

# Multiclavula mucida

## SYNONYMS

Clavaria mucida

## FAMILY

Clavulinaceae

## AUTHORITY

Multiclavula mucida (Pers.) R.H. Petersen

## FLORA CATEGORY

Lichen – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

No

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lichens - Crustose

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | Data Deficient | Qualifiers: SO

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Characterised by the corticolous/lignicolous (rarely saxicolous) habit; simple, white to greyish or tan, waxy to often slimy basidiomata; basidia short, 4–6-sterigmate; and basidiospores ovoid to ellipsoidal, without oil bodies to 1–2-guttulate,  $4.5\text{--}7.5 \times 1.5\text{--}3 \mu\text{m}$ .

## DISTRIBUTION

**North Island:** Northland (Yakas Track), Auckland (Waitakere Ranges).

**South Island:** Nelson (Graham River Valley, Reefton), Canterbury (Nina Valley), Otago (Rees Valley, Mt Cargill, Dunedin).

Known also from Europe, Scandinavia, North America, Tibet, Japan, and Australia (Tasmania).

## HABITAT

On rotting logs in beech forest and northern coastal forest. Rarely on rocks in forest.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**Fruiting bodies** simple to 2 cm tall, waxy tough to often slimy, white to translucent, creamish, darkening to grey or pale tan with age, often with a pure white apex on drying. Contextual hyphae generally parallel but also interwoven, thin to slightly thick-walled, slightly to heavily agglutinated, bearing clamp connections throughout, cells long, to  $200 \mu\text{m}$ , branches and anastomoses abundant. Subhymenial hyphae thin-walled, tortuous, clamped, parallel to contextual hyphae; producing basidia as side branches; cells to  $25 \times 1.5\text{--}3 \mu\text{m}$ . **Basidia** short and narrow ( $15\text{--}25 \times 4\text{--}6 \mu\text{m}$ ) with a small, basal clamp connection, 4-6-sterigmate; sterigmata to  $4 \mu\text{m}$  long, spindly, slightly incurved, easily collapsed. No differentiated sterile elements in hymenium. **Spores** ovoid to ellipsoid, smooth, thin-walled, aguttulate to 1-2-guttulate,  $4.5\text{--}7.7 \times 1.8\text{--}3.2 \mu\text{m}$ .

## SIMILAR TAXA

Basidiomycete fungi in the family Typhulaceae can have similar club-shaped or narrowly cylindrical basidiocarps (fruiting bodies), but they are saprotrophic and tend to occur on decomposing leaves, twigs and herbaceous material.



Fiordland. Photographer: Joseph Pallante, Date taken: 28/06/2020, Licence: CC BY-NC-ND.



On supplejack, Hunua. Photographer: Marley Ford, Date taken: 16/11/2021, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## SUBSTRATE

Terricolous, saxicolous

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by Melissa Hutchison (26 August 2021). Brief description, Distribution, Habitat, and Features sections copied from Galloway (1985, 2007)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Galloway D.J. 1985: *Flora of New Zealand: Lichens*. Wellington: PD Hasselberg, Government Printer. 662 pp.

Galloway D.J. 2007: *Flora of New Zealand: Lichens, including lichen-forming and lichenicolous fungi*. 2nd edition. Lincoln, Manaaki Whenua Press. 2261 pp.

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/multiclavula-mucida/>