

*Thanatephorus amygdalisporus*

Hauerslev &amp; al.

Figures 1–4

*Thanatephorus amygdalisporus* Hauerslev, P. Roberts & Å. Strid 1996 [1 : 217]  $\equiv$  *Rhizoctonia amygdalispora* (Hauerslev, P. Roberts & Å. Strid) Oberw., R. Bauer, Garnica & R. Kirschner 2013 [2 : 774]

**Basidiome** effused, loosely adherent, when dry becoming finely granulate to hypochnoid, up to 0.1 (0.2) mm thick.

**Hymenophore** (dry) discontinuous, at beginning pruinose then finely tufted, reticulated, porulose, cream to pale yellow to pale olivaceous yellow.

**Subiculum** poorly developed, almost indistinct.

**Margin** indeterminate, thinning out, pruinose.

**Hyphal system** monomitic; all hyphae with simple-septated primary septa, often branched at right angles. Subhymenial hyphae (4.5) 6–9 (10)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., regular to slightly swollen, thin-walled, subhyaline. Subicular hyphae (5.5) 6–8 (9)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, mostly regular, relatively short-celled, with thin or thickening wall, subhyaline to pale yellowish.

**Cystidia** absent.

**Basidia** botryose, 14–18 $\times$ 8–11  $\mu\text{m}$ ; with (2) 4 sterigmata up to 7  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 1.5–2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the base.

**Basidiospores** amygdaliform in side view, fusiform or narrowly pyriform in frontal view, 9.5–18 $\times$ 5.6–8.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , Q = 1.5–2.4, smooth, with slightly thickening wall, subhyaline, repetitive; apiculus prominent.

**Chemical reactions:** IKI–; CB: hyphae cyanophilous.

**Incrustation:** none.

## Comments

This single collection, found in reviewing specimens stored under *Thanatephorus fusisporus*, differs from the original description of *Thanatephorus amygdalisporus* in Knudsel & Hansen (1996) by the subicular hyphae reported to be «ochraceous to brown, with long hyphal compartments [...] 3–6 µm diam». However, the spores are typical for the species and unique with this shape in the genus.

The species, up to now, was reported only for Northern Europe, but I think that more specimens may be hidden under *Thanatephorus fusisporus* because they look quite the same both macro and micro and the spores are different but looks similar at first sight (biapiculate).

## Specimens examined

SWITZERLAND — Ticino – Val Piora, Mottone, on bark of a lying, rather hard twig of *Alnus viridis*, leg. E. Martini, 29.VIII.2010 (em-11252)

## Materials and methods

Specimens sampling and methodological details are described separately in this issue:  
Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells, n° 0*

## References

- [1] KNUDSEN, H. AND HANSEN, L. (1996). 'Nomenclatural notes to Nordic Macro-mycetes vol. 1 & 3'. *Nordic Journal of Botany*, 16 (2): 211–221
- [2] OBERWINKLER, F. ET AL. (2013). 'Taxonomic re-evaluation of the *Ceratobasidium-Rhizoctonia* complex and *Rhizoctonia butinii*, a new species attacking spruce'. *Mycological Progress*, 12 (4): 763–776. DOI: [http : //dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11557-013-0936-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11557-013-0936-0)
- [3] ROBERTS, P. (1999). *Rhizoctonia-forming fungi : a taxonomic guide*. Kew. 239 p.



Fig. 1: Detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-11252]

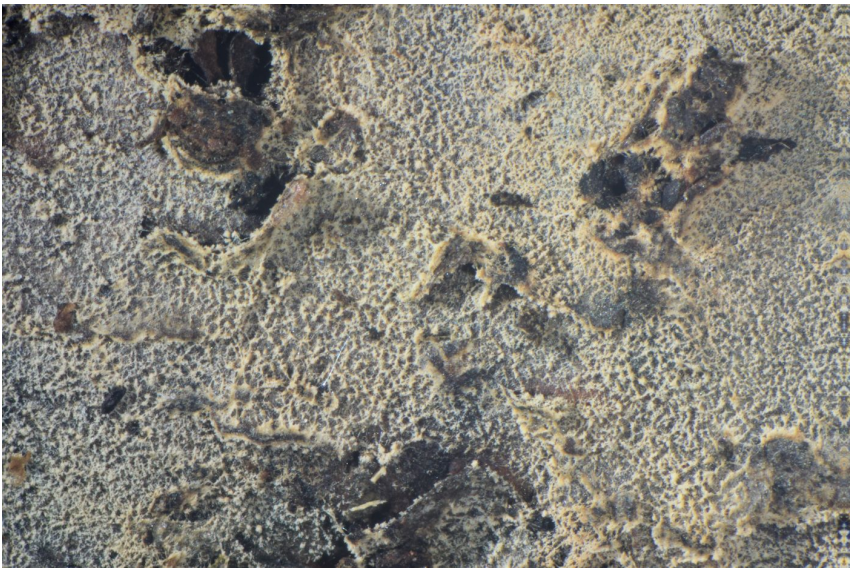


Fig. 2: Dried basidiome: detail of the hymenophore. Image width = 9 mm [em-11252]



Fig. 3: Vertical section through the basidiome. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-11252]

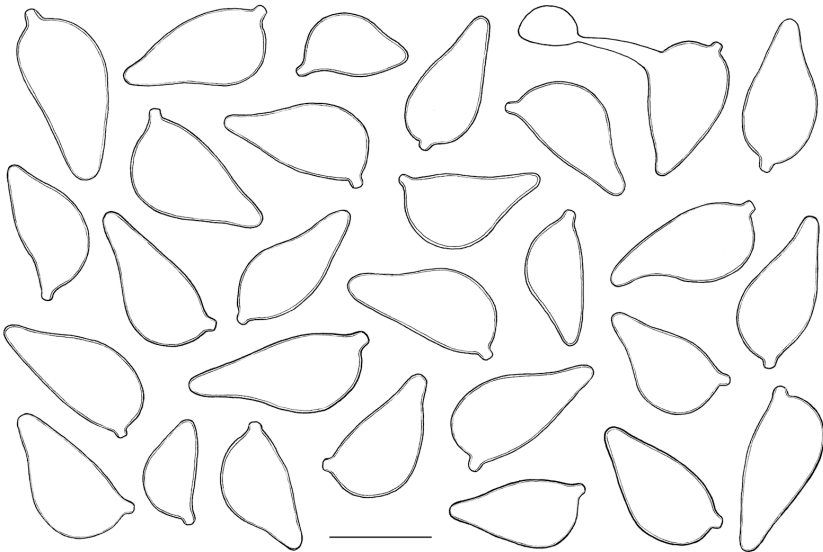


Fig. 4: Basidiospores. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  [em-11252]



# Excerpts from *Crusts & Jells*

Descriptions and reports of resupinate Aphyllophorales and Heterobasidiomycetes

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