

Porodisculus pendulus



Porodisculus pendulus © Sapphire McMullan Fisher

Cap: convex, up to 3 mm, some caps fused together; very strongly fibrillose, dry, powdery, tobacco brown; margin appendiculate in many but not all fruiting bodies.

Stipe: cylindrical, dorsal, curved through 90 degrees so that pore surface is horizontal to ground; 1×0.25 mm, brown, lanose, with lanose disc attaching it to the bark of the host tree.

Pores: irregularly pentagonal, 3 - 5 per mm, brown.

Flesh: brown, tough.

Spore print: brown.

Spores: ellipsoid to amygdaliform, $5 - 7 \times 4 - 6$ μm , thick walled and sometimes slightly irregular in outline.

Cheilocystidia: not seen.

Pileipellis: an interwoven cutis of thick walled cylindrical hyphae, 5 - 7 μm diameter which are septate but without clamp connections; very dark brown diamond shaped structures of agglutinated hyphae (trichocysts?), 20×40 μm are interspersed through the tissue.

Habitat: growing in relatively large number on the bark of living and dead trunks of *Syncarpia glomulifera* in a zone between 10 and 30 cm above the ground level.

Notes: easily recognised by the combination of brown spores, pores and the dorsal attachment, this fungus has not previously been reported from Queensland. There are a few records from Victoria. The species was originally described from the USA. The Queensland material might be distinct since the spores are ellipsoid rather than globose. All the Queensland collections have been made on the same host which is very different to those reported from the USA.

Collections examined: PL 51108, Mapleton Forest, Mapleton, 26 Nov 08.