

Nº 53

## *Parvobasidium cretatum*

Figures 1–4

*Gloeocystidium cretatum* Bourdot & Galzin 1913 [2 : 371]  $\equiv$  *Parvobasidium cretatum* (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich 1975 [3 : 302]

**Basidiome** effused, separable in pieces, membranaceous, subceraceous, finally crackening, up to 0.25 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** smooth, whitish.

**Margin** abrupt or thinning out and pruinose.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae fibulate, 1.5–2  $\mu\text{m}$ , indistinct, hardly separable, thin-walled, hyaline.

**Cystidia** of variable shape, often ventricose, sometimes clavate, cylindrical, fusiform, 17–32×5–9  $\mu\text{m}$ , thin-walled, enclosed or slightly projecting.

**Basidia** clavate to substipitate, 8.5–12×3.5–4  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 4 sterigmata up to 4 (5)  $\mu\text{m}$  long.

**Basidiospores** ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid, tapering toward the apiculus, (3.6) 4–5×(1.2) 1.5–2 (2.2)  $\mu\text{m}$ , smooth, thin-walled, often agglutinated in pairs or tetrads.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–; CB–; SA–

**Incrustation:** crystals frequently numerous in the context.

## Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Aveyron** — [Unknown locality], on stems of ferns, leg. A. Galzin, 27.VI.1910 (PC: Bourdot 7343, Galzin 6330) — Saint-Félix-de-Sorgues, on decayed stems of ferns, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.2004 (em-8457) — St.-Sernin-sur-Rance, le Bois du Four, on lying, decayed stems of ferns, leg. E. Martini, 7.XI.2008 (em-10759) — **Pyrénées-Atlantiques** — Bonnut (près Orthez), on stems of *Polystichum setigerum*, leg. G. Gilles, 26.III.1992 (em-3113)



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 11 mm [em-8457]

SWITZERLAND — Ticino — Bignasco, Cornöv, on stems of ferns, leg. E. Martini, 17.IX.1995 (em-4014) — Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on stems of ferns, leg. E. Martini, 29.X.1994 (em-3878)

## References

- [1] BERNICCHIA, A. AND GORJÓN, S.P. (2010). ‘Corticiaceae s. l.’ *Fungi Europaei*, 12: 1008 p.
- [2] BOURDOT, H. AND GALZIN, A. (1912). ‘Hyménomycètes de France, IV. Corticiés: *Vuilleminia*, *Aleurodiscus*, *Dendrothele*, *Gloeocystidium*, *Peniophora*’. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 28 (4): 349–409. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/106667#page/423>
- [3] JÜLICH, W. (1975). ‘Studies in resupinate Basidiomycetes. III’. *Persoonia*, 8 (3): 291–305
- [4] ROBERTS, P. (1995). ‘Interesting and unusual corticioid fungi from Slapton, Devon, III’. *Mycologist*, 9 (4): 161–164. DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0269-915X\(09\)80010-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0269-915X(09)80010-4)

