

Synopsis Fungorum 22

The genus <i>Palifer</i> (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales) K. Hjortstam & L. Ryvarden.....	7
A new species of <i>Paullicorticium</i> (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales) from Brazil, K. Hjortstam	11
<i>Gymnopilus epileatum</i> nova species (Cortinariaceae, Agaricales). L. Ryvarden	14
Some species of corticioid fungi (Basidiomycotina) Aphyllophorales) from Costa Rica K. Hjortstam & L. Ryvarden	17
<i>Phlebiella caricis-pendulae</i> : a new corticioid fungus from Wales, P. Roberts	25
Checklist of corticioid fungi (Basidiomycotina) from the tropics, subtropics and the southern hemisphere, K. Hjortstam & L. Ryvarden	27

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Nomenclatural novelties proposed in this volume:

New species

<i>Paullicorticium crassiusculum</i> Hjortstam	11
<i>Gymnopilus epileatum</i> Ryvar den	15
<i>Globuliciopsis lindbladii</i> Hjortstam & Ryvar den	19
<i>Phlebiella caricis-pendulae</i> P. Roberts	25

New combinations

<i>Palifer gamundiae</i> (Greslebin & Rajchenberg) Hjortstam & Ryvar den	9
<i>Palifer hjo rstamii</i> (Greslebin & Rajchenberg) Hjortstam & Ryvar den	9
<i>Palifer wrightii</i> (Hjortstam & Ryvar den) Hjortstam & Ryvar den	10

Acknowledgements

Dr. P. Roberts of Mycology Section in Kew Gardens, London, has kindly read all the papers in this volume and suggested changes and linguistic improvements. We are very grateful for his valuable contribution.

Content

The genus <i>Palifer</i> (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales) K. Hjortstam & L. Ryvarde.....	7
A new species of <i>Paullicorticium</i> (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales) from Brazil, K. Hjortstam	11
<i>Gymnopilus epileatum</i> nova species (Cortinariaceae, Agaricales). L. Ryvarde	14
Some species of corticioid fungi (Basidiomycotina) Aphyllophorales) from Costa Rica K. Hjortstam & L. Ryvarde	17
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The genus *Palifer*

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Abstract

The genus *Palifer* is emended and three additional species are added. The following new combinations are proposed: *Palifer gamundiae*, *P. hjortstamii*, and *P. wrightii*.

Palifer Stalpers & P. K. Buchanan, New Zeal. J. Bot. 29:339, 1991.

Generic type: *Peniophora verecunda* G. Cunn.

Basidiome resupinate, effused, thin to almost arachnoid, especially when young, otherwise more or less membranous. Hymenophore smooth or more commonly distinctly odontoid with fairly dense verrucae, whitish to ochraceous. Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae thin-walled to comparatively thick-walled, usually 4-7 μm wide, with clamp connections. Cystidia of one, two or three kinds: 1) all species have encrusted, thick-walled, mainly subulate cystidia either in the subiculum or both in the subiculum and in the verrucae; 2) tubular cystidia probably only in generic type, generally varying in number, thin-walled, mainly up to 75-100 μm long; 3) capitate cystidia generally very few, fairly short, and occurring regularly at least in three of the species. Basidia more or less subcylindric, somewhat suburniform, with four sterigmata and a basal clamp connection. Spores smooth, thin-walled, hyaline, and subcylindric to ellipsoid, inamyloid, indextrinoid, acyanophilous.

Key to species

1. Basidiome smooth or almost so, cystidia of three kinds..... *P. verecundus*
1. Basidiome odontoid, cystidia of one or two kinds..... 2
2. Cystidia of one kind, spores narrowly ellipsoid, 4.5-5 (-5.5) x 2.5-3 μm
..... *P. wrightii*
2. Cystidia of two kinds, spores somewhat larger, broadly ellipsoid or cylindrical
.....3
3. Spores cylindrical to subcylindrical, 5-6.5 x 3-3.5 (-4) μm *P. gamundiae*
3. Spores globose 5-6 x 4-4.5 μm *P. hjortstamii*

Palifer verecundus (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan, New Zeal. J. Bot. 29:339, 1991. *Peniophora verecunda* G. Cunn., Trans. R. Soc. New Zeal. 83:262, 1955.

Hyphodontia verecunda (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden, Mycotaxon 64:237, 1997.

Basidiome effused, arachnoid to submembranaceous, with a thin subiculum, hymenophore smooth.

Hyphal system monomitic, basal hyphae thin- to rarely somewhat thick-walled, up to 4.5 (-7) μm wide, with clamp connections.

Cystidia of three kinds: 1) encrusted cystidia thin to thick-walled, 15-30 x 3-5 μm . 2) tubular cystidia smooth, arising from the subhymenium or subiculum, basally fairly thick-walled, up to 50-80 μm long and 4-6 μm wide. 3) capitate cystidia mainly in the subhymenial layer, fairly short, about 3.5-4.5 μm wide in the middle part.

Basidia subclavate, (15-) 20-30 x 4 μm , with four sterigmata and a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, broadly ellipsoid, 4-6 x 3.75-4 μm , inamyloid, indextrinoid, acyanophilous.

Specimens examined: New Zealand, Auckland, Hauangaroe Ranges, Taupo, on *Dacrydium cupressinum*, 30 Mar. 1953, J.M. Dingley PDD 12513, isotype of *Peniophora verecunda* (K(M) 140539); Colombia, Cundinmarcha, Mosquera-La Mesa, 2700 m.a.s.l., on wood, 3 Jun. 1978, L. Ryvarden 15672 (O and dupl. in Hjm Priv. Herb.).

Palifer gamundiae (Greslebin & Rajchenb.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den **comb. nov.**
Basionym: *Hyphodontia gamundiae* Greslebin & Rajchenb., Mycologia 92:1159,
2000.

Basidiome resupinate, adnate, robust, hymenophore odontoid, pale to dark
ochraceous, with aculei at first more or less conical with fimbriate apex, then
semiglobose, usually 6-8 per mm.

Hyphal system monomitic; some few basal hyphae observed in the type that are
distinctly thick-walled, with clamp connections at long intervals, other hyphae
thin to moderately thick-walled, comparatively short-celled, 2-4 μm wide.

Cystidia of two kinds: 1) capitate and present in both hymenium and subiculum,
20-30 x 4-5 μm , with a resinous apical cap; 2) more or less lageniform, but vary-
ing in shape, moderately thick-walled to thick-walled, 20-30 (-50) μm long and
about 4-5 μm wide in the middle part, with an apical part encrusted.

Basidia suburniform, 20-30 x 4-5 μm with four sterigmata and a basal clamp
connection.

Basidiospores smooth, thin-walled, cylindrical to subcylindrical, 5-6.5 x 3-3.5
(-4) μm .

Specimens examined: Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Estancia El Valdéz, on
fallen *Nothofagus pumilio*, 4-5 Mar. 1996, A. Greslebin 417, portion of holo-
type; Argentina, Ushuaia, on fallen branch of *Nothofagus antarctica*, 22 Mar.
1996, M. Rajchenberg 11422; Colombia, Cundinmarcha, 20 km west of Bogota,
La Mesa, 2300 m.a.s.l., on wood, 6 Jun. 1978, L. Ryvar den 15603; Colombia,
Paramo, about 70 km south of Bogota, 3800 m.a.s.l. on wood, 7 Jun. 1978, L.
Ryvar den 15626; ditto, on wood, 7 Jun. 1978, L. Ryvar den 15655/B. (All speci-
mens as dupl. in O and Hjm Priv. Herb.).

Remarks. The species was originally described from Tierra del Fuego, Argen-
tina, and according to the original description said to be fairly common. It should
be easy to recognize, preferably by the warted hymenophore and encrusted
cystidia that occur abundantly in the aculei. *P. wrightii* is extremely similar,
separated mainly by smaller spores and apparent lack of capitate cystidia.

Palifer hjortstamii (Greslebin & Rajchenb.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den **comb. nov.**
Basionym: *Hyphodontia hjortstamii* Greslebin & Rajchenb., Mycologia 92:1160,
2000.

Specimens examined: Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Parque Nacional, Ensenada,
20 Mar. 1996, M. Rajchenberg 11304, portion of paratype (dupl. in Hjortstam
Priv. Herb.)

Remarks. This species has the same macro-and microscopical characteristics as
P. gamundiae, except for the spores that are broadly ellipsoid, 5-6 x 4-4.5 μm .
For distribution data see Greslebin & Rajchenberg (???date + add to references).

Palifer wrightii (Hjortstam & Ryvar den) Hjortstam & Ryvar den **comb. nov.**
Basionym: *Hyphodontia wrightii* Hjortstam & Ryvar den, Mycotaxon 25:560,
1986.

Basidiome resupinate, closely adnate, dense but soft in consistency, creamish to very pale ochraceous, hymenophore densely granular to odontoid, with fairly small warts, 6-10/mm, conical or more commonly semiglobose, smooth or apical slightly fimbriate because of protruding hyphae, margin indeterminate.

Hyphal system monomitic; subiculum very thin to inconspicuous with few parallel hyphae, thin-walled, 2.5-3 μm wide, hyaline, subhymenial hyphae vertically arranged in a fairly dense and thin tissue, all hyphae somewhat cyanophilous and with clamp connections.

Cystidia of one kind, conspicuous, especially common in the aculei, easily observed by the strongly encrusted tip, 30-50 μm long, thin-walled or with a slight wall thickening, with age more or less distinctly thick-walled.

Basidia suburniform, with a median constriction, thin-walled except in the basal part which tends to be rather thick after sporulation, walls weakly cyanophilous, 15-20 x 3.5-4 μm , with four sterigmata and a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores narrowly ellipsoid, smooth, thin-walled, 4.5-5 (-5.5) x 2.5-3 μm .

Specimen re-examined: Argentina, Prov. Misiones, Iguazu Nat. Park, 1-5 Mar. 1982, L. Ryvar den 19636 (O, portion of type in Hjm Priv. Herb.).

Remarks. The species was originally described from a single collection and is so far only known from the type locality. Hjortstam & Ryvar den (1997) reported three additional specimens from Colombia, but these represent *Palifer gamundiae*.

References

Greslebin, A. & Rajchenberg, M. 2000: The genus *Hyphodontia* in the Patagonian Andes forests of Argentina. *Mycologia* 92: 1155-1165.

Hjortstam, K. and Ryvar den, L. 1997. Corticioid species (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales) from Colombia collected by Leif Ryvar den. *Mycotaxon* 64:229-241.

A new species of *Paullicorticium* from Brazil

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Abstract.

The new species *Paullicorticium crassiusculum* is described from Brazil and is the only species in the genus known to date from subtropical and tropical areas.

Paullicorticium crassiusculum Hjortstam sp. nov.

Fig. 1

Species habitu cum *Paullicorticio* delicatissimo, sed differt sporis subcylindricis vel ellipsoideis, haud allantoideis 4.5-5 x 2.75-3 μm .

Holotype: Brazil, São Paulo, Santos, Cananeia, Ilha do Cardoso, on deciduous wood, 2 Feb. 1987, D. Pegler, K. Hjortstam, & L. Ryvardeen, Hjm 16832 = K(M) 135563 (K). Isotype: Hjm Priv. Herb.

Basidiome effused, fairly thin, but easily observable on the wood, hymenophore greyish, smooth or finely granular to almost porulose; margin undifferentiated.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae thin-walled, 2.5-3.5 μm wide, with clamp connections. **Cystidia** absent.

Basidia at first subglobose, then obconical, 10-12 x 4-6 μm , with usually (4-)6 sterigmata, with a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores smooth, hyaline, thin-walled, subcylindrical to ellipsoid, 4.5-5 x 2.75-3 μm .

Substrate. On dead hardwood log.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Remarks. Six species are here accepted in the genus with *Corticium pearsonii* Bourdot as type. Surveys of the genus were published by Liberta (1962) and by Oberwinkler (1965). The latter author, however, also included *Corticium niveocreameum* Höhn. & Litsch. (now commonly called *Sistotremastrum niveocreameum* (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss.) in the genus and described one additional species (*P. globosum*).

The new species is the first from the tropical zone, the remaining species being distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. They occur mainly on decorticated coniferous wood and all have thin to almost invisible, ephemeral basidiocarps.

Key to the species of *Paullicorticium* J. Erikss.

1. Clamps absent, spores navicular, 6-8 x 2-3µm
.....*P. pearsonii* (Bourdot) J. Erikss.
1. Clamp connections present, in one species as ansiform septa2
2. With ansiform septa, spores 5-7 x 2.5-3.5 µm.....*P. ansatum* Liberta
2. With normal clamp connections3
3. Spores allantoid4
3. Spores suballantoid, subcylindrical, or ellipsoid5
4. Basidia globose 5-10 x 5-8 µm, spores 4-7 x 1.5-2.5 µm ...*P. globosum* Oberw.
4. Basidia obconical 15-20 x 5-8 µm, spores 6-7 x 2-2.5 µm...*P. allantosporum* J. Erikss.
5. Spores subcylindrical to suballantoid 2.5-4 x 2.5 µm...*P. delicatissimum* (H.S. Jacks.) Liberta
5. Spores ellipsoid 4.5-5 x 2.75-3 µm.....*P. crassiusculum* Hjortstam.

It should be noted that both *Sistotremastrum niveocreameum* and *S. suecicum* J. Erikss. are recorded from several subtropical and tropical areas. For a micromorphological separation of the genera see Eriksson *et al.* (1984).

Excluded species:

Paullicorticium curiosum Parmasto & Žukov, Česká Mykol. 23:78, 1969 = *Oedocephalum*

curiosum (Parmasto & Žukov) Donk, in Gorteria 7:135, 1971 = *Spiniger curiosus* (Parmasto & Žukov) Stalpers, Proc. K. Ned. Akad. Wet., Ser. C, Biol. Med. Sci. 77: 403, 1974

Paullicorticium jacksonii Liberta, Brittonia 14:223, 1962 = ?*Sistotremastrum*.

Paullicorticium minutum (J. Erikss.) Liberta, Mycologia 57:461, 1965 = *Sphaerobasidium minutum* J. Erikss.

Paullicorticium niveocreameum (Höhn. & Litsch.) Oberw., Sydowia, Ann. Mycol. Ser. II, 19:21, 1965. The combination is treated as invalid by Jülich (1979) = *Sistotremastrum niveocreameum*.

References

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- Jülich, W. 1979. Studies in resupinate Basidiomycetes - VI. On some new taxa. *Persoonia* 10:325-336.
- Liberta, A. E. 1962. The genus *Paullicorticium* (Thelephoraceae). *Brittonia* 14:219-223.
- Oberwinkler, F. 1965. Primitive Basidiomyceten. Revision einiger Formenkreise von Basidienpilzen mit plastischer Basidie. *Sydowia, Ann. Mycol. Ser. II*, 19:1-72.

Fig. 1. *Paullicorticium crassiusculum*, hyphae, basidium and basidiospores, from the holotype.

Gymnopilus epileatum nov. species (Cortinariaceae, Agaricales)

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Abstract

Gymnopilus epileatum Ryvar den is described as new and a key to the Neotropical species of the genus is provided.

Introduction

Pyrrhoglossum was described by Singer (1944) to accommodate *Agaricus pyrrhus* Berk. & W. A. Curtis, a wood-inhabiting species with ornamented brown spores. The genus is closely related to *Gymnopilus*, but separated by smaller spores and usually a sessile to rudimentary stipitate basidiocarp. Later Singer added two more species, i.e. *P. stipitatum* and *P. lilaceipes* to the genus, and the reader is referred to Pegler 1983:550-53 for recent descriptions of all three species.

During a collecting trip in Colombia a small brown fungus with brown lamellae emerging straight from the bark attracted my attention as a possible steroid species. However, microscopically it was distinct with brown coarsely ornamented spores and it became evident that it belonged in *Gymnopilus*. The key in Pegler (op. cit) gave no clue to its identity and a small sample was sent to Dr. R. Halling, New York Botanic Garden, who kindly informed that it was completely unknown to him. Thus, the species is therefore described below.

Rees et al. (2002) have shown with DNA sequencing that *Pyrrhoglossum* Singer is a taxonomic synonym of *Gymnopilus* and thus, the new species is described in the latter genus.

Gymnopilus epileatum Ryvardeen nov. sp.

Ad *Pyrrhoglossum pyrimum* (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Singer sed sine pileis et sporis globosis, 5.5-7 μm diametro (in *P. pyrimum* ovoideis et ellipsoideis, 4.5-5.5 x 3.2-4.2 μm). Holotype: Colombia, Dept Magdalena, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Reserva Forestal de San Lorenzo, 2300 m.a.s.l., 17. June 1978, on dead tree, L. Ryvardeen 16174 (NY). Isotype in K.

Basidiocarp of separate, cinnamon, tiny gills, 2-4 mm in diameter growing out from a flattened pileus-like, common point of attachment in a flower-like way, up to 14 wavy gills per basidiocarp, soft when fresh, fragile and easily broken when dry, margin white, consisting of a radiating pad of fine, white cottony adpressed fibers, up to 1 mm wide.

Hyphal system monomitic, generative hyphae thin-walled, mostly collapsed in the dry basidiocarps, hyaline with small clamps, and 3-10 μm wide.

Cystidia present as scattered cheilocystidia, slightly ventricose, up to 20 μm long and 7 μm wide.

Basidia club-like with 4 sterigmata, 20-25 x 5-7 μm .

Basidiospores globose, 5.5-7 μm in diameter, yellow in 3% KOH, ornamented with irregular warts and protuberances and with a thickened walls so almost all spores have retained heir original shape.

Substrate: On a fallen dead log of a hardwood tree.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The shape of the basidiocarps is strange and deviating by its flower-like growth form with a restricted number of gills growing out from a common point of attachment. In the largest basidiocarps there is a tendency that the point of attachment is flattened to a pileus-like structure, very different from an ordinary agaricoid pileus. Due to its small size and brown colour, it is easily overlooked in nature, but presumably it has a wide distribution along the Andes.

Key to *Cecilegymnopilus* species in the neotropics

1. Stipe absent or rudimentary2
1. Stipe present3

2. Basidiospores ellipsoid, 4.5-5.6 x 3.2 -4.2 μm , basidiocarps 1-4 cm in diameter *G. pyrhum*
2. Basidiospores globose, 5.5-7 μm in diameter, basidiocarps rarely beyond 4 mm *G. epileatum*

3. Lilaceous tints absent , stipe lateral or excentric*G. stipitatum*
3. Lilaceous tints conspicuously present on the stipe, occasionally also on pileus, stipe central or excentric *G. lilaceipes*

References

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- Rees, B.J. Zuccarello, G. C & Orlovich, D. A. 2002: Relationships between Australian and Northern hemisphere *Gymnopilus* species II. Preliminary phylogeny of species of *Gymnopilus* and related genera based on internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region of ribosomal DNA. Mycotaxon 84:93-110.
- Singer, R. 1944: On some asidiomycetes new for United States, Mycologia 56:552-554.

Some species of corticioid fungi (Basidiomycotina, Aphyllophorales). from Costa Rica

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Abstract

Eight corticioid species, apparently previously not known from Costa Rica are reported. *Globuliciopsis lindbladii* (Basidiomycota, Aphyllophorales Corticiaceae) is described as new.

Introduction

Costa Rica has a rich mycota of corticioid species and one of us (LR) has over years been sent specimens for identification. However, lack of time has restricted the studies of them, but in the following a restricted number is reported. Duplicates of all reported collections are in The Nacional herbarium of Costa Rica, San Jose (CR).

Byssomerulius corium (Pers.:Fr.) Parmasto,

Eesti NSV Tead. Akad. Toim. Biol. 16:383, 1967. - *Merulius corium* Pers.:Fr.,

Elench. fung. 1:58, 1828.

Basidiome resupinate, fairly thin, 0.5-1(-2) mm, often with a whitish and revolute margin. Hymenophore meruloid to almost semiporoid, commonly with a more or less orange colour, but some specimens may be pure white or even greenish. Hyphal system monomitic; subiculum distinct, composed of thick-walled hyphae, 2.5-3.5 μm wide, forming a fairly loose texture, other hyphae as a rule strongly encrusted. All hyphae without clamp connections. Basidia clavate, 33-35 x 5-6 μm , with 4 sterigmata, without a basal clamp connection. Cystidia absent. Spores

subcylindrical to cylindrical, smooth, thin-walled, often with a slight sigmoid appearance 5-6 x 2.5-3 µm.

This is possibly a cosmopolitan species and may be collected several times in South America. It should be noted, however, that we have examined only a few from Colombia, Venezuela and Argentina. The collection cited below has been compared with European material and corresponds in all essential characteristics. Important features are the thick-walled basal hyphae and spores that are somewhat cylindrical and with a sigmoid appearance. So far, the species is not typified.

Specimen examined: Costa Rica, Santa Marta de Dota, San José, on hardwood, 16.III.1988, J. Carranza 43-88 (duplicate in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Cystostereum australe Nakasone,

Mycotaxon 17:270, 1983.

This is a species originally described from U.S.A. Georgia, and in the original description also Florida and Costa Rica were mentioned. It is closely related to *C. murrayi* (Berk. & M.A.Curtis) Pouzar, originally described from Cuba, which has an almost cosmopolitan distribution. For description and discussion of the differences between the species see Nakasone (op. cit.).

According to Chamuris (1988) the specimen from Jamaica under the name *Stereum saxitax* Burt, represents *C. australe*.

Specimen examined: Costa Rica, Alajuela, Autopista, on dead wood, 14.III.1986, Carranza 96-86, det. Hjortstam 1988 (duplicate in Hjortstam priv. Herb. and also a portion in K).

