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NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

A NEW CLAVICORONA

R. A. Maas Geesteranus

Rijksherbarium, Leiden

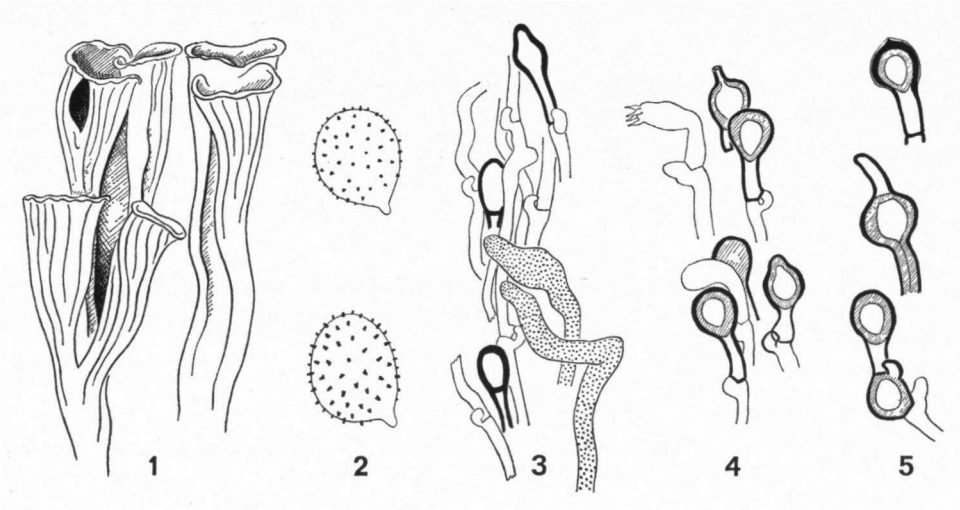
Clavicorona dryophila Maas G., *spec. nov.*

Basidiomata circa 20 mm alta, caespitosa, basi vel media altitudine ramosa. Rami 1 mm lati, sursum tubae more dilatati usque ad 2 mm, recti vel curvati, infra cylindracei, supra depressi vel infundibuliformes, interdum uno latere profunde fissi, itaque marginibus involutis vel cochleares, labro revoluto, integro vel varie inciso, intus laevi, extus costato-venosi, glabri, subnitentes, avellanei vel badii, sursum nigrescentes. Stipes vix evolutus, mycelio basali ortus. Caro albida, odore saporeque ignotis.

Hyphae 3.5–11.5 μm latae, subinflatae, parietibus tenuibus vel modice incrassatis instructae, anastomosantes, ramosae, septatae, fibulis munitae; hyphae materia oleosa replatae 2.5–6.5 μm latae. Basidia 27–32 × 5.4–6.3 μm (matura non visa), clavata, fibulata, quadrispora, sterigmatibus 3.6–4.5 μm longis. Sporae 4.3–4.9 × 3.6–4.3 μm, late ellipsoideae vel subglobosae, pariete modice incrassato praeditae, aculeis minutis sat numerosis asperulatae, hyalinae, amyloideae, apiculo obliquo instructae. Cystidia haud visa. Gloeocystidia 2.7–4.5 μm lata, apice geniculata, cylindracea vel fusiformia. Chlamydosporae usque ad 10 μm latae, ramorum parte inferiore ortae, numerosae, vulgo terminales, obclavatae vel oblageniformes, interdum papillatae, pariete valde incrassato instructae.
Holotypus: *P. Ypelaar 10*, vide infra (WBS).

Basidiomata c. 20 mm high, cespitose, branched from the base or halfway up. Branches 1 mm wide, gradually dilated to 2 mm upwards, trumpet-like, straight or curved, cylindrical below, depressed or funnel-shaped above, sometimes deeply incised on one side, hence helicoid or with involute margins, with revolute and entire or variously incised lip, smooth inside, marked with ribs or veins outside, glabrous, somewhat shiny, avellaneous to bay below, blackish brown above. Stipe hardly developed, springing from a mycelial growth immersed in the wood. Context whitish. Odour and taste unknown.

Hyphae 3.5–11.5 μm wide, somewhat inflating, thin- to moderately thick-walled (up to 1 μm), anastomosing, branched, septate, with clamp-connections. Gloeoplerous hyphae 2.5–6.5 μm wide, particularly numerous under the surface. Basidia 27–32 × 5.4–6.3 μm (not seen mature), clavate, with basal clamp, 4-spored, with 3.6–4.5 μm long sterigmata. Spores 4.3–4.9 × 3.6–4.3 μm, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, somewhat thick-walled, fairly densely echinulate, colourless, amyloid, with oblique apiculus. Cystidia not seen. Gloeocystidia 2.7–4.5 μm wide, geniculate in the hymenial region, cylindrical to fusiform. Chlamydospores up to 10 μm wide, occurring in the surface layers of the lower part of the branches and reaching the lower limit of the hymenium, numerous, usually terminal, obclavate to oblageniform, sometimes papillate, very thick-walled.



Figs. 1–5. *Clavicorona dryophila*. — 1. Some of the branches of a basidiome. — 2. Two spores. — 3. Longitudinal section through the cortex in the lower part of a branch, showing generative and gloeoplerous hyphae, and three chlamydospores. — 4. Chlamydospores among immature basidia in the lower reaches of the hymenium. — 5. Diverse shapes of chlamydospores.
(Fig. 1, ×10; fig. 2, ×2800; figs. 3–5, ×700.)

Holotype: "Netherlands, prov. Drente, Boswachterij Dwingelo, Schurenberg, 28 Aug. 1972, *P. Ypelaar 10*, among mosses on decayed wood of *Quercus robur*" (WBS).

A note with this collection indicates the spores as 5–8 × 4–7 μm, but I have not seen them of that size. It should be pointed out, however, that the above description has been drawn up from dried material which to all appearances was not fully mature when it was collected.

Even allowing for possible changes in somewhat older material, sufficient differences can already be pointed out now to warrant separation from all other species thus far described.

The species of subgenus *Clavicorona* (see Dodd, 1972: 747) can be ruled out on account of the colour and the permanently unbranched condition of the clavula. *Clavicorona cristata* (Kauffm.) Doty and *C. divaricata* Leathers & Smith of subg. *Ramosa* Dodd differ in having elongate-ellipsoid spores. *Clavicorona candelabrum* (Massee) Corner, *C. dichotoma* Corner, and *C. turgida* (Lév.) Corner drop out since their basidia are said to be less than 20 μm long. Of the three remaining species, *C. pyxidata* (Pers. ex Fr.) Doty is excluded by its narrow spores less than 3 μm broad. *Clavicorona colensoi* (Berk. apud Hook.) Corner, if taken to be a different species from *C. piperata*, can be separated from *C. dryophila* by the following characters: the base of the basidiome is 'inserted on small, brown, hairy, effuse mycelial patch with

fibers radiating from attached stalk' (Dodd, 1972: 755), the hyphae are thin-walled, the basidia are rather short (20–25 μm long), the spores are stated to be thin-walled. In addition, it seems unlikely that a New Zealand species should turn up in Holland, without having been detected in other parts of Europe as well. *Clavicorona piperata* (Kauffm.) Leathers & Smith, finally, differs from *C. dryophila* in (i) being branched verticillately in 2–5 ranks, (ii) wider branches, (iii) hirsute stipe, (iv) thin-walled spores, and (v) occurrence on conifer logs.

From all these species, *C. dryophila* differs moreover in the possession of conspicuous chlamydospores.

Reference

Dodd, J. L. (1972). The genus *Clavicorona*. *In* Mycologia **64**: 737–773.