

Two undescribed *Microporellus* species and notes  
on *M. clemensiae*, *M. setigerus*, and *M. subincarnatus*

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*Microporellus brasiliensis* sp. nov. and *Microporellus ellipsosporus* sp. nov. are described from Brazil and Senegal, respectively. *Microporellus setigerus* Corner and *Microporellus subincarnatus* Corner are shown to be a synonyms of *Amauroderma schomburgkii* and *Perenniporia stipitata*, respectively.

**Key words:** Africa, *Amauroderma*, *Microporellus*, *Perenniporia*, South America, taxonomy.

Decock C. a Ryvarden L. (2002): Dva dosud nepopsané druhy rodu *Microporellus* a poznámky o *M. clemensiae*, *M. setigerus* a *M. subincarnatus*. – *Czech Mycol.* 54: 19–30

Jsou popisovány druhy *Microporellus brasiliensis* sp. nov. z Brazílie a *Microporellus ellipsosporus* sp. nov. ze Senegalu. Dva druhy jsou považovány za synonyma: *Microporellus setigerus* Corner je ztotožňován s *Amauroderma schomburgkii*, *Microporellus subincarnatus* Corner je ztotožňován s *Perenniporia stipitata*.

#### INTRODUCTION

During the revision of some genera of polypores from central Africa and South America, two *Microporellus* species were encountered for which no suitable names could be found. They are described as *Microporellus ellipsosporus* sp. nov. and *Microporellus brasiliensis* sp. nov., respectively. Furthermore, two neotropical *Microporellus* species described by Corner (1987) as *M. setigerus* and *M. subincarnatus*, were revised. It is concluded that none of them belongs in *Microporellus*.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study is based on specimens from BR, E, and O (herbarium acronyms are from Holmgren *et al.* 1990). Specimens were dissected under a stereomicroscope

<sup>1</sup>) MUCL is a part of the Belgian Co-ordinated Collections of Micro-organisms (BCCM)

and examined in Melzer's reagent, 4 % KOH and lactic acid cotton blue. Colours are described according to Kornerup & Wanscher (1981). All microscopic measurements were done in Melzer's reagent. The terminology used to describe the various hyphae observed in basidiocarps is from Ryvarden (1991). In presenting the size range of several microscopic elements, 5 % of the measurements at each end of the range are given in parentheses when relevant. In the text, the abbreviations used are:  $\bar{x}$  = arithmetic mean, R = the ratio of length/width of basidiospores, and  $\bar{x}_R$  = arithmetic mean of the ratio R.

