

## *Pseudomerulius montanus*

Figures 1–7

*Merulius montanus* Burt 1917 [1 : 354] ≡ *Leucogyrophana montana* (Burt) Domanski 1975 [2 : 57] ≡ *Serpula montana* (Burt) Zmitr. 2001 [4 : 83] ≡ *Pseudomerulius montanus* (Burt) Kotir., K.H. Larss. & Kulju 2011 [3 : 45]

**Basidiome** effused, adherent to separable, watery ceraceous to membranaceous, about 1–1.5 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** when fresh more or less membranaceous, folded, merulioid, continuous, separable from (context and) subiculum, up to 0.2 mm thick, variable in colour: parts pale beige to rosy, brownish or lilac brown; parts yellow to light orange; when dry becoming smooth, brittle and cracked, ochraceous to brown or dark lilac brown.

**Context** soft, watery ceraceous, on drying becoming fragile and cottony and visible in cracks of the hymenium, 0.4–1 mm thick, whitish to pale chamois.

**Subiculum** as a rather distinct layer of more or less compactly arranged hyphae running side by side, membranaceous, fibrous, sometimes detached from substrate when dry, up to 0.2 mm thick, olive yellow to ochraceous or brown.

**Margin** determinate, sterile, finely fibrillose, olive yellow to ochraceous, soon thickening, normally with a narrow whitish band between edge and developed hymenium.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa. Subhymenial ones strongly branched, compactly arranged, 2–3 µm, thin-walled, hyaline. Context hyphae infrequently branched, 2–5 µm, often ampullate at the septa and with large and ansiform clamps, thin-walled, mostly hyaline. Subicular hyphae infrequently branched, 2–6 (12) µm broad, often ampullate at the septa and with large and ansiform clamps, with thin or thickening wall, hyaline to yellowish; sometimes thin (1–2 µm) hyphae, branched and mostly unseptated hyphae are present.

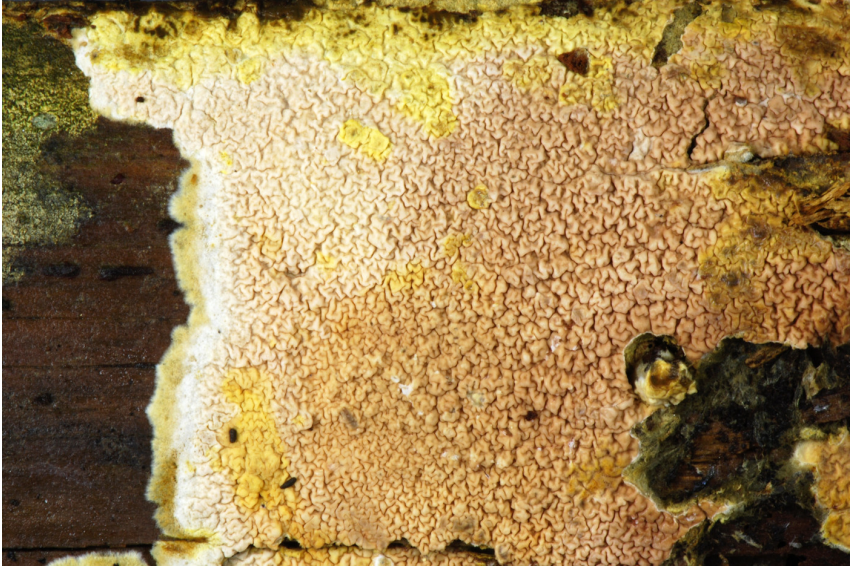


Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 60 mm [em-11145]

**Cystidia** absent.

**Basidia** clavate  $18\text{--}28 \times 4\text{--}5\ \mu\text{m}$ , hyaline; 4 sterigmata up to  $3\ \mu\text{m}$  long.

**Basidiospores** ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, sometimes narrowly ellipsoid or subcylindrical,  $(2.8)\ 3.2\text{--}4\ (4.5) \times (1.8)\ 2\text{--}2.5\ \mu\text{m}$ , smooth, pale yellowish, thick-walled.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI: spores at least in part weakly dextrinoid. CB: some spores cyanophilous.

**Incrustation:** yellow to ochraceous resinous granules, rods or irregular elongated prismatic elements adhering to hyphae (mostly in subhymenium and subiculum), almost completely dissolving in KOH.

## Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Malvaglia, Piantagione, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of a coniferous tree, leg. E. Martini, 19.VI.2010 (em-11145)



Fig. 2: Basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 23 mm [em-11145]

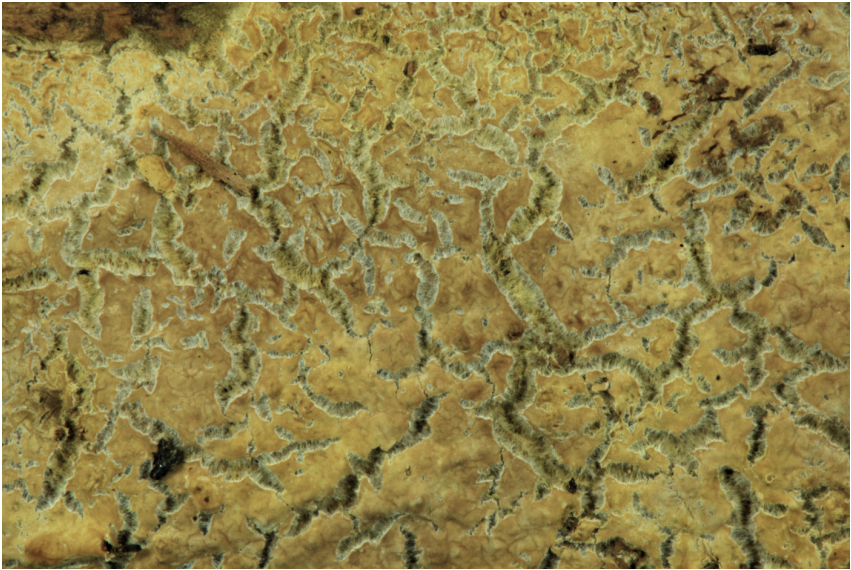


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 26 mm [em-11145]

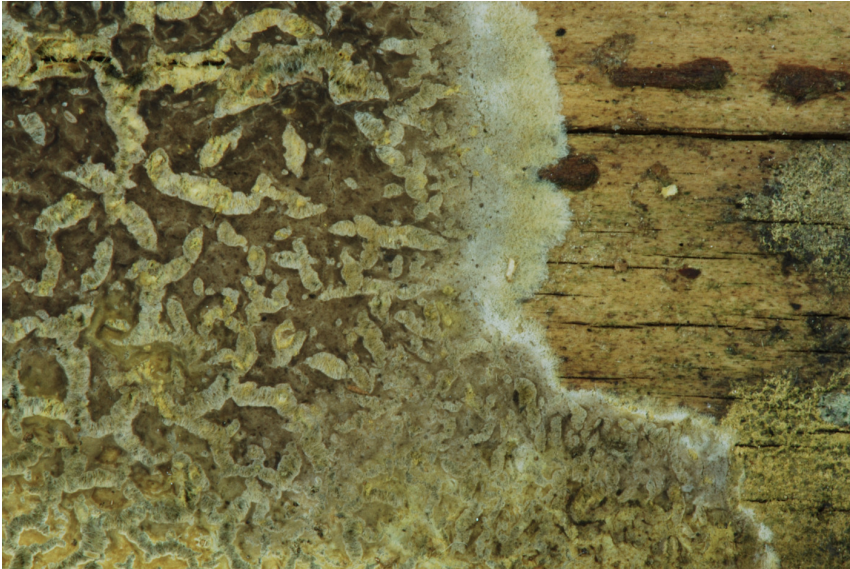


Fig. 4: Dried basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 26.5 mm [em-11145]

