

Tomentella fibrosa (Berk. & Curt.) Køljalg 1995

Syn.: *Tomentellina fibrosa* (Berk. & Curt.) M. J. Larsen 1974

Basidiome effused, loosely adherent to separable, araneose to byssoid or loosely tomentose, soft membranaceous, up to 0.5 (1) mm thick.

Hymenophore discontinuous to continuous, tufted, irregular, granulose, becoming indistinctly hydroid, ferruginous brown (5YR 4/6), rarely dark reddish brown (7.5YR 3/3–4).

Aculei conical, not well formed, often concrescent, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm long, penicillate at the apex because of the projecting cystidia-like hyphae.

Subiculum poorly to well developed, araneose to hypochnoid or soft fibrous, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to strong brown (10YR 4/3), normally paler than the fertile surface.

Margin indistinct, almost fertile throughout or indefinitely thinning out, araneose to byssoid, yellowish to yellowish orange or brownish, distinctly paler to almost concolour with the subiculum.

Rhizomorphs frequent in subiculum and substrate if well decayed, obscure or easily found at the margin, flexible, compact, slightly pilose to almost smooth, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm in diam., light yellowish brown to ochraceous (10YR 6–5/4–6).

Hyphal system dimitic with skeletal hyphae in subiculum and rhizomorphs; generative hyphae with simple septa.

Subicular hyphae of two kinds: 1) generative hyphae regular, (1.5) 2–3.5 (4) μm in diam., with thin or slightly thickening wall, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown; 2) skeletal hyphae regular, straight, 1–1.5 (2) μm in diam., infrequently with some elbow-like bends, with solid wall, yellowish.

Subhymenial hyphae almost regular, 2.5–4 (5) μm wide, thin-walled, subhyaline to pale yellowish brown.

Rhizomorphs starting as thin strands of generative like the subicular ones, soon associated with some skeletal hyphae; old rhizomorphs developing a core of slightly wider hyphae up to 7 μm in diam., surrounded by compactly arranged generative hyphae like the subicular ones; outer layer built up by numerous yellowish skeletal hyphae.

Cystidia absent, but with evident, differentiated hyphae projecting from hymenium and more or less parallel-arranged in the core of aculei, mostly arising from subicular and tramal hyphae, cylindrical, with thick wall, up to 200 (250) μm long and 5–6 (8) μm wide, with repetitive simple septa along their length, yellowish brown.

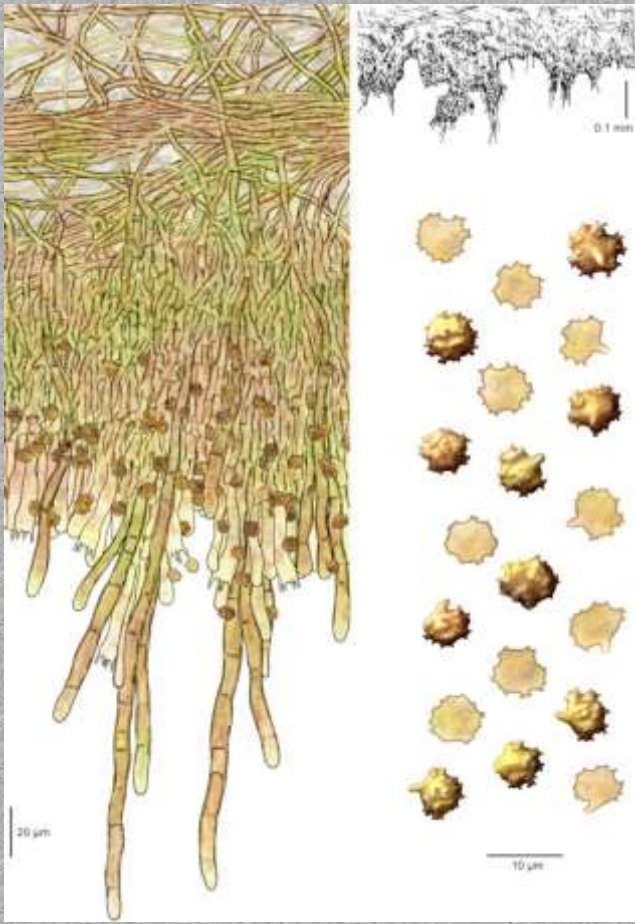
Basidia clavate to narrowly clavate, sometimes almost tubular, sinuous, (35) 45–70 (100) x (5) 6–9 (13) μm , hyaline to subhyaline, often with ochraceous content; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 5 μm long, and 1–2 μm wide at the base.

Basidiospores with regular to irregular or slightly lobed outline, frontal face globose to more or less indistinctly 4–7-lobed, lateral and polar face mostly ellipsoid; dimensions strongly varying between specimens: from (5.5) 6–7.5 x 4.5–6 x 6–7.5 μm or 6–7 μm across [e.g. types of *Z. fibrosus* and *K. bombycina*] to 8–10 x 6.5–8 x 8.5–9.5 μm or 8–10 μm across [e.g. em-9997], $Q^1 = 1.1–1.4$ (1.5), $Q^2 = 0.9–1.1$ (1.2), verrucose to bluntly echinulate, often with bi- or trifurcate warts or small lobes, rarely with forked aculei, with slightly thickening wall, yellowish brown to brownish; single aculei up to 0.5 (1) μm long, 0.3–0.6 (0.8) μm wide at the base. **Apiculus** almost central in side view

Chlamydospores absent.

Incrustation: some segments of hyphae (and cystidia-like hyphae) with a discontinuous sheath of yellowish brown resinous matter that partly dissolve in KOH-mounts producing a yellowish or ochraceous diffusate.

Chemical reactions: IKI–. CB–. KOH: faint darkening of all elements with KOH; sometimes generative hyphae in rhizomorphs assuming a pale grey to bluish tint.



drawing: Elia Martini