## WISTERN RAMMARLSA TDENTITICAETION GUTDG

Subg. Laeticolora (clamped-species)






| R. symaptopodad |
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| Phoot by C.D. Marr |




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Subg. Lentoramaria


Key to Ramaria Subg.
Subg. Echinoramaria is characterized by its (1) small to medium sized basidiocarps, (2) humicolous habit, (3) rhizomorphs often present and binding substrate, (4) single to multiple siender stipes, (5) dingy colored branches and apices, (6) echinulate
basidiospores, (7) clamp connections which are often conspicuously inflated in the rhizomorphic strands, and (8) monomitic
thizent rhizomorph
Subg. Lentoramaria is characterized by its (1) small to medium sized basidiocarps, (2) humicolous to lignicolous habit (3) rhizomorphs often present and binding substrate, (4) single to multiple slender stipes, (5) dingy colored branches and apices,
(6) warted basidiospores, (7) clamp connections which are often conspicuously inflated in the rhizomorphic strands, and (6) warted basidiospores, (7) clamp connections which are often conspicuously inflated in the rhizomorphic strands, and
(8) dimitic rhizomorphs (monomitic in R. apiculata and R. suecica).

Subg. Ramaria is characterized by its (1) medium to large size basidiocarps, (2) terricolous habit, (3) lack of rhizomorphic strands,
(4) single, often massive stipe, (5) pale or white branches with red or purplish apices, (6) striate basidiospores usually greater than (4) single, often massive stipe, (5) pale or white branches with red or purplish apices, (6) striate basidiospores usually greater than
$11 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, (7) clamp connections, and (8) usually positive amyloid reaction on stipe context.

Subg. Laeticolora is characterized by its (1) medium to large size basidiocarps, (2) terricolous habit, (3) lack of rhizomorphic strands, (4) single to fasciculate slender to massive stipe, (5) often brightly colored branches and apices, (6) warted to smooth basidiospores

