

№ 79

Corticium roseum

Figures 1–5

Corticium roseum Pers. 1794 [12 : 111] \equiv *Thelephora rosea* (Pers.) Pers. 1801 [13 : 575] \equiv *Himantia rosea* (Pers.) Fr. 1821 [6 : 1: 451] \equiv *Athelia rosea* (Pers.) Chevall. 1826 [2 : 1: 85] \equiv *Hyphoderma roseum* (Pers.) Fuckel 1870 [7 : 363] \equiv *Lyomyces roseus* (Pers.) P. Karst. 1882 [9 : 153] \equiv *Peniophora rosea* (Pers.) Massee 1889 [11 : 146] \equiv *Hypochnus roseus* (Pers.) J. Schröt. 1889 [14 : 1: 417] \equiv *Terana rosea* (Pers.) Kuntze 1891 [10 : 872] \equiv *Aleurodiscus roseus* (Pers.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1906 [8 : 1568] \equiv *Laeticorticium roseum* (Pers.) Donk 1956 [3 : 17]

Basidiome effused, orbicular to confluent, adherent or partly loosening from the substrate, up to 0.3 mm thick.

Hymenophore smooth to radially wrinkled or shallowly tuberculated, continuous, somewhat pulverulent, rosy to salmon coloured, paler on drying.

Subiculum membranous, well developed, up to 0.15 mm thick, whitish.

Margin fertile throughout and abrupt or sterile and shortly thinning out, byssoid.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa.

Subhymenial hyphae regular to irregular, distinct, short-celled and frequently branched, 1.5–5 μ m, with thin or thickening wall.

Subicular hyphae distinct, normally running more or less parallelly to the substrate, 2–4 (5) μ m in diam., with thickening walls, hyaline.

Cystidia absent.

Dendrohyphidia or hyphidia common in hymenium, with few rather short side branches, 1–2 μ m in diam., infrequently richly branched, hyaline.

Basidia starting as globose to irregularly elongated cells that develop into more or less irregularly compressed or sinuose cylindrical to tubular elements, often with outgrows in the lower half, 80–110 (130) \times (9) 10–13 μ m, hyaline; 4 sterigmata up to 8 (10) μ m long.



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-963]

Basidiospores ellipsoid, often slightly tapering at base and top, $13\text{--}18 \times 9\text{--}12\ \mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.3\text{--}1.8$.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–.

Incrustation: present as grainy or small prismatic crystal in hymenial layer; in old specimens filling out all hymenial layer

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Bolle di Magadino, on bark of a standing trunk of *Salix sp.*, leg. E. Martini, 10.IV.1987 (em-963) – Morbio Inferiore, Valle di Spinee, on a standing, decayed trunk of *Salix caprea*, leg. F. Delmenico, 17.I.2009 (em-12449)

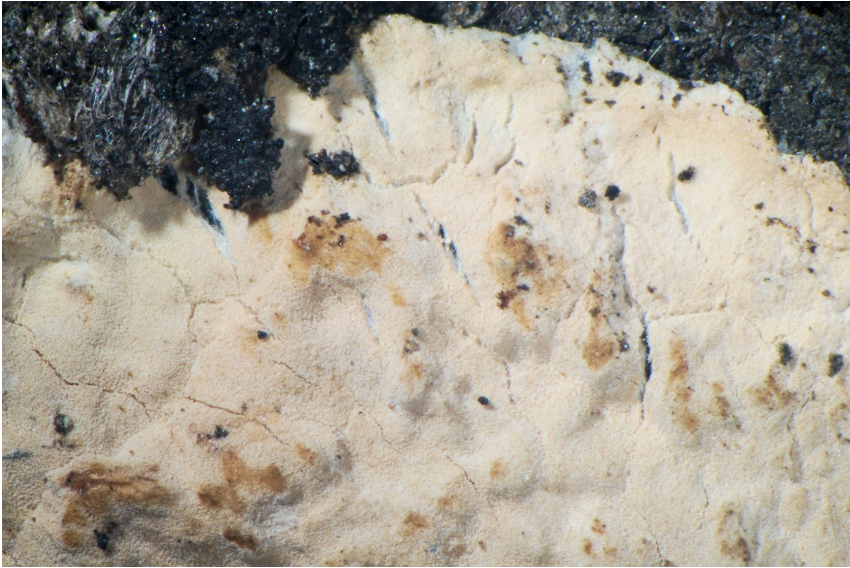


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-963]

