

## № 16

*Stypella dubia*

Figures 1–8

*Heterochaete dubia* Bourdot & Galzin 1909 [2 : 30]  $\equiv$  *Sebacina dubia* (Bourdot & Galzin) Bourdot 1922 [1 : 576]  $\equiv$  *Heterochaetella dubia* (Bourdot & Galzin) Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [3 : 51]  $\equiv$  *Stypella dubia* (Bourdot & Galzin) P. Roberts 1998 [8 : 216]

= *Sebacina pruinosa* McNabb 1969 [5 : 243] teste Roberts [8]  $\equiv$  *Heterochaetella pruinosa* (McNabb) Wojewoda 1981 [10 : 97]

= *Heterochaetella bispora* Luck-Allen 1960 [4 : 563] teste Roberts [8]

= *Heterochaetella dubia* var. *psilochaeta* Bourdot & Galzin 1928 [3 : 52] teste Roberts [8]  $\equiv$  *Sebacina psilochaeta* (Bourdot & Galzin) L.S. Olive 1958 [6 : 89]

**Basidiome** as an aggregate of more or less distinct gelatinous to ceraceous granules, at first separate then confluent to form a continuous surface, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick, almost invisible to distinct on drying.

**Hymenial surface** finely pubescent for the projecting cystidia, greyish white, pale rosy grey, pale greyish blue, pale beige.

**Margin** indeterminate, pruinose.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae indistinct, compactly arranged, agglutinated, 1–2  $\mu$ m in diam., fibulate but clamps very difficult to find, thin-walled, hyaline.

**Cystidia** long cylindrical, tubular, infrequently irregular, up to 180  $\mu$ m long and 5–7 (9)  $\mu$ m wide, normally fasciculate in the centre of granules and long projecting, thick-walled except toward the apex, arising from the base and the context.

**Basidia** subglobose, stalked, longitudinally septate; 2–4 epibasidia (sterigmata) up to 10  $\mu$ m long.

**Basidiospores** ellipsoid to short cylindrical, 5.5–8 $\times$ 3–4.5  $\mu$ m, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–, CB–



Fig. 1: Basidiome. Image width = 28 mm [em-10537]

**Incrustation:** crystals stellate, present in context.

## Voucher specimens

FRANCE — **Var** – Brignoles, Forêt de la Ste. Baume, on wood of a lying, decayed trunk of *Pinus halepensis*, leg. E. Martini, 12.XI.2013 (em-12019)

GERMANY – Schwäbische Alb, on lying, strongly decayed wood of *Fagus sylvatica*, leg. S. Blaser, X.2008 (em-10841)

ITALY — **Trentino-Alto Adige** – Rabbi, Malga Fratte, on wood of a lying, decayed branch, leg. E. Martini, 20.IX.1997 (em-6192)

SWITZERLAND — **Ticino** – San Carlo, Avegno (Valle Bavona), on bark of a lying, decayed branch of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 5.VIII.2008 (em-10537) – San Carlo, Prèsa (Valle Bavona), on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of a deciduous tree, leg. E. Martini, 14.X.2014 (em-12341) – Someo, on wood of a lying, strongly decayed trunk of *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. E. Martini, 27.III.2010 (em-11028)



Fig. 2: Basidiome(s). Image width = 9 mm [em-11028]

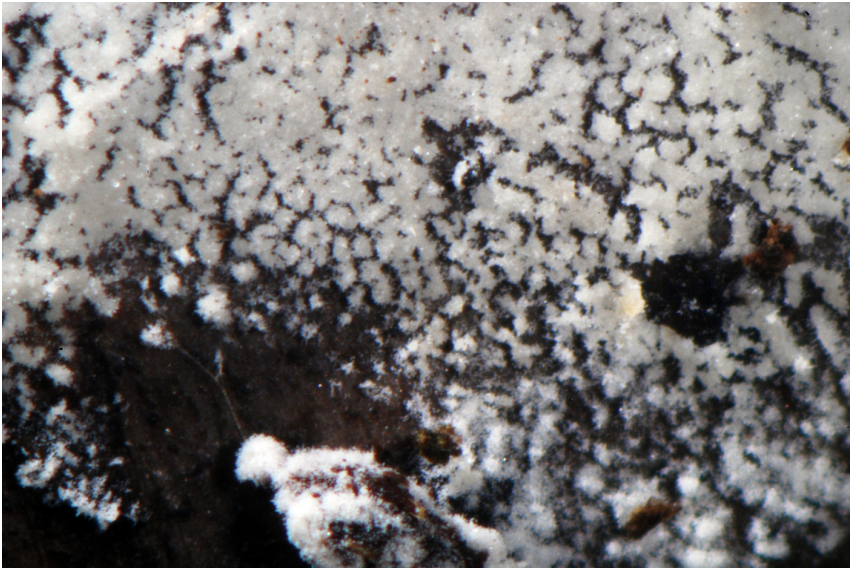


Fig. 3: Basidiome toward the margin. Image width = 9 mm [em-10537]



