

*Pseudotomentella atrofusca*

M.J. Larsen (1971)

Figures 1–6

*Pseudotomentella atrofusca* M.J. Larsen 1971 [2 : 39] ≡ *Polyozellus atrofusca* (M.J. Larsen) Svantesson & Kõljalg 2021 [5 : 150]

**Basidiome** effused, continuous, separable, soft membranaceous, up to 0.3 mm thick.

**Hymenium** smooth, continuous, dark greenish grey brown (5Y 3.5–3/2).

**Subiculum** indistinct or thin, loose, byssoid, sometimes becoming slightly fibrous-membranaceous, light brown to brownish (10YR 6–5/3–4), when developed paler than the fertile surface.

**Margin** indistinct and almost abrupt or indefinitely thinning out as a sterile extension of the subiculum.

**Rhizomorphs** present in subiculum, margin and cracks of the substratum but not frequent, up to 0.1 mm thick, relatively compact, fibrillose or fibrous, pubescent, light brown to brownish, concolorous with the subiculum.

**Hyphal system** dimitic with skeletal hyphae associated with rhizomorphs; generative hyphae with simple septa.

**Subicular hyphae** of two types: **1)** regular, with relatively distant septa, 1.5–3 µm in diam, often with simple anastomoses, with thin or slightly thickening wall, subhyaline to light yellowish-brown; **2)** some straight skeletal hyphae 1–1.5 µm wide, light yellowish brown.

**Subhymenial hyphae** regular, (1.5) 2–3 (3.5) µm diam, thin-walled, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown or pale yellow green.

**Rhizomorphs** starting as thin strands of simple-septate generative hyphae, soon associated with some straight skeletal hyphae (0.7) 1–1.5 µm wide; well developed rhizomorphs differentiated with a core of 1 (3) thin-walled vessel hyphae up to 8 (10) µm diam often with ochraceous homogeneous content, surrounded by compactly arranged generative hyphae like the subicular ones and an outer layer mainly built up of skeletal hyphae.

**Cystidia** absent.

**Basidia** clavate to narrowly clavate, sinuous, infrequently slightly narrowed in the lower middle,  $45\text{--}55 \times 6\text{--}8.5$  (9.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , subhyaline, often with pale to dark olivaceous content; 4 sterigmata up to 5 (7)  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 1–2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Basidiospores** strongly lobed; in frontal view isodiametric, with mostly 4–6 distinct square lobes, 'primuliform'; in lateral and polar view irregular to 3-lobed, elongated,  $6\text{--}7$  (7.5)  $\times$   $4.5\text{--}5.5 \times 6\text{--}7.5$   $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q^1 = 1.3\text{--}1.5$ ,  $Q^2 = 0.93\text{--}1.05$ , warted, bluntly echinulate, subhyaline to light yellowish brown, olivaceous brown, often with homogeneous or irregular dark content, not guttulate. Echinuli mostly indistinct, up to 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  long, single over lobes or in groups of two or three, sometimes diverging over small warts.

**Chlamydospores** not found.

**Incrustation:** present in hymenium as a lot of granular and irregular, apparently resinous, dark green brown to very dark brown or dark greyish blue matter visible in water mounts and almost completely dissolving in KOH.

**Chemical reactions:** CB: inconsistent. IKI—. KOH: hymenial elements turning yellowish green with remains of extracellular light to dark green adhering matter that in contact with air assume a greyish or bluish tint.

## Specimens examined

USA — **Wisconsin** – Wisconsin Dells, Pioneer Camp-Easter Seals Camp, on wood of a rather hard branch of *Quercus sp.*, leg. K.K. Nakasone, 3.X.1981 (CFMR FP-101849)

## Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:

Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*, n° 0



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 30 mm [CFMR FP-101849]

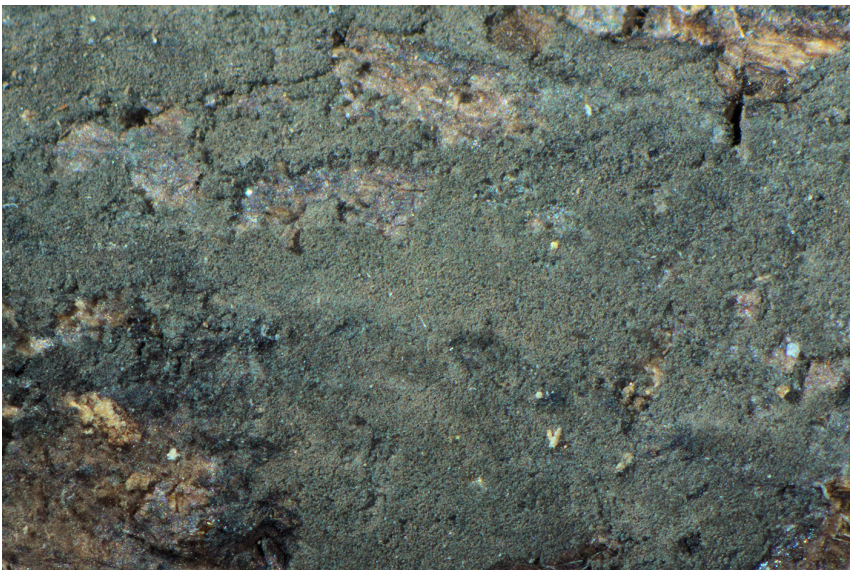


Fig. 2: Detail of the hymenophore (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [CFMR FP-101849]

