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NEW OR NOTEWORTHY TREMELLALES FROM BOLIVIA

BERNARD LOWY¹

(WITH 4 FIGURES)

Early in 1958 I received for identification a number of tremellaceous fungi that had been collected by Dr. Rolf Singer in Bolivia. Later, in November and December of the same year I visited Bolivia in order to gather further information on the Tremellales. This paper summarizes the results of the investigation.

When Patouillard described *Platygloea javanica* in 1898 only five other species were known. Recently, Bandoni (1) included 23 species in the genus, of which *P. javanica* was still the only foliose member, the others being resupinate and mostly inconspicuous. Apart from other fundamental differences among the species which make a reconsideration of their status desirable, the finding of a second foliose species emphasizes the need for a revision of the genus. The new fungus to be described is easily placed near *P. javanica* yet differs from it significantly in external and internal characteristics. Through the kindness of Dr. I. M. Lamb I have been able to examine the type of *P. javanica*, in its present condition, a blackish, lobed fragment about 6×4 mm. It conforms for the most part with Patouillard's description but I found the basidia somewhat larger than he indicated and frequently 3-5 septate. The hyphae bore numerous clamp connections. No spores were found. It is clear from a study of *P. javanica* and the new species that they should no longer be maintained within an already heterogeneous group. It is therefore proposed that a new genus be established to accommodate these and other foliose members that might be found in the future.

PHYLLOGLOEA gen. nov.

Fructificatio gelatinosa, foliacea vel lobata; hymenium bilaterale; basidia cylindracea vel subclavata, aseptata vel transverse septata.

Type species: *Phyllogloea Singeri*.

Fructification foliose, erect to lobate, gelatinous, drying horny and convoluted; hymenium bilateral; basidia cylindrical to subclavate, aseptate to transversely septate.

¹ The writer extends his grateful acknowledgment to the Fulbright Commission and to Louisiana State University for their support of this investigation.

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When Patouillard described Platyglöea javanica in 1898 only five other species were known. Recently, Bandoni (1) included 23 species in the genus, of which P. javanica was still the only foliose member, the others being resupinate and mostly inconspicuous. Apart from other fundamental differences among the species which make a reconsideration of their status desirable, the finding of a second foliose species emphasizes the need for a revision of the genus. The new fungus to be described is easily placed near P. javanica yet differs from it significantly in external and internal characteristics. Through the kindness of Dr. I. M. Lamb I have been able to examine the type of P. javanica, in its present condition, a blackish, lobed fragment about 6 X 4 mm. It conforms for the most part with Patouillard's description but I found the basidia somewhat larger than he indicated and

frequently 3-5 septate. The hyphae bore numerous clamp connections. No spores were found. It is clear from a study of P. javanica and the new species that they should no longer be maintained within an already heterogeneous group. It is therefore proposed that a new ~~genus~~ genus be established to accommodate these and other foliose members that might be found in the future.

PHYLLOGLOEA ~~gen.~~ gen. nov.

Fructificatio gelatinosa, foliacea vel lobata; hymenio bilateralis; basidia cylindrææ vel subclavata, aseptata vel transverso septatis.

Type species Phyllogloea Singeri

Fructification foliose, erect to lobate, gelatinous, drying horny and convoluted; hymenium bilateral; basidia cylindrical to subclavate, aseptate to transversely septate.

Phyllogloea Singeri sp. nov. (Figs. 3,4)

Fructificatio foliacea, firme-gelatinosa, aurantio-rubra ("carrot-red", Maerz & Paul) 20 mm in alt.; sicca cornea, aurantio-lutea; hyphae nodosae; basidia 3-4 septata, (35-)45-68 (-76) X 5-6 μ ; basidiosporae ovoidae, hyalinae, 9.5-12 X 5-6 μ ; per promycelium germinantes.

B 1329 Singer, TYPE. 22-II-1956. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz. On stem of Capellaria sp. The species is named for Dr. Rolf Singer.