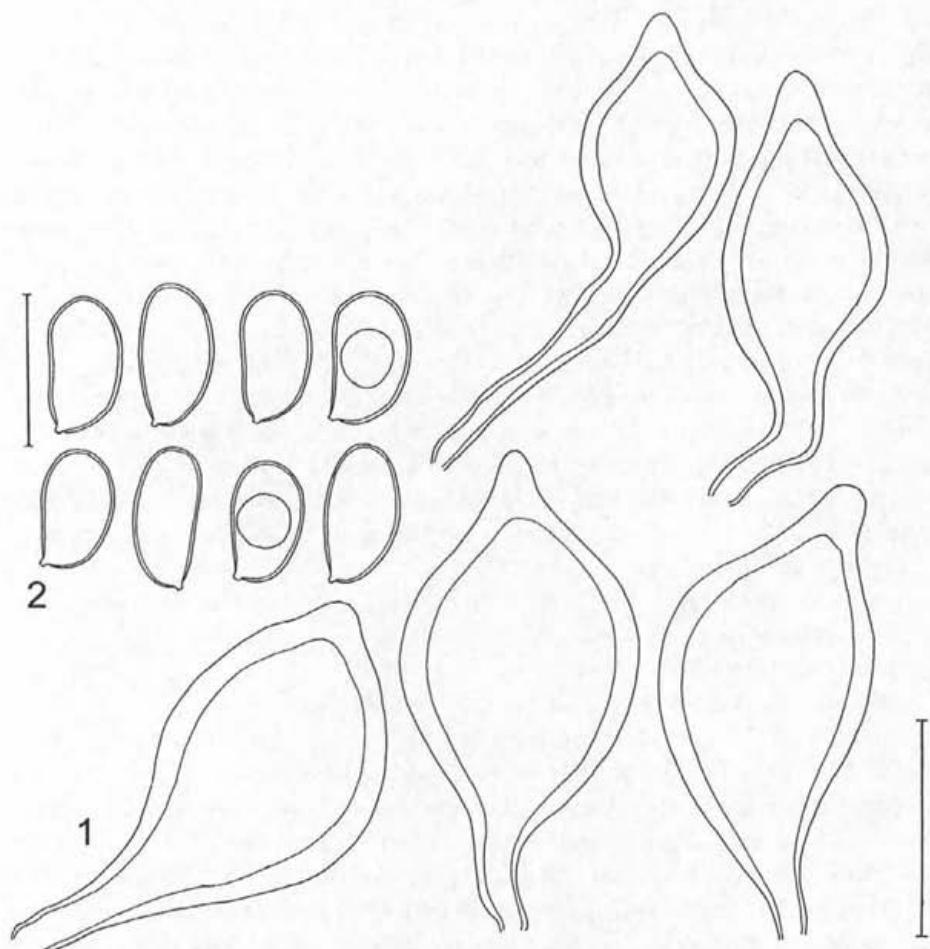
## TAXONOMY

**Microporellus ellipsosporus** C. Decock et Ryvarden, sp. nov.

Figs. 1-2

Basidiocarpus annuus, stipitatus, solitarius. Stipes centralis, robustus, usque 55 mm alatus, basi 12 mm crassus et apice usque 7 mm crassus, in sectione circularis vel leviter ellipsoideus, griseo-aurantiacus, atosuberosus. Pileus circularis, applanatus vel convexus, diametro usque 55 mm, 10 mm crassus, irregularis, laevis vel leviter sulcatus, leviter undulatus, glaber, pallide suberosus, margine abrupte curvato, leviter revolutus. Pori irregulares, rotundati vel angulares 2-3/mm, 250-500  $\mu\text{m}$  diametro, brunneo-cinerei. Contextus usque 2.5 mm crassus, suberis colore et consistentia. Tubi usque 9 mm crassi, subereo-cinerei, consistentia firme suberosa. Systema hypharum dimiticum. Hyphae generativae fibulatae, hyalinae. Hyphae vegetativae skeletales, eramosae, eseptatae, crassitunicatae, dextrinoideae, cyanophilae, stipite 3.0-5.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , contextu (3.7-4.0-5.8(-6.8)  $\mu\text{m}$ , tubis (3.2-3.4-4.5(-5.0)  $\mu\text{m}$  latis. Basidiosporae plerumque ellipsoideae, interdum reniformes, hyalinae vel pallide luteolae et leviter crassitunicatae, dextrinoideae, cyanophilae, 8.0-9.8-(10.0)  $\times$  (4.0)-4.2-5.0-(5.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , R = 1.7-2.3. Cystidia fusiformia vel plerumque ventricosa, apice rotundata vel leviter lageniformia, laevia usque valde incrustata, crassitunicata et apice valde crassitunicata, hyalina vel pallide luteola, non dextrinoidea, cyanophila, 32-50  $\times$  10-26  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Basidiocarp seasonal, centrally stipitate, solitary. Stipe robust, up to 55 mm tall, 12 mm thick at the slightly bulbous base, down to 7 mm at the apex, circular to slightly ellipsoid in cross-section, dirty greyish orange, dark dirty cork-coloured. Pileus circular, applanate to convex, up to 50-55 mm in diam., 10 mm thick, with an abruptly curved, slightly enrolled margin (when dried), surface irregular, smooth to slightly concentrically sulcate, wavy, with a few large bands, glabrous, mainly pale cork-coloured (pale greyish orange to pale brownish orange, 5B(3-4)), very faintly zoned, dull. Pore surface rather irregular, dentate, dirty greyish brown (when dried), (53E, 6(3-4)E). Pores irregular, round to angular, 2-3/mm, 250-500  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam., ( $\bar{x}$  = 375  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam.). Dissepiments



