

№ 73

Septobasidium quercinum

Figures 1–9

Hypochnus quercinus De Not. & Bagl. 1872 [4 : no. 585] ≡ *Septobasidium quercinum* (De Not. & Bagl.) Sacc. 1916 [10 : 1271]

≡ *Corticium bagliettoanum* Fr. 1874 [6 : 705] ≡ *Hypochnus bagliettoanus* (Fr.) Sacc. 1888 [9 : 661] ≡ *Stereum bagliettoanum* (Fr.) Pat. 1900 [7 : 73] ≡ *Septobasidium bagliettoanum* (Fr.) Bres. 1905 [2 : 164]

Basidiome effused, composed of small orbicular patches about 1–3 cm across, membranaceous-felted, up to 0.6 mm thick, partly overgrowing mosses and becoming thicker (–1.5 mm).

Hymenium almost indistinct composed by branched hyphae and enclosed probasidia, with a finely tomentose surface, reddish brown to very dark purplish brown when moist, turning cinnamon brown on drying.

Context relatively soft and discontinuous, brown.

Subiculum discontinuous, rhizomorphic, built up by dark brown, interwoven or fan-shaped threads that enters the cracks of the bark.

Margin determinate, distinct, whitish to yellowish, often with an inner sterile ochre-brown band.

Hyphal system monomitic. All hyphae simple-septate, (2) 2.5–4 µm broad, almost regular and with some tightening at septa, usually branched at right angle, with thickening wall, soon yellowish brown, often with short anastomosis; in rhizomorphs compact, parallelly arranged and difficult to separate, elsewhere looser and intertwined.

Haustoria as balls of thin-walled, irregularly entangled hyaline hyphae, 2–3 (4) µm across.

Probasidia globose to obovoid or pyriform, budding laterally on hyphae, sessile or shortly stipitate, 15–27×12–18 µm, collapsing and basally persistent after the production of the successive basidia so to show 1–3 wall layers, hyaline to pale yellowish.

Basidia cylindrical, curved or sinuous toward the base, 45–70×6–9 µm,



Fig. 1: Basidiome (rather dry) [em-10674]

with 3 septa, persistent on the probasidium; sterigmata up to 11 μm long. **Basidiospores** vermiform, normally strongly curved, 'boomerang' shaped, with a more or less prominent apiculus on the convex side, (15) 18–25 (29) \times 3–4 (5) μm , on the basidiome normally with 0–3 septa, on spore print with 0–15 septa. Some spores produce numerous small ellipsoid bud cells about 2–4.5 (7) \times 1–2 μm .

Chemical reactions: CB–; IKI–

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Ariège** – Loubens, on bark of a standing, hard trunk of *Quercus pubescens*, leg. M. Wilhelm, 15.XI.2010 (em-11491) — **Corse** – Tiuccia, bord de mer, on standing, hard bark of *Quercus ilex*, leg. R. Hentic, X.1991 (em-10913) — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Sorède, Vallée Heureuse, Colloda de l'Espinas, on bark of a standing, hard trunk of *Quercus ilex*, leg. E. Martini, 3.XI.2008 (em-10674)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Intragna, Vosa, on bark of a standing, rather hard trunk of *Quercus sp.*, leg. F. Beretta, 21.II.2010 (em-11013) – Verdasio, on bark of a standing, rather hard trunk of *Quercus sp.*, leg. F. Beretta, 6.III.2010 (em-11014)



Fig. 2: Basidiome (rather dry) [em-10674]



Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 21 mm [em-10913]



Fig. 4: Basidiome (moist) [em-10674]



Fig. 5: Vertical section of the basidiome. Bar = 1 mm [em-10674]



Fig. 6: Probasidia, basidia, hyphae. Bar = 10 μm [em-10674]

