



FIRST STEPS

THE JARGON EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED — 4

MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERS

CAP AND STEM

Caulocystidium: cystidium on stem.

Cell: although has a broader meaning, often used to describe a +/- rounded element in tissue.

Clamp: an outgrowth connecting the hyphae at either side of a septum (Fig. 17a).

Dermatocystidium: cystidium on cap.

Heteromerous: with pockets of rounded cells in a matrix of filamentous tissue (Fig. 18).

Homoimerous: not differentiated into 2 cell types, i.e. wholly either of rounded cells or of elongated hyphae.

Hymeniform: of a cuticle structure where the cells are disposed as in a hymenium (Fig. 19) (cf Palisade).

Hypha: the basic filamentous element of fungi.

Generative hypha: the basic hypha (Fig. 20a) from which arise other elements and other hyphal types:

Binding hypha: thick-walled much branched hypha which binds generative and skeletal hyphae (Fig. 20c).

Skeletal hypha: thick-walled hypha, usually unbranched and aseptate (Fig. 20b).

Gloeohypha: of which the contents are oily.

Lactiferous: containing a latex.

Hyphal system: the description of the hyphal structure, thus:

Monomitic: of generative hyphae only;

Dimitic: of generative and skeletal hyphae;

Trimitic: of generative, binding and skeletal hyphae.

Palisade: of the cuticle, where the elements are +/- parallel and elongate-clavate (Fig. 21) (cf Hymeniform).

Pileocystidium: cystidium on cap.

Septum: a transverse wall in a hypha or other element. (basidium, spore) (Fig. 17b).

THE GILLS

Basidium (Plur: basidia): the clavate element (Fig. 22a) from which arise the spore-bearing sterigmata (Fig. 22b).

Cheilocystidium: cystidium on the gill edge.

Chrysoecystidium: with contents yellow in ammonia.

Cystidium (Plur: Cystidia): sterile cell projecting from gill surface or edge, also from surface of cap and stem.

Ampulliform: flask-shaped (Fig. 23a).

Capitate: with a small round head on a stem (Fig. 23b).

Clavate: club-shaped (Fig. 23c).

Digitate: with finger-like processes (Fig. 23d).

Diverticulate: with short finger-like processes (Fig. 23e).

Lageniform: flask-shaped but with a broad neck (Fig. 23f).

Lecythiform: ninepin-shaped (Fig. 23g).

Mammillate: = Diverticulate.

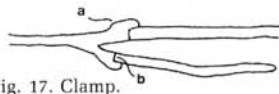


Fig. 17. Clamp.

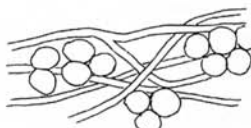


Fig. 18. Heteromerous tissue

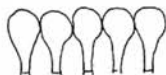


Fig. 19. Hymeniform tissue



Fig. 20. Hyphal tissue

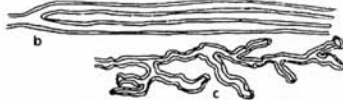


Fig. 21. Palisade

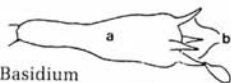
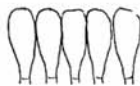


Fig. 22 Basidium

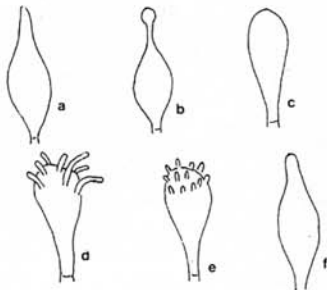


Fig. 23. Cystidial shapes (cont.)

- Metuloid:** thick-walled cystidium (Fig. 23h).
Mucronate: ending in a short sharp point (Fig. 23i).
Muricate: with a crystal-ornamented apex (Fig. 23j).
Sphaeropedunculate: with a large spherical head on a short stem (Fig. 23k).
Subulate: slender and tapering to a point (Fig. 23l).
Utriform: bag-like (Fig. 23m).
- Divergent:** of trama, with herringbone of hyphae pointing upwards (Fig. 24a).
Gloeocystidium: with oily or granular contents.
Inverse: of trama, with herringbone hyphae pointing downwards (Fig. 24b).
Irregular: of trama, with no particular disposition of the hyphae (Fig. 24c).
Pleurocystidium: cystidium on gill face.
Regular: of the trama, with the hyphae parallel (Fig. 24d).
Sterigma (Plur: Sterigmata): see Basidium (Fig. 22b).

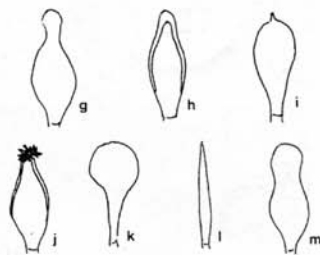


Fig. 23. Cystidial shapes

THE SPORES

GENERAL

- Apiculus:** short projection at basal end, by which spore was attached to the sterigma (Fig. 25a).
Costate: veined or ribbed (Fig. 26a).
Echinulate: = spiny (Fig. 26d).
Germ-pore (or Pore): small hole near, or at, end opposite the apiculus (Fig. 25b).
Hilar depression: an area of the spore near the apiculus which is +/- depressed (Fig. 25c).
Ornamented: not smooth but with warts (Fig. 26a) ridges (Fig. 26b), and/or spines (Fig. 26c), etc.
Perispore: a loose enveloping membrane (Fig. 27).
Plage: on an ornamented spore, an area (= hilar depression) which is less, or not, ornamented (Fig. 26f).
Punctate: with a dot-like ornamentation (Fig. 26e).
Rough: neither smooth nor ornamented.
Verrucose: having warts.

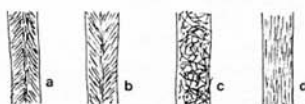


Fig. 24. Gill trama

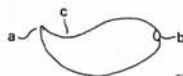


Fig. 25. Spore



Fig. 26. Spore ornamentation

SHAPE

- Allantoid:** sausage-like, i.e. slightly curved (Fig. 28a).
Amygdaliform: almond-shaped (Fig. 28b).
Angular (-polygonal): e.g. in *Entoloma* (Fig. 28c).
Constricted: narrowed somewhere along its length (Fig. 28d).
Cordate: heart-shaped (Fig. 28e).
Cylindric: with some measure of parallel sides (Fig. 28f).
Ellipsoid: ellipse-shaped (Fig. 28g).
Lachrymiform: tear-drop shaped (Fig. 28h).
Limoniform: lemon-shaped (Fig. 28i).
Mitriiform: mitre-like (Fig. 28j).
Nodulose: with blunt protuberances (Fig. 28k).
Ovate: egg-shaped (Fig. 28l).
Phaseoliform: French bean-shaped (Fig. 28m).
Pip-shaped: apple pip-shaped (Fig. 28n).



Fig. 27. Perispore

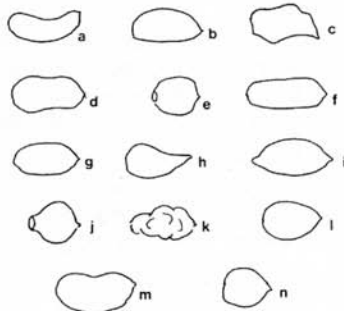


Fig. 28. Spore shapes