

Sistotrema sernanderi

Figures 1–9

Gloeocystidium sernanderi Litsch. 1931 [6 : 437] ≡ *Trechispora sernanderi* (Litsch.) D.P. Rogers 1944 [9 : 87] ≡ *Sistotrema sernanderi* (Litsch.) Donk 1956 [2 : 4] ≡ *Urnobasidium sernanderi* (Litsch.) Parmasto 1968 [8 : 38] ≡ *Sistotrema coroniferum* var. *sernanderi* (Litsch.) Krieglst. 1999 [5 : 45]

Basidiome effused, adherent, soft membranaceous, rarely slightly pellicular, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick.

Hymenial surface at first finely porulose then almost continuous and smooth, white, cream to light yellow when dry.

Margin indistinct, abrupt to indefinitely thinning out.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with fibulate primary septa, often filled by small drops and irregular-sinuuous strands with subhyaline to light yellowish oily content; subhymenial 2–4 (5) μm in diam.; subicular (2) 3–5 (7) μm wide, sometimes ampullate at the septa.

Gloeocystidia irregularly cylindrical to clavate, 40–80 \times 5–8 (10) μm , thin-walled, normally with refractive yellowish oily content.

Basidia urniform with a long neck, 15–32 \times 3–4 (top) \times 3.5–6 μm (base); with (1) 4 (5) sterigmata up to 5 (8) μm long.

Basidiospores ellipsoid, narrowly ellipsoid, subcylindrical, subballantoid in side view, 5.5–7.5 (8) \times 2.5–3.4 μm , $Q = 1.8$ –2.7, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline to pale yellow.

Anamorphic state: *Burgoa* sp., sometimes present (e.g. em-1092) as small colonies or scattered bulbils over the hymenial surface or at the borders, yellowish to ochraceous, subglobose to ellipsoid, moriform, up to 120 μm across, built up by tightly packed angular cells inside and unevenly distributed globose to subglobose cells on surface, 8–15 (20) μm across, strongly adhering each other; wall 0.5–1 (2) μm thick, subhyaline to yellow; content granular, oleous, hyaline to pale yellow.

Chemical reactions: IKI–; holomorph CB–; walls of bulbils CB+, at



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 45 mm [em-7873]

least when young and less pigmented

Incrustation: none.

Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – Ritorto, Dréom (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 18.III.2001 (em-7338) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed branch of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 22.IX.2001 (em-7621) – *ibid.*, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Tilia cordata*, leg. E. Martini, 23.II.2002 (em-7873) – Ritorto, Rivera (Valle Bavona), on wood and bark of a lying, decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 19.IV.1987 (em-1092) – *ibid.*, on a strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 19.IV.1987 (em-2318)

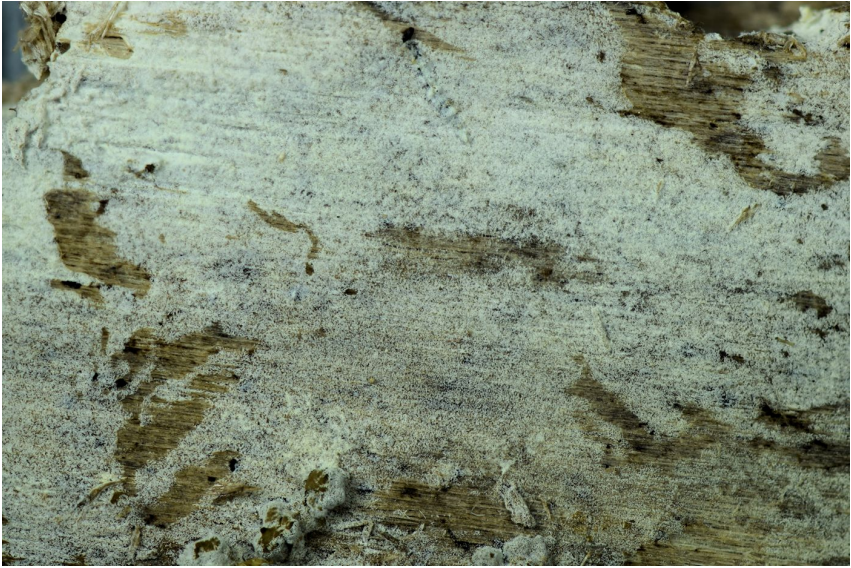


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [em-7873]

