

Nº 3

Gloeodontia columbiensis

Figures 1–7

Gloeodontia columbiensis Burds. & Lombard 1976 [2 : 17]**Basidiome** effused, adherent, subceraceous, crustose on drying.**Hymenophore** initially porulose, discontinuous with sparse small tubercles, becoming continuous and distinctly odontoid, white to pale yellowish. Aculei sparse to crowded, conical, up to 0.5 (1) mm long.**Hyphal system** monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa; subhymenial hyphae 1.5–3.2 µm in diam., thin-walled, hyaline; trama hyphae rather indistinct, agglutinated, 2–4 µm wide, with thickening wall, hyaline to subhyaline; subicular hyphae regular, 3–4 µm in diam., thick-walled, hyaline to pale yellowish.**Cystidia** cylindrical, somewhat fasciculate in the core of aculei and projecting at the apex, irregularly spreading out laterally, variable in length, up to 9 µm in diam., thin to thick-walled.**Gloeocystidia** numerous, ventricose, vesicular, cylindrical, often with an apical schizopapilla, 20–40 (70)×5–8 µm, thin-walled, with light yellowish oily content.**Basidia** clavate, often with a median constriction and somewhat stalked, 16–32×5–6 µm; 4 sterigmata up to 5 µm long.**Basidiospores** ellipsoid, (5) 5.5–7 (7.2)×(3.3) 3.5–4.3 (4.6) µm, Q = 1.4–1.8, finely asperulate, smooth or nearly so in KOH, with thin to thick wall, hyaline or very pale yellowish; apiculus very small.**Chemical reactions:** SA: gloeocystidia sulphopositive; IKI: spores strongly amyloid; CB–**Incrustation:** cystidia strongly incrusted.



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 21 mm [em-10688]

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — Pyrénées-Orientales — Sorède, Vallée Heureuse, Collada de l'Espinás, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 3.XI.2008 (em-10688)

SWITZERLAND — Ticino — Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 23.X.1987 (em-1511) — Valle Serenello, on wood and bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 9.VII.1988 (em-1885)

References

- [1] BERNICCHIA, A. AND GORJÓN, S.P. (2010). ‘Corticiaceae s. l.’ *Fungi Europaei*, 12: 1008 p.
- [2] BURDSALL, H.H. AND LOMBARD, F.F. (1976). ‘The genus *Gloeodontia* in North America’. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden*, 28: 16–31
- [3] MARTINI, E. (1991). ‘Wood-inhabiting resupinate fungi from Southern Switzerland. 1. *Gloeodontia columbiensis* Burt ex Burdsall & Nakasone’. *Mycologia Helvetica*, 4: 179–182
- [4] RODRÍGUEZ-ARMAS, J.L. AND BELTRÁN-TEJERA, E. (1995). ‘Contribucion al estudio de los Aphyllophorales (Basidiomycotina) del Monteverde de las Islas Canarias’. *Bibliotheca Mycologica*, 160: 1–420



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 21 mm [em-10688]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-10688]



Fig. 4: Dried basidiome: detail of an old part of the basidiome with cracked hymenium. Image width = 8 mm [em-10688]



Fig. 5: Basidiospores from collections em-1511 and 10688. Bar = 10 μm [em-1511]

