

GLOSSARY OF IMPORTANT TERMS

Abhymenial: Opposite the spore producing surface.

Abrupt: As if cut off transversely; truncate.

Acanthophysis: A little or strongly, modified terminal hypha in the hymenium of hymenomycetes.

Acuminate: Gradually narrowing to a point.

Adnate: Lamellae or tubes joined to the stipe.

Agglutinate: Fixed together as if with glue.

Aggregated: Near together or crowded.

Allantoid: Slightly curved with rounded ends, sausage in form.

Amphigenous: Making growth all round or on two sides.

Amyloid: Stained blue by iodine.

Aphyllophorales: Order proposed by Rea (after Patouillard) for Basidiomycetes in which the hymenophore is flattened (Thelephoraceae), club-like (Clavariaceae), tooth like (Hydnaceae) or has the hymenium lining tubes (Polyporaceae) or sometimes on lamellae, the poroid or lamellate hymenophores being tough and not fleshy as in the Agaricales. Traditionally the order has had a core of 4 families. (as indicated above) based on hymenophore shape but detailed microscopic studies of basidiocarp structure and molecular evidence has shown these groupings to be unnatural.

Applanate: Flattened

Appressed (Adpressed): Closely flattened down.

Arboricolous: Growing on trees

Arcuate: Arc like.

Arescent: Becoming crustose on drying.

Aseptate: Having no cross walls.

Asterosetae: A stiff hair generally thick walled and dark in color

Asexual spores: Without sex spores

Asperate: Rough with projections or points.

Asperulate: Delicately asperate

Astringent: Checking bleeding by contracting body tissues.

Basidiocarp: A basidium producing organ

Basidioma: A basidium producing organ

Basidiomycetes: A group of fungi characterized by the production of sexual spores on a club-shaped filament called the basidium.

Basidiomycota: Basidiomycota are filamentous fungi composed of hyphae (except for those forming yeasts), and reproducing sexually via the formation of specialized club-shaped end cells called basidia that normally bear external meiospores (usually four). These specialized spores are called basidiospores. However, some Basidiomycota reproduce asexually, and may or may not also reproduce sexually.

Basidiospore: A propagative cell (typically a ballistospore but in gasteromycetes a statismospore) containing one or two haploid nuclei produced, after meiosis, on a basidium.

Basidium: The cell or organ, diagnostic for Basidiomycetes, from which after karyogamy and meiosis, basidiospores (generally 4) are produced externally each on an extension (sterigma) of its wall a conidiophores or phialide.

Basipetal: Describes a chain of conidia in which new spores are formed at the base, the oldest at the apex.

Binding (Ligative) hyphae: Hyphae which are aseptate, thick-walled, much branched.

Biseriate (Biserial): In two series.

Blunt: Not sharp or pointed.

Bracket: Like a bracket.

Brown rot: Cellulose and hemicelluloses are decayed, but lignin remains more or less intact; symptoms are brick-shaped cracks, the wood becoming brown and crumbling.

Bysoid: Cotton like (Made up of delicate threads)

Carotene: A mixture of pigments, chiefly the carotenoid β - carotene, found in various fungi.

Carpophore: Stalk of the sporocarp

Cartilaginous: Firm and tough but readily bent.

Catahymenium: A hymenium in which hyphidia are the first formed elements and the basidia embedded at various levels elongate to reach the surface and do not form a palisade.

Cell: A unit of cytoplasm containing one or more nuclei, limited by a membrane (the cell membrane) and, in fungi, usually enclosed by a wall. Adjacent fungal cells do not necessarily contain individual protoplasts because cytoplasm and nuclei may pass from one cell to another.

Cellophane paper: Paper used to take the spore print.

Ceraccous: Wax like

Chemotaxonomy: Taxonomy using chemical characteristics, in a broad sense including both primary and secondary metabolites and physiological/chemical tests.

Chlamydo spores: An asexual 1-celled spore originating endogenous and singly within part of a pre-existing cell, by the contraction of the protoplast and possessing an inner secondary and often thickened hyaline or brown wall, usually impregnated with hydrophobic material.

Clamp connection: A hyphal outgrowth which, at cell division, makes a connection between the resulting two cells by fusion with the lower; buckle; nodose septum; bypass hypha.

Clavate: Club like; narrowing in the direction of the base.

Colony: A mass of individuals, generally of one species, living together, a group of hyphae which, if from one spore or cell, may be one individual.

Conchate: Like a bivalve shell.

Concolorous: Of one color.

Concrescent: Becoming joined.

Conk: The fruit body (Basidioma) of a wood attacking fungus, especially of a polypore.

