

Polyporus arcularius



Polyporus arcularius © Pat Leonard.

Cap: circular; 20 -50 (70) mm diameter; sometimes rather indented laterally, low convex to slightly depressed in the center, upper surface finely squamose, glabrous in age; yellow-brown, ochre-brown, light brown, often darker toward the center; margin slightly inrolled, sharp, fringed-bristly.

Stipe: central to somewhat eccentric, cylindrical, 15 - 40 × 3 - 7 mm, finely squamose, light brown, solid, base somewhat thickened.

Pores: honeycomblike; whitish, cream-colored; pores elongated and polygonal; 1 - 2 (2.5) mm long and 0.5-1 mm wide, smaller toward the margin, slightly decurrent.

Flesh: tough, leathery; cream-colored, 1-2 mm thick

Smell: none.

Spores: cylindrical-elliptic, smooth, hyaline, 5.5-8 x 2-3 μm .

Cheilocystidia: not seen.

Hyphal system: dimitic, generative hyphae thin-to thick-walled, 1.5 - 10 μm across, septa with clamps; binding hyphae thick-walled, 2-5 μm across.

Habitat: On dead wood of broadleaved trees and shrubs, on fallen and standing or attached trunks and branches, commonly in mild habitats.

Collections examined: ?

Notes: The species described here belongs has a worldwide distribution and is the most commonly recorded species of *Polyporus* in Australia.