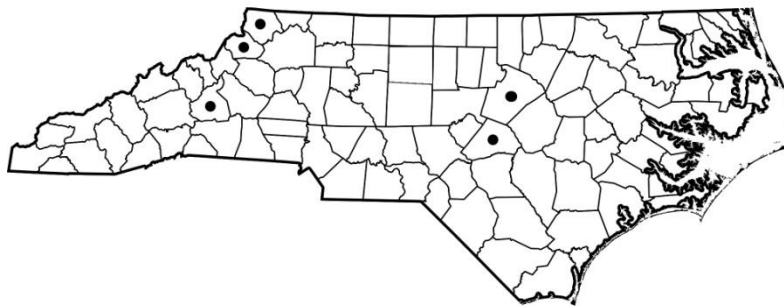


Polyporus squamosus (Huds.) Fr.

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales,
Polyporaceae

Macroscopic characters	shape	Laterally stipitate; dimidiate, reniform or circular
	size	Up to 18 cm broad x 5 cm thick
	texture	Corky-tough
	pileus	Pale buff with dark scale-like patches
	stipe	Black; minutely tomentose at base; remainder of stipe usually covered by decurrent tube layer
	context	Pale buff; corky; azonate; up to 4 cm thick
	pore surface	Buff to light brown
	pores	Angular; 1-2 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Concolorous with context; up to 1 cm thick; decurrent on stipe down to black basal portion
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic; binding hyphae thick-walled; aseptate
	clamp connections	Contextual generative hyphae thin-walled with clamps
	sterile elements	None
	basidiospores	Broadly cylindric; hyaline; smooth; 16-20 x 6-9 μ m
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Living hardwoods; also frequently found fruiting on stumps; dead standing; fallen trees
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White heart rot of living and dead hardwoods
	range	Widely distributed and common through eastern and central hardwood forests; in the West over the range of aspen from Alberta to Arizona but not often collected
Notes		Basidiospores largest of poroid species in North America
References		Gilbertson & Ryvarden, , 1987; Overholts, 1953



Species distribution in North Carolina

***Polyporus squamosus* (Huds.) Fr.**



Habit of Basidiocarps



Habit of Basidiocarps



Basidiospores – 1000 X



Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X

***Polyporus squamosus* (Huds.) Fr.**



Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X



Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X