



OBECNÁ MYKOLOGIE

(místy se zvláštním zřetelem k makromycetům)

Vymezení pojmu „houby“ a „mykologie“ • Historický výskyt a teorie o původu hub

- Stavba houbové buňky (cytoplazma, organely, jádro a bun. cyklus, bun. stěna)
- Výživa a obsahové látky hub • Vegetativní stélka hub (nemyceliální houby, hyfy, hyfové útvary, pletivné útvary, stélka lišejníků, růst houbové stélky)
- Rozmnožování hub (vegetativní, nepohlavní, pohlavní) • Genetika hub
- **Plodnice hub** (sporokarpy, askokarpy, bazidiokarpy, anatomie plodnic, **hymenofor**, hymeniální elementy) • Spory hub (typy a stavba, šíření a klíčení)
 - Nomenklatura hub • Sběr, určování a konzervace hub



Hymenofor (= struktura, již pokrývá hymenium) vytváří u různých hub různé tvary pro zvětšení výtrusorodého povrchu:

Foto Martin Rozmoš, [http://botany.cz
/cs/sarcodon-imbricatus/](http://botany.cz/cs/sarcodon-imbricatus/)

- hladký bez specifických tvarových struktur (výskyt u různých skupin i různých tvarů plodnic);
- ostnitý u rozlitých (corticioidní houby) i stipitátních plodnic (lošáky);
- zprohýbaný, lamelovitý – původně hladký povrch vytváří lamelovitou strukturu, více či méně anastomozující (u rozlitých, chorošotvarých i cantharelloidních plodnic);
- zvláštním typem jsou pseudolamely u *Schizophyllum*, podélne rozčísnuté a hygroskopické (za vlhka jsou rovné, za sucha se jejich půlky odchlípnou a stočí);

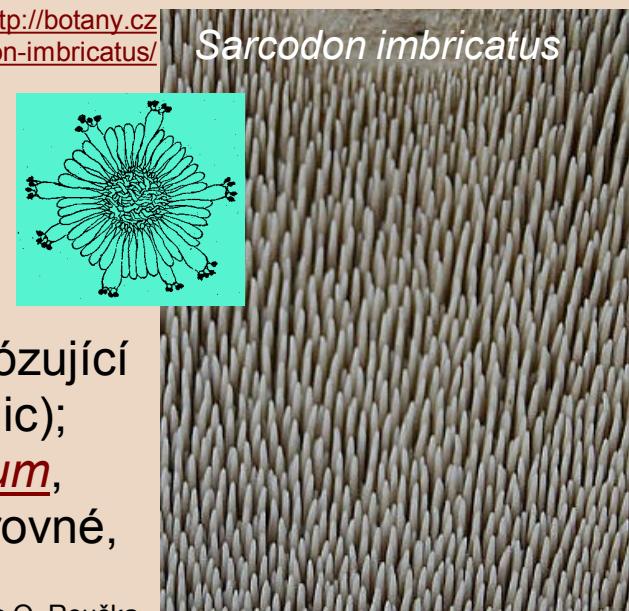


Foto O. Roučka,

http://www.nahuby.sk/obrazok_detail.php?obrazok_id=53535; L. Tábi, http://www.nahuby.sk/obrazok_detail.php?obrazok_id=55827; B. Kuzmová, http://www.nahuby.sk/obrazok_detail.php?obrazok_id=55827



- pόrovitý, rourkatý – pόry v kompaktní hmotě (většina *Polyporales*), rourky se zřetelnými stěnami (většina *Boletales*);
- lupenitý je nejen nejčastější (většina *Agaricales*), ale i má nejvhodnější poměr povrch /objem (zvětšuje výtrusorodý povrch až 20x);
- gastroidní představuje hymenium uzavřené v břichatkovitých plodnicích, pokrývající stěny dutin, komůrek nebo lamel v glebě (vizuálně podobné theciu zprohýbanému uvnitř tuberothecií lanýžů).



Gomphidius glutinosus

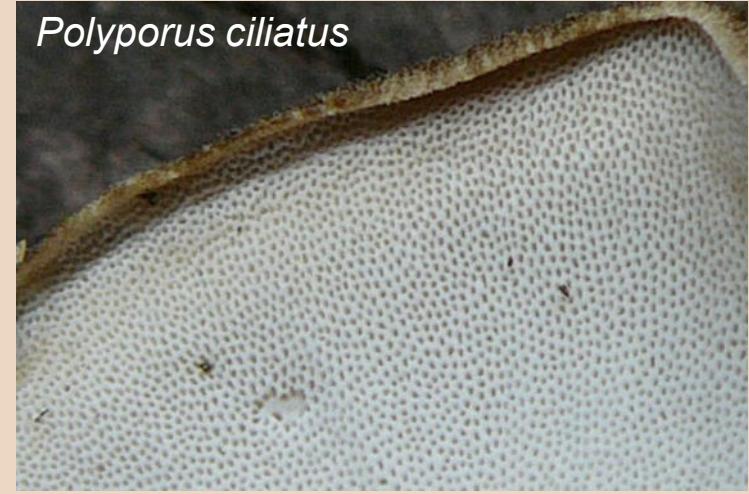
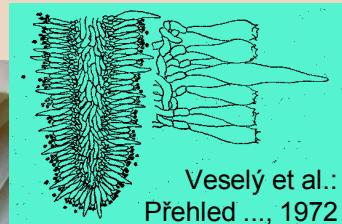


Foto *Polyporus ciliatus*:
Věra Svobodová, <http://botany.cz/cs/polyporus-ciliatus/>

Foto *Xerocomus badius*:
<http://pms.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figura:Rourky.jpg>

Weraroa novae-zelandiae
<http://mushroomobserver.org/obs/7382?q=AUZr>

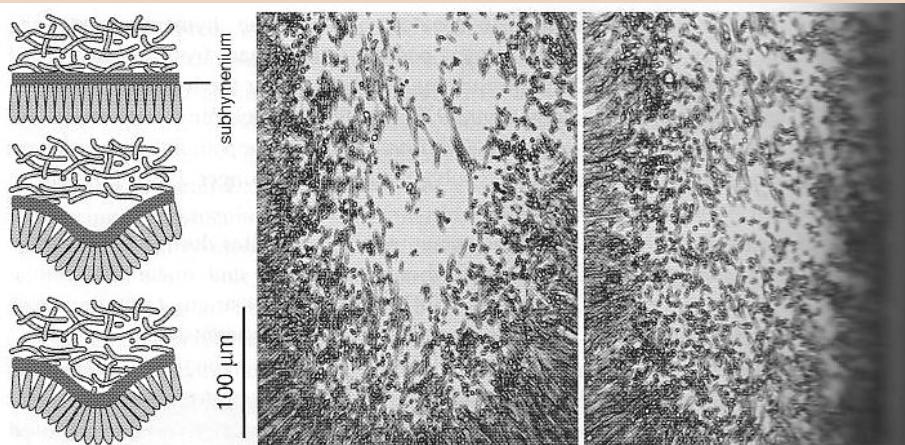


Figure 9.35: *Cantharellus* type initiation of the hymenophore, diagram of the early folding of the subhymenium and hymenium; and photographs of the hymenophore of *Cantharellus cibarius*, left photograph a young fold showing disrupted trama and cavities, in the right photograph the cavities in an older fold have been repaired by ingrown hyphae from the pileus context. – From Clémençon 1997.

Clémençon: Cytology and Plectology ..., 2004.

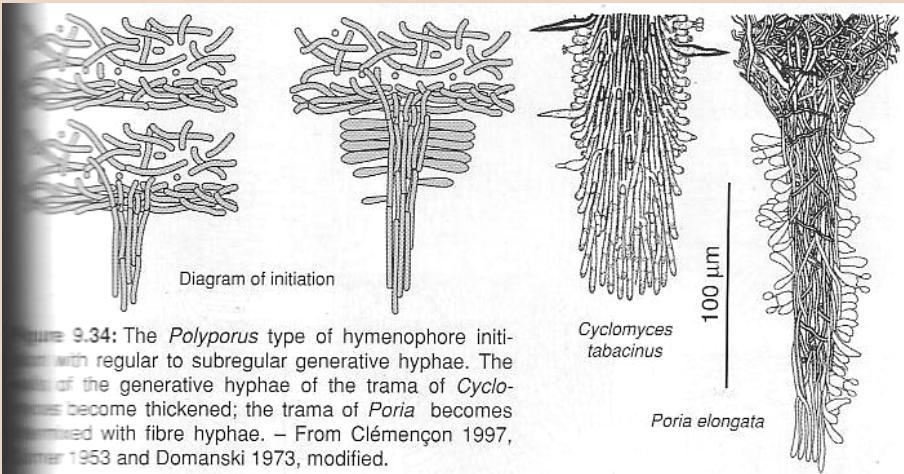


Figure 9.34: The *Polyporus* type of hymenophore initiation with regular to subregular generative hyphae. The hyphae of the generative hyphae of the trama of *Cyclomyces* become thickened; the trama of *Poria* becomes interwoven with fibre hyphae. – From Clémençon 1997, Lüder 1953 and Domanski 1973, modified.

