№ 91

Luellia recondita

Figures 1–5

Corticium reconditum H.S. Jacks. 1948 [3 : 154] ≡ *Athelopsis recondita* (H.S. Jacks.) Parmasto 1968 [6 : 43] ≡ *Luellia recondita* (H.S. Jacks.) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1974 [4 : 60]

= *Corticium spurium f. olivaceum* Bourdot & Galzin 1922 [1 : 206] teste Eriksson and Ryvarden [2]

= *Corticium pausiacum* Liberta 1961 [5 : 447] teste Eriksson and Ryvarden [2] ≡ *Athelopsis pausiaca* (Liberta) Parmasto 1968 [6 : 43]

Basidiome effused, adherent, soft membranaceous, slightly crustose and fragile when dry, up to 0.1 mm thick.
Hymenophore smooth, very finely porulose to continuous, uniformly brown, olivaceous brown or greyish brown when dry.
Subiculum scanty, built up by few hyphae running alongside the substrate.
Margin mostly abrupt or shortly thinning out, porulose or pruinose.
Hyphae monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa. Subhymenial hyphae 2–4 µm, thin-walled, subhyaline to pale yellowish. Subicular hyphae 1.5–3 (3.5) µm in diam., with thin or slightly thickening wall, ochraceous.
Cystidia absent; some unbranched hyphidia present in hymenium.
Basidia broadly clavate, pyriform, narrowed at the base, 18–25 (30)× 7–8.5 µm; 4 sterigmata up to 9 µm long and 1.5 (2) µm at the base.
Basidiospores amygdaliform, subnavicular, normally biapiculate, (6.5) 7–9×(3.5) 4–5 µm, Q = 1.4–2.1, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.
Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–.
Incrustation: basidia and subhymenial hyphae strongly encrusted (or coated) by yellowish brown to brown resinous matter; context and basal hyphae with scattered incrustation.

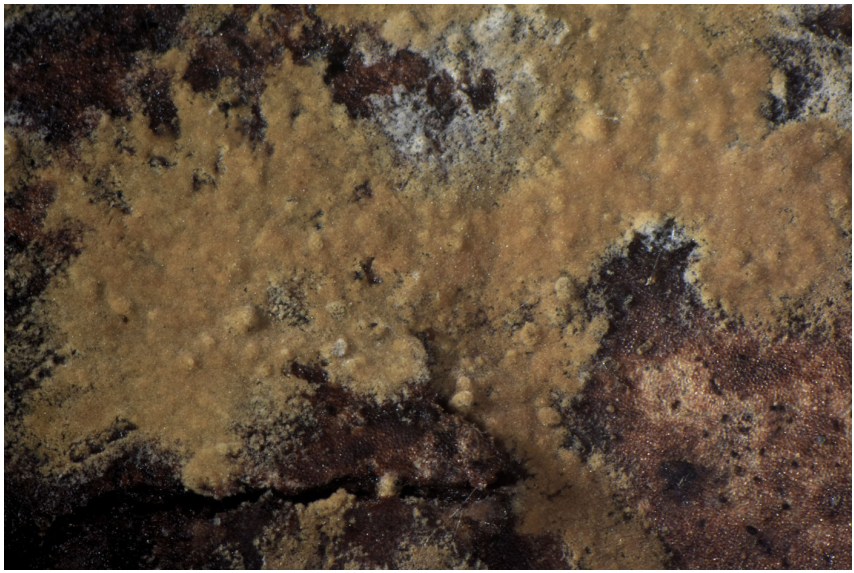

Fig. 1: Detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12721]

Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Rhône** – St. Martin-en-Haut, Bois de Remayou, on wood of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. F. Dämmrich, 11.X.2015 (em-12686) – St. Vincent, Bois Bouchat, on inner side of bark of a lying, rather hard trunk of *Pinus sp.*, leg. G. Trichies, 15.X.2015 (em-12721)

SWITZERLAND — **Solothurn** – Biberist, Chriziweier, on bark of a lying, decayed branch of *Picea abies*, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.2001 (em-7652.1)

References

[1] Bourdot, H. and Galzin, A. (1928). *Hyménomycètes de France*. Paris. 761 p. URL: http://bibdigital.rjb.csic.es/ing/Libro.php?Libro=3448

[2] Eriksson, J. and Ryvarden, L. (1976). *The Corticiaceae of North Europe, vol. 4: Hyphodermella - Mycoacia*. Oslo, pp. 549–886

[3] Jackson, H.S. (1948). 'Studies of canadian *Thelephoraceae* II. Some new species of *Corticium*'. *Canadian Journal of Research. Sect. C, botanical sciences*, 26 (2): 143–157. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1139/cjr48c-013

[4] Larsson, K.-H. and Hjortstam, K. (1974). '*Luellia*, a new genus in the *Corticiaceae* (Basidiomycetes)'. *Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift*, 68 (1): 57–63

[5] Liberta, A.E. (1961). 'A taxonomic analysis of section *Athele* of the genus *Corticium*, II'. *Mycologia*, 53 (5): 443–450. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3756302. URL: http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59350/index.htm

[6] Parmasto, E. (1968). *Conspectus Systematis Corticiacearum*. Tartu. 261 p.

