

## *Asterostroma medium*

Figures 1–8

*Asterostroma medium* Bres. 1920 [3 : 49]  $\equiv$  *Asterostroma cervicolor* f. *medium* (Bres.) Bourdot & Galzin 1920 [2 : 46]

**Basidiome** effused, separable, hypochnoid to soft membranaceous, fragile, up to 1 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** at first discontinuous, somewhat araneose, then more continuous and smooth, pale yellowish brown to ochre brown.

**Context** soft tomentose, darker than the hymenial surface.

**Margin** abrupt or thinning out, byssoid, araneose.

**Rhizomorphs** thin, normally present in the subiculum, at the margin and in substratum.

**Hyphal system** dimitic with asterohyphidia; generative hyphae regular, distinct, with simple septa, 1.8–3  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam. Rhizomorphs built up by parallelly arranged hyphae, simple-septate, 2–3  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, covered by asterohyphidia of the 'deep type'.

**Gloeocystidia** more or less subulate, 40–100 $\times$ 5–8  $\mu\text{m}$ , sometimes with an apical schizopapilla.

**Asterohyphidia** deep in context with rays 50–80 (90) $\times$ 2.5–4.5 (6)  $\mu\text{m}$ , sometimes bifurcated, thick-walled, ochraceous to brownish, progressively smaller toward the hymenium.

**Basidia** utriform or slightly compressed, (25) 30–45 (55) $\times$ 5–7  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 4 sterigmata.

**Basidiospores** slightly subglobose, subangular, turbinate, 4–5.5 $\times$ 3.8–4.5 (5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , with 5–7 tubercles on the outline, 1.5–2 (3)  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 1–1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  broad at the base, binucleate.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI: spores amyloid; CB: young asterohyphidia cyanophilous, spores and hyphae CB–.



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 57 mm [em-11513]

## Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Vaucluse** – Rustrel, La Forge, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.XI.2007 (em-10339)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Bedretto, Cioss Prato, on bark of a lying, rather hard twig of *Picea abies*, leg. A. Riva, 1.IX.2001 (em-7663) – Losone, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 18.XII.1986 (em-758) – Morbio Inferiore, giardino di via S. Giorgio, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Prunus laurocerasus*, leg. F. Delmenico, 18.VI.2008 (em-10527) – Val Calnègia, Gerra, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Larix decidua*, leg. E. Martini, 19.VI.2011 (em-11513)

## References

- [1] BOIDIN, J., LANQUETIN, P. AND GILLES, G. (1997). ‘Contribution à la connaissance du genre *Asterostroma* Masee 1889 (Basidiomycotina)’. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 113 (4): 269–301
- [2] BOURDOT, H. AND GALZIN, A. (1920). ‘Hyménomycètes de France, VI. Astérostromés’. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 36: 43–47. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/106599#page/51/>
- [3] BRESADOLA, G. (1920). ‘Selecta mycologica’. *Annales Mycologici*, 18 (1-3): 26–70. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59685/index.htm>



Fig. 2: Old basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 23 mm [em-10339]

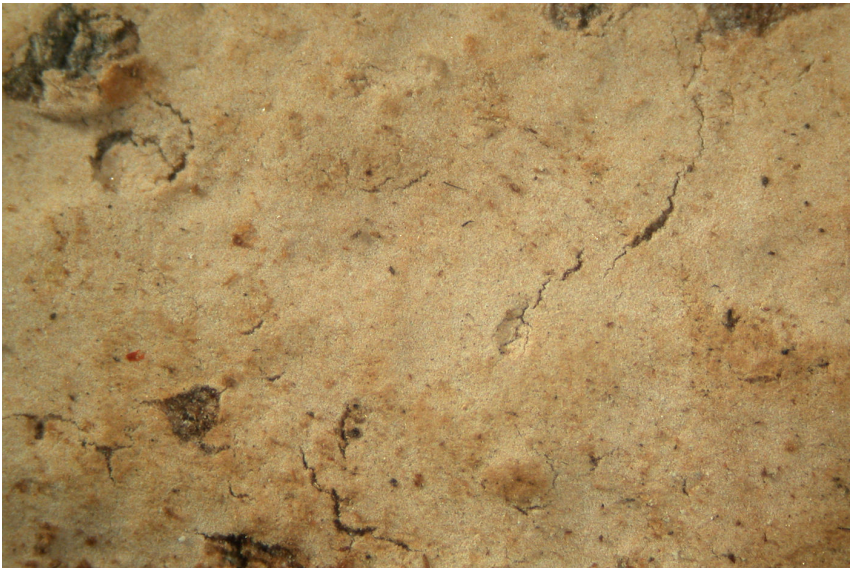


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 11 mm [em-758]





