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Clavarioid Notebook 1

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KEY TO SOME SPECIES OF FLESHY GENERA OF CLAVARIOID FUNGI

Revision of 7-67

Key to genera

by Ronald H. Petersen

1. Fruiting body cantharelloid or agaricoid 13
1. Fruiting body clavarioid, ramarioid or resupinate 2
 2. Spore print white, at least from fresh fruiting bodies; spores not cinnamon, ocher, rusty or other colors, but rarely pale cream 3
 2. Spore print colored; deep cream, buff, ocher, yellow or rusty from fresh fruiting bodies 15
3. Basidia pseudo-heterobasidiomycetous; spore contents granular; fruiting bodies tough or leathery, closely resembling Tremellodendron Tremellodendropsis
3. Basidia strictly homobasidiomycetous 4
 4. Basidia two-spored; sterigmata cornute; basidium commonly becoming septate after spore discharge Clavulina
 4. Basidia 2-3-4-spored (usually 4); not becoming septate after spore discharge 5
5. Fruiting bodies pyxidately branched; spores small, amyloid or not Clavicornia
5. Fruiting bodies branched or simple, but not showing pyxidate branching patterns 6
 6. Spores less than 4.0 μ long, or if longer, then minutely echinulate; basidia less than 30 μ long; hyphae clamped; fruiting bodies white or pigmented, usually small, often hysterochroic Ramariopsis
 6. Spores larger, fruiting bodies white or pigmented, but rarely hysterochroic; basidia larger 7
7. Spores roughened, angular-warted 8
7. Spores smooth 9

8. Fruiting bodies white, a distorted flattened plane; thelephoroid; spores white, angular-warted Scytinopogon
8. Fruiting bodies yellow, simple clubs to fasciculate Clavulinopsis helvola
9. Basidia elongate-clavate; spores with cyanophilous ornamentation; fruiting bodies single clubs Clavaridelphus
9. Basidia various; spores smooth, usually with cyanophilous contents 10
10. Fruiting bodies terricolous or lignicolous, often phycophilous or bryophilous; basidia very small, often geniculate; contextual hyphae parallel, often agglutinated; fruiting bodies small, simple to branched, usually cartilaginous..... Multiclavula
10. Fruiting bodies simple to branched; basidia larger, rarely geniculate; not phycophilous or bryophilous..11
11. Fruiting bodies lignicolous; spores smooth, white or creamy, thin-walled; contextual hyphae thick-walled, loosely parallel; fruiting bodies arising from copious basal mycelial mat or rhizomorphs Lentaria
11. Fruiting bodies terricolous or (rarely) lignicolous; simple or branched; spores white, guttulate to granular in contents 12
12. Contextual hyphae clamped; basidia elongate-clavate, clamped; basidiospores uni- to multi-guttulate Clavulinopsis
12. Contextual hyphae never clamped; basidia hyperdigitate, simple-septate or bifurcate at the base; spores multiguttulate or granular Clavaria
13. Fruiting bodies cantharelloid or agaricoid 14
13. Fruiting bodies resupinate or "hydroid" 16
14. Spore print buffy to ochraceous, spore walls rough, cyanophilous; oleaginous hyphae and punctate endocystidia present in context 15
14. Spores white to pale yellow or pale salmon in prints, smooth, cytoplasm cyanophilous; no oleaginous hyphae or endocystidia present 18

- 15. Coscinoids and coscinocystidia present; lamellae well developed; pileus planarGloeocantharellus
- 15. Coscinoids and coscinocystidia not present; hymenium on rugose folds; fruiting bodies infundibuliform Gomphus
- 16. Fruiting bodies resupinate or "hydroid" 17
- 16. Fruiting bodies ramarioid Ramaria
- 17. Fruiting bodies resupinate Kavinia
- 17. Fruiting bodies "hydroid," teeth either positively or negatively geotropic Ramaricium
- 18. Pileus planar, campanulate or depressed...Cantharellus
- 18. Pileus perforate, infundibuliform or funnel-shaped Craterellus