

№ 39

Athelopsis subinconspicua

Figures 1–8

Corticium subinconspicuum Litsch. 1938 [5 : 178] $\equiv$ *Athelopsis subinconspicua* (Litsch.) Jülich 1975 [4 : 292]

= *Athelopsis hypochnoidea* Jülich 1971 [2 : 221] teste Jülich [4] $\equiv$ *Athelia hypochnoidea* (Jülich) Zmitr. & Spirin 2004 [6 : 38]

Basidiome effused, building irregular small patches somewhat confluent, loosely adherent, furfuraceous, porulose, hypochnoid, tufted, subpellicular, soft to subceraceous, up to 0.1 mm thick.

Hymenophore mostly discontinuous, smooth, whitish to cream or with a faint greenish tint, bruised or old parts irregularly yellowish to yellow-ochre.

Subiculum loose, poorly developed.

Margin not differentiated, shortly thinning out, finely byssoid.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, (1.5) 2–3 μ m in diam., thin-walled, hyaline; subhymenial becoming torulose with series subsequent resting clamps, compactly arranged, indistinct; subicular loosely arranged, regular, with thin or slightly thickening wall.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia clavate, stalked, 15–23 (27) $\times$ 4.5–5.5 (6.5) μ m, fibulate at the basal septum; with (2) 4 sterigmata up to 6 (10) μ m long and 1.5 μ m wide at the base.

Basidiospores ellipsoid with convex or slightly flattening adaxial side, rarely subcylindrical, 5–7 (8) $\times$ 3.2–4.5 (5) μ m, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: all elements IKI–; hyphae and spores more or less cyanophilous.

Incrustation: small granular to prismatic hyaline crystals common in subhymenium and coarsely encrusting basal hyphae.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Vaucluse** – Rustrel, La Forge, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus* sp., leg. E. Martini, 13.XI.2007 (em-10392)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Cevio, Consorzio, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.III.1993 (em-3475) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 2.III.2013 (em-11947)

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Fig. 1: Basidiome(s) in situ with the trunk turned upside down. Image width = 24 cm [em-11947]



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11947]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9.5 mm [em-10392]

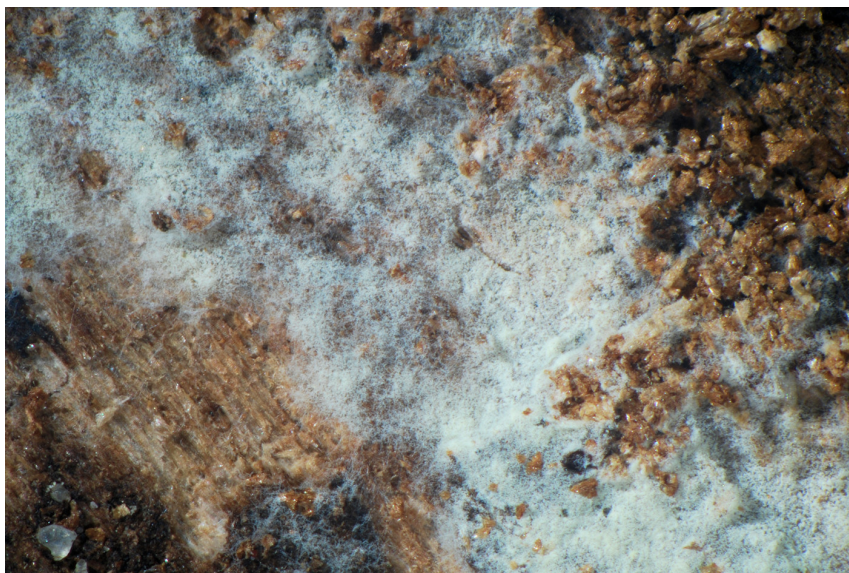


Fig. 4: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9.5 mm [em-10392]

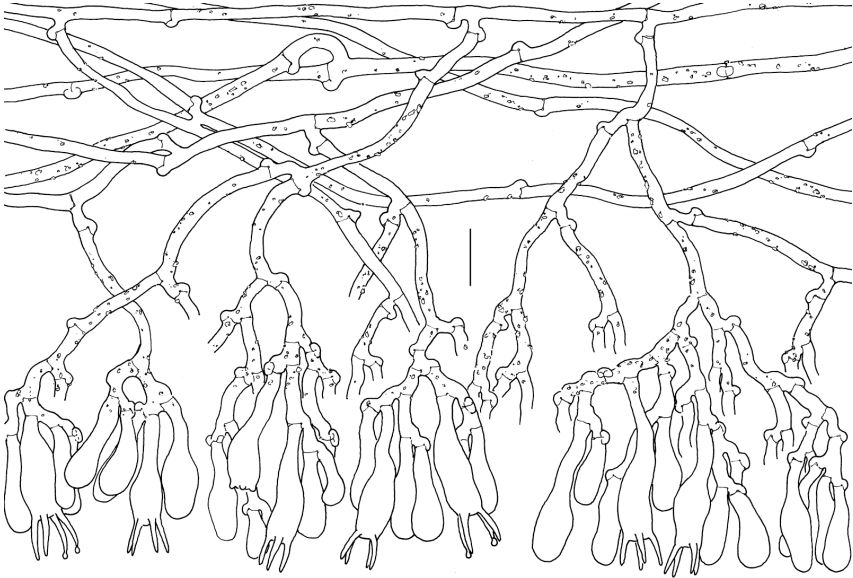


Fig. 5: Section of a young basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-10392]

