

Phlebia

Distribution. Very rare species, though being very characteristic, known only from some few localities. In Sweden found twice viz. in Stockholm (H. Kugelberg 1890, det. J. Ginns) and in Västerbotten (Å. Strid 1971), in Norway in Hedmark (E. Høgholen, 1979). Outside N. Europe found in Yugoslavia (Lindtner), in Iran (N. Hallenberg), in the Soviet Union (Siberia, E. Parmasto), and in Germany (H. Grosse-Brauckmann).

Remarks. Very characteristic species. It differs from the generic type in its meruloid hymenophore and in the presence of encrusted, metuloid cystidia. In other respects it fits the genus quite well, e.g. in the dense hymenium of narrow basidia. Its outer appearance should give it a natural place in *Merulius* s.str., but in the microstructures it comes closer to some *Phlebiae*. The definite solution of the generic arrangement will need a worldwide study of the meruloid species.

16. **Phlebia livida** (Fr.) Bres.,
Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Arti Ag. ser. III
vol. III p. 105, 1897. - *Thelephora livida*
Fr., Syst. myc. I p. 447, 1821. - *Corticium*
lividum Pers., Obs. myc. I p. 38, 1796.

Fig. 575-79

Authentic specimen: Småland; Femsjö, Elias Fries. *Corticium lividum* Pers. (with Fries's own handwriting). Chosen as lectotype.

Fruitbody resupinate, closely adnate, confluent — effused, mostly 0.1–0.3 mm thick, sometimes more (in the warts), ceraceous when fresh, corneous in the herbarium; hymenium varying in colour, reddish, bluish or violaceous, depending on age and water content, at first smooth, then more or less tuberculate, often in the warts, a filling of crystals, finally emerging to the surface; margin sometimes fimbriate, in other cases indeterminate thinning out.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae with clamps, embedded into a conglutinate tissue, those of the subhymenium 2–3 μ m wide, thin-walled, vertical, those of the basal layer 3–5 μ m, horizontal, \pm parallel, with walls somewhat thickened and swelling in KOH; in older fruitbodies often big heaps of crystals, finally emerging through the hymenium.

Cystidia varying in number and often difficult to find, in other cases quite frequent, subulate, 40–50 \times 3–4 μ m, thin-walled, not encrusted.