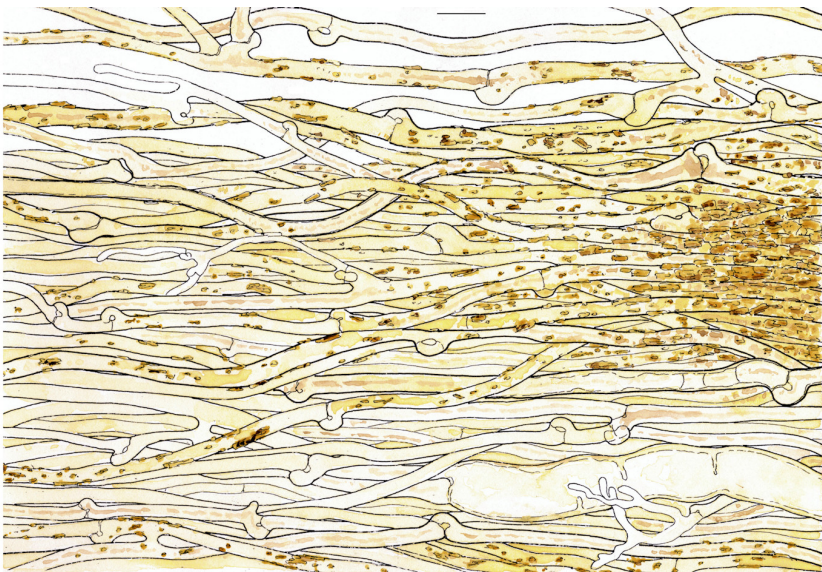


Fig. 5: Subicular hyphae. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [em-11145]

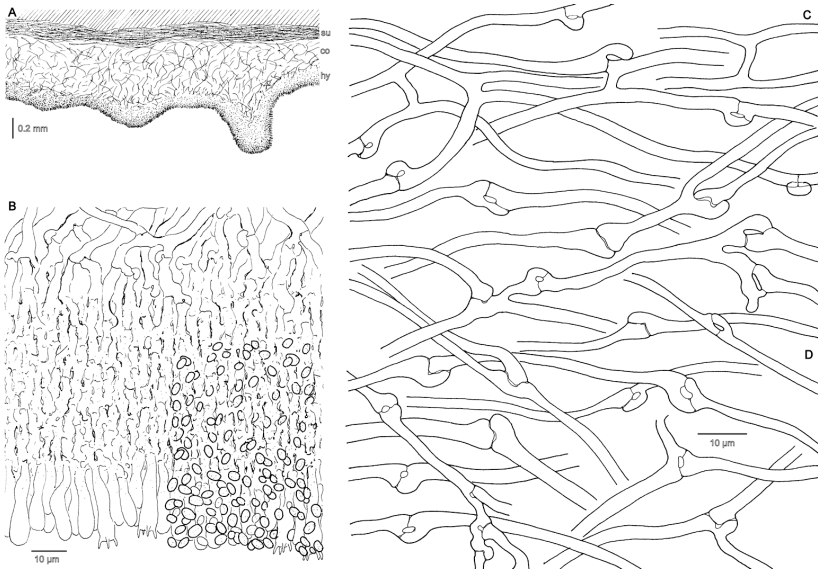


Fig. 6: A) Section through the basidiome: subiculum (su), context (co), hymenium (hy). - B) Section through the hymenium. - C) Anastomosed hyphae (H-connections). - D) Clamps of context hyphae [em-11145]



Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 5 μm [em-11145]

## References

- [1] BURT, E.A. (1917). 'Merulius in North America'. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 4 (4): 305–362. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2989950>. URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2989950>
- [2] DOMANSKI, S. (1975). *Mala flora grzybow. Tom I. Basidiomycetes Aphyllophorales Thelephorales. Czesc 2. Auriscalpiaceae, Bankeraceae, Clavicornaceae, Coniophoraceae, Echinodontiaceae, Hericiaceae, Hydnaceae, Hymenochaetaceae, Lachnocladiaceae*. Warszawa. 318 p.
- [3] KOTIRANTA, H., LARSSON, K.-H., SAARENOKSA, R. AND KULJU, M. (2011). 'Tremomyces gen. nov., Byssocorticium caeruleum sp. nova, and new combinations in Dendrothele and Pseudomerulius (Basidiomycota)'. *Annales Botanici Fennici*, 48: 37–48. URL: <http://www.sekj.org/PDF/anb48-free/anb48-037i.pdf>
- [4] ZMITROVICH, I.V. (2001). '[Taxonomic revision of Serpula]'. *Novosti Sistematiki Nizšich Rastenij*, 35: 70–89



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

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](mailto:emart@aphyllo.net)  
<http://www.aphyllo.net>



Issue № 8:

*Pseudomerulius montanus*

Released on: 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2016

© E. Martini

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