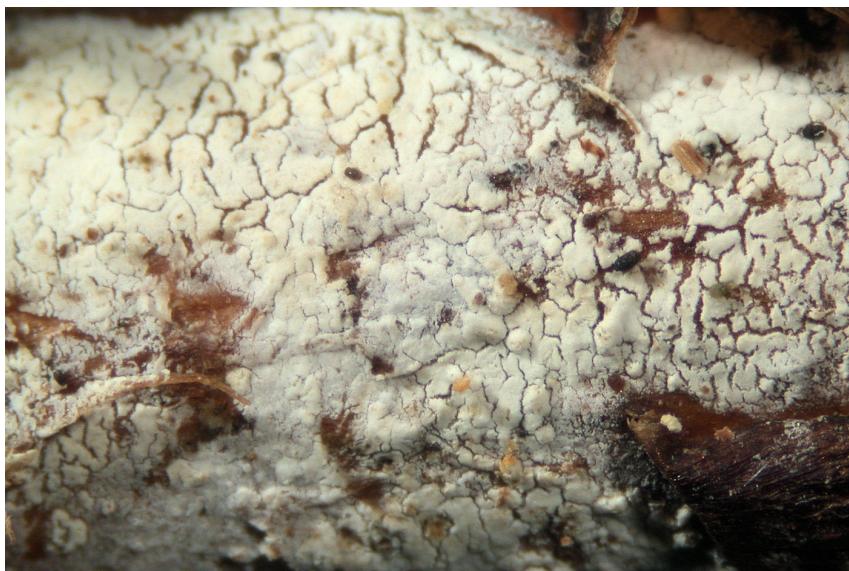


Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 11 mm [em-8457]

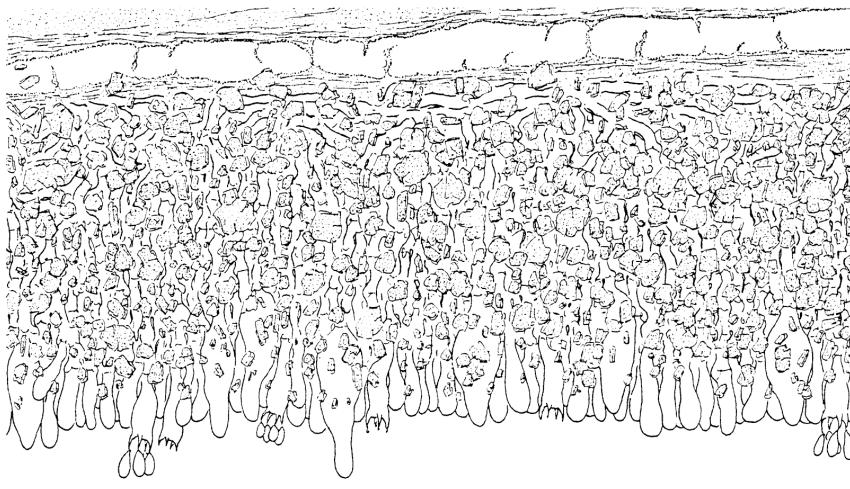


Fig. 3: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [PC: Bourdot 7343, Galzin 6330]

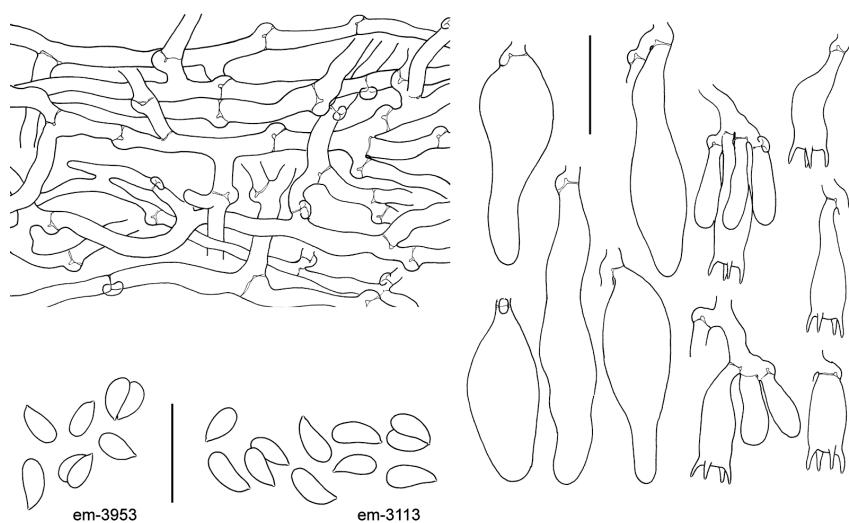


Fig. 4: Basidiospores, basidia, cystidia, hyphae. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-3953 and em-3113]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Gels*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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