

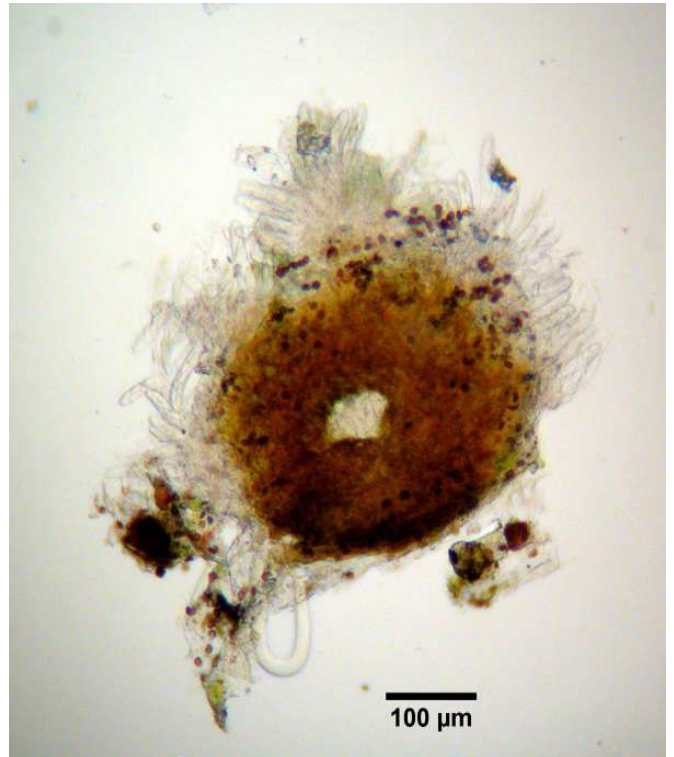
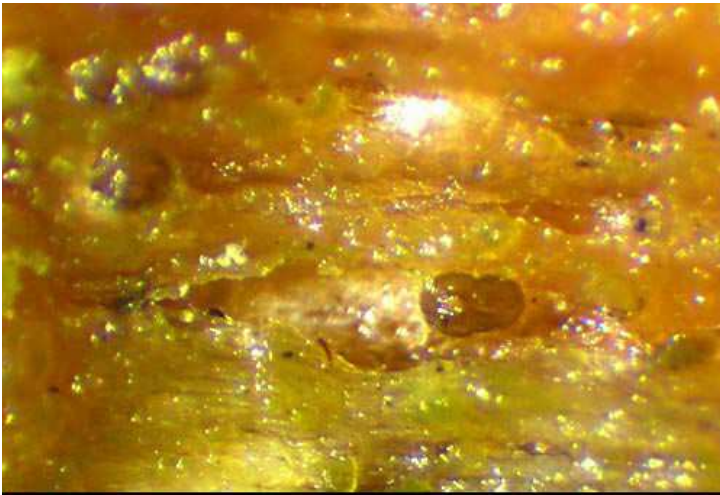
# Exarmidium cf. diaphanum

(Cooke & Ellis) M.E. Barr & Boise 1985

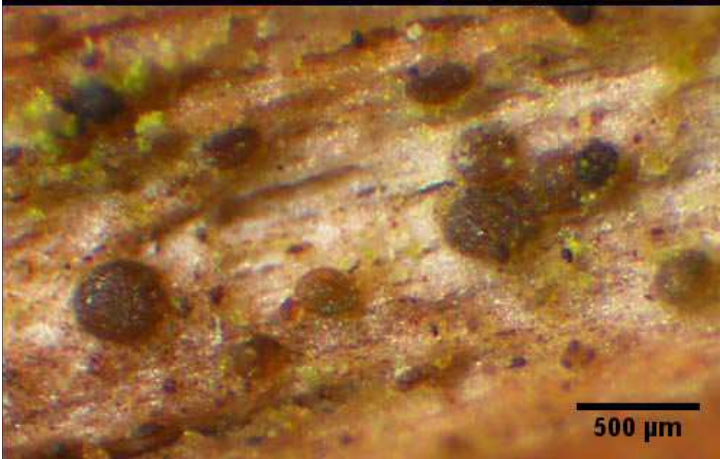
18.07.2010

Heidelberg-Ziegelhausen, mouth of the Bärenbachtal, MTB 6518/4/3, 49° 24' 51,5" N, 8° 46' 31" E, 130 m

On a lying trunk of a young oak (c. 3m long) or a strong branch, decorticated and rotting, the fungi bearing part not touching ground but rising c. 40 cm above due to the curvature of the trunk; fruiting bodies are on the underpart of it, mostly in an eroded cavity, associated with *Mollisia ligni*, *Orbilbia aprilis* and *Rhamphoria pyriformis*.



