

## № 70

*Septobasidium fuscoviolaceum*

Figures 1–8

*Septobasidium fuscoviolaceum* Bres. 1903 [1 : 112]

**Basidiome** effused, orbicular, 1–2 cm across, sometimes confluent and slightly larger, membranaceous, felted, 0.2–0.6 mm thick.

**Hymenium** poorly differentiate, up to 40 (60)  $\mu\text{m}$  thick; surface smooth, continuous, finely tomentose ( $\times 10$ ), very pale brown or light greyish brown when young to dark purplish brown, more or less uniformly brown when dry.

**Subhymenium** compact and difficult to squash, 20–50  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, brown to dark brown.

**Context** built up by a basal layer of scattered pillars up to 0.1 (0.2) mm in height that delimit rather large cells and tunnels, and support a soft layer of horizontally and obliquely loosely arranged hyphae, up to 0.2 mm thick, brownish.

The context may become stratified by the replication of the hymenium and the sustaining layer (without pillars).

**Subiculum** thin (about 20  $\mu\text{m}$  thick or little more), adherent to separable, discontinuous, floccose to continuous, rather pellicular and silky, pale greyish brown, much paler than pillars and top layer.

**Margin** of subiculum indeterminate, normally overgrown by the detached, determinate, smooth or finely byssoid border of the top layer, whitish when actively growing, turning yellowish to ochre on drying.

**Hyphal system** monomitic. All hyphae simple-septate, (2) 2.5–4  $\mu\text{m}$  broad, almost regular and with some tightening at septa, with thickening wall, soon yellowish brown, often with simple or 1-septate short anastomosis; hyphae around parasitized insects, and sometimes in meshes over the floor of tunnels, irregular, short-celled and constricted at the septa, 3–8 (11)  $\mu\text{m}$  across, with thin or slightly thickening walls, guttulate, hyaline or subhyaline.

**Haustoria** as irregularly coiled hyphae, often spiralled, 2–3.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in

diam., hyaline, guttulate.

**Probasidia** globose to pyriform, sessile on hyphae or terminal, 12–23 × 11–15 µm, normally persisting after the production of the basidium as thick-walled and yellowish cysts. Internal replication of a new probasidium not observed.

**Basidia** cylindrical, strongly curved and often turned up to 360–450°, 30–50 × 5–7 (8) µm, with 3 septa, persistent on the probasidium and collapsing after the spore discharge; sterigmata up to 18 µm long.

**Basidiospores** elongated, curved, with a prominent apiculus at one end on the convex side, (14) 20–27 (30) × (2.8) 3.5–4.5 (5) µm, on the basidiome normally with 0–3 septa, on spore print with 0–7 septa. Some spores produce numerous small ellipsoid bud cells about 3–6 × 1–2 µm.

**Chemical reactions:** CB–; IKI–

**Incrustation:** sparse hyaline to yellowish granules may be present on hyphae.

## Voucher specimens

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Riveo, Saleggi, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 17.V.2008 (em-10472) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 22.V.2008 (em-10475.1) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 25.V.2008 (em-10478) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 25.V.2008 (em-10480) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 25.V.2008 (em-10481) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 25.V.2008 (em-10486)

## References

- [1] BRESADOLA, G. (1903). 'Fungi polonici a cl. Viro B. Eichler lecti'. *Annales Mycologici*, 1 (1-2): 65–131 + t. III. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59685/>
- [2] COUCH, J.N. (1938). *The genus Septobasidium*. Chapel Hill. 480 p.
- [3] WOJEWODA, W. (1977). *Grzyby. Tom VIII. Basidiomycetes, Tremellales, Auriculariales, Septobasidiales*. Warszawa. 329 p.



Fig. 1: Basidiomes. Image width = 41 mm [em-10480]



Fig. 2: Basidiomes in wet state. Image width = 23 mm [em-10481]



Fig. 3: Basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [em-10480]

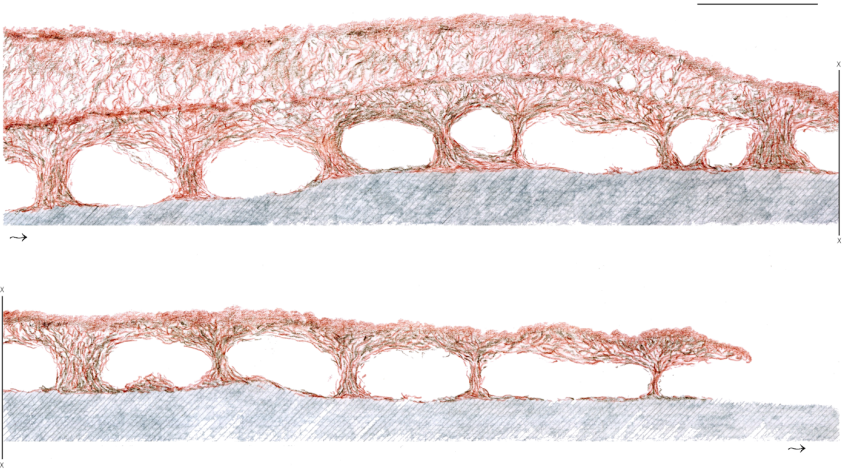


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome; arrow = direction of growth. Image width = 0.5 mm [em-10486]



