

Parts of a Mushroom. Drawing by Sam Norris.

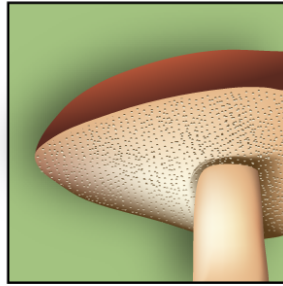
Source: Bessette, Alan E., et al. *Mushrooms of the Southeastern United States*. Syracuse University Press, 2007.

Spore-bearing surface under cap



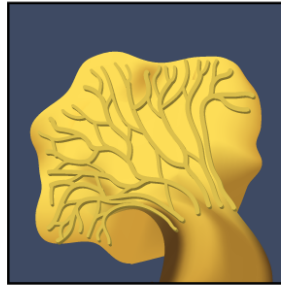
Gills:

wide and thin sheet-like plates radiating from stem



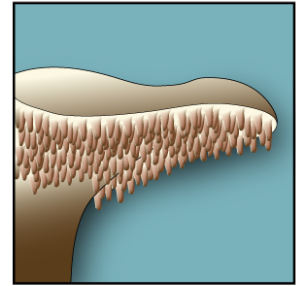
Pores:

many small tubes ending in a spongy surface



Ridges:

short, blunt elevated lines on stem and under cap



Teeth:

many small finger-like projections

Gill attachment



Adnate - gills widely attached widely to stem



Adnexed - gills attached narrowly to stem



Decurrent - gills running down stem for some length



Emarginate - gills notched immediately before attaching to stem



Free - gills not attached to stem



Seceding - gills attached, but breaking away from stem at margin (often older specimens)