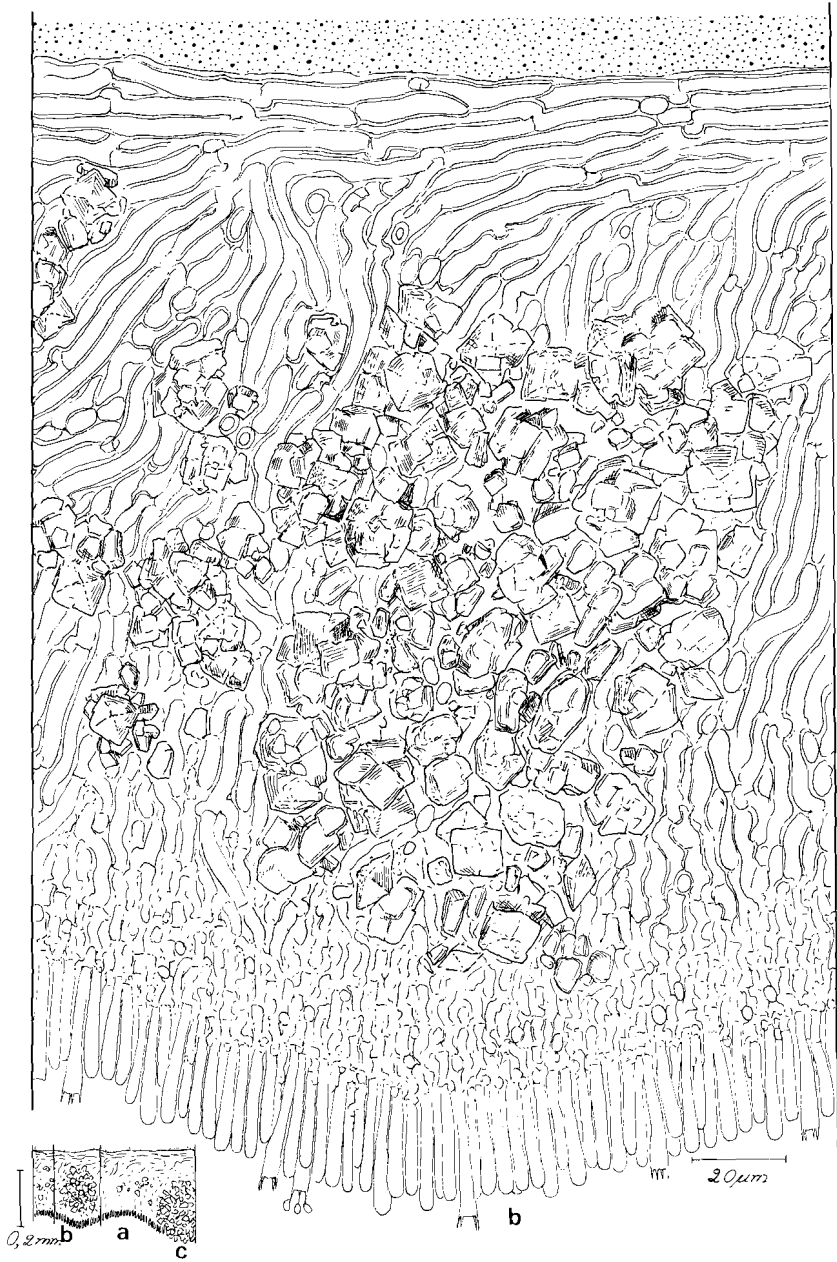


Fig. 576. *Phlebia livida* a) schematical section showing position b. At c crystal-masses erupt through the hymenium b) section through fruitbody with enclosed crystal masses. — Hjortstam 11868.

