

## *Helicogloea farinacea*

Figures 1–6

*Helicobasidium farinaceum* Höhn. 1907 [6 : 84] ≡ *Helicogloea farinacea* (Höhn.) D.P. Rogers 1944 [9 : 66] ≡ *Saccoblastia farinacea* (Höhn.) Donk 1966 [4 : 161]

= *Saccoblastia pinicola* Bourdot & Galzin 1909 [2 : 16] teste Jülich [7] ≡ *Helicogloea pinicola* (Bourdot & Galzin) G.E. Baker 1936 [1 : 89]

= *Stypinella killermannii* Bres. 1922 [8 : 34] teste Olive [10] ≡ *Helicobasidium killermannii* (Bres.) Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [3 : 11]

**Basidiome** effused, adherent, at first orbicular then confluent, membranaceous, up to 0.3 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** smooth, finely tomentose and irregular, white to pale yellowish, turning yellowish when dry.

**Margin** determinate, rather abrupt or shortly thinning out, pruinose, finely byssoid, white to pale yellowish.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae with most primary septa fibulate, distinct, 3–5 (6)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., with thin or thickening wall, guttulate, hyaline.

**Cystidia** absent; sometimes with hyphoid, slightly branched and tortuous hyphal endings in hymenium.

**Probasidia** indistinct; probasidial sac clavate to subcylindrical, hanging, up to 25–50 (70)  $\times$  9–12 (13.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , hyaline.

**Basidia** narrowly clavate to cylindrical, 80–120 (140)  $\times$  (6) 8–12  $\mu\text{m}$ , with 3 or 4 septa; usually with 4 sterigmata up to 20  $\mu\text{m}$  long.

**Basidiospores** ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, (9.5) 11–20 (21.5)  $\times$  (6) 8–14 (16)  $\mu\text{m}$ , Q = 1.2–1.7, smooth, with thin or thickening wall (up to 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), hyaline, content guttulate and granular; apiculus large, up to 3  $\mu\text{m}$  broad; forming secondary spores.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–, CB–



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 36 mm [em-11455]

**Incrustation:** none.

## Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Bern** – Schiltsud-Nordgang, Mürren (?), on bark of a rather hard branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. N. Küffer, 19.X.1997 (em-6526) — **Graubünden** – Mesocco, Bulù, on bark of a lying, hard trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 12.VII.1992 (em-3196) — **Ticino** – Campo V.Maggia, Mòì, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 7.IX.1986 (em-874) – Croglio, Madonna del Piano, on wood of a lying, rather hard twig of *Platanus sp.*, leg. E. Zenone, 31.X.1994 (em-3940) – Croglio, Ronco, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Carpinus betulus*, leg. E. Martini, 31.X.1994 (em-5644) – Nante, Giof, on bark of a branch of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 3.VI.1988 (em-1720) – Nante, Segna, on wood and bark of a standing, hard twig of *Sorbus aucuparia*, leg. E. Martini, 2.VI.1988 (em-1704) – Novazzano, Valle della Motta, on wood of a lying, hard trunk of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Zenone, 25.X.1990 (em-2858) – St. Antonino, Copera, on bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Zenone, 23.X.1998 (em-6872) – Val Piora, Mottone, on bark of a lying, rather hard twig of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 16.X.2010 (em-11455)



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 26 mm [em-11455]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 21 mm [em-3196]

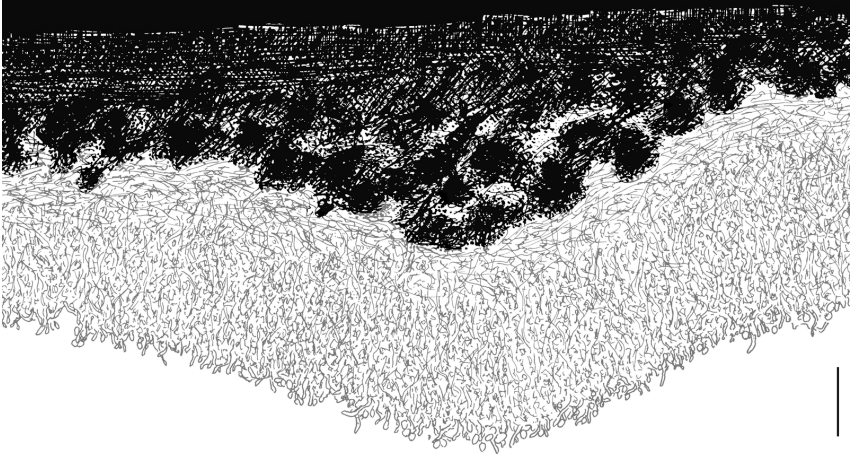


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome and substrate. Bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-11455]

