

№ 88

*Punctularia atropurpurascens*

Figures 1–8

*Thelephora atropurpurascens* Berk. 1875 [2 : 64] ≡ *Punctularia atropurpurascens* (Berk.) Petch 1916 [8 : 160]

= *Thelephora subhepatica* Berk. 1846 [1 : 3] teste Hjortstam [5] ≡ *Punctularia subhepatica* (Berk.) Hjortstam 1995 [5 : 191]

= *Corticium tuberculatum* Pat. 1892 [6 : 118] ≡ *Punctularia tuberculosa* (Pat.) Pat. & Lagerh. 1895 [7 : 57]

= *Corticium comedens* var. *microsporum* Speg. 1926 [10 : 140] teste Rajchenberg and Wright [9]

= *Reticularia venulosa* Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1869 [3 : 347] teste Talbot [11] pro syn. ≡ *Ceriomyces venulosus* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Torrend 1910 [12 : 9]

**Basidiome** effused, adherent, orbicular or in patches of few centimetres across, up to 1 mm thick.

**Hymenophore** papillate or shallowly tuberculate, more or less ceraceous, becoming crustose to corneous when dry, reddish brown to dark purplish brown or bluish, turning very dark reddish brown to greenish grey and shrinking on drying to expose the much paler context.

**Context** soft membranaceous, whitish, cream or very pale yellowish brown.

**Subiculum** a thin layer 20–50 (100) µm thick, fibrose, brown to dark brown.

**Margin** abrupt or shortly thinning out, byssoid or fibrillose, discolored, whitish or yellowish, rarely loosening from the substrate and becoming slightly enrolled when dry.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae distinct, with all primary septa fibulate.

**Subhymenial hyphae** 2–3.5 (4) µm, soon thick-walled, subhyaline.

**Context hyphae** (1.5) 2–3 (3.5)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., with thickening to thick wall, branching at some distance from septa, hyaline.

**Subicular hyphae** 2.5–4  $\mu\text{m}$ , with thick to solid wall, yellowish brown.

**Dendrohyphidia** numerous in hymenial layer, arboriform with almost short, obtuse branches, up to 70  $\mu\text{m}$  long and a stem 3–6 (7)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, with thick to solid walls, lumen often very narrow or absent at tips, ochraceous to olivaceous brown, darker at the extremities.

**Basidia** tubular, 40–65 $\times$ 5–6 (6.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 4 sterigmata up to 5  $\mu\text{m}$  long.

**Basidiospores** ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid, adaxial side slightly flattening, 6.5–9 $\times$ 3.5–5  $\mu\text{m}$ , Q = 1.5–2.3, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline.

**Anamorphic state:** present only on one of the studied specimens.

**Colonies** tufted, pulverulent, dark reddish brown, forming a thick mass of conidia breaking off quickly in mounts.

**Conidia** in branched chains, subglobose to ellipsoid often with somewhat irregular outline, 8–12 (16) $\times$ 5–10  $\mu\text{m}$ , with thick wall, brownish to purplish brown, breaking off from each one and showing the remains of the linking walls at both ends. Subtending hyphae few (only basal?), fibulate, 2–4  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, thin-walled, subhyaline to pale brown, strongly encrusted by reddish brown resinous crystals visible in water mounts and in LA, dissolving in KOH.

**Chemical reactions:** CB–; IKI–.

**Incrustation:** present in hymenium and subhymenium as irregularly shaped hyaline to ochraceous crystals.

## Specimens examined

SPAIN — **Baleares** — Cala Bona, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Acacia cyanophylla* (cf.), leg. F. Dämmrich, 20.IV.2012 (FD 10101, em-11752) — Can Picafort, on bark of a lying, rather hard branch of *Pinus sp.*, leg. P. Welt, 19.IV.2010 (FD 9869, em-11489)

