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Xylodon tuberculatus

Figures 1–5

Hyphodontia tuberculata Kotir. & Saaren. 2000 [2 : 272] ≡ *Xylodon tuberculatus* (Kotir. & Saaren.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2009 [1 : 41]

= *Xylodon nudisetus* sensu Langer (1994), p.p.

Basidiome effused, hypochnoid to soft membranaceous, up to 0.05 (0.1) mm thick, adherent.
Colliculi hemispherical, dense, up to 0.05 (0.1) mm across, adherent to the subiculum.
Hymenial surface at first discontinuous, araneose to floccose, then grandinioid, papillose to finely colliculose in older parts, finely pubescent, whitish to pale yellowish brown, slightly more darker and finely cracking between colliculi on drying.
Margin pruinose to finely byssoid, thinning out, whitish.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, hyaline. Subhymenial hyphae 2–4 (5) µm wide, with thin or slightly thickening wall. Subicular hyphae sinuose, short-celled, (1.5) 2–3.5 (4) µm, with thickening wall.
Cystidia present, of three kinds: 1) some enclosed, infrequent, cylindrical to somewhat torulose, originating from subicular hyphae, 50–70×6–7 µm, thin-walled, with hyaline content; 2) some enclosed or located between basidia, common, distinctly capitate, starting from subhymenial hyphae, 20–30 µm long and 5–8 µm wide at the apex, thin-walled, hyaline; 3) some projecting, hyphoid with subulate to slightly expanded apex, arising from subhymenial hyphae, up to 100 µm long and 1.5–3.5 µm wide, rarely with some clamped septa along their length.
Basidia subcylindrical, often with a median constriction, sometimes slightly urniform, 20–27×3.5–4.5 µm; with (2) 4 sterigmata up to 3.5 µm long.
Basidiospores ellipsoid, (4) 4.5–5.5 (6)×(3) 3.5–4 µm, Q = (1.3) 1.4–1.6 (1.7), smooth, with thickening wall.

Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 11 mm [em-8245]

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: spores slightly cyanophilous.
Incrustation: hymenial and subhymenial elements often coarsely encrusted with rosette-like or prismatic crystals.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Mondada, Gramusèd (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed stump of *Castanea sativa*, leg. E. Martini, 27.VIII.1995 (em-4008.1) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 1.XII.1991 (em-3034) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 29.IX.2002 (em-8245)

References

[1] Hjortstam, K. and Ryvarden, L. (2009). 'Checklist of names in *Hyphodontia* sensu stricto-sensu lato and *Schizopora* with new combinations in *Lagarobasidium*, *Lyomyces*, *Kneiffiella*, *Schizopora*, and *Xylodon*'. *Synopsis Fungorum*, 26: 33–55

[2] Kotiranta, H. and Saarenoksa, R. (2000). 'Three new species of *Hyphodontia* (*Corticiaceae*)'. *Annales Botanici Fennici*, 37 (4): 255–278. URL: http://www.sekj.org/PDF/anbf37/anbf37-255p.pdf

Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 11 mm [em-8245]

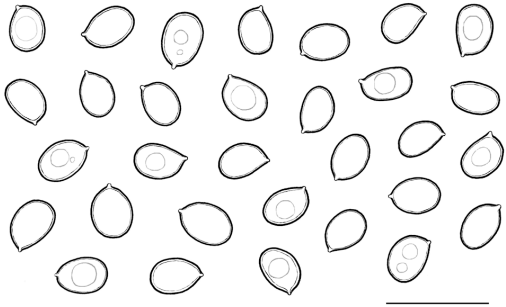

Fig. 3: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-8245]

