

Paullicorticium pearsonii

Figures 1–4

Corticium pearsonii Bourdot 1921 [2 : 52] \equiv *Paullicorticium pearsonii* (Bourdot) J. Erikss. 1958 [4 : 67] \equiv *Ceratobasidium pearsonii* (Bourdot) M.P. Christ. 1959 [3 : 46]

= *Corticium subinvisible* D.P. Rogers 1935 [7 : 28] teste Liberta [6]

Basidiome effused, adherent, ceraceous, up to 50 μm thick.

Hymenial surface finely pruinose to more continuous and smooth, light bluish grey, light brownish grey when dry.

Margin indistinct.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae regular, with simple septa, 1.5–3 μm , hyaline; subhymenial hyphae somewhat indistinct, thin-walled; subicular hyphae infrequent, mostly branching at right angles, with thin or thickening wall.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia obovate to pyriform when immature, clavate to obconical at maturity, 8–15 \times (4.5) 5–6.5 μm ; 4–6 sterigmata up to 5 (8) μm long.

Basidiospores narrowly navicular, often curved in side view, somewhat bananiform or slightly lunate, from (4.5) 5–6 (6.5) \times 1.5–2.3 μm [for em-6345] to (5) 5.5–8 (8.5) \times 1.6–2.5 (2.7) μm [for em-11176], Q = 2.5–3.5 (4), smooth, thin-walled.

Chemical reactions: IKI–

Incrustation: none.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Var** – Saint-Paul-en-Forêt, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. E. & F. Martini, 30.X.1997 (em-6345)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Blenio, Valle Santa Maria, Alpe Pertusio, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Pinus mugo*, leg. E. Martini, 27.VII.2010 (em-11176)

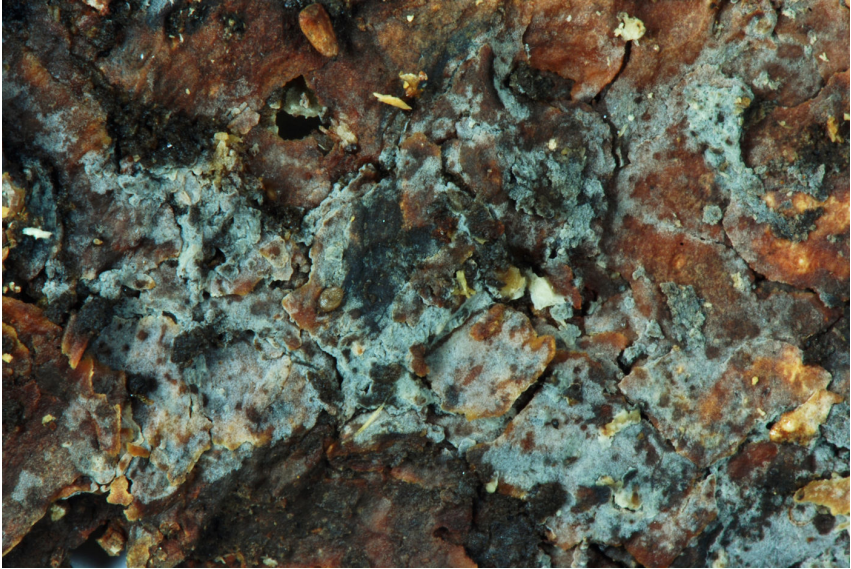


Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [em-11176]



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11176]

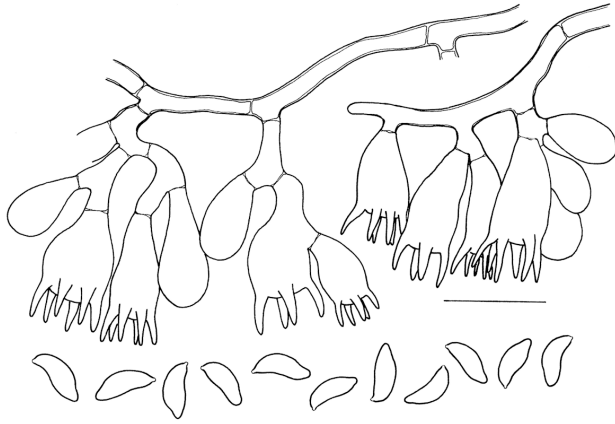


Fig. 3: Basidiospores, basidia, subhymental and subicular hyphae (note the small basidium growing from another basidium). Bar = 10 μm [em-6345]

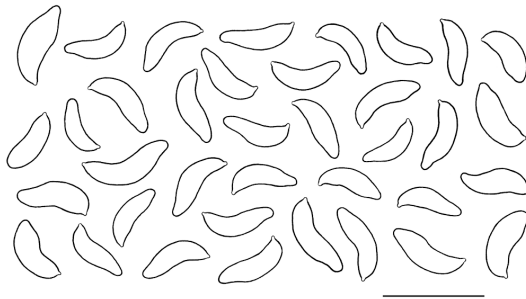


Fig. 4: Basidiospores. Bar = 5 μm [em-11176]

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