Fibrodontia brevidens (Pat.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden,

Synopsis Fungorum 20:54, 2005. - *Irpex brevidens* Pat., Bull. Herb. Boiss. 3:55, 1895.

This species is easily confused with *F. gossypina* Parmasto, but the aculei are more robust and pale ochraceous to ochraceous, whereas in *F. gossypina* they are normally slender and whitish. The size of the spores may also be used to differentiate them. In *F. brevidens* they are nearly globose 4-4.5 x 3.5-4.5 µm, while in *F. gossypina* they are globose to ellipsoid and slightly smaller 3.5-4 x 2.5-3 µm. See also Hjortstam and Ryvarden (op. cit.).

This is a commonly collected species in South America, and we have examined specimens from Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

The world distribution of these two species is not satisfactorily known, but it seems that *F. gossypina* has a more restricted distribution in the Northern hemisphere [Eastern Europe and Northern Asia and according to Ginns and Lefebvre (1993) in North America].

Specimen examined: Costa Rica: Santa Rosa National Park, Rio Calera, on well decayed wood, 18.II.1997, C. Cano 968 (duplicate in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Globuliciopsis lindbladii Hjortstam & Ryvar den spec. nov.

Systema hyphale dimiticum vel trimiticum; subiculo distincto, fere albido, 0.2-0.3 mm crasso; hyphae tenuitunicatae, incoloratae 3 µm latae; dichohyphae abundante, contractae, 1-2 µm latae, interdum penetrente; gloeocystidia tenuitunicata, sulphonegativan contentia, circiter 100 x 10 µm; basidia subclavata, generatim 100 x 20 µm, 4 sterigmatibus, sporis paene globosis, tenuitunicatis vel leviter crassiusculis, hyalinis, quasi 15-17 µm diametro.

Holotypus: Costa Rica, Guanacaste Prov., Santa Rosa National Park, 300 m, on dead deciduous wood, 10.VI.1997, I. Lindblad 3092-B (O and Isotypis in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Basidiome resupinate, smooth, ochraceous, in the type up to 0.4 mm thick, closely adnate; hymenial layer 0.2-0.3 mm thick, subiculum fairly soft, but compact, whitish, pale ochraceous, 0.1-0.2 mm.

Hyphal system dimitic or trimitic; subicular hyphae thin or moderately thick-walled, sometimes ramiferous, about 3 µm wide, binding hyphae strongly ramificate, narrow, dichohyphae or binding hyphae narrower, 1-2 µm wide, some penetrating above the basidia. Other hyphae thin-walled, or with a slight wall thickening, almost hyaline, 2-3 µm wide, all hyphae without clamp connections, inamyloid, indextrinoid.

Gloeocystidia hyaline, thin-walled, 80(-120) µm long and up to 10 µm wide, with light refracting contents, sulphovanillin reaction negative.

Basidia up to 100 µm long or even more, about 20 µm wide in the upper part, with four sterigmata and without a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores smooth, almost globose, thin-walled or with a slight wall thickening, about 15-17 µm diam., inamyloid, indextrinoid.

Substrata and distribution: Collected on deciduous wood, and currently known only from the type locality.

Remarks. This new species is superficially similar to *Globuliciopsis fuegiana* Hjortstam and Ryvar den (2004), but immediately distinguished by lacking clamp connections and also in having gloeocystidia and binding hyphae or/and dichohyphae. It should be noted that *G. fuegiana* has clamp connections which can be seen on the original drawing, but erroneously described without clamps.

Megalocystidium chelidonium (Pat.) Boidin et al.,
Bull. trimest. Soc. mycol. Fr. 113:62, 1997. - *Corticium chelidonium* Pat., Bull.
Soc. Mycol. France 16: 180, 1900.

Basidiome resupinate, closely adnate, about 200-300 μm thick. Hymenophore smooth or slightly tuberculate, ochraceous to sordidly brown or in some specimens yellowish. Margin abrupt or more commonly fimbriate, often loosening from the substratum. Subiculum pale yellow to whitish.

Hyphal system monomitic; all hyphae with clamp connections, thin-walled or with a slight wall thickening, 3-4 μm wide, interwoven and arranged in a dense layer.

Gloeocystidia mainly numerous, in the texture often vesicular and up to 20 μm wide, but also protruding above the basidia, thin-walled or with a slight wall thickening, with yellowish content (KOH) and a strong (bluish) sulphovanillin reaction, 80-100 x 8-12 μm .

Basidia clavate, 25-35 x 5-7(-9) μm , with four sterigmata and a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores ellipsoid or narrowly ellipsoid, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, 8-11(-13) x 4.5-5(-6) μm , distinctly amyloid (based on South American specimens).

Substrata and distribution. The species is poorly known and there are obviously only few collections from South America or adjacent area. It was recently reported by Hjortstam et al. from Venezuela (2005) and should be easy to recognize by slightly tuberculate hymenophore, numerous fairly large cystidia and amyloid spores.

M. luteocystidiatum (P.H.B. Talbot) Sheng H. Wu, described from Africa is very similar, but according to Boidin et al. (1997) this is homothallic, whereas *M. chelidonium* is heterothallic.

Specimens examined: Costa Rica, Alajuela, on hardwood, 1986 J. Carranza 100-86 (portion in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.); Guanacaste, Parque Nacional, Barra Honda, Sendero La Caverna, on wood, 15.V.2000, M. Oses 845 (portion in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Phanerochaete xerophila Burds.,

Mycol. Memoir 10: 141, 1985. (Description based on the Costa Rican specimen cited below).

Basidiome effused, closely adnate, membranous. Hymenophore smooth to slightly tuberculate, generally pale yellow with the subiculum almost white.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae (3-)4-5 (-6) μm wide, thin-walled or becoming slightly thick-walled, hyaline, clamp connections absent or may occur on some basal hyphae.

Cystidia lacking.

Basidia clavate, thin-walled, 25-30(-35) x 4-5(-6) μm , with four sterigmata and without a basal clamp connection. Spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, thin-walled, generally 6 x 4 μm , but some spores up to 6-8 x 3.5-4.5 μm .

Remarks. The species was originally described from U.S.A. (Arizona) and further reported from Argentina (Popoff 1997 and Urcelay et al. 1999) and from Uruguay (Gazzano 1994).

The specimen below has been compared with a portion of the type in Kew Herbarium.

Specimen examined: Costa Rica, Santa Marta de Dota, San José, on dead hardwood, 16.III.1988, J. Carranza 44-88 (portion in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Stecchericium seriatum (Lloyd) Maas Geest.,

Proc. K. Ned. Akad. Wet. (C) 69: 325, 1966. *Hydnium seriatum* Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. 7: 1196, 1923.

This is a worldwide species originally described from Borneo and reported several times from South America and adjacent area. There is some discrepancy about the hyphal system. In general it is treated as dimitic, but Roberts (2000) described it as monomitic, whereas other authors used dimitic system, e.g. Maas Geesteranus (1971) and Burdsall and Nakasone (1983).

The species has oleiferous hyphae in the texture which sometimes project above the basidia and also skeletal hyphae occur, both especially prominent in the aculei.

An easily recognized species due to the reflexed basidiome and with a hydroid hymenophore. The spores are distinctly amyloid, warted and measure 2.6-3.5(-3.75) x 2.1-2.75(-3) μm . See further Burdsall and Nakasone (loc. cit.) for further information.

Specimen examined: Coasta Rica, Puntarena, La Amistad Pacifico, Estacion Biologicas Las Tablas, Finca Cafrosa, 1280 m, on dead hardwood, 29.IX.2000, Leif Ryvarden 43074/A (O and in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Steccherinum albofibrillosum (Hjortstam & Ryvarden) Hallenb. & Hjortstam, Mycotaxon 31:443, 1988. - *Phlebia albofibrillosa* Hjortstam & Ryvarden, Mycotaxon 20:139, 1984.

Basidiome strongly odontoid, margin pubescent or fibrous, whitish.

Hyphal system monomitic with hyphae about 3 μm wide, all hyphae with clamp connections.

Cystidia numerous, usually more than 100 μm long, strongly encrusted, thick-walled and often with several adventitious septa.

Basidia subclavate, about 20-25 x 5(-5.5) μm , thin-walled, with 4 sterigmata and a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores almost globose 4-4.5(-5) x 3.5-4 μm , thin-walled, inamyloid, acyanophilous.

Remarks. Although described from Nepal, this species is collected several times in Colombia and Venezuela and also known from other subtropical or tropical areas. It is similar to *S. queletii* (Bourdot & Galzin) Hallenb. & Hjortstam, but has almost globose spores that measure 4-4.5(-5) x 3.5-4 μm , in the latter ellipsoid 5-6 x 3-3.5 μm .

It should be noted that *Odontia queletii* Bourdot & Galzin is the generic type of *Cabalodontia* Piatik, Polish Bot. Journ. 49(1):2, 2004.

Specimen examined: Costa Rica, Santa Marta de Dota, San José, on hardwood, 16.III.1988, Carranza 42-88 (Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Tubulicium vermiferum (Bourdot) Oberw. ex Jülich, Persoonia 10:335, 1979. *Peniophora vermifera* Bourdot, Rev. Sci. Bourb. 23:13, 1910 (page 11 of reprint 1910).

Basidiome thin, generally whitish, pilose by protruding cystidia.

Hyphal system monomitic; hyphae thin-walled or with a slight wall thickening, more or less agglutinated, 2-2.5(-3) μm wide, with clamp connections.

Lyocystidia conical, up to 100 μm long or more, and 8-12 μm wide near the base, thick-walled, with a weak amyloid reaction.

Basidia terminal, somewhat pedunculate, 25-40 μm long and about 10-12 μm wide near the sterigmata, with four sterigmata and a basal clamp connection.

Basidiospores normally with a sigmoid appearance, smooth, thin-walled, 20-25 μm long and about 4 μm wide.

Remarks. A widespread species and occurs sometimes on ferns, but mainly on wood and bark of living trees.

Specimen examined: Costa Rica, Central Province, Irazu volcano, 3400 m, on stem of living tree, 28.VI.1991, Leif Ryvar den 30102 (O and duplicate in Hjortstam Priv. Herb.).

Fig. 1. *Globuliciopsis lindbladii*, A-B) dendrohyphidia, C) Gloeocystidium, D) Basidium, E) Basidiospores, from the holotype.

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Phlebiella caricis-pendulae: a new corticioid fungus from Wales

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Abstract

Phlebiella caricis-pendulae is described as new, based on a Welsh collection on a dead leaf of *Carex pendula*.

Introduction

An unusual corticioid fungus with pleurobasidia, unclamped hyphae, and inamyloid warted basidiospores was recently collected in Carmarthenshire, Wales, on a dead, attached *Carex pendula* leaf in a damp valley woodland. The species is described as new, as follows:

***Phlebiella caricis-pendulae* P. Roberts sp. nov.**

Basidiomata effusa, laevia, farinacea, albida, inconspicua. *Hyphae* 2 – 4 µm latae, tenuitunicatae, efibulatae. *Cystidia* desunt. *Basidia* c. 15 – 20 x 6 - 8 µm. *Basidiosporae* oblongae, 8 – 8.5 x 5 – 5.5 µm, spinulosa, inamyloideae. Holotype: Wales, Carmarthenshire, Llandybie, Glynhir Estate, on dead attached leaf of *Carex pendula*, 27 Oct. 2006, P. Roberts, K(M) 143158.

Basidiomes in small patches; effused, smooth, farinaceous, white, thin and inconspicuous.

Hyphal system monomitic; **hyphae** hyaline, weakly agglutinated but conspicuous, 2 – 4 µm wide, with thin but refractive walls, lacking clamp-connexions.

Cystidia none seen, but a few swollen, ellipsoid elements up to 20 x 14 µm are present in the hymenium (though these may represent atypically large or sterile probasidia).

Basidia mostly pleural, sometimes with a basal projection, c. 15 – 20 x 6 - 8 µm, arising from slightly swollen probasidia and thus often appearing constricted when mature; 4-spored.

Basidiospores oblong ($Q = 1.5 - 1.6$), 8 – 8.5 x 5 – 5.5 µm, most with a weak

ventral depression, ornamented with prominent but rather sparse spines or warts up to 0.5 μm long, inamyloid.

Remarks. This new species seems best referred to the genus *Phlebiella* P. Karst. because of its pleural basidia, weakly agglutinated hyphae, lack of cystidia, and inamyloid, ornamented basidiospores. The spores resemble those of *P. tulasneloidea* (Höhn. & Litsch.) Ginns & M.N.L. Lefebvre, but are larger and have only a weak ventral depression. The latter species also has clamped hyphae, as do all known *Phlebiella* species with warted basidiospores. The occurrence of *P. caricis-pendulae* on dead attached leaves of pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula* Huds.) mirrors the occurrence of *P. aurora* (Berk. & Broome) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam on paniced sedge (*Carex paniculata* L.) and *P. paludicola* Hjortstam & P. Roberts on saw sedge (*Cladium mariscus* (L.) Pohl). Both the latter species are, however, smooth-spored.

Fig. 1. *Phlebiella caricis-pendulae*. Basidiospores, basidia, and unclamped hyphae.

Checklist of corticioid fungi (Basidiomycotina) from the tropics, subtropics, and the southern hemisphere

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Abstract

Species of corticioid fungi from the tropics, subtropics, and southern hemisphere are listed and data given for their distribution. The list covers almost every country south of the Tropic of Cancer. Much of the information is based on specimens collected by Leif Ryvar den et al., some of which have not previously been reported. Poroid genera and fungi in Podoscyphaceae s.s. and s.l. are generally not listed, nor are species of *Thelephora* s.s. and the tomentelloid fungi.

Introduction

The checklist is an updated version of the annotated list published by Hjortstam & Larsson (1995). All species names are in alphabetical order. Publishing data for genera and basionyms are not given, but each species is followed by its author citation and date of publication.

This version includes species from the southern hemisphere as well as from the more northerly areas of Africa, Iran, India, Taiwan, & Mexico. From the United States only species from Florida (and exceptionally Louisiana and other southern states) are listed.

Species list

Acanthobasidium phragmitis Boidin et al. 1985

Type locality: France on *Phragmites australis* and *Sasa japonica*. Distribution: Argentina (Núñez & Ryvar den 1997), Réunion on bamboo (Boidin & Gilles 2001). According to the original description a cystidiate species (gloeocystidia

with sulphovanillin reaction) with relatively large amyloid and spinulose spores, 11-14 x 5.5-7 μm .

Acanthofungus ahmadii (Boidin) Sheng H. Wu et al. 2000

Type locality: Pakistan. Distribution: India, Thailand.

Acanthofungus rimosus Sheng H. Wu et al. 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Acanthofungus thoenii (Boidin et al.) Sheng H. Wu et al. 2000

Type locality: Congo-Kinshasa.

Acanthophysellum bisporum (Boidin & Lanq.) Boidin & Gilles 2001

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Acanthophysellum cerussatus (Bres.) Parmasto 1967

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Lemke 1964), Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Morocco (Malençon 1982), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1986).

Acanthophysellum dextrinoideocerussatus (Manjón et al.) Sheng H. Wu et al. 2000

Type locality: Spain. Distribution: Morocco? (see Moreno, Blanco & Manjón 1990), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2001).

Acanthophysellum propinquum (Boidin & Gilles) Boidin & Gilles 2001

Type locality: Réunion.

Adustomyces lusitanicus (Torrend) Jülich 1979

Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Madeira (Jahn 1971, sub *Stereum repandum* var. *lusitanicum*), Morocco (Boidin 1959, sub *S. repandum* var. *lusitanicum*).

Aleurobotrys botryosus (Burt) Boidin et al. 1985

Type locality: U.S.A. (Maryland). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Argentina (Popoff 1997), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Africa (probably not uncommon) and noted from Zimbabwe, Congo-Kinshasa, Ethiopia (see also Boidin & Lanquetin 1995), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1986), Taiwan (Wu 1998), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Aleurocystis habgallae (Berk. & Broome) G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: A rare pantropical species.

Aleurocystis magnispora (Burt) P.A. Lemke 1964

Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: Brazil (Lemke 1964).

Aleurocystidiellum disciforme (DC.: Fr.) Telleria 1990

Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982), Argentina (Greslebin 2002).

Aleurodiscus aberrans G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus amorphus (Pers.: Fr.) J. Schröt. 1888

Distribution: Mexico (Lemke 1964).

Aleurodiscus andinus Nuñez & Ryvarden 1997

Type locality: Colombia.

Aleurodiscus antarcticus (Speg.) Ryvarden 1997

Type locality: Chile. Distribution: Argentina (see Nuñez & Ryvarden 1997 and Greslebin 2002).

Aleurodiscus apricans Bourdot 1910

Type locality: France. Distribution: New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Aleurodiscus atlanticus Maire 1917

Type locality: Morocco.

Aleurodiscus aurantius (Pers.: Fr.) J. Schröt. 1888

Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodríguez-Armas et al. 1992), Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Aleurodiscus australiensis Wakefield 1918

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Colombia, Ecuador (Nuñez in litt.), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1986).

Aleurodiscus berggrenii (Cooke) G. Cunn. 1953

Type locality: New Zealand on *Nothofagus*.

Aleurodiscus coralloides G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus coronatus G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus cremicolor Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1982

Type locality: Thailand. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Aleurodiscus croceus Pat. 1893

Type locality: Ecuador. Distribution: Costa Rica, Argentina, Colombia (Nuñez & Ryvarden 1997). This is extremely similar to *Aleurodiscus mirabilis* (for differences see Nuñez & Ryvarden 1997). According to Lemke (1964) *A. scopulatus* Lloyd described from Ecuador is a synonym.

Aleurodiscus diffissus (Sacc.) Burt 1931

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Mexico on *Arbutus* (Lemke 1964).

Aleurodiscus exasperatus Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1993

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina.

Aleurodiscus grantii Lloyd 1920

Type locality: U.S.A. (Washington). Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Aleurodiscus lepra (Berk. & Broome) Höhn. & Litsch. 1908

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: West Indies, Vietnam (sub *Aleurodiscus cremeus* Pat.), Java, Australia (all Lemke 1964).

Aleurodiscus limonisorus D.A. Reid 1956

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Aleurodiscus mirabilis (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Höhn. 1909

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: A pantropical species.

Aleurodiscus monilifer Malençon 1954

Type locality: Morocco.

Aleurodiscus oakesii (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Höhn. & Litsch. 1907

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Taiwan. According to Lemke (1964) a boreal species. Three specimens mentioned by Rattan (1977) are at Kew: 5377 & 5417 are probably the same as *Aleurodiscus wakefieldiae* Boidin & Beller; the third specimen (Singh 19099) is possibly *A. mirabilis*.

Aleurodiscus ochraceoflavus Lloyd 1923

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus parmiformis G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus patelliformis G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus pateriformis G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand.

Aleurodiscus penicillatus Burt 1918

Type locality: U.S.A. (Oregon). Distribution: Argentina (Rio Negro, aff. this species), Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Aleurodiscus rimulosus Nuñez & Ryvarden 1997

Type locality: Puerto Rico.

Aleurodiscus scandens Petch 1925

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Of unknown application, but according to Nuñez & Ryvarden (1997) a species of *Vararia*.

Aleurodiscus sparsus (Berk.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1907

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Aleurodiscus taxicola K.S.Thind & S.S. Rattan 1973

Type locality: India.

Aleurodiscus tenuis Burt 1918

Type locality: Cuba.

Aleurodiscus triviale (Speg.) Greslebin 2002

Type locality: Chile. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002).

Aleurodiscus wakefieldiae Boidin & Beller 1967

Type locality: France. Distribution: India, Taiwan (Wu 1998).

Aleurodiscus zealandicus (Cooke & W. Phillips) G. Cunn. 1953

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Venezuela (Dennis 1970).

Aleuromyces gabonicus (Boidin et al.) Boidin & Gilles 2001

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Réunion.

Alutaceodontia alutacea (Fr.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2002

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997, sub *Hyphodontia alutacea*), Colombia (Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2000).

Amaurodon atrocyaneus (Wakef.) Kõljalg & K.H. Larss. 1996

Type locality: Venezuela.

Amaurodon hydroides Kõljalg & Ryvarden 1997

Type locality: Venezuela. Extremely similar to the next species (for further information see Kõljalg & Ryvarden 1997).

Amaurodon viridis (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) J. Schröt. 1888

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: A pantropical species.

Amaurohydnum flavidum Jülich 1978

Type locality: Australia.

Amauromyces farinaceus Boidin et al. 1993

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Taiwan (Oberwinkler & Chen 2004).

Amauromyces pallidus Jülich 1978

Type locality: Australia.

Amethicium rimosum Hjortstam 1983

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution. Argentina. The specimen from Argentina (Popoff 1063, on *Pinus!*, dupl in Hjm Priv. Herb.) seems to conform with the concept.

Amphinema byssoides (Pers.: Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Distribution: Mexico (Welden & Lemke 1961), Jamaica (Punugu et al. 1980, a very common fungus in the West Indies), Brazil (Bononi 1984, sub *Coniophora byssoides*; also known from Brazil as *Hypochnus muscorum* J. Schröt. or *Kneiffia muscorum* (J. Schröt.) Rick), Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Uruguay (Gazzano 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1982), India (Rattan 1977), Australia & New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). A well-known species and according to many authors distributed worldwide. However, we have never seen specimens from tropical areas.

Amyloathelia amylacea (Bourdot & Galzin) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1979

Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982, aff. this species).

Amyloathelia aspera Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1993

Type locality: Chile. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002).

Amylocorticium subillaqueatum (Litsch.) Spirin & Zmitr. 2002

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992). Generic type. See further Zmitrovich & Spirin (2002) and also *Hypochniciellum* below.

Amylocorticium africanum Hjortstam 1959

Type locality: Malawi. Distribution: Colombia, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia (Boidin & Lanquetin 1995).