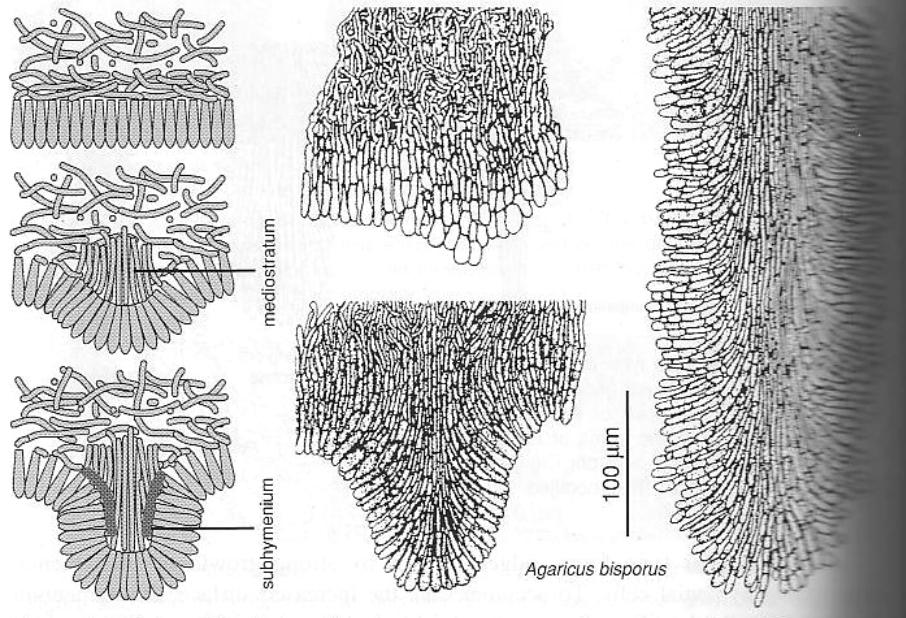


Figure 9.36: Primordial initiation of the *Agaricus* type hymenophore; diagram from Clémençon 1997, drawings of *Agaricus bisporus* from Hein 1930.

Různé způsoby zakládání hymenoforu:
narůstání přehrádek mezi póry, na jejichž
stěnách se tvoří bazidie (choroše, nahoře);
zvlnění hymenia tlakem narůstajících bazidií
(liška, vlevo nahoře); růst lupenu jako samostat-
né struktury se stavbou tramy odlišnou od tramy
klobouku (typ. pro Agaricales, vlevo dole); vznik
mezer mezi lupeny lyzí původně kompaktního
pletiva hymenoforu (muchomůrka, dole).

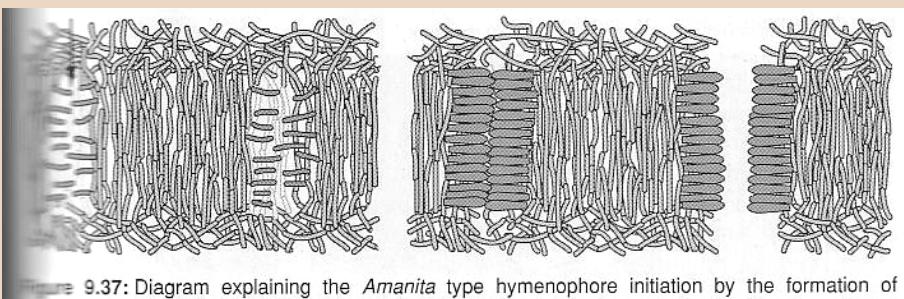


Figure 9.37: Diagram explaining the *Amanita* type hymenophore initiation by the formation of acrophysalides. The spaces between the future gills contain degenerating hyphae (arrow) that disappear. The acrophysalides are still lacking. – From Clémençon 1997, modified.

Pletivo hymenoforu lze směrem k povrchu rozlišit na jednotlivé vrstvy: trama-subhymenium-hymenium.

Trama lupenů: obvykle jsou rozlišovány 4 základní typy podle uspořádání buněk: regulární, irregulární, bilaterální, inverzní (obr. dole), případně je možno rozlišovat více dílčích typů (schéma vpravo).

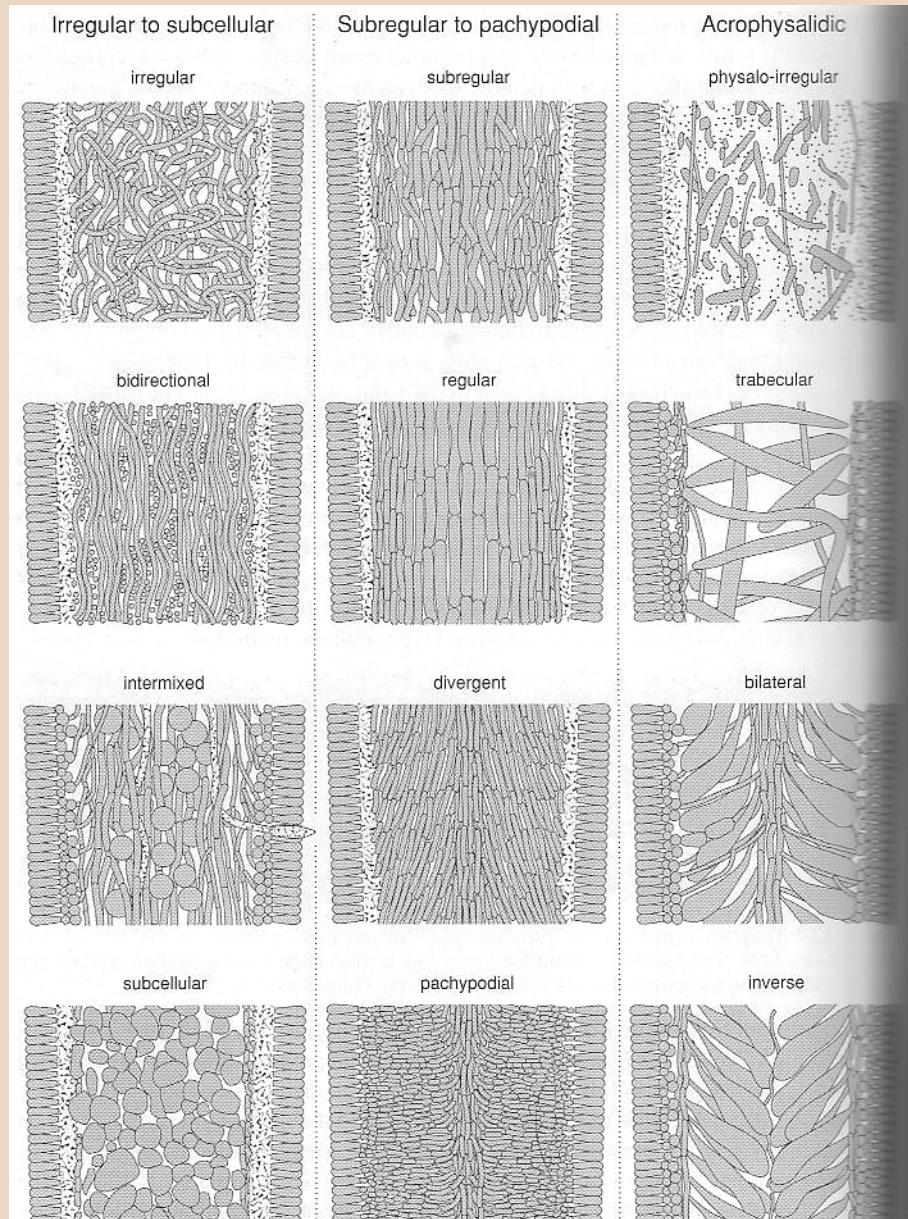
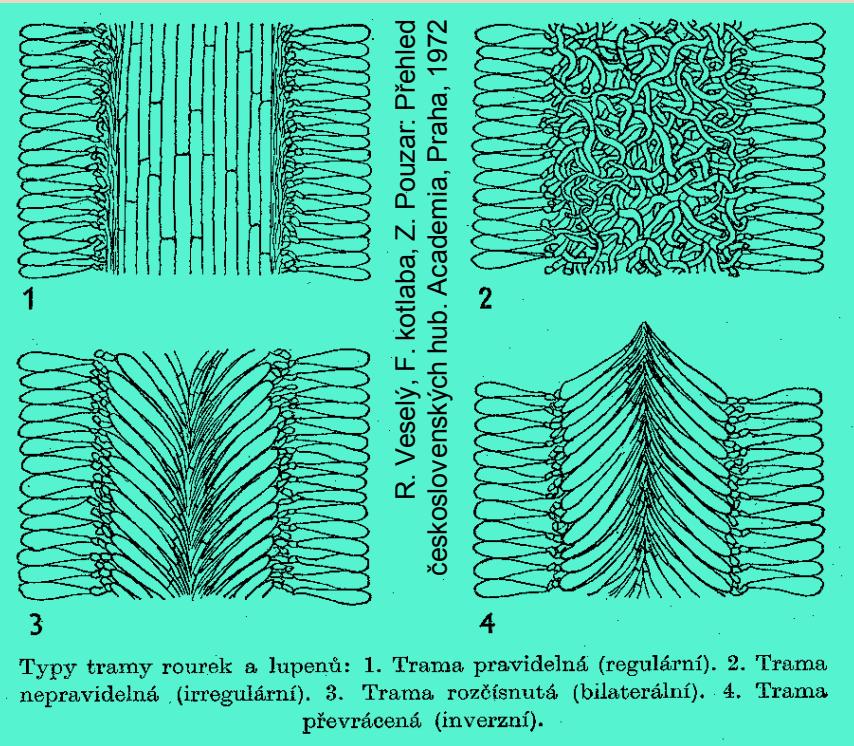