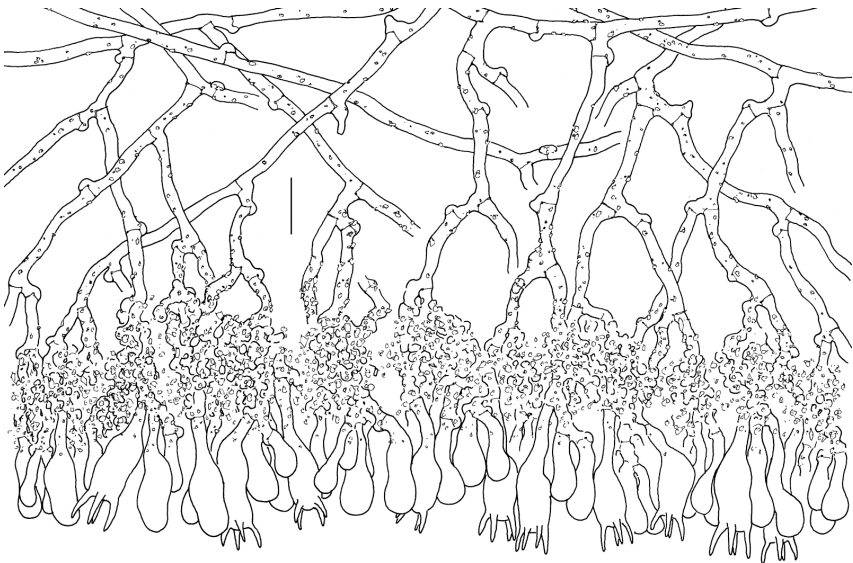


Fig. 6: Section of an old basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-11947]

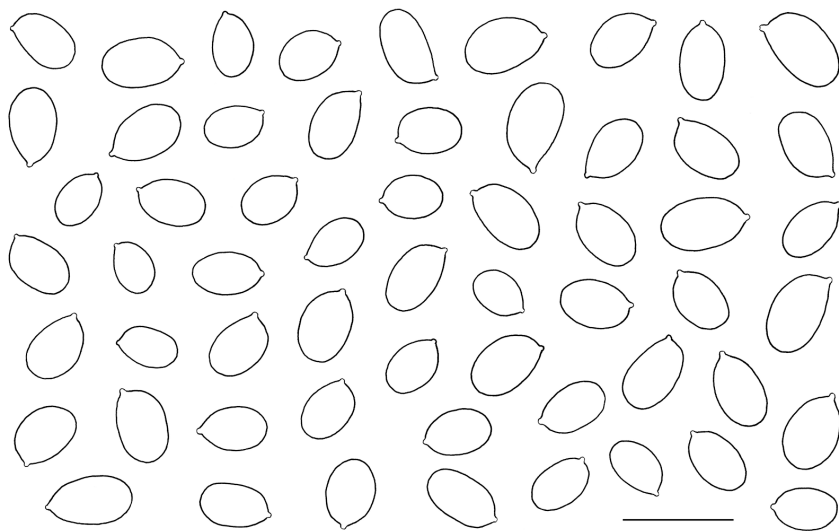


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-11947]

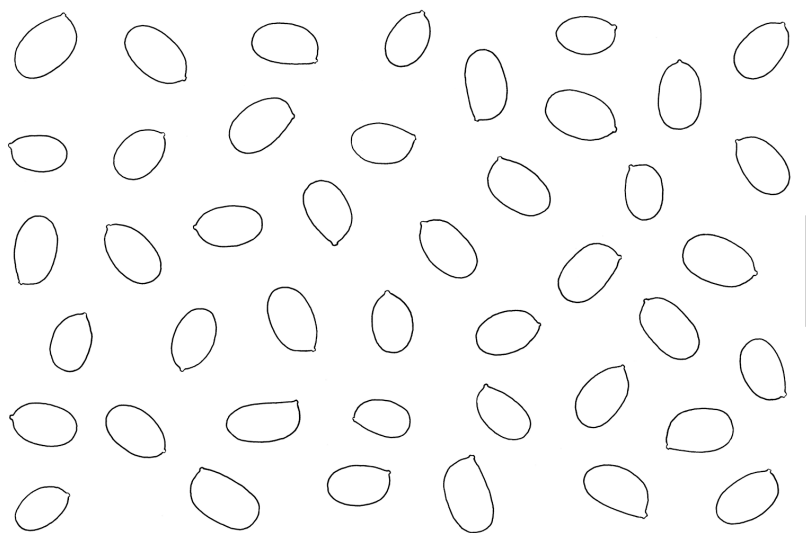


Fig. 8: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-10392]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

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Authored and published by

ELIA MARTINI
Via ai Ciòss 21
CH-6676 Bignasco
Switzerland

Email: emart@aphyllo.net
<http://www.aphyllo.net>



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