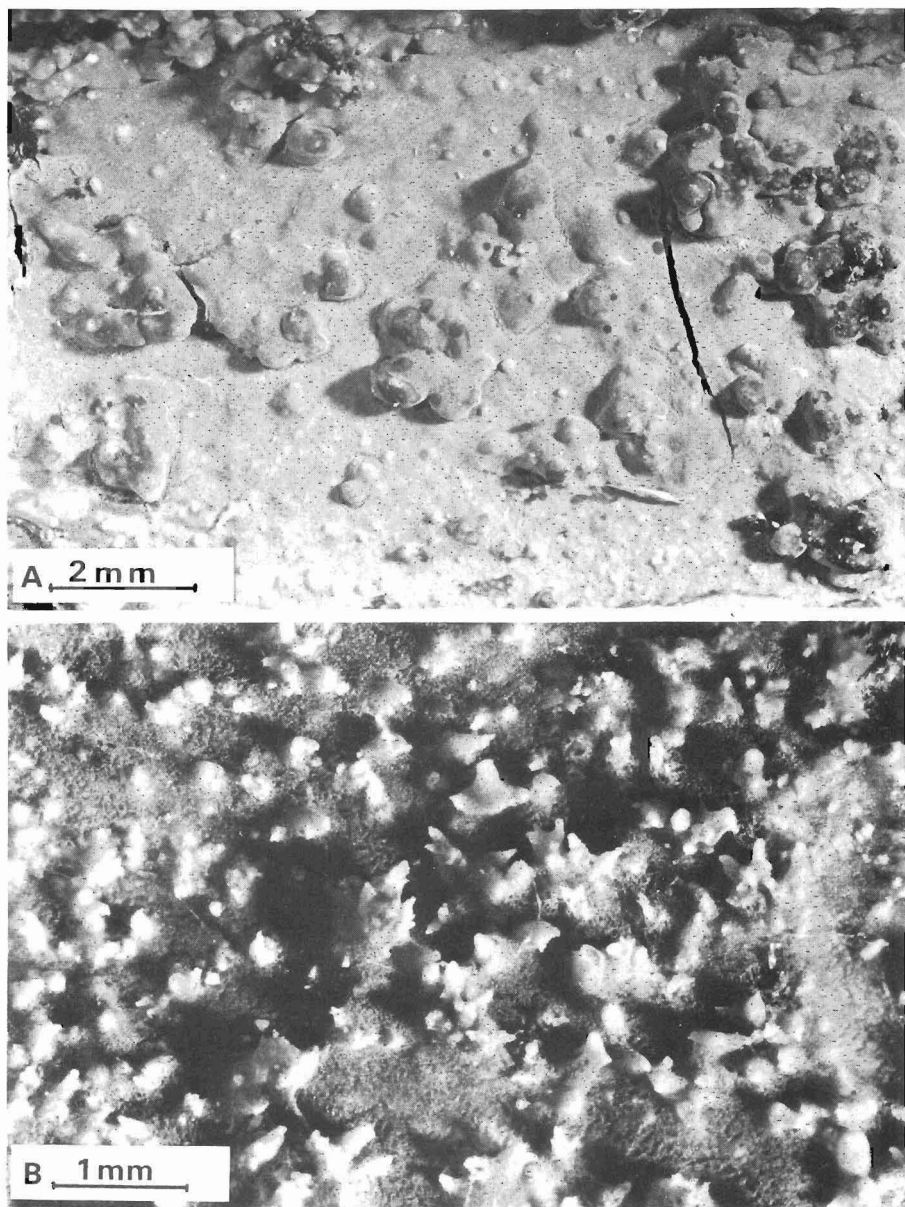


Fig. 577. *Phlebia livida*. a) tuberculate hymenium. — Hjortstam 11864. b) subodontioid hymenium. — O. Andersson & J. Eriksson 2838. Photo T. Hallingbäck.

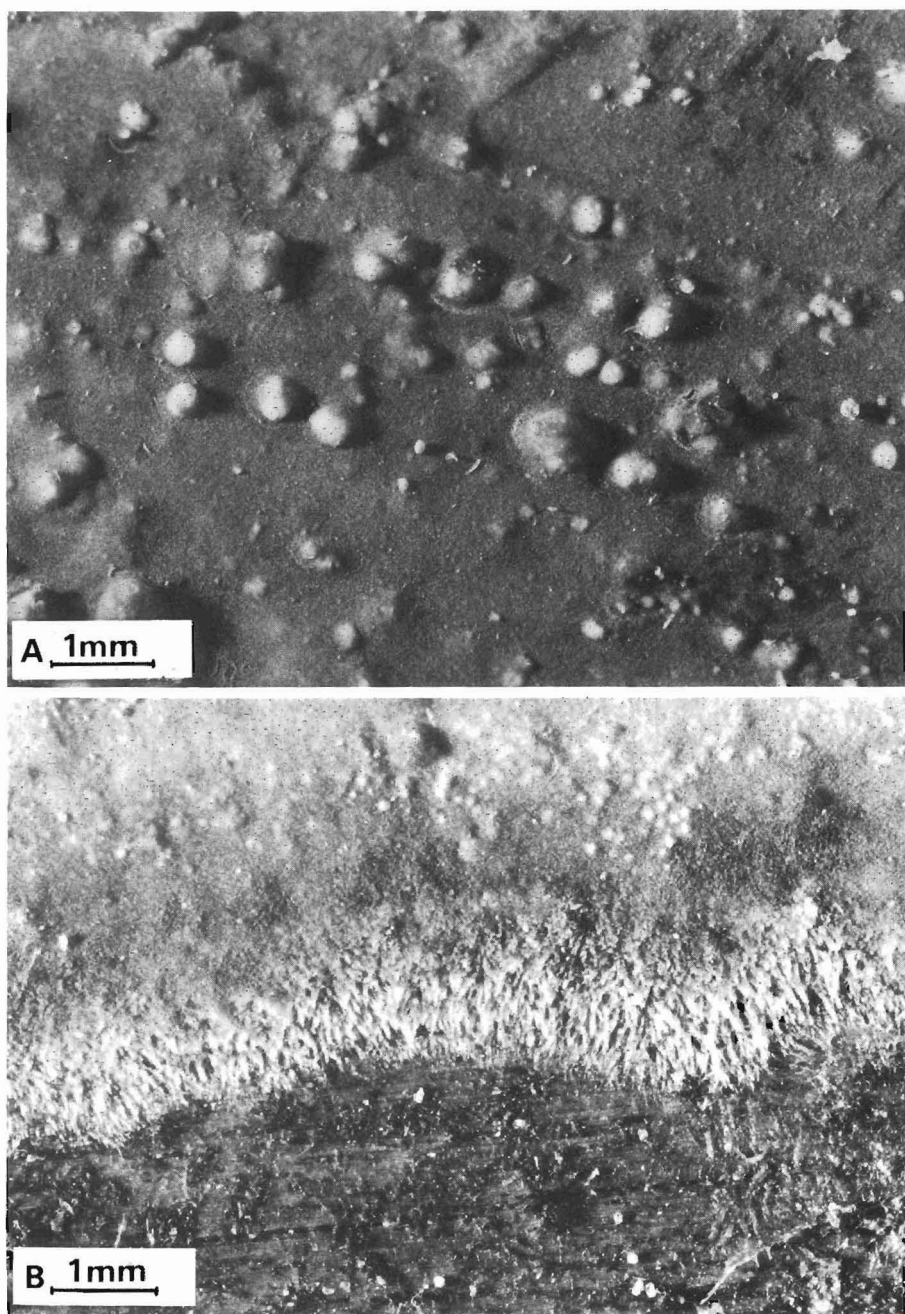


Fig. 578. *Phlebia livida*. Dried fruitbody a) showing enclosed crystal lumps b) the fimbriate margin. — Hjortstam 11863. Photo T. Hallingbäck.