Figure 9.38: A selection of architectures of the hymenophoral trama of gill fungi, viewed in perpendicular sections. The three groups are arbitrary and do not correspond to the traditional types. The irregular, bidirectional, intermixed, subcellular, physalo-irregular, trabecular and pachypodial tramas are clumped together in a single type called irregular. The pachypodial trama is a narrow, irregular, subregular mediostratum with a very wide, horizontally divergent subhymenium, but it may also be seen as a very strongly divergent trama. The subcellular trama is sometimes irregularly pseudoparenchymatous. – Based on Clémenton 1997, strongly modified.

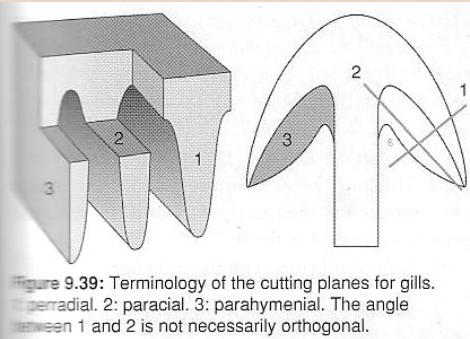


Figure 9.39: Terminology of the cutting planes for gills
 1: radial. 2: paracardinal. 3: parahymenial. The angle
 between 1 and 2 is not necessarily orthogonal.

- trama **regulární** (= parallel; *Lepiota*, *Tricholoma* aj., řada lumenatých) – hyfy v mediostratu (střední oblast lupenu) jdou souběžně od báze k ostří lupenu; trama s ne zcela rovně jdoucími hyfami bývá odlišována jako subregulární;

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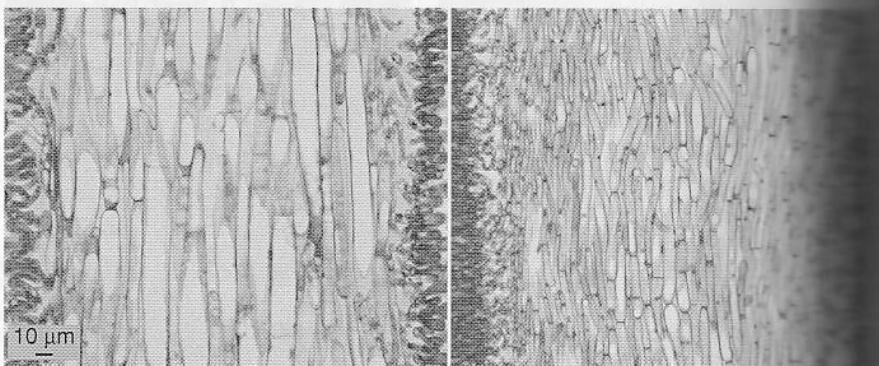


Figure 9.45: Regular gill trama with strongly inflated physalohyphae (*Entoloma*) and subtrama with moderately inflated physalohyphae. Perradial sections. – Original photographs by M. H. Stalpers.

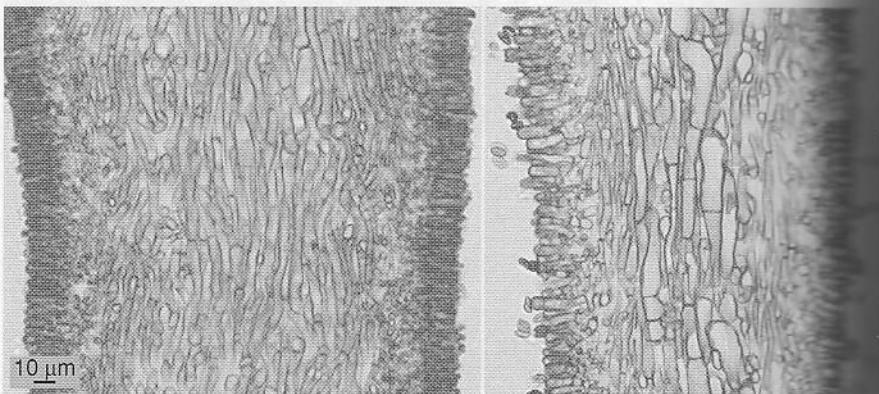


Figure 9.46: Subregular gill trama with moderately inflated and greatly inflated physalopodial sections. In *Gymnopilus sapineus* a central mediostratum made from strongly inflated physalohyphae and a lateral stratum made from thin generative just beneath the subhymenium can be distinguished. – Original photographs.

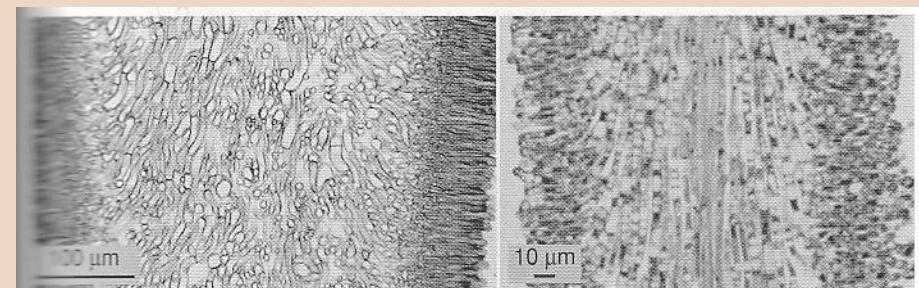
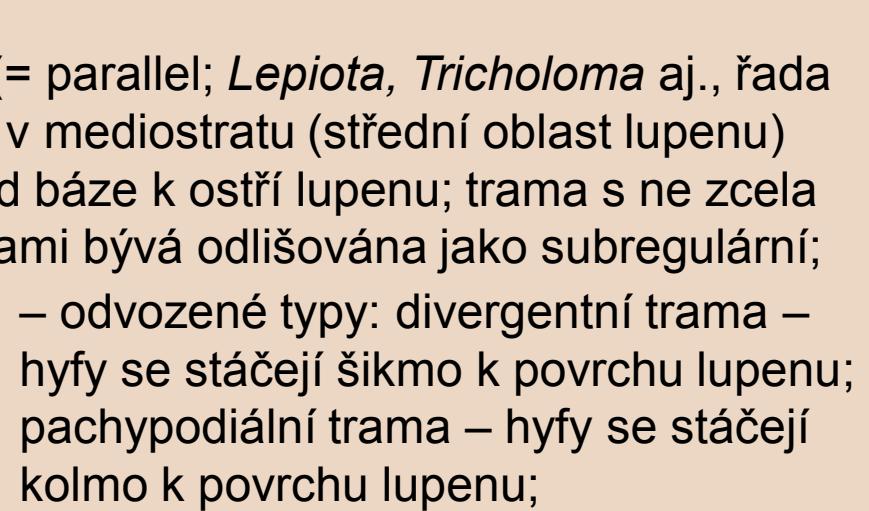


Figure 9.47: Divergent hymenophore trama. – Original photographs.

