

№ 35

Scytinostroma portentosum

Figures 1–6

Corticium portentosum Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1873 [1 : 3] \equiv *Terana portentosa* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Kuntze 1891 [7 : 872] \equiv *Stereum portentosum* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Höhn. & Litsch. 1906 [5 : 1580] \equiv *Crystallocystidium portentosum* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Rick 1940 [9 : 139] \equiv *Vararia portentosa* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) G. Cunn. 1953 [2 : 290] \equiv *Scytinostroma portentosum* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Donk 1956 [3 : 20] \equiv *Scytinostroma hemidichophyticum* Pouzar 1966 [8 : 217] teste Hjortstam [6], Hallenberg [4]

— Sensu Pouzar (1966) & auct. pl. \rightarrow *Scytinostroma aluta* Lanq.

Basidiome broadly effused, adherent, solid up to 1 mm thick (4 mm in literature), smelling of naphthalene.

Hymenophore smooth, build up by a thickening catahymenium with sparse basidia and cystidia surrounded by arboriform dendrohyphidia and more or less collapsed spores.

Hymenial surface light brown to yellowish brown, sometimes with brown parts to very dark brown or dark purplish-violet brown, pale yellow to pale brown when dry, often with a rosy tint.

Context strongly thickening, stratose, more or less concolorous with the hymenial surface, with a basal thick layer built up by skeletal hyphae running in all directions and repeated strata of vertically arranged skeletal hyphae progressively more branched.

Margin abrupt or almost so, concolorous or paler than the fertile area.

Hyphal system dimitic. Generative hyphae infrequent and difficult to find, simple-septate, 2–4 μ m in diam., thin-walled, hyaline. Skeletal hyphae straight and infrequently branched at the base base of the basidiome, 1–1.5 μ m in diam., then forming dendrohyphidia in hymenial layers, with thick to solid walls, subhyaline to yellowish.

Cystidia infrequent, of two kinds: some more or less fusoid, 40–60 \times

3.5–4.5 (5) μm , slightly projecting, thin-walled, hyaline, with a blunt apex showing a peculiar thickening of the wall; others tubular, sinuose, with constrictions, up to $90 \times 5\text{--}7 \mu\text{m}$, enclosed, slightly thick-walled.

Dendrohyphidia with a stem $2\text{--}4 \mu\text{m}$ in diam., branching dichotomously to end in $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ wide, more or less tapering tips, thick-walled, hyaline to pale yellowish.

Basidia more or less cylindrical with some constrictions, $40\text{--}50 \times 4\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$; 4 sterigmata up to $5 \mu\text{m}$ long.

Basidiospores globose to subglobose (5) $5.5\text{--}6.5 \mu\text{m}$ across or (4.5) $5\text{--}6.5$ (7) $\times 4.5\text{--}6 \mu\text{m}$, $Q = (0.9) 1\text{--}1.2$ (1.3), smooth, thin-walled.

Chemical reactions: basidiospores amyloid, moreover showing a suprahilar plague reacting more strongly; skeletal hyphae dextrinoid and cyanophilous. Skeletal hyphae stain quickly in the top layer but may take many hours to do so in the deepest layers or even stain only faintly.

Incrustation: in some specimens large prismatic hyaline crystals are present, often between strata.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Auvergne** – Chambon-sur-Lac, vers Puy Chambon, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk, leg. E. Martini, 29.VIII.1996 (em-4334) — **Aveyron** – Bozouls, Trou d'Enfer, on wood of a lying, rather hard trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.III.2005 (em-8564) — **Var** – Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12062)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Meride, Veschee, on wood of a hanging, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 22.IX.2007 (em-10105)

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Fig. 1: Basidiome [em-8564]

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Fig. 2: Basidiome [em-4334]

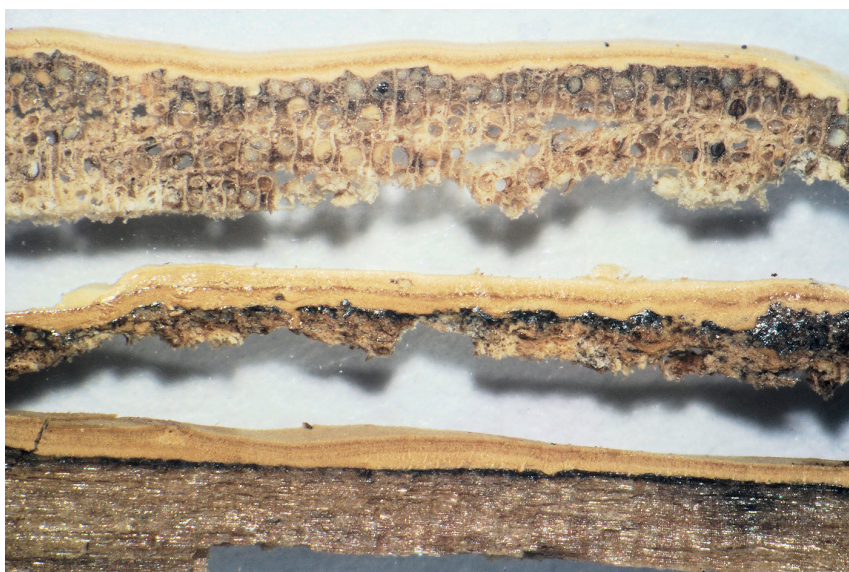


Fig. 3: Vertical section of three dried specimens: em-8564, 10105, 4334 (from top to bottom)



Fig. 4: Vertical section through a young part of the basidiome, as mounted in IKI.
Bar = 10 μm [em-8564]



Fig. 5: Basidiospores, basidia, cystidia, dendrohyphidia, subicular hyphae. Bar = 10 μm [em-8564]

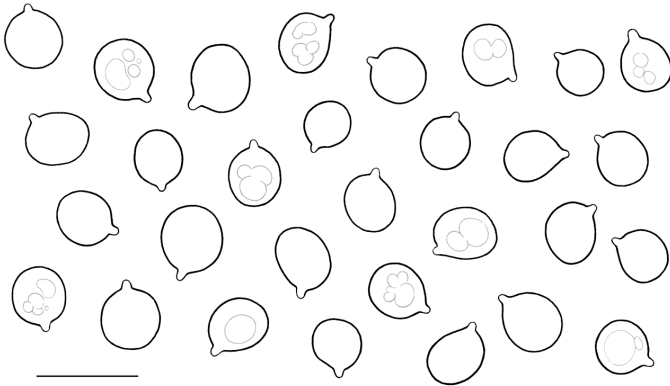


Fig. 6: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-4334]



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