

*Cylindrobasidium involutum*

Figures 1–5

*Peniophora involuta* H.S. Jacks. & Dearden 1951 [2 : 54] ≡ *Hyphoderma involutum* (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1979 [1 : 505] ≡ *Kneiffiella involuta* (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Jülich & Stalpers 1980 [4 : 131] ≡ *Grandinia involuta* (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Jülich 1982 [3 : 36] ≡ *Cylindrobasidium involutum* (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Sheng H. Wu 1990 [5 : 61]

**Basidiome** effuse, adherent, subceraceous, 0.1 mm thick, discontinuous, porulose when dry, cream to pale yellow.

**Margin** indistinct, shortly thinning out, pruinose.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae fibulate, 2–3 µm in diam., hyaline, thin-walled; in the thickening subhymenium compactly arranged, almost indistinct, short-celled, richly branched; slightly more distinct and with relatively longer cells next to the substrate.

**Cystidia** numerous, conical, enclosed or projecting, 15–60×6–15 µm, shortly tapering at the base and often bi-rooted, hyaline, frequently with a slight thickening of the wall in the distal half.

**Basidia** clavate to somewhat suburniform, often shortly peduncolate, 14–18×4–5 µm, thin-walled, hyaline, fibulate at the basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 3 µm long.

**Basidiospores** ellipsoid, sometimes slightly tapering toward the apiculus (in frontal view), 4–6×3–4 µm, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

**Chemical reactions:** CB–; IKI–

**Incrustation:** pale yellow resinous matter is sometimes present on cystidia and in context.



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11839]

## Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** – Trubschachen, Hinter Buhus, on decayed wood of *Picea abies*, leg. S. Blaser, X.2012 (em-11839)

## References

- [1] HJORTSTAM, K. AND RYVARDEN, L. (1979). 'Notes on *Corticaceae* (Basidiomycetes) IV'. *Mycotaxon*, 9 (2): 505–519. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59575/index.htm>
- [2] JACKSON, H.S. AND DEARDEN, E.R. (1951). 'Studies of North American *Thelephoraceae* 1. Some new western species of *Peniophora*'. *Mycologia*, 43 (1): 54–61. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3755546>. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59350/index.htm>
- [3] JÜLICH, W. (1982). 'Studies in resupinate Basidiomycetes VII'. *International Journal of Mycology and Lichenology*, 1 (1): 27–37
- [4] JÜLICH, W. AND STALPERS, J.A. (1980). *The resupinate non poroid Aphyllophorales of the temperate northern hemisphere*. Amsterdam. 335 p.
- [5] WU, S.H. (1990). 'The *Corticaceae* (Basidiomycetes) subfamilies *Phlebioideae*, *Phanerochaetoideae* and *Hyphodermoideae* in Taiwan'. *Acta Botanica Fennica*, 142: 1–123



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11839]

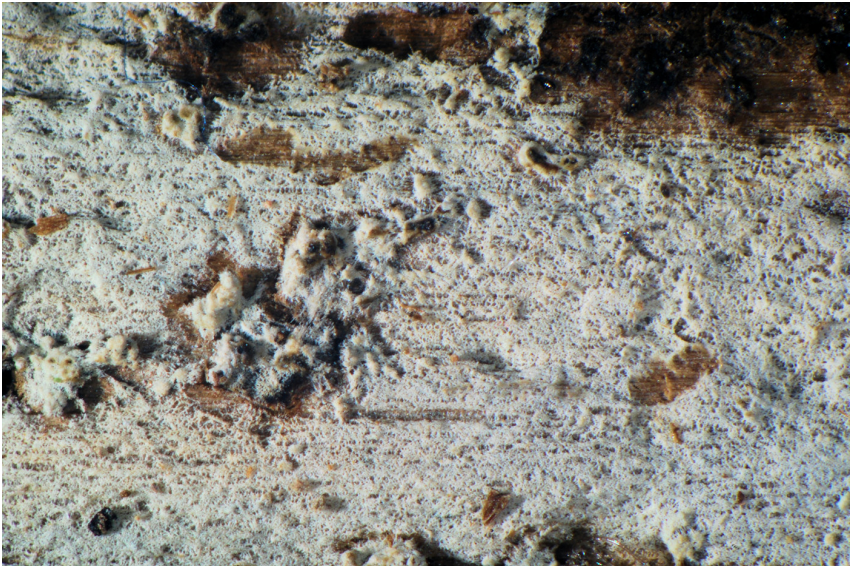


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11839]

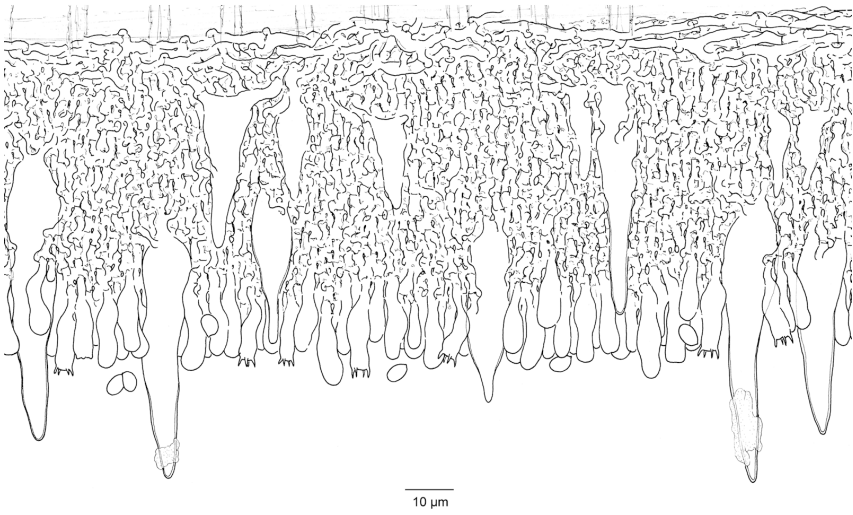


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [em-11839]

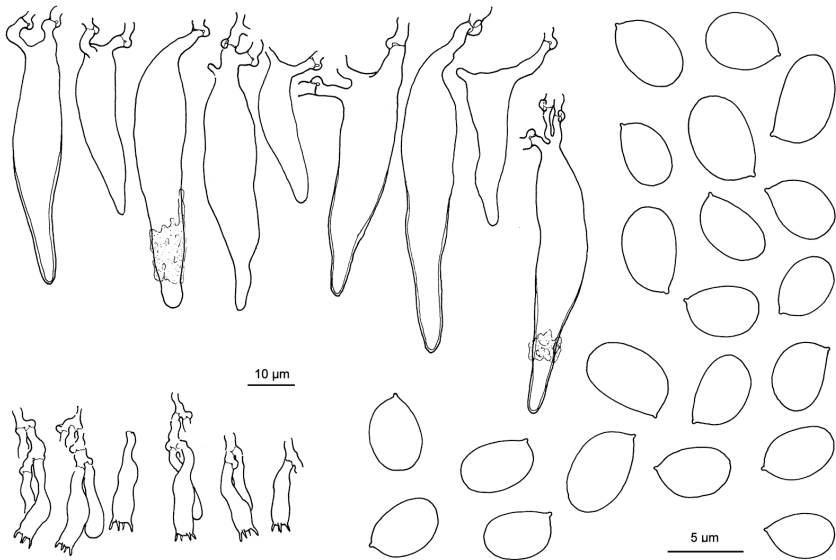


Fig. 5: Cystidia, basidia and basidiospores [em-11839]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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