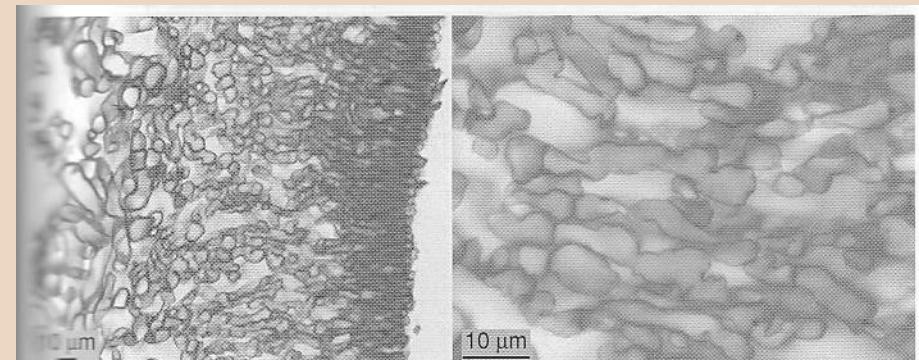


Figure 9.48: Pachypodial gill trama of *Chrysomphalina chrysophylla* in perradial sections. The left photograph shows the irregular mediostratum, the subhymenium and the hymenium, the right photograph shows the subhymenium only. – Original photographs.

- trama **irregulární** (= interwoven; *Pleurotus*, *Hygrophorus*) – hyfy tvoří v mediostratu nepravidelný propletenec;
- odvozené typy: bidirekcionální trama – hyfy tvoří "sít" ve dvou kolmých směrech podél lupenu a shora dolů; "promíchaná" (intermixed) trama – více typů hyf, jsou vmíchány hyfy skeletové anebo tromboplerní anebo ztlustlé buňky; subcelulární trama – stavba pseudoparenchymatická, krátké zakulacené buňky, prostory mezi nimi vyplňuje sliz nebo vzduch;

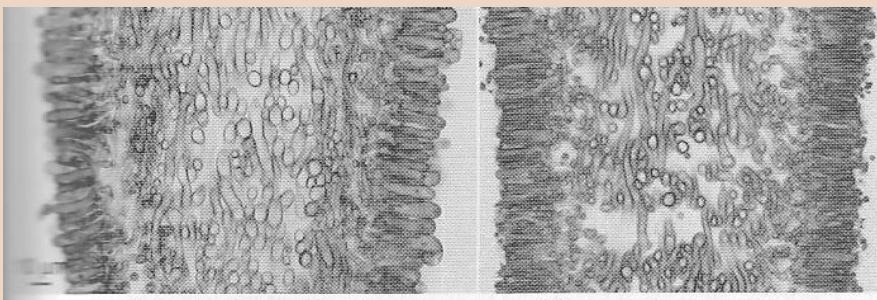


Figure 9.43: Bidirectional trama near the gill edge and in the gill base of otherwise subregular species. Perradial sections. – Original photographs.

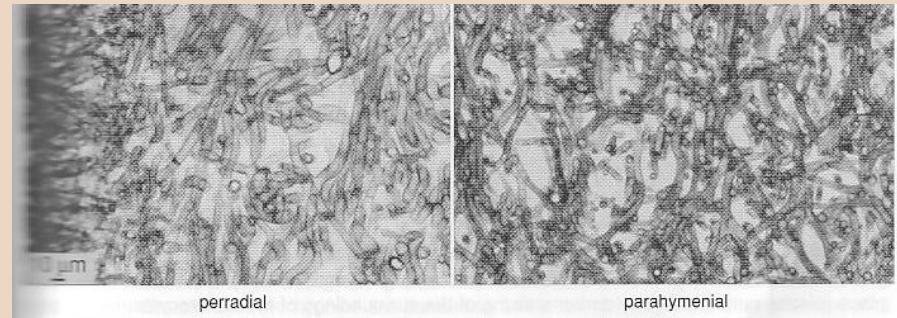


Figure 9.40: Irregular gill trama of *Marasmius oreades*. – Original photographs.

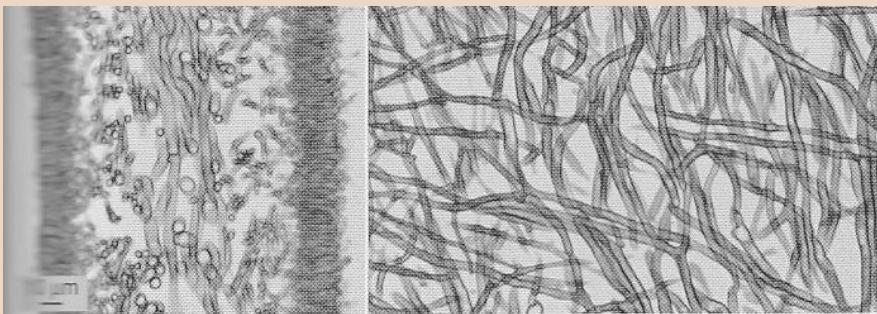


Figure 9.44: Bidirectional gill trama of *Panellus mitis* in paracial and parahymenial sections. The average directions of the hyphae are parallel to and at a right angle with the gill edge, in a parallel to the hymenium. – Original photographs.

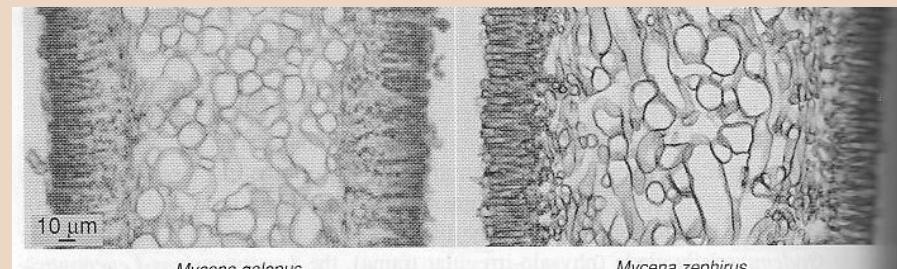


Figure 9.41: Subcellular or cellular gill trama arises from an irregular or a subregular trama by strong inflation of the hyphal cells. Near the subhymenium a few hyphae have conserved their original diameter. Perradial sections. – Original photographs.

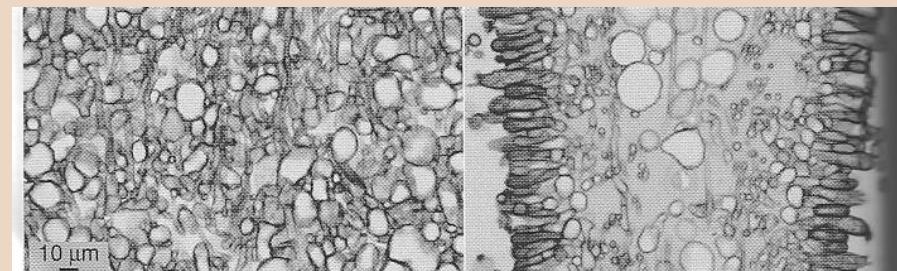


Figure 9.42: The intermixed gill trama of *Russula* species consists of the original generative hyphae and spherocysts. The gill trama of *Russula queletii* is gelatinous to keep the cells and hyphae in place (please note the slightly darker staining of the surroundings of the spherocysts, as compared with their interior space). Perradial sections. – Original photographs.

