

№ 72

## *Septobasidium orbiculare*

Figures 1–14

*Thelephora orbiculare* Durieu & Lév. 1846 [6 : p. 33, fig. 7] ≡ *Septobasidium orbiculare* (Durieu & Lév.) Donk 1966 [4 : 151]

= *Hypochnus michelianus* Caldesi 1864 [2 : 390] teste Donk [4] ≡ *Corticium michelianum* (Caldesi) Fr. 1874 [5 : 660] ≡ *Septobasidium michelianum* (Caldesi) Pat. 1900 [8 : 10]

**Basidiome** effused, at first orbicular, up to 20 cm. in diam., then confluent, membranaceous if moist, quite crustose when dry, built up by small plates 1–4 (5) mm across, frequently with superposed borders well visible when dry; up to 0.4 (0.5) mm in section.

**Hymenium** almost indistinct composed by ramified hyphae and enclosed probasidia, with a finely tomentose surface, young parts pale greyish brown to cinnamon and almost unchanged on drying, older parts brownish to dark purplish or greyish brown, normally turning very dark reddish brown or almost blackish when moist.

**Context** relatively soft and discontinuous, brownish, cinnamon, dark brown around the cells containing the parasitized insects; pillars absent or indistinct.

**Subiculum** thin, compact and discontinuous, rather adherent to the substrate when dry, sometimes detached, dark brown.

**Margin** of the subiculum determinate, distinct, whitish, built up by a very thin, white, silky smooth layer, soon unevenly ochraceous or brownish where are formed the subiculum and the irregular small sinuous crests; margin of the top layer determinate and smooth to almost indeterminate and irregular.

**Hyphal system** monomitic. All hyphae simple-septate, (3) 3.5–5 (7)  $\mu\text{m}$  broad, slightly irregular and with some tightening at septa, usually branched at right angle and with short, simple or 1-septate anastomosis, with thickening wall, ochraceous; in subiculum and around insect cells compact, parallel and difficult to separate, elsewhere looser and intertwined.

At the extreme margin of the basidiome slightly thinner, 3–4  $\mu\text{m}$ , thin-walled, hyaline.

**Haustoria** as a thin-walled hyaline hypha, 2–3  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, strongly entangled or coiled, rarely spiralled.

**Probasidia** globose and budding laterally on hyphae, sessile or sometimes shortly stipitate, 12–16 (18)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., at first thin-walled, becoming thick-walled after the production of the first basidium (the wall sometimes stratified), persistent but normally collapsing and often showing inside a new probasidium, hyaline to yellowish.

**Basidia** cylindrical, straight, frequently slightly tapering at apex, 60–95  $\times$  5–7  $\mu\text{m}$ , with 3 septa, easily detached from the probasidium; sterigmata up to 8  $\mu\text{m}$  long.

**Basidiospores** allantoid to slightly sigmoid in side view, cylindrical to narrowly ellipsoid in frontal view, with a prominent apiculus on the convex side, (14) 15–24 (26)  $\times$  (2.8) 3.2–4.5 (5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , on the basidiome normally with 0–1 (3) septa, on spore print with 0–7 septa, repetitive. Some spores produce numerous small ellipsoid bud cells, about 2.5–5  $\times$  1–2  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Chemical reactions:** CB–; IKI–

## Voucher specimens

CANARY ISLANDS – Tenerife, Anaga mountains, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Laurus azorica*, leg. Th. Rödel, 21.III.2003 (em-10886, F. Dämmrich 9575) – Tenerife, Teno Mountains, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Laurus azorica*, leg. Th. Rödel, 25.III.2003 (em-10887, F. Dämmrich 9576)

FRANCE — Pyrénées-Orientales – Alénya, on bark of a standing, hard trunk of *Laurus nobilis*, leg. E. Martini, 6.XI.2008 (em-10695)

GREECE – [Unknown locality], on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Phillyrea intermedia*, leg. B. Senn-Irlet, 26.IV.2007 (em-10415)

SPAIN — Balears – Mallorca, Cala d'Or, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Olea europea*, leg. F. Dämmrich, 10.V.2014 (em-12148, F. Dämmrich 10817b)

