

№ 83

Xenasmatella tulasnelloidea

Figures 1–5

Corticium tulasnelloideum Höhn. & Litsch. 1908 [6 : 1118] \equiv *Hypoch-nus tulasnelloideus* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Rea 1927 [9 : 222] \equiv *Tomentella tulasnelloidea* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Skovst. 1950 [11 : 14] \equiv *Xenasma tu-lasnelloideum* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Donk 1957 [3 : 26] \equiv *Xenasmatella tulasnelloidea* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Oberw. ex Jülich 1979 [8 : 335] \equiv *Phle-biella tulasnelloidea* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Ginns & M.N.L. Lefebvre 1993 [5 : 126]
= *Corticium incanum* Burt 1926 [2 : 205] teste Rogers and Jackson [10]

Basidiome effused, adherent, encrusting, ceraceous, up to 50 μm thick.

Hymenium finely reticulate to smooth and continuous, light grey to greyish or bluish grey often with parts cream to light yellow.

Margin indistinct, indefinitely to shortly thinning out or abrupt, concol-orous with the hymenial surface.

Hyphal system monomitic, all hyphae with septa more or less indis-tinctly fibulate, irregular, (0.5) 1–2.5 (3.5) μm in diam., thin-walled, hy-aline.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia pleural, short cylindrical, 10–16 \times 5–7 μm ; 4 sterigmata up to 4 μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid with a distinct depression near the apiculus in side view, ellipsoid in frontal view, (4) 4.5–6.5 \times 3.5–4.5 μm , echinulate, thin-walled or almost so, hyaline; aculei blunt, up to 0.4 (0.6) μm long.

Chemical reactions: CB–; IKI–

Incrustation: often with small to large rhomboidal or prismatic crystals.



Fig. 1: Basidiome [em-686]

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Aveyron** – Bozouls, Trou d'Enfer, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.X.2004 (em-8531) — **Isère** – Villars-de-Lans, Bois Barbu, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2014 (em-12310) — **Jura** – Prénovel, Bois de la Joux Derrière, Route de la Faïcle, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2012 (em-11802) — **Pyrénées-Orientales** – Bouleternère, Serrabonne, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. & F. Martini, 29.X.1995 (em-5821) – Olette, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Corylus avellana*, leg. E. & F. Martini, 30.X.1995 (em-4074)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Meride, Bolle, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 13.X.2007 (em-10139) – Meride, Fornace, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 30.VI.2007 (em-9976) – Monte, Campora, Chignō, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. F. Delmenico, 2.I.2010 (em-12611) – Prato, Sgrùssa, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.VI.1993 (em-5304) – Ritorto, Rivera (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1986 (em-686)



Fig. 2: Basidiome encrusting mosses. Image width = 9 mm [em-12310]



Fig. 3: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-12310]

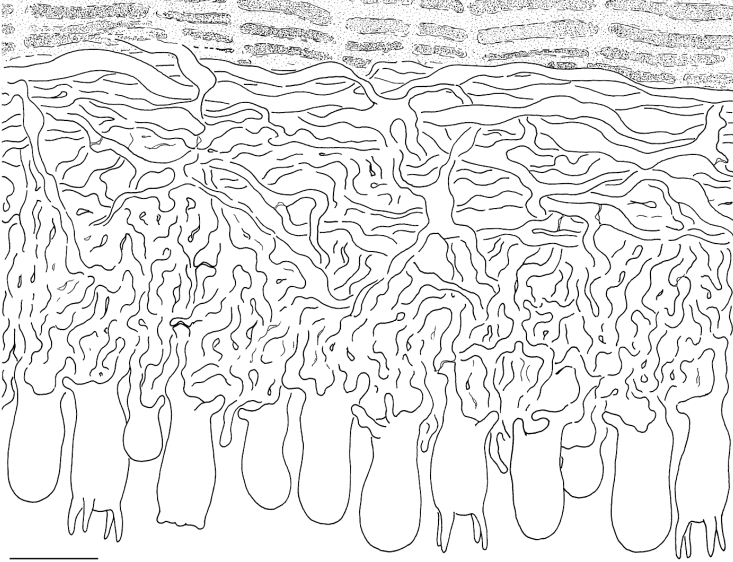


Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 μm [em-4074]

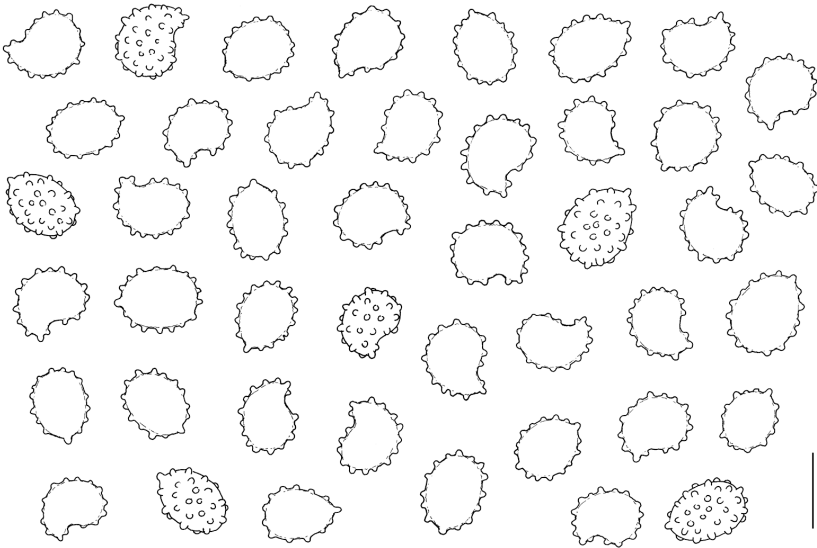


Fig. 5: Basidiospores. Bar = 5 μm [em-4074]

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