– odvozené typy s rozvolněnými hyfami: fysalo-irregulární trama – inflátní fysalohyfy jsou všesměrně rozptylené v gelatinózní hmotě; trabekulární trama – mohutné inflátní hyfy roztahují vnitřní tramu lupenu a vytlačují zbylé hyfy k okraji;

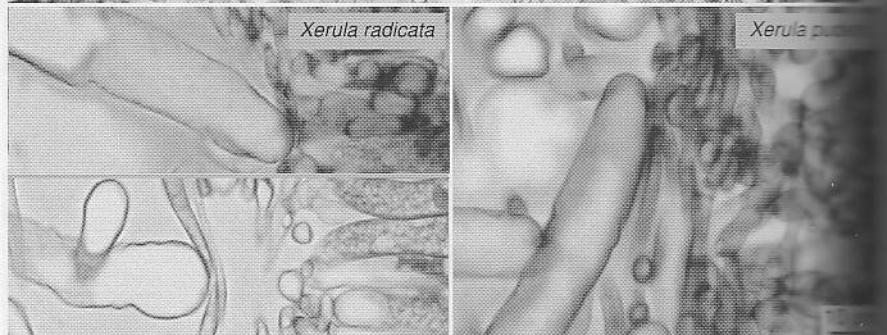
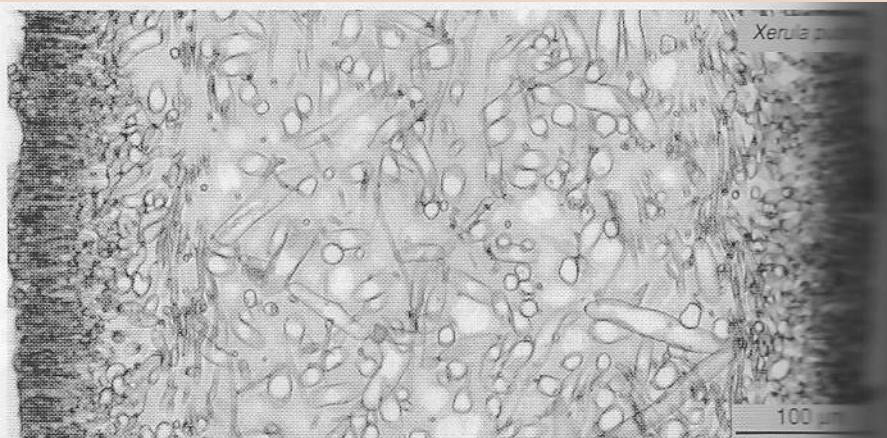


Figure 9.49: The acrophysalidic physalo-irregular gill trama of *Xerula pudens* (*Oudemansiella badia*) and *Xerula radicata* is gelatinous, shows some remaining generative hyphae between strongly inflated hyphae and acrophysalides. The details show acrophysalides pushing against hymenopodium. – Original photographs.

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Bibliotheca Mycologica, vol. 199. J. Cramer, Berlin-Stuttgart, 2004.

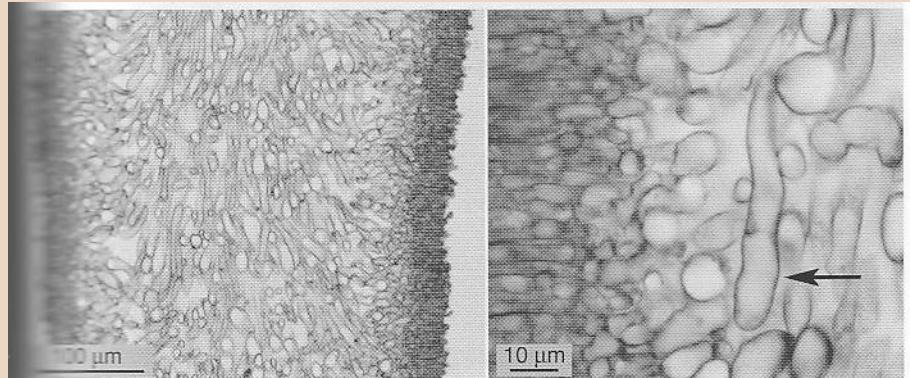


Figure 9.51: Primitive acrophysalidic gill trama of *Limacella glioderma* with rare acrophysalides – Original photographs.

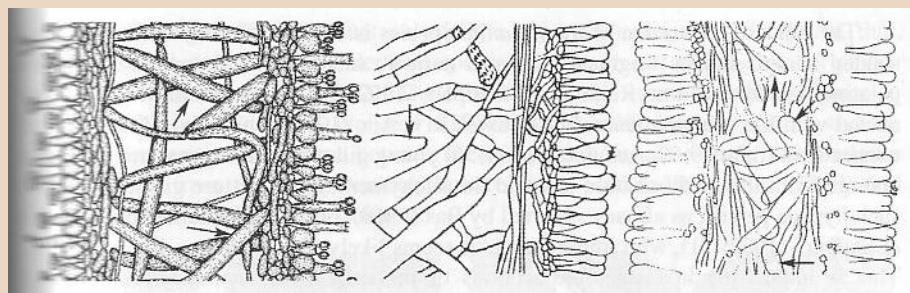
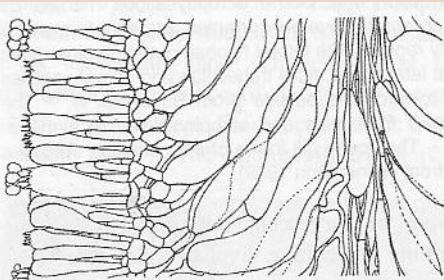
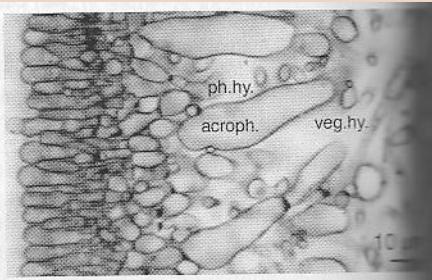


Figure 9.50: Trabecular gill tramas in the Leucocoprineae. Some acrophysalides marked by arrows. – In *Leucocoprinus cepistipes* the more or less transversely oriented, strongly turgescent ones arise from the mediostratum that was originally regular. The lateral hyphae of the mediostratum are pushed aside and form the hymenopodium that later forms more trabeculae and acrophysalides towards the inside and a cellular subhymenium towards the outside (from Buller 1924). – The young gill trama of *Leucoagaricus badhamii* shows trabeculae and acrophysalides, a hymenopodium and a subhymenium (from Locquin 1942). – The young gill trama of *Macrolepiota rhacodes* shows developing trabeculae and acrophysalides (from Heinemann 1989).

- trama **bilaterální** (běžně označovaná pojmem divergent; *Amanita*)
 - inflátní hyfy (fysalidy) vybíhající šikmo dolů odstředivě z tenkého mediostrata;



Amanita citrina from Douwes & v. Arx 1965



Amanita muscaria from Cléménçon 1997

Figure 9.52: The bilateral gill trama of the *Amanita* species consists of a narrow, subregular stratum from which the turgescent acrophysalides diverge. The subhymenium is cellular. – *Amanita citrina*. Note that not all physalohyphae are free ending acrophysalides, but some continue into generative hyphae into the subhymenium. – In the young trama of *Amanita muscaria* some diverging generative hyphae (veg.hy.), some physalohyphae (ph.hy.) and acrophysalides (acroph.) can be seen clearly.

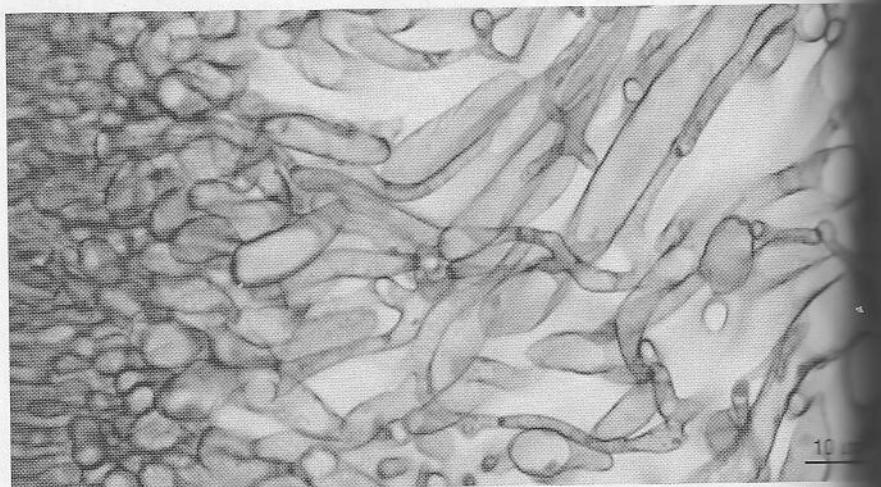


Figure 9.53: Occurrence of generative hyphae among the acrophysalides in the gill trama of *Amanita muscaria*. Thick, stained microtome section of material embedded in methacrylate. Scale bar keeps all structural elements in place. – Original photograph.

- trama **inverzní** (= convergent; *Pluteaceae*) – inflátní hyfy vyrůstají z tenkého hymenopodia šikmo dolů do středu lupenu.