Fructification foliose, firm-gelatinous, "carrot-red" (Maerz & Paul) when fresh, becoming horny when dry, fading to light yellowish-orange; 20 mm in greatest dimension; hymenium

bilateral; hyphae with clamp connections; basidia 3-4 septate, (35-)45 - 68(-76) X 5-6 μ ; basidiospores ovoid, hyaline, 9.5-12 X 5-6 μ ; germinating by repetition.

The following new combination is proposed.

Phyllogloea javanica (Pat.) comb. nov.

Platygløea javanica Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 14: 190. 1898.

The remaining species of Platygløea need to be revised, possibly along the lines suggested by Olive (6). His redefinition of the genus does not take into account the foliose species and since these are now removed from Platygløea his description may still serve as a basis for evaluating the resupinate forms, including a new species recently reported from South Africa by Talbot (9).

Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn. Eng. Jahrb. 17: 493. 1893. Fructifications up to 3.5 cm broad, cupulate, sessile, tough-gelatinous, tan to light brown; hymenium inferior, strongly reticulate; abhymenium finely tomentose; drying brownish, horny; basidia cylindrical, becoming transversely 3-septate, 42-50 X 4-5.5 μ ; basidiospores curved-cylindrical, 9.5-12 X 5-6 μ . This is known mostly from subtropical and tropical regions of the world and is one of the most easily identified members of the genus, with its strongly reticulate hymenium. Native Bolivian informants told me that this species and A. fuscosuccinea were used as food and locally called "orejas" or "orejitas"

(ears). It is prepared by boiling in water then sliced and eaten with salads. I found that a similar use was made of these fungi (including A. polytricha) by native populations along the Amazon in the region of Iquitos, Peru, as well as in the vicinity of Pucallpa on the Ucayali river.

B 1249 Singer. 17-II-1956. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz,
B 103 Lowy. Siberia. 3-XII-1958. Prov. Valle Grande, Dpto. Cochabamba.

Auricularia fuscosuccinea (Mont.)Farl.Bibl. Index 1:
307. 1905.

Fructifications up to 6 cm broad, rubbery-gelatinous, cupulate to auriform, reddish-brown to rosy-red, sessile to substipitate; hymenium inferior, smooth to weakly and irregularly veined but never reticulate; well-defined central medulla seen in transverse section; abhymenium tomentose; drying horny with reddish or red-brown hues; basidia cylindrical, transversely 3-septate, 55-65 X 4-6 μ ; basidiospores allantoid to curved-cylindrical, 11-13 X 4-4.5 μ .

B993 Singer. 8-II-1956. Coroico. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Depto. La Paz. B 1680 Singer. Guayaramerin. 5-III-1956. Prov. Vaca Diez, Dpto. Beni. B 96 Lowy. Siberia. 1-XII-1958. Prov. Valle Grande, Dpto. Cochabamba. When this is found in the living condition in the field its rosy to pinkish color, unique among auricularias, is sufficient to identify it. On drying, the color fades rapidly and is useless as a diagnostic characteristic.

Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc. Atti R. Inst. Veneto
Vi 3: 722. 1855.

Fructifications up to 5 cm broad, rubbery-gelatinous, generally substipitate, often strongly cupulate, drying brownish to almost black; hymenium inferior, predominantly smooth; abhymenium densely pilose, appearing greyish when dry; basidia cylindrical, 50-60 X 4-5 μ ; becoming 3-septate; basidiospores curved-cylindrical, 12-15 X 5-6 μ .

B 119 Lowy. Siberia. 2-XII-1958. Prov. Valle Grande, Dpto. Cochabamba. 29 Rusby. 15-VII-1921. 2118 Rusby. 1921.
(in National Fungus Collections).