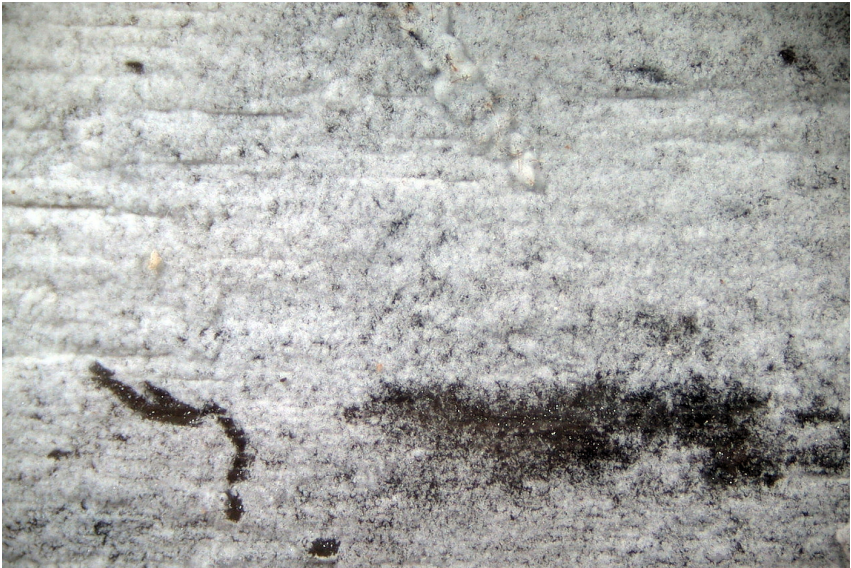


Fig. 3: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-7873]



Fig. 4: Basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-7338]

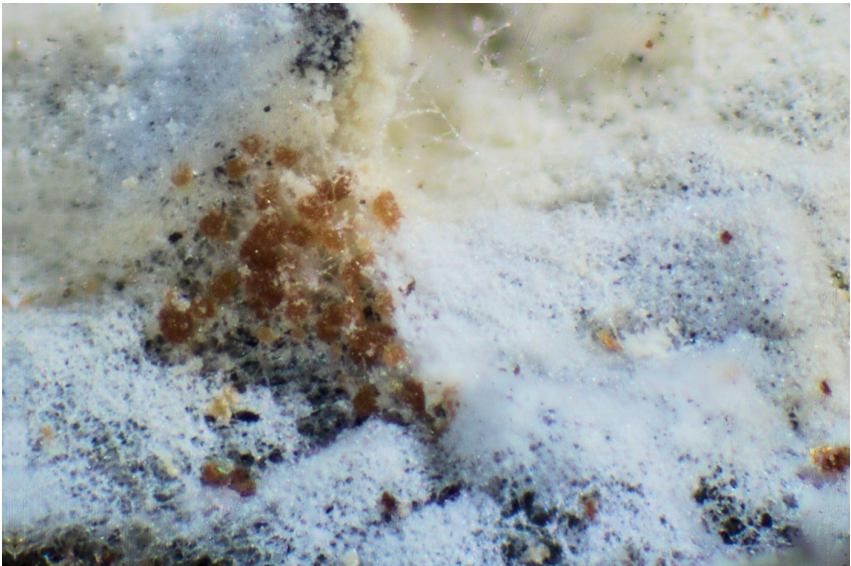


Fig. 5: Bulbils on hymenophore [em-1092]