Figs. 1-2. *Microporellus elliposporus*. 1. Cystidia (bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ). 2. Basidiospores (bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

thin, entire, smooth. Trama of the stipe with a hard corky consistency and dense fibrous texture, greyish corky-coloured. Context homogeneous, thin, up to 2.5 mm thick at the base, down to 1 mm thick at the margin, with a corky consistency and fibrous texture, pale cork-coloured (pale greyish orange, 5B3). Tube layer concolourous with the context, up to 9 mm deep, with a corky consistency, and fibrous texture. Hyphal system dimitic, identical in the stipe, the context and the trama of the tubes. Generative hyphae hyaline, clamped, 2.5-3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. Vegetative hyphae as non-branched skeletal hyphae, clamped at the basal septum, moderately thick-walled, often with a large lumen, especially in the context,

and then often partly collapsed, non-septate or with a few occasional secondary septa near the thin-walled end, straight to occasionally knobbed, hyaline, strongly dextrinoid, cyanophilous. Skeletal hyphae in the stipe tightly compacted, progressively enlarging from 2.7–3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the basal septum to 3.0–5.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.8  $\mu\text{m}$ ); in the context progressively enlarging from 2.8–3.2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the basal clamp to (3.7)–4.0–5.8–(6.8)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide ( $\bar{x}$  = 4.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ); in the trama of the tubes enlarging from 2.5–3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the basal clamp to (3.2)–3.4–4.5–(5.0)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Basidia and basidioles not seen. Basidiospores mostly ellipsoid, occasionally slightly reniform, with an eccentric apiculus, slightly thick-walled, with 0–1 large oil-drop, hyaline to faintly yellowish, non-dextrinoid, cyanophilous, 8.0–9.8–(10.0)  $\times$  (4.0)–4.2–5.0–(5.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R$  = 1.7–2.3 ( $\bar{x}$  = 9.0  $\times$  4.6  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\bar{x}_R$  = 1.9). Cystidia present, fusoid to more commonly broadly ventricose, occasionally with a hypha-like base (up to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  long), the apex rounded to sometimes slightly elongated, lageniform, thick-walled, the wall notably thicker at the apex, the latter smooth to coarsely incrustated, hyaline to pale yellowish, non-dextrinoid, cyanophilous, 32–50  $\times$  10–26  $\mu\text{m}$ , ( $\bar{x}$  = 40  $\times$  18  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Chlamydo-spores absent.

Type of rot: unknown.

Sexuality: unknown.

Cultural features: unknown.

Substrate: forest floor.

Distribution: known only from the type locality, Senegal.

HOLOTYPE: Senegal: Forêt des Bayottes, *Azelia africana* forest, Amadou Ba, 21 Dec. 1985, D. Thoen, BR 066216,62 and O (isotype).

*Microporellus ellipsosporus* is well characterised by its large pores (2–3/mm), large cystidia, and ellipsoid basidiospores. There is no other *Microporellus* species with such basidiospores, having an average L/W ratio almost equaling 2. *Microporellus violaceo-cinerescens* (Petch) David et Rajchenb. is somewhat similar but differs by having more broadly ellipsoid to lacrymoid basidiospores (Ryvarden & Johansen 1980, Dhanda & Ryvarden 1975, David & Rajchenberg 1985). Two specimens of the latter species, including the type of *Cystostiptoporus indicus* Dhanda et Ryvarden, a taxonomic synonym of *M. violaceo-cinerescens* (David & Rajchenberg 1985) showed the following basidiospore measurements: *C. indicus*, type: 7.5–8.8  $\times$  5.3–5.9–(6.3)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\bar{x}$  = 8.1  $\times$  5.6  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R$  = 1.3–1.6,  $\bar{x}_R$  = 1.4; Pakistan # 28318: (7.8)–8.0–9.3  $\times$  (5.3)–5.5–6.2–(6.4)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\bar{x}$  = 8.7  $\times$  5.8,  $R$  = 1.3–1.7,  $\bar{x}_R$  = 1.5 (Fig. 3). David & Rajchenberg (1985) and Ryvarden & Johansen (1980) noted 7–8.5  $\times$  5.0–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  and 8.0–10.0  $\times$  5.5–7.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. Hattori & Murakami (1993) recorded 6.5–8.0  $\times$  4.5–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  while Yang (2000) noted (6.5)–7.0–8.5–(9.0)  $\times$  (4.5)–5.0–6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R$  = 1.2–1.5–(1.7),  $\bar{x}_R$  = 1.4.

Specimens of *M. violaceo-cinerescens* examined: Pakistan, Chandigarh, near the botanical garden, sector 14, on buried pieces of wood, 23 Oct. 1967,

V. P. Bhatnagar, O (type of *C. indicus*); Pakistan, Islamabad, on stem of *Diclipte*, 8 Apr. 1984, 28318, O.

*Microporellus clemensiae* (Murrill) Ryvarden, *Mycotaxon* 23: 171, 1985. Figs. 4-5

The type specimen of *M. ellipsosporus* was previously identified with *M. clemensiae* (note on the herbarium label), a species originally described from the Philippines (Murrill 1908). However, *M. clemensiae* is a distinct species with a thinner basidiocarp, smaller pores, (5)-6-7/mm, 125-165-(175)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam. ( $\bar{x}$  = 146  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and smaller, subglobose basidiospores (5.2)-5.5-7.0-(7.3)  $\times$  4.0-5.0-(5.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R$  = 1.2-1.5-(1.7), ( $\bar{x}$  = 6.3  $\times$  4.7  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\bar{x}_R$  = 1.3). Although present, cystidia are very rare in the type specimen.

