

Nº 26

Stypella glaira

Figures 1–2

Tremella glaira Lloyd 1919 [4 : 874] ≡ *Exidiopsis glaira* (Lloyd) K. Wells 1957 [7 : 48] ≡ *Stypella glaira* (Lloyd) P. Roberts 1998 [6 : 219]

= *Sebacina sphaerospora* Bourdot & Galzin 1924 [1 : 263] teste Roberts [6] ≡ *Myxarium sphaerosporum* (Bourdot & Galzin) D.A. Reid 1973 [5 : 297]

= *Tremella gangliformis* Linder 1933 [3 : 108] teste Roberts [6]

= *Myxarium leptocystidiatum* Hauerslev 1993 [2 : 243] teste Roberts [6]

Basidiome granulose, built up by small contiguous and confluent collicles or pustules, becoming effused and relatively continuous, gelatinous, dia-phanois, almost invisible or only slightly varnished when dry.

Margin indistinct.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae embedded in a gelatinous and hyaline matrix, fibulate with small clamps difficult to observe, sinuous, 1–2 µm broad, thin-walled, hyaline.

Cystidia absent. Hyphidia more or less strongly branched, numerous and projecting on the hymenial surface.

Basidia globose, long peduncolate, 8–10 µm across, longitudinally se-p-tate, with 4 sterigmata 5–10 µm long.

Basidiospores subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, 4–6.5×3.5–5.5 µm, thin-walled, smooth, hyaline, guttulate.

Chemical reactions: IKI–

Incrustation: none.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — Ticino — Meride, Meriggio, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2006 (em-9176.1) — Sabbione, Caslitt

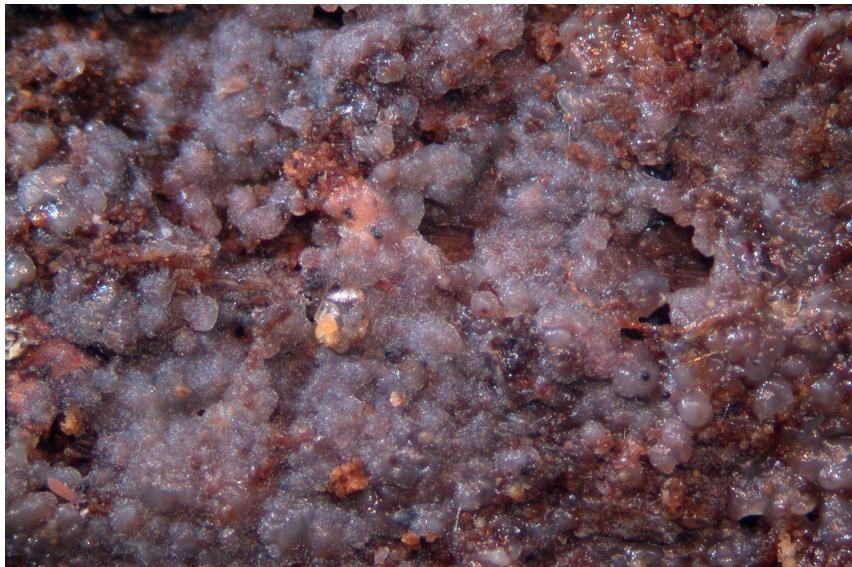


Fig. 1: Basidiome [em-9176.1]

(Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 20.VI.1993 (em-3537) – Someo, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 1.VI.2013 (em-11958)

References

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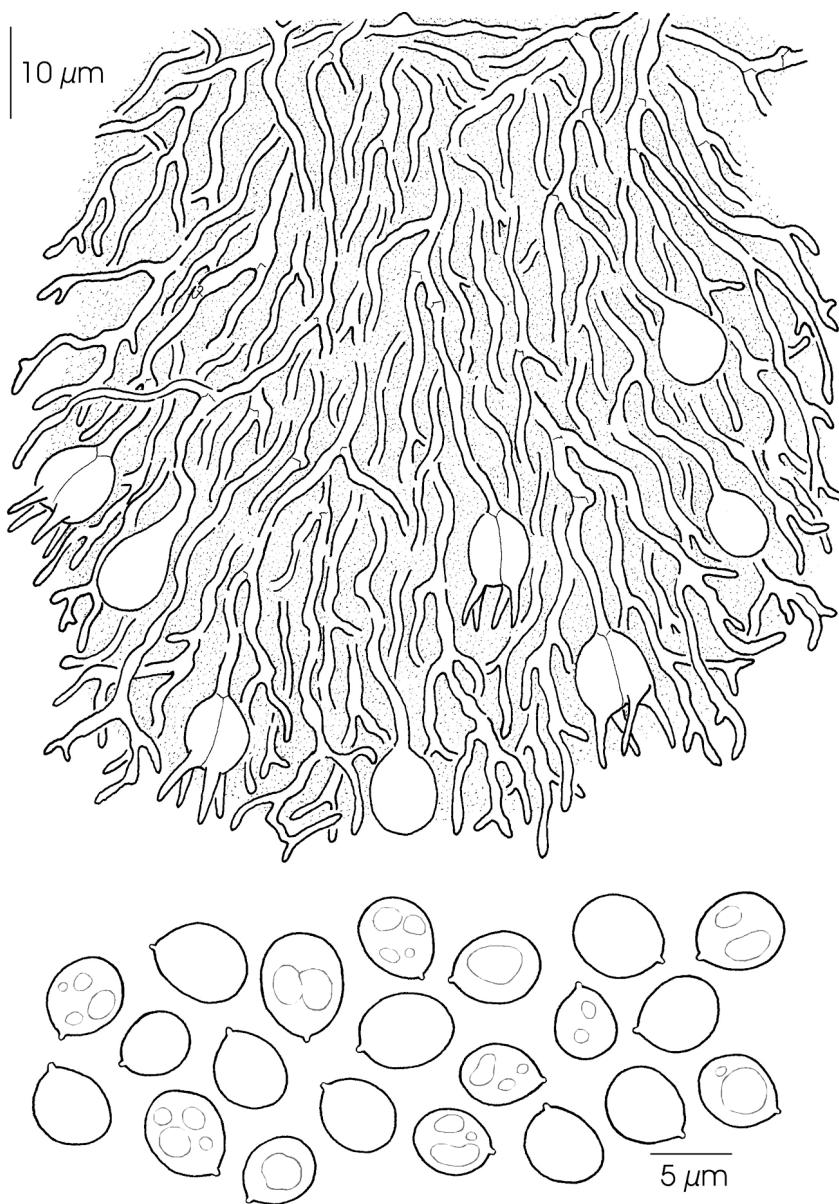


Fig. 2: Vertical section through the basidiome and basidiospores [em-9176.1]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Gels*

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Authored and published by

ELIA MARTINI

Via ai Ciòss 21

CH-6676 Bignasco

Switzerland

Email: emart@aphyllo.net

<http://www.aphyllo.net>



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