

№ 32

Clavulicium macounii

Figures 1–8

Corticium macounii Burt 1926 [3 : 256] \equiv *Clavulicium macounii* (Burt) Parmasto 1968 [9 : 165]

= *Corticium maculatum* Litsch. 1928 [8 : 124] teste Rogers and Jackson [11]

= *Corticium vinososcabens* Burt 1926 [3 : 267] teste Rogers and Jackson [11] \equiv *Clavulicium vinososcabens* (Burt) Pouzar 1982 [10 : 144]

= *Corticium pilatii* Boidin 1954 [1 : 231] teste «according to J. Eriksson (in litt.) and J. Boidin (in litt.)», reported in Donk [4] \equiv *Clavulicium pilatii* (Boidin) Boidin 1957 [2 : 280]

Basidiome effused, adherent, up to 0.2 (0.4) mm thick.

Hymenophore smooth to slightly and irregularly folded, soft ceraceous, when dry becoming smooth, hard and somewhat brittle, thickening, older parts indistinctly stratified, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, with few rather large cracks exposing the subiculum.

Hymenial surface continuous, very pale brown to pale brown or light yellowish brown, often with a rosy tint, old or bruised parts becoming brownish to reddish brown.

Subiculum slightly fibrose, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, pale yellow to yellowish.

Margin abrupt or shortly thinning out, infrequently finely fibrillose to byssoid and white.

Rhizomorphs absent or sometimes present at the margin and in cracks of the substratum, flexible, up to 0.5 mm thick, almost smooth, silky, white.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, mostly agglutinated, indistinct, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline. Subhymenial hyphae 1.5–2.5 μ m in diam. Subicular hyphae more or less horizontally arranged, 2–3 μ m in diam.

Rhizomorphs built up by more or less distinct to compactly arranged hyphae embedded in a hyaline gelatinous matrix ‘really hard to squash’, regular, with very distant clamped septa, 1–3 μm wide, with sparse simple anastomosis, sometimes ending as clavate elements up to 4 (5) μm in diam., some with long segments filled with granulose yellow oily matter.

Cystidia absent, but sometimes with hyaline hyphidia and some gloeocystidia or gloeoplerous hyphae starting in subiculum and ending in hymenium, never projecting, thin-walled, irregularly filled with granulose yellow oily matter.

Basidia clavate to subcylindrical, slightly constricted and more or less distinctly stipitate, 35–50 \times (5) 6–8.5 (9) μm at top, 4.5–7.5 μm at the lower half, 2–3 μm at the base; 2 sterigmata up to 7.5 (10) μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid to obovoid, (7.5) 8–10.5 (11) \times 5.5–7.5 (8) μm , smooth, thin to slightly thick-walled (up to 0.3 μm), hyaline with yellowish granulose-oily content.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: often the content of hyphae (gloeocystidia) stain deep blue.

Incrustation: resinous yellow substance is always present in subiculum and subhymenium, at first as more or less rounded bodies, then confluent and abundant in older tissues producing a yellowish diffusate in context; rhomboidal crystals are sparsely present in rhizomorphs.

Comments

Pouzar [10], following the interpretation of this species by Liberta [7] who described the type specimen having four sterigmate basidia, introduced *Clavulicium vinososcabens* for the well-known bisporic species common in Europe. This interpretation was strongly rejected by Hjortstam [6], who also gives an essential description of the holotype. Here I follow Hjortstam’s point of view.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Haut-Rhin** – Wildenstein, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a gymnosperm, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.2002 (em-8137) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a gymnosperm, leg. E. Martini, 21.IX.2002 (em-8182) — **Jura** – Parc Naturel du Haut Jura, La Rixouse, Les Prés de la Rixouse, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.IX.2012 (em-11885)

ITALY – Pordenone, , leg. A. Bernicchia, 9.X.1986 (em-925)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on wood of a strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.VIII.1989 (em-2370) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a hanging, strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 24.X.1992 (em-3261)



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 20 mm [em-3261]



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 44 mm [em-8137]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore. Bar = 1 mm [em-8137]



Fig. 4: Rhizomorphs (dry). Image width = 9 mm [em-3261]

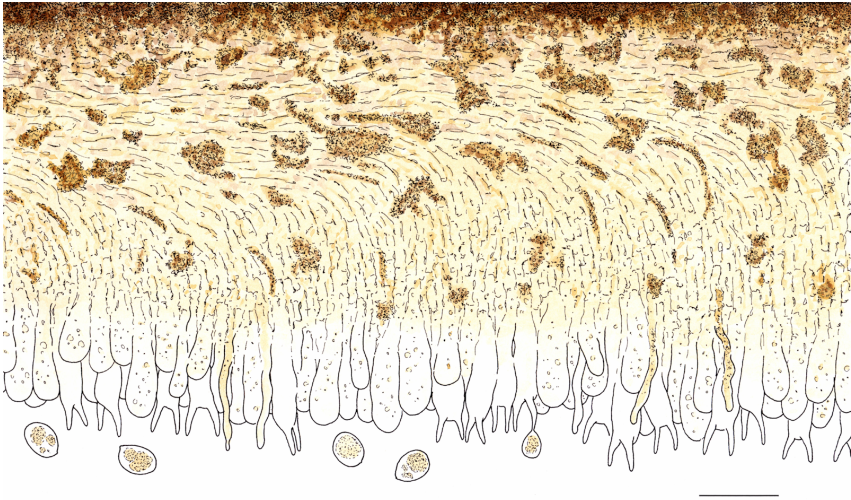


Fig. 5: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [em-8137]

