

№ 41

Radulomyces molaris

Figures 1–9

Radulum molare Chaillet ex Fr. 1828 [5 : 151] ≡ *Radulomyces molaris* (Chaillet ex Fr.) M.P. Christ. 1960 [2 : 232] ≡ *Basidioradulum molare* (Chaillet ex Fr.) H. Furuk. 1974 [6 : 59] ≡ *Cerocorticium molare* (Chaillet ex Fr.) Jülich & Stalpers 1980 [8 : 72]

= *Sistotrema rude* Pers. 1825 [10 : 2: 192] teste Jülich [7] ≡ *Hydnum rude* (Pers.) Duby 1830 [3 : 780] ≡ *Radulum rude* (Pers.) S. Lundell 1947 [9 : 1412]

Basidiome orbicular, then confluent and widely effused, adherent, ceraceous when fresh, membranaceous when dry, whitish, pale yellowish to somewhat ochraceous, often with diaphanous greyish or violaceous parts.

Hymenophore hydroid to raduloid with sparse to crowded teeth or aculei; smooth hymenium sometimes conspicuous.

Aculei or teeth irregular, stout, conical, cylindrical or spathulate, often concrescent at the base, 1–3 mm long and 0.3–1 (2) mm wide at the base, smooth or almost so, corneous and brown to dark brown toward the apex in old specimens, context becoming brownish.

Subiculum 0.5–1 mm thick, rather compact, sometimes fibrous, whitish to yellowish.

Margin determinate, abrupt, smooth, pubescent, ciliate, shortly fimbriate or spiculose, whitish; sterile fringe becoming ochraceous on drying.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa. Subhymenial hyphae 2–4 µm in diam., agglutinate and indistinct, soon with thickening wall, hyaline or subhyaline. Tramal hyphae running side by side, agglutinated and almost indistinct, 2–3 (4) µm wide, with thickening wall, subhyaline to yellowish; subicular hyphae parallelly arranged and tightly packed but more distinct than other hyphae, regular, 2–3 (4) µm wide, with thickening wall, hyaline to pale yellowish.

Cystidia absent; some hyphidia or poorly branched dendrohyphidia are

constantly present in hymenium.

Basidia clavate to long pedunculate, sinuose, (35) 40–60 (75)×(7) 8.5–11 µm at apex, filled with oil-drops, fibulate at the basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 4 (6) µm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid, (8) 9–12 (13)×(6) 6.5–7 (7.5) µm, smooth, with thin or slightly thickening wall (less than 0.5 µm), hyaline to very pale yellow.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–

Incrustation: crystals often present as small and sparse granules or at the base of aculei and in subiculum as localized heaps of rather large, yellowish, irregularly prismatic elements.

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Rayssac, on bark of a hanging, rather hard branch of *Quercus petraea*, leg. E. Martini, 26.X.2004 (em-8518) – Saint-Félix-de-Sorgues, on wood of a hanging, rather hard twig of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2004 (em-8427) — **Loire** – Salt-en-Donzy, bords de la Loire, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Sambucus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2015 (em-12771) — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Reserve naturelle de la forêt de la Massane, on bark of a hanging, rather hard branch of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 6.XI.2008 (em-10596) – Sorède, Laval, on bark of a standing, decayed twig of *Quercus ilex*, leg. E. Martini, 5.XI.2008 (em-10660) — **Var** – Bagnoles en-Forêt, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. & F. Martini, 30.X.1997 (em-6431) – Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on bark of a hanging, decayed branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12007) – Collobrières, vers Chartreuse de la Verne, on bark of a standing, rather hard branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 11.XI.2013 (em-12034) – Presqu'île de Giens, La Mandrague, on bark of a hanging, rather hard twig of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 10.XI.2013 (em-12087) – Saint-Paul-en-Forêt, on wood of a hanging, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. & F. Martini, 30.X.1997 (em-6464)

