



FIRST STEPS

THE JARGON EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED — 2

THE CAP SHAPE

Appanate: flattened, e.g. mature Field Mushroom (Fig. 4a).

Campanulate: bell-shaped (Fig. 4d).

Conical: cone-shaped (Fig. 4e).

Convex: equally rounded, e.g. young Field Mushroom (Fig. 4b).

Cyathiform: cup-shaped, with the top wider than the base (approx. = infundibuliform) (Fig. 4f).

Depressed: with sunken centre (Fig. 4h).

Hemispherical: = globose (Fig. 4c).

Gibbous: with a large central hump (Fig. 4j) (cf umbonate).

Globose: globe-like, e.g. very young Field Mushroom (Fig. 4c).

Infundibuliform: funnel-shaped (Fig. 4g).

Papillate: with a central pimple (Fig. 4l).

Plane: = appanate.

Sunken: = depressed.

Umbilicate: with a central small depression (Fig. 4i).

Umbonate: with a central hump (Fig. 4k).

SURFACE (Macroscopic characters)

(NB: Some of these terms apply also to the stem; the converse obtains)

Adpressed (also appressed): closely flattened down (mainly of fibrils).

Areolate: divided into small areas by cracks or crevices, e.g. *Russula virescens*.

Dry: dry to the touch (cf viscid, glutinous).

Expallent: becoming paler on drying (cf hygrophanous).

Farinose (= mealy): covered with very small mealy particles (cf pruinose, flocculose, floccose).

Fibril: a very small fibre.

Fibrillose: bearing radially (longitudinally, of the stipe) aligned superficial fibrils (Fig. 5a).

Floccose: with cottony particles (flocci).

Flocculose: with small cottony particles.

Furfuraceous (= scurfy): with bran-like scales.

Glabrous: not scaly, scurfy, fibrillose, etc., but not necessarily smooth.

Glutinous: sticky to the touch from a layer of viscous matter.

Granular: of a surface with a minutely pimply appearance.

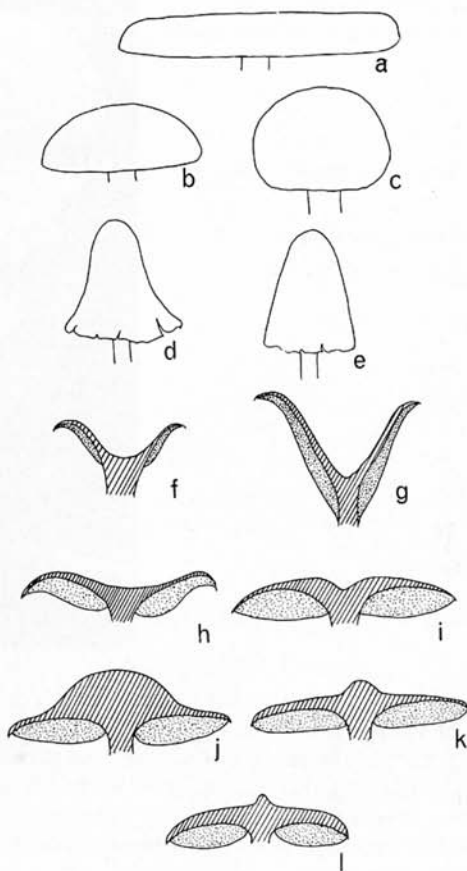


Fig. 4. Cap shape.

Hygrophanous: with a water-soaked appearance when wet but changing appearance and colour on drying.

Innate: Imbedded, inseparable.

Innately fibrillose: with imbedded fibrils.

Mealy: = farinose.

Micaceous: of a surface from which minute bright points of light are reflected.

Pellicle: viscid cuticle which is easily peeled off.

Pellucid: transparent.

Pruinose: covered with a very fine powder.

Pubescent: with short, soft fine hairs.

Punctate: marked with small dots.

Reticulate: with a net-like ornamentation.

Rimose: radially cracked, thus showing the underlying pale flesh (Fig. 5b).

Rugose: coarsely wrinkled.

Rugulose: finely wrinkled.

Scaly: = squamose.

Scurfy: = furfuraceous.

Smooth: without any form of roughness.

Squamose: bearing scales.

Squamulose: bearing small scales.

Squarrose: bearing erect scales.

Striae: narrow lines or streaks.

Striate: with striae.

Tomentose: with short densely matted fibrils.

Velvety: = velutinate.

Velutinate: densely covered with short hairs, velvet-like.

Viscid: slippery-wet to the touch but without the thicker layer of the glutinous surface.

Zonate: with concentric bands of different colour or texture.

CAP MARGIN (Macroscopic characters)

Appendiculate: irregularly fringed with tooth-like remains of veil (Fig. 6a).

Costate: with raised ribs (cf sulcate, the opposite).

Crenate: scalloped or round-toothed (Fig. 6b).

Crenulate: as crenate but with smaller teeth.

Dentate: having teeth which are +/- torn and acute (Fig. 6c).

Denticulate: as dentate but with smaller teeth.

Fimbriate: fringed with hairs (Fig. 6d).

Inflexed: turned downwards (Fig. 6e).

Involute: rolled inwards (Fig. 6g).

Pellucid-striate: appearing striate because the gill pattern can be seen through the transparent cuticle and flesh.

Plicate: folded into pleats (Fig 6i).

Reflexed: turned upwards (Fig 6f).

Revolute: rolled upwards (Fig 6h).

Split: with a V-shaped notch, as seen in rimose *Inocybe* species (Fig 5b).

Sulcus (Plur: Sulci): a furrow or groove.

Sulcate: distinctly grooved (Fig. 5j).

Tuberculate: having small rounded warts on the sulci.

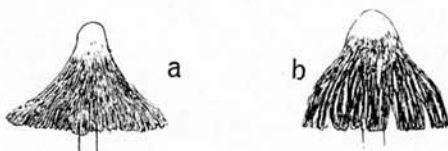


Fig. 5. Cap surface.

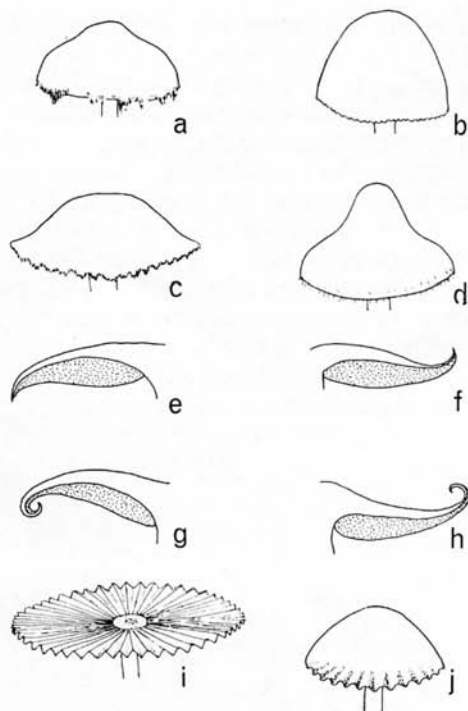


Fig. 6. Cap margin.