№ 75

Rhizoctonia ochracea

Figures 1–5

Coniophora ochracea Massee 1889 [7 : 137] ≡ *Botryobasidium ochraceum* (Massee) Donk 1935 [11 : 16] ≡ *Uthatobasidium ochraceum* (Massee) Donk 1958 [5 : 23] ≡ *Thanatephorus ochraceus* (Massee) P. Roberts 1998 [9 : 252] ≡ *Rhizoctonia ochracea* (Massee) Oberw., R. Bauer, Garnica & R. Kirschner 2013 [8 : 775]

= *Thanatephorus orchidicola* Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot 1966 [12 : 432] teste Roberts [10]

= *Corticium frustulosum var. intermedium* Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [2 : 240] teste Donk [5]

= *Corticium frustulosum* Bres. 1903 [3 : 98] teste Eriksson [6]

= *Thanatephorus pennatus* Currah 1987 [4 : 1958] teste Roberts [10]

Basidiome (dry) effused, adherent, finely granulose to hypochnoid, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick.
Hymenophore discontinuous to continuous in small patches, at beginning pruinose then finely tufted, reticulated, porulose, smooth, ochraceous to cinnamon.
Subiculum poorly developed, almost indistinct.
Margin indeterminate, pruinose to reticulated.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with simple-septated primary septa, often branched at right angles. Subhymenial hyphae 6–10 (13) µm in diam., regular to slightly swollen, soon with slightly thickening wall, subhyaline to pale yellowish. Subicular hyphae 8–15 (18) µm wide, mostly regular, relatively short-celled, with thickening wall or thick wall (1.5–2.5 µm), yellowish to ochraceous.
Cystidia absent.
Basidia obpyriform to botryose, 17–25×(9) 10–13 µm; with (2) 4 sterigmata up to 14 (20) µm long and 2–3 µm wide at the base.

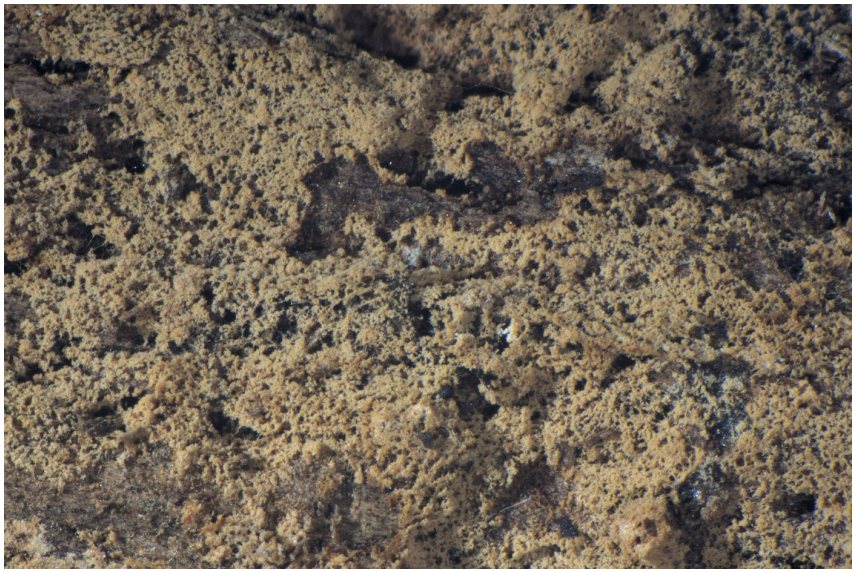

Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3613]

Basidiospores globose to broadly ellipsoid, (6.5) 7.5–10.5 (11)×(5.5) 6.5–9 µm, Q = 1–1.4, smooth, with thickening wall, subhyaline, repetitive; apiculus prominent.
Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB: hyphae cyanophilous.
Incrustation: none.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Aargau** – Diegten, Chilpen, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. Wilhelm, 9.X.2008 (em-10578) — **Jura** – Welschenrohr, on wood of a strongly decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 29.IX.1993 (em-3613) — **Ticino** – Cevio, Consorzio, on bark of a decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1986 (em-684) – Malvaglia, Piantagione, on bark of a standing, rather hard twig of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 19.VI.2010 (em-11162) – Meride, Bolle, on wood of a decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.1995 (em-5850)

Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3613]

Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-3613]

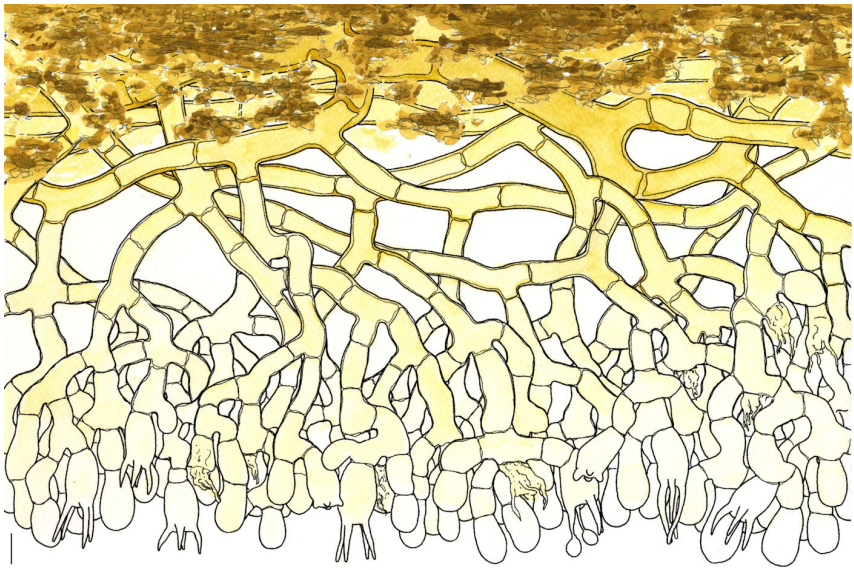

Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 µm [em-3613]

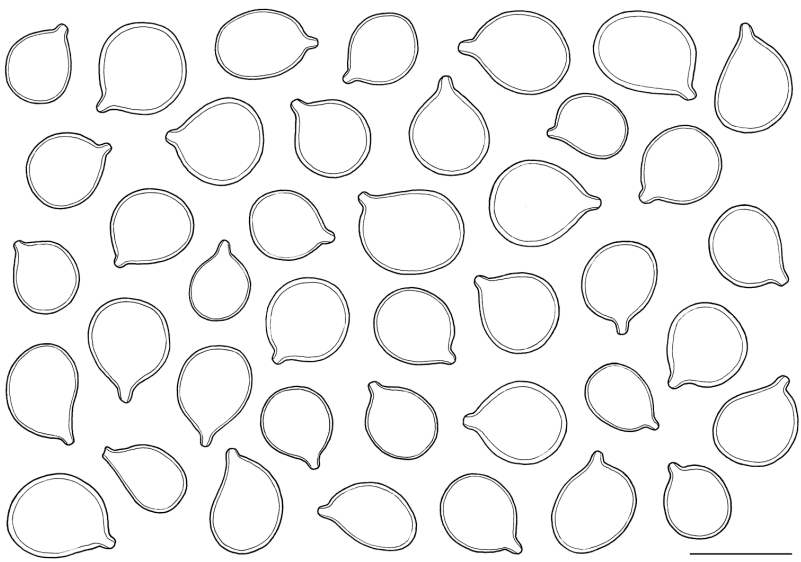

Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-3613]

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