

***Lenzites betulina* (Fr.) Fr.**

Syn: *Daedalea betulina* Fr.

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales

Macroscopic characters	shape	Dimidiate to semicircular or broadly attached
	size	1-5 x 2-8 x 0.3-2.0 cm
	texture	Corky; coriaceous
	pileus	Smooth; becoming cracked in older specimens; slightly zonate; hard crust; brownish gray to blackish gray; often greenish tint in age; tomentose to hispid
	stipe	N/A
	context	Brown; up to 6 cm thick; fibrous
	pore surface	Brown; convex
	pores	Lamellae-like; dichotomously forked
	tube layer(s)	Up to 12 mm deep at the base
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Trimitic
	clamp connections	Present on generative hyphae; sparse
	sterile elements	N/A
	basidiospores	Cylindric; slightly bent; hyaline; 5-6 x 2-3 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Hardwoods; preferably on <i>Betula</i> spp.; occasionally on conifers
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White rot of dead hardwoods
	range	Common throughout the eastern and Midwestern hardwood forests of North America; extremely rare in the central Rocky Mountains
Notes		Easy to recognize due to hirsute to tomentose zoned pileus and the lamellate hymenophore
References		Overholts, 1953 Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986.



Species distribution in North Carolina

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Top and bottom view of basidiocarp



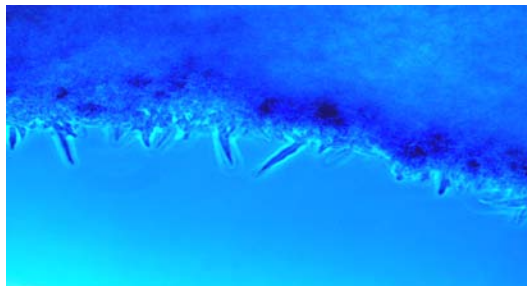
View of lamellae



Color variations of pileus



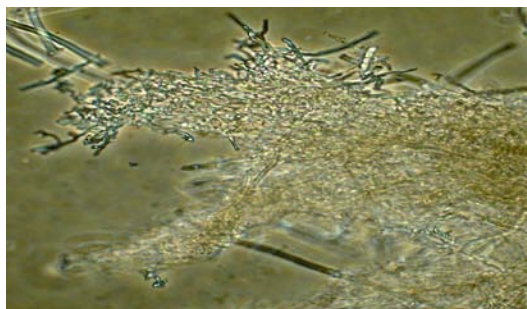
Spores at 400x



Binding hyphae with sword-like apices at 400x



Skeletal hyphae at 400x



Binding hyphae a 200x