Amylocorticium cebennense (Bourdot) Pouzar 1959

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Morocco

(Malençon 1982), Thailand (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Amylocorticium indicum K.S. Thind & S.S. Rattan 1972

Type locality: India. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1993).

Amylocorticium subincarnatum (Peck) Pouzar 1959

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Amylocorticium subsulphureum (P. Karst.) Pouzar 1959

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1957, 1982, sub *Odon-
tia alutacea* (Fr.) Quel.).

Amylohyphus africanus Ryvar den 1978

Type locality: Rwanda.

Amylosporomyces camelicolor Khara 1988

Type locality: India. Of uncertain application. According to the original descrip-
tion a species without cystidia, but with amyloid, warted spores.

Amylosporomyces echinosporus S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India. This is apparently the same as *Gloeodontia subasperispora*.

Amylostereum chailletii (Pers.: Fr.) Boidin 1958

Distribution: Brazil (Campos do Jordao) on the introduced tree *Podocarpus
lambertii* (also reported as *Kneiffia atkinsonii* (Ellis & Everh.) Rick), Morocco
(Malençon 1982), India (Rattan 1977). See also *Lopharia ochracea* below.

Amylostereum ferreum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Boidin & Lanq. 1984

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Boidin & Lan-
quetin 1984), Venezuela (Dennis 1970), Guadeloupe (Boidin, pers.comm.).

Amyloxenasma grisellum (Bourdot) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2005

Type locality: France. Distribution: Panama (Liberta 1960), Venezuela (Liberta
& Navas 1978), Argentina (Gomez 1972), Venezuela (Dennis 1970), Canary
Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Burundi. See further Hjortstam & Ryvar-
den (2005).

Amyloxenasma pruina (Bourdot & Galzin) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2005

Type locality: France. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989).

Anomoporia albolutescens (Romell) Pouzar 1966

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Mexico (Ryvar den & Guzmán 1993), New
Zealand (Cunningham 1965). Compare also Niemelä (1994).

Anomoporia dumontii Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1987

Type locality: Venezuela.

Anomoporia irpicoides Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1987

Type locality: Malawi. Niemelä (1994) suggested a relationship to *Anomopo-
ria kamtschatica* (Parmasto) Bondartseva, a species distributed in the northern
hemisphere.

Aphanobasidium Jülich, Persoonia 10:326, 1979

Generic type: *Corticium subnitens* Bourdot & Galzin.

The genus was originally described to accommodate species with pleurobasidia and smooth, amyloid or inamyloid spores. Unfortunately the generitype specimen (France, Causse Noir, *Pinus*, November, Bourdot 30464 in PC) is in bad condition and substantial information as to its micromorphology is almost impossible to obtain. There is no indication from the original description that additional specimen(s) were at hand when it was described. However, it should be noted that Oberwinkler (1965) obviously saw at least a portion of this specimen and that particular piece could well be in better condition. He also gave an adequate description and illustration of the species and listed two specimens from Germany. Boidin, Gilles & Gerard (2004) listed several specimens from France, all on *Pinus*. Tentatively and until additional information is added, or a designation of an epitype for a fixed concept of the genus, we chose *Aphanobasidium* for species with inamyloid, smooth spores and *Phlebiella* for those species with inamyloid, rugose spores. See also *Amylokenasma* above with almost the same kind of pleurobasidia, but with amyloid, smooth spores.

Aphanobasidium acanthophoenicis Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Aphanobasidium aurobisporum Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: Réunion.

Aphanobasidium biapiculatum Boidin & Gilles 2004

Type locality: Réunion. On *Cyathea* and *Pteridium*.

Aphanobasidium bisterigmaticum Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Aphanobasidium bourdotii Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: France. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000, aff. this species).

Aphanobasidium canariense (Manjón & Moreno) Boidin & Michel 2000

Type locality: Canary Islands. Distribution: Known only on *Phoenix* sp. Recently collected in Madeira and probably occurs wherever the host grows; it has been found in a greenhouse at Kew Gardens, England. Compare *Aphanobasidium sphaerosporum* which seems to be extremely similar. See also Boidin & Gilles (2000) who reported it from Réunion as *Aphanobasidium* aff. *canariense*.

Aphanobasidium curvisporum Boidin & Gilles 2004

Type locality: Réunion.

Aphanobasidium filicinum (Bourdot) Jülich 1979

Type locality: France. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, sub *Xenasma*), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). It should be noted that Cunningham described the hyphae with clamp connections. The species has a preference for growing on ferns.

Aphanobasidium pseudopruina Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Aphanobasidium pseudotsugae (Burt) Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: U.S.A. (Idaho). Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000).

Aphanobasidium sphaerosporum Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: France. Distribution: Réunion on *Pinus pinaster* (Boidin & Gilles 1989, aff. this species).

Aphanobasidium subnitens (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich 1979

Type locality: France. Distribution: India on *Rhododendron* (Rattan 1977). We have not studied the specimen from India.

Aquascypha hydrophora (Berk.) D.A. Reid 1965

Type locality: Guyana. Distribution: Only from the northern part of South America: Brazil, Colombia, Surinam, French Guiana, and Venezuela.

Asterostroma andinum Pat. 1893

Type locality: Ecuador. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Puerto Rico (sub *Asterostroma spiniferum* Burt), St. Lucia (Welden 1966), Grenada (Welden 1966), Colombia, Argentina (Tierra del Fuego and Iguazu), Tanzania, Sri Lanka (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997b.), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Asterostroma apalum (Berk. & Broome) Massee 1889

Type locality: Sri Lanka. This species is sometimes considered a synonym of *A. muscicola*.

Asterostroma cervicolor (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Massee 1889

Type locality: U.S.A. (Alabama). Distribution: Apparently pantropical, but compare *Asterostroma medium*.

Asterostroma echinosporum Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Central African Republic and Ivory Coast (from the original description), Cameroon (Roberts 2000).

Asterostroma fulvum Romell 1901

Type locality: Brazil. A species of *Vararia*?

Asterostroma laxum Bres. 1920

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. One specimen examined from Florida, leg. et det. H.H. Burdsall 6567 (FH).

Asterostroma medium Bres. 1920

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992), Tanzania (Niemelä et al. 1998).

Asterostroma muscicola (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Massee 1889

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) and West Indies (Welden 1966), Brazil. More or less typical specimens examined from Puerto Rico, Colombia, and Venezuela. Also reported from Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981),

Jamaica and Guadeloupe (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997b), Ecuador (Patouillard & Lagerheim 1893), Uruguay (Gazzano 1998), Gabon (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997b), Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Rwanda, India (Rattan 1977). The specimens from Brazil conform to the type (K).

Asterostroma ochroleucum Bres. 1913

Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1954), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992). Most authors, for example Telleria (1990), consider it a synonym of *A. cervicolor*.

Asterostroma persimile Wakef. 1915

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Little-known species. Cunningham (1955) reported it from Australia and ?Malaya. Later (Cunningham 1963) he mentioned only Australia and New Zealand. According to Hallenberg (1972) this species is closely related to *A. ochroleucum* See also Larsen (1974) concerning *Tomentella asterostromelloides* Rick.

Asterostroma praeacutosporum Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Africa, Gabon. Distribution: Ivory Coast (from the original description).

Asterostroma pseudofulvum Parmasto 1970

Type locality: Central African Republic. A species of *Vararia*?

Asterostroma spinosporum Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Réunion

Athelia acrospora Jülich 1972

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976).

Athelia andina Jülich 1972

Type locality: Venezuela. A lichenized species.

Athelia arachnoidea (Berk.) Jülich 1972

Type locality: England. Distribution: Hawaii (Burt 1926), Cuba and Puerto Rico (Burt 1926), Ecuador (Patouillard & Lagerheim 1893), Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Brazil (aff. this species), Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Tunisia (Jülich 1972).

Athelia bambusae Gilb. & Adaskaveg 1993

Type locality: Hawaii.

Athelia binucleospora J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1973

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Athelia bombacina Pers. 1822

Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002; also Popoff 1997, sub *A. bombycina*), Taiwan (Wu 2003). See further Stalpers (1984).

Athelia cibotii Gilb. & Hemmes 1997

Type locality: Hawaii. According to the authors a common species on tree fern

petioles. 14 specimens were mentioned in the original description. Seems to be similar to or the same as *Athelopsis lembospora*.

Athelia decipiens (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Europe. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Colombia (cfr. this species), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976).

Athelia epiphylla Pers. 1822

Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Colombia, Venezuela (Jülich 1972), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Athelia neuhoffii (Bres.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978).

Athelia phycophila Jülich 1972

Type locality: Venezuela. A lichenized species.

Athelia poeltii Jülich 1978

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). A lichenized species.

Athelia pyriformis (M.P. Christ) Jülich 1972

Type locality: Denmark. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997).

Athelia rolfsii (Curzi) C.C. Tu & Kimbr. 1978

Distribution: widespread, tropical crop pathogen. See further Ginns & Lefebvre (1993).

Athelia salicum Pers. 1822

Type locality: Europe. Distribution: Morocco (Telleria 1984).

Athelia scutellaris (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Gilb. 1974

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: According to Burt (1926) widely distributed in North America and also the West Indies, Japan and South Africa. It was also mentioned by Cunningham (1963) from Australia. However, all specimens cited in the original description are rather poor and Ravenel 1584, the lectotype designated by Hjortstam (1989), is clearly referable to *Phanerochaete sordida*.

Athelopsis bananispora (Boidin & Gilles) Hjortstam 1991

Type locality: Réunion, on *Aspidium*. A species closely related to *Athelopsis galzinii*.

Athelopsis colombiensis Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2001

Type locality: Colombia.

Athelopsis crystallifera (Rick ex Rambo) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1987

Type locality: Brazil on wood.

Athelopsis galzinii (Bres.) Hjortstam 1991

Type locality: France. Distribution: Ethiopia, New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). Exclusively on ferns.

Athelopsis glaucina (Bourdot & Galzin) Oberw. ex Parmasto 1968

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina, Colombia?, Tanzania, Ethiopia.

Athelopsis gloeocystidiata Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1999

Type locality: Argentina

Athelopsis lembospora (Bourdot) Oberw. 1972

Type locality: France. Distribution: Colombia, Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil, and (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium confusum* Bourdot & Galzin) New Zealand.

This species seems to be an obligate fungus on various ferns. See also *Athelia ciboti*, described from Hawaii.

Athelopsis lunata (Romell) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993, sub *Trechispora*), Taiwan (Maekawa 1992). Not a species of *Athelopsis* or *Trechispora*, but perhaps close to *Skvortzovia*.

Athelopsis subinconspicua (Litsch.) Jülich 1975

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Athelopsis virescens Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1996

Type locality: Argentina.

Auriscalpium andinum (Pat.) Ryvarden 2001

Type locality: Ecuador.

Auriscalpium barbatum Maas Geest. 1978

Type locality: Australia.

Auriscalpium dissectum Maas Geest. 1979

Type locality: Congo-Kinshasa.

Auriscalpium gilbertsonii Ryvarden 2001

Type locality: Costa Rica.

Auriscalpium umbella Maas Geest. 1971

Type locality: New Zealand.

Auriscalpium villipes (Lloyd) Snell & Dick 1958

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico (all Maas Geesteranus 1966, 1974, & 1976b).

Australicum cylindrosporium Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Venezuela.

Australicum singulare (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2002

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: South America, Brazil (Mogi-Guaçu, on *Taxodium*), Venezuela (Yutajé), Taiwan (sub *Phanerochaete brunnea* Sheng H. Wu), Australia (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium*). See further Hjortstam & Ryvarden (2002) and Hjortstam, Ryvarden & Iturriaga (2005).

Australohydnum dregeanum (Berk.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1990

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993, sub *Irpex griseofuscescens* (Reichardt) D.A. Reid), Sri Lanka (sub *Irpex vellereus* Berk. & Broome), Australia (sub *Hydnum griseofuscescens* Reichardt). For description & illustration see Melo & Hjortstam (2002).

Basidioradulum radula (Fr.: Fr.) Nobles 1967

Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Brazil?, India (Rattan 1977).

Basidioradulum tuberculatum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982, sub *Phlebia albida* H. Post), Canary Islands.

Boidinia aculeata (Sheng H. Wu) E. Larss. & K.H. Larss. 2003

Type locality: Taiwan.

Boidinia borbonica Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Réunion.

Boidinia cana Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997).

Boidinia dendrophysata Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Boidinia furfuracea (Boidin) Stalpers & Hjortstam 1982

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Brazil?

Boidinia granulata Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997).

According to E. Larsson (2002), a species of *Gloeocystidiellum*.

Boidinia lacticolor (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvardeen 1987

Type locality: Philippines (on bamboo). Distribution: Kenya, Malawi, Cameroon (Roberts 2000), India (sub *Gloeocystidiellum donkii* S.S. Rattan), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Boidinia luteola Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan

Boidinia macrospora Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. This species seems closely related to *Megalocystidium montanum* Ginns & G.W. Freeman.

Boreostereum borbonicum Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Botryobasidium ampullatum Gilb. & Hemmes 1997

Type locality: Hawaii. Based on the illustration, possibly near *Candelabrochaete*. See also the original description.

Botryobasidium ansosum (H.S. Jackson & D.P. Rogers) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: U.S.A. (Washington). Distribution: Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvardeen, & Iturriaga 2005, cfr. this species).

Botryobasidium asterosporum G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium aureum Parmasto 1965

Type locality: Armenia. Distribution: Morocco, Canary Islands (Ryvardeen 1976).

Botryobasidium bananisporum Boidin 1970

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Venezuela, Ivory Coast, Gabon (Boidin & Gilles 1982), Tanzania (Hjortstam 1983).

Botryobasidium botryoideum (Overh.) Parmasto 1965

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: Colombia (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2001).

Botryobasidium candicans J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976), India (Rattan 1977). Compare also *B. chilense* which is a similar species. The anamorph is generally needed for a certain determination.

Botryobasidium chilense Hol.-Jech. 1980

Type locality: Chile. Distribution: New Zealand (Holubova-Jechova 1980, anamorph only).

Botryobasidium conspersum J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Botryobasidium croceum Lentz 1967

Type locality: U.S.A. (Mississippi). Distribution: Easily confused with *B. lembosporum*, but according to G. Langer (1994) the anamorph is known from Cuba, Trinidad, Venezuela, Uruguay, Brazil, Ghana, South & West Africa.

Botryobasidium curtisii Hallenb. 1978

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Brazil? (Hjortstam & Bononi 1987), Zimbabwe?, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1986, aff. this species). The anamorph of the Brazilian specimen has paler hyphae than normal and with rather few denticles.

Botryobasidium danicum J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1969

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976), Tanzania.

Botryobasidium digitatum (D.P. Rogers) G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Panama. Distribution: Colombia.

Botryobasidium fodinarum (P.H.B. Talbot & V.C. Green) Boidin 1970

Type locality: South Africa. The cystidia were described as septate and Talbot (1965) referred the species to *Hyphoderma* without making a combination. According to the original description the species does not seem to be allied to the genus *Botryobasidium*, but *Candelabrochaete* or *Gyrophanopsis* should be considered.

Botryobasidium globosporum (Boidin & Gilles) G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Ethiopia. Originally described in *Cejpomyces*, but Roberts (1999) accepted it in *Botryobasidium*.

Botryobasidium grandisporum G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium laeve (J. Erikss.) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Costa Rica and Taiwan (G. Langer 1994), Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Botryobasidium lembosporum (D.P. Rogers) Donk 1958

Type locality: Guyana. Distribution: Cuba and Trinidad (in the original description), Colombia, Argentina (Iguazu). See also *B. croceum*.

Botryobasidium longisporum G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium medium J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Tanzania (with anamorph).

Botryobasidium musaisporum G. Langer 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium obtusisporum J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Australia (Jülich 1978).

Botryobasidium olivaceum Boidin & Gilles 1982

Type locality: Gabon.

Botryobasidium pandani Boidin & Gilles 1982

Type locality: Gabon.

Botryobasidium parvisetorum Boidin & Gilles 1988

Type locality: Réunion.

Botryobasidium piliferum Boidin & Gilles 1982

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Kenya and Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1988, aff. this species).

Botryobasidium pruinaum (Bres.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976). See also *B. scabridum* and *Cyanohypha asperula*.

Botryobasidium scabridum (G. Cunn.) Jülich 1979

Type locality: New Zealand. Stalpers & Buchanan (1991) considered it a synonym of *B. pruinaum*. It should be noted that the spores are slightly rugose (from portion of type in K).

Botryobasidium sordidulum Boidin & Gilles 1982

Type locality: Gabon.

Botryobasidium stigmatosporum Boidin & Gilles 1988

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002), Argentina (Greslebin 2002, cfr. this species). Subgeneric type for *Phlyctidosporum* Boidin & Gilles (1988).

Botryobasidium subbotryosum S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India.

Botryobasidium subcoronatum (Höhn. & Litsch.) Donk 1931

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: A cosmopolitan species. See further G. Langer (1994).

Botryobasidium sublaeve G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium tuberculisporum G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium tubulicystidium G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Taiwan.

Botryobasidium vagum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) D.P. Rogers 1935

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Probably cosmopolitan. U.S.A. (Florida), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992, sub *B. botryosum*), Nicaragua (Welden & Lemke 1961), Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, sub *B. botryosum*), Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002), Argentina (Misiones) (Popoff 1997, sub *B. botryosum*), South Africa (Talbot 1958), Taiwan (G. Langer 1994), Australia & New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). *Botryobasidium botryosum* (Bres.) J. Erikss. is here treated as a synonym (see Hjortstam 1989).

Botryobasidium yutajense Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Venezuela.

Botryodontia cirrata (Hjortstam & Ryvarden) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Brazil, Venezuela, Brunei, Ghana (specimen at K sub *Odontia* sp., S.J. Hughes 96, 28 Apr. 1949), Kenya (Hjortstam 1987, sub *Botryodontia denticulata*), Taiwan (Wu 1990, sub *Hyphodontia formosana* Sheng H. Wu & Burds.), and possibly Java (E. Nyman F.125, 145, & 158, det. Hjortstam sub *Hyphodontia formosana*, all in GB).

Botryodontia semispathulata Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2002

Type locality: Venezuela. Distribution: Colombia.

Botryohypochnus bisporus Boidin & Gilles 1986

Type locality: Réunion.

Botryohypochnus bondarcevii Parmasto 1965

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Brazil (Hjortstam & Bononi 1987, cfr. this species), Venezuela (cfr. this species), Guyana (Maekawa 1992), Cameroon (Roberts 2000), Brunei (Hjortstam, Roberts & Spooner 1998).

Botryohypochnus hebelomatosporus Boidin & Gilles 1982

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Puerto Rico (Roberts 1998, sub *Thanatephorus*), Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil (São Paulo), Venezuela. The Brazilian specimen is rather poor and is overgrowing a species of *Asterostroma*.

Botryohypochnus isabellinus (Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida & Louisiana) (Rogers 1943), Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador (sub *Tomentella ochraceoviridis* Pat.), Canary Islands (Rodrigues-Armas 1992), Gabon (Boidin & Gilles 1982), Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, India (Rattan 1977), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Botryohypochnus scaberulus Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1997

Type locality: Colombia. This is extremely similar to or the same as *Tofispora repetospora*.

Botryohypochnus verrucisporus Burds. & Gilb. 1982

Type locality: U.S.A. (Arizona). Distribution: Colombia (Magdalena).

Brevicellicium allantosporum Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Borneo. A species somewhat similar to the concept of *Trechispora*.

Brevicellicium asperum Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2005

Type locality: Venezuela.

Brevicellicium exile (H. S. Jacks.) K. H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1978

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Colombia, Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976).

Brevicellicium flavovirens Hjortstam 2001

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Brazil (Cananea and Bahia), Colombia.

Brevicellicium mellinum (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: re-collected in Brazil, Puerto Rico (sub *Corticium crustulinum* Burt). According to K.H. Larsson (1992) a species of *Trechispora*.

Brevicellicium molle Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: Colombia, Brazil (Campos do Jordao, on *Dicksonia* sp.).

Brevicellicium olivascens (Bres.) K. H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1978

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Argentina, Brazil, (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982b, sub *Odontia chromoflava* Rick), Canary Islands, Morocco (Telleria 1984, sub *Trechispora mutabilis*), Burundi, India (Rattan 1977, sub *T. mutabilis*).

Brevicellicium permodicum (H.S. Jacks.) Ginns & Lefebvre 1993

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: New Zealand (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium*). This is a species without clamp connections, but is close to the generic concept of *Brevicellicium* in the appearance of its hyphae and spores.

Brevicellicium udinum Hjortstam 2001

Type locality: Brazil (Campos do Jordao, on *Podocarpus*).

Brevicellicium uncinatum Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Tanzania.

Brevicellicium vulcanense Gilb. & Hemmes 2001

Type locality: Hawaii.