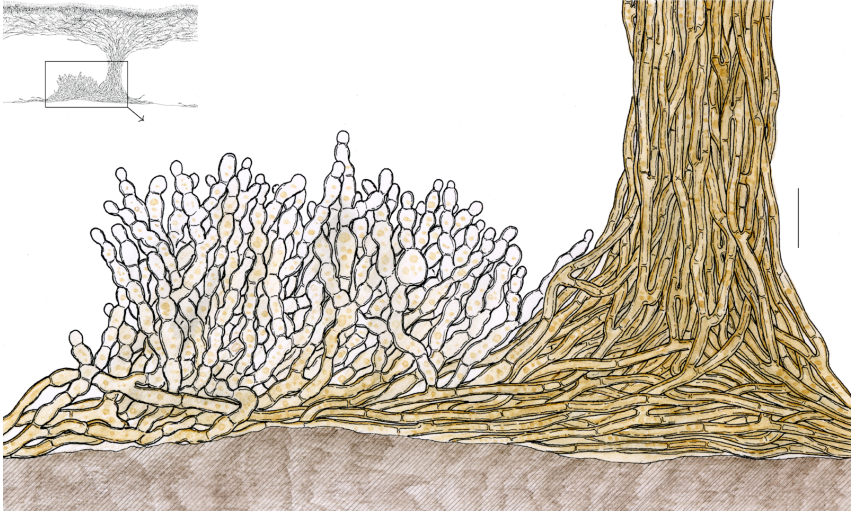


Fig. 5: Vertical section showing the base of a pillar and a cushion of irregular hyphae on the tunnel floor. Bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10486]



Fig. 6: Probasidia and basidia in different stages of development. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10475.1]

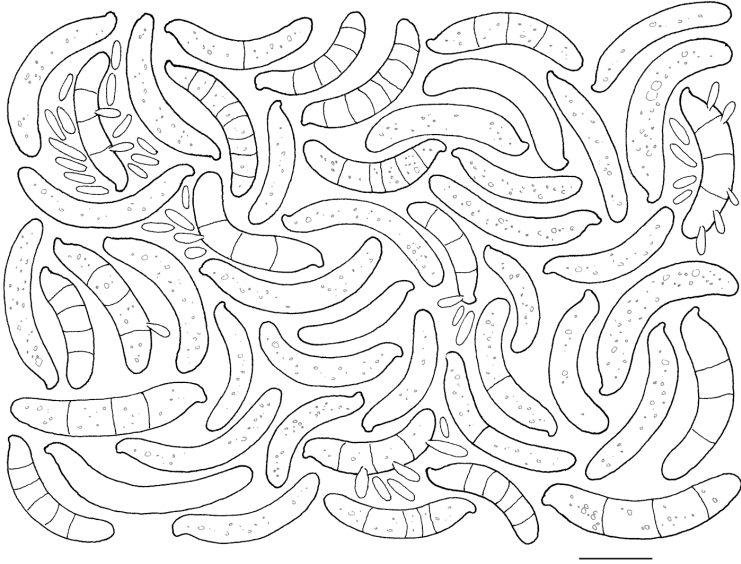


Fig. 7: Basidiospores from spore print (12 hours). Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10486]

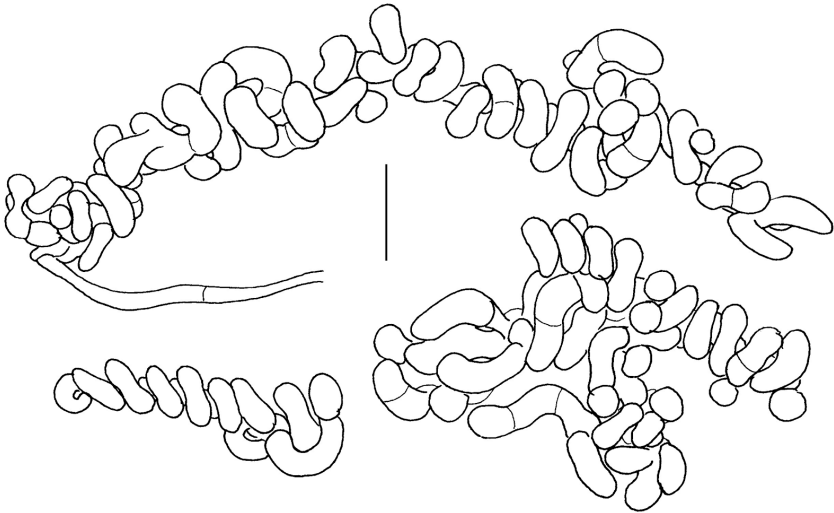


Fig. 8: Haustoria. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10486]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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