

*Amaurodon atrocyaneus*

(Wakef.) Kõljalg &amp; K.H. Larss.

Figures 1–11

*Tomentella atrocyanea* Wakef. 1966 [4 : 357] K! ≡ *Pseudotomentella atrocyanea* (Wakef.) Burds. & M.J. Larsen 1974 [1 : 97] ≡ *Amaurodon atrocyaneus* (Wakef.) Kõljalg & K.H. Larss. 1996 [2 : 33]

**Basidiome** effused, loosely adherent to separable or detached in the old parts, araneous, byssoid to pellicular, athelioid, fragile, up to 0.2 (0.3) mm.

**Hymenial surface** at first discontinuous hypochnoid, tufted, then continuous and smooth, soft tomentose to slightly crustose, deep blue when fresh [4], turning very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), olive-yellow (5Y 6–5/4–6).

**Subhymenium** thin or thickening, loose to rather compact near the surface, more or less loosely arranged near the subiculum.

**Subiculum** araneous to hypochnoid or byssoid, concolour or paler than the fertile area, yellowish to whitish.

**Margin** indeterminable and almost fertile throughout or thinning out and pruinose to araneous or distinct and fibrillose to shortly fimbriate, whitish.

**Rhizomorphs** present or absent in subiculum and/or at the margin, sometimes very difficult to detect, very pale brown to light yellowish brown.

**Hyphal system** dimitic with skeletal hyphae associated with rhizomorphs.

**Subicular hyphae** generative regular, (2) 2.5–4.5 (5) µm, with simple or rarely fibulate septa, often with simple, short anastomosis, branching at some distance from septa, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline.

**Subhymenial hyphae** regular, 2.5–4.5 (5) µm wide, constantly fibulate, often branched from clamps or at some distance from septa, thin-walled, hyaline to subhyaline, content sometimes yellowish.

**Rhizomorphs** up to 0.05 (0.1) mm wide, dimitic with numerous skeletal

hyphae (1.5) 2–3 (3.5)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam with very thick wall, subhyaline to pale yellowish or light yellowish brown and few simple-septate generative hyphae as described above in the core.

**Cystidia** absent.

**Basidia** clavate to subcylindrical and stipitate, often utriform, (25) 30–55 (60)  $\mu\text{m}$  long, (6.5) 7–10 (12)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at top, 7–10  $\mu\text{m}$  at the lower middle, with a fibulate basal septum, hyaline to subhyaline or with yellowish content; (2) 4 sterigmata up to 5.5  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 1.5–2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Basidiospores** slightly angular, irregular to lobed, strongly variable in dimension and ornamentation, few almost smooth, normally verrucose with hemispherical to squared tubercles, sometimes distinctly bi-trifurcate with diverging echinuli at top of warts; (6.0) 6.5–[7.80]–9.0 (10)  $\mu\text{m}$  long; **lateral face** irregularly ellipsoid, often elongated, with a flattening ad-axial side, (4.6) 5.2–[5.81]–6.4  $\mu\text{m}$  wide,  $Q = (1.1) 1.18$ –[1.32]–1.44 (1.57); **frontal face** irregularly ellipsoid, (5.4) 5.8–[6.60]–7.7 (8.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q = 1.13$ –[1.21]–1.28 (1.33); in **polar view** irregularly globose; with thickening-thick wall (0.3–0.7  $\mu\text{m}$ ), pale yellow to yellowish green, olivaceous or ochraceous.

**Echinuli** single or paired/fused at the base, blunt or slightly tapering, up to 1 (1.5)  $\mu\text{m}$  long and about 0.5–0.8 (1)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Apiculus** toward the base of the spore, rarely at base, distinct, 1.5–2.8  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 1–1.7 (2)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide; without a distinct hilum.

**Chlamydospores** absent.

**Incrustation:** absent or present in water mounts as hyaline-subhyaline crystals and granules in subiculum and rhizomorphs.

**Chemical reactions:** spores, basidia and parts of subhymenial hyphae turning brownish to distinctly blue, lilac, purplish or bluish black when mounted in IKI and KOH (with air contact).

CB: all walls acyanophilous.