To anyone who has had found this fungus in the field, the densely pilose abhymenium, strongly cupulate form and dark, smooth hymenium are usually sufficient for identification. In doubtful cases, especially when dealing with herbarium material, I find that the internal hyphal zonation as seen in free-hand sections is diagnostic. Details of this method are explained elsewhere (3).

In a recent paper by Olive (7), the author states that by the use of this method he cannot separate A. mesenterica from A. auricula or A. ornata and reduces these names to synonymy. He also doubts that A. auricula and A. polytricha are distinct and further, in his opinion, A. polytricha and A. cornea are indistinguishable. Finally, he concludes that "the system is inadequate for accurate identification of species". This generalization is made in spite of the fact that only part of the evidence is examined. Fifty percent of

the species that I include in the genus are not discussed. Concerning A. mesenterica, Olive says: "I have examined collections in the New York Botanical Garden identified as A. ornata and A. mesenterica and find no consistent differences among them." I do not know the number of specimens upon which this conclusion rests but it seems relevant to indicate that after examining more than 200 collections of A. mesenterica from 42 countries and of A. ornata and A. peltata from six Pacific Islands and other localities, I find sufficient evidence to justify their separation as valid species. Regarding A. peltata, the fructifications are macroscopically distinct enough to be separable from A. ornata and A. mesenterica. Photographs published by the writer (4) show this. (loc. cit. p. 672, figs. A.B.C. A. mesenterica, A. ornata; p. 674, fig. B, A. peltata). When Olive reported finding the hairs of A. peltata 780 μ long, rather than 70-80 μ as I indicate, he was obviously measuring the mycelial fringe plainly visible in the photograph referred to. As in other species of Auricularia the characteristic hairs are abhymenial not marginal.

The confusion between A. auricula and A. polytricha in the minds of some authors, past and present, has been of long standing but I find little reason for it. Both species occur in Louisiana and they can easily be distinguished in the living condition. I have also examined many specimens from the tropics and have collected in Panama, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina and whereas A. polytricha is common in these areas, A. auricula

is not found. The two species are structurally different not only in hair length as Olive maintains, but in their internal organization as well.

My acquaintance with A. cornea is based mostly on the examination of collections made by Rogers (8) in the Hawaiian, Marshall and Palau Islands, together with a few specimens from China, Hawaii and the Marshall Islands found by others. Rogers points out the resemblance between A. cornea and A. auricularis (= A. auricula) but considers them "readily distinguishable," making the further comment that "the differences are much greater in living than in preserved material." My analysis of sectioned basidiocarps of A. cornea and A. polytricha confirm these observations.

Ductifera calcarea sp. nov.

Fructificatio firme-gelatinosa, griseo-hyalina, primo pustulata dein coalescente; hymenion corrugata, margine determinata; nodulae conspicuae calcareae in hymenio; gloecystidia lutea, 28-50 X 6-8u; hyphae conspicuae nodosae; basidia late ovata, 4-cellularia, 15.5-19 X 12-14u; basidiosporae cylindratae, 14-18.5 X 6-7u. B 95 Lowy, TYPE. 1-XII-1958. 216 km. east of Cochabamba. On dicot wood.

Fructification firm-gelatinous, greyish-white when fresh, arising as pustules, becoming effused with determinate margins, calcareous nodules up to 1 mm broad; drying to brownish, horny patches; hymenium with abundant yellow clavate gloecystidia, 28-50 X 6-8u; basidia mostly ovate, 4-celled,

becoming cruciate septate, 15.5-19 X 12-14 μ ; epibasidia sub-cylindric, predominantly short and broad. 20-30 X 4-5 μ ; basidiospores plump-cylindric, rarely slightly curved, 14-18.5 X 6-7 μ ; germinating by repetition or by germ tube. The new species is very close to Exidia nucleata (Schw.) Burt and would easily be mistaken for the latter upon macroscopic examination because of the presence of distinctive calcareous nodules. The unexpected occurrence of gloecystidia raises a question regarding the affinities of the new fungus. It appears to be intermediate between the gloecystidiate Bourdotia and Exidia which is characterized at least in part by its determinate margins. The use of Ductifera Lloyd as redescribed by Wells (10) provides a satisfactory basis for the inclusion of certain tremellaceous species that have heretofore been ill-defined. Its acceptance makes Gloeotromera Ervin superfluous.

