

Membranomyces delectabilis

Figures 1–6

Corticium delectabile H.S. Jacks. 1948 [2 : 145] \equiv *Clavulicium delectabile* (H.S. Jacks.) Hjortstam 1973 [1 : 106] \equiv *Membranomyces delectabilis* (H.S. Jacks.) Kotir. & Saaren. 1993 [3 : 227]

Basidiome effused, subceraceous, up to 150 μm thick.

Hymenophore smooth, cream, pale ecru to pale yellow or yellowish, some parts of well developed specimens may become darker, ochraceous or somewhat brownish.

Subhymenium thickening, trapping numerous spores.

Subiculum indistinct.

Margin indeterminate, fertile throughout, abrupt or shortly thinning out.

Hyphal system monomitic. All hyphae simple-septate, thin-walled, hyaline or often filled with light yellowish oily matter at least in older parts of the basidiome; subhymenial ones (2) 3–6 (8) μm in diam. rather compactly and vertically arranged; subicular ones scanty 3.5–5 μm , with thickening wall.

Cystidia absent, but in one specimen (em-11366) some hyphoid or ‘paraphyoid’ septate element are present (a character present in *M. spurius*)

Basidia sinuous, subclavate to somewhat cylindrical or tubular, often slightly ventricose in the lower half, 35–65 (92) \times 6–9 μm at apex, 5–9 μm toward the base, simple-septate at the basal septum, hyaline, often or sometimes filled with pale yellowish oily content; (2) 4 normally hooked sterigmata up to 6.5 (8) μm long and 1.5–2.5 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores obovoid, subglobose, broadly ellipsoid, from (5.7) 6–8 (8.3) \times (4.5) 5–6.6 μm [em-11366] to 7–10.5 \times 6–9 μm [em-11366], smooth, with thin to thickening wall (up to 0.4 μm), hyaline with a large pale yellowish oil drop.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB– or with some spores more or less CB+.



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 22 mm [em-11366]

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Var** – Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on a lying branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12063)

GERMANY – Heinch, on lying, decayed wood of a deciduous tree, leg. S. Blaser, X.2008 (em-10839)

SWITZERLAND — **St. Gallen** – Hemberg, Boden, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.2010 (em-11366) — **Ticino** – Arzo, Perfetta, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.1994 (em-3861) – Monte, Campora, Chignö, on decayed rhizome of *Dryopteris affinis*, leg. F. Delmenico, 24.X.2010 (em-12610)

References

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- [2] JACKSON, H.S. (1948). 'Studies of canadian *Thelephoraceae* II. Some new species of *Corticium*'. *Canadian Journal of Research. Sect. C, botanical sciences*, 26 (2): 143–157. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1139/cjr48c-013>
- [3] KOTIRANTA, H. AND SAARENOKSA, R. (1993). 'Rare finnish Aphylophorales (Basidiomycetes) plus two new combinations in *Efibula*'. *Annales Botanici Fennici*, 30 (3): 211–249

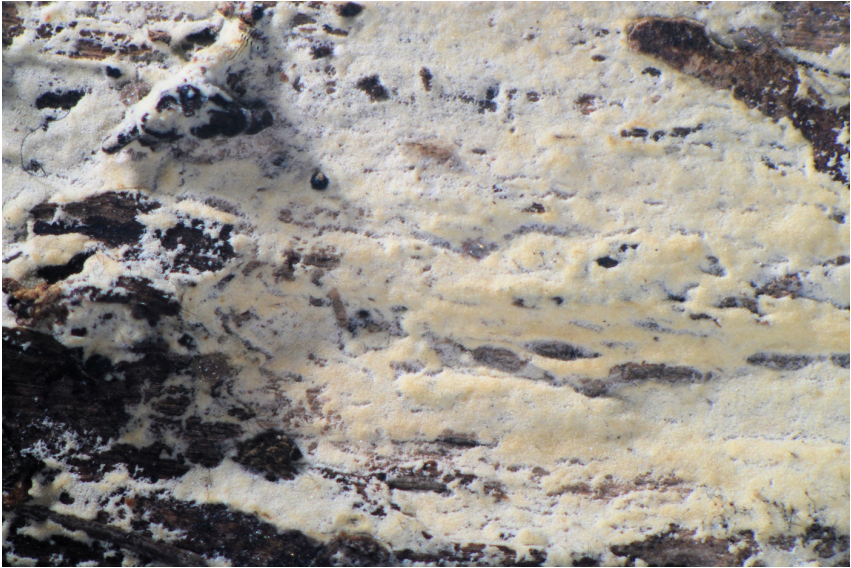


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11366]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11366]



Fig. 4: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3861]