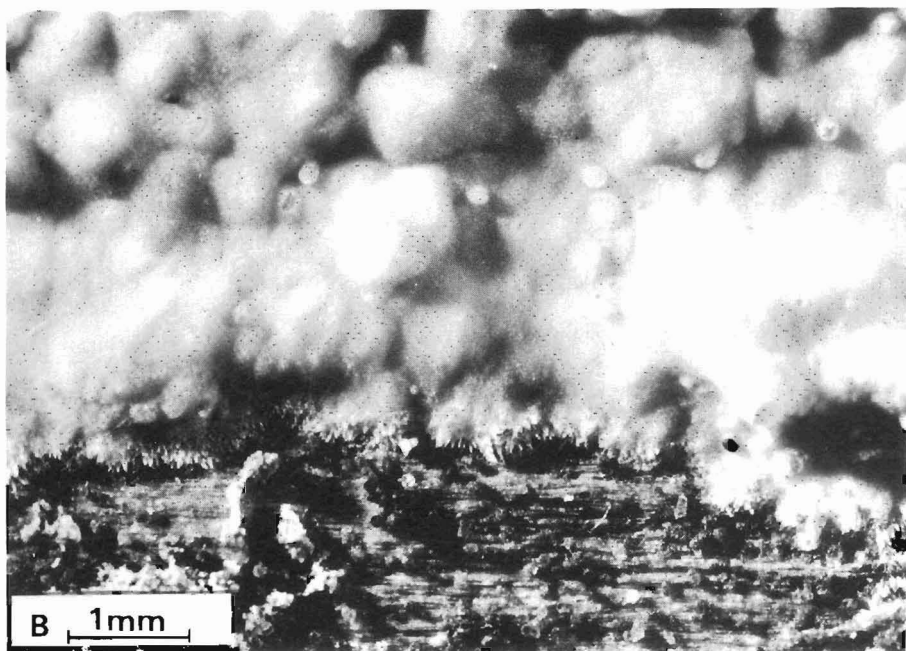
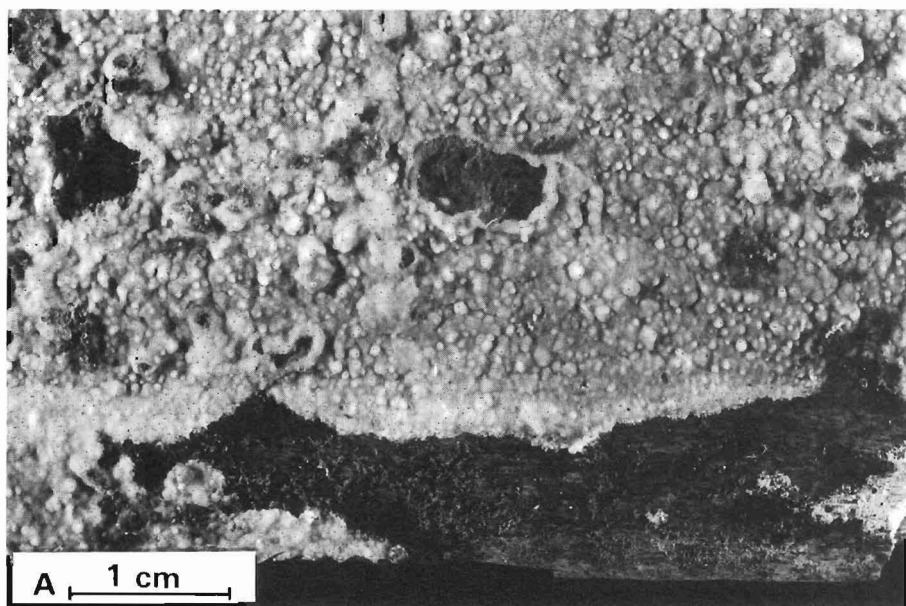


Fig. 579. *Phlebia livida*. Living fruitbody. a) showing the gradinoid hymenium b) the fimbriate margin. — Hjortstam 11335. Photo T. Hallingbäck.