

Sedecula pulvinata ZellerROD name *Sedecula pulvinata*

Family Sedeculaceae

Morphological Habit sequestrate

Description: **SPOROCARPS** pulvinate, up to 6 cm wide, up to 4 cm tall, surface smooth to granular with adherent soil, white to gray. **GLEBA** coarsely loculate, black except for the white to gray trama becoming powdery at maturity. **LOCULES** labyrinthine, 1-12 x 1-3 mm, lined with powdery spores. **ODOR AND TASTE** mild. **PERIDIUM** tough, leathery, 2-3 mm thick above, thin and almost evanescent below, margin of thicker peridium usually somewhat rolled under so as sometimes to elevate the basal or under side, composed of large cells with strongly gelatinized walls. **TRAMA** 1-2 mm thick, extends centripetally to unequal depths toward the base. **BASIDIA** narrow-clavate, 2-spored. **STERIGMATA** about as long as the spores, slender. **SPORES** ovoid to somewhat ellipsoid or irregular, usually very short-pedicelate, 23-26 x 13-16.2 μm , in KOH dark brown, inamyloid.

Distinguishing Features: Characterized by the large, brown, ellipsoid to irregular spores, powdery gleba at maturity, and pulvinate sporocarp.

Distribution: Known from a single site within the range of the northern spotted owl: **CALIFORNIA**, Siskiyou Co., Mount Shasta. Also known from Lassen Volcanic National Park, Lassen National Forest and Sierra National Forest in California, and from Colorado and Idaho.

Substrate and habitat: Found in association with the roots of *Abies concolor*, *A. lasiocarpa*, *A. magnifica*, *Picea engelmannii*, and *Pinus contorta* above 2,000 m elevation.

Season: Fruits from June through September.

Reference: ZELLER, S.M. 1941. Further notes on fungi. *Mycologia* 33:196-214.

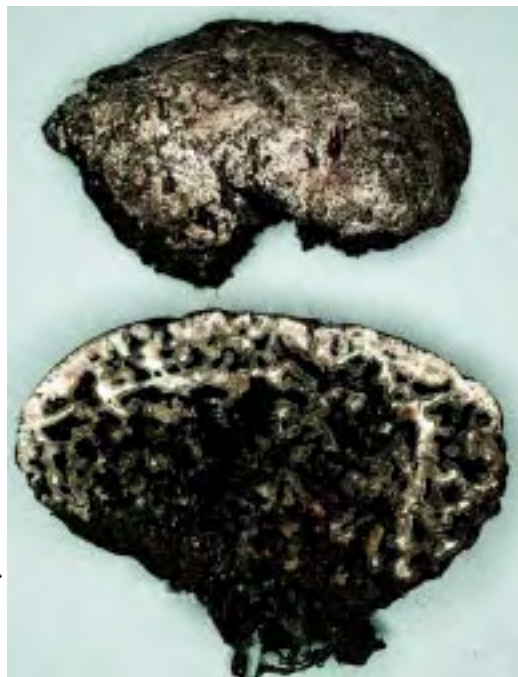
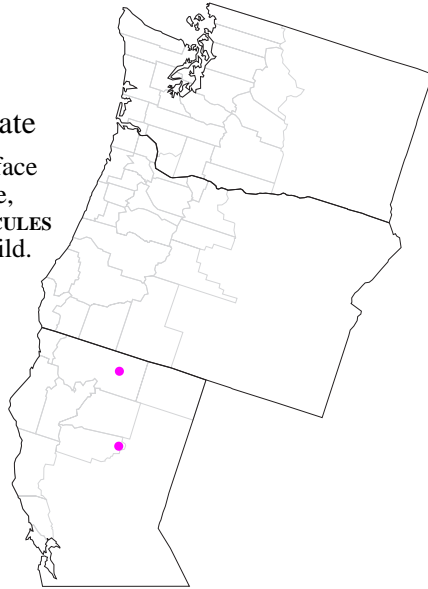


Photo courtesy of M.A. Castellano