- Bulbillomyces farinosus** (Bres.) Jülich 1974
Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).
- Byssocorticium atrovirens** (Fr.) Bondartsev & Singer 1944
Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1957).
- Byssomerulius albostramineus** (Torrend) Hjortstam 1987
Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Australia (Ginns 1976).
- Byssomerulius ambiguus** (Berk.) Gilb. & Budington 1970
Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Mexico (Laferrière & Gilbertson 1992), Ecuador (Ginns 1976), Kenya. Probably a species of *Gloeoporus* and is somewhat reminiscent of *G. thelephoroides*.
- Byssomerulius confluens** (Schwein.) Gilb. & Lindsey 1978
Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: See Waterstone (1947) & Talbot (1951). According to Ginns (1976) a synonym of *Byssomerulius corium*, but see Gilbertson & Lindsey (1978).
- Byssomerulius corium** (Fr.) Parmasto 1967
Distribution: A cosmopolitan species. It should be noted that Ginns (1976) listed about 20 synonyms.
- Byssomerulius flavidoalbus** (Corner) Hjortstam 1994
Type locality: Malaya.
- Byssomerulius hirtellus** (Burt) Parmasto 1967
Type locality: U.S.A. (Massachusetts). Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu) (Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1986, aff. this species).
- Byssomerulius miniatus** (Wakef.) Hjortstam 1987
Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Australia.
- Byssomerulius sordidus** (Berk. & M.A. Curtis ex Cooke) Hjortstam 1994
Type locality: Venezuela. Distribution: Argentina (Reid 1959, sub *Cladoderris platensis* Speg.), Brazil (Hjortstam 1995).
- Byssomerulius sulphureus** (Burt) Lindsey 1974
Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).
- Byssoporia terrestris** (DC.: Fr.) M.J. Larsen & Zak 1978
Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida, sub *Poria polyporicola* Murrill), Brazil (Bononi 1984, sub *Poria terrestris*).
- Cabalodontia queletii** (Bourdot & Galzin) Piatek 2004
Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Burundi, Ethiopia, India (Rattan 1977, sub *Metulodontia*). Piatek (2004) incorporated four additional species in the genus of which none is accepted here.
- Caerulicium naviculare** (Hjortstam & Ryvarden) Hjortstam 1987
Type locality: Thailand.
- Campylomyces heimii** (Malençon) Nakasone 2004

Type locality: Morocco.

Campylomyces tabacinus (Cooke) Nakasone 2004

Type locality: Australia.

Candelabrochaete adnata Hjortstam 1995

Type locality: Brazil.

Candelabrochaete africana Boidin 1970

Type locality: Africa. Distribution: Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Brazil, Thailand, and Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Candelabrochaete dispar Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1986

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Brazil, Colombia.

Candelabrochaete eruciformis (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand.

Candelabrochaete langloisii (Pat.) Boidin 1970

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burds. & Nakasone 1981, sub *Phanerochaete insolita*).

Candelabrochaete magnihypha (Burt) Burds. 1984

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).

Candelabrochaete mexicana (Burt) P. Roberts 2000

Type locality: Mexico. Distribution: Venezuela, Cameroon (Roberts 2000).

Candelabrochaete septocystidia (Burt) Burds. 1984

Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: Brazil.

Candelabrochaete simulans Hjortstam 1995

Type locality: Thailand. Distribution: Colombia.

Candelabrochaete verruculosa Hjortstam 1983

Type locality: Kenya. Distribution: Brazil, Malawi.

Castanopor us castaneus Ryvar den 1991

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: Thailand (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982, sub *Cystidiophorus castaneus*).

Ceraceomyces austroandinum Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1999

Type locality: Argentina.

Ceraceomyces borealis (Romell) J. Erikss. & Ryvar den 1973

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Morocco (Malençon 1955, sub *Merulius krawtzevi* Pilát). *C. borealis* is extremely similar to *Ceraceomyces simulans*.

Ceraceomyces cerebrosus (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1993), Tasmania (Cunningham 1963, sub *Peniophora*).

Ceraceomyces cremeo-ochraceus Hjortstam 1983

Type locality: Malawi. Distribution: Burundi?, Kenya.

Ceraceomyces oligodontus P. Roberts 2000

Type locality: Cameroon.

Ceraceomyces reidii (K.S.Thind & S.S. Rattan) S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India.

Ceraceomyces serpens (Tode: Fr.) Ginns 1976

Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Brazil (Ginns 1976, sub *Merulius densus* Rick), Morocco (Malençon 1955, sub *Merulius porinoides* Fr.), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963, sub *Merulius porinoides*).

Ceraceomyces simulans (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam 1989

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Brazil?, Colombia (cfr. this species), Malawi, Tanzania, Borneo? See Hjortstam (1989) for a description and also Hjortstam & Ryvarde (2001). Hjortstam (1983) reported the specimens from Africa as *C. borealis*, but these clearly represent *C. simulans*.

Ceraceomyces sublaevis (Bres.) Jülich 1972

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Kenya?

Ceraceomyces sulphurinus (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarde 1978

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Mexico (Marmalejo et al. 1981, sub *Phanerochaete*).

Ceraceomyces tessulatus (Cooke) Jülich 1972

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodríguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1982), India (Rattan 1977).

Ceratobasidium D.P. Rogers 1935

Species not listed. For information about the genus see Roberts (1999).

Cericium luteoincrustatum (Hjortstam & Ryvarde) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1990, sub *Amethicium*), Colombia.

Ceriporia alachuana (Murrill) Hallenb. 1979

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Lesser Antilles (David & Rajchenberg 1985), Central America (Carranza-Morse 1991), Thailand (sub *Ceriporia subreticulata* Ryvarde).

Ceriporia excelsa (S. Lundell) Parmasto 1959

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993).

Ceriporia ferruginicincta (Murrill) Ryvarde 1980

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Africa.

Ceriporia leptoderma (Berk. & Broome) Ryvarde 1980

Type locality: Sri Lanka.

Ceriporia mellea (Berk. & Broome) Ryvarde 1978

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 1983), Uruguay (Gazzano 1994), Burundi (Ryvarde 1978), Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Ceriporia microspora I. Lindblad & Ryvarde 1999

Type locality: Costa Rica.

Ceriporia otakou (G. Cunn.) P.K. Buchanan & Ryvarden 1988

Type locality: New Zealand.

Ceriporia purpurea (Fr.) Donk 1971

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: cosmopolitan? See Ryvarden & Johansen (1980).

Ceriporia retamoana Rajchenb. 2000

Type locality: Argentina.

Ceriporia reticulata (Nees: Fr.) Dom. 1963

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Central & South America (Carranza-Morse 1991), Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976). Probably with a worldwide distribution.

Ceriporia spissa (Schwein.: Fr.) Rajchenb. 1983

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 1983), Cuba, Canary Islands, Australia & New Zealand (Cunningham 1965).

Ceriporia tarda (Berk.) Ginns 1984

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Mexico, Brazil (Ryvarden & Meijer 2002), Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Wu 2003), New Zealand (Cunningham 1965). See further Ryvarden (1977).

Ceriporia totara (G. Cunn.) P.K. Buchanan & Ryvarden 1988

Type locality: New Zealand.

Ceriporia viridans (Berk. & Broome) Donk 1933

Type locality: England. Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Ceriporia xylostromatoides (Berk.) Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: A common species in tropical areas, but not reported from Australia (see Ryvarden & Johansen 1980).

Cerocorticium molle (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Jülich 1975

Type locality: Southern U.S.A. Distribution: A pantropical species. Australia (?).

Chaetodermella luna (Romell) Rauschert 1988

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Morocco (sub *Peniophora incrassata* Malençon; type poisoned by chemical treatment), India (Rehill & Bakshi 1965 and Rattan 1977).

Chaetoporellus curvisporus (J. Erikss. & Hjortstam) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1976

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Costa Rica (K.H. Larsson, pers. comm.).

Chaetoporellus latitans (Bourdot & Galzin) Bondartsev & Singer 1944

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) Ginns & Lefebvre (1993, sub *Hypodontia*), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993).

Chondrostereum purpureum (Pers.: Fr.) Pouzar 1959

According to Chamuris (1988) from all continents except Antarctica and considered as a cosmopolitan species by Cunningham (1963).

Chondrostereum vesiculosum (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand.

Chrysoderma alboluteum Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion. *Chrysoderma* is a monotypic genus; material not studied, but according to the description very similar to or the same as *Cerocorticium molle*.

Clavulicium globosum Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Ecuador.

Climacodon annamensis (Har. & Pat.) Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Vietnam.

Climacodon chlamydocystis Maas Geest. 1971

Type locality: Singapore. Distribution: Brazil (Bononi 1981).

Climacodon pulcherrimus (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Nikol. 1961

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Brazil (also noted by Maas Geesteranus 1974b), Algeria, Morocco (according to a note in an offprint by Malençon 1952, sub *Dryodon suberis*), Zambia (Maas Geesteranus 1976), Thailand, Singapore and Philippines (Maas Geesteranus 1966, sub *Hydnum duriusculum* Lloyd and *Hydnum deceptivum* Lloyd respectively), also noted from Mindanao and Davao by Bresadola (1915). The species is the type for *Donkia* Pilát.

Columnodontia resupinata Jülich 1979

Type locality: Borneo.

Conferticium heimii (Boidin) Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Gabon, Madagascar, Réunion (all Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997), Taiwan (Wu 1996). The species is extremely similar to *C. ravum*.

Conferticium ochraceum (Fr.: Fr.) Hallenb. 1980

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Thailand.

Conferticium ravum (Burt) Ginns & Freeman 1994

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: Australia (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium amyloideum* G. Cunn., a substitute for *Corticium ochraceum* (Fr.: Fr.) P. Karst). In his description the spores were reported as smooth and slightly larger than normal for this species. See also *C. hemiii* above and consult Ginns & Freeman (1994).

Confertobasidium olivaceo-album (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich 1972

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (sub *Scytinostromella fallax* Burds. & Nakasone), Morocco (Malençon 1952, sub *Corticium ochroleucum* Bres). The species has also been described as *Gloeocystidiellum parvisporum* Manjón & Moreno (1981). See further Hjortstam (1987) for the concept of *Confertobasidium olivaceoalbum*.

Coniophora arachnoidea Pat. 1912

Type locality: Guinea. Never recollected; originally described from banana leaves.

Coniophora arida (Fr.) P. Karst. 1868

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan (including *Coniophora suffocata* (Peck) Massee).

Coniophora cordensis S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India. This species is extremely similar to *C. suffocata* (Ginns 1982).

Coniophora dimitica G. Cunn. 1957

Type Locality: New Zealand Distribution: Zimbabwe (Masuka 1993).

Coniophora eremophila Lindsey & Gilb. 1975

Type locality: U.S.A. (Arizona). Distribution: Chile (Ginns 1982).

Coniophora fodinarum P.H.B. Talbot 1951

Type locality: South Africa.

Coniophora fusispora (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. 1888

Type locality: U.S.A. (New Jersey). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992). See also Ginns (1982) for further inf.tion.

Coniophora hanoiensis Pat. 1907

Type locality: Viet Nam. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997), Argentina (sub *Coniophora argentinensis* Speg.), Brazil?, Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992), South Africa, Singapore, Thailand, Australia (Ginns 1982).

Coniophora incrustata P.H.B. Talbot 1958

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992). This species was treated as a variety of *C. puteana* by Ginns (1982).

Coniophora kauaiensis Gilb. & Hemmes 1997

Type locality: Hawaii.

Coniophora matsuzawae Yasuda ex Lloyd 1918

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: South Africa (sub *Coniophora papillosa* P.H.B. Talbot).

Coniophora mollis Ginns 1982

Type locality: South Africa.

Coniophora olivacea (Fr.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1882

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan (Australia ?).

Coniophora prasinoides (Bourdot & Galzin) Bourdot & Galzin 1928

Type locality: France. Distribution: Nigeria (Ginns 1982).

Coniophora puteana (Schumach.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1868

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Coniophora submembranacea (Berk. & Broome) Sacc. 1888

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Mexico (sub *Coniophora inflata* Burt), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvardeen 1992), Singapore (Ginns 1982).

Coniophorafomes stereoideus (Rick) Rick 1934

Type locality: Brazil (São Leopoldo). For a description and typification see Ginns (1973).

It should be noted that this is the type for *Coniophorafomes* Rick (1934).

Coniophoropsis obscura Hjortstam & Ryvardeen 1986

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Venezuela.

Conohypha albocrema (Höhn. & Litsch.) Jülich 1975

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Venezuela, Cameroon (Roberts 2000, sub cfr. *Hypoderma albocrema*). The Venezuelan specimens conform fairly well to the concept of the species, but the spores are, as in the Cameroon specimen, smaller than those reported by Eriksson & Ryvardeen (1975).

Corneromyces kinabalui Ginns 1976

Type locality: Borneo. Distribution: Ecuador, Colombia. Hjortstam, Spooner & Oldridge (1990) reported four additional specimens from Borneo.

Coronicium thymicola (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich 1975

Type locality: France. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997).

Corticium cremeoalbidum (M.J. Larsen & Nakasone) M.J. Larsen 1990

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).

Corticium durangense (M.J. Larsen & Gilb.) Boidin & Lanq. 1983

Type locality: Mexico.

Corticium efibulatum (M.J. Larsen & Nakasone) M.J. Larsen 1990

Type locality: U.S.A. (Mississippi). Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997, aff. this species; at least Popoff 751 (dupl. in Hjm Priv. Herb.) is in accordance with the concept). A specimen examined from Tanzania (C. Sharp 864/98, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.) is very similar.

Corticium floridense (M.J. Larsen & Nakasone) M.J. Larsen 1990

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).

Corticium mississippiense (Lentz.) M.J. Larsen 1990

Type locality: U.S.A. (Mississippi). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990).

Corticium roseum Pers. 1794

Distribution: Canary Islands (Ryvardeen 1976), Kenya, South Africa (Talbot 1956, sub *Aleurodiscus*), Taiwan (Wu 1997c).

Cristelloporia asperispora Ryvardeen & I. Johans. 1980

Type locality: Kenya.

Cristelloporia dimitica I. Johans. & Ryvardeen 1979

Type locality: Ghana. Distribution: Brazil (sub *Cristelloporia brasiliensis* Corner), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvardeen 1992), Malaya. Generic type of *Cristel-*

loporia.

Cristelloporia trimitica Corner 1992

Type locality: Papua New Guinea.

Cristinia brevicellularis Hjortstam 1993

Type locality: Brazil.

Cristinia gallica (Pilát) Jülich 1975

Type locality: France. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), India (Rattan 1977, sub *Cristinia mucida* (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Ryvardeen).

Cristinia helvetica (Pers.) Parmasto 1968

Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Tanzania, India (Rattan 1977), Australia (Wakefield 1915, sub *Grandinia helvetica*).

Crustoderma borbonicum Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Crustoderma corneum (Bourdot & Galzin) Nakasone 1984

Type locality: France. Distribution: Tanzania.

Crustoderma dryinum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: U.S.A. (Alabama). Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Canary Islands (Ryvardeen 1976).

Crustoderma flavescens Nakasone & Gilb. 1982

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: Panama (Nakasone 1990; Gilbertson & Nakasone 2003).

Crustoderma fuscatum Gilb. & Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Hawaii.

Crustoderma gigacystidium Gilb. & Hemmes 2001

Type locality: Hawaii.

Crustoderma nakasoneae Gilb. & M. Blackw. 1988

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana).

Crustoderma patricium (G. Cunn.) Nakasone 1984.

See under *Hyphoderma assimile*.

Crustoderma vulcanense (Gilb. & Adask.) Gilb. & Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Hawaii.

Crustodontia chrysocreas (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam & Ryvardeen 2005

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: In its wide sense probably pantropical, but the taxon is variable. See further Hjortstam & Ryvardeen (2005).

Crustomyces expallens (Bres.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: France. Distribution: Iran (sub *Cystostereum stratosum* Hallenb.).

Crustomyces indecorus Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Tanzania.

Crustomyces stratosus (Burds. & Nakasone) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Costa Rica (comm. by K.H. Larson)

Crystallocystidium vorticosum Rick 1940

Type locality: Brazil. This is the generic type of *Crystallocystidium*. Probably Rick's intention was to recombine *Thelephora vorticosa* Fr. According to Cunningham (1963) the generic type is a *Lopharia* species, but Lentz (1955) considered it to represent *Stereum* (*Chondrostereum*) *purpureum*.

Cunninghammyces fusisporus Boidin & Gilles 1993

Type locality: Réunion. According to the description this is probably a species of *Xenasma*.

Cunninghammyces umbonatus (G. Cunn.) Stalpers 1985

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Venezuela, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1993), Taiwan. *Hypochnicium pleurobasidiatum* Boidin, Candoussau & Gilles (1986) seems to be the same.

Cyanobasidium chordulatum (D. P. Rogers) Jülich 1979

Type locality: U.S.A. (Ohio). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burdshall & Nakasone 1981), Central African Republic and Gabon (sub *Botryobasidium alutaceum* Boidin), Kenya. For a key to species see Hjortstam & Ryvarden (2005).

Cyanobasidium microverrucisporum (N. Maek.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: Colombia.

Cyanobasidium pelliculare (Jülich) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Australia.

Cyanodontia spathulata Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Tanzania.

Cyanothypha asperula (D.P. Rogers) Jülich 1982

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Guadeloupe and Africa (G. Langer 1994, sub *Botryobasidium*), Brazil, Gabon and Central African Republic (Boidin & Gilles 1988), Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Cameroon (Roberts 2000), South Africa. Maekawa (1990) synonymized both *B. laeve* and *B. pruinosum* with this species. At present we maintain the traditional concept with three different taxa.

Cylindrobasidium coprosmae (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: New Zealand. The species was reported from Brazil (Mogi-Guaçu) by Bononi (1984), but material has not been traced.

Cylindrobasidium evolvens (Fr.: Fr.) Jülich 1974

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002, sub *C. laeve*), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), India (Rattan 1977, sub *Basidioradulum*), Taiwan (Wu 1990, sub *C. laeve*).

Cylindrobasidium torrendii (Bres.) Hjortstam 1983

Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Colombia, Burundi, Malawi, South Africa

- (Talbot 1951, sub *Corticium gloeosporum*), Tanzania, Taiwan (Wu 1990).
- Cystidiodontia isabellina** (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1986
Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Palaeotropical species.
- Cystidiodontia laminifera** (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam 1990
Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Not uncommon in South and Central America. Also reported from Taiwan by Wu (1997c).
- Cystostereum australe** Nakasone 1983
Type locality: U.S.A. (Georgia). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Costa Rica (J. Carranza 95-86, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.).
- Cystostereum kenyense** Hjortstam 1987
Type locality: Kenya.
- Cystostereum murrayi** (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Pouzar 1959
Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Puerto Rico? (Liberta 1969, sub *Corticium globosum* Burt), Africa (Talbot 1954), India (Rattan 1977) According to Chamuris (1988) distributed in North America, Europe, South Africa, Asia, and Australasia. According to Cunningham (1963) known from North America, West Indies, Western Europe, South Africa, and New Zealand.
- Cytidia cristallifera** Boidin & Lanq. 1995
Type locality: Ethiopia.
- Cytidia albomellea** (Bondartsev) Parmasto 1968
Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas 1992).
- Dacryobolus costratus** (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) Rattan 1977
Type locality: India.
- Dacryobolus karstenii** (Bres.) Oberw. ex Parmasto 1968
Type locality: Hungaria. Distribution. Morocco (Malençon 1982), Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976), India (Rattan 1977), Réunion on *Cryptomeria* (Boidin & Gilles 2000).
- Dacryobolus phalloides** Manjon et al. 1984
Type locality: Spain. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 2003) This is the same as or extremely similar to *Phlebia tristis* (Litsch. & S. Lundell) Parmasto. The cystidia are, however, moderately to strongly thick-walled in KOH.
- Dacryobolus sudans** (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Fr. 1849
Though variable as to its hymenophore, this is certainly a cosmopolitan species. Material examined from different parts of the world. Compare also *Hydnum glaucum* Pat. and consult Nakasone (2003).
- Dendrocorticium ancyrophylli** Boidin & Gilles 1998
Type locality: Africa, Gabon.
- Dendrocorticium ionides** (Bres.) M.J. Larsen & Gilb. 1974
Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Morocco (Boidin, Terra & Lanquetin

1968, sub *Laeticorticium*).

Dendrocorticium lilacinroseum (Pat.) M.J. Larsen & Gilb. 1974

Type locality: Tunisia.

Dendrocorticium nasti Boidin & Gilles 1998

Type locality: Réunion, on *Nastus*.

Dendrocorticium ovalisporum Boidin & Gilles 1998

Type locality: Réunion.

Dendrocorticium polygonioides (P. Karst.) M.J. Larsen & Gilb. 1974

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Morocco (Telleria 1984, sub *Laeticorticium*), South Africa (Talbot 1956).

Dendrocorticium roseocarneum (Schwein.) M.J. Larsen & Gilb. 1977

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981), South America (Chamuris 1988).

Dendrodontia bicolor (P.H.B. Talbot) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil, Burundi, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1998), Australia (Norfolk Island, on rotting log of *Cassia*, 29 March 1970, P. Ralstan 23, K).

Dendrophora albobadia (Schwein.: Fr.) Chamuris 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) Ginns & Lefebvre (1993), Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981), Hawaii (Gilbertson et al. 2001), West Indies (Cuba and Guadeloupe (Boidin & Lanquetin 1991), Bermuda (Chamuris 1988), Cuba (sub *Hymenochaete paupercula* Berk. & M.A. Curtis and *Stereum coffearum* Berk. & M.A. Curtis), Argentina (sub *Corticium rosellum* Speg.) (also Gomez & Loewenbaum 1976 and Popoff 1997, sub var. *rosea*), Colombia (cfr. this species), Brazil, Uruguay (Gazzano 1998), Australia (sub *Stereum coffearum*).

Dendrophora versiformis (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Chamuris 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: Jamaica (Punugu et al. 1980), Ecuador, Morocco (Malençon 1982), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Eastern Africa, Eastern Asia (Chamuris 1988).

Dendrothele acerina (Pers.: Fr.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Distribution: We have not seen any specimens from tropical areas. Compare also Lemke (1964b) for further inf.tion. See also *D. tetracornis* below. There is a comprehensive key to species in *Dendrothele* by Boidin, Lanquetin & Duhem (1996).

Dendrothele alliacea (Quel.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: France. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 2000), South Africa (Lemke 1964b, sub *Aleurocorticium*).

Dendrothele andinopatagonica Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1998

Type locality: Argentina.

Dendrothele asterospora Boidin & Lanq. 1996

Type locality: Central African Republic, Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Duhem 1996, cfr. this species).

Dendrothele biapiculata (G. Cunn.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002).