Specimens of *Microporellus fuliginosus* Corner (= *Microporellus burkillii* sensu Corner, Hattori 2001) might be conspecific with *M. clemensiae*. Hattori (2001) considered *M. fuliginosus* the correct name for *M. burkillii* sensu Corner, the type specimen of the latter name being a species of *Polyporus* (Ryvarden 1990).

Philippines, Specimens examined: Mindanao, near Camp Keithley, Lake Lanao, on dead roots, Sep.-Oct. 1907, M. S. Clemens, NY (Lectotype).

*Microporellus brasiliensis* Ryvarden et Decock, sp. nov. Figs. 7-10

Basidiocarpus annuus, sessilis vel substipitatus vel stipitatus, solitarius. Stipes lateralis, robustus, 30-50 mm elatus, 6 mm crassus, in sectione circularis vel irregularis, cinereus. Pileus solitarius, semicircularis, dimidiatus vel flabelliformis, applanatus, 25-70 mm longus, 20-80 mm latus, 2-10 mm crassus, irregularis, laevis vel tuberculatus, glaber, albidus, pallide cinereus vel luteo-griseus, obscure badius, griseo-brunneus, usque murinus, senectute usque pallide brunneus (cinamomeus) vel brunneus (chocolatinus) mutans, margine acuto, leviter revolutus. Pori rotundati, 6-7(-8)/mm, 75-138-(150)  $\mu\text{m}$  diam., albidi. Contextus usque 1-3 mm crassus, albidus, consistencia firme suberosa. Tubi usque 1-2.5 mm crassi, albidi vel palide flavidi, consistencia firme suberosa. Systema hypharum dimiticum. Hyphae generativae fibulatae, hyalinae, 1.8-2.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . Hyphae vegetativae skeletales, eramosae, eseptatae, crassitunicatae, dextrinoideae, cyanophilae, stipite (4.2)-4.5-8.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , contextu (4.0)-4.7-8.0-(9.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ , tubis (2.8)-3.0-4.4-(5.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Basidia tetrasterigmatica, clavatae, 13.0-15.0  $\times$  6.0-8.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . Basidiosporae globosae, subglobosae vel lacrimiformae, apiculatae, leviter carassitunicatae, hyalinae vel palide flavidae, non usque leviter dextrinoidea, cyanophilae, 4.0-5.0-(5.2)  $\times$  3.8-4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R$  = 1.0-1.3. Cystidia fusiformia vel ventricosa, apice obtusa vel lageniformia, levia vel valde incrustata, crassitunicata, hyalina, non dextrinoidea, cyanophila, 19-39  $\times$  7.5-12.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

