

Peniophora meridionalis

Figures 1–8

Peniophora meridionalis Boidin 1958 [1 : 455]

= *Peniophora carbonicola* var. *ravida* Bourdot & Galzin 1913 [2 : 407]
teste Boidin [1] ≡ *Peniophora obscura* var. *ravida* (Bourdot & Galzin)
Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [3 : 328]

Basidiome effused in small irregular patches, then confluent, adherent, crustaceous, up to 0.15 mm thick.

Hymenium smooth, very pale greyish brown to pale yellowish brown, becoming slightly olivaceous and finely cracked on drying.

Context thickening, compact, dark brown.

Subiculum scanty, almost indistinct, very dark brown to blackish.

Margin determinate, abrupt, adherent, not differentiated.

Hyphal system monomitic. Subhymenial hyphae more or less indistinctly clamped, 2.5–5 (9) μm , soon thick-walled, ochraceous. Subicular hyphae tightly packed, more or less parallelly arranged, with indistinctly fibulate septa, 2.5–5.5 μm in diam., thick-walled, brown.

Cystidia of two kinds: 1) leptocystidia common in hymenium, fusoid, 30–50×4–5 μm , with thin or thickening wall toward the base, hyaline to pale ochre, deep in subhymenium becoming thick-walled and brownish; 2) lamprocystidia frequent, shortly clavate to elongate, obtuse, 30–55×10–18 (20) μm , ochraceous to brown.

Basidia narrowly clavate to cylindrical, often with irregular constrictions or swellings, 30–45×4–5 μm , often with secondary septa, thick-walled and ochraceous toward the base, fibulate at the basal septum; 4 sterigmata up to 4 μm long.

Basidiospores cylindrical to allantoid, (6.5) 7–9 (10)×2.5–3.2 (3.5) μm , smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–; SA: leptocystidia sulphopositive.

Incrustation: lamprocystidia strongly encrusted by more or less hyaline



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 31 mm [em-10669]

cristalline matter.

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Sorède, Laval, on bark of a standing, decayed branch of *Quercus ilex*, leg. E. Martini, 5.XI.2008 (em-10641) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.XI.2008 (em-10669) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Quercus ilex* (?), leg. E. Martini, 5.XI.2008 (em-10687)

References

- [1] BOIDIN, J. (1958). 'Hétérobasidiomycètes saprophytes et Homobasidiomycètes résupinés. IV. Les *Peniophora* sect. *Coloratae* à dendrophyses'. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 74 (4): 436–481
- [2] BOURDOT, H. AND GALZIN, A. (1912). 'Hyménomycètes de France, IV. Corticiés: *Vuilleminia*, *Aleurodiscus*, *Dendrothele*, *Gloeocystidium*, *Peniophora*'. *Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France*, 28 (4): 349–409. URL: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/106667#page/423>
- [3] BOURDOT, H. AND GALZIN, A. (1928). *Hyménomycètes de France*. Paris. 761 p. URL: <http://bibdigital.rjb.csic.es/ing/Libro.php?Libro=3448>
- [4] DUHEM, B. (1990). 'Etude de cinq *Peniophora* (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales) recoltés sur l'Île de Noirmoutier'. *Documents Mycologiques*, 20: 11–34



Fig. 2: Basidiome. Image width = 31 mm [em-10669]



Fig. 3: Drying basidiome. Image width = 28 mm [em-10641]



Fig. 4: Basidiome [em-10687]



Fig. 5: Dried basidiome. Image width = 27 mm [em-10687]

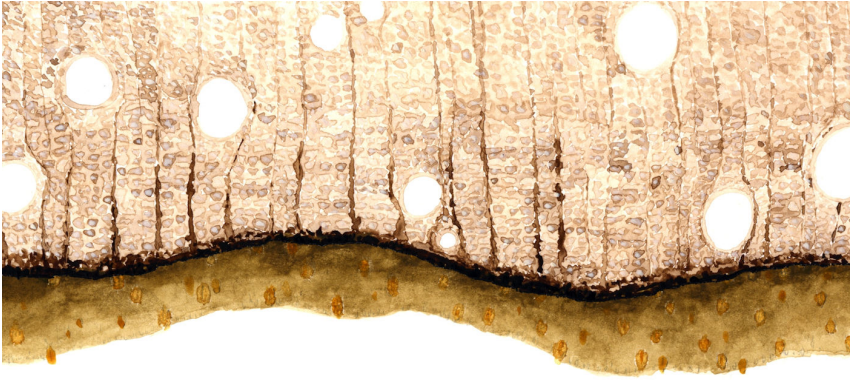


Fig. 6: Section through the basidiome and substrate. Bar = 100 μm [em-10669]

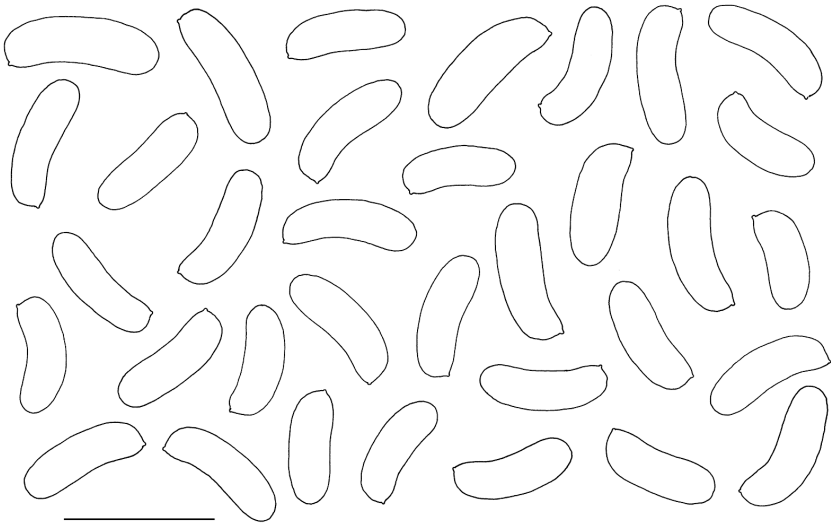


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [em-10669]



Fig. 8: Section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-10669]



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