

Ceratobasidium cornigerum

Figures 1–5

Corticium cornigerum Bourdot 1922 [2 : 15?, 4 of repr.?] $\equiv$ *Ceratobasidium cornigerum* (Bourdot) D.P. Rogers 1935 [7 : 5]

= *Corticium pervagum* Petch 1925 [5 : 316] teste Roberts [6]

= *Corticium invisum* Petch 1925 [5 : 316] teste Roberts [6]

= *Ceratobasidium ramicola* C.C. Tu, P. Roberts & Kimbr. 1969 [8 : 781] teste Roberts [6]

= *Ceratobasidium papillatum* Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot 1980 [9 : 268] teste Roberts [6]

= *Ceratobasidium cereale* D.I. Murray & Burpee 1984 [4 : 172] teste Roberts [6]

= *Ceratobasidium lantanae-camarae* H.C. Evans & al. 1995 [1 : 770] teste Roberts [6]

Basidiome effused, subceraceous, encrusting, up to 50 μm thick, whitish to light grey.

Hymenophore smooth, finely discontinuous, porulose; some specimens show here and there thin, branching fertile threads.

Margin indeterminate, pruinose.

Hyphal system monomitic. All hyphae simple-septated; in subhymenium regular to slightly irregular, 3–6 μm , thin-walled, hyaline; in subiculum often parallelly arranged and regular, 5–8 μm , long-celled, with thickening to thick wall, hyaline to pale yellowish.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia broadly clavate to obovoid, 12–18 $\times$ 8–11 μm , terminal or lateral; 4 sterigmata 9–14 μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid or ovoid, from 6–8 $\times$ 4.5–5.5 [μm -7931] to 7–10 $\times$ 5–6 (7) μm [μm -11035], smooth, with thin or slightly thickening wall, hyaline, sometimes producing a secondary spore.



Fig. 1: Basidiome in situ on a branch turned upside down. Image width = 14 cm [em-11035]

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: all elements more or less distinctly cyanophilous.

Voucher specimens

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Ambri, Audan, on bark of a rather hard branch of *Alnus incana*, leg. E. Martini, 23.V.1998 (em-6578) – Ascona, Monte Verità, on decayed stems of ferns, leg. E. Zenone, 19.VI.1992 (em-3213) – Cevio, Consorzio, on bark of a hanging, hard twig of *Juniperus communis*, leg. E. Martini, 14.IV.2002 (em-7931) – Dalpe, Gana, on lying stems of ferns, leg. J. Keller, 6.VI.1992 (em-4573) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Rubus sp.*, leg. E. Zenone, 17.VI.1992 (em-3212) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. E. Martini, 24.IV.2010 (em-11035) – Someo, on wood and bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Hedera helix*, leg. E. Martini, 17.V.1987 (em-989) – Val Piora, Larici di Campo, on wood on lying, hard build. timber, leg. E. Martini, 26.VIII.1988 (em-2196)



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 67 mm [em-11035]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore showing thin, short and branched threads. Image width = 9 mm [em-11035]

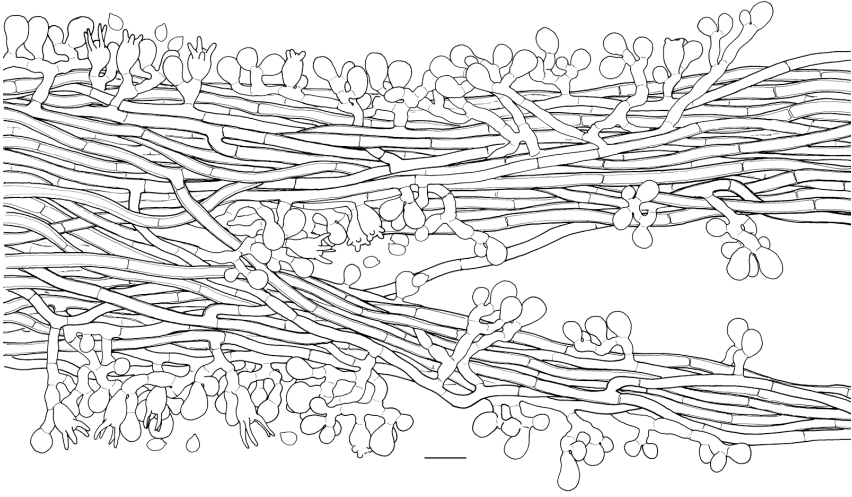


Fig. 4: Section of a thread with basidia on surface. Bar = 20 μm [em-11035]

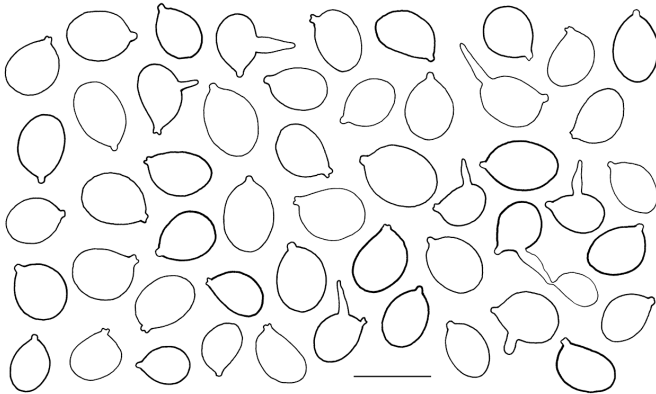


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-11035]

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