

APHYLLOPHORALES

Many of the terms used in the description of the agarics are also used in the description of the Aphyllophorales. Since it has not been possible adequately to represent some characters, references have been given to good photographs. BK refers to Breitenbach, J & Kranzlin, *F Fungi of Switzerland*, Vol 2 (1986); RP to R Phillips' *Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe* (1981).

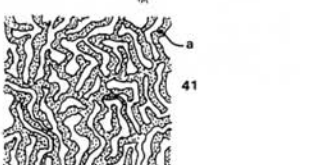
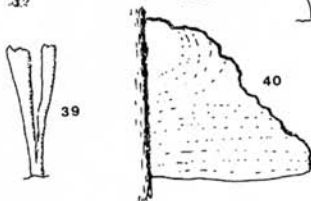
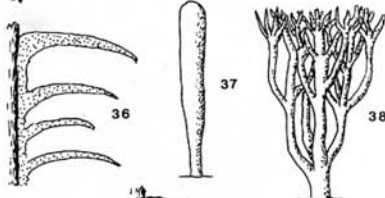
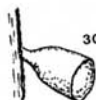
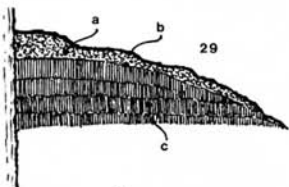
MACROSCOPIC CHARACTERS

HABIT, SHAPE AND TEXTURE

- Bracket:** a fungus which projects +/- at right angles from the substrate, usually hard or leathery (Fig. 29).
- Conchoid:** (also **conchate**, **conchiform**) the shape of a bivalve shell (but which?)
- Concrescent:** of structures becoming joined as they grow together.
- Context:** the trama of a carpophore (Fig 29a).
- Coriaceous:** of leathery texture.
- Crust:** a thick and hard layer on the outer surface of pileus and/or stipe (Fig 29b).
- Cyphelloid:** mussel or cup-shaped (Fig 30).
- Dendroid:** tree-like in shape, i.e. many branched.
- Dichotomous:** dividing into 2 +/- equal branches (Fig 31).
- Dimidiate:** of which a half is less developed or even absent (Fig 32).
- Duplex:** of a context consisting of 2 layers.
- Effuse:** stretched out flat, +/- irregularly, over the substrate with no pileus (= resupinate) (Fig 33).
- Effuso-reflexed:** effuse but with margin turned up to give a pileus (Fig 34).
- Encrusted:** forming a crust on the substrate.
- Flabelliform:** (also **flabellate**) fan-shaped (Fig 35).
- Imbricate:** where many pilei are close and partially cover each other (Fig 36).
- Ligulate:** narrow and flat, tongue-shaped (Fig 37).
- Orbicular:** regularly circular.
- Polychotomous:** dividing into more than 2 branches (Fig 38).
- Resupinate:** spread flat over substrate (= effused).
- Sempileate:** with a pileus but also partly resupinate (= effuso-reflexed).
- Spathulate:** spoon-shaped or spatula-shaped (Fig 39).
- Ungulate:** shaped like a horse's hoof (Fig 40).
- HYMENOPHORE**
Daedaleoid: with elongate, tortuous, maze-like pores (Fig 41).

FIRST STEPS

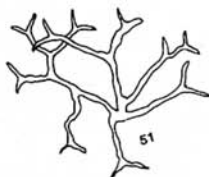
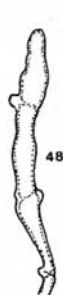
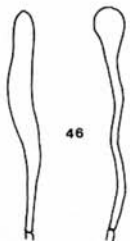
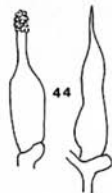
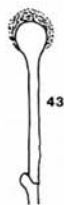
THE JARGON EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED — 5



- Dissepiment:** the partition between tubes (Fig 41a).
- Hydnoid:** with long slender, +/- conical teeth (*Hydnum repandum*, RP 241).
- Hypochnoid:** with loose floccose-velvety hymenium (*Tomentella* sp., BK 244-252).
- Irpicoïd:** having lacerate (torn) pores, teeth or platelets which are +/- connate.
- Labyrinthiform:** = daedaleoid
- Lenzitoïd:** of a bracket with a lamellate hymenophore.
- Merulioïd:** reticulately shallow-pored (*Merulius tremellosus*, RP 239).
- Odontoid:** with short, +/- developed teeth (*Steccherinum ochraceum*, BK 194).
- Raduloïd:** with thin, obtuse or flattened teeth (*Hypoderma radula*, BK 128).
- Phlebioïd:** irregularly wrinkled (*Phlebia merismoides*, RP 238).
- Poroid:** with pores
- Reticulate:** net-like (*Merulius tremellosus*, RP 238).
- Stratified:** where the hymenophores of successive years are layered on each other (Fig 29c).
- Trametoïd:** like a bracket of leathery texture with small pores.

MICROSCOPICAL CHARACTERS

- Asterosetae:** stellately branched setae (Fig 42).
- Chlamydospore:** a thick-walled conidium.
- Conidium (Conidiospore):** a sexual reproductive cell, often arising by abscission from a hypha.
- Cystidium** (see Part 4):
- Halo-:** with oily-resinous inclusion between inner and outer wall, not in the plasma (Fig 43).
- Lageno-:** with swollen base, narrowed top (Fig 44).
- Lampro-:** thick-walled cystidium with or without encrustation (Fig 45).
- Lepto-:** smooth, thin-walled cystidium (Fig 46).
- Lyo-:** thick-walled cystidium, the wall of which dissolves immediately in 10% KOH.
- Moniliform:** with swellings and constrictions along its length (Fig 47).
- Septo-:** cystidium with 1 or more septa beyond the basal septum (Fig 48).
- Hyphidium:** a +/- modified terminal hypha
- Acantho-:** with many short spines (Fig 49).
- Dendro-:** severally branched with narrow base (Fig 50).
- Dicho-:** dichotomously branched, base narrow (Fig 51).
- Haplo-:** unmodified, little or not branched. Also referred to as Acanthophysis, Dendrophysis, etc.
- Setae:** brown, thick-walled, acute sterile structures in hymenium or context of Hymenochaetaceae (Fig 52).
- Skeletoïd:** generative hyphae with very thick walls and with true septa, with or without clamps.



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