Exidia nucleata (Schw.) Burt, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 8: 371. 1921.

The Bolivian collection dries to a barely visible film, making the calcareous nodules more prominent. Dendrophyses were abundant, measuring 20-30 X 1.5-2 μ . In other respects this differs little from temperate and tropical material that I have seen.

B 695 Singer. 7-II-1956. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz. On dicot wood.

Pseudobydnum gelatinosum (Fr.) Karst. var. paucidentata var. nov.

Fructification thin, white, rubbery-gelatinous, drying to a tough, translucent film; spines widely scattered, simple to forked, up to 1 mm long; basidia 12.5-15 X 9-11 μ , 2-4 septate; basidiospores subglobose, 7-9(-10) X 6-8.5 μ . Other collections of this species that I have seen from the tropics and elsewhere have been densely spiny, the entire fruiting body drying dark brown. The Bolivian fungus remains almost unchanged in color and the widely scattered spines make it distinctive. The basidiospores are also larger than normal, 5-7 μ being the usual range of size.

B 966 Singer, TYPE. 7-II-1956. San Jeronimo. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz. On dicot wood.

Tremella fuciformis Berk. Hooker's Jour. Bot. 6: 277. 1856. This differs in minor ways from other tropical material I have seen. The dull-white, gelatinous fruiting body has fewer lobes and the basidiospores are somewhat larger than normal, measuring 6-8.5 X 5-7 μ .

B 813 Singer. 1-II-1956. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz. On bark of dicot, moss-covered wood.

Tremella ^{lividus Fries} mesenterica Fries, Syst. Myc. 2: 214. 1822.

The bright orange to orange-yellow tough-gelatinous fructifications were typical of the species. Conidia were abundant and larger than normal, measuring 3-4.5 X 3-4 μ .

B 78 Lowy. Siberia. 29-XI-1958. Prov. Valle Grande, Dpto. Cochabamba. On dicot wood.

B 92 Lowy. I-XII-1958. 216 km east of Cochabamba. On dicot wood.

Arrhytidia involuta var. boliviensis var. nov.

Fructification waxy-gelatinous, resupinate, pustulate at first, becoming effused, drying reddish-brown; hymenium smooth; attached by conspicuous rooting bases; dikaryoparaphyses long-cylindrical, up to $50 \times 3\mu$; hymenial conidia up to 5μ in diam. arising from septate conidiophores; basidiospores also producing conidia $2.5-3.5 \times 2-3\mu$; probasidia cylindrical, up to $58 \times 4.5-5\mu$; epibasidia up to $52 \times 3\mu$; basidiospores becoming 1-3 septate, $14-17.2 \times 5.5-6.5\mu$, septa thick.

B 90 Lowy, TYPE. 1-XII-1958, 216 km. east of Cochabamba. On rotten dicot wood.

With regard to texture, rooting bases and basidiospore measurements, this is in close agreement with A. involuta, but in my opinion, the thick-septate basidiospores, dikaryoparaphyses and distinctive conidiophores make the consideration of varietal status desirable. Several basidia with aberrant septation were observed, the septa occurring at epibasidial bases.

Calocera coralloides Kobayasi, Sci. Rep Tokyo Bunr. Daig. B4(74): 225. 1939.

Fructifications tough-gelatinous, erect, digitate, cylindrical to slightly flattened, united below in a common base; apex pointed to blunt; up to 5 mm in height, 0.5-1 mm in diam.; pale orange above, reddish brown below, becoming darker on drying; probasidia $25-35 \times 3-4\mu$; epibasidia up to $14-2.5\mu$; dikaryoparaphyses cylindrical, $23-42 \times 2-2.5\mu$; basidiospores

ovoid, becoming 1-septate, 8.5-11 X 4-5u with prominent apiculus; conidia globose to subglobose, 2-3u diam.; no clamp connections observed.

