. 3: Setae, basidia, leptocystidia, subhymenial and context hyphae, basidiospores [em-3229]



Fig. 4: Section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-3229]



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