Sinuate - gills smoothly notched and running briefly down stem



Subdecurrent - gills running briefly down stem

Cap morphology



Campanulate - bell-shaped



Conical - triangular



Convex - outwardly rounded



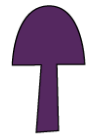
Depressed - with a low central region



Flat - with top of uniform height



Infundibuliform - deeply depressed, funnel-shaped



Ovate - shaped like half an egg

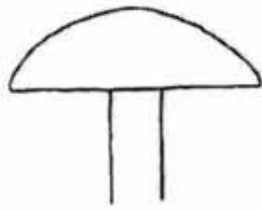


Umbillicate - with a small, deep depression

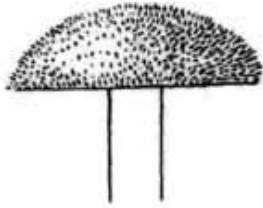


Umbonate - with a central bump or knob

CAP SURFACE



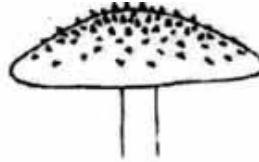
smooth



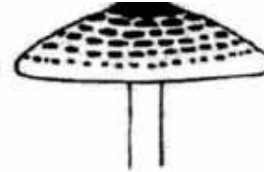
velvety



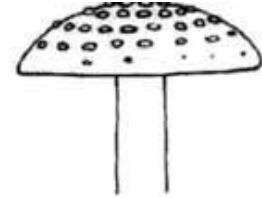
hairy or fibrous



raised scales



flat scales



patches

CAP MARGIN



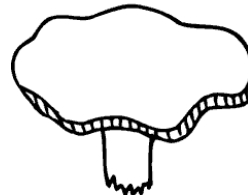
Smooth/entire



Crenate/scalloped



Striate



Wavy

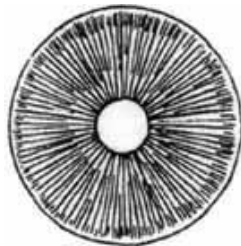


Appendiculate



Rimose/cracked

GILL SPACING



crowded

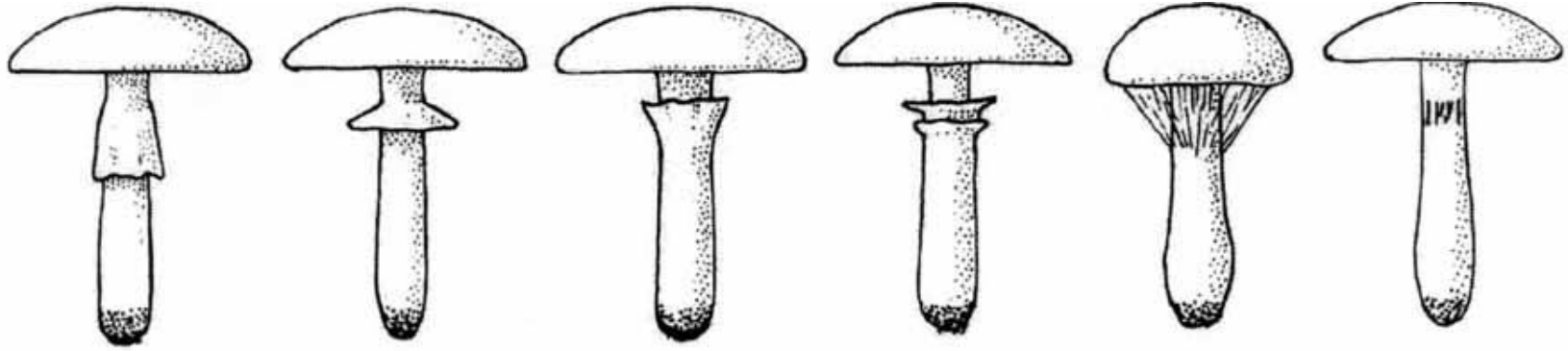


close



distant

RING TYPE



pendant

flaring

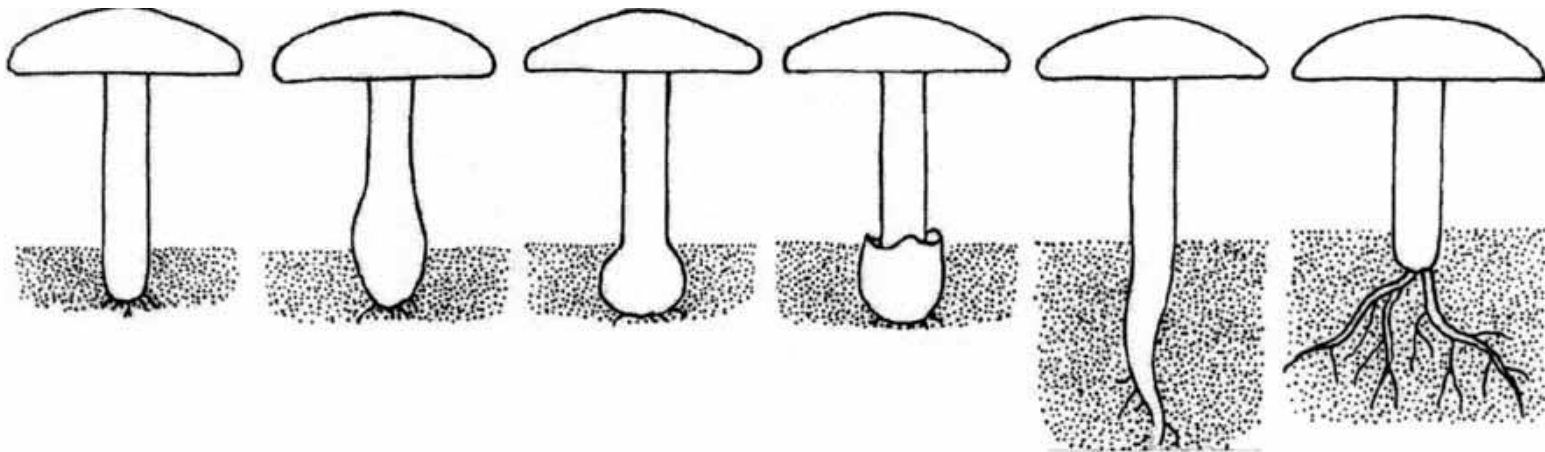
sheathing

double

cobwebby

ring zone

STEM SHAPE



equal

club shaped

bulbous

with cup (volva)

rooting

with rhizoids