B 1279 Singer. 19-II-1956. Carmen Pampa. Prov. Nor-Yungas. Dpto. La Paz.

To the best of my knowledge, this species has previously been reported only from Japan. The Bolivian collection agrees in essential detail with Kobayasi's (2) original diagnosis.

Dacryopinax Indacocheae sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Fructificationes gelatinosae, stipitatae, vel substipitatae, pileatae vel foliaceae, pallido-brunnea; sicca cornea, brunnea; hymenio inferiore, unilaterali; abhymenio tomentosa, sicca albida; hyphae enodosae; conidia frequentes; basidiosporae curvulo-cylindratae, 2 - cellulae, (8.5-) 9-10(-11) X 3-3.5u.

B 1642 Singer. TYPE. 7-III-1956, Prov. Vaca Diez, Dpto. Beni. On dicot wood.

B 2512 Singer, 5-IV-1956, Prov. Madre de Dios, Dpto. Pango. On dicot wood.

B 1953 Singer. 14-III-1956, Prov. Vaca Diez, Dpto. Beni. Fructifications rubbery-gelatinous, tan, stipitate to substipitate and pileate to foliose with multiple lobes, up to 2 cm in height and 3 cm broad; drying horny and light brown; hymenium inferior, unilateral, smooth; abhymenium tomentose, whitish when dry; hairs simple or branching, made up of

inflated, thick-walled catenate cells; hyphae without clamp connections; probasidia cylindrical to subclavate, tapering below, 25-35 X 3-4.5 μ ; dikaryoparaphyses cylindrical, 20-30 X 2-2.5 μ ; conidiophores phialide-like, conidia 4-5 X 2-2.5 μ ; basidiospores cylindrical to curved-cylindrical, predominantly 1 - septate, (8.5-)9-10(-11) X 3-3.5 μ , septum thick; basidiospores producing subglobose conidia, 2-2.5 μ diam. This species is named in honor of Dr. Eduardo F. Indacochea of Lima, Peru.

Variations in external appearance of the fructifications of this species clearly demonstrates one of the intermediate characteristics that makes interpretation of some members of the group puzzling. Reference to the photograph (fig. 1) shows two fruiting bodies of the type collection, one small, distinctly stipitate and pileate, the other larger and foliose with a short stipe. Microscopically these are indistinguishable but had they represented different collections, their identity at least superficially might not have been apparent.

The following new combination is proposed.

Dacryopinax imazekiana (Kobayasi) comb. nov.

Guepinia imazekiana Kobayasi Sci. Rep. Tokyo Bunr.

Daig. B4(74): 220. 1939.

A consideration of Kobayasi's (2) description and figure makes it clear that this species should be transferred to Dacryopinax.

Dacryopinax.

Dacryopinax yungensis sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Fructificatio cartilagineo-gelatinosa, stipitata, vivo lutea, sicca cornea, fusco-brunnea; caulis 1.5 cm alt., multi-pilosa; pileo cum papillae conspicuae; hyphae nodosae; hymenio unilateralis; basidia bifurcata; probasidia 28-46 X 3-3.5u; epibasidia ad 45u; basidiosporae curvulo-cylindratae, 10.6-13 X 5-6u, 3-septata; B 614 Singer. TYPE. 28-I-1956, Cataratas "San Juan", Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz. On dicot wood.

