THE STEM (STIPE) — Macroscopic characters (some terms also listed under Cap

Annulate: bearing a ring (Fig. 1k).
Blunt: of the base, rounded (Fig. 7a).
Belbous: of the base, ending in a bulb (Fig. 7b).
Caespitose: growing in loose groups or tufts (Fig. 8a).
Cartilaginous: firm and tough but readily bent (Fries gave various meanings, hence several interpretations. Concept of 'breaking with a snap', sometimes appended, is not held by Kühner & Romagnesi, Jusserand or Moser).
Cavernose: with one or several cavities (Fig. 9a).
Cheese-like: brittle e.g. Russula.
Clavata: club-shaped, base wider than apex (Fig. 10a) but also the opposite.
Connate: 2-3 or more, joined together (Fig. 8b).
Cylindrical: of equal diameter throughout the height (Fig. 10b).
Immargined: of a bulbous base, without a distinct ridge (Fig. 7b).
Exoentric: not at the centre of the cap (Fig. 11a).
Fasciculate: growing in bundles and, properly, joined together over some length (cfr caespitose) (Fig. 8c).
Fibrous: obviously fibrous when broken, hence not breaking cleanly (cfr cartilaginous).
Filiform: thread-like (Fig. 10c).
Fusiform: spindle-like (Fig. 10d).
Hispid: having more or less stiff hairs.
Hirsute: having long hairs.
Hollow: with a lumen (Fig 3a).
Lacunose: of tissue with small holes (Fig. 9b).
Lateral: at the side of the cap (Fig. 11b).
Marginate: of the bulb, with a distinct ridge (Fig. 7d).
Pilose: covered with hairs.
Pilose: at the stem base (Fig. 7c).
Radicant: a stem base prolonged by a root-like appendage (Fig. 7e).
Reticulate: ornamented with a net-like pattern.
Scrobiculate: with a pitted surface.
Seta (plur.: setae): a short, stiff hair, a bristle.
Setose: with setae, bristly (cfr hispid).
Solid: filled homogeneously.
Strigose: with coarse hairs (= setose).
Stuffed: where the texture of the interior is looser than that of the cortex (Fig. 9c).
Ventricose: swelling out at the middle in a more pronounced way than in 'fusiform' (Fig. 10e).
Villose: bearing fine, soft hairs.
THE RING (ANNULUS)
Arachnoid: cobweb-like i.e. a cortina.
Ascendant or Ascending: where the free edge of the ring
is above the attached edge (Fig. 12a).
Cortina: thin veil of fibres connecting stem to cap.
Descendant or descending: where the free edge of the ring
is below the attached edge (Fig. 12b).
Double: arising from both universal and partial veins and
ornamented with their remains.
Fugacious: short-lived i.e. may be missing from a mature
specimen.
Inferior: positioned below mid-height.
Membranaceous: like a thin skin or parchment.
Superior: positioned above mid-height.

THE GILLS (LAMELLAE, TUBES and SPINES)
Macroscopic characters.
Adnate: broadly attached (Fig. 13a).
Adnate with tooth: adnate with short decurrent attachment
(Fig. 13c).
Adnexed: narrowly attached (Fig. 13b).
Anastomosing: joining together irregularly.
Arcuate: arc-like, curved concavely (Fig. 13i).
Ascendant: of gills whose margin rises increasingly steeply
upwards towards the point of insertion on the stem (Fig. 13j).
Collarium: the well developed ring of tissue to which the
remote gills are attached in some species e.g. Lepiota
(Fig. 13k) and Marasmius (Fig. 13l).
Compound: of pores, with internal subdivisions (Fig. 14a).
Crowded: close together (Fig. 15a).
Decurrent: running markedly down the stem (Fig. 13i).
Deliquescent: becoming liquid after maturity.
autodigesting e.g. Coprinus.
Distant: widely separated (Fig. 15b).
Emarginate: notched near stem (Fig. 13d).
Entire: not denticate, denticulate or serrate.
Fimbriate: distinctly fringed with cilia.
Forking: dividing into two or more elements.
Free: not attached to stem (Fig. 13e).
Interveined: with shallow, transversal connexions be-
 tween gills.
Mottled: appearance conferred by the uneven ripening,
in small areas, of the dark spores (Fig. 16).
Remote: ending at some distance from stem (Fig. 13f).
Serrate: edged with saw-like teeth.
Simple: of pores, without subdivision (Fig. 14b).
Sinuate: usually taken to be synonymous with emarginate
but also of a gill with an abrupt narrowing near the stem
(Fig. 15g), or of a waxy gill (Fig. 13h).
Subdecurrent: running down stem a short distance only
(Fig. 13m).
Uncinate: hooked, emarginate with a decurrent tooth (fig.
13n).
Ventricose: markedly broader at the middle (Fig. 13e).
Waxy: lustros because thick and watery e.g. Hygrocybe.

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