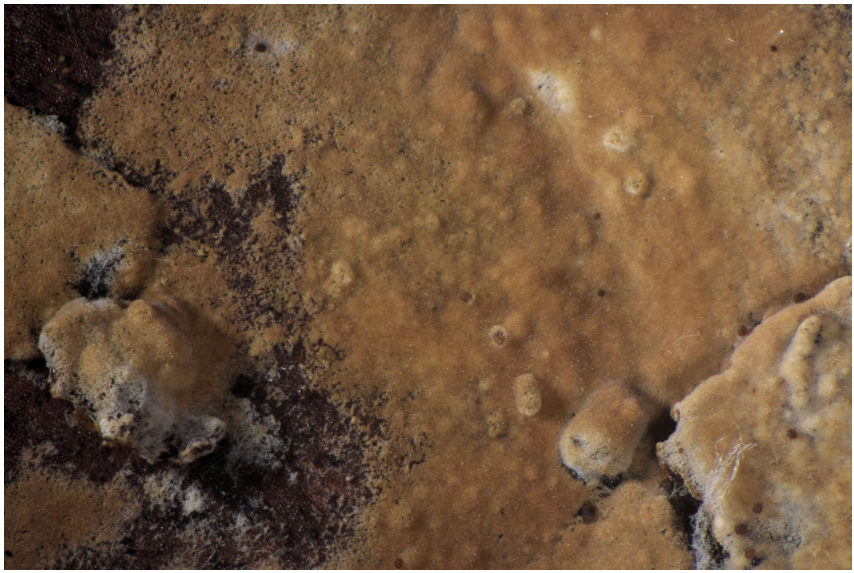

Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12721]

Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore and margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-12721]

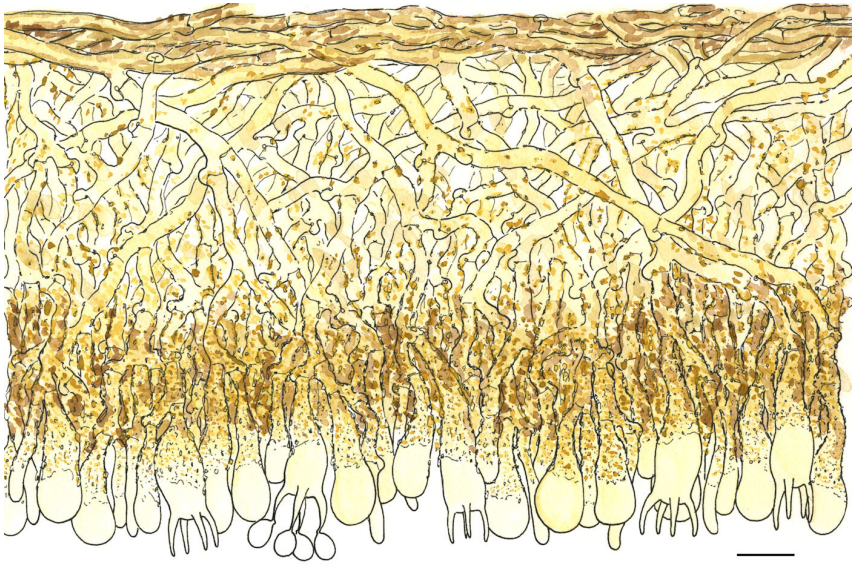

Fig. 4: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10 µm [em-7652.1]

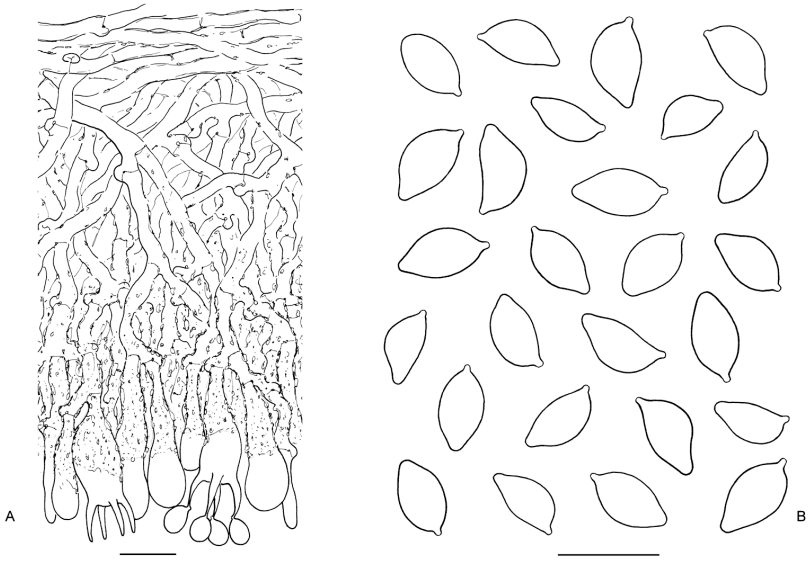

Fig. 5: A) Vertical section through the basidiome. - B) Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-7652.1]

Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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