A NEW SPECIES OF PARAPHELARIA (AURICULARIALES) FROM BORNEO.

W. Jülich

Rijksherbarium, Leiden

Paraphelaria borneensis Jülich, spec. nov.

Fructificatio erecta, cylindracea, apice simplici vel plus minusve ramoso, usque ad 15 x 1–2 mm, brunnea. Systema hypharum monomiticum. Hyphae luteae vel brunneae, leviter tenui-tunicatae, 2.5–4.5 µm in diam., efibulatae. Cystidia desunt. Basidia (phragmobasidia) hyalina, 30–36 x 4–5 µm, tetraspora. Sporae hyalinae, plus minusve allantoideae, tenui-tunicatae, leaves, 12–14 x 4–4.5 µm, inamyloideae.


Basidiocarp annual, erect, cylindrical, the upper part simple or slightly branched, up to 15 mm high and 1–2 mm thick; consistency tough coriaceous; context homogeneous. Hymenial surface even, dark brown when dry. Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae yellowish brown when young, later darker brown, cylindrical, densely packed, somewhat thick-walled and 2.5–4.5 µm wide, with smooth surface; clamps absent from all septa. Cystidia lacking. Basidia (phragmobasidia)
scattered in the context, hyaline, sinuous-cylindrical when mature, 30–36 \times 4–5 \mu m, with four large sterigmata; a basal calyp absent. Spores hyaline, curved-cylindrical to allantoid, thin-walled, smooth, 12–14 \times 4–4.5 \mu m, with rather small apiculus and homogeneous or somewhat guttulate contents, not amyloid. Substrate: on rotten wood (?) on the ground.

Type specimen: Borneo, Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, around Camp 1, 19. III. 1978, W. Jülich 78/2541 (L).

The species differs from Paraphelaria amboinensis (Lév.) Corner — the only other species known from Southeast Asia — in its much smaller, only slightly branched and distinctly darker coloured basidiocarps and the different sizes of basidia and spores.

References