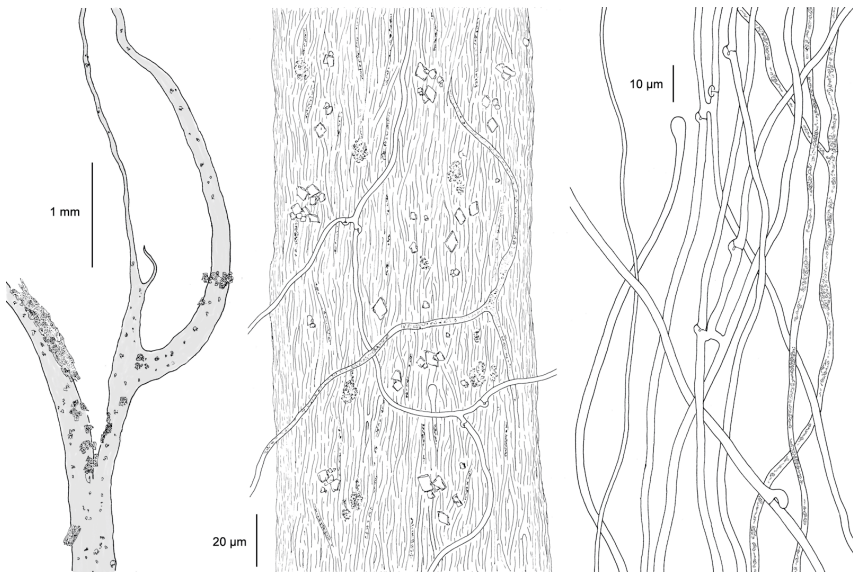


Fig. 6: Left: rhizomorph; center: segment at higher magnification; right: hyphae [em-3261]

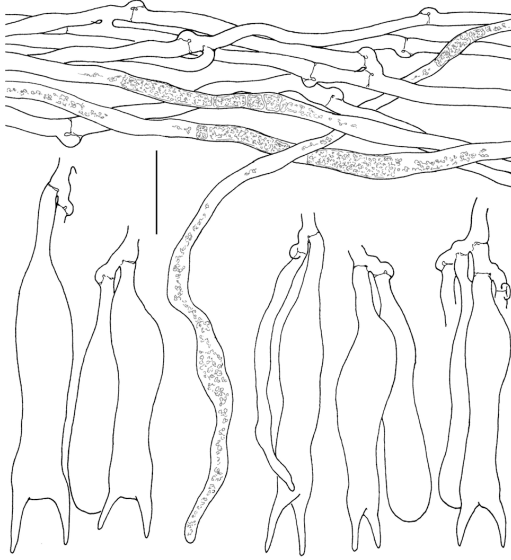


Fig. 7: Hyphae and hymenial elements. Bar = 10 μm [em-8137]

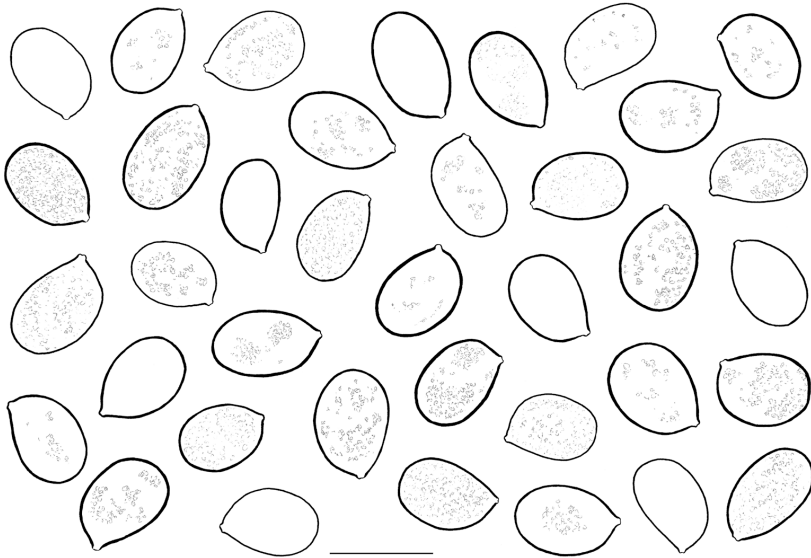


Fig. 8: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-8182]

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