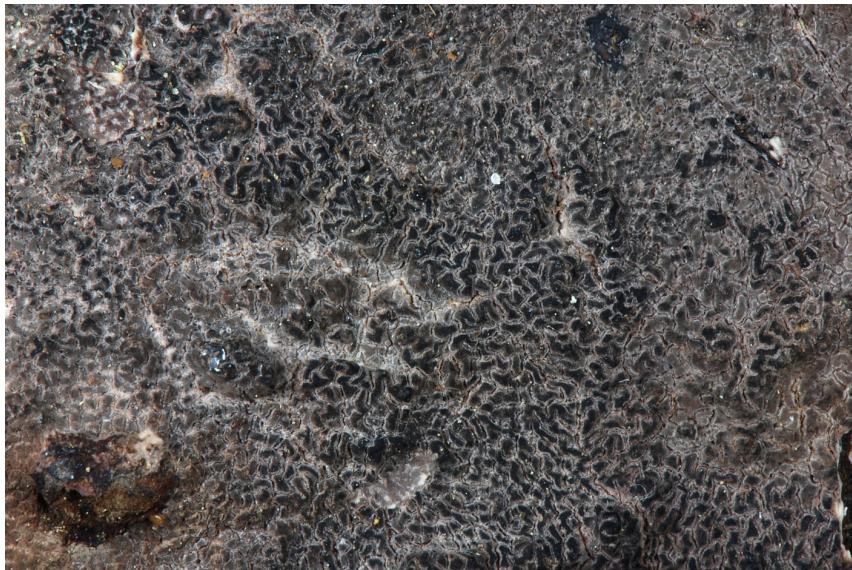


Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 23 mm [em-11489]

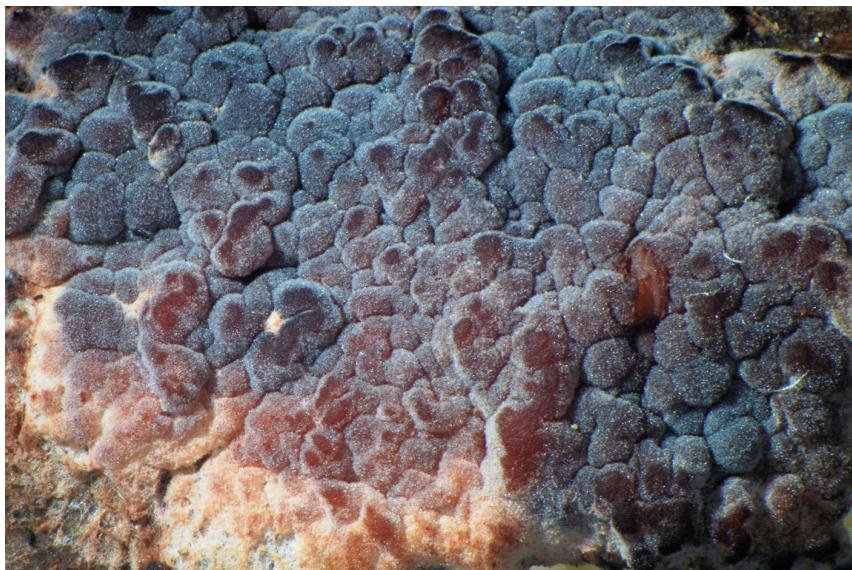


Fig. 2: Rehydrated basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11752]



Fig. 3: Rehydrated basidiome. Image width = 9 mm [em-11752]