Above: ascocarp on the slide (dark brown dots are spores of another fungus)

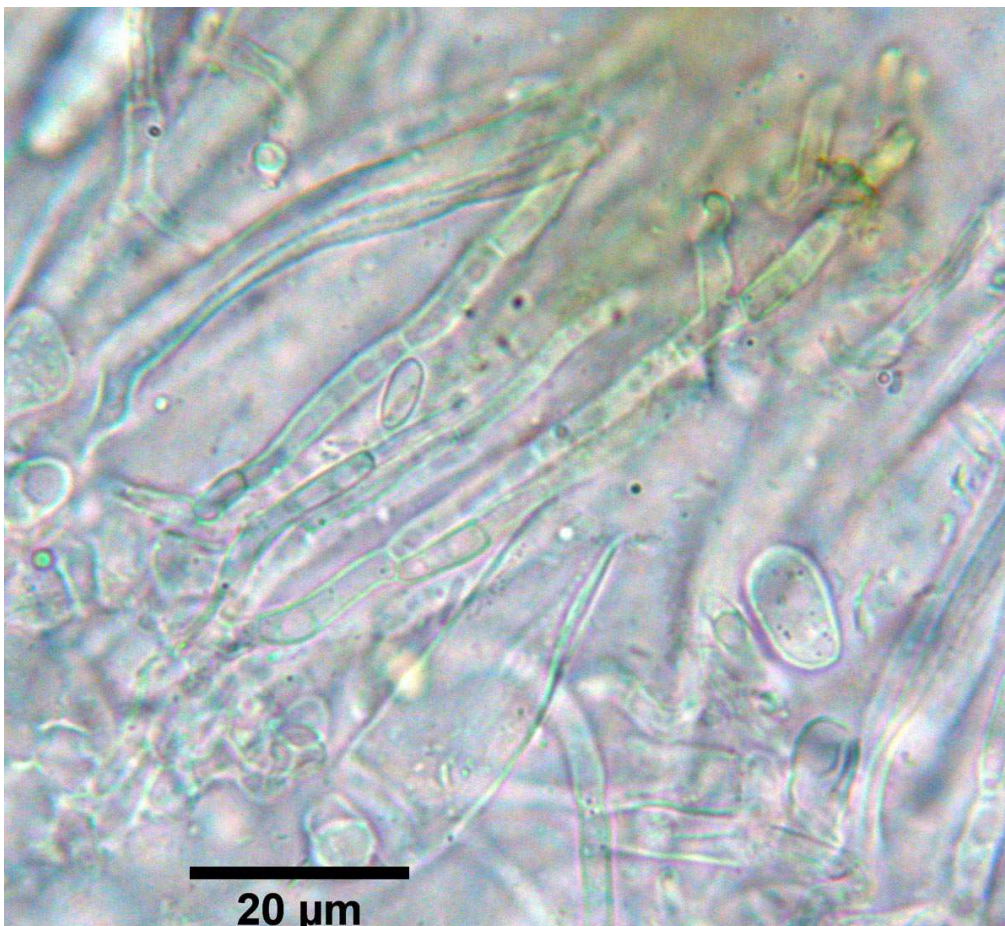


Left: ascomata on the substratum (rehydrated)

Pseudothecia: lentil shaped, soft, gelatinous. brownish, gregarious, largest specimen 350 µm dm. (under cover slide), ostium relatively wide ( 50 µm, under cover slide).