SWITZERLAND — **Thurgau** – Ermatingen, Wolfsberg, on wood and bark of a hanging, rather hard trunk of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 4.X.2006 (em-9121) — **Ticino** – Arzo, Perfetta, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.1994 (em-3856) – Bignasco, Ganne, on bark of a standing, decayed trunk of *Castanea sativa*, leg. E. Martini, 28.II.2010 (em-11007) – *ibid.*, on bark of a hanging, rather hard branch of *Castanea sativa*, leg. E. Martini, 18.IX.2015 (em-12668) – Bolle di Magadino, on wood and bark of a hanging, hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.1987 (em-1249) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on bark of a standing, hard trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 11.X.1992 (em-3280) – Losone, on wood and bark of a standing, hard trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 27.IX.1985 (em-301) – Maggia, Laire, on bark of a lying, hard twig of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.1984 (em-114) – Meride, Bolle, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.2007 (em-10188) – Meride, Serpiano, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.1986 (em-824) – Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on bark of a hanging, hard trunk of *Castanea sativa*, leg. E. Martini, 2.III.1991 (em-2935) – Someo, Da l'Ovi, on bark of a standing, rather hard twig of *Salix eleagnos*, leg. E. Zenone, 12.XI.1993 (em-3673)



Fig. 1: Basidiome (with host) [em-10188]



Fig. 2: Hymenophore. Image width = 26 mm [em-10660]



Fig. 3: Basidiome with conspicuous parts of smooth hymenium [em-10188]



Fig. 4: Dried basidiome : pubescent margin (finely ciliate). Image width = 9 mm [em-10188]



Fig. 5: Dried basidiome : shortly fimbriate margin. Bar = 1 mm [em-10596]

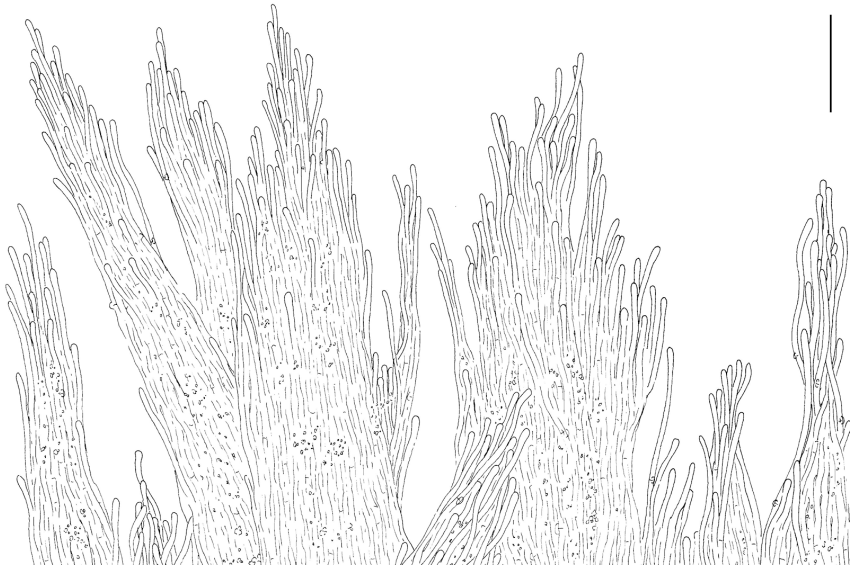


Fig. 6: Fringed margin. Bar = 50 μ m [em-10596]