Dendrothele bispora Burds. & Nakasone 1983

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Duhem 1996). According to the original description a dimitic species with brownish skeletal hyphae.

Dendrothele boidinii Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1998

Type locality: Argentina.

Dendrothele candida (Schwein.: Fr.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Mexico, Jamaica, South Africa (Lemke 1964b), Pakistan (Lemke 1965, sub *Aleurodiscus jacksonii* Ahmad), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963; Chamuris 1988).

Dendrothele capitulata Boidin & Lanq. 1996

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Dendrothele commixta (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1975

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Dendrothele corniculata (G. Cunn.) Stalpers 1985

Type locality: New Zealand.

Dendrothele dryina (Pers.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Dendrothele globulispora Boidin & Lanq. 1996

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Dendrothele griseocana (Bres.) Bourdot & Galzin 1913

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Mexico, Uruguay (Gazzano 2000), Tanzania (Niemelä et al. 1998).

Dendrothele incrustans (P.A. Lemke) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: U.S.A. (California). Distribution: Guadeloupe (Boidin, Lanquetin & Duhem (1996), Argentina (Greslebin & Rajchenberg 1998), Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002).

Dendrothele itihummensis Gilb. & Blackwell 1985

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) Gilbertson & Blackwell (1987).

Dendrothele lemkei Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1998

Type locality: Argentina.

Dendrothele mangiferae Boidin & Duhem 1996

Type locality: Réunion.

Dendrothele mexicana (P.A. Lemke) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: Mexico. Distribution: Colombia (Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1997, cfr. this species).

Dendrothele microspora (H. S. Jacks. & P.A. Lemke) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Lemke 1964b).

Dendrothele moquiniara (Viegas) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: Brazil. Of uncertain application and originally described as a species of *Aleurodiscus*. According to Lemke (1964b) this species resembles *Aleurocorticium pachysterigmatum* but has smaller spores and basidia.

Dendrothele nivosa (Berk. & M. A. Curtis ex Höhn. & Litsch.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: U.S.A. (Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Jamaica (Lemke 1964b), Colombia, Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Dendrothele pachysterigmata (H. S. Jacks. & P.A. Lemke) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Mexico (Lemke 1964b).

Dendrothele pitrae Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1998

Type locality: Argentina.

Dendrothele pulvinata (G. Cunn.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: New Zealand.

Dendrothele seriata (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Brazil (Lemke 1964b).

Dendrothele strumosa (Fr.) P.A. Lemke 1965

Type locality: Mexico. Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana and Florida), West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America (all Lemke 1964b). Specimens have been examined from Puerto Rico and Venezuela. Boidin, Lanquetin & Duhem (1996) reported it from Guadeloupe.

Dendrothele tetracornis Boidin & Duhem 1996

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana and Florida), Mexico, West Indies. See Lemke (1964b, sub *Aleurodiscus acerinus* f. *tricornis* Bourdot & Galzin).

Dendrothele tuberculata Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1998

Type locality: Argentina.

Dentipellis dissita (Berk. & Cooke) Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Brazil (Amazonas, Camana). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), and we have examined specimens from Colombia and Tanzania.

Dentipellis leptodon (Mont.) Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Chile. Distribution: Brazil, Sri Lanka (sub *Hydnum hypochrum* Berk. & Broome), also India (Ginns 1986, sub *D. subseparans* Khara & S. S. Rattan) and Australia (Ginns 1986, sub *Hydnum isidioides* Berk.). Possibly one

specimen from Tanzania (Pertti Renvall 2101, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.).

Dentocorticium blastanos Boidin & Gilles 1998

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Central African Republic (in the original description).

Dentocorticium brasiliense M. J. Larsen & Gilb. 1977

Type locality: Brazil.

Dentocorticium irregulare Ryvar den 1978

Type locality: Rwanda. Apparently a species within the concept of *Grammoth-ele*.

Dentocorticium sinapicolor Boidin et al. 1998

Type locality: Réunion.

Dextrinocystidium sacratum (G. Cunn.) Sheng H. Wu 1995

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Australia (Cunningham 1963). According to Stalpers & Buchanan (1991) closely related to *G. convolvens* and mainly separated by larger spores.

Dextrinocystidium singulare Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Ivory Coast.

Dextrinocystis capitata (D.P. Rogers & Boquiren) Gilb. & Blackwell 1988

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida) on *Phoenix canariensis*. Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana) on dead culms of *Bambusa* sp. (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1988), Colombia (on wood).

Dextrinodontia molliuscula Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: Kenya and Ethiopia.

Dichostereum brevisporum (S.S. Rattan) Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: India.

Dichostereum effuscatum (Cooke & Ellis) Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: U.S.A. (New Jersey). Distribution: Argentina (Boidin & Lanquetin 1980), Colombia, Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvar den 1992), India (Rattan 1977).

Dichostereum kenyense Boidin & Lanq. 1980

Type locality: Kenya. Distribution: Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvar den 1992), Tanzania (Niemelä et al. 1998).

Dichostereum orientale Boidin & Lanq. 1980

Type locality: Kenya. Distribution: Burundi and, according to the original description, Ethiopia and Réunion, also recently from Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvar den 1992).

Dichostereum pallescens (Schwein.) Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: West Indies (Welden 1965), India (Rattan 1977).

Dichostereum peniophoroides (Burt) Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: Dominican Republic and Guadeloupe (Boidin & Lanquetin 1977), Brazil, Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvardeen 1992), India (Parmasto 1971).

Dichostereum ramulosum (Boidin & Lanq.) Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Ivory Coast, Kenya, Zimbabwe.

Dichostereum rhodosporum (Wakef.) Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002, cfr. this species)), India (Rattan 1977), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Dichostereum sordulentum (Cooke & Masee) Boidin & Lanq. 1980

Type locality: U.S.A. (Missouri). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Argentina (Boidin & Lanquetin 1980).

Duportella halimi (Boidin & Lanq.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: France. Distribution: Burundi (cfr. this species).

Duportella jordaensis Hjortstam & Ryvardeen 2004

Type locality: Brazil.

Duportella kuehneri (Boidin & Lanq.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Ethiopia (Boidin & Lanquetin 1995), Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1991).

Duportella kuehneroides Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu & Chen 1993).

Duportella malençonii (Boidin & Lanq.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Duportella miranda Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Duportella pirispora Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Gabon.

Duportella renispora Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Duportella rhoica Boidin & Lanq. 1995

Type locality: Ethiopia.

Duportella trigonosperma (Boidin et al.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Cameroon (Ryv. 31092, O and duplicate in Hjm Priv. Herb.), Thailand (mentioned in the original description). Known only from palm trees.

Duportella tristicula (Berk. & Broome) Reinking 1920

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Mainly Africa, but also reported from Réunion and Singapore (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1991), Taiwan (Wu & Chen 1993), Philippines (sub *Duportella velutina* Pat.), Australia (Cunningham 1963). Often on *Coffea*.

Echinoporia aculeifera (Berk. & M.A.Curtis) Ryvardeen 1984

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Ryvardeen 1986), Brazil (Ryvardeen 1984), Paraguay (Popoff & Wright 1998).

Echinoporia hydnochora (Berk. & Broome) Ryvardeen 1980

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Malaysia and Indonesia (Ryvardeen & Johansen 1980).

Efibula avellanea (Bres.) Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: France. Distribution: According to Burdsall (1985, sub *Phanerochaete*) an uncommon species but apparently worldwide. Reported from Argentina (Popoff 1997) and Uruguay (Gazzano 2000, sub *Phanerochaete*).

Efibula lutea Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Efibula tropica Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Japan (Maekawa 2003).

Epithele alba (Viégas) Boidin et al. 1996

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: There are several specimens from Brazil and also one from Venezuela.

Epithele bambusina Rick 1959

Type locality: Brazil. With unknown application.

Epithele bisterigmata Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Epithele citrispora Boidin et al. 1983

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Ivory Coast (in the original description).

Epithele duthieae (P.H.B. Talbot) Boidin et al. 1996

Type locality: South Africa.

Epithele efibulata Boidin et al. 1983

Type locality: Gabon.

Epithele fasciculata (G. Cunn.) Boidin & Gilles

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Venezuela.

Epithele horridula Rick 1940

Type locality: Brazil. This is probably a species of *Tubulicium*.

Epithele hydnoides Burt 1923

Type locality: Hawaii. Distribution: Réunion on *Cyathea* (Boidin & Gilles 1986), Hawaii on *Cibotium* (original description, also Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997).

Epithele interrupta Bres. 1914

Type locality: Congo-Kinshasa. Distribution: Burundi (sub *Laeticorticium odontoides* Ryvardeen), Sierra Leone and probably other localities in Africa. Not with certainty known from South America. See *E. subfusispora* below.

Epithele macarangae Boidin & Lanq. 1983

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Epithele malaiensis Boidin & Lanq. 1983

Type locality: Singapore. Distribution: Colombia (Hjortstam, Ryvarden & Iturriaga 2005, cfr. this species).

Epithele nikau G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Guadeloupe (Boidin & Gilles 1988, sub *E. guadelupense* Boidin & Lanq.), Gabon (Boidin & Lanquetin 1983), Equatorial Africa, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1988), and probably Java (according to a specimen in UPS & GB).

Epithele nivea Rick ex Rambo 1959

Type locality: Brazil. A species of unknown application.

Epithele ovalispora Boidin & Lanq. 1983

Type locality: Gabon.

Epithele philippiae Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Epithele straminea Rick ex Rambo 1959

Type locality: Brazil. A species of unknown application.

Epithele subfusispora (Burds. & Nakasone) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil, Venezuela. See further Hjortstam, Ryvarden, & Iturriaga (2005).

Epithele sulphurea Burt 1920

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Hawaii (Boquiren 1971).

Epithele typhae (Pers.: Fr.) Pat. 1900

Distribution: Brazil (Rick 1959), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Epithelopsis bosei A.B. De 1989

Type locality: India. According to the original description with gloeocystidia and spores slightly thick-walled.

Epithelopsis fulva (G. Cunn.) Jülich 1976

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002).

Erythricium salmonicolor (Berk. & Broome) Burds. 1985

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Probably pantropical, see Jülich (1975) and compare also Talbot (1951, sub *Corticium*). Very similar to *Erythricium laetum* (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam which is a spring fungus in Northern Europe.

Erythromyces crocicreas (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1990

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Gabon, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines (Hjortstam & Telleria 1990), Borneo (Brunei), Australia (sub *Hymenochaete innata* Cooke & Masseur).

Fibriciellum silvae-ryae J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1975

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Brazil, Venezuela.

Fibricium coriaceum Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: Kenya.

Fibricium gloeocystidiatum Rajchenb. 2002

Type locality: Argentina.

Fibricium rude (P. Karst.) Jülich 1974

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Fibricium subceraceum (Hallenb.) Bernicchia 1986

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu).

Fibrodontia brevidens (Pat.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Ecuador. Distribution: Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guadeloupe (Nakasone 2003, sub *Acia sericea* Pat.), Rwanda (Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia africana* Ryvarden), Borneo (Brunei).

Fibrodontia gossypina Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Costa Rica (Nakasone 1990), Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Taiwan, Zimbabwe (all E. Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia*), India, Thailand, Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002). The species is easily confused with *F. brevidens* and never seen by us from South America

Fibrodontia tomentosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Venezuela (E. Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia*, and also Hjortstam, Ryvarden, & Iturriaga 2005), Panama.

Fibulomyces mutabilis (Bres.) Jülich 1972

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Hawaii on *Cibotium* (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997, sub *Athelia*), Morocco (Telleria 1984).

Fibulomyces septentrionalis (J. Erikss.) Jülich 1972

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Mexico (Jülich 1972), Brazil (Campos do Jordao, on *Podocarpus*), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Venezuela, Morocco (Malençon 1982), Borneo (Brunei) (Hjortstam, Roberts & Spooner 1998, as *Leptosporomyces* cfr.).

Galzinia ellipsospora S.S. Rattan. 1977

Type locality: India.

Galzinia geminispora L.S. Olive 1954

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: Brazil. The Brazilian specimen grew on a dead corticioid fungus.

Galzinia incrustans Parmasto 1965

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Venezuela. The epithet is a substitute for *Corticium incrustans* Höhn & Litsch. 1906 (non *Corticium incrustans* Pers. 1796).

Globuliciopsis fuegiana Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2004

Type locality: Argentina.

Globulicium hiemale (Laurila) Hjortstam 1973

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Gloeocorticium cinerascens Hjortstam & Ryvarde 1986

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Brazil.

Gloeocystidiellum aspellum Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Kenya. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1996). Though the spores are finely rugose it seems to be near species of *Megalocystidium*.

Gloeocystidiellum clavuligerum (Höhn. & Litsch.) Nakasone 1982

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992 and Hallenberg 1991).

Gloeocystidiellum compactum Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan.

Gloeocystidiellum fimbriatum Burds. et al. 1981

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Closely related to or the same as *Gloeocystidiopsis cryptacantha*.

Gloeocystidiellum formosanum Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. Both *G. compactum* & *G. formosanum* are extremely similar to *Megalocystidium aspellum*.

Gloeocystidiellum inconstans (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand.

Gloeocystidiellum kenyense Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Kenya. Distribution: Gabon, Madagascar, Réunion, Taiwan (sub *G. purpureum* Sheng H. Wu). See E. Larsson (2002).

Gloeocystidiellum luridum var. **microsporum** Z.C. Chen & Sang H. Lin 1990.

Type locality: Taiwan. This species was originally described with 2-4 sterigmata and smooth spores 5-6 x 3-3.5 μm and seems to be a species of *Megalocystidium*.

Gloeocystidiellum moniliforme Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997).

Gloeocystidiellum odontoides H.S. Khara (1988)

Type locality: India.

Gloeocystidiellum peroxydatum (Rick) Hjortstam & Ryvarde 1982

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, sub *G. sibiricum*), Gabon (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997), New Zealand (sub *Corticium crystallitectum* G. Cunn.). Hjortstam & Stalpers (1982) and Stalpers (1985) considered *G. sibiricum* Parmasto and *Corticium crystallitectum* as synonyms. Compare also *G. heimii* f. *citri* Boidin (1966) described from Réunion, which was said to be very similar to *Boidinia peroxydata* by Stalpers (1985).

Gloeocystidiellum porosellum Hjortstam 1984

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Zimbabwe (cfr. this species, or possibly the same as *Gloeocystidiopsis cryptacantha*).

Gloeocystidiellum porosum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Donk 1931

Type locality: Scotland. Distribution: Not with certainty seen by us from tropical areas, but reported from Argentina by Greslebin (2002). *Corticium fistulatum* G. Cunn. is closely related and there is a fairly good part of the type in Kew. Compare also Stalpers (1985).

Gloeocystidiellum tabacinum Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan.

Gloeocystidiopsis cryptacantha (Pat.) E. Larss. & K.H. Larss. 2003

Type locality: Guadeloupe. Distribution: Puerto Rico (two specimens by Lodge PR 1361 & PR 2259, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.), Venezuela. *Gloeocystidiellum triste* Hjortstam & Ryvar den (1986), described from Argentina, is possibly the same.

Gloeocystidiopsis flammea (Boidin) Jülich 1982

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Tanzania?, Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997). See also Liberta (1969) who compared this species with *G. salmonea*.

Gloeocystidiopsis salmonea (Burt) Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: West Indies. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) and Puerto Rico (both Ginns & Freeman 1994), Guadeloupe (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997), Brazil (Bononi 1984).

Gloeodontia americana Rajchenb. 1987

Type locality: Brazil. A substitute for *Irpex regularissimus* Rick.

Gloeodontia columbiensis Burt ex Burds. & Lombard 1976

Type locality: Canada (British Columbia). Distribution: Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991).

Gloeodontia discolor (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Boidin 1966

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burdsall & Lombard 1976), Puerto Rico, Brazil (Bahia, sub *Odontia dissidens* Bres., and several specimens from São Paulo State), Colombia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Tanzania. Noted from Borneo (Sabah)(det. P. Roberts). There is also material from Zimbabwe at Kew, filed under unmatched *Odontia*.

Gloeodontia pyramidata (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil. Also noted from Brazil by Bresadola (1896). This species seems to be very similar to *G. americana* but the latter has, according to the original description, slightly larger spores. See further Hjortstam (1990) for comments and a description of the holotype of *Hydnum pyramidatum*.

Gloeodontia subasperispora (Litsch.) E. Larss. & K.H. Larss. 2003

Type locality (Lectotype): Sweden. Distribution: India (sub *Amylosporomyces echinosporus* S.S. Rattan).

Gloeohypochnicium analogum (Bourdot & Galzin) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: France. Distribution: Malawi (Boidin & Gilles 2000b), New Zea-

land (sub *Corticium globososporum* G. Cunn.). See Stalpers (1985). According to a part of the holotype in Kew, the gloeocystidia in *Corticium globososporum* seem to be negative in sulphovanillin.

Gloeomyces ginnsii Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan

Gloeomyces graminicola Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan.

Gloeopeniophorella convolvens (P. Karst.) Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976, sub *Gloeocystidiellum*), Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania.

Gloeopeniophorella laxa (Sheng H. Wu) Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Guadeloupe (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997).

Gloeopeniophorella rubroflava Rick 1934

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Recollected in Brazil and further known from Venezuela.

Gloeoporus croceopallens Bres. 1912

Type locality: Java. Distribution: Kenya and Tanzania (Ryvarden & Johansen 1980), Thailand.

Gloeoporus cystidiatus Ryvarden 1987

Type locality: Brazil (Amazonas).

Gloeoporus dichrous (Fr.: Fr.) Bres. 1916

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan, but see Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1986). Recently noted from Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992), Paraguay (Popoff & Wright 1998) and northern Brazil (Gibertoni, Ryvarden, & Cavalcanti 2004).

Gloeoporus phlebophorus (Berk.) G. Cunn. 1965

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Java and Australia (Cunningham 1965).

Gloeoporus purpurascens (Corner) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Malaya. Distribution: Borneo, Solomon Islands (Ginns 1976, sub *Merulius purpurascens*).

Gloeoporus subambiguus (Henn.) Ginns 1976

Type locality: Brazil.

Gloeoporus subvinaceus Corner 1992

Type locality: Brazil (Amazonas).

Gloeoporus taxicola (Pers.: Fr.) Gilb. & Ryvarden 1985

Distribution: Australia (Gilbertson & Ryvarden 1986), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963, sub *Merulius ravenelii* Berk.).

Gloeoporus thelephoroides (Hook.) G. Cunn. 1965

Type locality: Peru. Distribution: A pantropical species (Ryvarden & Johansen 1980).

Gloeoporus vitellinus Corner 1992

Type locality: Singapore.

Gloeosoma vitellinum (Lév.) Bres. 1920

Type locality: Chile? Distribution: Southern Chile and Argentina (Nuñez & Ryvarden 1997, Greslebin 2002, both sub *Aleurodiscus*).

Gloiodon strigosus (Sw.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1879

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: According to Desjardin & Ryvarden (2003) a boreal species. One specimen from Brazil (cfr. this species, collector unknown) has been examined and is probably filed in Kew .

Gloiodon nigrescens (Petch) Maas Geest. 1964

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Sumatra, Bali (both Desjardin & Ryvarden, 2003).

Gloiothele citrinoidea Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Probably from Venezuela and Thailand, the latter on culms of *Phoenix* and *Livistoma*. Consult also a provisional key to *Gloiothele* by Hjortstam, Ryvarden & Iturriaga (2005).

Gloiothele globosa Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1997).

Gloiothele granulosa Hjortstam & Spooner 1990

Type locality: Malaysia.

Gloiothele humilis (Boidin) Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000), Cameroon (Roberts 2000, cfr. this species). The species seems to be closely related to *G. lactescens* and several specimens have been examined from Borneo, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico. See Hjortstam, Ryvarden & Iturriaga (2005).

Gloiothele lactescens (Berk.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: England. Distribution: Not known with certainty from South America, but noted from Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, sub *Gloeocystidiellum*), Taiwan (Lin & Chen 1990), and Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Gloiothele lamellosa (Henn.) Bres. 1920

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: Venezuela, Ethiopia, and from Central African Republic, Malawi and Madagascar (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997, including both *Gloeocystidiellum irpiscenscens* and *Vesiculomyces epitheloides*), Uganda, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000). Gilbertson & Adaskaveg (1993) reported *Vesiculomyces epitheloides* from Hawaii, but described basidiomes as smooth.

- Gloiothele sulcata** (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) Boidin et al. 1997
Type locality: India on *Picea* & *Cedrus*.
- Gloiothele tropicalis** (Burds. et al.) Ginns & G.W. Freeman 1994
Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).
- Gloiothele turpis** (G.W. Freeman) Hjortstam 1987
Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida on *Ostrya*). Distribution: With certainty from Puerto Rico and French Guiana (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997). See also Hjortstam, Ryvarden & Iturriaga (2005).
- Gloiothele zawitensis** (S.S. Rattan et al.) Sheng H. Wu 1996
Type locality: Iraq. According to Wu (1996) possibly the same as *G. tropicalis*. Compare also Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles (1997).
- Grandiniochaete late-contexta** Rick 1940
Type locality: Brazil. This is the generic type, but of uncertain application.
- Gyrodontium sacchari** (Spreng.: Fr.) Hjortstam 1994
Type locality: Guadeloupe. Distribution: A pantropical species.
- Gyrophana janthinospora** (Pat.) Pat. 1897
Type locality: Tunisia. See Ginns (1982) for comments.
- Gyrophanopsis polonense** (Bres.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991
Type locality: Poland. Distribution: India (Rattan 1977, sub *Hyphoderma polonense*), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1991, sub *Hyphodermopsis*).
- Gyrophanopsis zealandica** (G. Cunn.) Jülich 1979
Type locality: New Zealand.
- Hemmesomyces puauluensis** Gilb. & Nakasone 2003
Type locality: U.S.A. (Hawaii).
- Heteroacanthella variabile** Oberw. & E. Langer 1990
Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Cameroon. For information about the family and generic concept see Roberts (1999) and Oberwinkler et al. (1990).
- Hjortstamia amethystea** (Hjortstam & Ryvarden) Boidin & Gilles 2002
Type locality: Brazil.
- Hjortstamia bambusicola** (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005
Type locality: Australia.
- Hjortstamia castanea** Boidin & Gilles 2002
Type locality: Congo-Kinshasa. Distribution: India (mentioned in the original description).
- Hjortstamia crassa** (Lév.) Boidin & Gilles 2002
Type locality: Vietnam. Distribution: A pantropical species.
- Hjortstamia friesii** (Lév.) Boidin & Gilles 2002
Type locality: Indian Peninsula. Distribution: Palaeotropical and known from South East Asia, Malaysia, Java, New Guinea. Also from Australia (Reid 1962, sub *Cladoderris pritzelii* Henn.).