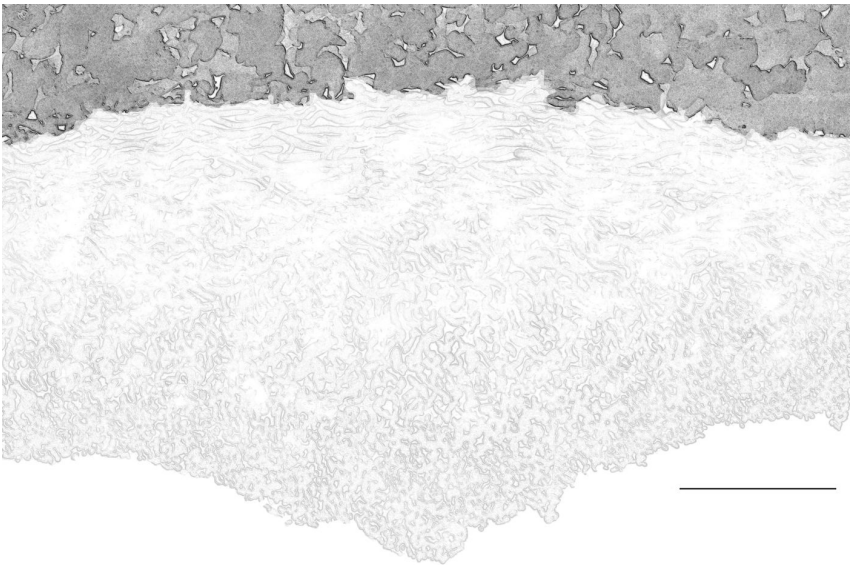


Fig. 3: Vertical section through the basidiome and substrate. Bar = 100 μ m [em-963]

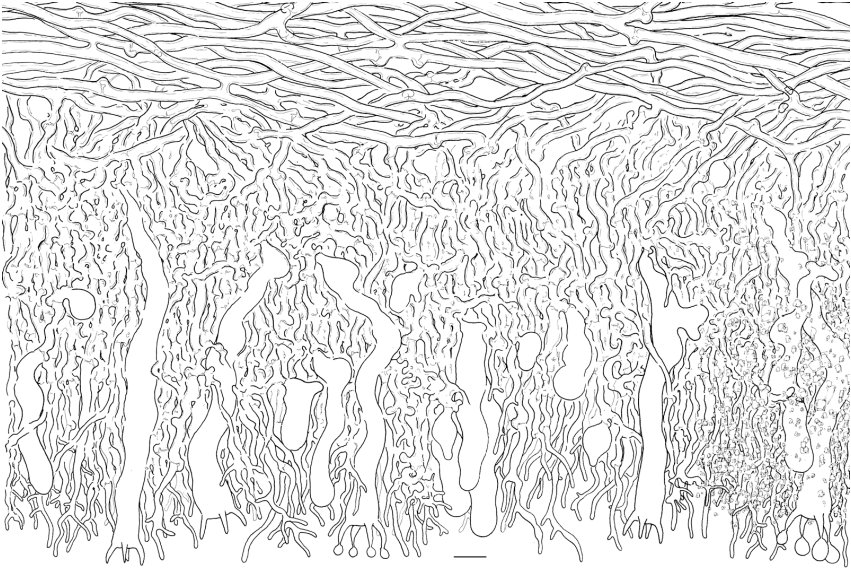


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Right side with crystals in hymenial layer. Bar = 10 μm [em-963]

