***Stemonitopsis typhina* (F.H. Wigg.) Nann.-Bremek. – AEB SM8 (= PDD 110384)**

Collection date: 6 April 1999

Collected by: Dan Mahoney, Ann Bell and Toni Atkinson

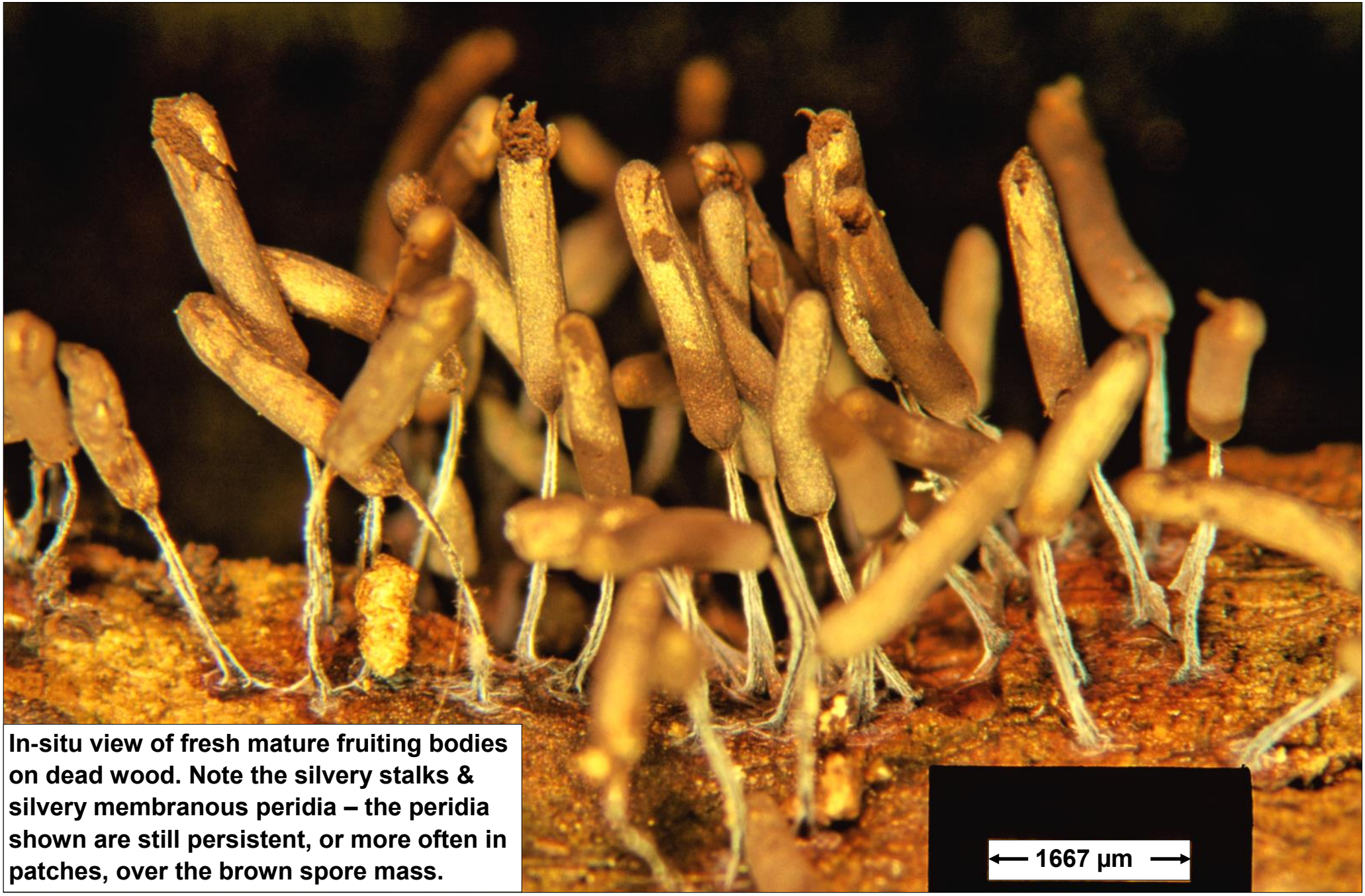
Identified by: Dan Mahoney

Substrate: dead wood

Collection site: Along the Catchpool Valley Track in Remutaka Forest Park

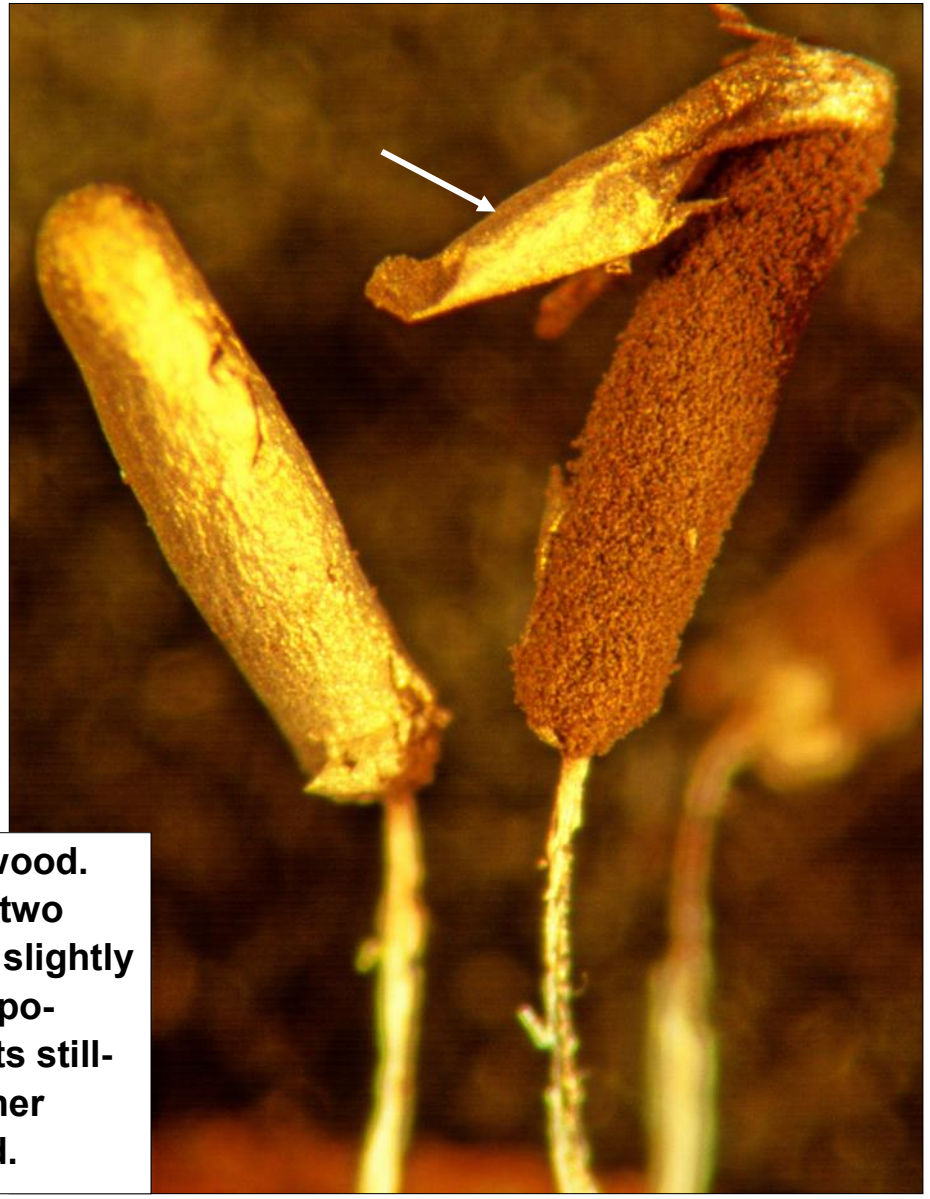
Voucher materials: dried herbarium material [AEB SM8 (= PDD 110384)]; in-situ photographic views of fresh fruiting bodies on the wood and microscopic views of sporotheca details; Dan's brief comments

Comments: Stipitate cylindric sporothecae emerged in clusters on the dead wood. The sporothecae with their shiny silver-grey, fairly persistent peridia and black stalks with a silvery covering make this species easy to recognize. Brown spores were visible where the silvery peridium had torn free. The spores, 7–8 µm in diameter, were faintly punctate with a few scattered clusters of dark warts – these, although present, were often inconspicuous.