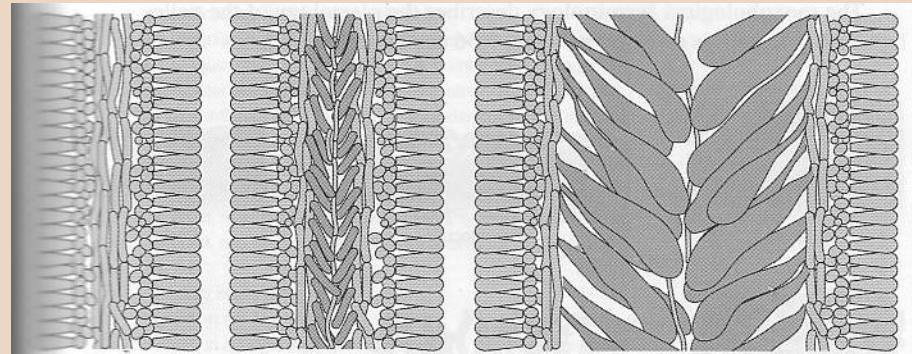
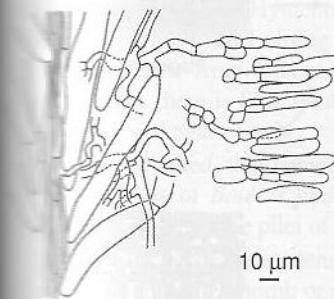
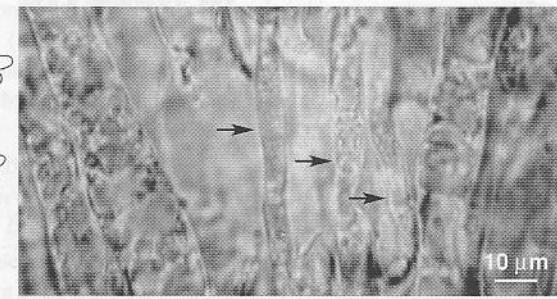


Figure 9.54: Diagram explaining the formation of the inverse gill trama and the hymenopodium from primordial, subregular trama by formation of new cells and their turgescent expansion to become acrophysalides. The subhymenium is cellular. – From Cléménçon 1997, modified.



Pluteus petasatus, from Bas 1969



Pluteus luctuosus, from Cléménçon 1997

Figure 9.55: Origin of the acrophysalides and presence of generative hyphae (arrows) in the middle part of the gill of *Pluteus*-species.

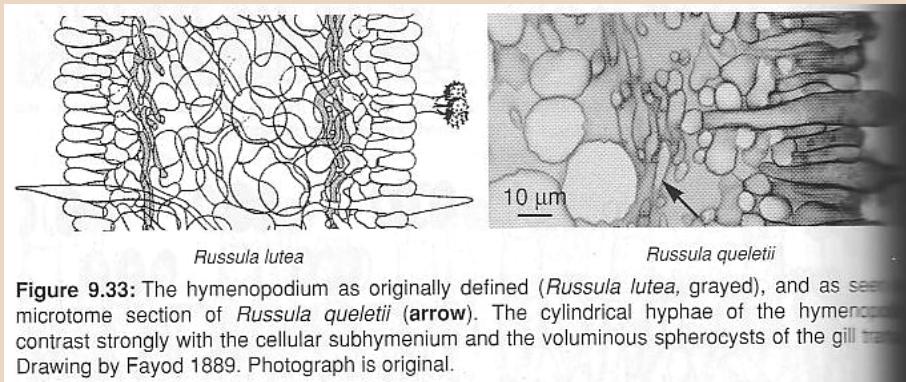


Figure 9.33: The hymenopodium as originally defined (*Russula lutea*, grayed), and as seen in a microtome section of *Russula queletii* (arrow). The cylindrical hyphae of the hymenopodium contrast strongly with the cellular subhymenium and the voluminous spherocysts of the gill. Drawing by Fayod 1889. Photograph is original.

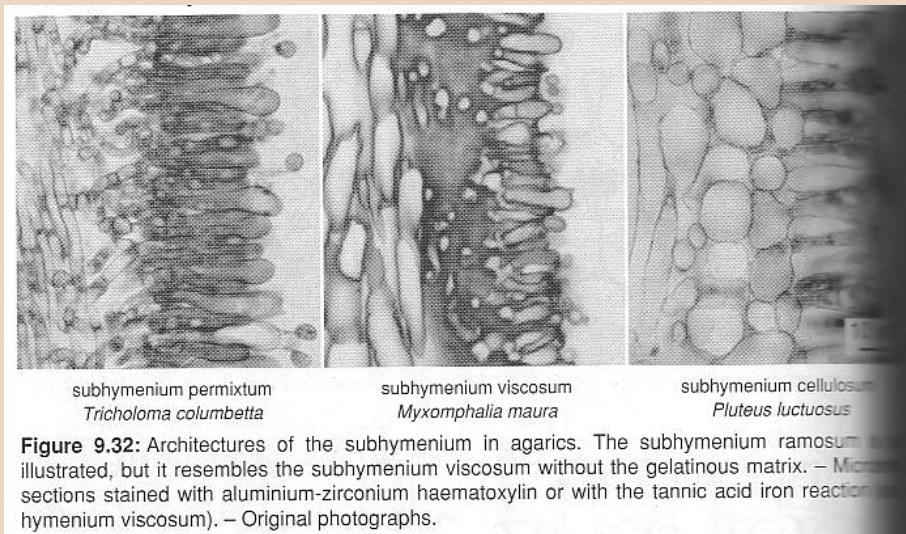


Figure 9.32: Architectures of the subhymenium in agarics. The subhymenium ramosum is illustrated, but it resembles the subhymenium viscosum without the gelatinous matrix. – Microtome sections stained with aluminium-zirconium haematoxylin or with the tannic acid iron reaction (s. viscosum). – Original photographs.

Heinz Clémenton: Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomycetes.
Bibliotheca Mycologica, vol. 199. J. Cramer, Berlin-Stuttgart, 2004.

Hymenopodium je úzká oblast tenkých generativních hyf mezi tramou a subhymeniem – zřejmě zbytek primordiální tramy lupenů, jejíž buňky (na rozdíl od buněk tramy) neztlustly; často není odlišováno od subhymenia.

Subhymenium je vrstvička buněk pod hymeniem, v níž vznikají hymeniové elementy – mohou je tvořit nepravidelně propletené hyfy (s. permixtum), buňky jdoucí rovnoběžně s povrchem, z nichž se kolmo odvětvují elementy hymenia (s. ramosum, příp. s. viscosum, jsou-li stěny buněk gelatinózní) nebo ztlustlé až kulovité buňky tvořící pseudoparenchymatickou strukturu (s. cellulosum).

Výtrusorodá vrstva na povrchu je rouško neboli **hymenium** – jsou rozlišovány tři typy hymenia podle uspořádání bazidií a příp. dalších hymeniálních elementů:

- stelohymenium – jednotlivé bazidie na koncích hyf prorůstajících kolmo k povrchu, bez dalších struktur;
- katahymenium – bazidie "utopené" ve vrstvě hyfidií (viz dále), mezi nimiž prorůstají ven;