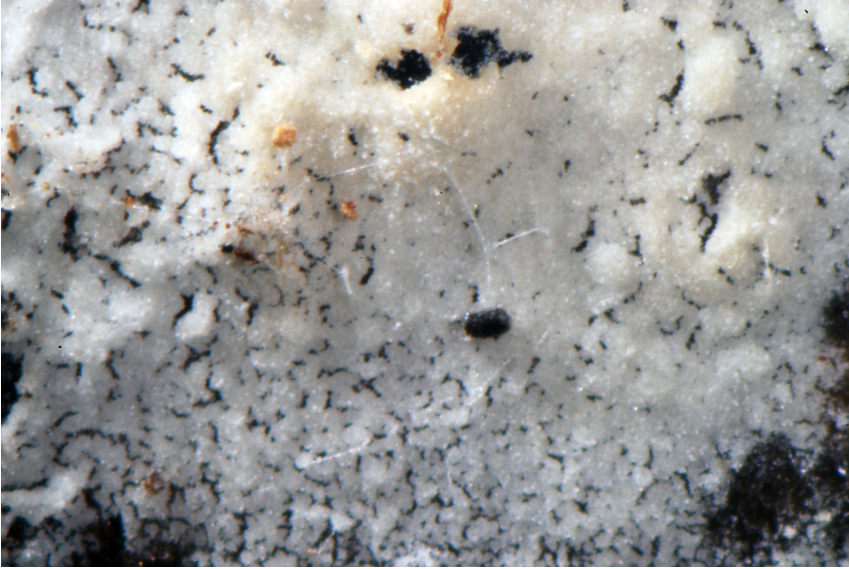


Fig. 4: Reticulate to continuous hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-10537]



Fig. 5: Continuous hymenophore with projecting cystidia. Image width = 9 mm [em-12019]

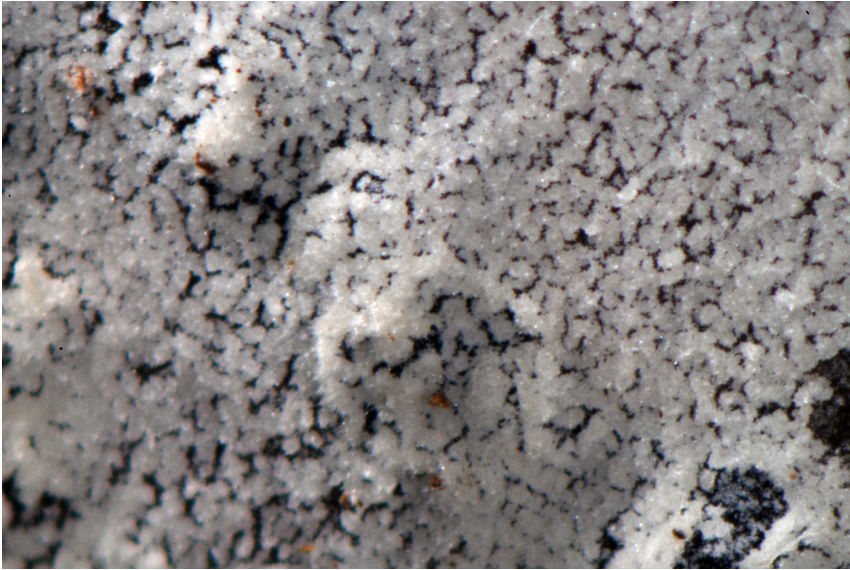


Fig. 6: Hymenophore with discontinuous/reticulate surface. Image width = 9 mm [em-10537]

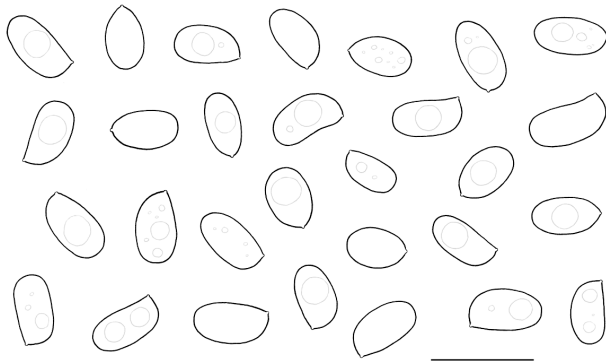


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [em-10537]



Fig. 8: Section through the basidiome. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-10537]

## References

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# Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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