

№ 51

Tubulicrinis effugiens

Figures 1–4

Peniophora effugiens Bourdot & Galzin 1913 [1 : 386] \equiv *Tubulicrinis effugiens* (Bourdot & Galzin) Oberw. 1966 [4 : 35]

= *Peniophora subalutacea* subsp. *attenuata* Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [2 : 294] teste Weresub [5], Oberwinkler [4], Hjortstam et al. [3]

Basidiome effused, adherent, smooth, finely discontinuous, pruinose or porulose when dry, pubescent for the projecting cystidia, pale beige.

Margin indistinct, shortly thinning out, pruinose.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with primary septa fibulate; in subhymenium compactly arranged, (1.5) 2–3.5 (5) μm in diam., hyaline; in subiculum scanty, slightly looser and more distinct, 2–3 μm wide., with thickening wall, hyaline.

Cystidia (lyocystidia) narrowly conical, fusoid, normally bi-radicate, 50–80 (100) \times 5–6 μm , thick-walled in the lower half, lumen gradually expanded and thin-walled in the upper part (20–30 μm), apex acute, subhyaline, wall pale yellow.

Basidia somewhat suburniform, often with a narrowed base, (7) 10–16 \times (3.5) 4–4.5 (5) μm , fibulate at the basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 3 μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid to short cylindrical often slightly wider at the base, 4.3–6 \times 2.7–3.5 μm , Q = 1.4–2, smooth, thin-walled, subhyaline, normally with a single, large guttula.

Chemical reactions: cystidia sometimes faintly amyloid; CB–

Incrustation: none.

Comments

The collections here described doesn't fit exactly the type description made by Weresub [5] for the slightly shorter spores never curved and the constantly subulate cystidial apex. This agrees instead with Eriksson's drawing at p. 1550 of Hjortstam et al. [3].

Specimens examined

FRANCE — Isère — Villars-de-Lans, Bois Barbu, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2014 (em-12348) — Var — Collobrières, vers Chartreuse de la Verne, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. E. Martini, 11.XI.2013 (em-12003) — Vendée — La Tranche, Les Casserottes, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.1998 (em-6834) — Longeville, Les Conches, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 31.X.1998 (em-6804)

References

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- [2] BOURDOT, H. AND GALZIN, A. (1928). *Hyménomycètes de France*. Paris. 761 p. URL: <http://bibdigital.rjb.csic.es/ing/Libro.php?Libro=3448>
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- [5] WERESUB, L.K. (1961). 'Typification and synonymy of *Peniophora* species sect. *Tubuliferae* (Corticiaceae)'. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 39 (6): 1453–1495. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1139/b61-126>



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 20 mm [em-12003]

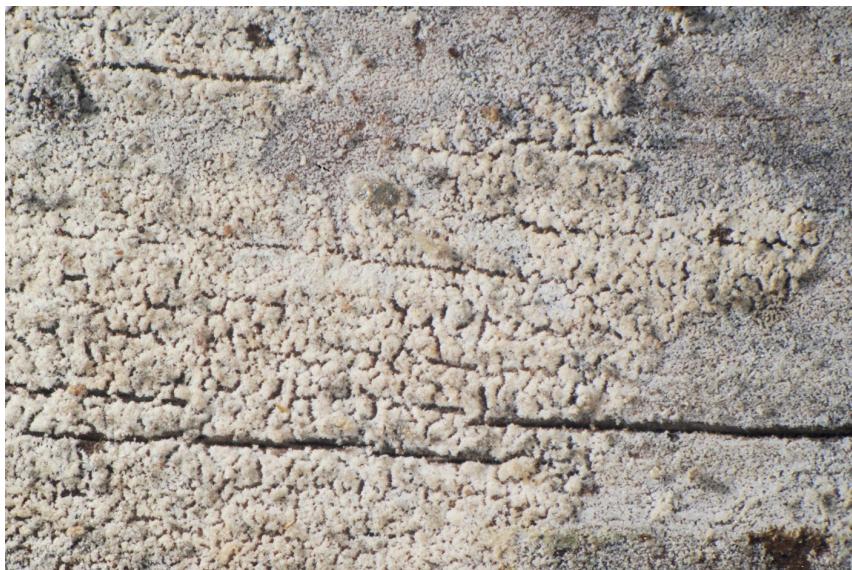


Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-12003]



Fig. 3: Vertical section through the basidiome and substratum. Bar = 10 mm [em-12003]

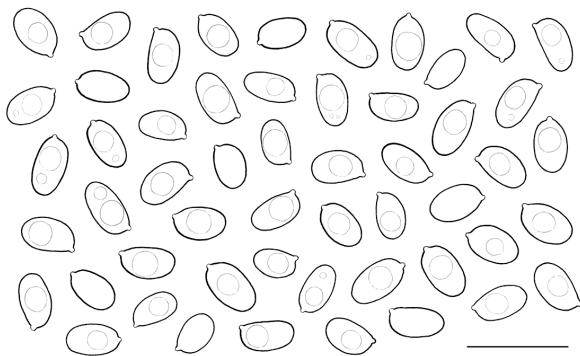


Fig. 4: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 mm [em-12003]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Gels*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Issue № 51:

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Released on: 27th April, 2016

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