

Dentipellis fragilis

Figures 1–4

Hydnum fragile Pers. 1801 [11 : 561] $\equiv$ *Sarcodon fragilis* (Pers.) P. Karst. 1881 [7 : 20] $\equiv$ *Dryodon fragilis* (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [2 : 444] $\equiv$ *Hericium fragile* (Pers.) Kotl. 1960 [9 : 73] $\equiv$ *Dentipellis fragilis* (Pers.) Donk 1962 [3 : 233]

= *Dentipellis echinospora* H. Furuk. 1974 [4 : 54] teste Ginns [5]

Basidiome widely effused, loosely adherent.

Hymenophore strongly hydroid; aculei sparse to crowded, conrescent, slender, terete, smooth, up to 6 (10) mm long and 0.1–1.3 (0.5) mm wide at the base, compact but rather soft and fragile, becoming slightly corneous when old and dry, whitish when fresh, light yellow to ochraceous when dry; apex entire, acute.

Subiculum byssoid-fibrous to soft membranaceous, up to 0.5 mm thick, whitish cream.

Margin determinate, sterile, byssoid to soft membranaceous, often loosening from the substrate and slightly rolled up on drying, white to light yellow.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, regular.

Subhymenial hyphae 2–2.5 (3) μ m in diam., thin-walled, hyaline.

Tramal hyphae 2.5–4 μ m wide, compactly and parallelly arranged in the center of aculei, with scattered septa, with thin to thickening wall, hyaline, mixed with numerous gloeoplerous hyphae, regular to irregular or torulose, with rare septa, 3–7 μ m in diam., with thin or thickening wall, with light yellowish oily content.

Subicular hyphae 2.5–4 μ m, regular, loosely arranged and branching in all directions, mostly thin-walled, hyaline.

Gloeocystidia from subhymenial or tramal origin often as endings of gloeoplerous hyphae, cylindrical, clavate, fusoid often torulose or moniliform, sometimes projecting up to 25 μ m, thin-walled, with light yellowish



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 50 mm [em-12320]

oily content.

Basidia narrowly clavate, $25\text{--}35 \times 4\text{--}6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; 4 sterigmata up to $4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long.

Basidiospores globose to broadly ellipsoid, rarely ellipsoid, $4.5\text{--}5.5\text{ (6)} \times 3.5\text{--}4.5\text{ (5)}\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $Q = 1.1\text{--}1.3\text{ (1.35)}$, smooth or smooth to irregularly rugulose or fully ornamented by granular warts, lower than $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, thick-walled; apiculus distinct, small.

Chemical reactions: CB–; spores IKI+.

Incrustation: some prismatic (often rhomboidal) hyaline crystals may be found in subiculum.

Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Isère** – Villars-de-Lans, Bois Barbu, on bark of a lying, decayed trunk of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. E. Martini, 10.IX.2014 (em-12320)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Bolle di Magadino, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Zenone, 18.IV.1987 (em-941) – Campo V. Maggia, Boscaccio del Piano di Campo, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 1.VI.1986 (em-525) – Golino, on bark of a hanging, hard branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 6.XII.1986 (em-746) – Ritorto, Rivera (Valle Bavona), on wood and bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1986 (em-685) – San Carlo, Prèsa (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2014 (em-12397)



Fig. 2: Basidiome [em-12397]