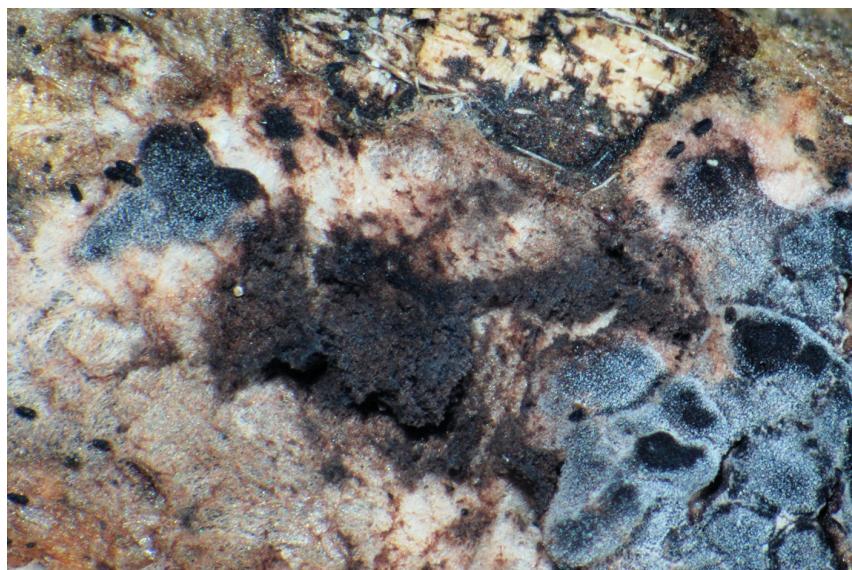


Fig. 4: Imperfect state. Image width = 2.7 mm [em-11752]

