№ 49

Epithele reunionis

Figures 1–7

Epithele reunionis Nakasone 2013 [2 : 90]
= *Epithele hydnoides* sensu Boidin & Gilles (1986)

Basidiome (dry) effused, adherent, in small patches, somewhat orbicular then confluent, subcrustaceous, slightly chalky, up to 0.2 mm thick.
Hymenophore hydnoid with scattered but numerous short aculei, dirty cream to pale yellow.
Aculei sterile (hyphal pegs), single, always with some smooth hymenium in between, cylindrical to conical, starting from the base of the basidiome, projecting up to 0.1 (0.2) mm, yellowish to light yellowish brown to ochraceous some parts up to dark yellowish brown; apex blunt to tapering, irregular, not fimbriate.
Context finely crumbly, breaking up in very small pieces (for the presence of a lot of crystals), ochraceous.
Margin distinct, abrupt or almost so, adherent or slightly loosening from the substrate, dirty cream to mostly yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa.
Subhymenial hyphae crowded, richly branched, (1) 1.5–3 µm, subindistinct, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline.
Tramal hyphae in aculei, vertically oriented, sinuous, tightly packed, 1.5–2.5 µm in diam, with thin to slightly thickening wall, hyaline to ochraceous.
Subicular hyphae less branched, 1.5–2.5 (3) µm, crowded, with thickening wall, often becoming yellowish to ochraceous.
Cystidia absent; often with unbranched or slightly branched, irregular hyphidia between basidia, thin-walled, hyaline.
Basidia clavate to somewhat napiform, narrowed at the base and sometimes shortly stipitate, 30–55×12–15 (17) µm, guttulate, hyaline to pale

Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 21 mm [em-3230]

yellowish; 4 sterigmata up to 12 µm long.
Basidiospores globose to broadly ellipsoid, sometimes ellipsoid, 10–12.5 (13.5)×7–10.5 µm, Q = 1–1.6 (n=35), smooth, with thickening wall 0.3–0.5 µm, hyaline with yellowish oily content.
Chemical reactions: CB–; IKI–
Incrustation: lot of large prismatic, irregular, subhyaline to yellowish crystals in context and subiculum, often showing an irregular columnar structure in thin, vertical sections; less frequent and smaller in subhymenium and projecting aculei. Ochre to brownish resinous matter is also present toward the base of the basidiome.

Specimens examined

REUNION – Forêt de Bebour, on *Cyathea glauca*, leg. G. Gilles, 23.III.1990 (GG R90-056, em-3230)

Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3230]

Fig. 3: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 4.5 mm [em-3230]

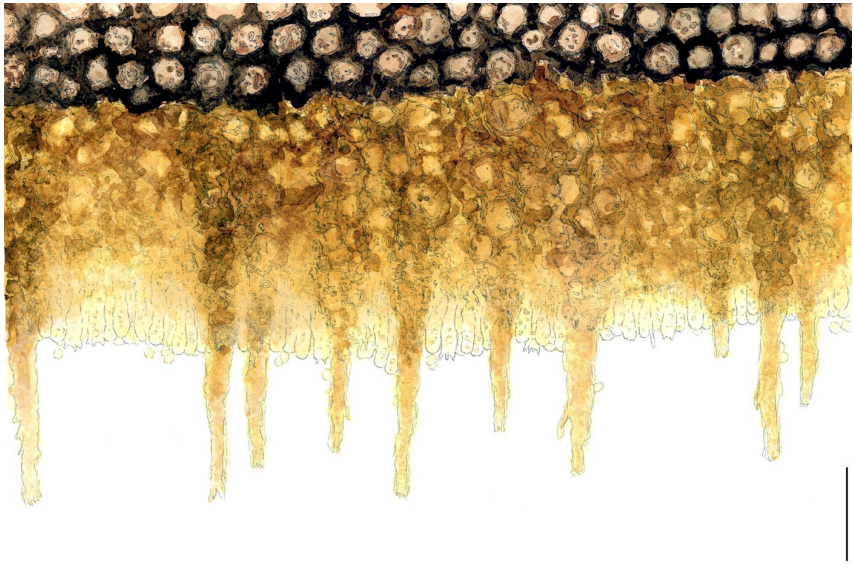

Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome and substrate. Bar = 100 µm [em-3230]

Fig. 5: Basidia and subhymenial hyphae. Bar = 10 µm [em-3230]

Fig. 6: Vartical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 µm [em-3230]

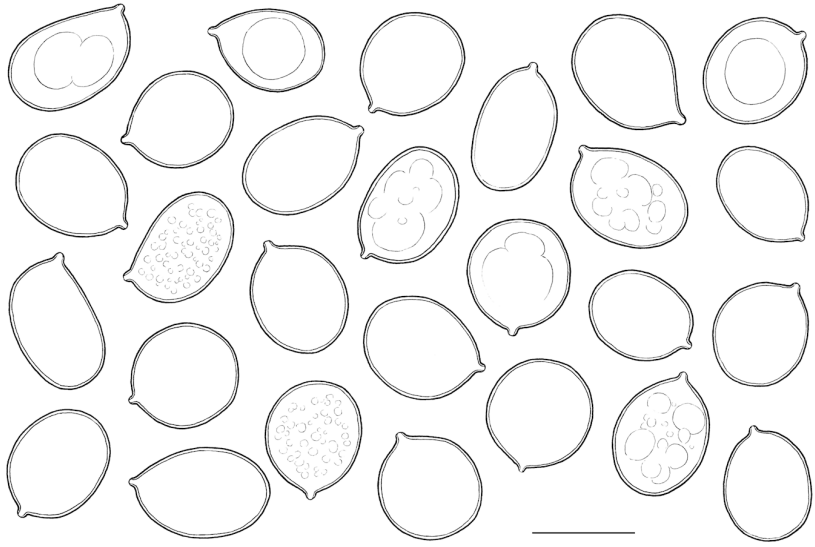

Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-3230]

References

[1] Boidin, J. and Gilles, G. (1986). 'Basidiomycetes Aphyllophorales de l'Ile de la Reunion. IV. Les genres *Epithele* et *Pteridomyces*'. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 102 (3): 299–304

[2] Nakasone, K.K. (2013). 'Taxonomy of *Epithele* (Polyporales, Basidiomycota)'. *Sydowia*, 65 (1): 59–112

Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*
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