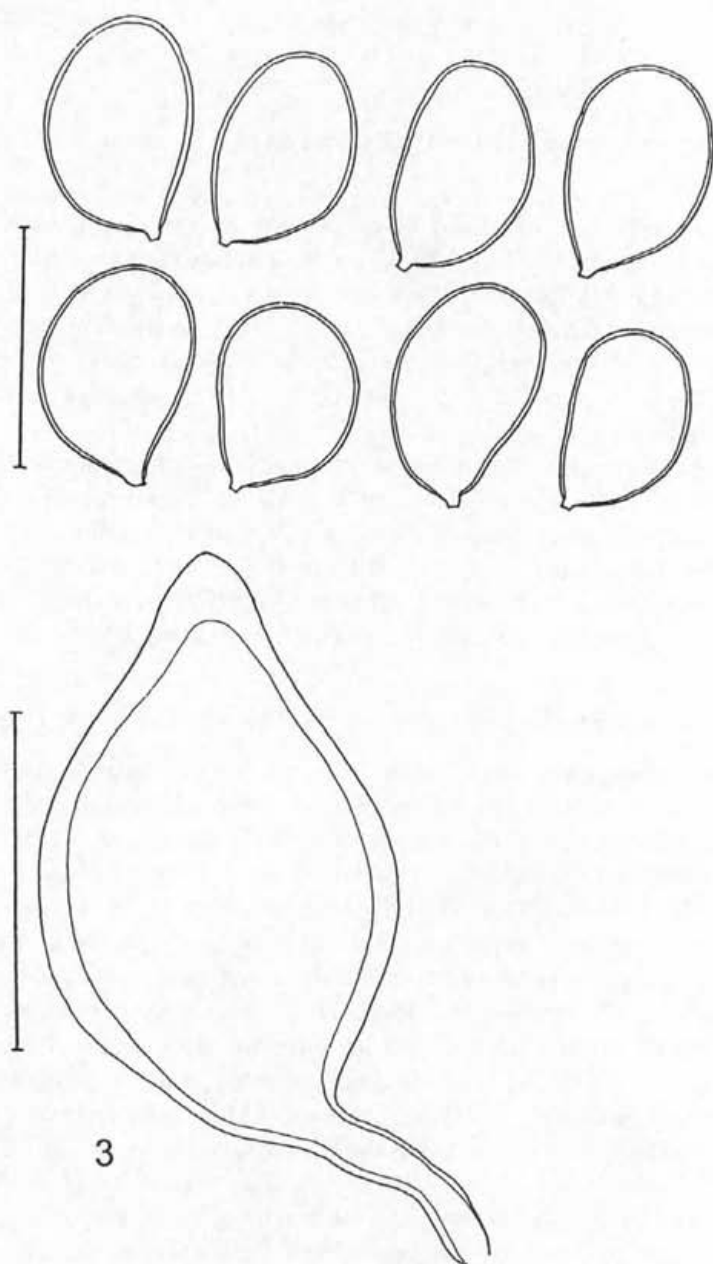
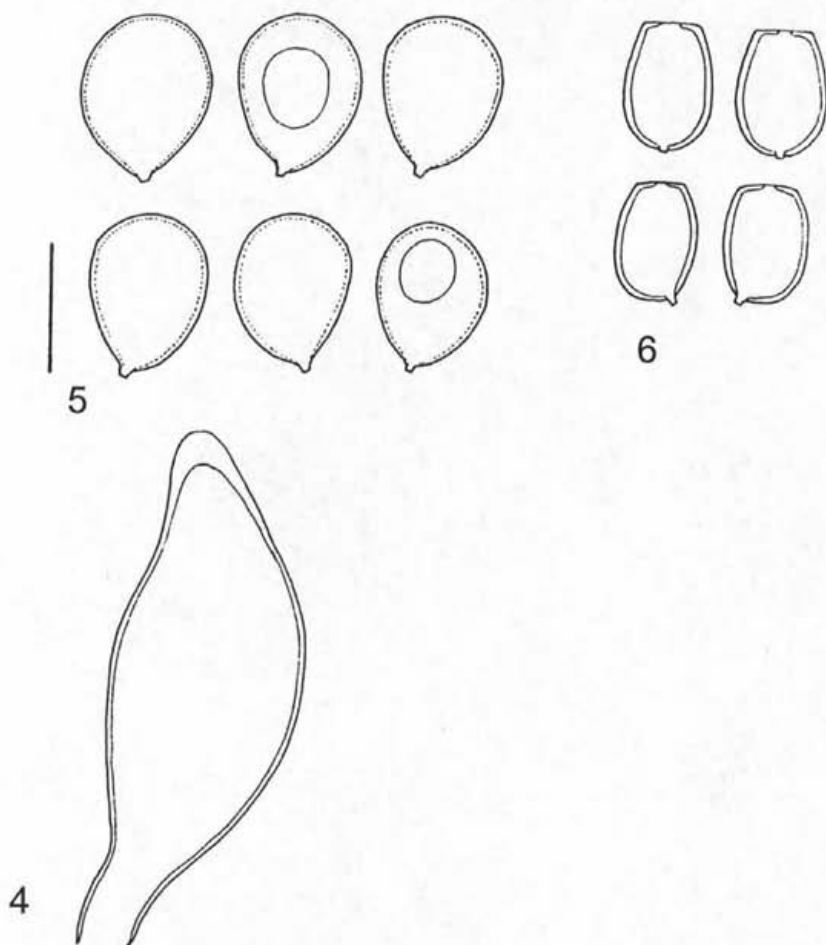