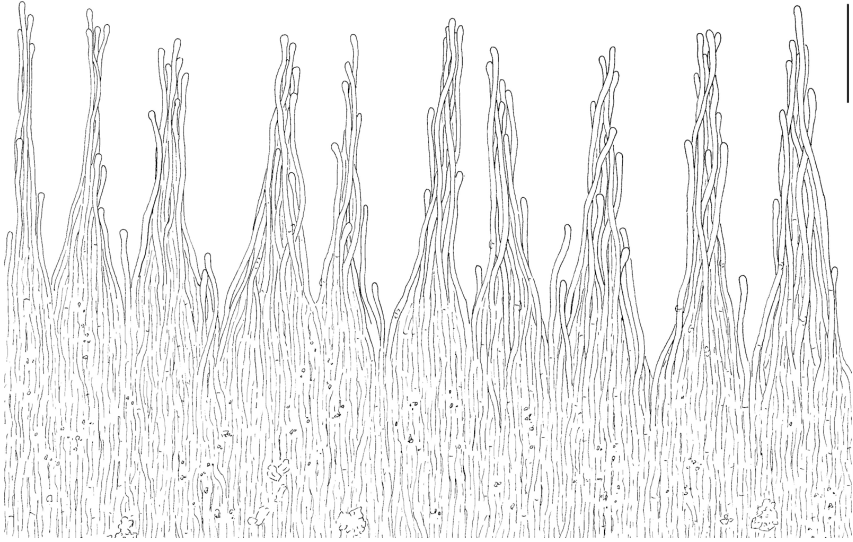


Fig. 7: Shortly ciliate margin. Bar = 50 μm [em-10188]

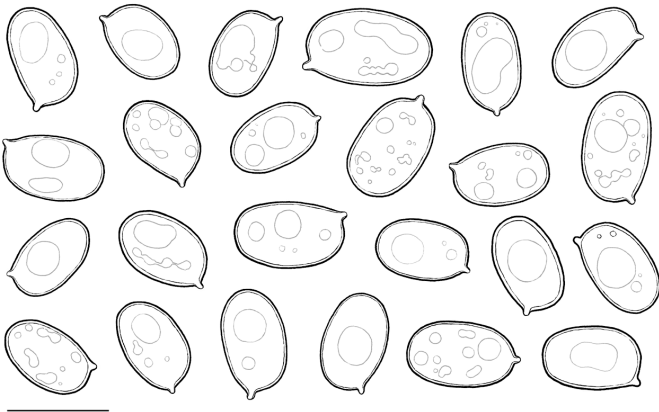


Fig. 8: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-1249]

