

Amyloxenasma allantosporum

Figures 1–4

Xenasmatella allantospora Oberw. 1966 [5 : 37] ≡ *Aphanobasidium allantosporum* (Oberw.) Jülich 1979 [4 : 326] ≡ *Phlebiella allantospora* (Oberw.) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1987 [2 : 318] ≡ *Amyloxenasma allantosporum* (Oberw.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005 [3 : 34]

Basidiome effused, adherent, encrusting, watery ceraceous, translucent, bluish grey to greyish brown or ochraceous, up to 0.1 mm thick, on drying becoming somewhat corneous, very thin and sometimes almost invisible.

Hymenophore continuous, smooth or with sparse, low and irregular outgrows.

Margin indistinct, indefinitely to shortly thinning out.

Hyphal system monomitic, all hyphae with fibulate septa, hyaline; sub-hymenial hyphae indistinct, irregular, richly branched, (0.5) 1–2 (2.5) μm in diam., thin-walled; subicular hyphae few, agglutinated, more distinct and regular, 1–2 μm in diam., with thin or somewhat thickening wall.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia terminal or pleural, short cylindrical, often stalked, (5.5) 7–12 \times 3.5–4.5 μm ; 4 sterigmata up to 2.5 μm long.

Basidiospores allantoid, 4.5–5.5 \times 1.5–2 μm , smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: CB–; IKI: spores mostly amyloid.

Incrustation: none.

Voucher specimens

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Bignasco, Besso, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. Martini, 13.XI.2014 (em-12406) – Cardada, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.VI.1987 (em-1044) – Castel S. Pietro, Obino, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Quercus robur*, leg.



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-12406]

F. Delmenico, 21.I.2009 (em-12482) – Gordevio, Saleggio, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 2.IX.1985 (em-811) – Monte, Valsago, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 3.IV.2010 (em-12640) – Sabbione, Caslitt (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 24.X.1992 (em-3260)

References

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- [2] HJORTSTAM, K. AND LARSSON, K.-H. (1987). ‘Additions to Phlebiella (*Corticaceae*, Basidiomycetes), with notes on *Xenasma* and *Sistotrema*’. *Mycotaxon*, 29: 315–319. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59575/index.htm>
- [3] HJORTSTAM, K. AND RYVARDEN, L. (2005). ‘New taxa and new combinations in tropical corticioid fungi (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales)’. *Synopsis Fungorum*, 20: 33–41
- [4] JÜLICH, W. (1979). ‘Studies in resupinate Basidiomycetes VI. On some new taxa’. *Persoonia*, 10 (3): 325–336
- [5] OBERWINKLER, F. (1965). ‘Primitive Basidiomycetes’. *Sydowia*, 19 (1-3): 1–72, 21 Tab. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59633/index.htm>

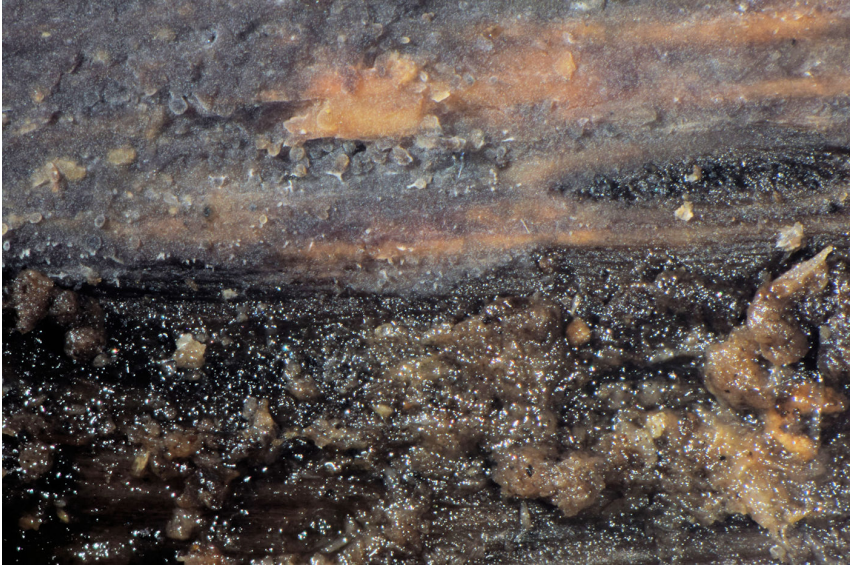


Fig. 2: Basidiome (upper half). Image width = 9 mm [em-12406]