## Specimens examined

FRANCE — **Seine-et-Marne** – Forêt de Fontainebleau, La Mare aux Pigeons, on rather hard wood of *Quercus sp.*, leg. E. Fichet, 24.I.1999 (rh-9904)

USA — **Arizona** – Coronado National Forest, Pima Co., Santa Catalina Mts., above ski area near summit Mt. Lemmon, on decayed wood of *Abies concolor*, leg. H.H. Burdsall Jr., 23.VIII.1971 (CFMR HHB 6169) – Coronado National Forest, Pima Co., Santa Catalina Mts., Palisades, on decayed wood of *Alnus oblongifolia*, leg. R.L. Gilbertson, 5.X.1970 (CFMR RLG-9985) – *ibid.*, on decayed wood of *Alnus oblongifolia*, leg. H.H. Burdsall Jr., 15.IX.1975 (CFMR HHB-8586)

VENEZUELA – Laguna negra, Sierra de Ste. Domingo, on decayed wood, leg. R.W.G. Dennis 1897, 27.VII.1958, holotype of *Tomentella atrocyanea* Wakef. (K(M) 69226)



Fig. 1: Dried basidiome. Image width = 30 mm [CFMR HHB 6169]

## Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:  
[Excerpts from \*Crusts & Fells\*, n° 0](#)

## References

- [1] BURDSALL, H.H. AND LARSEN, M.J. (1974). '*Lazulinospora*, a new genus of *Corticaceae*, and a note of *Tomentella atrocyanea*'. *Mycologia*, 66 (1): 96–100. DOI: [10.2307/3758457](https://doi.org/10.2307/3758457)
- [2] KÖLJALG, U. (1996). '*Tomentella* (Basidiomycota) and related genera in Temperate Eurasia'. *Synopsis Fungorum*, 9: 1–213
- [3] LARSEN, M.J. (1974). 'A contribution to the taxonomy of the genus *Tomentella*'. *Mycologia Memoirs*, 4: 1–145
- [4] WAKEFIELD, E.M. (1966). 'Some extra-european species of *Tomentella*'. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society*, 49 (3): 357–362. DOI: [10.1016/S0007-1536\(66\)80077-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0007-1536(66)80077-3)



Fig. 2: Dried basidiome. Image width = 32 mm [CFMR HHB-8586]

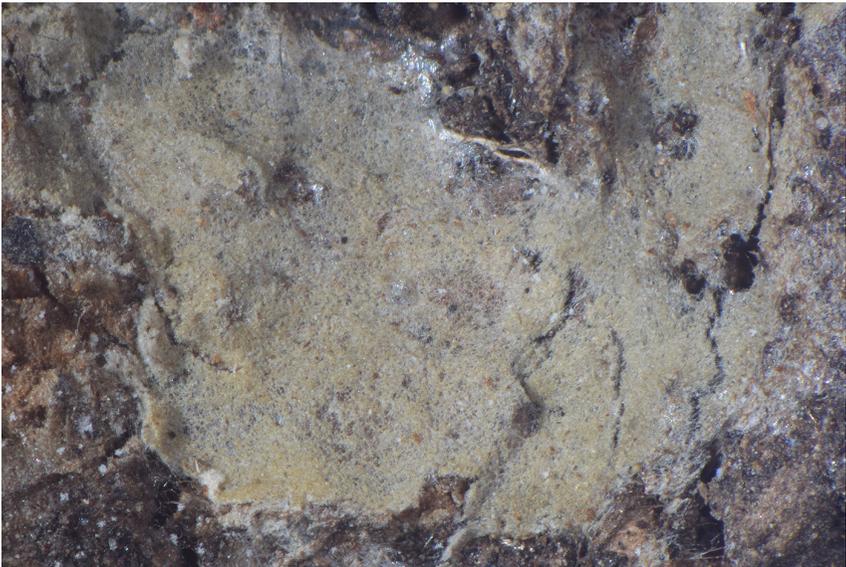


Fig. 3: Detail of the hymenophore (dry). Image width = 9 mm [CFMR HHB 6169]



Fig. 4: Detail of the hymenophore and araneous margin (dry). Image width = 9 mm [CFMR HHB-8586]