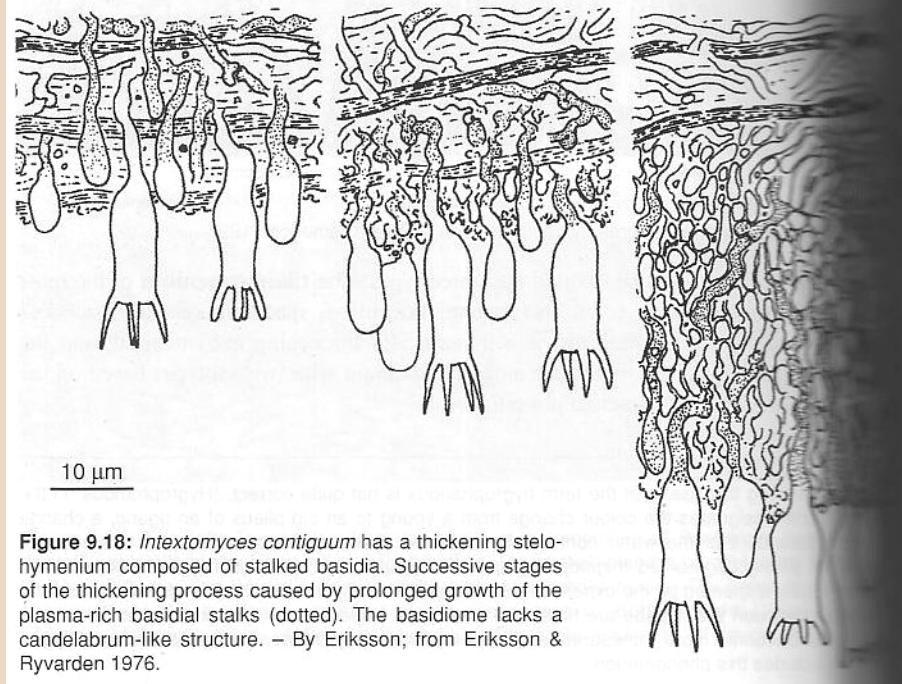
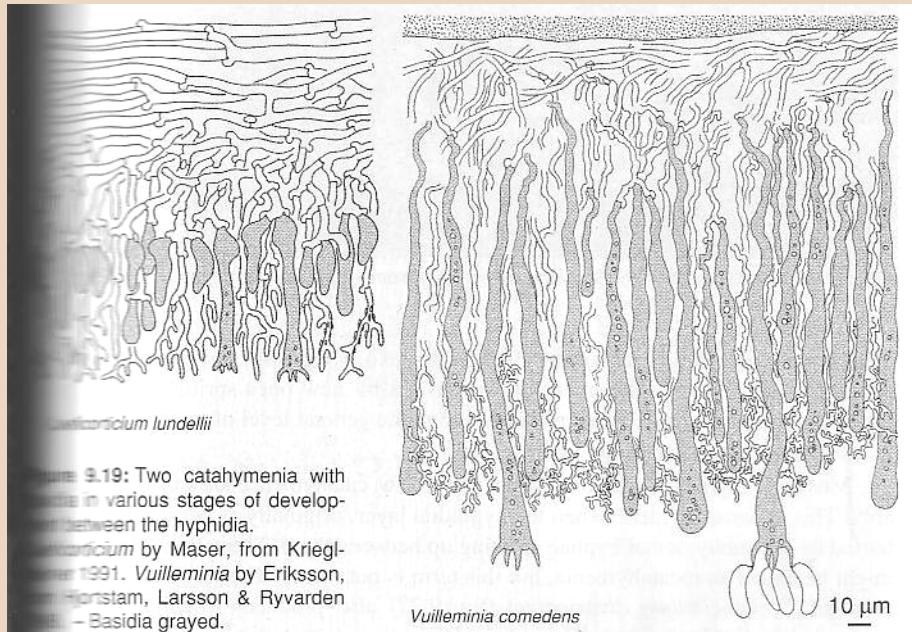
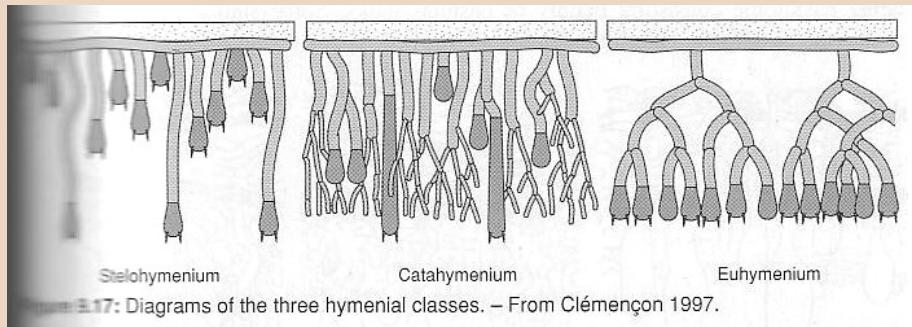


Figure 9.18: *Intextomyces contiguum* has a thickening stelohymenium composed of stalked basidia. Successive stages of the thickening process caused by prolonged growth of the plasma-rich basidial stalks (dotted). The basidiome lacks a candelabrum-like structure. – By Eriksson; from Eriksson & Ryvarden 1976.



Heinz Clémençon: Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomycetes. Bibliotheca Mycologica, vol. 199. J. Cramer, Berlin-Stuttgart, 2004.

- euhymenium – bazidie se tvoří na větvených hyfách vyrůstajících ze subhymenia,
 - tilaiohymenium – na "větvích" hyf svazky bazidií netvořící souvislou vrstvu;
 - leptohymenium – svazky bazidií na "větvích" hyf tvoří souvislou vrstvu, nově tvořené bazidie vrůstají mezi stávající;
 - auxohymenium – vrstvu "vyprázdněných" bazidií přerůstají nově tvořené (případ "tloustnutí hymenia" hub, jejichž hymenium bývá vystaveno zničujícímu působení deště).

Cléménçon: Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomycetes, 2004.

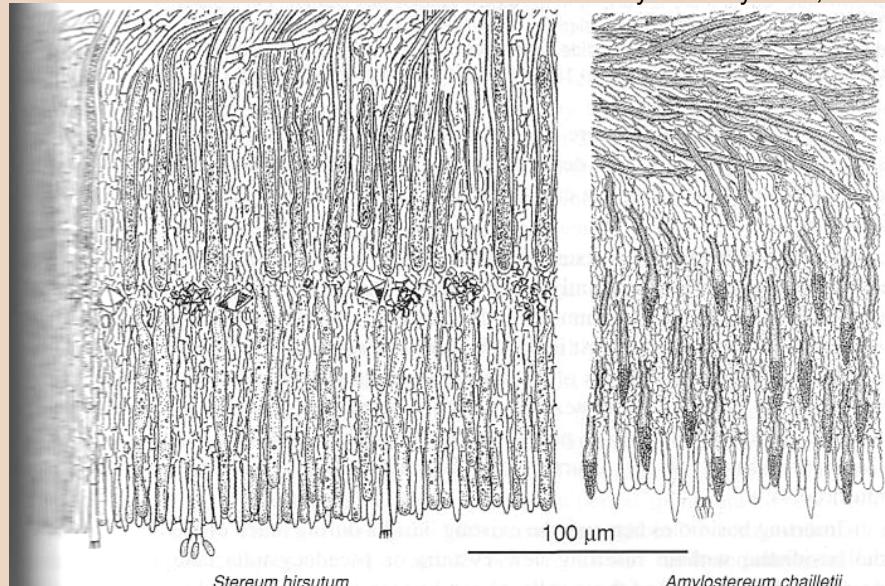


Figure 9.23: Auxohyphmenia with and without formation of layers. Old cystidia become embedded in strongly thickening subhyphenium. – From Eriksson & al. 1984. Eriksson & Ryvarden 1973.

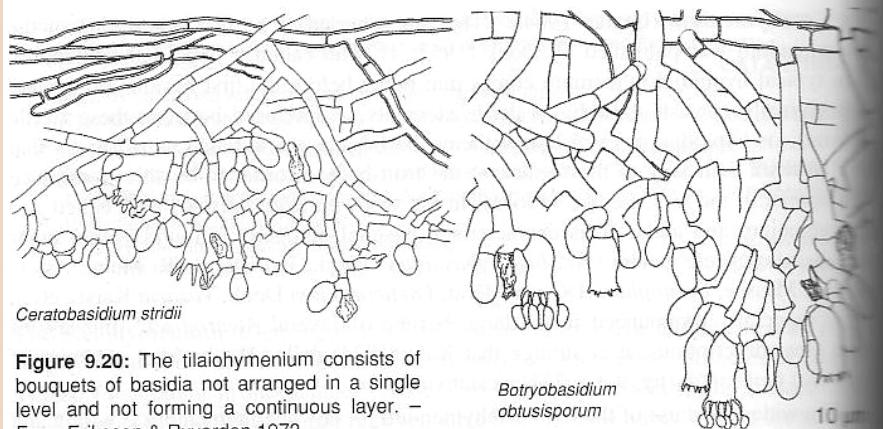


Figure 9.20: The tilaohymenium consists of bouquets of basidia not arranged in a single level and not forming a continuous layer. — From Eriksson & Ryvarden 1973.