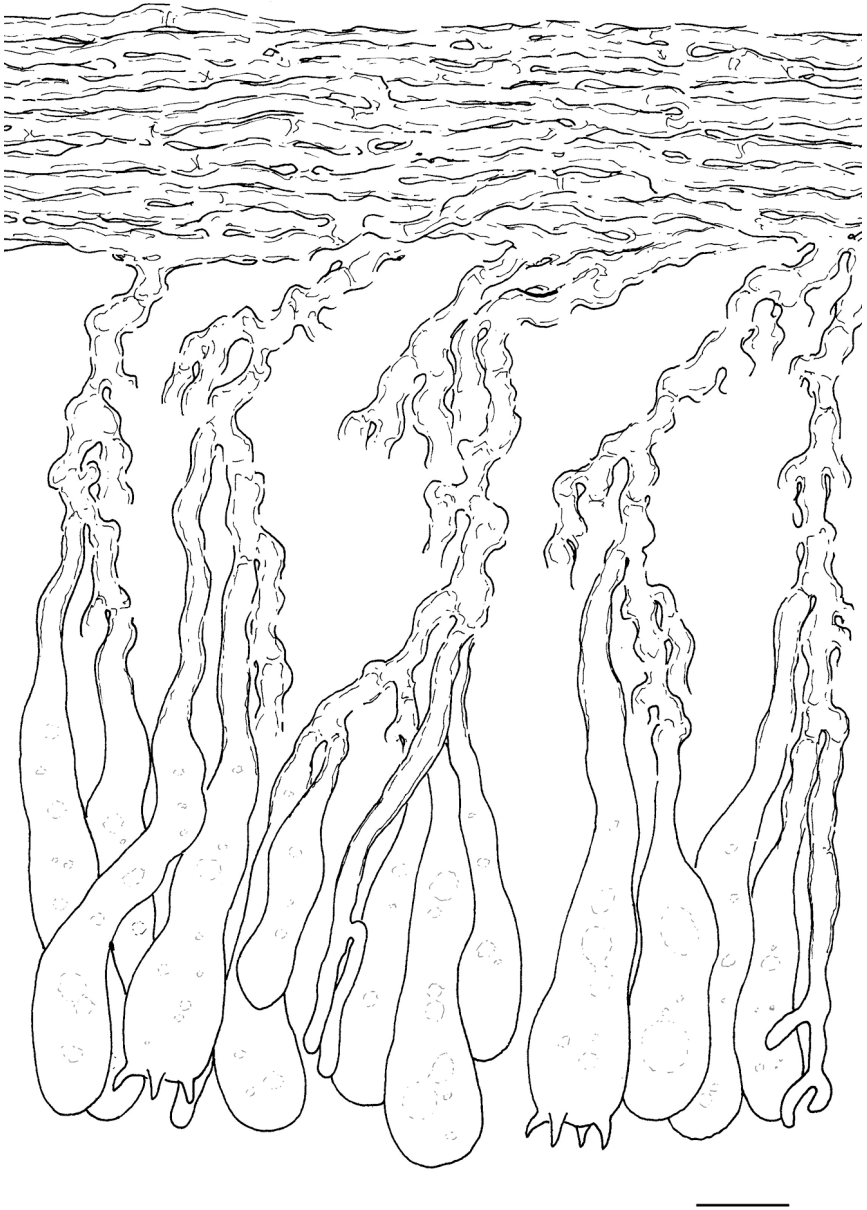


Fig. 9: Basidia, subhymenial and tramal hyphae. Bar = 10 μ m [em-1249]

References

- [1] BERNICCHIA, A. ET AL. (2008). 'Aphyllporaceous wood-inhabiting fungi on *Quercus* ssp. in Italy'. *Mycotaxon*, 104: 445–448 + checklist, p. 1–25. URL: http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/checklists/bernicchia_v104-checklist.pdf
- [2] CHRISTIANSEN, M.P. (1960). 'Danish resupinate fungi, part II. Homobasidiomycetes'. *Dansk Botanisk Arkiv*, 19 (2): 60–388
- [3] DE CANDOLLE, A. AND DUBY, J.E. (1828). *Botanicon gallicum seu synopsis plantarum in flora gallica descriptarum*. 2nd. Paris. 2 vol. (1068 p.) URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/6352#/summary>
- [4] ERIKSSON, J., HJORTSTAM, K. AND RYVARDEN, L. (1981). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe, vol. 6: Phlebia - Sarcodontia*. Oslo, pp. 1051–1276
- [5] FRIES, E.M. (1828). *Elenchus fungorum : sistens commentarium in Systema mycologicum*. Gryphiswaldiae. 2 vol. (238, 154 p.) URL: <http://books.google.ch/books?id=t4eVR1SN1CAC>
- [6] FURUKAWA, H. (1974). 'Taxonomic studies of the genus *Odontia* and its allied genera in Japan'. *Bulletin of the Government Forest Experiment Station*, 261: 1–87, 12 t.
- [7] JÜLICH, W. (1974). 'The genera of the *Hyphodermoideae*'. *Persoonia*, 8 (1): 59–97
- [8] JÜLICH, W. AND STALPERS, J.A. (1980). *The resupinate non poroid Aphyllporales of the temperate northern hemisphere*. Amsterdam. 335 p.
- [9] LUNDELL, S. AND NANNFELDT, J.A.F. (1947). '[...]' *Fungi Exsiccati Suecici, Praesertim Upsalienses*, (29-30): no. 1401–1500
- [10] PERSON, C.H. (1822). *Mycologia europaea*. Erlangen. 3 vol. (356, 214, 282 p.) URL: <http://archive.org/details/mycologiaeuropa01persgoog>



Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

Authored and published by

ELIA MARTINI
Via ai Ciòss 21
CH-6676 Bignasco
Switzerland

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



Issue № 41:

Radulomyces molaris

Released on: 27th April, 2016

© E. Martini

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