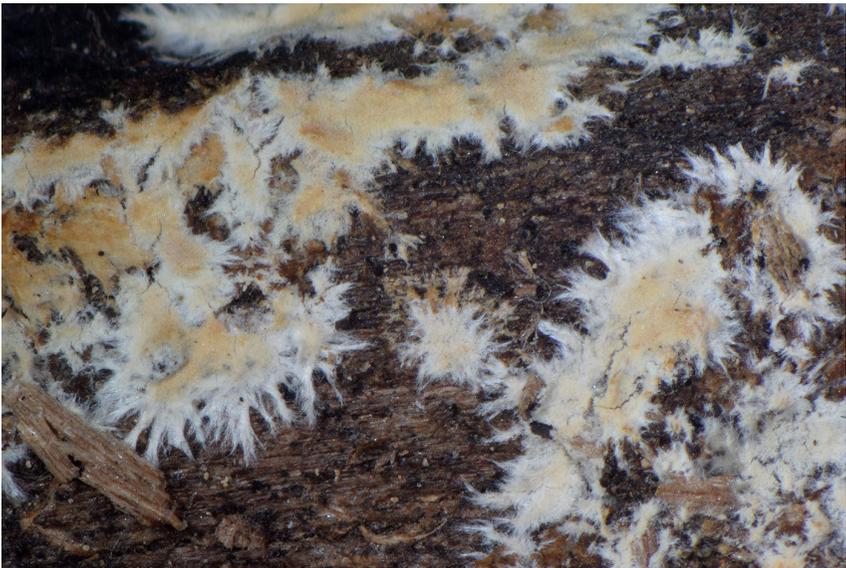


Fig. 5: Small patches with shortly fimbriate margin (dry). Image width = 9 mm [CFMR HHB-8586]

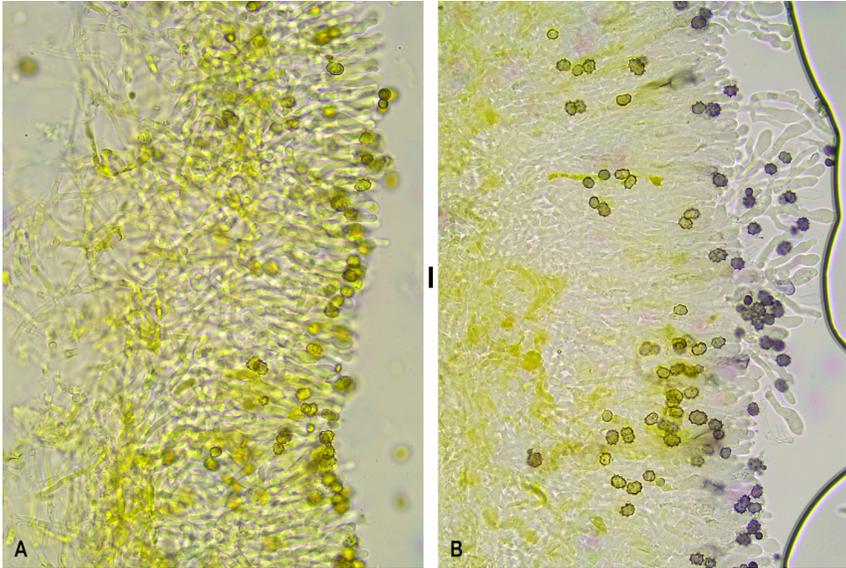


Fig. 6: **A)** Mount in KOH without air contact. **B)** Mount with air contact. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [CFMR HHB-8586]

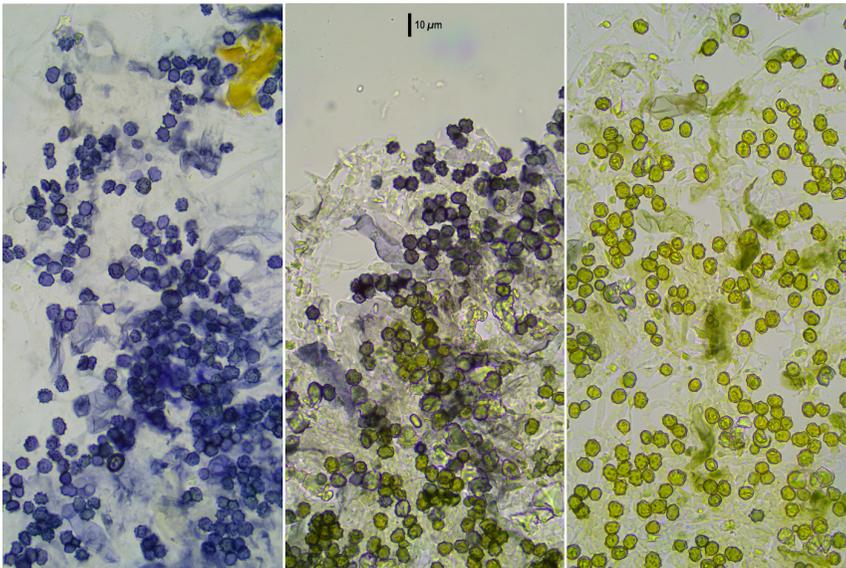


Fig. 7: Squash mount in KOH at different exposure times: immediate (left), after few minutes (middle), in the end (right) [CFMR HHB 6169]