Connate: Joined by growth.

Constricted: Make narrow or tight.

Context: The hyphal mass between the superior surface and the subhymenium or the trama of the basidiocarp.

Convex: Equally rounded; broadly obtuse.

Cord formation: Aggregation of long linearly arranged parallel hyphae, twisted in the form of cord.

Cordate: Heart shaped.

Coriaceous: Like leather in texture.

Cosmopolitan: Widely distributed over the globe.

Cottony: Rather long, single mycelial hyphae spreading in all directions.

Crenate: Having the edge toothed with rounded teeth.

Crenulate: Delicately crenate.

Crust: A general term for a hard surface layer, especially of a sporocarp.

Cuticle: A tough, often waterproof, nonliving covering, usually secreted by epidermal cells.

Cyanophilous: Readily absorbing a blue stain such as cotton blue or gelatin violet.

Cylindrical: Of the same diameter throughout the length (rod like)

Cystidiole: A simple hymenial cell of about the same diameter as the basidia but remaining sterile and protruding beyond the hymenial surface.

Cystidium: A sterile body, frequently of distinctive shape, occurring at any surface of a basidioma, particularly the hymenium from which it frequently projects.

Daedaloid: Pores those are irregularly lobed and sinuous in outline, labyrinthiform.

Decay: The decomposition of wood substance caused by the action of wood destroying fungi, resulting in softening, loss of strength, weight and often in change of texture and color.

Decurrent: Running down the stipe.

Dendrohyphidia: Irregularly strongly branched terminal hypha in the hymenium of hymenomycetes.

Dendroid: Tree like in form.

Dentate: Toothed

Dextrinoid: Stained yellowish-brown or reddish-brown by Melzer's iodine.

Dichotomous: Branching, frequently successively, into two more or less equal arms.

Digitate: With deep radiating divisions, finger like.

Dikaryon: A cell having two genetically distinct haploid nuclei.

Dimidiate: Shield like.

Dimitic: Having hyphae of two kinds (generative and skeletal)

Dimixis: When two types of nuclei fuses.

Dissepiment: A partition between the pores of a polypore.

Distant: Far away

Dolipore septum: A septum of a dikaryotic basidiomycete hypha which flares out in the middle portion forming a barrel-shaped structure with open ends as shown by electron microscopy.

Duplex: In two layers, that adjacent to the lamellae or tubes being harder than the one over it.

Echinulate: Having sharply pointed spines.

Effuse: Stretched out flat, especially as a film like growth.

Effuso-reflexed: Stretched out over the substratum but turned up at the edge to make a plieus.

Ellipsoid: Elliptical in optical section.

Encrusted: Cover with or form a crust.

Endogenous: Living inside

Entire: Not torn; having no teeth.

Farinaceous: Like meal in the form of smell.

Fibril: Very small fiber.

Fibrillose: Covered with silk like fiber.

Filamentous: Thread like.

Filiform: Thread like.

Fimbriate: Edged; delicately toothed; fringed

Flabelliform: Like a fan; in the form of a half circle.

Floccose: Cottony; byssoid

Flocculose: Delicately cottony

Fringed: Border of tassels or loose threads.

Fructification (Fruit body): A general term for spore bearing organs in both macrofungi and microfungi.

Fungus: A heterotrophic organism that's usually walled, thread like cells absorb nutrients in the form of a watery solution.

Funiculose: Aggregated into rope-like strands.

Fusiform: Spindle like; narrowing towards the end.

Generative hypha: Hyphae are branched, septate, with or without clamp-connections, thin to thick-walled and of unlimited length.

Germ pore: A differentiated, frequently apical area, or hollow, in a spore wall through which a germ tube may come out.

Glabrous: Smooth; not hairy.

Globose: Round in shape or more or less spherical.

Gloeocystidia: a sterile body, frequently of distinctive shape occurring at any surface of Basidioma, particularly hymenium, thin walled, usually irregular, contents hyaline or yellowish and highly refractile.

Gloeopleurous hyphae (oil hyphae): Hyphae with very long cells with numerous oil drops in the plasma.

Glossy: Smooth and shiny.

Granular: Covered with very small particles; like grains of sugar.

Guttulate: Having one more oil-like drop (guttules) inside the spore.

Gymnocarpus: Open with the hymenium appearing and developing to maturity exposed and not enclosed.

Heterobasidiomycetes: This included the Uredinales having septate basidia.

Heteromerous: Having sphaerocyst nests among filamentous hyphae.

Hirsute: having long hairs.

Hispid: having hairs or bristles.