SWITZERLAND — Ticino – Bignasco, Besso, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 23.V.2010 (em-11102) – Bignasco, Comunella, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 12.IV.2008 (em-10453) – Broglio, Corsgèla, on bark of a standing, hard trunk of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 24.V.2010 (em-11093) – Gorduno, Galbisio, on bark of a standing, hard trunk of *Tilia sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 19.VI.2010 (em-11153) – Losone, Gerre, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Laurus nobilis*, leg. E. Martini, 8.III.2015 (em-12545) – Riveo, Saleggi, on bark of a standing, hard twig of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 22.V.2008 (em-10474) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 25.V.2008 (em-10487) – *ibid.*, on bark of a standing, hard branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 25.V.2008 (em-10488)



Fig. 1: Basidiomes (wet on the left, dry on the right) [em-10695]



Fig. 2: Basidiomes (on dry bark) [em-10695]



Fig. 3: Basidiome. Image width = 65 mm [em-10453]



Fig. 4: Dried basidiome [em-10415]



Fig. 5: Dried basidiome [em-10695]



Fig. 6: Basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 23 mm [em-10453]



Fig. 7: Margin. Image width = 14.5 mm [em-10453]



Fig. 8: Section through the basidiome; arrow = direction of growth. Bar = 0.3 mm [em-10695]



Fig. 9: Section through the basidiome; arrow = direction of growth. Bar = 0.2 mm [em-10487]

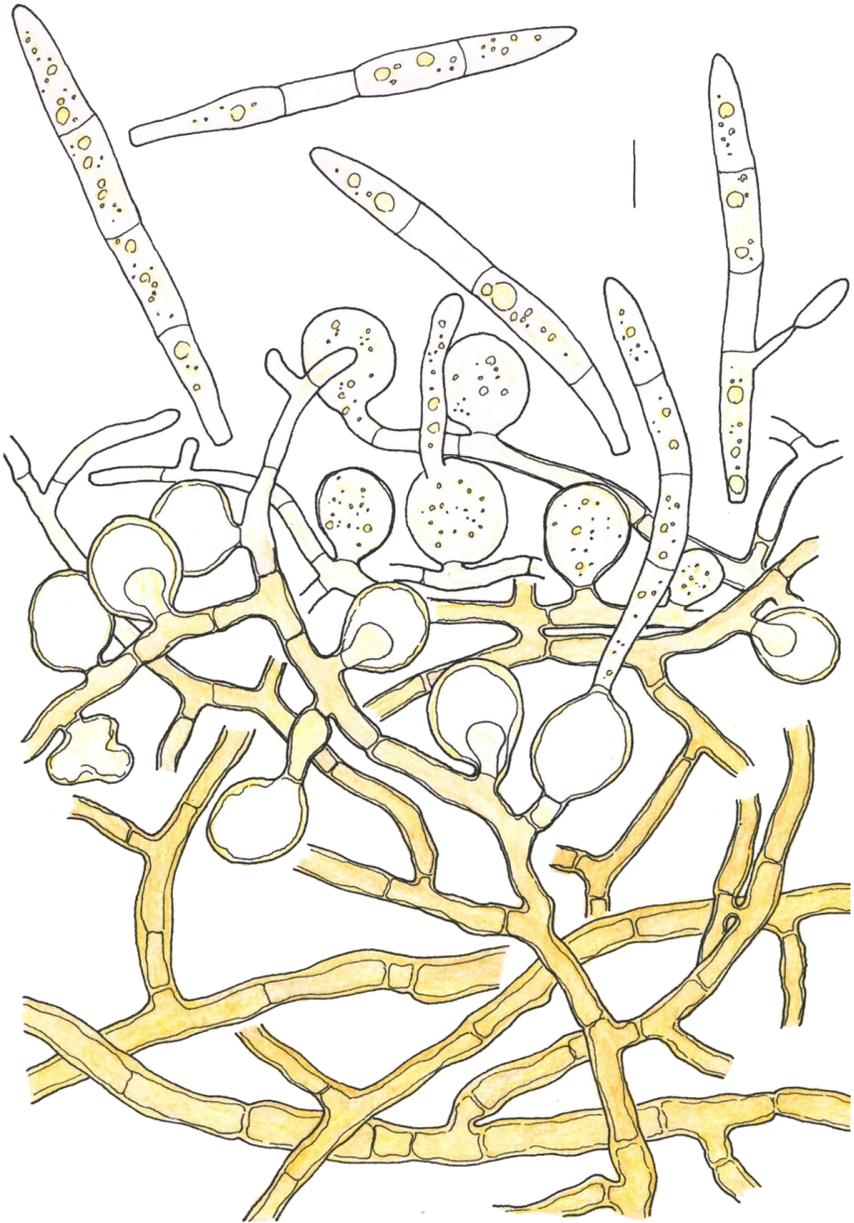


Fig. 10: Hyphae, probasidia, basidia. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [em-10695]