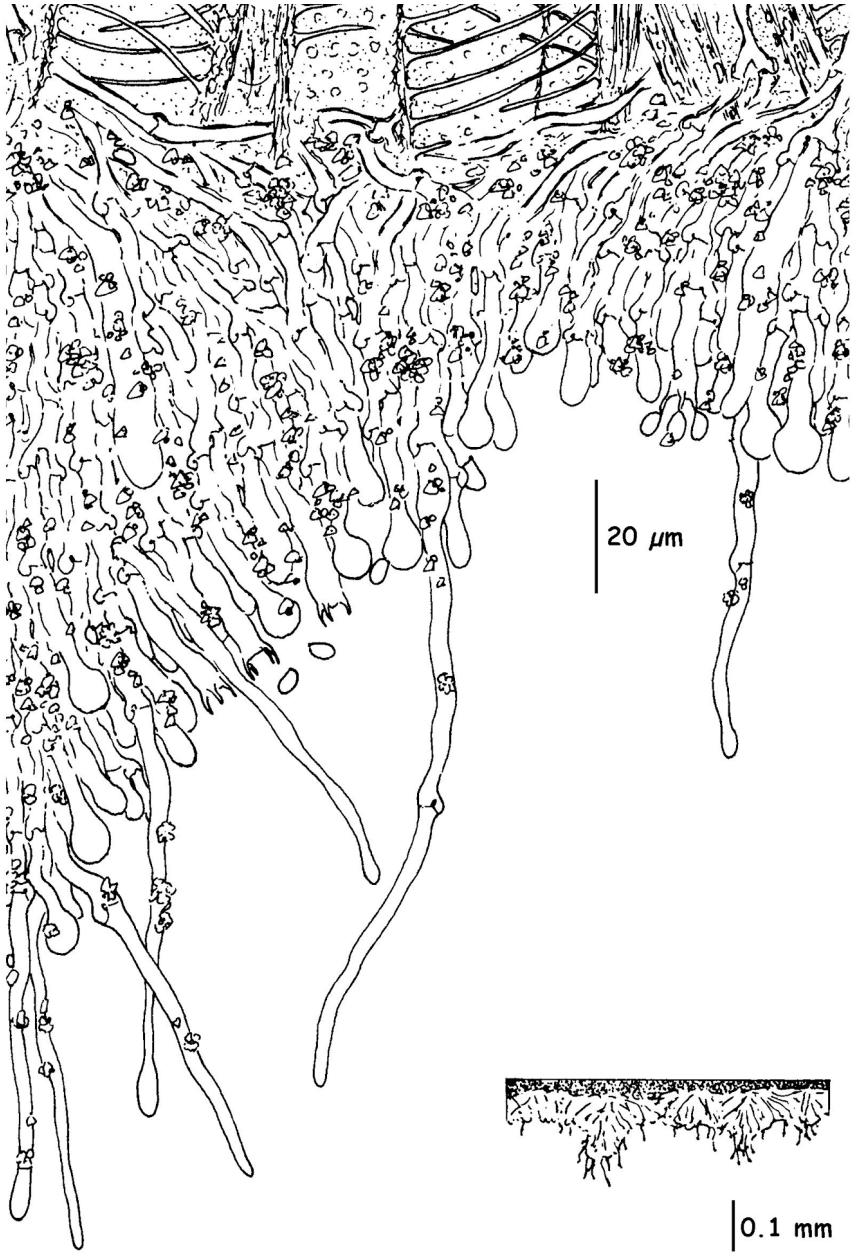

Fig. 4: Sections through the basidiome [em-3034]

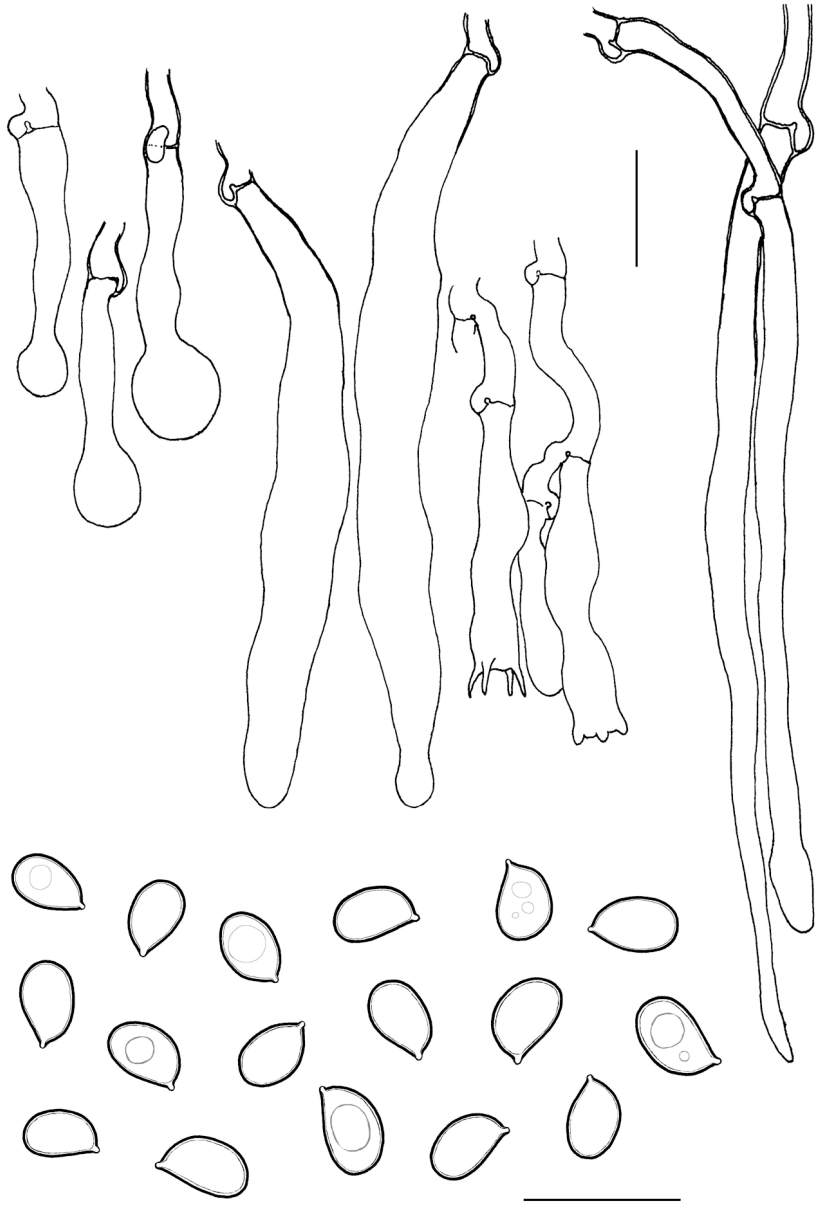

Fig. 5: Cystidia, basidia and basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-3034]

Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

Authored and published by

Elia Martini
Via ai Ciòss 21
CH-6676 Bignasco
Switzerland

Email: emart@aphyllo.net
http://www.aphyllo.net

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