

№ 33

Hymenochaete pinnatifida

Figures 1–5

Hymenochaete pinnatifida Burt 1918 [1 : 355]

Basidiome (dry) effused, orbicular, adherent, crustose, rigid, very hard to squash, 150–250 µm thick.

Hymenophore sterile, consisting in a setal layer with numerous dendrohyphidia, smooth to sparsely tuberculate, about 60 µm thick, yellowish red to strong brown. Tubercules more or less rounded, about 100–300 µm in diam., strong brown to very dark brown.

Context showing a compact and entangled layer just under the setal layer, 20–30 µm thick, very dark brown of same structure as the subiculum, then looser with entangled hyphae running in all directions or becoming more or less horizontally arranged toward the margin, 50–150 µm thick, dark brown.

Subiculum [cortex] built up by very compactly arranged and much branched hyphae, up to 30 µm thick, very dark brown.

Margin adherent or loosening from the substrate, abrupt, rather thick, up to 0.2 mm wide, dark brown to very dark brown, concolorous with the context.

Hyphal system pseudodimitic. Generative hyphae rare in subhymenium, simple-septate, 2–3 µm, thin-walled, hyaline, soon becoming thick-walled and yellowish brown, richly branched, with few simple septa, indistinct and agglutinate under the setal layer, becoming skeletoid in context, regular, unbranched, with thick to solid wall (0.5–1 µm), and again indistinct and compactly arranged in subiculum.

Setae abundant but sparse, lanceolate to conical, with acute tip; numerous enclosed, small, 20–30×3–5 µm, some larger, enclosed or projecting, 30–60×5–7 µm, dark yellowish brown to brown.

Dendrohyphidia abundant, arboriform, becoming much branched at tips, with thickening to thick wall, yellowish to yellowish brown.

Basidia not seen.

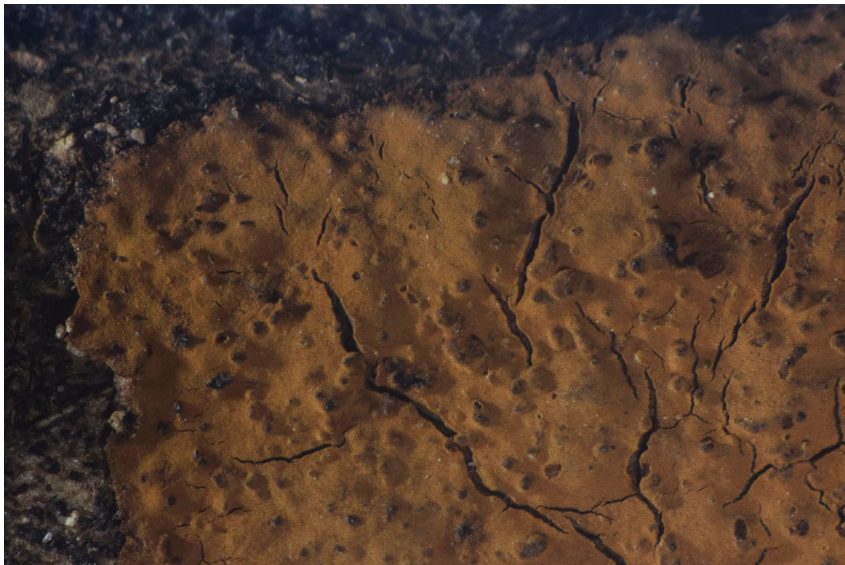


Fig. 1: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-3181]

Basidiospores not seen (in literature ca. $4\text{--}5.5 \times 1.5\text{--}2.5 \mu\text{m}$).

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–

Incrustation: large (20–40 μm) hyaline to pale yellow crystals present in deep subhymenium, dissolving in KOH.

