

Scytinostromella olivaceoalba

Figures 1–6

Corticium olivaceoalbum Bourdot & Galzin 1911 [3 : 239] ≡ *Athelia olivaceoalba* (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1957 [5 : 12] ≡ *Confertobasidium olivaceoalbum* (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich 1972 [9 : 167] ≡ *Gloeocystidiellum olivaceoalbum* (Bourdot & Galzin) Tellería 1991 [11 : 237] ≡ *Scytinostromella olivaceoalba* (Bourdot & Galzin) Ginns & M.N.L. Lefebvre 1993 [7 : 141] ≡ *Amylocorticium olivaceoalbum* (Bourdot & Galzin) Boidin, Lanq. & Gilles 1997 [2 : 76]

= *Scytinostromella fallax* Burds. & Nakasone 1981 [4 : 469] teste Hjortstam [8], Ginns and Freeman [6]

= *Gloeocystidiellum parvisporum* Manjón & G. Moreno 1982 [10 : 334] teste Hjortstam [8]

— Sensu Jülich (1972) & auct. pl. → *Corticium fuscostratum* Burt

Basidiome effused, athelioid, loosely adherent to separable, up to 0.3 mm thick.

Hymenophore at first discontinuous, pruinose, porulose, then continuous and smooth or finely cracked, pellicular, fragile, very thin, cream to very pale brown, almost separable from the subiculum.

Subiculum distinct, hypochnoid, byssoid, yellowish brown.

Margin irregular, fibrillose, concolorous with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs normally present, sometimes rare and hidden in the subiculum, often conspicuous at the margin and in the substrate, up to 50 (100) µm in diam., smooth to pubescent, dull yellow to yellowish brown.

Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae with fibulate primary septa, (1) 1.5–2.5 (3) µm in diam., with thin or slightly thickening wall, subhyaline to pale yellow; skeletal (or skeletoid) hyphae mainly present in the rhizomorphs, 1–2 µm wide, straight, with thickening or thick walls, pale yellow.

Rhizomorphs compact, built up by tightly packed straight generative

and skeletal hyphae; core not differentiated but with some slightly wider generative hyphae, up to 4 μm in diam.; surface with some outgrowing irregular-tortuose generative hyphae.

Gloeocystidia irregularly fusoid, 10–30 \times 3–4 μm , often with an apical schizopapilla, terminal in hymenial layer, thin-walled, with oily content.

Basidia subclavate or slightly suburniform with a narrowed base, 15–23 \times 3–4 μm , hyaline; 4 sterigmata up to 3 μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid, 3.5–5.2 \times 2–2.8 (3.2) μm , $Q = 1.23\text{--}1.9$, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: CB–; spores amyloid; gloeocystidia SA+

Incrustation: yellow to yellowish orange or ochre resinous matter on hyphae in subiculum and rhizomorphs.

Nests of acicular crystals are also present here and there on surface of strands.

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Alpes-Maritimes** – Ile Sainte-Marguerite, on wood of a rather hard trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. & F. Martini, 31.X.1997 (em-6402) – *ibid.*, on wood of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. & F. Martini, 31.X.1997 (em-6406) — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Serdinya, Riv.de Baillmarsane, on bark of a decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. & F. Martini, 28.X.1995 (em-4050) — **Var** – Hyères, Île de Porquerolle, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. E. Martini, 13.XI.2013 (em-12068) – Presqu'île de Giens, La Mandrague, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 10.XI.2013 (em-12079)



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-6402]



Fig. 2: Dried, young basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-4050]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome at an initial stage of development. Image width = 9 mm [em-4050]



Fig. 4: Rhizomorph. Bar = 50 μ m [em-4050]

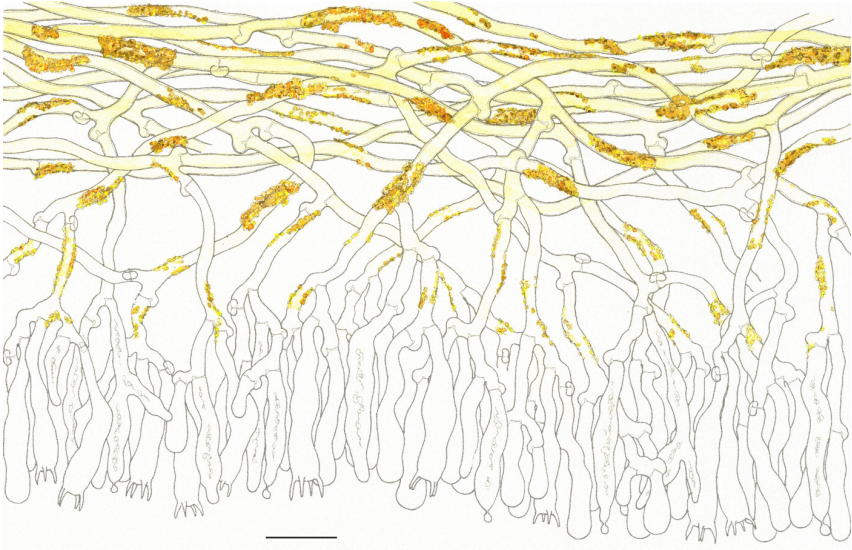


Fig. 5: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-6402]

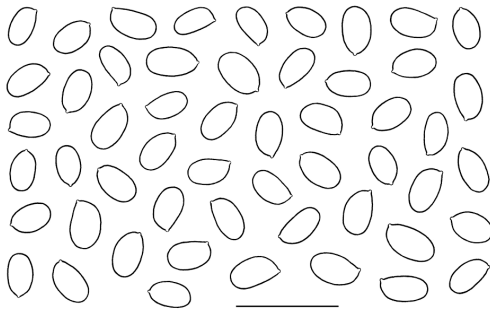


Fig. 6: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-6402]

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