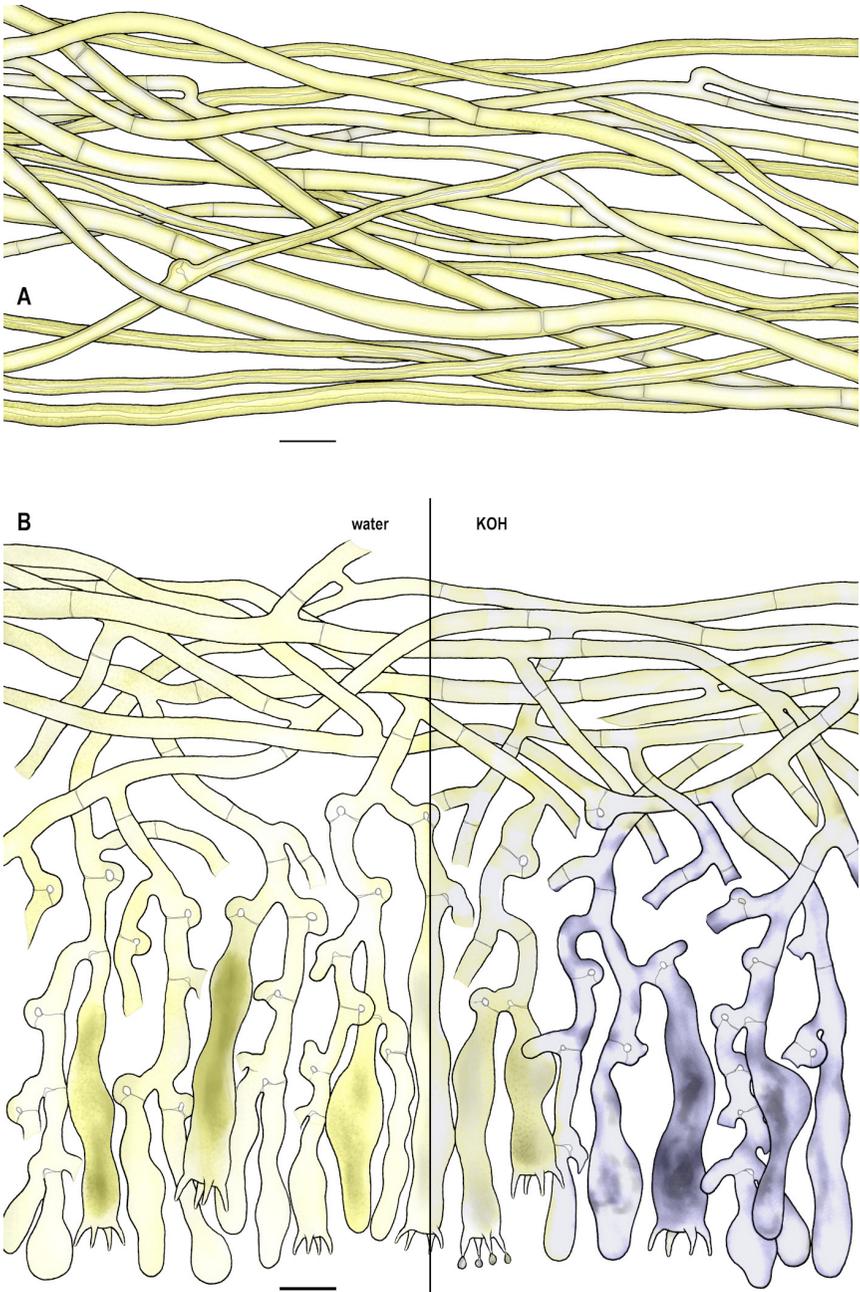


Fig. 8: **A**) Hyphae of rhizomorphs. — **B**) Basidia, subhymental and subicular hyphae. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m [CFMR HHB-8586]

