

Globifomes graveolens (Schwein.) Murrill

Syn: *Fomes graveolens* (Schwein.) Cooke

Profile Group: Basidiomycota, Polyporales, Polyporaceae

Macroscopic characters	shape	Ungulate to columnar; large numbers of small, imbricate petaloid pilei
	size	Up to 15 cm wide, 20 cm long and 15 cm thick
	texture	Minutely tomentose; radially rugose
	pileus	At first dull brown; becoming gray to grayish black; glabrous and hard and crustose
	stipe	N/A
	context	Yellowish brown; fibrous
	pore surface	Purplish gray; becoming dark grayish brown
	pores	Round; 5-7 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Pale purplish brown; up to 2.5 mm thick; tubes whitish within
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Trimitic
	clamp connections	Present on contextual hyphae
	sterile elements	Cystidia fusoid; hyaline; thin-walled; not projecting beyond basidia; 17-25 x 4.5-5 um with a basal clamp
	basidiospores	Cylindric; hyaline; smooth; 10-14 x 3-4 um
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Known only on hardwoods , chiefly oaks. Fruiting may continue on recently killed or fallen trees
	seasonality	Apparently annual or developing new tubes or pilei for 2-3 seasons
	type of decay	White rot of the heartwood of living hardwoods on wounds in living trees
	range	Through most of the eastern, Midwestern, and southeastern U.S. to east Texas. Not known from western North America or elsewhere in the world
Notes	Has distinctive sclerids in granular context. Easily recognizable because of large size and many imbricate pilei.	
References	Overholts, 1953; Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986.	



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Basidiocarp – Front View



Basidiocarp – Front View



Basidiocarp – Cross Section



Cross Section Showing White Rot Decay



Binding Hyphae & Sclerids – 400 X



Sclerid – 400 X



Binding Hyphae – 400 X



Skeletal Hypha – 400 X



Skeletal Hypha – 400 X