Hispidulous: Somewhat, or delicately; hispid.

Hollow: Having a cavity, not solid.

Holobasidium: A basidium in which the metabasidium is not divided in to by primary septa but may become adventitiously septate.

Homobasidiomycetes: In which the metabasidium is divided by primary septa.

Homogenous: Consisting of parts all of the same kind; uniform.

Homoimerous: Trama composed of only hyphal tissue.

Host: A living organism harbouring a parasite.

Hyaline: Transparent or nearly so

Hydnoid: Like Hydnaceae.

Hymenium: The spore bearing layer (Fertile layer) of a fruit-body.

Hymenomycetes: Hymenomycetes are the largest class of fungi within the
Phylum Basidiomycota.

Hymenophore: A spore bearing structure or that part of it bearing the hymenium.

Hypha: One of the filaments of the mycelium.

Imbricate: Partly covering one another like the tiles on a roof.

Imperfect state: Is characterized by asexual spores (conidia) or the absence of fungi.

Incised: Pileus or lobes as if cut into.

Incompatible: Unable to be cross-mated due to mating type or fertility barriers.

Irregular: Not regular; unsymmetrical, uneven; varying in form.

Karyogamy: The fusion of two sex nuclei after cell fusion i.e. after plasmogamy.

Lacerate: As if roughly cut or torn.

Lacunose: Having lacunae.

Lamellate: Having lamellae.

Lateral: At the side.

Lignicolous: Living on or in wood.

Ligulate (Liguliform): Flat and narrow; strap like in form; lorate.

Lobate: Lobed

Lumen: The central cavity of the dead cell or other structure.

Lurid: Bright and glaring in colour.

Marginate: Having well-marked edge.

Membranaceous: Like a thin skin or parchment.

Monomitic: Having hyphae of one kind.

Monophyletic: A taxonomic group derived from entirely from a single ancestral species that possesses the defining character of the group, while not having given rise to organisms outside of the group. It represents a single or direct line of evolutionary descent.

Mucronate: Pointed; ending in a short, sharp point.

Mycelium: A mass of hyphae.

Nodulose: Having broad-based, wart like excrescences.

Non-Poroid: Without a pore like hymenium.

Oblong: Twice as long as wide and having somewhat truncate ends.

Obtuse: Rounded or blunt.

Occluded: Closed; often used of the lumina of hyphae or pseudoparenchymatous cells.

Ochraceous: Of a dull yellow colour.

Orbicular: Formal circular or spherical.

Ornamented: Having the surface marked or sculptured with lines, wrinkles, warts, striations, ridges, reticulations, fibrils, scales etc; not smooth.

Ovate: a surface like hens egg with the narrower end at the top.

Pallisade: Cells arranged vertically.

Papilla: A small rounded process.

Parasite: An organism living on or in the organism obtaining the nutrients from its host, another living organism.

Parasitism: A relationship in which the organism of one kind (a parasite) lives in or on an organism of another kind (the host) at the expense of which obtains food and shelter, causing some degree of damage but usually not killing the host directly.

Pathogen: An organism that is capable of causing disease in another organism; generally refers to the viruses, parasitic bacteria and fungi.

Pathogenic: Possessing the attribute of a pathogen.

Pelliculose: Like a thin crust, as is the hymenial layer in Thelephoraceae.

Pendant: One hanging downwards.

Perennial: Living for a number of years.

Persistent: Still evident at maturity.

Pileate: Having a pileus.

Pileus: The hymenium supporting part of the Basidioma of non-resupinate Agaricomycetes; cap.

Pilose: Covered with hairs.

Plicate: Folded into pleats

Plumose: Mycelial tufts with short or long hyphae or group often in fan like arrangement.

Pointed: Sharpened or tapering to a point.

Polychotomous: Having an apex dividing simultaneously in to more than two branches.

Polypore: A common name for a member of Aphyllphorales that has pores: a bracket fungus.

Population: Inhabitants of a place, country, etc. or total number of these or any group of living things.

Pore: The mouth of a tube.

Poroid: With pores.

Primary mycelium: The haploid mycelium formed from a basidiospore.

Protuberant: Bulging out; prominent.

Pruina: Frost like surface.

Pruinose: Having frost-like or flour-like surface covering pruina.

Pubescent: Having soft hairs. (= **villose**)

Pulvinate: Cushion like in form.

Punctate: Marked with very small spots.

Reflexed: Turned down or curved backwards.

Regular: Constant

Resinous: Like adhesive substance secreted by some plants and trees i.e. resin.

Resupinate: Flat on the substrate with hymenium on the outer side.