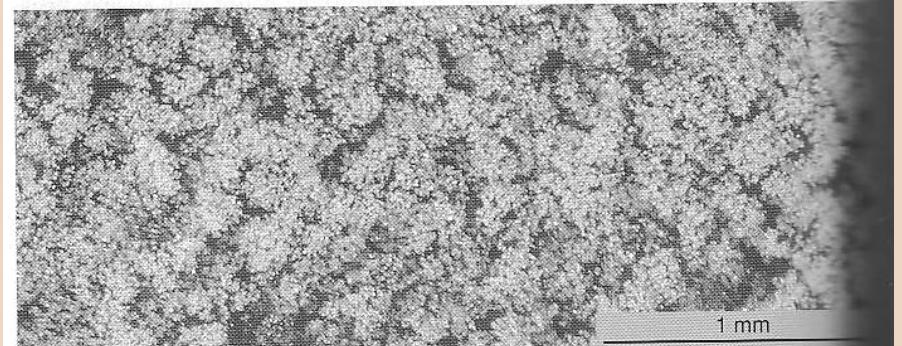


Figure 9.21: Tilaohymenium of *Botryobasidium botryosum*. – Original photograph.

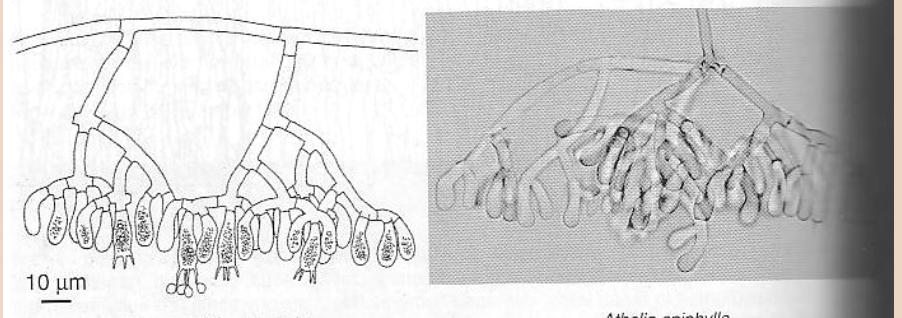


Figure 9.24: The basic structure of the lepto hymenium is the candelabrum supporting many arranged in a single, continuous layer and the placement of the young basidia between rather above the older ones. In primitive corticiaceous fungi this layer may still be somewhat irregularly shown here, but in more advanced fungi, e.g. in agarics and boletes, the lepto hymenium is well developed. The candelabrum of *Athelia* is slightly deformed, a consequence of the squashing of a three-dimensional structure between slide and cover glass. – Scale bar valid for both illustrations. Drawing from Eriksson & Ryvarden 1973, simplified. Photograph is original.

Dle postupu dozrávání bazidií lze rozlišit typ inekvhymeniferní (bazidie dozrávají postupně v úzké zóně postupující od ostří k bázi lupenu; některé hnojníky) a ekvhymeniferní (současné dozrávání bazidií na celé ploše hymenia, běžné). V izotropickém hymeniu dozrávají všechny bazidie zhruba zaráz, zatímco v anizotropickém se tvoří nepravidelná mozaika z oblastí "zralých" a "nezralých" bazidií (tyto typy jsou vždy ekvhymenif.).

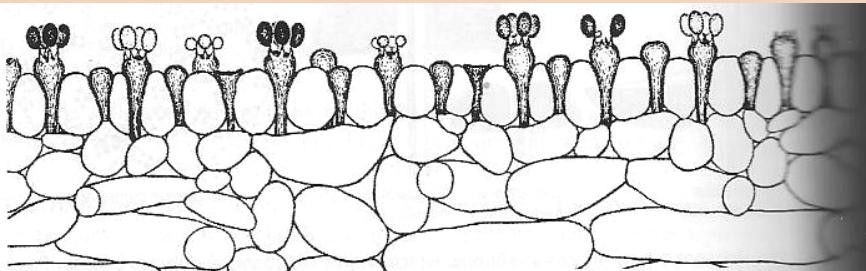


Figure 9.28: Isotropic hymenium of the *Bolbitius* type with monomorphic basidia between hymenial physalides. *Bolbitius vitellinus*. Top: Semi-diagrammatic section of the hymenium and hymenium. Basidia in all stages of development, including collapsed ones, are represented between the physalides.

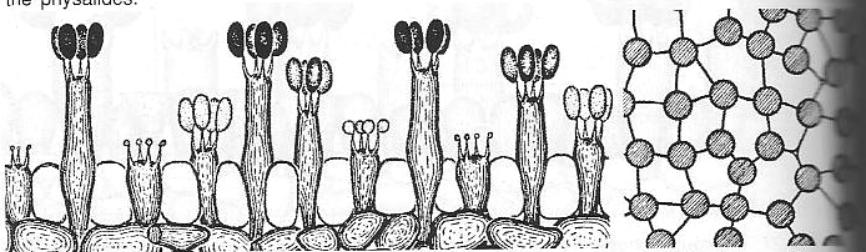


Figure 9.29: Isotropic hymenium of the *Leucocoprinus* type with tetromorphic basidia and hymenial physalides. Semi-diagrammatic section and surface view (basidia gray, physalides white). *Coprinus disseminatus*. – From Buller 1924, modified.

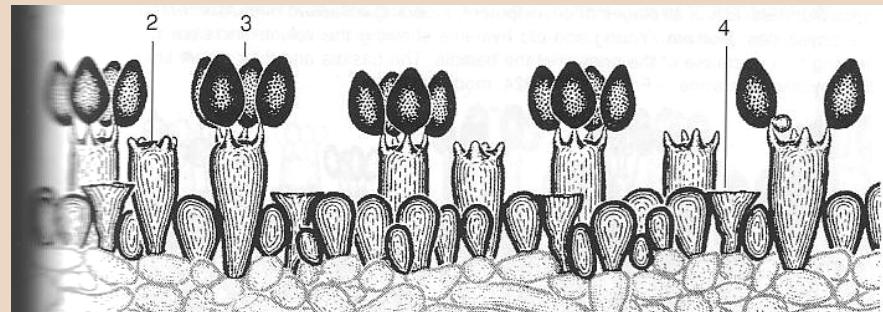


Figure 9.27: Macro-anisotropic hymenium of *Panaeolus campanulatus*, cross section through a maturation area with four successive generation of basidia. 1 = basidioles; 2 = maturing basidia; 3 = mature basidia; 4 = collapsed basidia. The basidia of each generation are all in the same phase of development. – From Buller 1922.

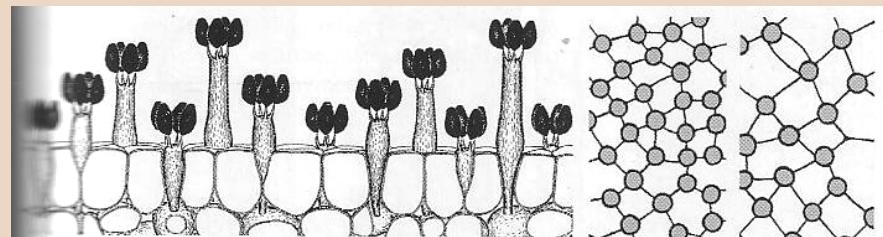
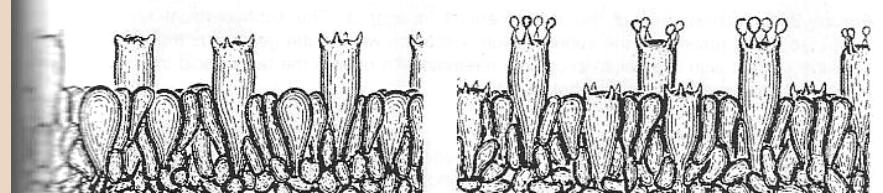
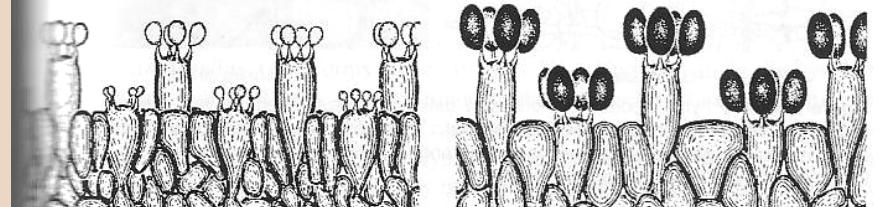


Figure 9.30: Isotropic hymenium of the *Coprinus* type with tetromorphic basidia and hymenial physalides. Semi-diagrammatic section and surface views of a young (left, physalides small) and a mature hymenium (right, physalides expanded). *Coprinus micaceus*. – From Buller 1924, modified.



The long basidia have developed sterigmata, the short ones have not.



a.m.: The long basidia have larger spores than short ones.

Midnight: Both generations have fully mature spores ready for discharge.