Fig. 4: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm  
[em-10339]



Fig. 5: Dried basidiome: detail of a young, hypochnoid part. Image width = 9 mm  
[em-11513]



Fig. 6: Rhizomorphs. Image width = 11 mm [em-758]

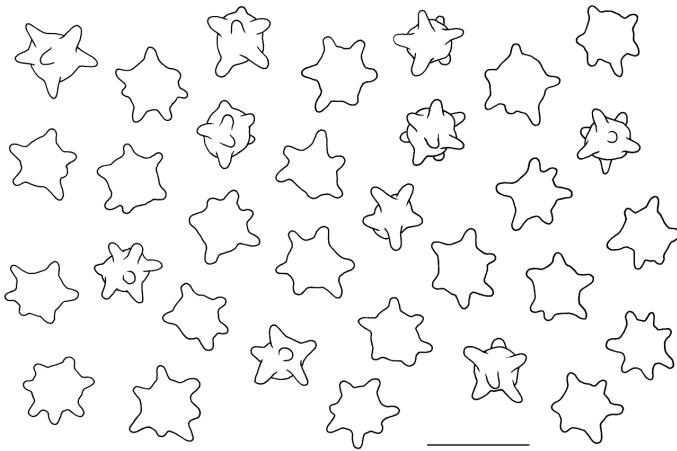


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [em-758]

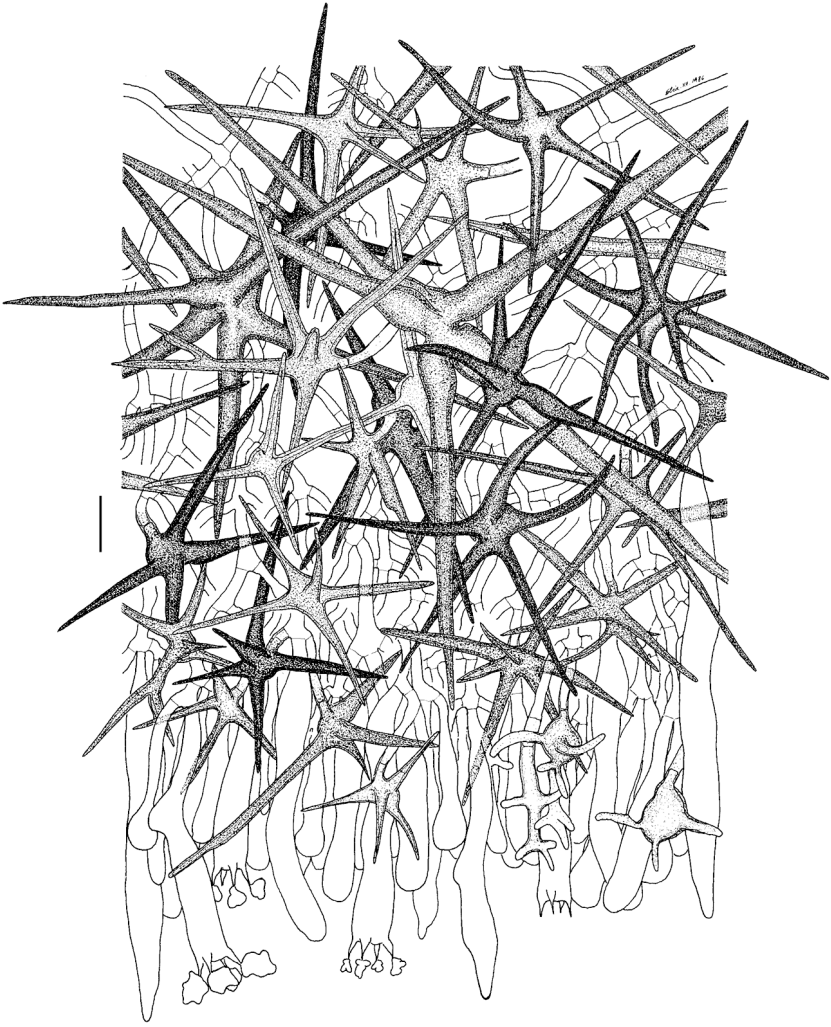


Fig. 8: Vertical section of the basidiome. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [em-758]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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