Hjortstamia medica (Currey) Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2005

Type locality: India.

Hjortstamia mexicana (A.L. Welden) Boidin & Gilles 2002

Type locality: Mexico.

Hjortstamia monomitica (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2005

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Brazil (doubtful). Wu (1995) reported the species (sub *Phanerochaete*) from Argentina and Paraguay based on specimens from Popoff & Popoff and Cabellero respectively.

Hjortstamia papyrina (Mont.) Boidin & Gilles 2002

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Reported from a number of localities from Florida to Brazil by Welden & Lemke (1961), Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981), West Indies, Argentina (Popoff 1997), Paraguay (sub *Stereum paraguayense* Speg.), Bolivia (Welden 1993). Also noted from Congo-Kinshasa (Bresadola 1911) and India (Rattan 1977), but both presumably in error.

Hjortstamia percomis (Berk. & Broome) Boidin & Gilles 2002

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam (all Boidin & Gilles 2002).

Hjortstamia perplexa (D.A. Reid) Boidin & Gilles 2002

Type locality: Australia.

Hjortstamia rimosissima (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Boidin & Gilles 2002

Type locality: Holotype: Nicaragua. A brown species and macroscopically the type is in good condition but there are no obvious basidia or spores and it is presumed to be a species of *Lopharia* (*Porostereum*) by Hjortstam (1989). *Corticium rimosissimum* Pass. & Beltr. in *Fungi Sicul* 4 was probably described after 1860, but the original description has not been examined. Note that *Lopharia rimosissima* Rick ex Rambo (1960) is illegitimate. See further Hjortstam & Ryvarde (1990).

Hydnomerulius pinastri (Fr.: Fr.) Jarosch & Besl. 2001

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Possibly a cosmopolitan species. According to Ginns & Lefebvre (1993) from U.S.A. (Florida) and Ginns (1978) reported specimens from Uganda and New Zealand. Also known from Puerto Rico. *Merulius irpicoides* Corner (Malaysia) is probably the same (Ginns 1976).

Hydnophlebia chrysorhizon (Torrend) Parmasto 1967

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Argentina (Popoff 1997, sub *Phanerochaete*), Venezuela, Brazil, and from Cameroon (Roberts 2000, sub *Phanerochaete*).

Hyphoderma acutocystis Boidin & Gilles 1990

Type locality: Réunion.

Hyphoderma acystidium Sheng H. Wu 1997

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma africanum (Burt) D.A. Reid 1975

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Brazil, the specimen conforms exactly to the type.

Hyphoderma allantosporum Sheng H. Wu. 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. A species closely related to *H. pallidum*.

Hyphoderma amoenum (Burt) Donk 1957

Type locality: Canada (British Columbia). Distribution: Bermuda (Liberta 1968, sub *Peniophora investiens* Burt), Argentina (Popoff 1997), Colombia (aff. this species).

Hyphoderma argillaceum (Bres.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Probably a cosmopolitan species, but variable. See also *H. gemmeum*.

Hyphoderma assimile (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Donk 1957

Type locality: U.S.A. (California). Distribution: New Zealand and Australia (Stalpers 1985, sub *Corticium patricium* G. Cunn.). See also Nakasone (1984).

Hyphoderma ayresii (Berk. ex Cooke) Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Mauritius. Distribution: Ecuador, Venezuela, and from Central African Republic and Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1991), Taiwan (sub *Hyphoderma macrosporum* Sheng H. Wu).

Hyphoderma baculorubrense Gilb. & Blackwell 1984

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987).

Hyphoderma brunneocontextum Galán 1993

Type locality: Argentina. So far known only from the type specimen. *Hyphoderma variolosum* is similar but lacks a tomentous subiculum.

Hyphoderma calcitraba Malençon 1982

Type locality: Morocco.

Hyphoderma capitulatum Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Hyphoderma cinnamomeum Jülich 1978

Type locality: Australia (Tasmania).

Hyphoderma clavatum Sheng H. Wu 1997

Type locality: Taiwan. This species is extremely similar to *H. subclavatum*.

Hyphoderma clavigerum (Bres.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978 and also reported by Hjortstam, Ryvarde, & Iturriaga 2005), Burundi, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1991, aff. this species).

Hyphoderma cremeoalbum (Höhn. & Litsch.) Jülich 1974

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Morocco (Telleria 1984), Canary Islands (Ryvarde 1976).

- Hyphoderma cremeum** Sheng H. Wu 1997
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Hyphoderma crystallophorum** Gilb. & Adaskaveg 1993
Type locality: Hawaii. Possibly near to or the same as *Hyphoderma rude*.
- Hyphoderma cylindrocystidiatum** Boidin & Gilles 1991
Type locality: Réunion.
- Hyphoderma definitum** (H.S. Jacks.) Donk 1957
Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Argentina (Galan et al. 1993), Réunion on *Solanum* & *Rubus* (Boidin & Gilles 1991, aff. this species), Taiwan (Wu 1997).
- Hyphoderma densum** Sheng H. Wu 1997
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Hyphoderma echinocystis** J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1976
Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burdall & Nakasone 1981), Brazil (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982b, sub *Odontia isabellino-coccinea* Rick), Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002).
- Hyphoderma effractum** Hjortstam 1998
Type locality: Borneo (Brunei).
- Hyphoderma flagellatum** (G. Cunn.) Jülich 1978
Type locality: New Zealand. According to Stalpers (1985) closely related to *Hyphoderma comptum* (H.S. Jacks.) Jülich.
- Hyphoderma galactinum** Manjón et al. 1988
Type locality: Spain. Distribution: Burundi (cfr. this species).
- Hyphoderma gemmeum** (D.P. Rogers) Donk 1957
Type locality: Colombia. Not with certainty known outside Colombia. The species is extremely similar to *Hyphoderma argillaceum* but with slender cystidia. See further Hjortstam & Ryvar den (2000).
- Hyphoderma gigasporum** Boidin & Gilles 1991
Type locality: Réunion.
- Hyphoderma granuliferum** P. Roberts 2000
Type locality: Cameroon. Distribution: Venezuela. See further the original description by Roberts.
- Hyphoderma griseoflavescens** (Litsch.) Jülich 1974
Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993).
- Hyphoderma heterocystidium** (Burt) Donk 1957
Type locality: U.S.A. (Vermont). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Argentina (Galan et al. 1993). We have not seen specimens from South America, but the species is closely related to both *H. variolosum*, *H. brunneocontextum* and *H. pilosiusculum*.
- Hyphoderma hjortstamii** Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma iguazuense Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1986

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993, aff. this species) Probably only a form of *H. deviatum* (S. Lundell) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden.

Hyphoderma incrustatissimum Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvarden, & Iturriaga 2005).

Hyphoderma inusitata (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Ginns 1984

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993).

Hyphoderma lapponicum (Litsch.) Ryvarden 1971

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993).

Hyphoderma litschaueri (Burt) J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1975

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Dakota). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Colombia, Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium*). Wu (1990) reported five specimens from Taiwan. Of the latter specimens we have not seen 880729-36, but the other four records do not correspond with the concept of the species. See also *Hyphoderma malençonii* and *H. moniliforme*.

Hyphoderma macedonicum (Litsch.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993)

Hyphoderma magnargillaceum Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Hyphoderma malençonii (Manjón & Moreno) Manjón et al. 1988

Type locality: Spain. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1990). The species is similar to *H. moniliforme* and *H. litschaueri*. For a key to these three species see Hjortstam, Manjón & Moreno (1988).

Hyphoderma medioburiense (Burt) Donk 1957

Type locality: U.S.A. (Vermont). Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993), Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991). A species easily confused with other *Hyphoderma* spp and we have not seen any specimens from South America. Ryvarden reported a specimen from Rwanda (1978) but this obviously represents *H. mutatum*.

Hyphoderma microcystidium Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Colombia.

Hyphoderma moniliforme (P.H.B. Talbot) Manjón et al. 1988

Type locality: South Africa. Probably never recollected, but see Boidin & Gilles (1991). This species is extremely similar to both *H. litschaueri* and *H. malençonii*.

Hyphoderma multicystidium Ryvarden 1978

Type locality: Rwanda.

Hyphoderma multicystidium (Hjortstam & Ryvar den) Hjortstam & Telleria 1990

Type locality: Spain. Distribution: Morocco (Telleria 1984, sub. *H. sabanicum* Manjón & Moreno), Canary Islands.

Hyphoderma mutatum (Peck) Donk 1957

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), West Indies (Burt 1926, sub *Peniophora allescheri* Bres.), Argentina (Galan et al. 1993), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Rwanda.

Hyphoderma naiophilum Gilb. & Hemmes 2001

Type locality: Hawaii.

Hyphoderma neopuberum Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma nudicephalum Gilb. & Blackwell 1988

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997), Brazil, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1991). This is a species closely related to *H. setigerum*, and not the same as *Peniophora laxa* Burt (see E. Langer 1994).

Hyphoderma obtusifforme J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1975

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Colombia (cf. this species), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976), Uganda.

Hyphoderma occidentale (D.P. Rogers) Boidin & Gilles 1994

Type locality: U.S.A. (Oregon). Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1994). *Hyphoderma subdefinitum* J. Erikss. & Å. Strid is probably the same and has been reported from India under this name by Rattan (1977).

Hyphoderma pallidum (Bres.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: U.S.A. Florida (Nakasone 1990), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001), Colombia, Libya (Rattan & El-Buni 1983), South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal) (Talbot 1951), India (Rattan 1977). Very likely a complex of related species.

Hyphoderma puberum (Fr.) Wallr. 1833

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Probably cosmopolitan. A specimen with somewhat larger spores has been reported from Tanzania (Niemelä et al. 1998).

Hyphoderma pilisetum (Burt) Liberta 1970

Type locality: Puerto Rico.

Hyphoderma pilosiusculum (Hjortstam & Ryvar den) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2005

Type locality: Brazil.

Hyphoderma pilosum (Burt) Gilb. & Budington 1970

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns &

Lefebvre 1993).

Hyphoderma populneum (Peck) Donk 1957

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993). See further *H. mutatum* and *H. variolosum*.

Hyphoderma praetermissum (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1975

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: A cosmopolitan species.

Hyphoderma rimosum Burds. & Nakasone 1983

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Costa Rica (comm. K.H. Larsson).

Hyphoderma rimulosum Sheng H. Wu 1997

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma roseocremeum (Bres.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego)(Galan et al. 1993), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Rwanda (Ryvarden 1978).

Hyphoderma rubropunctatum Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot 1965

Type locality: Australia.

Hyphoderma rude (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Presumably a pantropical species, but not seen from Australia or New Zealand.

Hyphoderma sacchari (Burt) Nakasone 2000

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Puerto Rico. Very similar to *H. setigerum*, but with two sterigmata and slightly shorter spores.

Hyphoderma scaevolae Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Hyphoderma setigerum (Fr.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Hyphoderma sibiricum (Parmasto) J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1975

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993; Popoff 1997, aff. this species; Rajchenberg 2002, aff. this species), India (Rattan 1977, sub *H. teutoburgense*).

Hyphoderma sphaeropedunculatum Gilb. & Hemmes 2001

Type locality: Hawaii.

Hyphoderma subclavatum Sheng H. Wu 1997

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma subclavigerum K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1978

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002, cfr. this species).

Hyphoderma subpraetermissum Sheng H. Wu 1997

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma subsetigerum Sheng H. Wu 1997

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphoderma subsphaerosporum Boidin & Gilles 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Hyphoderma torquatum (G. Cunn.) Boidin & Berthet 1966

Type locality: New Zealand. This species is close to or the same as *H. praetermissum*.

Hyphoderma transiens (Bres.) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Brazil but somewhat doubtful (see Hjortstam & Bononi 1987). Parts of specimens in Kew.

Hyphoderma tsugae (Burt) J. Erikss. & Å. Strid 1975

Type locality: U.S.A. (New Hampshire). Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Hyphoderma tuberculare Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982

Type locality: Thailand.

Hyphoderma utriculosum (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand. According to Stalpers & Buchanan (1991) closely related to *H. puberum*.

Hyphoderma variolosum Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997, sub. *Hyphoderma* aff. *brunneocontextum*), Colombia, Venezuela, Gabon (Boidin & Lanquetin 1991), Taiwan (Wu 1997). See also *H. brunneocontextum*, a species also with a brown subiculum, but tomentous.

Hyphodermella corrugata (Fr.) J. Erikss. & Ryvar den 1976

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Argentina ?, Colombia, Brazil (sub *Radulochaete flavoalutacea* Rick), Paraguay, Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976, sub *Odontia*), Morocco (Malençon 1957, sub *Odontia*), Taiwan (Wu 1990). *Hyphoderma densa* Melo & Hjortstam (2003) described from Portugal should be considered and at least some of the reports could be this species.

Hyphodermella maunakaensis Gilb. & Hemmes 2001

Type locality: Hawaii.

Hyphodontia adhaerispora E. Langer 1994

Type locality: Réunion.

Hyphodontia africana Ryvar den 1978

Type locality: Rwanda. This is an odontoid species and is reminiscent of *Fibrodontia brevidens* with conical and apically more or less fimbriate aculei. Hyphal system dimitic; with the skeletal hyphae in the centre of the aculei, other hyphae with clamp connections, cystidia absent, spores subglobose, with a slight wall thickening, 3.5-4 µm diam. It should be noted that E. Langer (1994) placed this in synonymy with *H. brevidens*.

Hyphodontia alba Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. The species is reminiscent of *Hyphoderma setigerum* by virtue of its slightly grandinioid hymenophore, hyphal configuration and septate

cystidia. The spores are, however, subglobose.

Hyphodontia alienata (S. Lundell) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Zimbabwe. The specimen from Zimbabwe (Ryv. 24336, O) was compared with Swedish material, but it should be noted that the cystidia were fairly thin-walled.

Hyphodontia aloha Gilb. & Adaskaveg 1993

Type locality: Hawaii. According to the description and illustration it is reminiscent of *Fibrodontia brevidens* or *F. gossypina*.

Hyphodontia altaica Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: India (Rattan 1977). We have not seen any specimens from tropical areas.

Hyphodontia alutaria (Burt) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: U.S.A. (Vermont). Distribution: A cosmopolitan species, but few specimens seen from South America and often variable as to the size of the cystidia.

Hyphodontia apacheriensis (Gilb. & Canf.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1986

Type locality: U.S.A. (Arizona). Distribution: Brazil?, Uruguay (Gazzano 1996).

Hyphodontia arguta (Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: A cosmopolitan species, but seems to be fairly rare in the northern part of South America. The type of *Hydnum filicicola* Berk. from Tasmania (K) on fern is in poor condition, no spores seen, but Derek Reid noted on the label "typical *H. arguta*".

Hyphodontia aspera (Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: The species has been reported from several localities in South America as well as from India and Taiwan (Liberta & Navas 1978; Galan et al. 1993; Gazzano 2000; Rattan 1977; Lin & Chen 1990). We have not seen any of these specimens, but it is doubtful if *H. aspera* s.s. occurs in tropical areas. See also E. Langer (1994). There is, however, a specimen from the Canary Islands det. John Eriksson (Ryvarden 1976).

Hyphodontia australis (Berk.) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Tasmania. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin et al. 2000), Australia (Wakefield 1930, sub *Hydnum pexatum* Masee).

Hyphodontia boninensis (S. Ito & S. Imai) N. Maek. 1993

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Hyphodontia breviseta (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993, sub *Grandinia*), Colombia (cfr. this species), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Kenya?, Tanzania (E. Langer 1994), Taiwan? As in the case of *H. aspera* some of these reports appear doubtful.

Hyphodontia bugellensis (Ces.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Brazil (Campos do Jordao)?, Canary Islands, Morocco (Malençon 1957, sub *Odontia bugellensis* Cesati), Kenya. See also *H. pruni*. With certainty only known from the Canary Islands and Kenya.

Hyphodontia candidissima (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) E. Langer 1994

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: Colombia, Brazil.

Hyphodontia capitata (Boidin & Gilles) Hjortstam 1991

Type locality: Réunion. Known from ferns, two specimens on *Cyathea* and one on *Histiopteris*. See further E. Langer (1994).

Hyphodontia cineracea (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Ryvar den 1976

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin & Rajchenberg 2000).

Hyphodontia comptopsis Burds. & Nakasone 1981

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). This species seems to fit *Hyphoderma* s.l. and according to E. Langer (1994) is not a species of *Hyphodontia*.

Hyphodontia crassa H. Lin & Z. C. Chen 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. Not accepted in *Hyphodontia* by E. Langer (1994).

Hyphodontia crassispora Greslebin & Rajchenb 2000

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Hyphodontia crustosa (Pers.: Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Colombia (cfr. this species), Brazil (Bononi 1984; Hjortstam & Bononi 1987), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001), Cameroon (cfr. this species; Ryv. 31034, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.), Morocco (Telleria 1984), India (Rattan 1977), Taiwan, New Zealand (Cunningham 1959).

Hyphodontia crustosoglobosa Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1996

Type locality: Argentina.

Hyphodontia cunninghamii Greslebin & Rajchenb. 2000

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Australia. A substitute for *Odontia capitata* G. Cunn. 1959. There is no part of the type in Kew, but there is a specimen by Beaton from Australia, Victoria, on *Eucalyptus* twig (K & G. Beaton, 25 III 1976, K). This specimen is hydroid, soft, yellowish in KOH, with capitate and conspicuous cystidia and spores about 5 x 4 µm. In the protologue the spores were described as ellipsoid, 5-6 x 4-4.5 µm.

Hyphodontia decorticans Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1997

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Hyphodontia dimorpha H. Lin & Z.C. Chen 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. Not accepted in *Hyphodontia* by E. Langer (1994). According to the description possibly related to *Scopuloides*.

Hyphodontia erikssonii (Galán & J.E. Wright) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2005

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Venezuela.

Hyphodontia fimbriata Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Venezuela.

Hyphodontia hallenbergii Sheng H. Wu 2001

Type locality: Taiwan. According to the original description similar to *H. niemelaei*.

Hyphodontia hastifer Hjortstam & Ryvarden

Type locality: Argentina.

Hyphodontia juniperi (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1976

Type locality: France. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Colombia (E. Langer 1994), Venezuela. There are also several localities from Africa, but perhaps confused with *H. stratosa*.

Hyphodontia knysnana (van der Byl) D.A. Reid. 1973

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu) (aff. this species), Tanzania.

Hyphodontia lanata Burds. & Nakasone 1981

Type locality: U.S.A. (Mississippi). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burdall & Nakasone 1981), Argentina (Popoff 1997), Colombia, Brazil (cfr. this species, also one specimen collected by Laessle 52221, K), Uruguay (Gazzano 1992, aff. this species, and 1998), Taiwan (Wu 1990). According to Burdall & Nakasone (1981) the same as *Odontia vesiculosa* G. Cunn. (1959), not *O. vesiculosa* Burt (1929), but it is not a *nomen novum* and was described with a Latin diagnosis and holotype. The specimens from Argentina, portions of 1003, 1032, & 1067 (in Hjm Priv. Herb.), all collected by Popoff, have been redetermined as *H. cfr. lanata*.

Hyphodontia lutescens Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1986

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). According to E. Langer (1994) probably a species in *Hyphoderma*.

Hyphodontia magnifica Greslebin & Rajchenb. 2000

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Hyphodontia mollis Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hyphodontia nespори (Bres.) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1976

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Colombia (Ryv. 15546, O, spores not seen), Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Kenya, Tanzania, Taiwan (E. Langer 1994).

Hyphodontia nespорina Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1996

Type locality: Argentina. According to Greslebin & Rajchenberg (2000) a common species in the Patagonian Andes forests of Argentina.

Hyphodontia niemelaei subsp. *niemelaei* Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Venezuela and reported from Colombia and Cameroon by E. Langer (1994). Extremely similar to *H. apacheriensis*, but with

narrower spores.

Hyphodontia niemelaei subsp. **gracilis** Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2005

Type locality: Venezuela (Yutajé) on fern & palm. A thin taxon compared with subsp. *niemelaei*.

Hyphodontia nongravis (Lloyd) Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 2000b, 2001). This seems to be a species of *Schizopora* and closely related to *S. flavipora*.

Hyphodontia nudiseta Warcup & P. H. B. Talbot 1963

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Taiwan (E. Langer 1994). See further *H. borealis* in Kotiranta & Saarenoksa (2000).

Hyphodontia ochroflava (Pat.) Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Vietnam. According to the description and illustration by Nakasone (2003) a species of *Hyphodontia* s.s.

Hyphodontia pallidula (Bres.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Canary Islands (Ryvarde 1976), India (Rattan 1977), Taiwan (E. Langer 1994).

Hyphodontia palmae Rick ex E. Langer 1994

Type locality: Brazil. Known only from the type and similar to or the same as *Kneiffiella microspora*.

Hyphodontia pilaecystidiata (S. Lundell) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Taiwan (Lin & Chen 1990).

