

Sistotrema athelioides

Figures 1–6

Sistotrema athelioides Hallenb. 1984 [1 : 400] (GB!)

Basidiome effused, subceraceous, pellicular when fresh, soft and fragile when dry, up to 0.2 mm thick.

Hymenial surface at first discontinuous, porulose, becoming continuous and smooth, partly irregularly cracked, often detachable from the subiculum (at least when fresh), white to pale yellowish in older parts, yellowish when dry.

Subhymenium thickening, compact, up to 0.1 (0.15) mm thick.

Subiculum araneose to fibrillose or byssoid, white, up to 0.5 (0.1) mm thick, normally visible in cracks of the hymenophore.

Margin fibrillose, araneose to porulose or indefinitely thinning out, almost sterile to fertile throughout.

Rhizomorphs present in subiculum but normally difficult to see, very thin, infrequently more developed up to 50 (100) μm and somewhat subceraceous, white to slightly yellowish.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, hyaline, often filled by small drops and irregular-sinuose strands with subhyaline to light yellowish content. Subhymenial hyphae compactly arranged, short-celled, richly branched, (3) 4–5 μm in diam., thin-walled. Subicular hyphae loosely arranged, often fasciculate, 4–6 (7) μm wide, often ampullate at the septa up to 10 (15) μm , normally branching at some distance from septa and often with simple, short anastomosis, with thin to slightly thickening wall, often with resinous content.

Rhizomorphs simple, rather loose and easily squashed, normally built up by subicular-like hyphae running side by side.

Cystidia absent.

Basidia suburniform to distinctly urniform, sometimes narrowed at the base and shortly stalked, 20–30 \times 5–6 (7) (apex), 6–8 (lower middle), hyaline; (4) 6 (8) sterigmata up to 5 (7) μm long.



Fig. 1: Basidiome [em-7355]

Basidiospores narrowly ellipsoid to subcylindrical, often slightly tapering toward the apiculus, $6.2\text{--}8.2 \times (2.8)\ 3.2\text{--}3.8\ (4.2)\ \mu\text{m}$ [in the type coll.], $6.5\text{--}7.5 \times 2.8\text{--}3.5\ \mu\text{m}$ [in em-7355], $Q = 1.6\text{--}2.4$, thin-walled, smooth, hyaline.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; CB–

Incrustation: none or some prismatic crystals in subhymenium and rhizomorphs.

Specimens examined

BRITISH COLUMBIA – Vancouver Island, Strachona Prov. Park, on lying, rather hard bark of a coniferous tree, leg. N. Hallenberg, 8.IX.1982, holotype of *Sistotrema athelioides* Hallenb. (GB 701, NH 7154)

SWITZERLAND — **St. Gallen** – Hemberg, Boden, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of a broadleaved tree, leg. E. Martini, 28.IX.2010 (em-11335) — **Ticino** – Croglia, Madonna del Piano, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 31.X.1994 (em-3894) – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 31.III.2001 (em-7355)

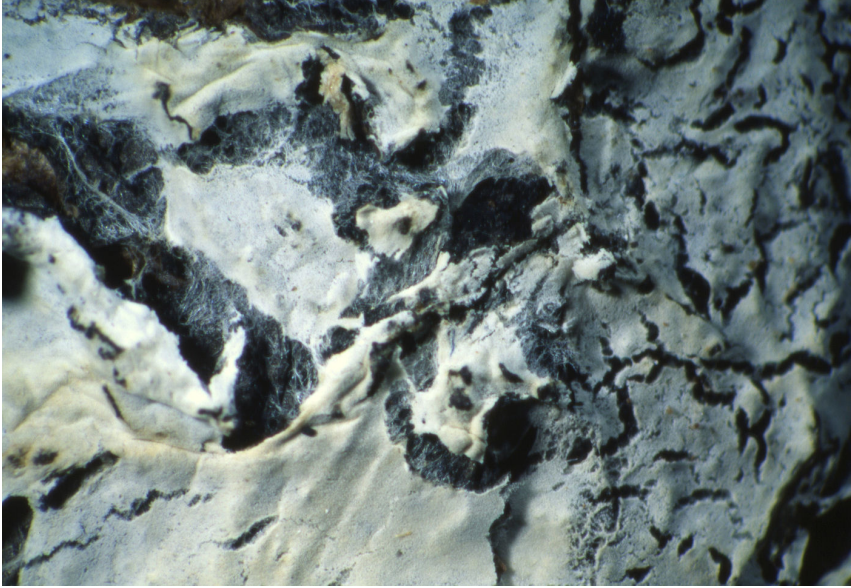


Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore [em-7355]