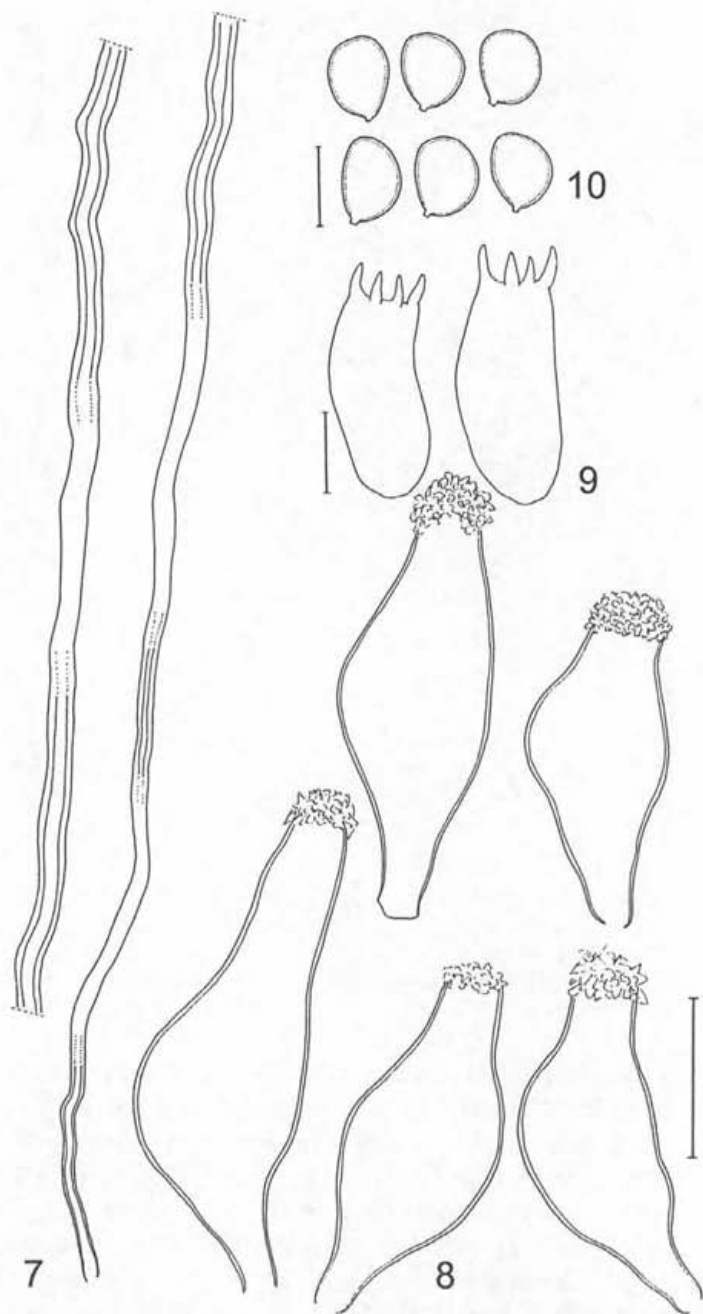
Fig. 3. *Microporellus violaceo-cinerescens*. Cystidia (bar = 20  $\mu$ m) and basidiospores (bar = 10  $\mu$ m).





Figs. 4-6. 4-5. *Microporellus clemensiae*. 4. Cystidia. 5. Basidiospores. 6. *Microporellus subincarnatus*, basidiospores (bar = 5  $\mu$ m).

Basidiocarp annual, pileate, sessile, with a reduced stipe-like base or stipitate. Stipe lateral, up to 30-50 mm tall, 6 mm thick, rather irregular, with a hard corky consistency, mainly greyish or pale yellowish grey. Pileus solitary, dimidiate to spatulate or (semicircular), applanate, up to 70 mm long (25-70 mm), 80 mm wide (20-80 mm), 2-10 mm thick. Pileus surface smooth, slightly to coarsely tuberculate, slightly radially wrinkled, azonate, dull to silky, glabrous, whitish, pale greyish to greyish yellow, pale beige (4C3), pale greyish brown (5(C-D-3), to mouse grey, greyish brown (53E) discolouring to light brown to brown on aging (6(D-E)5, cinnamon, sunburn, cocoa brown). Margin thin, sharp, slightly enrolled in dried specimen, even to lobed, white to greyish, or pale orange,



Figs. 7-10. *Microporellus brasiliensis*. 7. Skeletal hyphae from the trama of the tubes. 8. Cystidia (bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ). 9. Basidia (bar = 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ). 10. Basidiospores (bar = 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ).