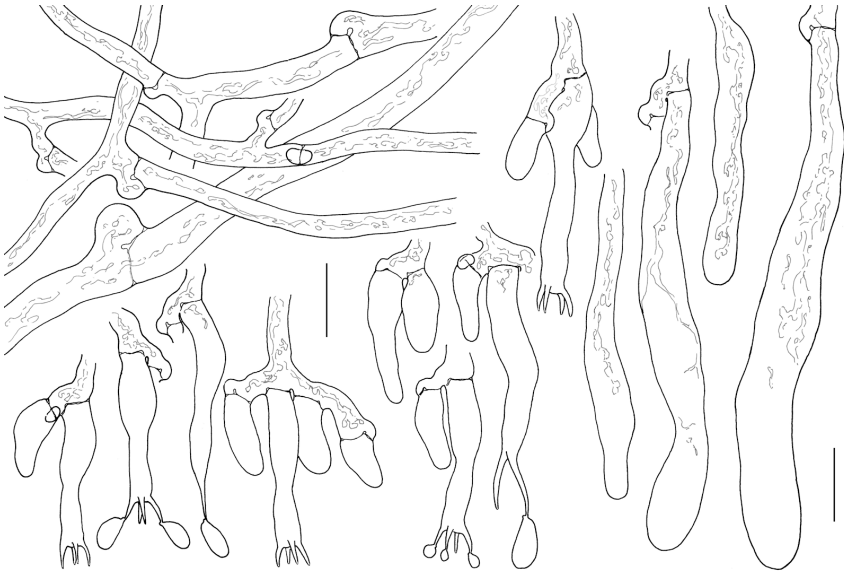


Fig. 6: Basidia, subhymental and subicular hyphae, gloecystidia. Bar = 10 μ m [em-7873]

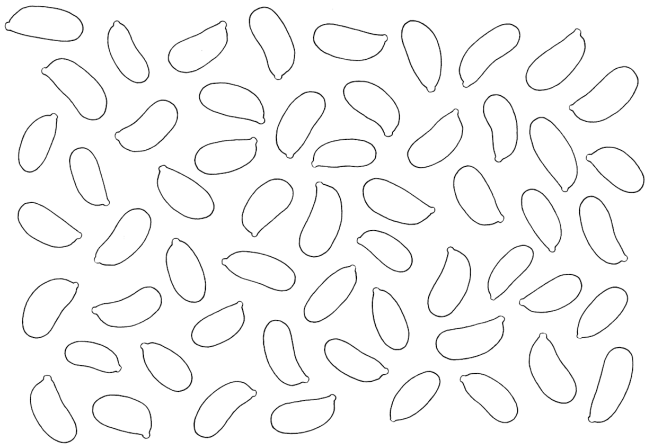


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 μ m [em-7873]

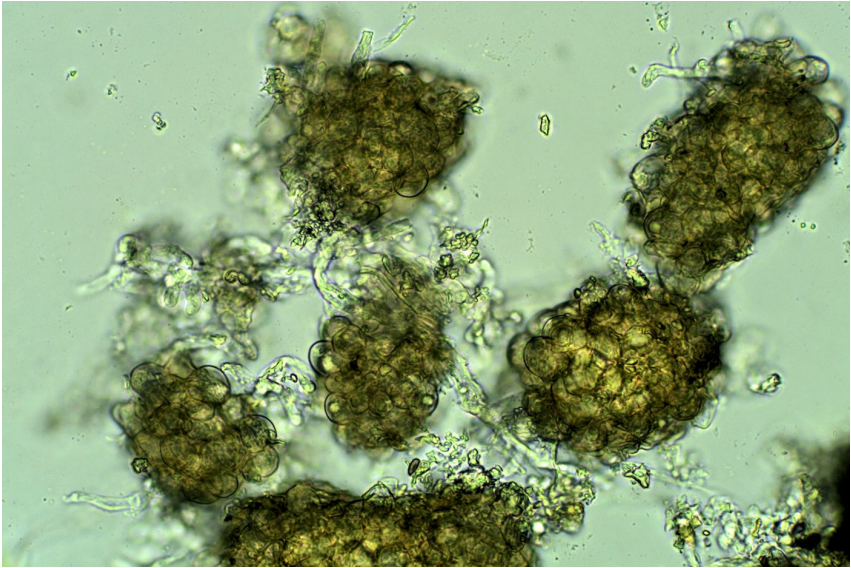


Fig. 8: Bulbils [em-1092]



Fig. 9: Bulbil [em-1092]

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Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Issue № 97:

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Released on: 27th April, 2016

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