

Nº 64

Kavinia alboviridis

Figures 1–6

Hydnnum alboviride Morgan 1887 [11 : 12] ≡ *Oxydonta alboviridis* (Morgan) L.W. Mill. 1933 [9 : 294] ≡ *Mycoacia alboviride* (Morgan) L.W. Mill. & J.S. Boyle 1943 [10 : 43] ≡ *Kavinia alboviridis* (Morgan) Gilb. & Budington 1970 [7 : 95]

= *Clavaria bourdotii* Bres. 1908 [1 : 45] teste Donk [4] ≡ *Kavinia bourdotii* (Bres.) Pilát 1960 [3 : 330]

= *Caldesiella sajanensis* Pilát 1936 [14 : 329] teste Christiansen [2] and Eriksson [5], pro syn. ≡ *Kavinia sajanensis* (Pilát) Pilát 1938 [15 : 3]

= *Hydnnum chlorascens* Pat. 1902 [13 : 50] teste Nakasone [12]

Basidiome effused, loosely adherent, hydnoid.

Aculei narrowly conical, terete, subceraceous, rather soft and fragile when dry, up to 2 mm long and 0.2 (0.3) mm wide at the base, often in clusters, white at start then olivaceous, mustard yellow; apex sterile, subulate, smooth, often paler.

Subiculum araneose to cottony, loose, thin, sterile.

Margin distinct, byssoid or fibrillose, whitish.

Rhizomorphs frequent in subiculum, at the margin and in cracks of the substrate, soft, cottony, up to 0.2 (0.3) µm thick, branched, white.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa.

Subhymenial hyphae almost regular, (1) 1.5–2.5 (3) µm, thin-walled, hyaline.

Tramal hyphae regular, parallelly arranged, distinct, 1.5–5 µm, thin-walled, hyaline.

Subicular hyphae (1.5) 2–3.5 µm, sometimes ampullate at septa up to 8–9 µm, with thin or thickening wall, hyaline.

Rhizomorphs simple, built up by hyphae like the subicular ones and a few with irregular outline and guttulate yellowish content.

Cystidia absent.



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 30 mm [em-12242]

Basidia clavate, $22\text{--}26 \times 5\text{--}6 \mu\text{m}$; 4 sterigmata up to $4 \mu\text{m}$ long.

Basidiospores narrowly ellipsoid to subfusiform, tapering and slightly curved toward the apiculus in side view, (7) $7.5\text{--}9.5$ (10) $\times 3\text{--}4$ (4.2) μm , $Q = 2\text{--}2.8 \mu\text{m}$, finely verrucose, asperulated, with thickening wall, yellowish.

Chemical reactions: IKI $-$; CB: spore ornamentation cyanophilous, spores and hyphae lightly or doubtfully cyanophilous.

Incrustation: almost none in aculei, common in subiculum and rhizomorphs as irregular, hyaline prismatic crystals.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — Ticino — Dalpe, Motto d'Orlascio, on wood of a strongly decayed trunk of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 5.VI.1993 (em-3495) — Sabbione, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 19.VIII.2014 (em-12242)



Fig. 2: Detail of the hydnoid hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12242]



Fig. 3: Detail of the hydnoid hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-12242]



Fig. 4: Rhizomorphs at the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12242]

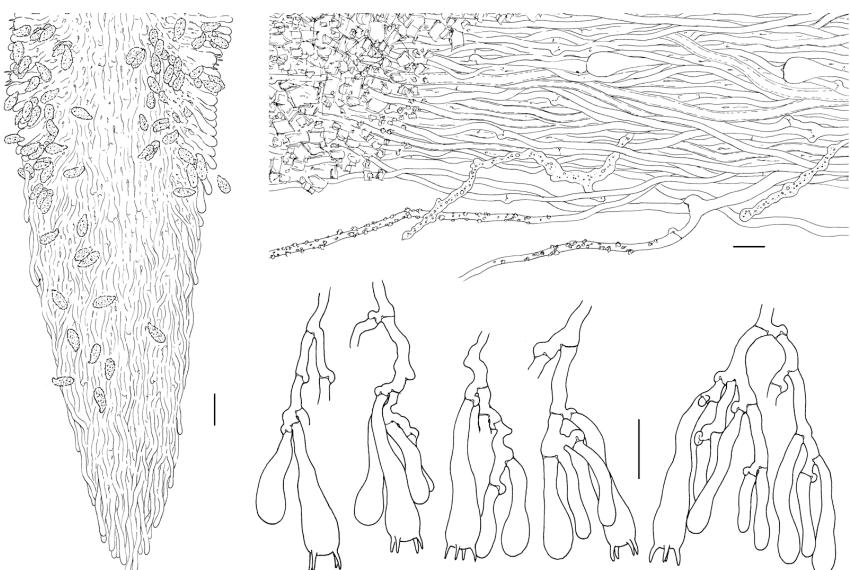


Fig. 5: Left: section of the tip of an aculeus. – Top right: section of a rhizomorph. – Bottom: basidia, basidioles and subhyphal hyphae. Bar = 10 μm [em-12242]

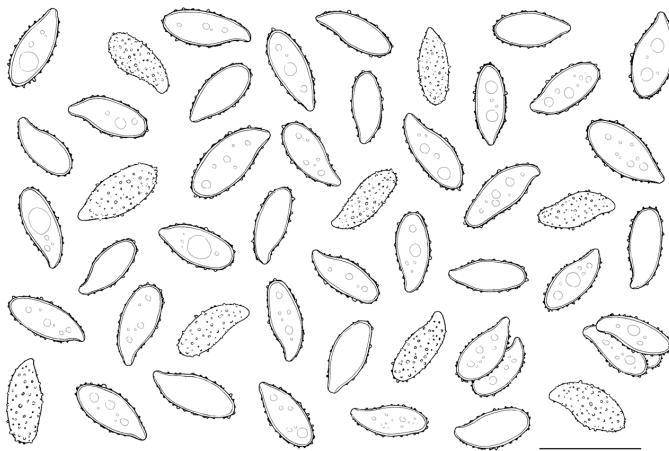


Fig. 6: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-12242]

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