Trichaptum biforme (Fr.) Ryvarden

Syn: *Microporus bifromis* (Fr.) Kuntze
Polyporus biformis Fr.
Trametes biformis (Fr.) Pilat

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales

Macroscopic characters	shape	Dimidiate to flabelliform or petaloid
	size	Up to 6 cm wide and 3 mm thick
	texture	Tough; fibrous
	pileus	Solitary or imbricate; gray to buff; hirsute to glabrous with age
	stipe	N/A
	context	Pale buff; azonate; tough-fibrous; up to 1.5 mm thick
	pore surface	Purple to violaceous or fading to pale buff; often becoming irpicoid
	pores	Angular; 3-5 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Up to 2 mm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic
	clamp connections	Present on contextual generative hyphae
	sterile elements	Cystidia abundant; apically encrusted; with a basal clamp; sterile elements infrequent in hymenial layer
	basidiospores	Cylindric; slightly curved; hyaline; smooth; 6-8 x 2-2.5 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Dead hardwoods in many genera; rarely on conifers
	seasonality	Annual
	type of decay	White pocket rot of sapwood of dead hardwoods; wood becomes lacy with small empty pockets
	range	In all states of the U.S. and all provinces of Canada
Notes		Typically develop on dead branches and logs on the ground
References		Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986. Grand & Vernia, 2009

Species distribution in North Carolina

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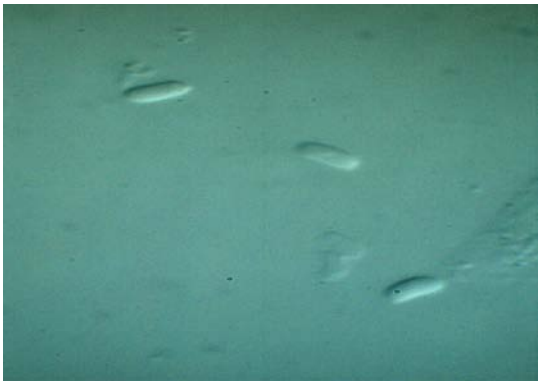
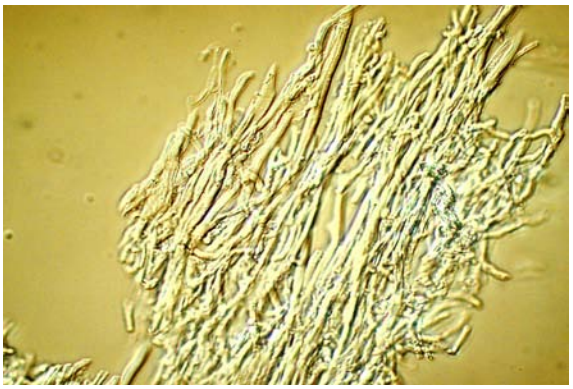
Pore surface of baisidiocarps

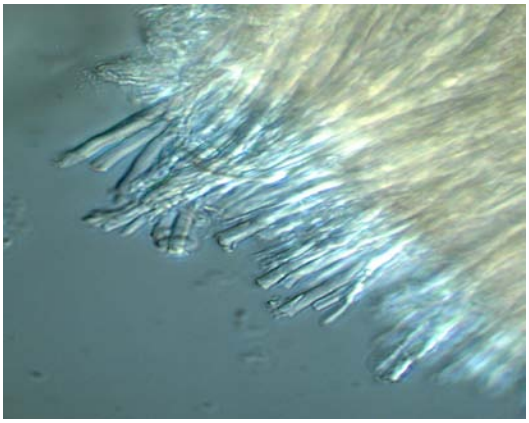
Top and pore surface of basidiocarps



Spores at 1000x



Binding hyphae at 200x



Skeletal hyphae at 200x