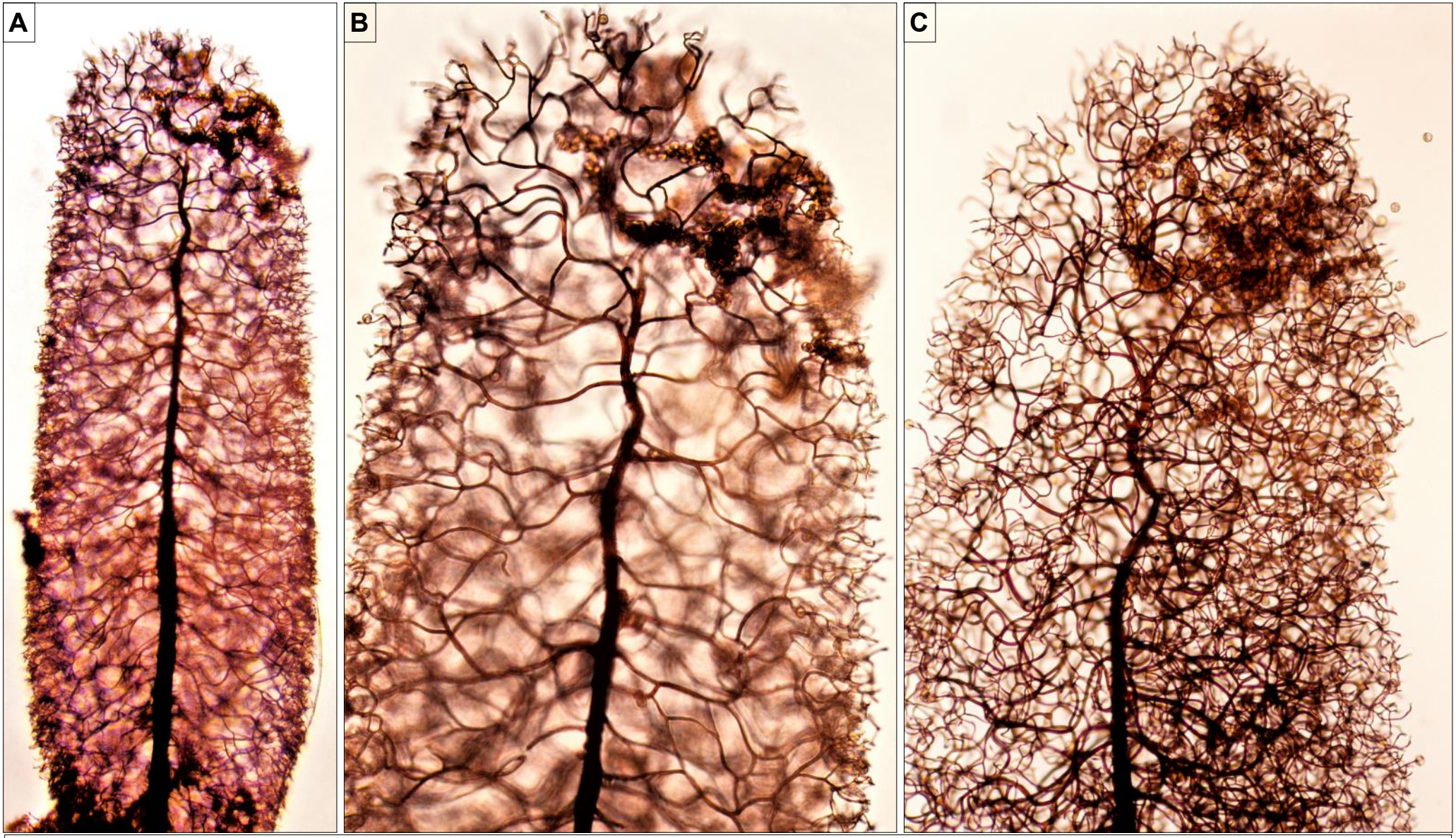


In-situ view of fresh mature fruiting bodies on dead wood. Note the silvery stalks & silvery membranous peridia – the peridia shown are still persistent, or more often in patches, over the brown spore mass.

Closeup of fruiting bodies on the previous page. Note the shallow calyculus at the base of the sporothecae – arrowed.



Fresh fruiting bodies in-situ on dead wood. The photo on the right is a closeup of two fruiting bodies in the left photo, using slightly different lighting and focus. The two sporothecae enlarged illustrate one with its still-persistent silvery peridium and the other (arrowed) with its peridium being shed.



A–C. Same sporotheca: free of its peridium and most of its spores – illustrating its columella and capillitial threads. A, B. From a slide mount in 70% EtOH without a coverslip. C. From the same 70% EtOH mount but irrigated with SMF and a coverslip applied. A. Whole sporotheca 1575 × 425 µm, stalk (not shown) 1250+ µm. Note the central columella, the capillitium originating from it and its threads branching extensively as they reach the narrowest threads at the periphery. There is no complete surface net as in *Stemonitis* species. B. Shows the apical portion of 'A'. C. Shows the apical portion of 'A' – coverslip compression emphasizes thread density.