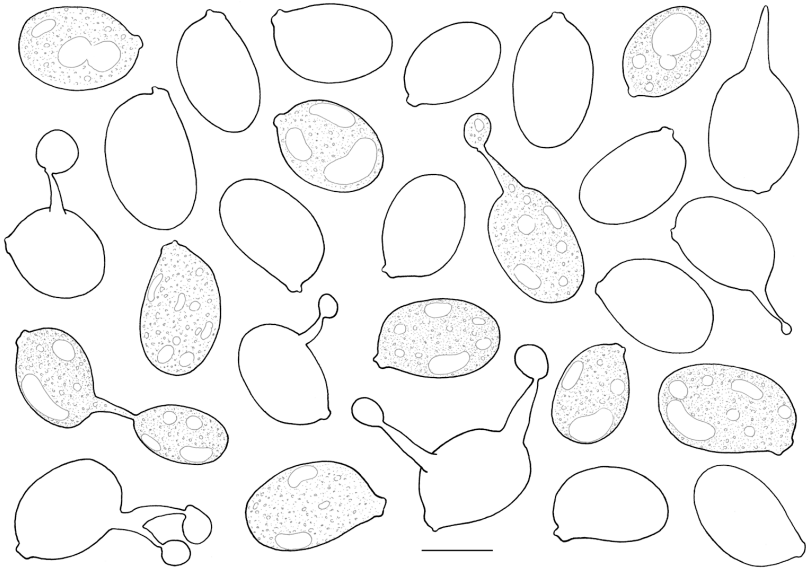


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-11455]

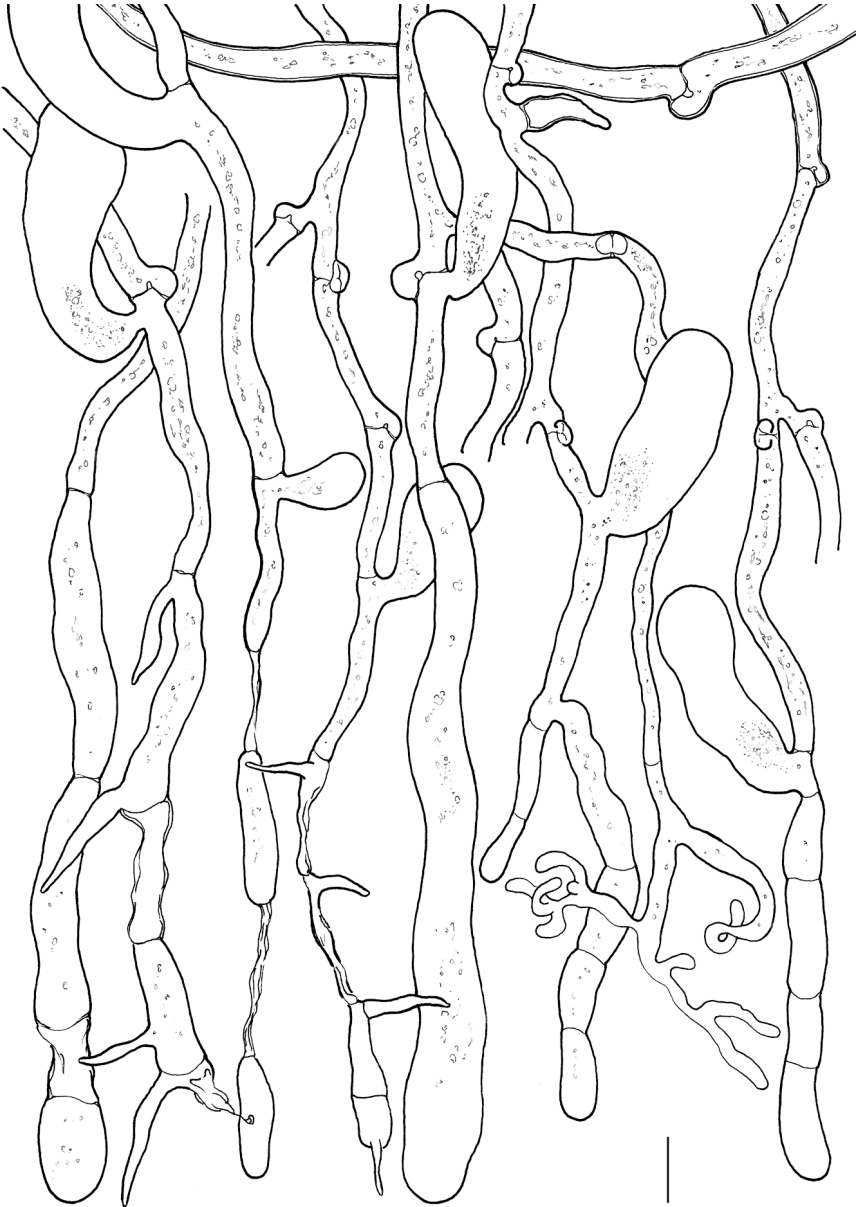


Fig. 6: Basidia, probasidia and hyphae. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-11455]

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# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Issue № 57:

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Released on: 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2016

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