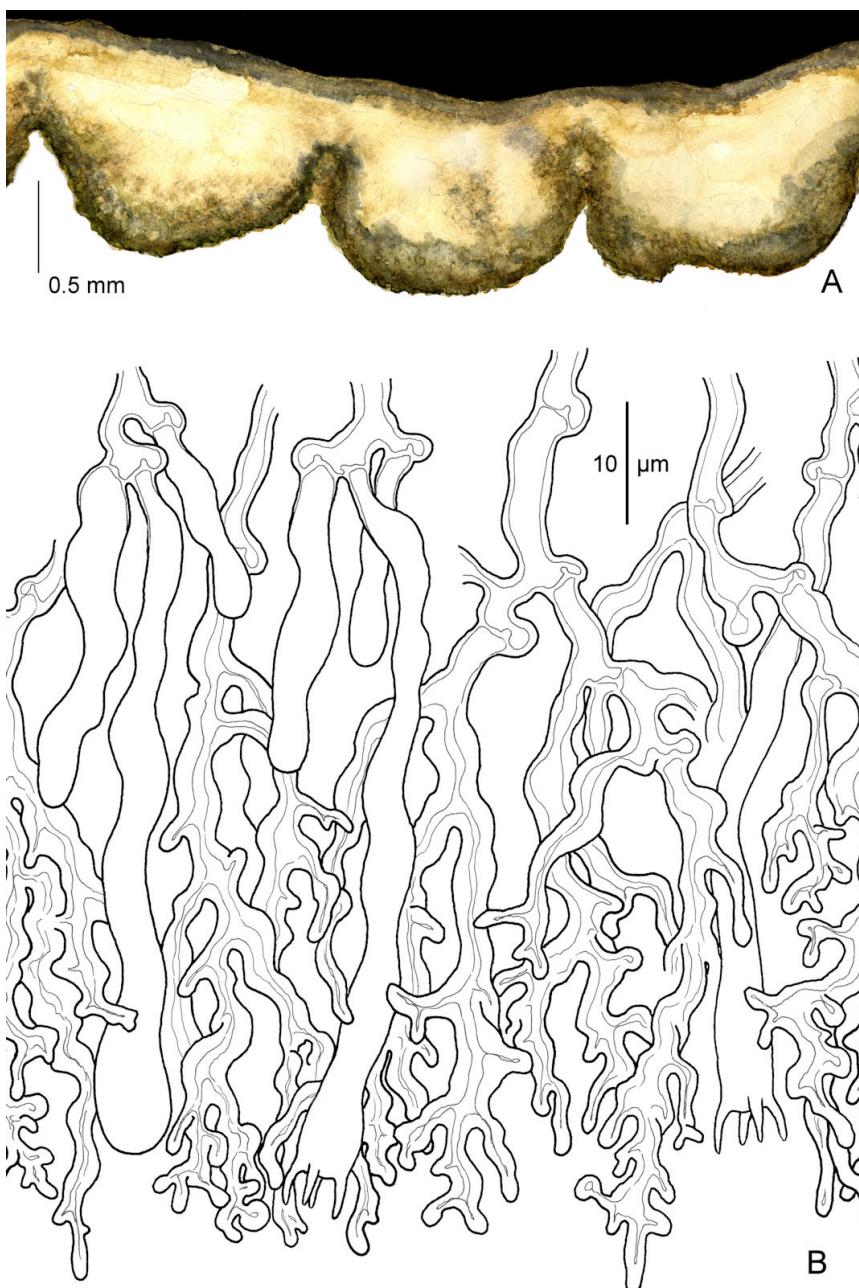


Fig. 5: A) Vertical section through the basidiome. - B) Basidia and dendrohyphidia [em-11752]