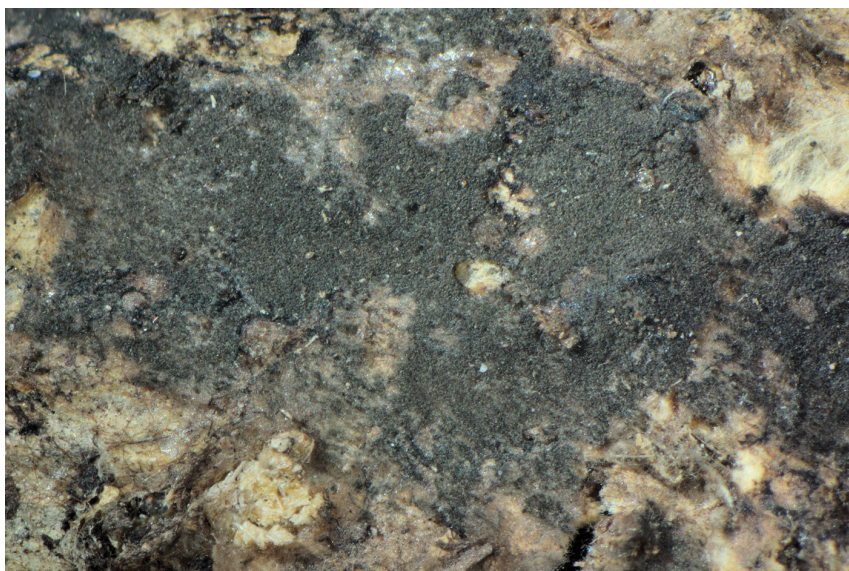


Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore and margin (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [CFMR FP-101849]

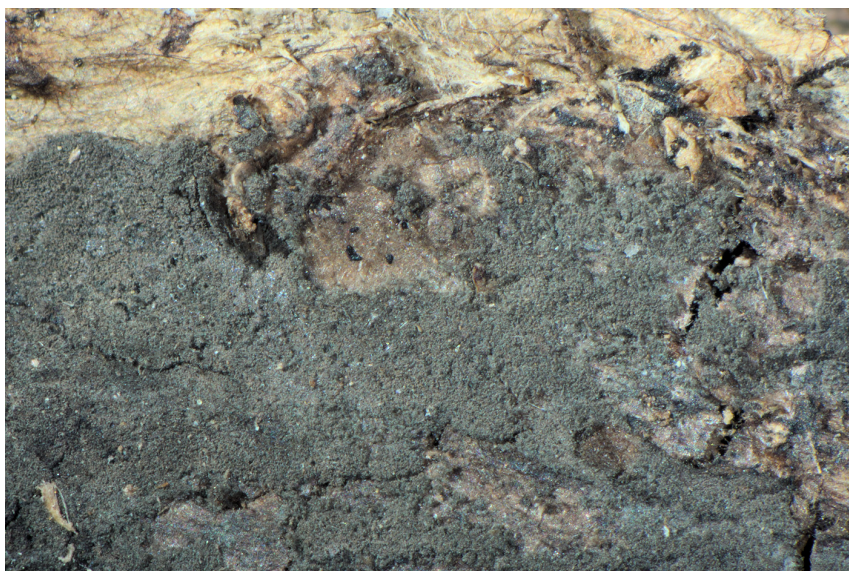


Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore and margin (dried basidiome). Image width = 9 mm [CFMR FP-101849]