Fructification tough-gelatinous, stipitata, pileate, yellow when fresh, drying to red-brown; horny; stipe central, 2-5mm diam., up to 1.5cm tall, densely hairy, sulcate; pileus up to 1.5 cm broad with shorter hairs on abhymenium; hymenium with coarse papillae, rounded to almost spiny; hyphae with clamp connections, some bulbous hyphae found; probasidia 28-46 X 3-3.5u; basidia bifurcate, slender; epibasidial part up to 45u long; basidiospores curved-cylindrical, 10.6-13 X 5-6u, becoming 3-septate. The genus Dacryopinax was established by Martin (5) to include members of the Dacrymycetaceae with stipitate, pileate fructifications and unilateral, inferior hymenia borne "on a patellate or flabelliform receptacle." Three species were recognized, including D. elegans (Berk. & Curt.) Martin, D. fissus (Berk.) Martin and D. Spathularia (Schw.) Martin. Until the present no new species have been described.

This distinctive pileate, long-stipitate species is closest to D. elegans (Berk. & Curt.) Martin but differs from it in

being yellow when fresh, is more densely tomentose, centrally stipitate and has a papillate hymenium. Kobayasi (2) has described a centrally stipitate Cuepinia from Japan but it is apparent from his publication that the species is distinct from the Bolivian fungus. The presence of papillae in D. yungensis is also notable since as far as I can determine, no other papillate Dacryopinax has been reported.

Dacryopinax Spathularia(Schw.) Martin, Lloydia 11:

16. 1948. This species appears to be widely distributed throughout Central and South America. I have collected it in Panama, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina where it is one of the commonest gelatinous fungi of these regions. From my observation of many collections, including North American material, I find considerable variation in external appearance. Some fructifications are simply spathulate on the usual tomentose stalk while others approach a lobed-flabelliform condition. Pigmentation is variable, yellow and orange predominating. Microscopically these variants are not significantly different.

B 2004 Singer. 16-III-1956. Guayaramerin. Prov. Vaca Diez, Dpto. Beni. On dicot wood.

B 1157 Singer. 13-II-1956. Charobamba. Prov. Nor-Yungas, Dpto. La Paz. On dicot wood.

B 107 Lowy. 3-XII-1958. Siberia. Prov. Valle Grande. Dpto. Cochabamba. On dicot wood.

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add P: Type collection in herbarium
etc.

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LEGEND OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1. Dacryopinax Indacocheae. B 1642 Singer. (TYPE)
X2 Fig. 2. Dacryopinax yungensis. B 614 Singer. (TYPE)
X2. Fig. 3. Phyllogloea Singeri. B 1329 Singer. (TYPE)
X2. Fig. 4. Phyllogloea Singeri. (TYPE) a-b, development of
basidia; c. basidium with developing epibasidia; d.
basidiospore.

Crepimopsis sp. nov. (Gyrocampa)?

No. 3614

Fructification cartilagineo-gelatinoso, stipitata, humida
lutea, sicca fusco-brunnea, carbis ad 1.5 cm. alt.,
multi-pilosa, pilis cum papillis conspicuis; ^{hyphal nodose} ~~Morpha~~ ^{hyphal} ~~furcata~~
92 x 3 μ; ^{hyphal} ~~loculis~~ ^{loculis} ~~peral~~ 11-13 x 5-6 μ, 3-septata;
1 annulo-cylindraceo,

hincis unilateralis

fruct. ± 5 cm. high in ^{pro} T small state. (T-102) from F. W. W.

material examined of D. brunnea: ① Coll. D. H. (Linder) Canton, Mass.
Aug. 1933. Det. T. W. Brafford. ② Nova Scotia Sept. 12, 1935. Coll. P. A.
Vestal. Det. T. W. Brafford. ③ T-type coll. det. G. W. M. (coll on sheet
with packet of drawings by G. W. M.)

retention: spores 11 x 9.3 μ,
1-septate.

Color: "huff" yellow becoming
brownish with age.

"this is a Dichola I propose to name it Dichola

gyrocephala Berk. & Curt. comb. nov. = Dacryopsis

gyrocephala Massee. L. L. Kennedy - 1957.

is for Dacryomitus brunnea Martin.