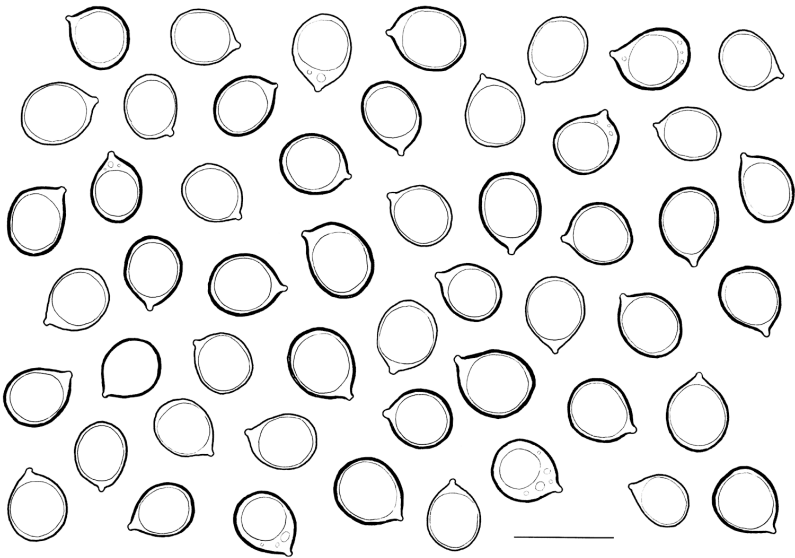


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μ m [em-3861]

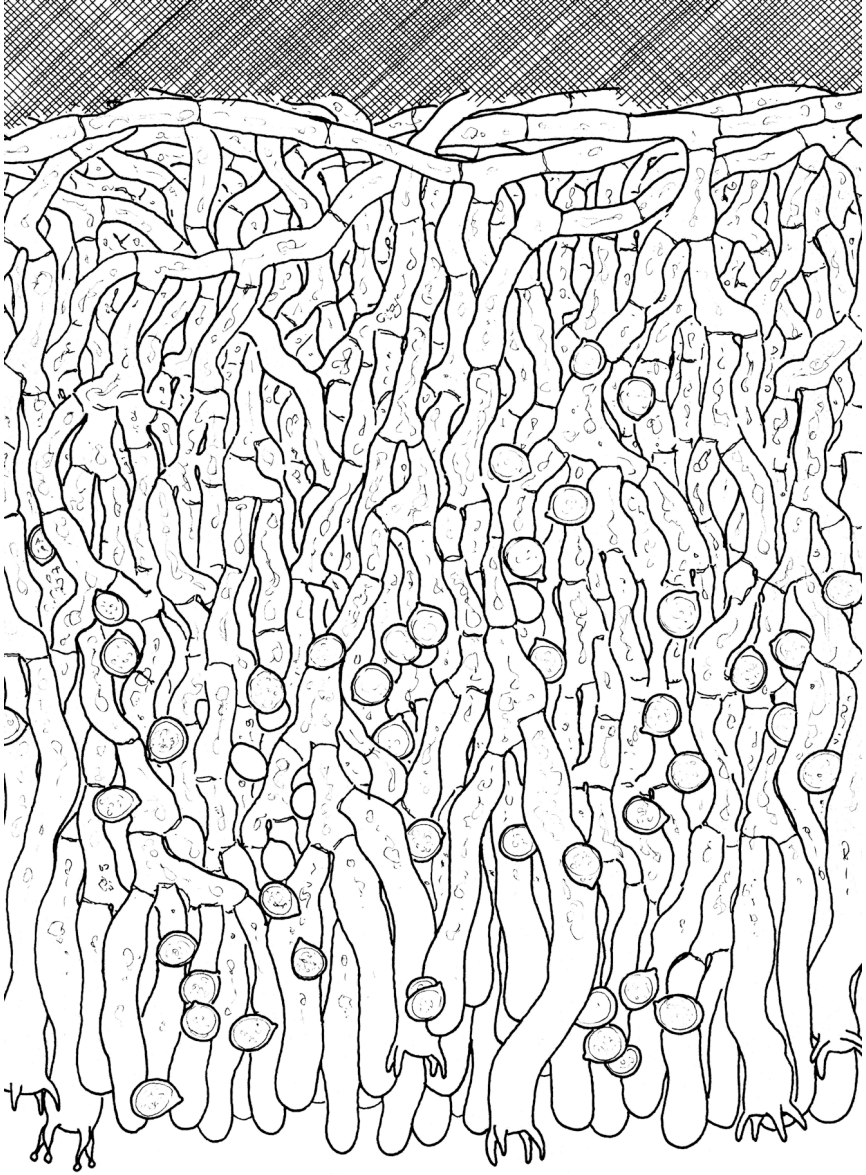


Fig. 6: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μ m [em-3861]



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