Hyphodontia poroideoefibulata Sheng H. Wu 2001

Type locality: Taiwan. The species seems to be near *Kneiffiella*, mainly in lacking clamp connections and in the morphology of the basidia and spores. It was originally compared with *H. subglobosa* (= *Kneiffiella subglobosa*).

Hyphodontia pruni (Lasch) Svrček 1973

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Ecuador (Patouillard & Lagerheim 1893, sub *Odontia pruni* = *Hyphodermella corrugata*?), Argentina (Greslebin & Rajchenberg 2000, aff. this species; Rajchenberg 2002), Uruguay (Gazzano 2000), Morocco (Telleria 1984), Canary Islands (Ryvarde 1976 = *H. bugellensis*?). We have never seen typical *H. pruni* from South America and it is easily confused with other odontoid species in the genus. See also *H. bugellensis*.

Hyphodontia pruniacea Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2004

Type locality: Tanzania.

Hyphodontia pumilia Greslebin & Rajchenb. 2000

Type locality: Argentina, with several localities in the original description.

Hyphodontia rimosissima (Peck) Gilb. 1971

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Canary Islands (Ryvarde 1976), Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, India? (Rattan 1977, sub *H. papillosa*), Taiwan (Lin & Chen 1990). The records from Africa are doubtful.

According to E. Langer (1994) a cosmopolitan species. *Hyphodontia verruculosa* J. Erikss. & Hjortstam (1976) described from Sweden is possibly distinct and the types should be re-examined.

Hyphodontia rudis Hjortstam & Ryvarden

Type locality: Colombia.

Hyphodontia serpentiformis E. Langer 1992

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Canary Islands (E. Langer 1994).

Hyphodontia spathulata (Schrad.: Fr.) Parmasto 1968

Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Argentina (Galan et al. 1993, sub *Grandinia*; Rajchenberg 2002), Brazil, Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Ethiopia, India (Rattan 1977, mainly on conifer and portions are filed in Kew), Taiwan (E. Langer 1994).

Hyphodontia sphaerospora (N. Maek.) Hjortstam 2002

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: Ecuador, Venezuela.

Hyphodontia stratosa Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1997

Type locality: Africa. Distribution: Colombia.

Hyphodontia subalutacea (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Jamaica (Punugu et al. 1980), Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Ecuador, Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Kenya, New Zealand (Cunningham 1963, sub *Tubulicrinis subalutacea*). In its broad concept this species has certainly a worldwide distribution.

Hyphodontia subdetritica S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India. Distribution: Malawi, Tanzania, Réunion (E. Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia propinqua*), Taiwan.

Hyphodontia submucronata Renvall & Hjortstam 1998

Type locality: Tanzania.

Hyphodontia subscopinella (G. Cunn.) Greslebin & Rajchenb. 2000

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Australia (Victoria). Our concept is based on the original description and a specimen collected in Acheron Way near Marysville, Victoria, on fallen *Eucalyptus* twig, K. & G. Beaton, 1VI 1976 (K).

Hyphodontia taiwaniana Sheng H. Wu 2001

Type locality: Taiwan. A species of *Schizopora*?

Hyphodontia tenuicystidia Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1987

Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Brazil.

Hyphodontia tropica Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Taiwan. According to Wu (2000b) this species seems to be near *Schizopora*.

Hypochnella violacea (Auersw.) J. Schröt. 1888

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu).

Hypochnicium cremeoisabellinum (Litsch.) Hjortstam 1981

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego). See further *Amylocorticiellum*.

Hypochniciellum iaganicum (Speg.) Rajchenb. & J.E. Wright 1987

Type locality: Argentina. We have not seen the type, but according to Rajchenberg & Wright (1987) the species is closely related to *H. cremeoisabellinum*.

Hypochniciellum luteolum Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2000

Type locality: Colombia.

Hypochniciellum molle (Fr.) Hjortstam 1981

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Ryvar den 1976).

Hypochniciellum oblongisporum (G. Cunn.) Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1999

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Argentina.

Hypochniciellum ovoideum (Jülich) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: England. Distribution: Kenya, India (Rattan 1977, sub *Leptosporomyces globosus*).

Hypochnicium bicystidiatum Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Hypochnicium bombycinum (Sommerf.: Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Argentina (Urcelay et al. 1999). Popoff (1997) reported the species (Popoff 484) from Argentina, Corrientes, but this represents *Radulomyces confluens*.

Hypochnicium capitulatum Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Hypochnicium caucasicum Parmasto 1967

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993), Brazil. Morocco (Malençon 1982). Specimens from Brazil have spores less than 7 µm diam. (usually 5.5-6 µm) and this is the main reason why the species here is accepted as independent from *H. punctulatum*. In the latter species (holotype) the spores are 7.5-9 x 6-8.5 µm.

Hypochnicium cymosum (D.P. Rogers & H.S. Jacks.) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1977

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, and one specimen (cfr. this species) from Amazonas, Urbina 216, Hjm Priv. Herb.), Brazil (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982b, sub *Kneiffia grisea* Rick, and also (cfr. this species) collected twice by Ryvar den (Ryv. 24845 & 24882), Ilha do Cardoso, on dead *Phellinus gilvus*, dupl. in Hjm Priv. Herb.), Tanzania.

Hypochnicium cystidiatum Boidin & Gilles 1971

Type locality: Central African Republic on bamboo. Distribution: Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvar den, & Iturriaga 2005, cfr. this species), Gabon on oil palm (*Elaeis*) (mentioned in the original description), Cameroon, Madagascar, India

on angiosperm (Rattan 1977), Réunion. See Boidin & Gilles (2000b) for a key to species.

Hypochnicium erikssonii Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1990

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002, aff. this species), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Kenya, Tanzania, Cameroon (Roberts 2000), India (Rattan 1977, sub *H. sphaerosporum* (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss.).

Hypochnicium globosum Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Hypochnicium longicystidiosum (S.S. Rattan) Hjortstam 1984

Type locality: India. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000b).

Hypochnicium odontoidescens Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Hypochnicium pseudoprosopidis Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Hypochnicium punctulatum (Cooke) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: England. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Hawaii (Maui) (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993), Argentina (Galan et al. 1993), Colombia, Brazil, Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976; Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992, sub *H. eichleri*), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Kenya, South Africa (Talbot 1951, sub *Tomentella eylesii*), India (Rattan 1977), Viet Nam (sub *Corticium niphodes* Pat.), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). Probably cosmopolitan, but a variable species due to the size of the spores. In a specimen from Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997), the spores were described as 5-6.5 x 4-5.5 µm, which is clearly smaller than those of *H. punctulatum*.

Hypochnicium rickii Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1982

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Tanzania. Described as *Odontia polycystidifera* Rick ex Rambo (illegitimate name). This is not a species of *Hypochnicium* s. s., but perhaps related to *Lagarobasidium*.

Hypochnicium subrigescens Boidin 1971

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Brazil (variable), Venezuela, Kenya.

Hypochnopsis mustialaensis (P. Karst.) P. Karst. 1889

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Morocco, unverified report.

Intextomyces aureus (Ryvarden) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Rwanda.

Intextomyces contiguus (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1976

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Tanzania, Taiwan (Wu 1997c), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Intextomyces umbrinus (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: Brazil.

Irpex crispatus Berk. ex Cooke 1891

Type locality: Venezuela. Apart from the opinion of Maas Geesteranus (1974) this seems to be a species of *Irpex* s.s., mainly because of its metuloid cystidia and hyphae without clamp connections.

Irpex cubensis Berk. & M.A. Curtis. 1868

Type locality: Cuba. According to Maas Geesteranus (1974) not a species of *Irpex*. It is, however, dimitic and has metuloid cystidia. The type is not as poor as stated by Maas Geesteranus (1974 and is tentatively maintained in the genus.

Irpex flavus Klotsch. 1833

Type locality: Mauritius ? Distribution: Africa, Philippines, Australia (Ryvarden & Johansen 1980, sub *Flavodon*). See also Ryvarden (1991).

Irpex hydroides Y.W. Lim & H.S. Jung 2003

Type locality: Korea.

Irpex lacteus (Fr.: Fr.) Fr. 1828

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico (all Welden & Lemke 1961), Argentina (sub *Daedalea diabolica* Speng.), Brazil (Bononi 1984; Rajchenberg & Meijer 1990), Uruguay (Gazzano 1987), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Irpicondon pendulus (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Pouzar 1966

Bononi (1981) reported this species from several localities in Brazil, but no specimens have been examined.

Jaapia ochroleuca (Bres. in Brinkm.) J. Erikss. & Nannf. 1953

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Kenya.

Jacksonomyces pseudocretaceus S.H. Wu & Z.C. Chen 1992

Type locality: Taiwan. According to the description and illustration this seems similar to *Phlebia cretacea* (Litsch.) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam. It should be noted that the generic type of *Jacksonomyces* is *Peniophora phlebioides* H.S. Jacks. & Dearden.

Kavinia alboviridis (Morgan) Gilb. & Budington 1970

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Brazil, Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Tunisia (sub *Hydnum chlorascens* Pat.), Ethiopia, India (Rattan 1977).

Kavinia globispora Natar. & Koland. 1985

Type locality: India. According to the original description this seems to be a species of *Tomentella*.

Kavinia salmonea Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Kavinia vivantii Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Kneiffiella abieticola (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich & Stalpers 1980

Type locality: France. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 1998), Malawi and Tai-

wan (both E. Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia*).

Kneiffiella barba-jovis (Bull.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1889

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Costa Rica, Brazil, Kenya, and Taiwan (all E. Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia*), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002), New Zealand (Cunningham 1959). A specimen from Colombia (Ryv. 16236, O) appears to be similar, but probably not conspecific. It has abundant, very long skeletocystidia.

Kneiffiella crassa (Rick) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2002

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana), Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana. *Hyphodontia orasinusensis* Gilb. & M. Blackw. is a synonym.

Kneiffiella microspora (J. Erikss. & Hjortstam) Jülich & Stalpers 1980

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Mississippi) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1988), Argentina (Galan et al. 1993, sub *Grandinia*), Brazil (E. Langer 1994), Malawi, Taiwan (Wu 1990). Also (cfr. this species) Vulembe (Uganda?) Copper Mine, K.W. Brown, 3 VI.1959, sub unmatched *Odontia* (K).

Kneiffiella subglobosa (Sheng H. Wu) Hjortstam 2002.

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Venezuela, Tanzania.

Kneiffiella tetraspora (S.S. Rattan) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2002

Type locality: India. Distribution: Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvarden, & Iturriaga 2005).

Korupella denticulata P. Roberts & Hjortstam 2000

Type locality: Cameroon.

Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlp.) Burds. 1979

Type locality: Australia. For distribution see Jülich (1976) and Stalpers & Loerakker (1982).

Lagarobasidium detriticum (Bourdot) Jülich 1979

Type locality: France. Distribution: Colombia, Brazil, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000b, sub *Hypochnicium*). Often on tree-ferns.

Laurilia sulcata (Burt) Pouzar 1959

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). *Peniophora cheesmanii* Wakef. (Wakefield 1915) should be considered. This latter species seems to be closely related or the same.

Laurilia taxodii (Lentz & McKay) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: U.S.A. (Texas). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Taiwan. See further Gross (1964).

Laxitextum bicolor (Pers.: Fr.) Lentz 1955

Distribution: A cosmopolitan species.

Laxitextum incrustatum Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1981

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (sub *Gloeocystidiellum sinuosum* G.W. Freeman). The species was also reported from Louisiana and

Mississippi (Ginns 1994), Brazil and Kenya.

Laxitextum lutescens Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1981

Type locality: Ghana. Distribution: Cameroon (Roberts 2000).

Lazulinospora wakefieldiae Burds. & M.J. Larsen 1974.

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Colombia.

Leifia flabelliradiata (J. Erikss. & Hjortstam) Ginns 1998

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Colombia, Thailand, Taiwan. It should be noted that Zmitrovich (2001) transferred the species to *Odonticium*.

Leptocorticium capitulatum Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Brazil.

Leptocorticium cyatheae (S. Ito & S. Imai) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2002

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: Colombia, Venezuela. *Dentocorticium nephrolepidis* Boidin & Gilles (1998), described from Réunion, may be the same. Almost all specimens examined are from tree ferns or bamboo. *Leptocorticium tenellum* Nakasone (2005), generally based on spore-size, seems to us to be a superfluous name.

Leptocorticium utribasidiatum (Boidin & Gilles) Nakasone 2005

Type locality: Réunion. This species seems to be closely related to or the same as *L. cyatheae*.

Leptosporomyces adnatus (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India.

Leptosporomyces fuscostratus (Burt) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), India (Rattan 1977, sub *Confertobasidium olivacealbum*).

Leptosporomyces fusoides (Jülich) L.G. Krieglst. 1991

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976).

Leptosporomyces galzinii (Bourdot) Jülich 1972

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Leptosporomyces luteofibrillosus Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1985

Type locality: Argentina. Several specimens from Argentina reported by Greslebin (2002).

Leptosporomyces raunkiaeri (M.P. Christ.) Jülich 1972

Type locality: Denmark. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodríguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Leucogyrophana luridochracea (Corner) Ginns 1976

Type locality: Borneo. Distribution: Singapore.

Leucogyrophana mollusca (Fr.) Pouzar 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997),

Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1955), South Africa (Talbot 1958), India (Ginns 1978; Rattan 1977), Australia (Reid 1963), New Zealand (Buchanan & Hood 1992).

Leucogyrophana olivascens (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ginns & Weresub 1976
Type locality: U.S.A. (Massachusetts). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Cuba, Bahama Islands, India (all Ginns 1978).

Leucogyrophana pulverulenta (Sowerby.: Fr.) Ginns 1978
Type locality: France. Distribution: Kenya?

Leucogyrophana romellii Ginns 1978
Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Thailand (on *Pinus*).

Leucogyrophana sororia (Burt) Ginns 1976
Type locality: U.S.A. (Maryland). Distribution: New Zealand (Ginns 1978).

Licrostroma subgiganteum (Berk.) P.A. Lemke 1964
Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) and Cuba (Lemke 1964).

Lilaceophlebia livida (Pers.: Fr.) Spirin & Zmitr. 2004
Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Probably a cosmopolitan species. The generic name *Lilaceophlebia* was introduced by Spirin & Zmitrovich (2004, with Russian comments) and at present we only accept the generic type, *Thelephora livida* Pers.: Fr. in the genus.

Lindtneria flava Parmasto 1968
Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Kenya and Tanzania (both doubtful).

Lindtneria leucobryophila (Henn.) Jülich 1977
Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997), Zimbabwe (cfr. this species).

Lindtneria pterospora D.A. Reid 1976
Type locality: Ghana.

Lindtneria trachyspora (Bourdote & Galzin) Pilát 1938
Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Costa Rica (Carranza-Morse 1992), Tanzania.

Litschauerella abietis (Bourdote & Galzin) Oberw. ex Jülich 1979
Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Gomez 1972, aff. this species), Central African Republic, Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1986), Ethiopia.

Litschauerella clematidis (Bourdote & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1976
Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Mexico (sub *Hypochnus albus* Burt), Colombia, Morocco (Telleria 1984), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002) Rattan (1977) described *Xenasma subclematidis* from India, which seems to be closely related or a synonym.

Litschauerella gladiola (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand. According to Stalpers & Buchanan (1991) not the same as *L. clematidis*, but see Weresub (1961) and Liberta (1960). It should be noted that Boidin & Gilles (1986) placed this species in synonymy with *L. abietis*.

Litschauerella hastata (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand. See further Stalpers & Buchanan (1991).

Lopharia cinerascens (Schwein.) G. Cunn. 1956

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: Scattered, but probably from all continents.

Lopharia mirabilis (Berk. & Broome) Pat. 1895

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Palaeotropical species (Australia?). Also one record from Japan, see Hjortstam & Ryvarden (2004).

Lopharia ochracea G. Cunn. 1963

Type locality: New Zealand. A species extremely similar to *Amylostereum chailletii*, but apparently with smaller spores, about 3.5-5 x 2.5-3 µm.

Lopharia pseudocinerascens Boidin & Gilles 2002

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Lopharia rugulosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Cuba.

Lyomyces sambuci (Pers.) P. Karst. 1882

Type locality: France? Distribution: Cosmopolitan, but a variable species.

Megalocystidium afibulatum (G. Cunn.) Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: New Zealand.

Megalocystidium africanum Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Megalocystidium chelidonium (Pat.) Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Guadeloupe. Distribution: Venezuela, Costa Rica, Virgin Islands.

Megalocystidium gloeocapitulatum Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Megalocystidium leucoxanthum (Bres.) Jülich 1978

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Megalocystidium luridum (Bres.) Jülich 1978

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Megalocystidium luteocystidiatum (P.H.B. Talbot) Sheng H. Wu 1996

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Brazil?, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Tanzania, India, Thailand (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1997).

Megalocystidium minutosporum Boidin et al. 1997

Type locality: Africa, Gabon.

Megalocystidium wakullum (Burds. et al.) E. Larss. & K.H. Larss. 2003

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Tanzania?

Melzericium rimosum Bononi & Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002). Also noted from Japan by Maekawa & Nordén (2002).

Melzericium udicolum (Bourdot) Hauerslev 1975

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Ethiopia.

Melzerodontia aculeata Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: Tanzania.

Melzerodontia rasilis Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1997

Type locality: Colombia.

Melzerodontia udamentiens P. Roberts 2000

Type locality: Cameroon.

Metulodontia indica (K.S. Thind & S.S. Rattan) S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India. Material not examined and of uncertain position. The species was originally described in *Peniophora*, see Thind & Rattan (1973).

Metulodontia nivea (P. Karst.) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Brazil?, Morocco (Malençon 1982, sub f. *sulphurea* Malençon), Burundi, Kenya, and reported from India by Rattan (1977).

Minostrocyta discoidalis Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2001

Generic type: Colombia.

Mycoacia aurea (Fr.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1976

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Kenya, Tanzania, India (Rattan 1977, sub *Mycoacia stenodon*).

Mycoacia brunneofusca Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1996

Type locality: Ethiopia.

Mycoacia chrysellia (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) H. Furuk. 1974

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). This is probably a species of *Mycoacia* but type material, Dr. Hale, No. 3649 (K) is scarce, no spores & basidia observed. There is also a specimen in Herb. FH (not examined).

Mycoacia columellifera (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: New Zealand.

Mycoacia fuscoatra (Fr.: Fr.) Donk 1931

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), India (Rattan 1977).

Mycoacia kurilensis Parmasto 1967

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: U.S.A. (Hawaiian Islands) & Mississippi, both by Gilbertson & Nakasone (1998), Argentina sub *Phlebia odontoides*

(Popoff 1997).

According to Gilbertson & Nakasone (loc. cit.) both *Phlebia heterocystidia* Sheng. H. Wu (Taiwan) & *Phlebia odontoides* Sheng H. Wu (Taiwan) are the same.

Mycoacia lutea (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: New Zealand.

Mycoacia meridionalis Burds. & Nakasone 1981

Type locality: U.S.A. (Mississippi). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Brazil.

Mycoacia nothofagi var. **nothofagi** (G. Cunn.) Ryvar den 1981

Type localities: New Zealand. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) Nakasone (1997), Canary Islands, Thailand.

Odontia nothofagi var. **australiensis** D. A. Reid 1963.

Type locality: Australia

Mycoacia rubiginosa Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2004

Type locality: Colombia.

Mycoacia subceracea (Wakefield) G. Cunn. 1953

Type locality: Australia. This species is apparently similar or the same as *Mycoacia uda*.

Mycoacia subconspersa (Rick ex Rambo) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982

Type locality: Brazil.

Mycoacia subfascicularia (Wakefield) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Hawaiian Islands, Ecuador aff., & from New Zealand sub *Odontia* by Cunningham (1959).

Mycoacia uda (Fr.) Donk 1931 Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1957), Ethiopia.

Mycoaciella badia (Pat.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2004

Type locality: Vietnam. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Costa Rica & Iran by Nakasone (2002). Also recorded in Brazil & Malawi (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2004b).

Mycoaciella bispora (Stalpers) J. Erikss. & Ryvar den 1978.

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana) by Nakasone (2002).

Mycoaciella brunnea (Jülich) Hjortstam & Spooner 1990

Type locality: New Guinea (sub *Ceraceohydnum brunneum* Jülich).

Mycoaciella hinnulea (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Brazil (São Leopoldo). Distribution: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Venezuela.

Mycobonia brunneoleuca (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Pat. 1894

Type locality: Venezuela. Distribution: Central & South America.

Mycobonia flava (Sw.: Fr.) Pat. 1900

Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993).

Known from Central and South America and Borneo. For taxonomic discussion and distribution details for species in *Mycobonia* see Reid (1976).

Mycoleptodonoides aitchisonii (Berk.) Maas Geest. 1961

Type locality: Kashmir. Distribution: Malaya (sub *Hydnum tapeinum* Masee).

Mycorrhaphium stereoides (Cooke) Maas Geest. 1971

Type locality: Malaya. Distribution: Pakistan, India, Philippines (sub *Hydnum insulare* Pat.), Samoa (all Maas Geesteranus 1971).

Mycothele disciformis (G. Cunn.) Jülich 1976

Type locality: New Zealand. Known only on nikau palm.

Nodotia gomezii (Lopez & J. E. Wright) Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2004

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Argentina (Galan et al. 1993), Brazil (on palm, & wood of unidentified trees).

Nodotia lyndoniae (D.A. Reid) Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2004

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, New Zealand (Cunningham 1959, sub *Odontia*).

Nothocorticium patagonicum Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1999

Type locality: Argentina.

Odonticium helgae Hjortstam & Ryvarde 1986

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Colombia.

Odonticium laxum (Miller) Ryvarde 1978

Type locality: U.S.A. (Iowa). Distribution: Argentina.

