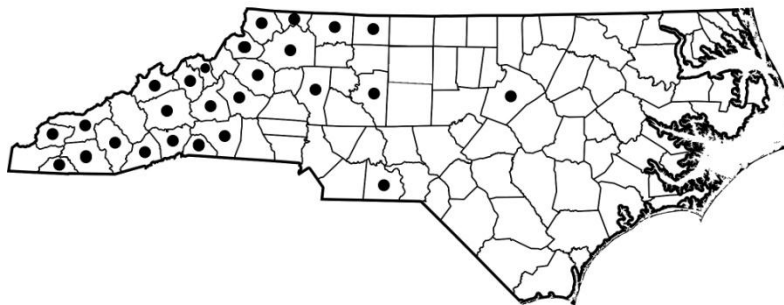


Phellinus robineae (Murrill.) A. Ames

Syn: *Fomes robineae* (Sacc. & D. Sacc.)

Profile Group: Basidiomycota;
Hymenochaetales, Hymenochaetales

Macroscopic characters	shape	Applanate to unguulate; sessile
	size	Up to 30 cm wide
	texture	Woody
	pileus	Yellowish brown; finely tomentose; becoming black with age; deeply rimose; glabrous
	stipe	None
	context	Light reddish brown; azonate; up to 2.5 cm thick
	pore surface	Yellowish to reddish brown
	pores	Circular; 7-8 per mm
	tube layer(s)	Concolorous and continuous with context; distinctly stratified; woody; up to 3 mm thick
Microscopic characters	hyphal system	Dimitic
	clamp connections	None
	sterile elements	None
	basidiospores	Ovoid to subglobose; appearing flattened on one side; reddish-brown; smooth; 5-6 x 4.5-5 µm
Habitat characters	substrate/host	Chiefly on living or dead <i>Robinia spp.</i> , esp. black locust (<i>R. pseudoacacia</i>); reported on a few other hardwood
	seasonality	Perennial
	type of decay	White rot of heartwood of living black locusts
	range	Throughout eastern United States; in southwestern United States
Notes	<i>Phellinus robineae</i> is apparently present in the southwestern United States wherever <i>Robinia neomexicana</i> grows	
References	Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1987; Grand & Vernia, 2004A; Overholts, 1953	



Species distribution in North Carolina

Phellinus robineae (Murrill.) A. Ames



Basidiocarp



Basidiocarp – Top View



Basidiocarp – Sectional View



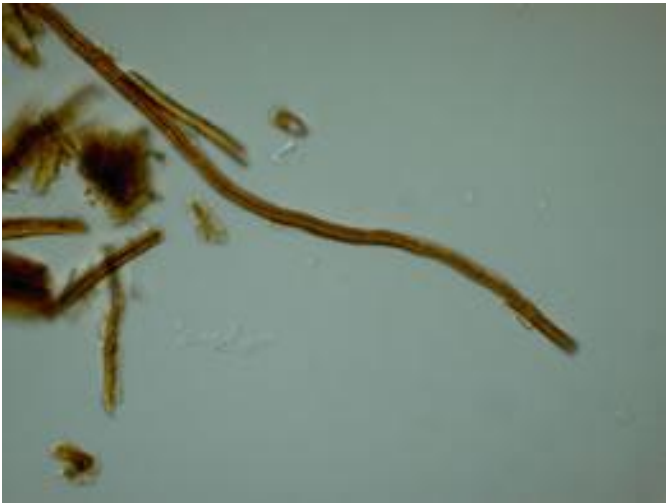
Basidiocarp – Bottom View



Basidiospores – 1000 X



Skeletal Hypha – 400 X



Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X



Skeletal Hyphae – 400 X