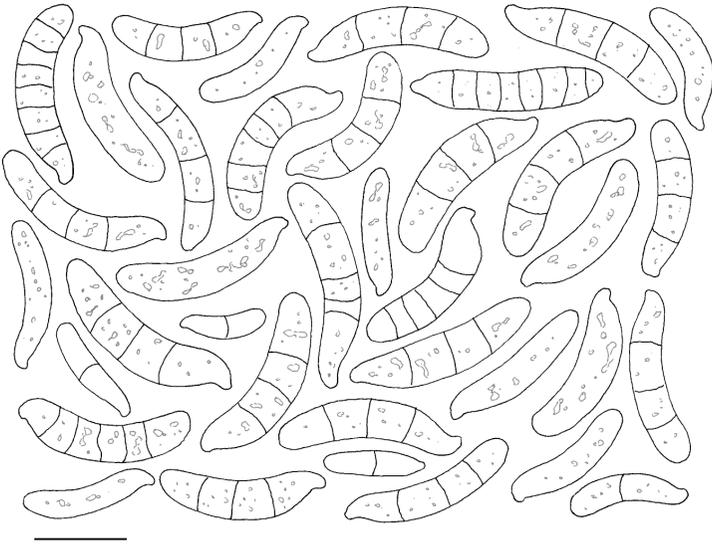


Fig. 11: Basidiospores from spore print (12 hours). Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10488]

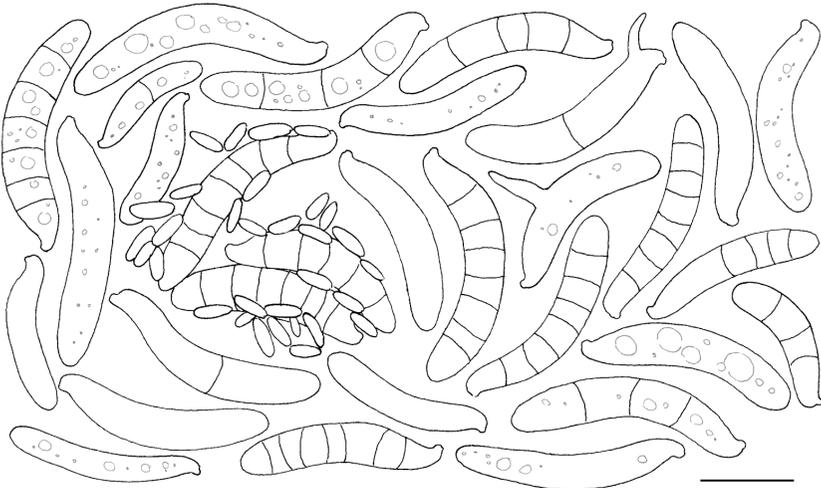


Fig. 12: Basidiospores from spore print (36 hours). Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10695]



Fig. 13: Haustoria. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10695]

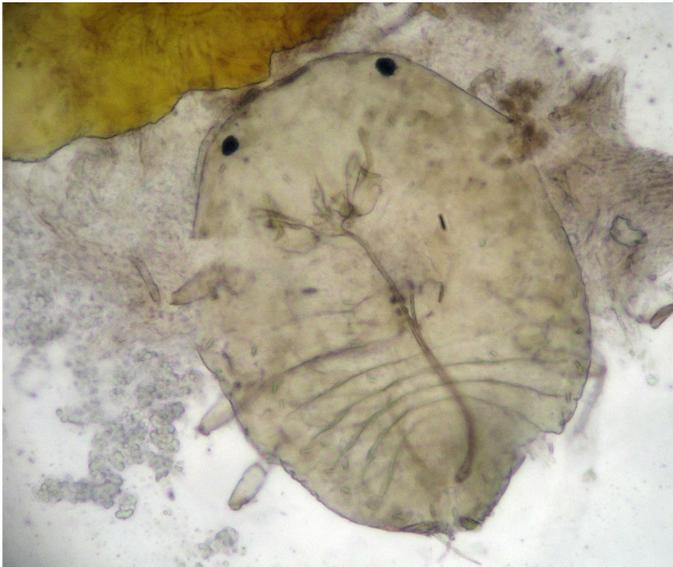


Fig. 14: Young scale insect [em-10695]

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# Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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