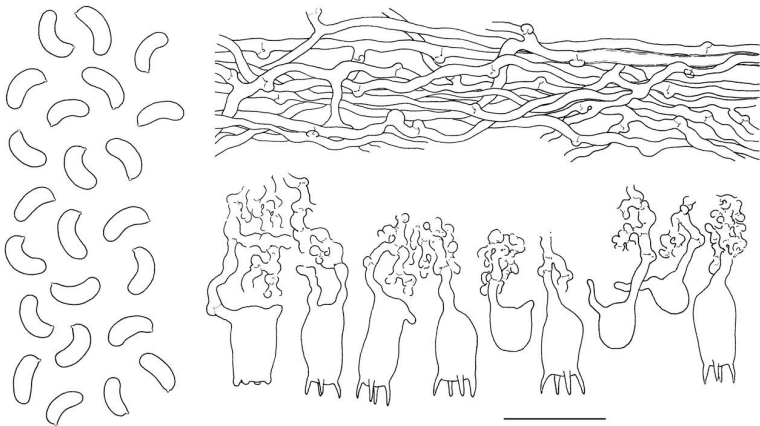


Fig. 3: Basidiospores, basidia, subhymenial and subicular hyphae. Bar = 10 μ m [em-12406]

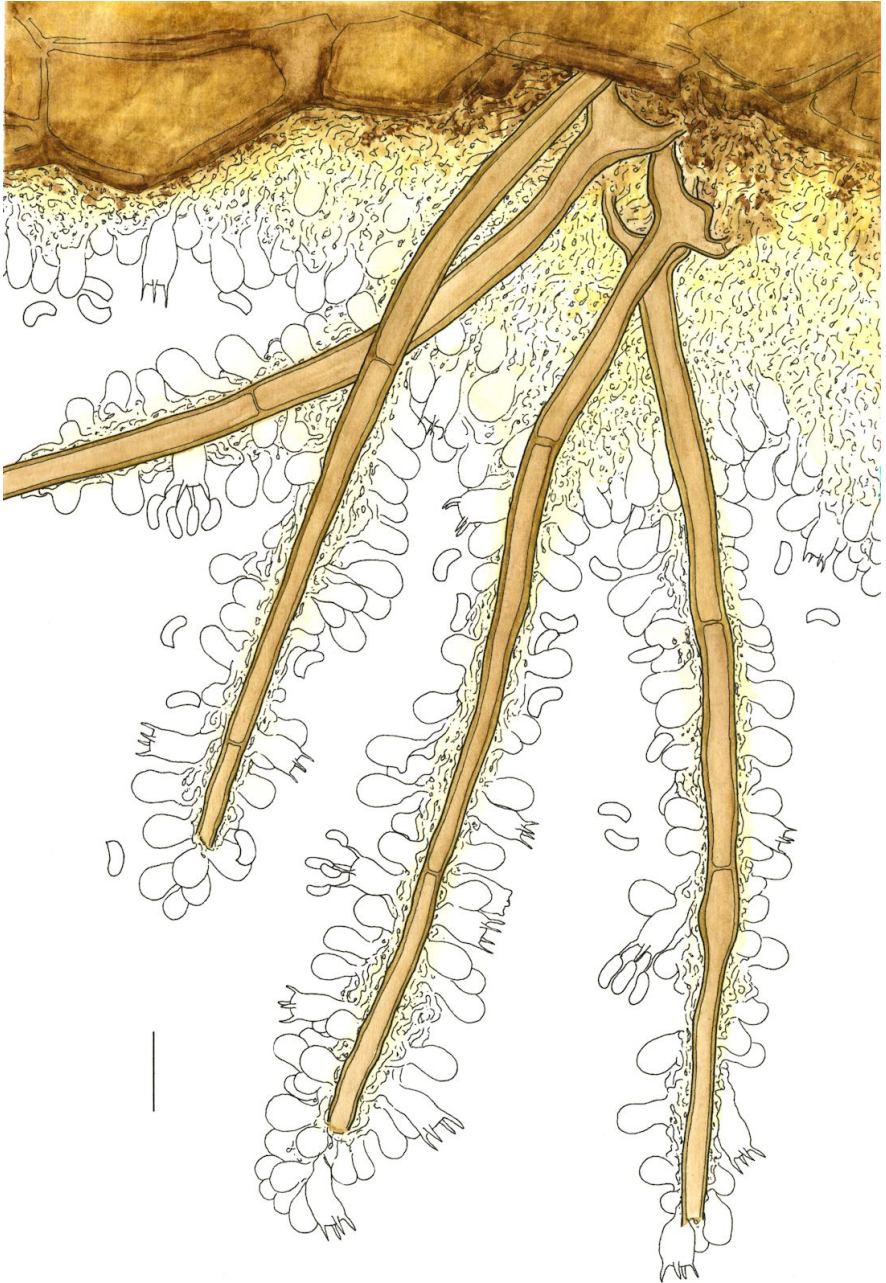


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome, partly encrusting old setae of a hyphomycete. Bar = 10 μm [em-12406]



Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

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