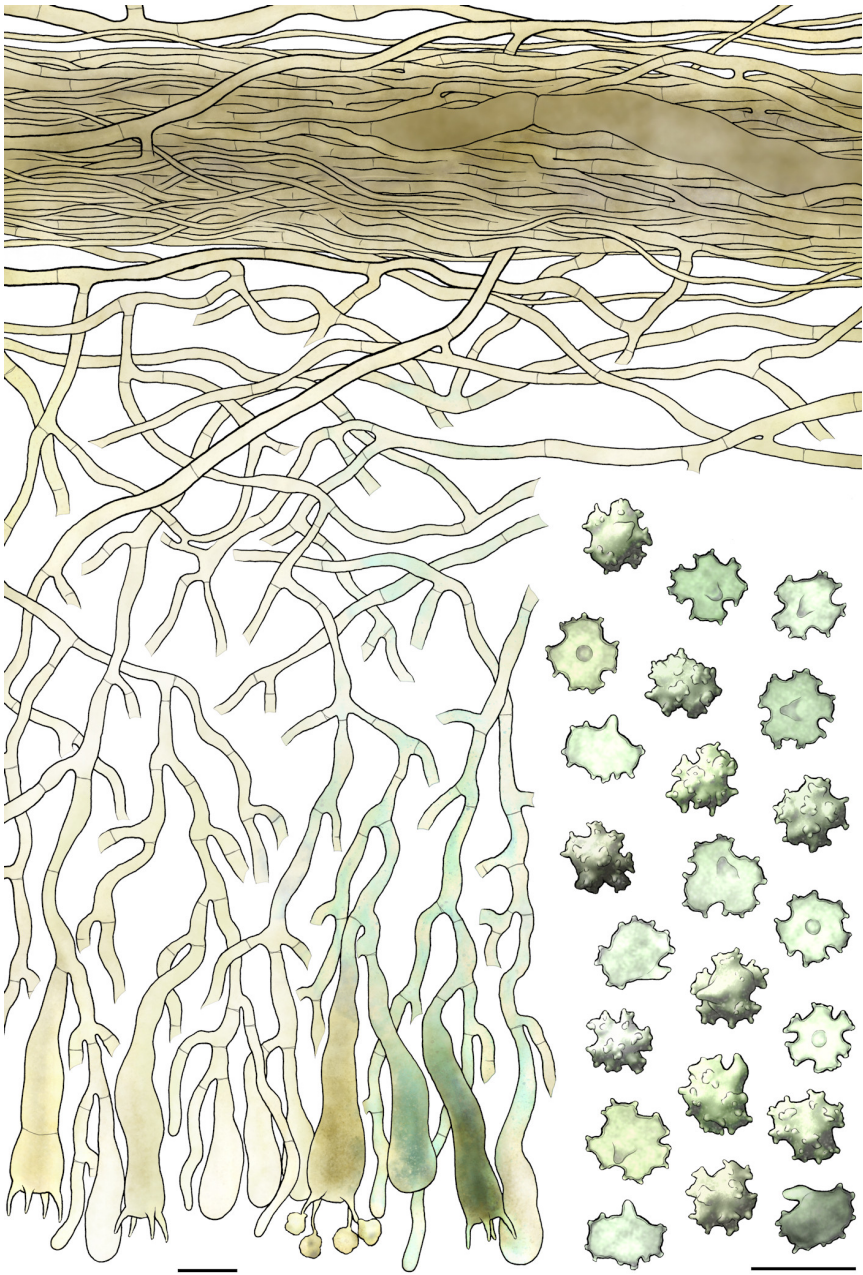


Fig. 5: Basidia, subhymenial, subicular and rhizomorphal hyphae, basidiospores.  
Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [CFMR FP-101849]

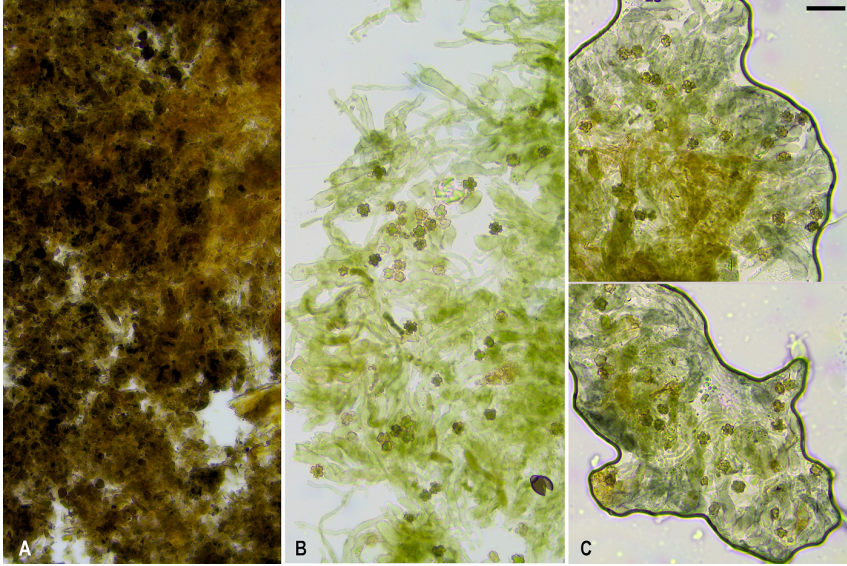


Fig. 6: Mounts in: **A)** water; **B)** KOH without contact with air; **C)** KOH in presence of air. Bar = 20  $\mu$ m [CFMR FP-101849]

## References

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# Excerpts from *Crusts & Tells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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