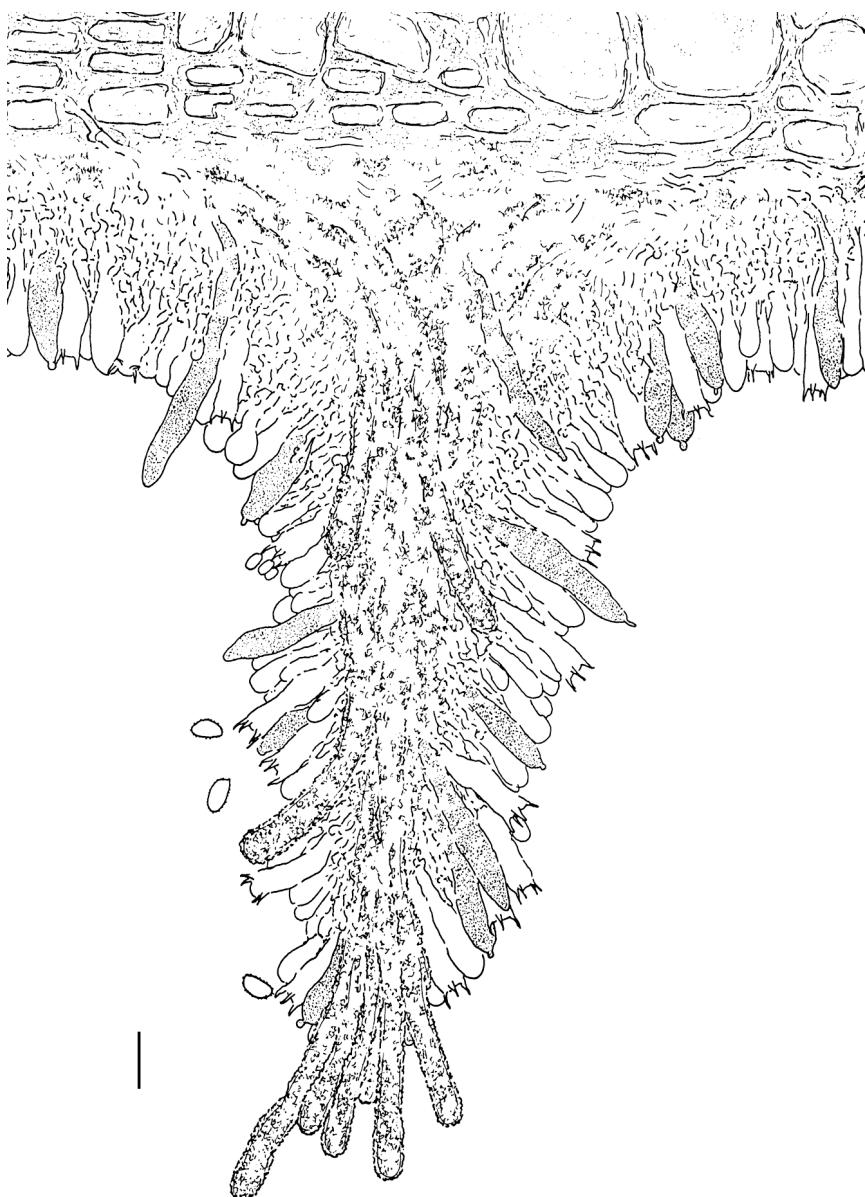


Fig. 6: Vertical section through an aculeus and substrate. Bar = 10 μm [em-1511]

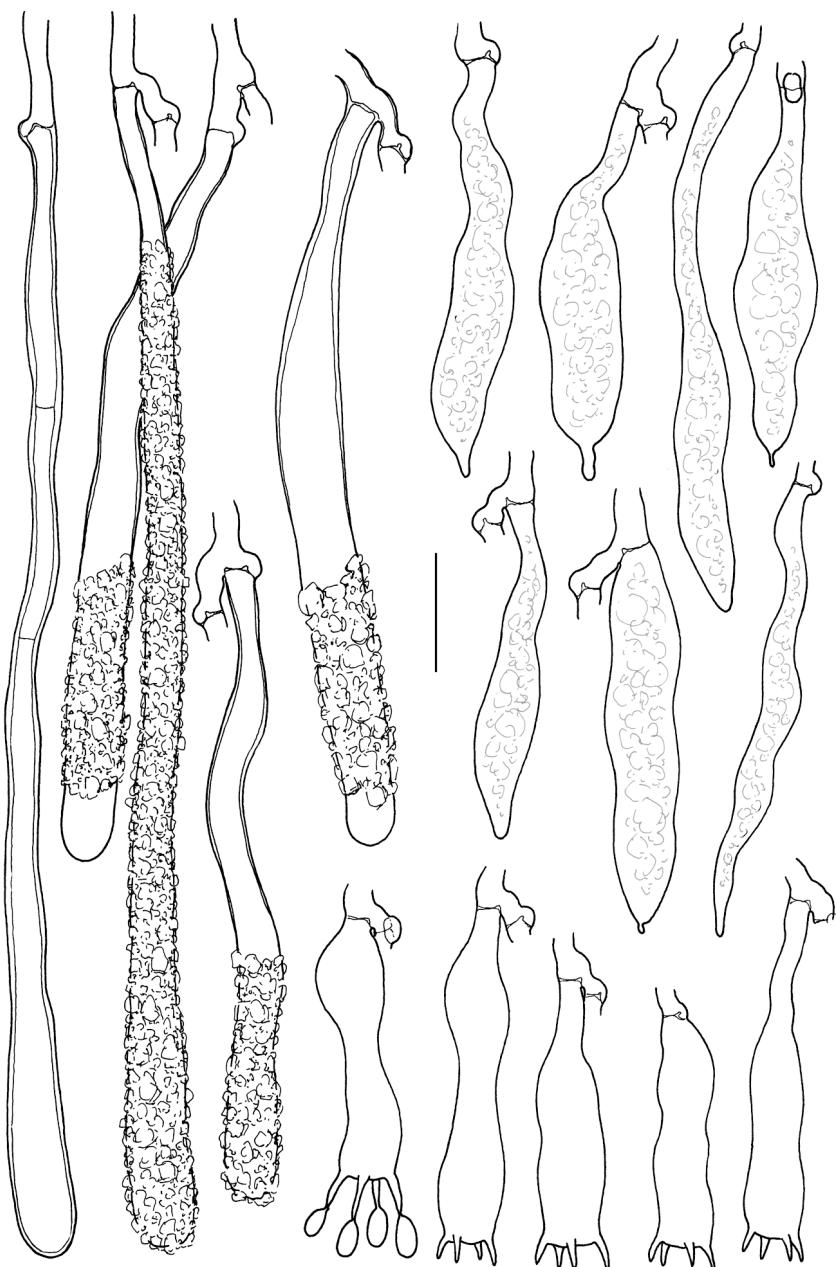


Fig. 7: Cystidia, gloeocystidia and basidia. Bar = 10 μm [em-1511]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Gels*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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