greyish black to purple black on bruising. Pore surface whitish, pale creamy. Pores round to even irregular, 6-7(-8)/mm, 75-138-(150)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam. ( $\bar{x}$  = 108  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Dissepiments entire, smooth. Context homogeneous, with a hard corky consistency and dense fibrous texture, silky, whitish (probably white when fresh), 1-3 mm thick. Tube layer one, with a hard corky consistency and fibrous texture, whitish to faintly yellowish, 1-2.5 mm thick. Hyphal system dimitic, identical to the context and trama of the tubes. Generative hyphae hyaline, thin-walled, clamped, 1.8-2.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . Vegetative hyphae as non-branched skeletal hyphae, arising from generative hyphae, clamped at the basal septum, non-septate (or occasionally with 1-2 secondary septa in the thin-walled ends, more frequently seen in the trama of the tubes), with a slightly to moderately thickened wall and a wide lumen, hyaline in KOH, strongly dextrinoid, cyanophilous, (4.2)-4.5-8.0  $\mu\text{m}$  in the stipe, in the context enlarging from 3.5-4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  at the basal septum to (4.0)-4.7-8.0-(9.0)  $\mu\text{m}$  in the main part ( $\bar{x}$  = 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), enlarging from 2.3-3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide at the basal septum to (2.8)-3.0-4.4-(5.0)  $\mu\text{m}$  wide in the main part ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.8  $\mu\text{m}$ ) in the trama of the tubes. Hymenium embedded in a light amorphous "resin-like" substance when dried. Basidia clavate, clamped at the basal septum, with four sterigmata, 13.0-15.0  $\times$  6.0-8.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . Basidiospores globose, subglobose to tear-shaped, with an apiculus, slightly thick-walled, with 0-1 large oil-drop, hyaline to faintly yellow, non- to faintly dextrinoid, cyanophilous, 4.0-5.0-(5.2)  $\times$  3.8-4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R$  = 1.0-1.3 ( $\bar{x}$  = 4.7  $\times$  4.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\bar{x}_R$  = 1.2). Cystidia present but of very variable abundance between specimens, from very rare to abundant, fusoid to ventricose, the apex obtuse, sometimes slightly elongated, lageniform, and lightly to coarsely incrustated, evenly thick-walled, hyaline, non-dextrinoid, cyanophilous, 19-39  $\times$  7.5-12.5  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $\bar{x}$  = 27  $\times$  10  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Chlamydospores absent.

Type of rot: unknown.

Sexuality: unknown.

Cultural features: unknown.

Substrate: base and dead trunk of angiosperms.

Distribution: known from two localities in Brazil.

HOLOTYPE: Brazil, Paran state, Colombo, Embrapa Florestas (Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Florestas), Estrada da Ribeira km 11, in a mixed ombrophilous forest, at the base and on the trunk (up to 2 m height) of a standing dicotyledonous tree, 900 m a.s.l. A. A. R. de Meijer 3658, 2 Jun. 1999, MBM (Curitiba); O, and MUCL 43102 (isotypes).

Brazil, Other specimen examined: Paran state, Curitiba, Parque Barigui, in a mixed ombrophilous forest, at the base of the standing trunk of an unknown dicotyledonous tree, 900 m a.s.l., A. A. R. de Meijer 2113, 29 Jan. 1992, MBM (Curitiba), O, and MUCL (paratypes).

*Microporellus brasiliensis* is mainly characterised by its greyish to pale greyish brown basidiocarp, small pores (6-7(-8)/mm, 75-138-(150)  $\mu\text{m}$ ), presence of

cystidia, and small ( $\bar{x} = 4.7 \times 4.1 \mu\text{m}$ ), mostly subglobose basidiospores. The species is macroscopically variable, depending on its position at the substrate, either sessile on the trunk or stipitate at its base, from buried roots.

Corner (1987) also described two small-pored *Microporellus* species from the Neotropics, viz. *Microporellus subincarnatus* Corner and *Microporellus setigerus* Corner, both based on specimens originating from Amazonas, Brazil. The type specimens of both species, kept in E, were studied.