Specimens examined

REUNION – Le Puits arabe, on bark of a rather hard twig of a broadleaved tree, leg. J. Boidin, 8.IV.1990 (G. Gilles R 90/130, em-3181)

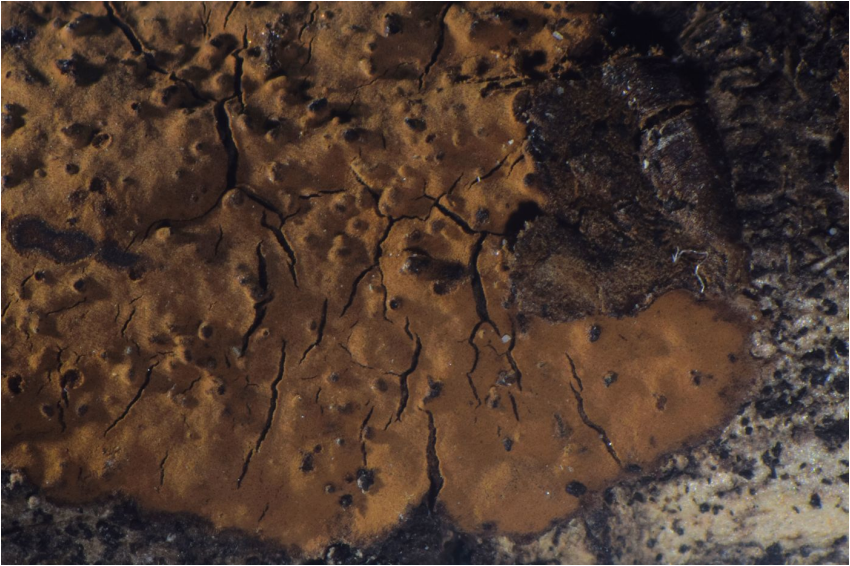


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore and subiculum turned upside-down (right side). Image width = 9 mm [em-3181]

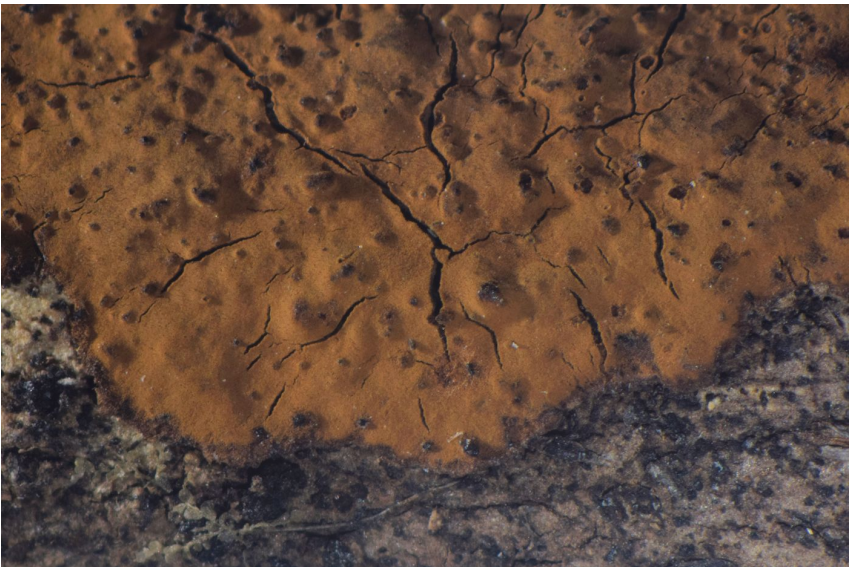


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-3181]