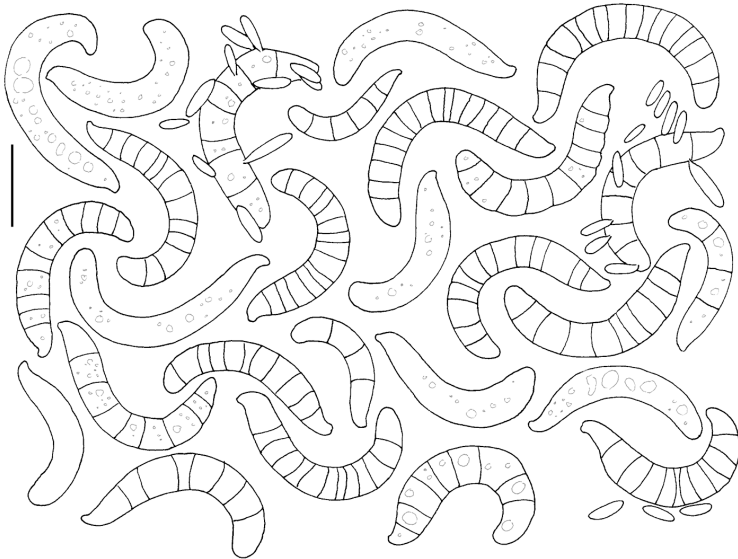


Fig. 7: Basidiospores from spore print (36 hours). Bar = 10 μm [em-10674]

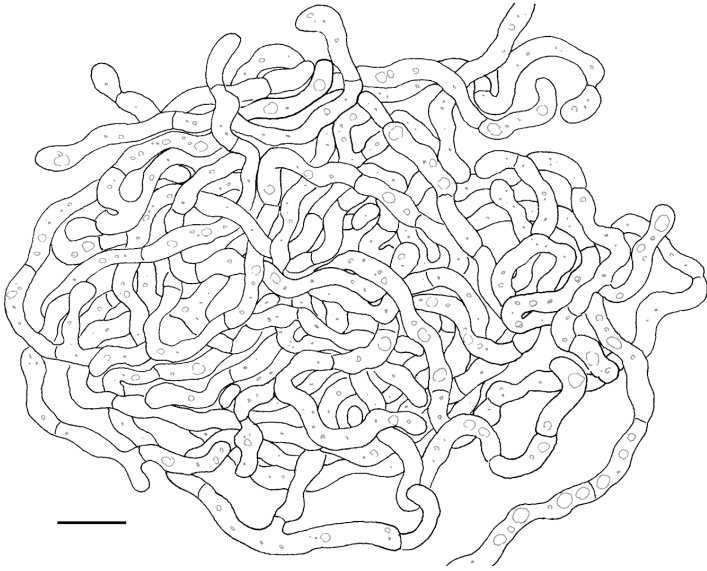


Fig. 8: Haustoria. Bar = 10 μ m [em-10674]

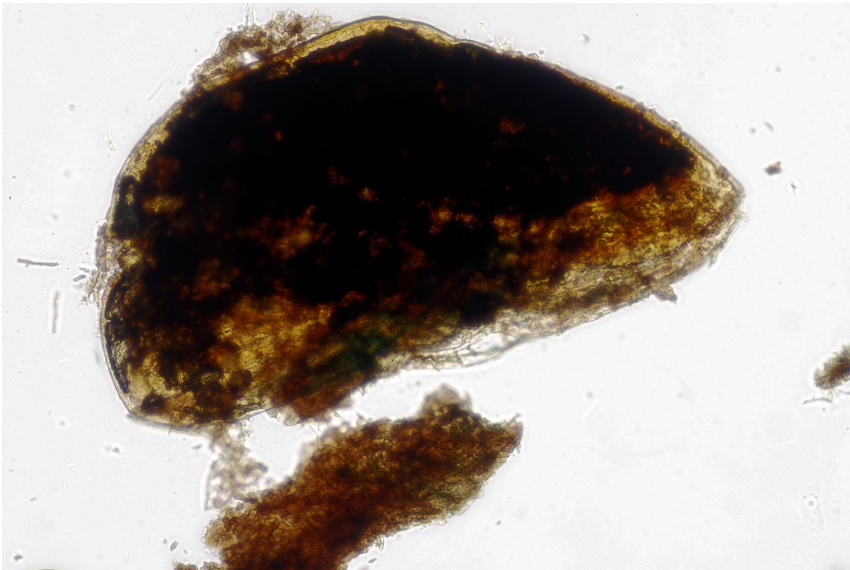


Fig. 9: Parasitized scale insect in side view; about 0.6 \times 0.3 mm [em-10674]

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