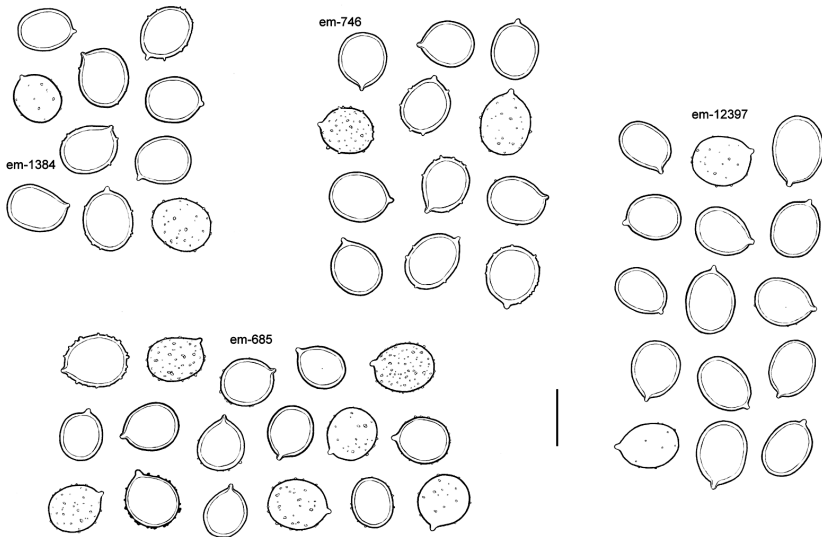


Fig. 3: Basidiospores from different em-* collections. Bar = 5 μm

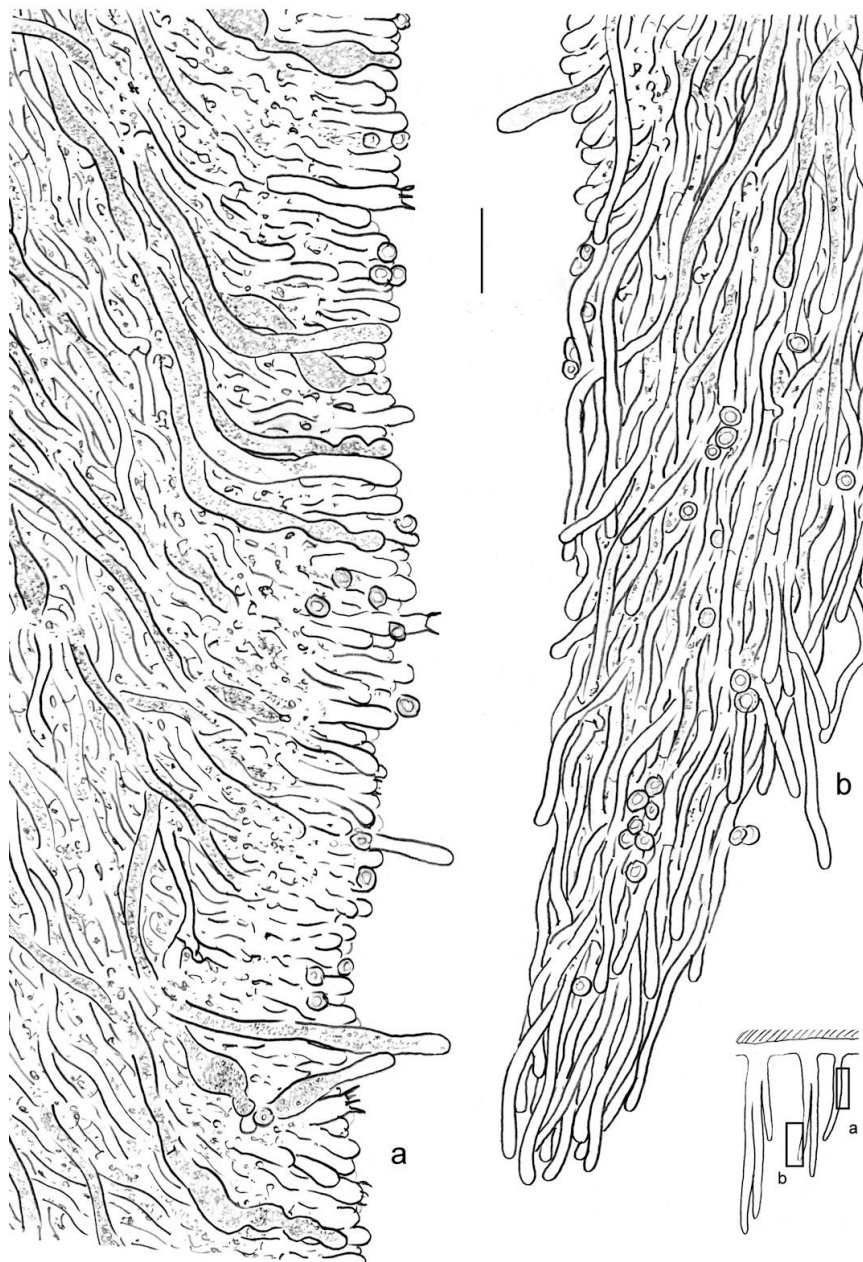


Fig. 4: Sections through aculei. Bar = 20 μm [em-685]

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