Ontario: Parry Sound. 1920. Coll. H. A. Kelly.

Type coll.

Dacryomitus
brunnea
Martin

has shown, most of these could be referred to 2 species^x
of Dacrydium ←

(1)
Kobayasi has described a ventrally stipulate Carpinus from
Japan but it is apparent from his publication that
~~the name is distinct from the one here~~ it is distinct
from the Bohemian collection, Japan.

Closest to G. albina?

Bolivia

Daeromyces
Daeromyces sp. nov. (youngii) No. B614

Fructification ^{tough} "contiguous-gelatinous, stipitate, ^{pilose,} yellow when fresh, ~~becoming~~ brown drying to red-brown; stipe slender to broad 2-5 mm, up to 1.5 cm high, densely hairy, sulcate; pilus up to 1.5 cm broad with short hairs on apophymenial surface; hymenium ^{unilateral,} with coarse papillae, rounded to divert spiny; ascidia seriate, slender, up to $92\mu \times 3\mu$, apicoides (sterile) up to 43μ ; basidia 11-13 \times $5-6\mu$ becoming 3-septate; hyphae with clumps, $1.5-2\mu$ diam; some bulvous hyphae observed.

Coll. On dicot wood, Prov. Nor. Yungas, Cataratas "San Juan", 2400 m. 28-I-56. No. B614 TYPE Single.

This distinct ^{black} long stipitate sterile ~~sterile~~ pilus with hymenium on its upper surface. The upper surface of the stipe and rather is (homo) (hetero) concolorous, a slightly black holly Kobayasi () and Kennedy () consider of major importance.

But differs from this species in is seems about the stipe and rather is slightly black holly Kobayasi () and Kennedy () consider of major importance. but differs from this species in is seems about the stipe and rather is slightly black holly Kobayasi () and Kennedy () consider of major importance. but differs from this species in is seems about the stipe and rather is slightly black holly Kobayasi () and Kennedy () consider of major importance.

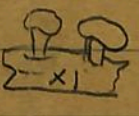
Daeromyces gyrocephala
"dark purple blackish purple when dry"



spores continuous, colorless, elliptic-oblong, slightly curved... 15-16 x 4.4-5.5 μ ; clavate paraphyses numerous

Spores shown aseptate Pl. VII f. 6
conidia shown in f. 6, arising from hymenium

Daeromyces nuda
P. 182 J. Mycol. 6, 1891.



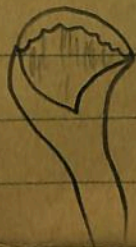
"14 x 5 μ "
spore 3-septate
"reddish orange" Basidia 55-60 x 5-6 μ

Daeromyces ... "differs from Daeromyces " in the structure of the stroma and in the arrangement and form of the gonidiospores.

Crepinopsis totus Pot. Rev. Mycologique 1885. [^]P. 192

"Hymenophore cupuliforme, perché, gélatineux, coriace, atténué en stipe. Hyménium basidial, tapissant l'intérieur de la cupule. Basides, d'abord cylindriques, formées par l'extrémité des hyphes dans laquelle s'accumule le protoplasma, cette extrémité s'isole par une cloison.

Bientôt le sommet de baside s'élargit et s'échancure et sur chaque pointe ainsi formée s'élève un sterigmate. Spores incolores cyrthiformes."



10-15 mm high.

Talbot, P. H. B. Studies of some
South African Resupinate

Hymenomyces. Botheidia VII (1):

Part II. 131-187.

580.5
1367
Platyglœa opalina Talbot

" metasporidia cyliodroica
transverso-septata, cellulis
3-4, 6.7-9 x 60-80 μ .

Spores hyaline, lens,
elliptical ... (7.2)-8-9.6 x
(19.4)-16-18.4 μ . Hyphae
2.4-5.6 μ diam., ramosae,
septatae, non nodoso-septatae,
in ramis acacia mollissima