***Microporellus subincarnatus*** Corner, Beih. Nov. Hedw. 86: 121, 1987.  
Fig. 6

The study of the type specimen of *M. subincarnatus* demonstrated that it belongs to *Perenniporia stipitata* Ryvar den (Ryvar den 1987, Decock & Ryvar den 1998). The hyphal system of the context is similar to that of *Microporellus* (with long, non-branched, slightly thick-walled, strongly dextrinoid skeletal hyphae), but *Perenniporia stipitata* differs by having slightly branched skeletal hyphae in the trama of the tubes and ellipsoid to slightly ovoid, thick-walled, apically truncate basidiospores with an apical germ pore (Fig. 6 complete), (Ryvar den 1987, Decock & Ryvar den 1998). *Microporellus subincarnatus* is thus a synonym of *Perenniporia stipitata*.

HOLOTYPE: Brazil, Amazonas: Manaus, on rotten wood lying on the ground in a forest, 14 Jun. 1948, E. J. H. Corner, E.

***Microporellus setigerus*** Corner, Beih. Nov. Hedw. 86: 119-120, 1987.

The study of the type specimen of *Microporellus setigerus* demonstrated that the species, as already suspected by Corner himself (Corner 1987), would be better classified in *Amauroderma*. It has arboriform skeleto-binding hyphae in the trama of the tubes and basidiospores with a very finely punctate endospore, both features typical of the latter genus. The pores are small, 6-7/mm, 95-130  $\mu\text{m}$  diam. ( $\bar{x} = 109$ ), and the basidiospores are subglobose to broadly ellipsoid, (8.3)-8.6-10.0-(10.5)  $\times$  (6.3)-7.0-8.8-(9.5)  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $\bar{x} = 9.6 \times 7.7 \mu\text{m}$ ), finely punctated. They are numerous ending of the arboriform skeleto-binding hyphae enlarged and cystidia-like in the hymenium. Occasionally, the arboriform skeletal hyphae are very reduced then resembling short inflated skeleto-binding hyphae as found for instance in *Polyporus dictyopus* Mont. (Núñez & Ryvar den 1995).

Within *Amauroderma*, *Amauroderma schomburgkii* (Mont. et Berk.) Torrend presents the same characteristics, especially the typical swollen skeletal hyphae often almost sword like in the apices. This is a diagnostic character for the species besides the small pores, the brown context, and the subglobose to very broadly ellipsoid basidiospores (Furtado 1981). *Microporellus setigerus* is thus considered as a taxonomic synonym of *A. schomburgkii*.

HOLOTYPE: Brazil, Amazonas: Manaus, on the ground in a forest, 14 Jun. 1947, E. J. H. Corner, E.

#### DISCUSSION

*Microporellus* Murrill is typified by *M. dealbatus* (Berk. et Curtis) Murrill (Murrill 1905) and the genus was initially intended for stipitate polypores. The present concept of the genus dates from David & Rajchenberg (1985), who published an emended description of the type species, which they characterised by the peculiar combination of a stipitate basidiocarp, a dimitic hyphal system with dextrinoid skeletal hyphae, thick-walled, occasionally apically incrustated cystidia, and subglobose, slightly thick-walled basidiospores. The dextrinoid reaction of the skeletal hyphae and the presence of cystidia were never reported before in *Microporellus*. Previously, Ryvardeen & Dhanda (1975) used this peculiar combination of macro- and microscopic features to define *Cystostiptoporus* Dhanda et Ryvardeen, typified by *Cystostiptoporus indicus* Dhanda et Ryvardeen (Ryvardeen & Dhanda 1975). David & Rajchenberg (1985) reduced *Cystostiptoporus* to synonymy with *Microporellus*. After detailed observations of mainly Southeast Asian taxa Corner (1987) confirmed the essential micro-features of *Microporellus* as described by David & Rajchenberg (1985) but broadened the generic concept by including some acystidiate taxa as well as some trimitic species (Corner 1987). Decock (2001) also broadened the generic concept by including two sessile species, viz. *Microporellus celtis* (T. T. Chang et W. N. Chou) C. Decock and *Microporellus peninsularis* (Corner) C. Decock, both taxa having the typical microscopic features of the genus.

The macro- and micro-morphological characteristics of *M. ellipsosporus* and *M. brasiliensis* agree in all respects with the current concept of *Microporellus* (Corner 1987, David & Rajchenberg 1985, Decock 2001, Dhanda & Ryvardeen 1975). *Microporellus brasiliensis* presents the peculiarity of having a variable basidiocarp habit, from strictly stipitate to strictly sessile. The species is found both at soil level at the base of trunks or on the trunks themselves, being stipitate or sessile respectively, demonstrating the plasticity of the basidiocarp and its relative minor importance at generic or even species level.

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