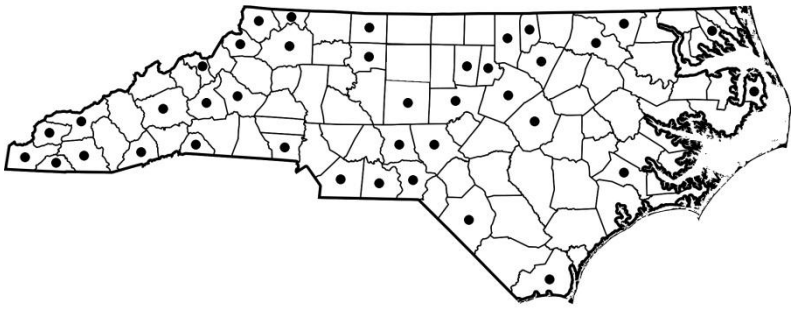
Irpex lacteus (Fr.) Fr

Syn: *Polyporus tulipifera (Schwein.)Murrill*

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales, Meruliaceae

Macroscopic characters	shape	Effused-reflexed or resupinate at first; pilei usually imbricate; dimidiate or laterally fused
	size	Up to 1 x 7 x 0.5 cm
	texture	Densely tomentose to hirsute; smooth or shallowly sulcate in age
	pileus	White to cream colored or pale buff
	stipe	N/A
	context	White to pale tan; soft-fibrous; up to 2 mm thick
	pore surface	White to cream
	pores	Angular; 2-3 per mm near margin; dissepiments split to form an irpiciform hymenophore
	tube layer(s)	Concolorous and continuous with context; up to 3 mm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic; generative and skeletal hyphae
	clamp connections	None
	sterile elements	Cystidia abundant; thick-walled; heavily incrusted apically 50-110 x 5-10 um; projecting up to 40 um
	basidiospores	Oblong to cylindric; straight to slightly curved; hyaline; smooth; 5-7 x 2-3 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Dead wood of numerous hardwood genera; common on tulip poplar in the southeast U.S.
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White rot of dead hardwoods, rarely of conifers
	range	Common throughout the forest regions of Canada and the U.S. except for the Southwest. Cosmopolitan species.
Notes		Strongly hydnaceous hymenophore, conspicuously incrusted cystidia, and simple-septate hyphae are diagnostic .
References		Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986.



Last update: 16 May, 2011 by B.R. Cody
Last review: 16 May, 2011 by L.F. Grand

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

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Habit of Basidiocarps

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Basidiospores – 1000 X

Basidiospores – 1000 X

Encrusted Cystidia – 400 X

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Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X

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