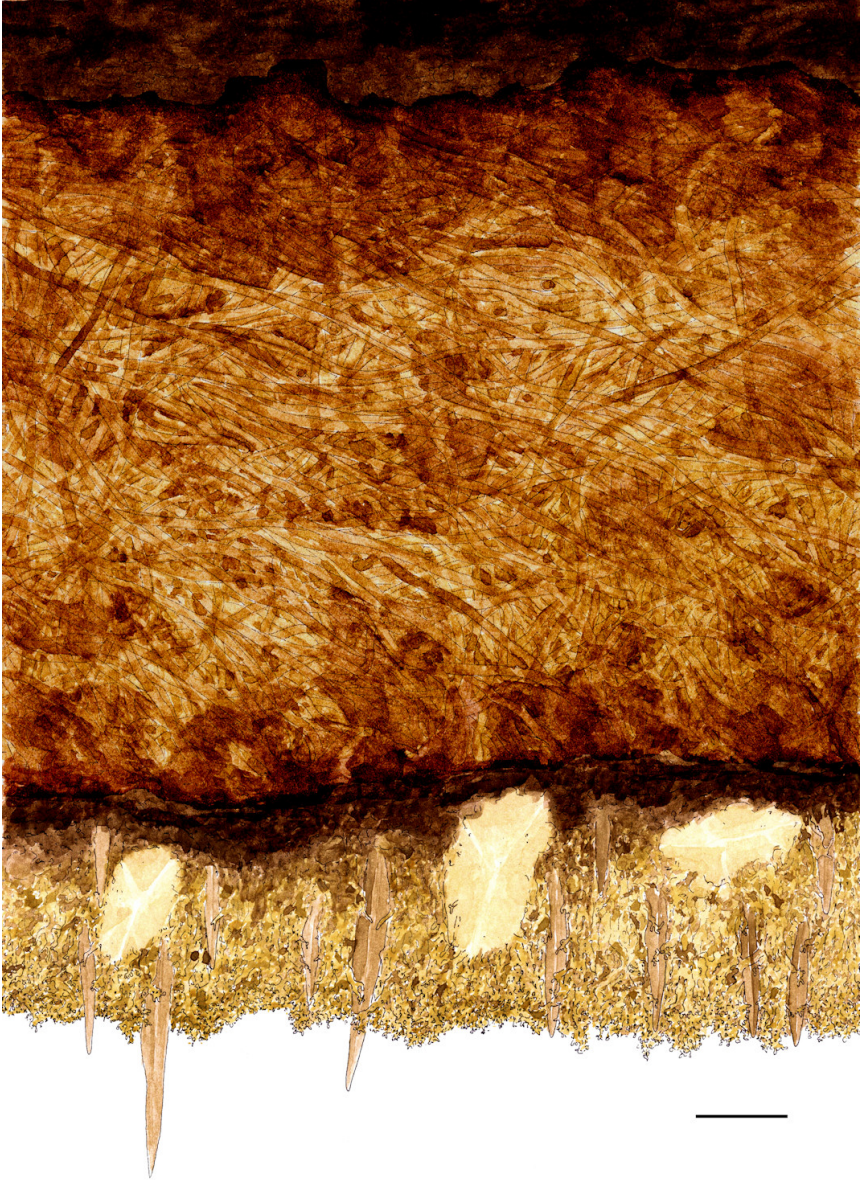


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [em-3181]

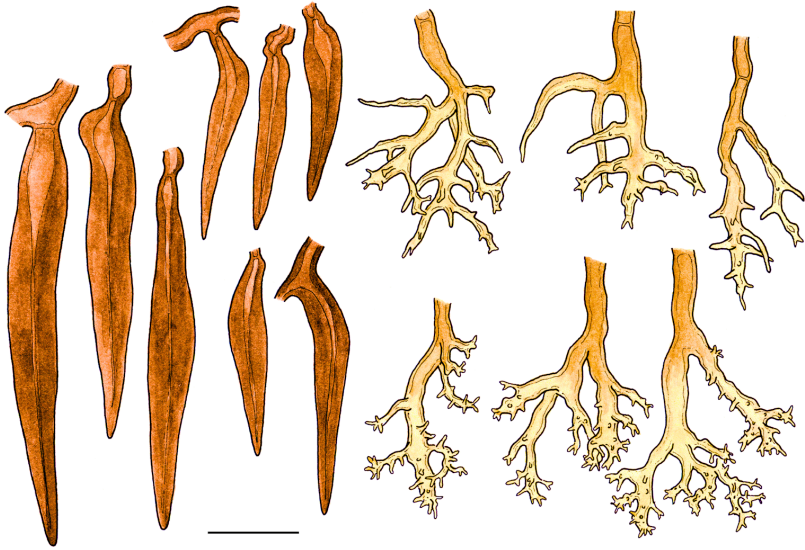


Fig. 5: Setae and dendrohyphidia. Bar = 10 μm [em-3181]

References

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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