Reticulate: Like a net; netted.

Rigid: Not flexible; unbendable

Rimose: Cracked

Rimulose: Having small cracks.

Rough: Uneven or bumpy, not smooth, level, or polished

Rugose: Wrinkled

Rugulose: Delicately wrinkled.

Sacred grove: A sacred grove is a grove of trees of special religious importance to a particular culture (In Marathi it is called Devrai).

Saprophytic: A plant feeding by external digestion of dead organic matter.

Scaly: Having scales.

Scrobiculate: Roughened; resembling sawdust.

Scrupose: Rough with very small hard points.

Secondary mycelium: The dikaryotic mycelium resulting from plasmogamy in the mycelium; mycelium developed from the base of the basidium.

Semipileate: With a cap that is partially appressed to the substrate.

Septate: With more or less regularly occurring cross walls forming divisions in a spore or hypha.

Septum: A cross wall in a hypha or spore.

Serrate: Edged with teeth, like saw.

Sessile: Having no stem.

Seta: A stiff hair, generally thick walled and dark in colour.

Setose: Covered with bristles.

Shaggy: Hairy, rough-haired.

Silky: Soft and smooth like silk.

Simple: Unbranched; having no division.

Sinuate: A type of gill attachment specifically gills that are notched at their point of attachment to the stipe.

Sinuuous: Having rounded angles, wavy.

Skeletal hyphae: Thick walled rarely unbranched, straight or slightly flexuous hyphae within a basidiocarp.

Smooth: Having an even surface; free from projections, dents, and roughness.

Soft rot: A decomposition of plant part by fungi or bacteria resulting in tissues becoming soft.

Solitary: Separate; alone.

Somatic: Pertaining to soma; refers to the body phase in plants, the vegetative phase structure or function as distinguished from the reproductive.

Spathulate: Spoon shaped, broad at the tip and narrowed towards the base.

Spatial: Of space.

Spore: A reproductive structure in fungi, bacteria and cryptogamic plants.

Sporophore: A spore producing or supporting structure.

Squamose: Having scales.

Squamulose: Having small scales.

Sterigma: An extension of the metabasidium composed of a basal filamentous or inflated part.

Stipitate: Stalked.

Stratified: Arranged in strata or grades.

Stroma: A mass of matrix of vegetative hyphae, with or without tissue of the host or substrate, sometimes sclerotium-like form, in or on which spores or fruit bodies bearing spores are produced.

Stuffed: Having the inside of a different structure form that of the outer layer.

Subiculum: A net, wool, or crust-like growth of mycelium under fruit bodies, from which the fruit bodies are formed.

Submerged: Embedded or within the nutrient agar.

Substratum: The material on which an organism is growing or to which it is attached.

Subulate: Slender and tapering to a point; awl- shaped.

Sulcate: Grooved

Superior: Near the top of the stipe.

Suspensor: A hypha supporting a gamete, gametangium or esp. a zygospore.

Texture: The relative size and arrangement of the wood cells.

Thallus: The vegetative body of a Thallophyte.

Tomentose: Having a covering of minute soft, matted hairs; downy.

Toothed: Having toothed appearance.

Trama: The layer of hyphae in the central part of a lamella of an agaric, spine of Hydnaceae, or the dissepiments between pores in the polypore.

Trimitic: Hyphal system in which three kinds of hyphae occur in basidiocarps namely, generative, skeletal and binding or ligative binding hyphae which are aseptate, thick walled and much branched.

Tuberculate: Having finger like or wart like projections or covered with tubercles.

Umbonate: Raised nipple like structure, conical to convex knob or mound at the center of some mushroom caps, or provided with an umbo or boss.

Uncinate: Hooked

Undulate: Wavy

Ungulate: Shaped like a horse-hoof.

Utriform: Bag like.

Velutinate: Thickly covered with delicate hairs like velvet.

Velvety: Soft with a thick short pile on one side.

Ventricose: Swelling out in the middle or at one side; inflated.

Verrucose: Having small rounded processes or 'warts'.

Verruculose: Delicately verrucose.

Warted: Small hard round growth on the surface of a plant

White rot: Rotting of wood or lignocellulosic material where lignin is degraded, while cellulose is partly degraded, white matter of cellulose.

Wooly: Fairly long interwoven hyphae or groups of hyphae, somewhat matted, resembling woolen cloth.

Wrinkled: Crease in the skin

Xanthochroic: Having a reddish brown or yellowish brown context which darkens on treatment of KOH.

Zonate: Having concentric lines often forming alternating pale and darker zones near the margins.