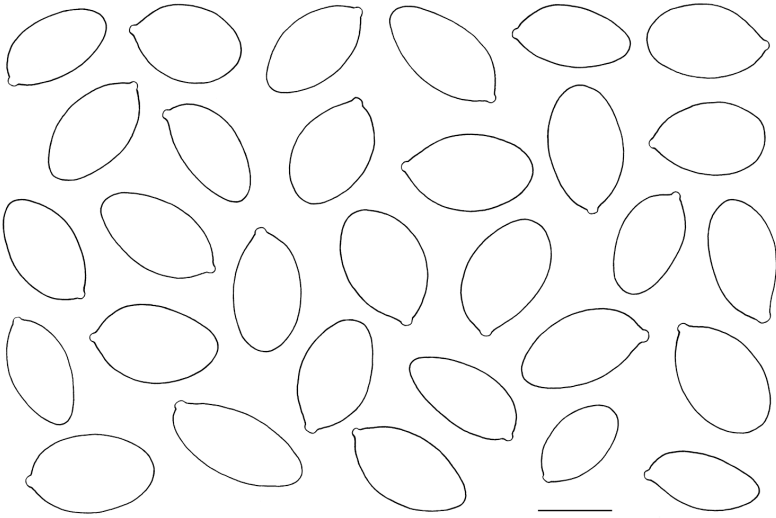


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-963]

References

- [1] BERNICCHIA, A. AND GORJÓN, S.P. (2010). ‘*Corticaceae* s. l.’ *Fungi Europaei*, 12: 1008 p.
- [2] CHEVALIER, F.F. (1826). *Flore générale des environs de Paris, selon la méthode naturelle [...]* Paris. 2 vol. (674, 983 p.) URL: <http://books.google.ch/books?id=ZvonAAAAAYAAJ>
- [3] DONK, M.A. (1956). ‘Notes on resupinate Hymenomycetes III’. *Fungus*, 26 (1-4): 3–24
- [4] DUHEM, B. (1989). ‘Hétérobasidiomycètes et Homobasidiomycètes resupinés intéressants récoltés dans le Maine-et-Loire’. *Bulletin de la Société d’Etudes Scientifiques de l’Anjou*, 13: 111–128
- [5] ERIKSSON, J. AND RYVARDEN, L. (1976). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe, vol. 4: Hyphodermella - Mycoacia*. Oslo, pp. 549–886
- [6] FRIES, E.M. (1821). *Systema mycologicum*. Lundae. 2 vol. in 3 t. (520, 620 p.) URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/5378#/summary>
- [7] FUECKEL, L. (1870). ‘Symbolae mycologicae. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Rheinischen Pilze’. *Jahrbücher des Nassauischen Vereins für Naturkunde*, 23-24: 1–459. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/95766#page/15/>
- [8] HÖHNEL, F.X.R. VON AND LITSCHAUER, V. (1906). ‘Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Corticieen, I’. *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse*, 115: 1549–1620. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/110873#page/1751/>
- [9] KARSTEN, P.A. (1882). ‘Rysslands, Finlands och den Skandinaviska Halfons Hattsvampar II’. *Bidrag till Kännedom av Finlands Natur och Folk*, 37: 1–257. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/107828#page/6/>
- [10] KUNTZE, C.E.O. (1891). *Revisio generum plantarum secundum leges nomenclaturae internationales..., pars II*. Leipzig. 1011 p. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/7554>
- [11] MASSEE, G.E. (1889). ‘A monograph of the *Thelephoraceae*: Part I’. *Journal of the Linnean Society. Botany*, 25: 107–155. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/8381#page/1/>
- [12] PERSON, C.H. (1794). ‘Neuer Versuch einer systematischen Eintheilung der Schwämme’. *Neues Magazin für die Botanik in Ihrem Ganzen Umfange*, 1: 63–128. URL: <http://books.google.ch/books?id=EPwVAAAAAYAAJ>
- [13] PERSON, C.H. (1801). *Synopsis methodica fungorum*. Gottingae. 2 vol. (706 p.) URL: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k97341x>
- [14] SCHRÖTER, J. (1888). *Die Pilze Schlesiens*. Breslau. 2 vol. (813, 597 p.) URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/45927#/summary>



Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

Authored and published by

ELIA MARTINI
Via ai Ciòss 21
CH-6676 Bignasco
Switzerland

Email: emart@aphyllo.net
<http://www.aphyllo.net>



Issue № 79:

Corticium roseum

Released on: 27th April, 2016

© E. Martini

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) (CC BY 4.0)

