

## № 75

*Thanatephorus ochraceus*

(Massee) P. Roberts

Figures 1–5

*Coniophora ochracea* Massee 1889 [7 : 137] ≡ *Botryobasidium ochraceum* (Massee) Donk 1935 [11 : 16] ≡ *Uthatabasidium 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 [9]

= *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 [9]

= sensu auct. pl. and p.p., see Donk [5]

**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.



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

**Basidia** obpyriform to botryose,  $17\text{--}25 \times (9) 10\text{--}13 \mu\text{m}$ ; with (2) 4 sterigmata up to  $14 (20) \mu\text{m}$  long and  $2\text{--}3 \mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Basidiospores** globose to broadly ellipsoid,  $(6.5) 7.5\text{--}10.5 (11) \times (5.5) 6.5\text{--}9 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q = 1\text{--}1.4$ , 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, Piantaglione**, 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)

## Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:  
Excerpts from *Ornitho & Jella*, n° 0



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



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

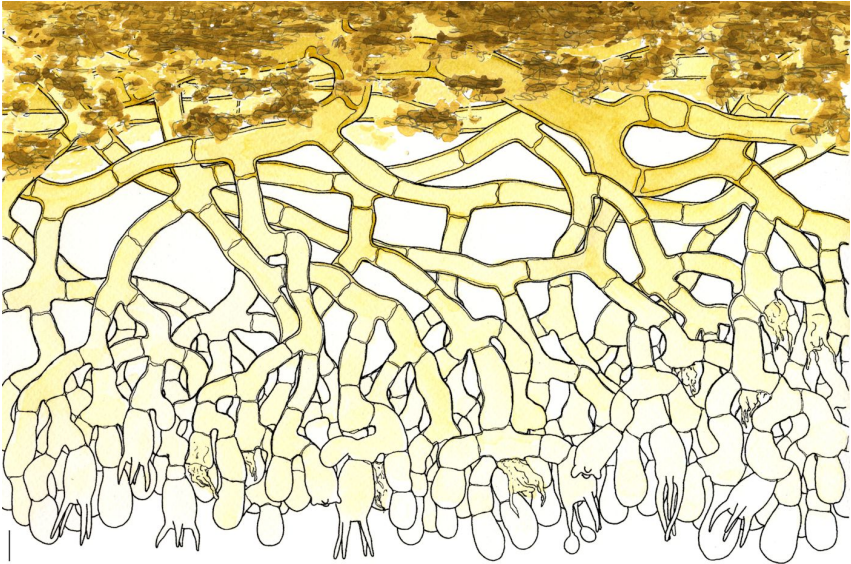


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-3613]

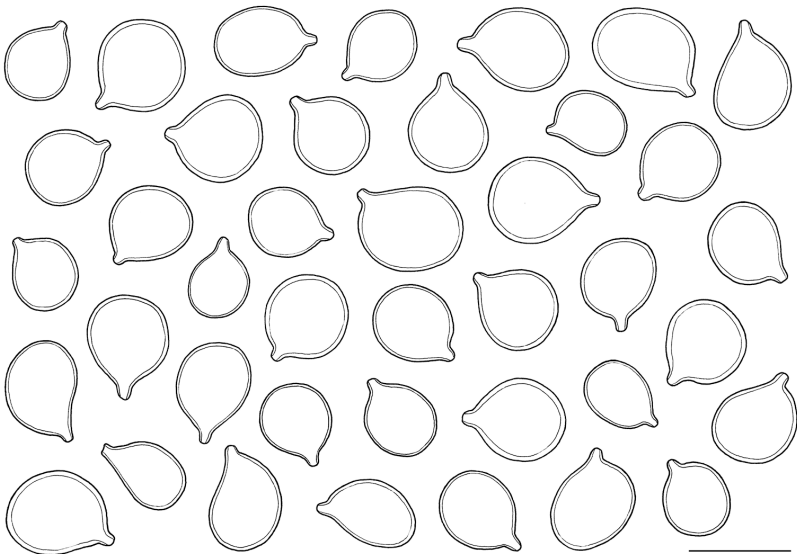


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-3613]

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# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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