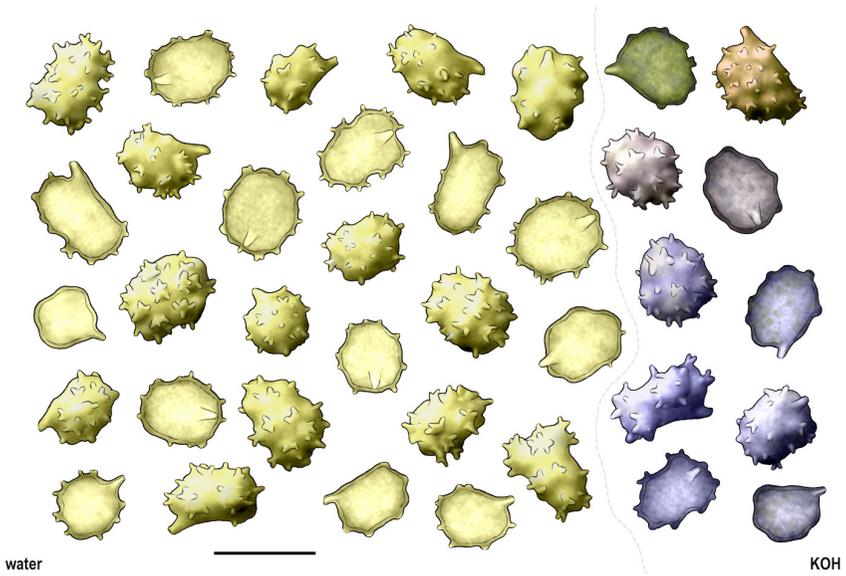


Fig. 9: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [CFMR HHB-8586]

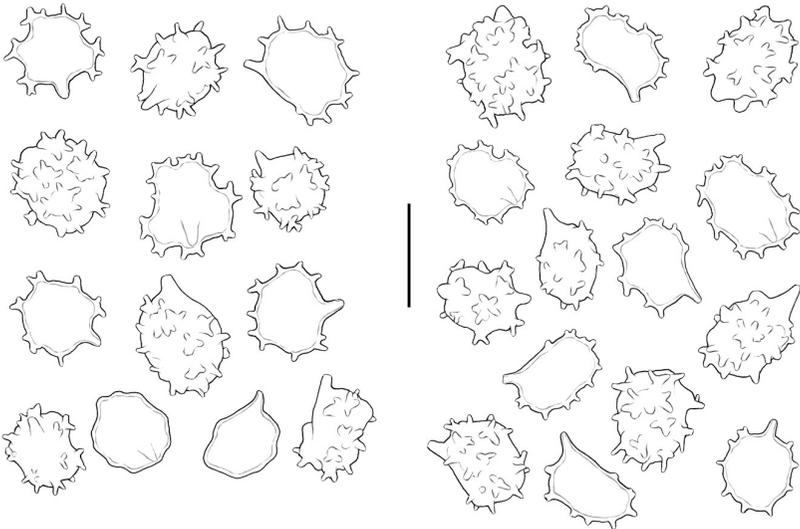


Fig. 10: Basidiospores: left side ex holotype of *Tomentella atrocyanea* Wakef., right side ex rh-9904. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$

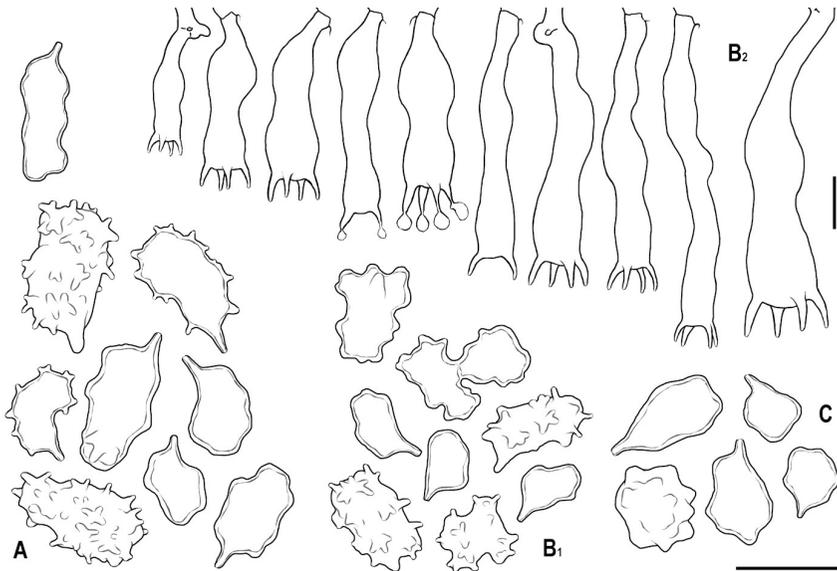


Fig. 11: Basidia and 'strange' basidiospores: **A)** ex CFMR HHB 6169; **B<sub>1-2</sub>)** ex rh-9904; **C)** ex holotype of *Tomentella atrocyanea* Wakef. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Fells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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