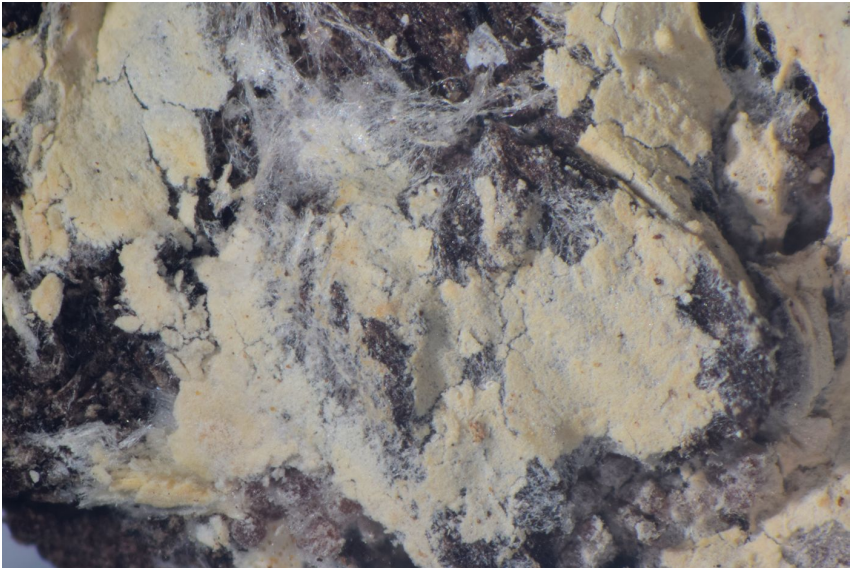


Fig. 3: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [GB 701, NH 7154]

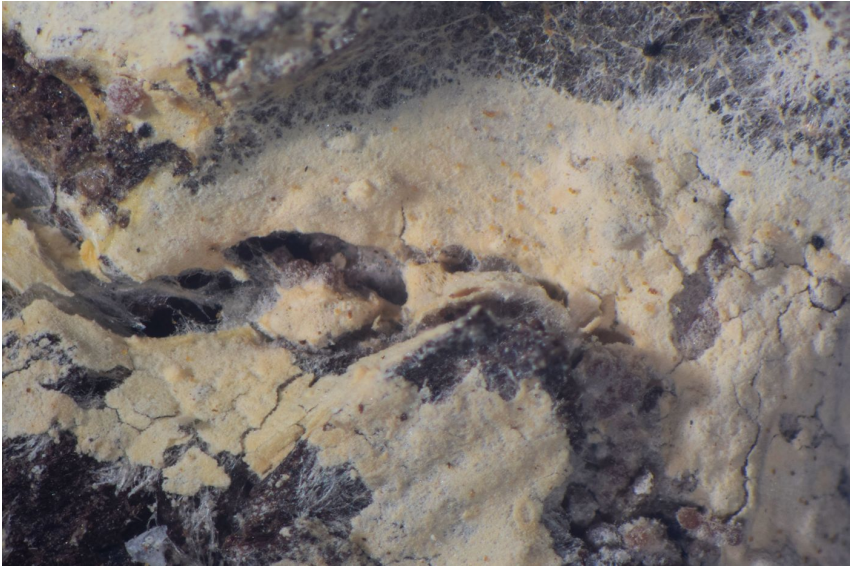


Fig. 4: Dried basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [GB 701, NH 7154]

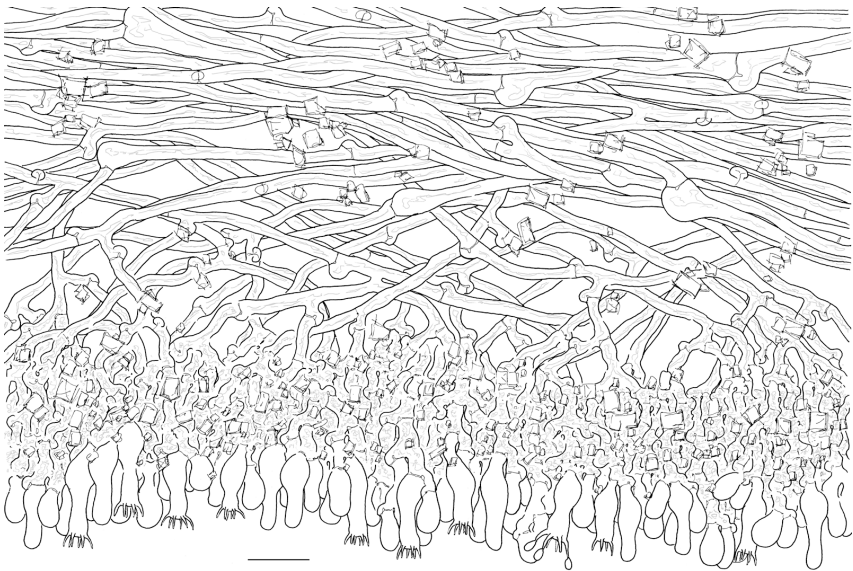


Fig. 5: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 20 μm [GB 701, NH 7154]

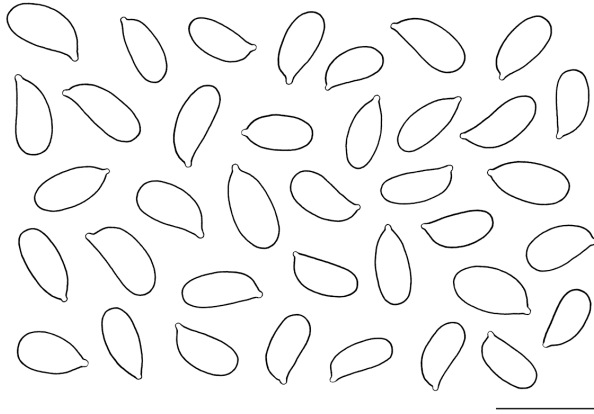


Fig. 6: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μm [GB 701, NH 7154]

References

- [1] HALLENBERG, N. (1984). 'A taxonomic analysis of the *Sistotrema brinkmannii* complex (*Corticaceae*, Basidiomycetes)'. *Mycotaxon*, 21: 389–411. URL: <http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/59575/index.htm>



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