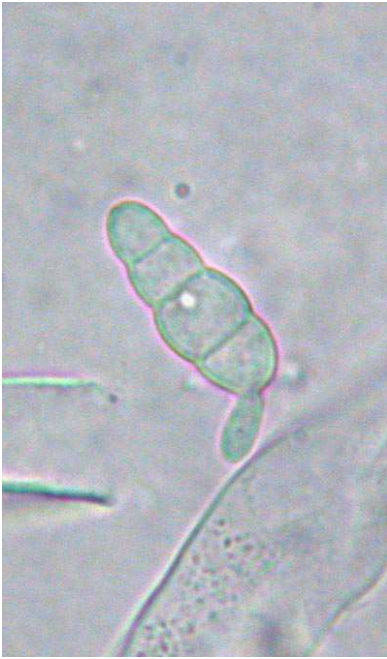
Asci: bitunicate type but without endotunica(?), cylindric with a short stipe, apical thickening, biseriata 8-spored, 54,5-74,9 x 11,8-13,8 µm.



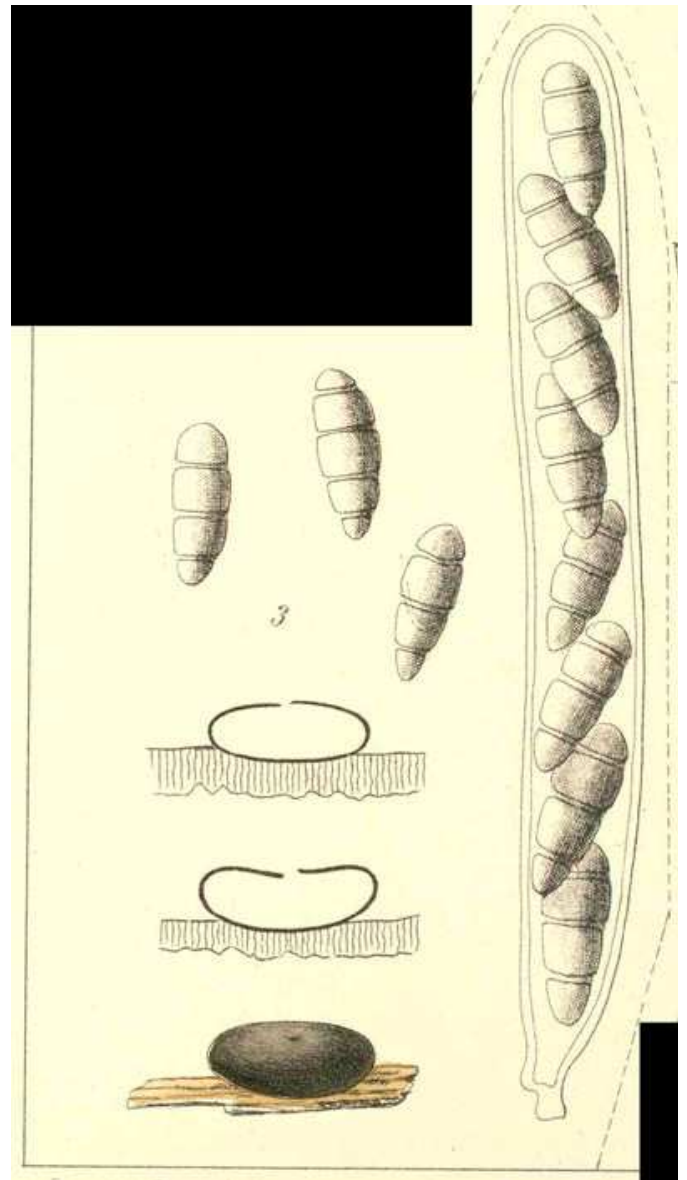
Paraphyses: cylindric ( c. 3 μm) multiseptated and branched



Spores: clavate with 3 constricting septa (16,4) 17,7 - 21,9 (22,3) x (5,5) 6,3 - 7,6 (7,9) μm  
 Spore discharge by rupture of ascus, no endotunica visible.



Germinating spore



Berlese's illustration of *Zignoella diaphana*

Lit:

Barr, M.E./Boise. J.R., A Revision of Exarimidium (Ascomycetes), Mycotaxon 23, 1985, 233-240.

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