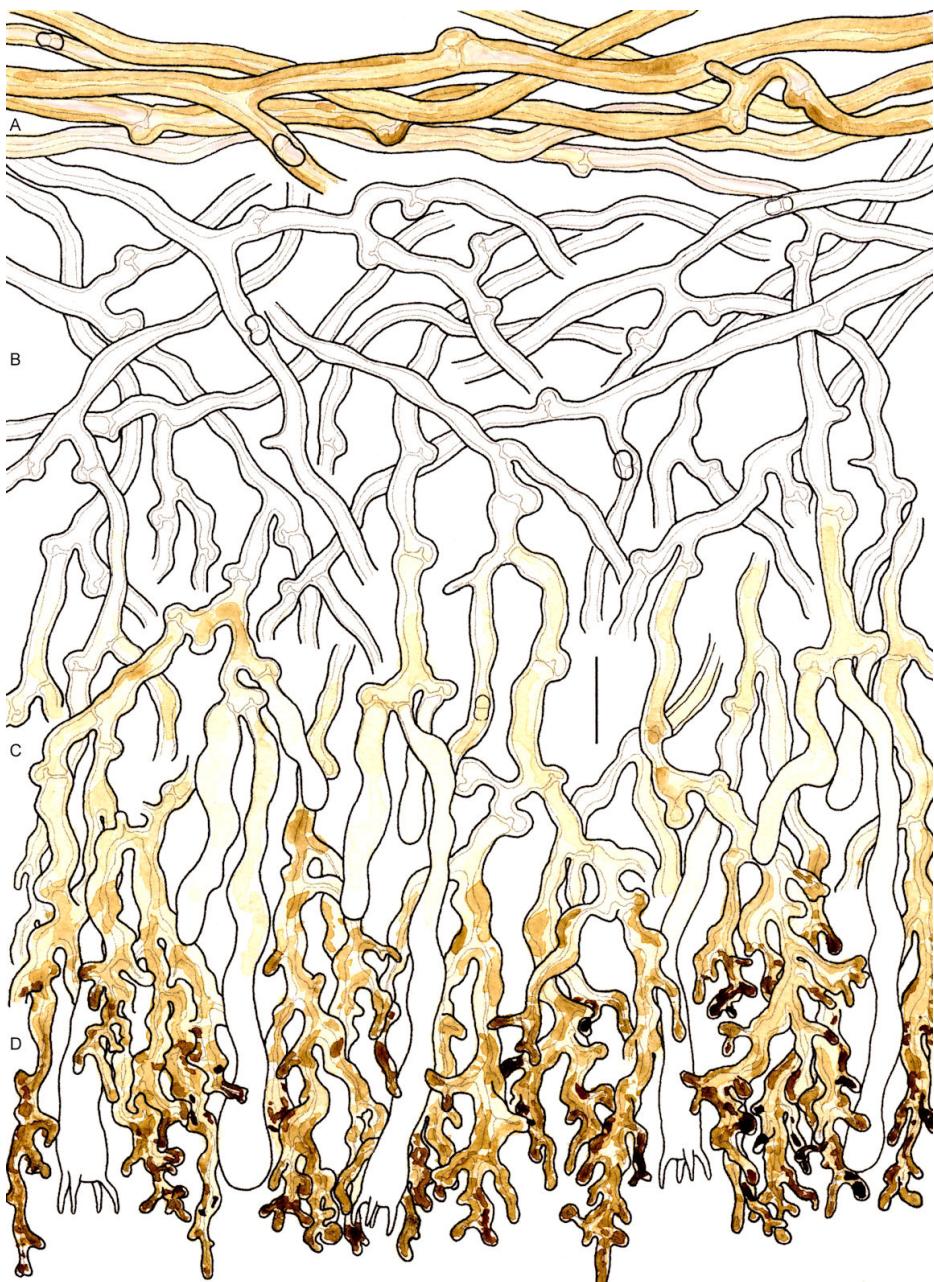


Fig. 6: Simplified vertical section through the basidiome: A) subicular hyphae. - B) Context hyphae. - C) Subhymenial hyphae. - D) Hymenial elements. Bar = 10 µm [em-11752]

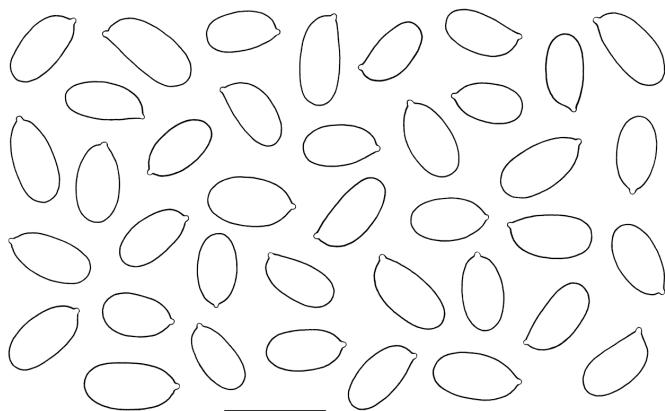


Fig. 7: Basidiospores. Bar = 10 µm [em-11752]

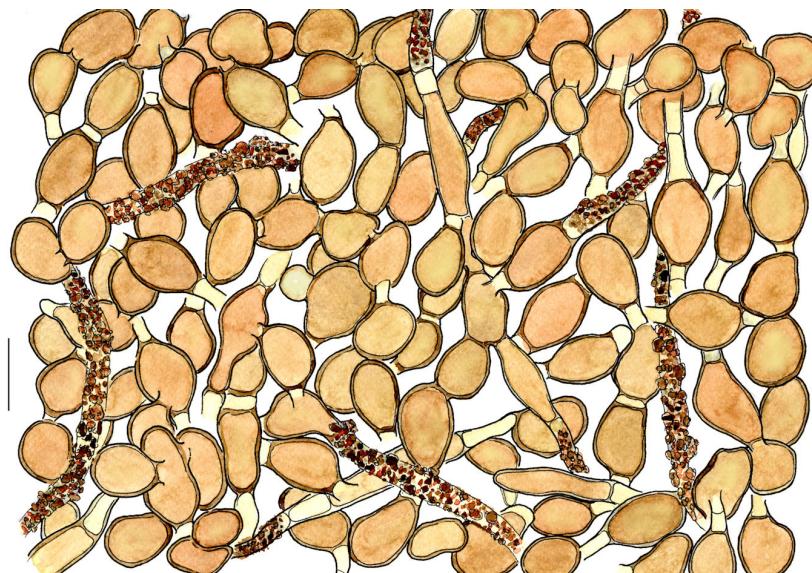


Fig. 8: Conidia and segments of supporting hyphae (LA). Bar = 10 µm [em-11752]

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# Excerpts from *Crusts & Gels*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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Issue № 88:

*Punctularia atropurpurascens*

in collaboration with Frank Dämmrich

Released on: 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2016

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