Odontiochaete alba Rick 1940

Type locality: Brazil. Of uncertain application, but the description suggests *Skvortzovia*. See Rick (1959).

Odontopsis ambigua (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil?, Ivory Coast (Hjortstam 1991, sub *Pteridomyces sphaericosporus* Boidin et al.), Tanzania, Cameroon (Roberts 2000). See also Petch (1925) and Talbot (1951) sub *Hydnum ambiguum*.

Oliveonia fibrillosa (Burt) Donk 1958

Type locality: Mexico. Distribution: Colombia, Venezuela. See Roberts (1999) for further distribution details.

Oliveonia pauxilla (H.S. Jacks.) Donk 1958

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Puerto Rico (Roberts 1999), Australia (Warcup & Talbot 1962).

Oliveonia termitophila (Oberw. & Ryvarde) P. Roberts 1998

Type locality: Zambia.

Palifer verecundus (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Colombia.

Palifer gamundiae (Greslebin & Rajchenb.) Hjortstam 2005

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Colombia.
Palifer hjortstamii (Greslebin & Rajchenb.) Hjortstam 2005
Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).
Palifer wrightii (Hjortstam & Ryvar den) Hjortstam 2005
Type locality: Argentina (Iguazu). Distribution: Colombia.
Papyrodiscus ferrugineus D.A. Reid 1979
Type locality: New Guinea.
Parvobasidium cretatum (Bourdot & Galzin) Jülich 1975
Type locality: France. Distribution: Brazil, Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992). *Parvobasidium* appears closely related to *Athelopsis*, but differs primarily by possessing gloeocystidia and basidia that are not typically pedunculate.
Parvobasidium lianacola (G. Cunn.) Stalpers 1985
Type locality: New Zealand.
Parvodontia luteocystidia Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2004
Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina.
Peniophora adjacens Boidin et al. 1991
Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Gabon (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1991).
Peniophora aurantiaca (Bres.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1906
Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Taiwan (Lin & Chen 1990).
Peniophora bicornis Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1984
Type locality: Nepal. Distribution: Gabon, Réunion, Singapore (all Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1991).
Peniophora boidinii D.A. Reid 1965
Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).
Peniophora bonariensis C.E. Gomez 1976
Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Guadeloupe (Boidin & Lanquetin 1991).
Peniophora borbonica Boidin & Gilles 2000
Type locality: Réunion.
Peniophora bruneiensis Hjortstam 1998
Type locality: Borneo.
Peniophora carnea (Berk. & Cooke) Cooke 1879
Type locality: U.S.A. (California). Distribution: Cuba (Burt 1926; Punugu 1980). Of somewhat uncertain application. See Hjortstam (1989).
Peniophora cinerea (Pers.: Fr.) Cooke 1879
Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Considered cosmopolitan by Cunningham (1963), but the species is known to be variable.
Peniophora confusa C.E. Gómez 1976
Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997, aff. this species),

Colombia (Hjortstam & Ryvarde 1997, cfr. this species).

Peniophora coprosmae G. Cunn. 1955

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Australia (Cunningham, 1963).

Peniophora crassitunicata Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Central African Republic and Madagascar (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1991).

Peniophora crustosa Cooke 1879

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Australia (Cunningham 1963; Jülich 1978). This is a clampless species with pale brown basal hyphae and metuloids. It seems also to have gloeocystidia which probably are negative in sulphovanillin. The spores are about 9-10 x 2.5-3 µm. Holotype in Kew.

Peniophora dipyrenosperma Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Peniophora duplex Burt 1926

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993, sub subsp. *duplex*).

Peniophora elaeidis Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Peniophora fasticata Boidin & Lanq. 1995

Type locality: Ethiopia.

Peniophora fissilis Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Peniophora fulvissima Boidin & Gilles 2001

Type locality: Réunion.

Peniophora fulvocinerea Popoff & J.E. Wright 2003

Type locality: Paraguay.

Peniophora gabonensis Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Ecuador (cfr. this species).

Peniophora guadelupensis Boidin & Lanq. 1991

Type locality: Guadeloupe. Distribution: Ecuador (cfr. this species).

Peniophora incarnata (Pers.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1889

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan? Not with certainty seen by us from South America, but compare Greslebin (2002).

Peniophora junipericola J. Erikss 1950

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Ethiopia (Boidin & Lanquetin 1995).

Peniophora laxitexta C.E. Gomez 1976

Type locality: Argentina.

Peniophora lycii (Pers.) Höhn. & Litsch. 1907

Distribution: Argentina (Gomez 1976), Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Canary

Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Ethiopia (Boidin & Lanquetin 1995), Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Peniophora malaiensis Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Singapore.

Peniophora meridionalis Boidin 1958

Type locality: France. Distribution: Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Morocco (Malençon 1982), North Africa (Boidin 1958).

Peniophora molesta Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Ivory Coast (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1991).

Peniophora monticola Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Peniophora multicystidia C.E.Gomez 1976

Type locality: Argentina.

Peniophora nuda (Fr.) Bres. 1897

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Hawaii (Gilbertson et al. 2001), Argentina (Urcelay et al. 1999), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). See further Hallenberg (1984; 1991).

Peniophora ovalispora Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion.

Peniophora parvocystidiata Boidin & Lanq. 1991

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Peniophora piceae (Pers.) J. Erikss. 1950

Type locality: France. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978).

Peniophora pilatiana Pouzar & Svrček 1953

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Peniophora pithya (Pers.) J. Erikss. 1950

Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Peniophora pruinata (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Burt 1926

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Mexico, Puerto Rico and Jamaica (all Burt 1926). See Hjortstam (1990).

Peniophora quercina (Fr.) Cooke 1879

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Tunisia (Jülich 1974), India (Rattan 1977). It should be noted that *P. simulans* D.A. Reid (1969), described from France (Corsica), is extremely similar.

Peniophora rhodocarpa Rehill & B.K. Bakshi 1965

Type locality: India. Originally described from Dehra Dun on *Castanea* and not known elsewhere. See Hjortstam & Ryvarden (1990).

Peniophora rufa (Pers.: Fr.) Boidin 1959

Distribution: Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981, sub *Cryptochaete* P. Karst.).

Peniophora rufomarginata (Pers.) Litsch. 1923

Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Peniophora scintillans G. Cunn. 1955

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1991).

Peniophora seymouriana Burt 1926

Type locality: U.S.A. (Georgia). According to Ginns & Lefebvre (1993) the specimen from Cuba mentioned in the original description is different. Jülich & Stalpers (1980) keyed out the species together with *P. cinerea* and separated it by its brown hymenophore and lack of clamp connections. The spores were said to be 7-8.5 x 2.5-3 µm. Burt did not observe spores and it is interesting to note that specimens determined as *P. seymouriana* are filed under *Peniophora* (*Corticium*) *fumigata* Thümen in Kew Herbarium. The latter species is accepted as a synonym of *P. cinerea*.

Peniophora simile (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Masee 1889

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Bermuda (Waterstone 1947). Of uncertain application (Hjortstam 1989) as neither basidia nor spores were detected in the holotype, but it has metuloids and this was probably the reason why Masee (1890) placed it in *Peniophora*. It should be noted that there is a duplicate of the type specimen in S, No. 448 (the species number used by Berkeley). See also Punugu et al. (1980).

Peniophora spathulata H. Lin & Z.C. Chen 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Peniophora subsalmonea Boidin et al. 1991

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Ethiopia (Boidin & Lanquetin 1995).

Peniophora taiwanensis Sheng. H. Wu 2003

Type locality: Taiwan.

Peniophora tamaricicola Boidin & Malençon 1961

Type locality: Morocco.

Peniophora taraguiensis Popoff & J.E. Wright 1994

Type locality: Argentina.

Peniophora tephra (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Cooke 1879

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Bermuda (Waterstone 1947). This is obviously a species of *Peniophora* s.s. It has brownish metuloids and the hyphae are without clamp connections. Unfortunately neither basidia nor spores seem to be present. See further Hjortstam (1989).

Peniophora versicolor (Bres.) Sacc. & Syd. 1902

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991).

Peniophora violaceolivida (Sommerf.) Massee 1890

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 1994, aff. this species), Morocco (Malençon 1982), India (Rattan 1977), Australia (Warcup & Talbot 1963).

Phaeoradulum guadelupense Pat. 1900

Type locality: Guadeloupe. A monotypic genus. This is a species with brown spores and seems to belong in Coniophoraceae. Notes from the type (Guadeloupe, Gombega 1900 in S): Basidiome resupinate, tuberculate to odontoid, brown, clamp connections absent, cystidia cylindrical 40-60 x 8-10 μm , spores 10-12 x 6 μm brownish, with a distinct gerpore.

Phanerochaete aculeata Hallenb. 1978

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001), Taiwan (Wu 1990).

Phanerochaete alba H. Lin & Z.C. Chen 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. It is probably a species of *Phlebiopsis*.

Phanerochaete albida Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete andreae Burds. et al. 1995

Type locality: Canary Islands.

Phanerochaete angustocystidiata Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete arenata (P.H.B. Talbot) Jülich 1979

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997). Additional specimens known from Ethiopia and Kenya. The specimen from Argentina is very near the original concept.

Phanerochaete areolata (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1990

Type locality: New Zealand. See Hjortstam & Ryvarden (1990).

Phanerochaete argillacea Sheng H. Wu 1998

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete australis Jülich 1980

Type locality: Borneo. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela. It is presumably fairly common in parts of South America and has been recorded several times in Brazil, mainly on wood, sometimes on palms. It is possibly a synonym of *Phanerochate flavo-carnea* below.

Phanerochaete burtii (Romell ex Burt) Parmasto 1967

Type locality: U.S.A. (Ohio). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Jamaica (Punugu et al. 1980), Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil, Australia (Burdsall 1985).

Phanerochaete cacaina (Bourdot & Galzin) Burds. & Gilb. 1974

Type locality: France. Distribution: Brazil. The species is extremely similar to *P. allantospora* Burds. & Gilb. originally described from U.S.A. (Arizona).

Phanerochaete cana (Burt) Burds. 1985

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Differs from all other species in *Phanerochaete* by its very narrow, allantoid spores that are 3.5-4.5 x 1.2-1.5 μm (Burdalls 1985). It should be noted that Burdalls (1985) & Liberta (1968) compared it with *Scopuloides rimosa* and *Peniophora hydroides* respectively.

Phanerochaete canolutea Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete capitata Sheng H. Wu 1998

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete carnosia (Burt) Parmasto 1967

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: Brazil (several records on deciduous wood), Taiwan (Wu 1997).

Phanerochaete chryso sporium Burds. 1974

Type locality: U.S.A. (Arizona). Distribution: Iran (Burdalls 1985, sub *P. macrocystidiata* Hallenb.).

Phanerochaete citri A.B. De 1991

Type locality: India (West Bengal). Of unknown application. A portion of the type in Kew is in poor condition and cannot be adequately determined.

Phanerochaete commixtoides H. Lin & Z.C. Chen 1990

Type locality: Taiwan. A species of *Dendrothele*?

Phanerochaete cordylines (G. Cunn.) Burds. 1985

Type locality: New Zealand.

Phanerochaete corymbata (G. Cunn.) Burds. 1985

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Brazil (Bononi SP 177619, duplicate filed in Kew under *P. xerophila*), Australia (Cunningham 1963). The species was said to be intermediate between *Ceraceomyces* and *Ceraceomerulius* by Stalpers (1985). It is, however, a species within the concept of *Phanerochaete* s.l. & similar to *P. xerophila* but almost lacking a subiculum.

Phanerochaete crescentispora Gilb. & Hemmes 2001

Type locality: Hawaii.

Phanerochaete deflectens (P. Karst.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), East Africa (doubtful). A species of uncertain position.

Phanerochaete eburnea Sheng H. Wu 1998

Type locality: Taiwan. Distribution: Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Phanerochaete emplastra (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam 1989

Type locality: Sri Lanka.

- Phanerochaete ericina** (Bourdot) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1978
Type locality: France. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1990).
- Phanerochaete exigua** (Burt) Nakasone et al. 1998
Type locality: Mexico.
- Phanerochaete exilis** (Burt) Burds. 1985
Type locality: Mexico. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burdsall 1985), Brazil, Colombia (cfr. this species), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).
- Phanerochaete flava** (Burt) Nakasone et al. 1998
Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: Mexico, Panama, Argentina (Popoff 1997, aff. *P. subiculosa*), Brazil, Venezuela, Puerto Rico. See Nakasone, Burdsall, & Lodge (1998).
- Phanerochaete flavidogrisea** Sheng H. Wu 1998
Type locality: Taiwan
- Phanerochaete flavocarnea** (Petch) Hjortstam 1995
Type locality: Sri Lanka. See *Phanerochaete australis*.
- Phanerochaete fulva** Sheng H. Wu 1998
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Phanerochaete ginnsii** Sheng H. Wu 2000
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Phanerochaete globosa** H. Lin & Z.C. Chen 1990
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Phanerochaete hiulca** (Burt) A.L. Welden 1980
Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) and Bermuda (Burdsall 1985).
- Phanerochaete hyphocystidiata** Sheng H. Wu 1998
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Phanerochaete incrustans** (Speg.) Rajchenb. & J.E. Wright 1987
Type locality: Paraguay. Distribution: Brazil. This species is, according to Rajchenberg & Wright (1987), smooth and closely related to both *P. exilis* & *P. hiulca*.
- Phanerochaete infuscata** Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2004
Type locality: Brazil.
- Phanerochaete intertexta** Sheng H. Wu 1990
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Phanerochaete irpicoides** Hjortstam 2000
Type locality: Brazil.
- Phanerochaete jose-ferreirae** (D.A. Reid) D.A. Reid 1975
Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Hawaii. See further Gilbertson & Adaskaveg (1993).
- Phanerochaete laevis** (Fr.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden 1978

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Reported by several authors, mainly as *Peniophora (Phanerochaete) affinis* Burt, from a number of tropical or subtropical areas viz. Mexico, Venezuela, Canary Islands, India, Taiwan, Vietnam (sub *Corticium poinciniae* Pat.), and Australia. We have not studied specimens outside the boreal area.

Phanerochaete laxa Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete leptoderma Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete luteoaurantiaca (Wakef.) Burds. 1985

Type locality: New Zealand.

Phanerochaete magnoliae (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Burds. 1985

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burdsall 1985), Brazil.

Phanerochaete martelliana (Bres.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarde 1978

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Canary Islands (Burdsall 1985), Madeira, Morocco (Malençon 1982), Australia (Burdsall 1985).

Phanerochaete mauiensis Gilb. & Adaskaveg 1993

Type locality: Hawaii.

Phanerochaete odontoidea Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete omnivora (Shear) Burds. & Nakasone 1978

Type locality: U.S.A. (Texas). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), probably northern Mexico (Burdsall 1985).

Phanerochaete percitrina P. Roberts & Hjortstam 2000

Type locality: Cameroon. See also (*Phanerochaete*) *Corticium sulphurosum* below.

Phanerochaete reflexa Sheng H. Wu 1998

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete rubescens Sheng H. Wu 1998

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete sacchari (Burt) Burds. 1985

Type locality: Puerto Rico. Distribution: Taiwan on bamboo (sub *P. parmastoi* Sheng H. Wu).

Phanerochaete salmoneolutea Burds. & Gilb. 1974

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Mexico? (Burdsall 1985).

Phanerochaete sanguinea (Fr.) Pouzar 1973

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere (Burdsall 1985), Argentina (Greslebin 2002), also known from Colombia at higher elevation.

Phanerochaete sordida (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Ryvar den 1978

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: A specimen from Burundi (J. Rammeloo 6832, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.) and one from Brazil (Laessøe 52632, K) may belong here. It was also noted from Argentina (Tierra del Fuego) by Greslebin (2002). *Corticium albidocremeum* Rehill & B.K. Bakshi (1965) appears similar in its thick-walled basal hyphae and size of spores, but seems to lack cystidia and a portion of the holotype in Kew is too scarce for an accurate judgement.

Phanerochaete stereoides Sheng H. Wu 1995

Type locality: Taiwan. According to the original description and illustration by Wu (1995) this species seems to be closely related to *Australicum*.

Phanerochaete suballantoida Sheng H. Wu 1998

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete subceracea (Burt) Burds. 1985

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Not known with certainty from tropical areas, and the Brazilian specimen reported by Hjortstam (2000) from Mogi Guaçu is doubtful as it seems to lack cystidia.

Phanerochaete subglobosa Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete subodontoidea Sheng H. Wu 2000

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete subquercina (Henn.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Java. Distribution: Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) sub *Odonticum australe* D.A. Reid, see Reid, Pegler & Spooner (1981), Brazil (Teixera & O. & K. Fidalgo, K), Colombia, Iran (sub *P. radulans* Hallenb.), Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, India? (Rattan 1977, sub *Mycoacia subochracea*). See further Burdsall (1985) for a discussion of *P. radulans* Hallenb.

(Phanerochaete) Corticium sulphurosum Bres. 1920

Type locality: Brazil. See Roberts (2000) and *P. percitrina* for comments.

Phanerochaete taiwaniana Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Taiwan.

Phanerochaete tuberculascens Hjortstam 2000

Type locality: Burundi.

Phanerochaete tuberculata (P. Karst.) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Brazil?, Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvar den & Iturriaga, 2005), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Cameroon (Roberts 2000, cfr. this species), India (Rattan 1977), Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium*).

Phanerochaete tumulosa (P.H.B. Talbot) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: South Africa. This species seems closely related to *P. xerophila*.

Phanerochaete velutina (DC.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1898

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Jamaica (Burdall 1985, sub *Peniophora phosphorescens*), Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976). *Corticium agglutinans* Pat. described from Ecuador seems to be closely related or the same.

Phanerochaete viticola (Schwein.: Fr.) Parmasto 1967

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: India (Rattan 1977), Sri Lanka (sub *Corticium hypochroum* Petch), Taiwan (Wu 1990), New Zealand (sub *Corticium variicolor* G. Cunn.). This is not a species within the concept of *Phanerochaete s.s.*

Phanerochaete xerophila Burds. 1985

Type locality: U.S.A. (Arizona). Distribution: Costa Rica (J. Carranza 44-88, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.), Argentina (Popoff 1997), Brazil (doubtful, see Hjortstam & Bononi 1987), Uruguay (Gazzano 1994), Argentina (Urcelay et al. 1999).

Phlebia acanthocystis Gilb. & Nakasone 1998

Type locality: Hawaiian Islands. The species was also reported from Japan (Maekawa 2003).

Phlebia argentina (Speg.) Rajchenb. & J.E. Wright 1987

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 1996).

Phlebia argentinensis W.B. Cooke 1956

Type locality: Argentina.

Phlebia brevispora Nakasone 1981

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Louisiana and Mississippi (Nakasone 1990). This species could possibly be compared with *Phlebia icterina*, see below.

Phlebia caspica Hallenb. 1980

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Ecuador (two specimens collected by Laessøe, TL 73 & 115, K & duplicates in Hjm Priv. Herb., appear to be closely related to this species. Both specimens are odontoid with blunt aculei about 0.5-1 mm long). Microscopically the species seems to be near *P. subochracea*, as indicated in the original description.

Phlebia celtidis W.B. Cooke 1956

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). Possibly the same as *P. radiata*.

Phlebia citrea (Pat.) Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Ecuador. Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana) (Nakasone 2003). This species seems to be near the concept of *Mycoacia*.

Phlebia coccineofulva Schwein. 1834

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993, sub *P. martiana*), Colombia (cfr. this species), Brazil, Venezuela, and Tanzania.

- Phlebia cretacea** (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1981
Type locality: France. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1990).
- Phlebia dictyophoroides** S. Lin & Z.C. Chen 1990
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Phlebia epithelioides** P. Roberts 2000
Type locality: Cameroon
- Phlebia faviformis** W.B. Cooke 1958
Type locality: Brazil. Of uncertain application, see further Ginns (1976).
- Phlebia femsioeensis** (Litsch. & Lund.) J. Erikss. 1981
Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Malawi (doubtful). Compare also *P. leptospermi* below.
- Phlebia fibuligera** (K.S.Thind & S.S. Rattan) Hjortstam 1994
Type locality: India.
- Phlebia floridensis** Nakasone & Burds. 1995
Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: U.S.A. (Mississippi) indicated in the original description.
- Phlebia formosana** Sheng H. Wu 1990
Type locality: Taiwan. According to Wu (1990) closely related to *P. subochracea*.
- Phlebia gilbertsonii** Nakasone 1997
Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: U.S.A. (Louisiana) indicated in the original description.
- Phlebia himalaica** K.S. Thind & S.S. Rattan. 1972
Type locality: India. The species was transferred to *Chondrostereum* by Rattan (1977), but not accepted in that genus by Chamuris (1988).
- Phlebia hydnoidea** Schwein. 1832
Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993).
- Phlebia icterina** P. Roberts 2000
Type locality: Cameroon. The species is reminiscent of *P. brevispora* mainly in the cystidia and almost the same kind and size of spores.
- Phlebia incarnata** (Schwein.) Burds. & Nakasone 1984
Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Mexico (Ginns 1976).
- Phlebia introversa** (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) Hjortstam 1994
Type locality: India.
- Phlebia lacteola** (Bourdot) M.P. Christ. 1960
Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).
- Phlebia leptospermi** (G. Cunn.) Stalpers 1985
Type locality: New Zealand. It should be noted that Stalpers (1985) compared

this species with both *P. femsioeensis* & *P. lilascens*. There are also some specimens (cfr. this species) from Australia collected by B. Spooner from Kimberley, viz. 010, 038, 057, & 504 (all in K).

Phlebia lilascens (Bourdot) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1981

Type locality: France. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson et al. 2001), Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvardeen, & Iturriaga 2005, cfr. this species), Uruguay (Gazzano 1996). We have seen a few other specimens that are probably near the concept, viz. from Colombia and Kenya, all with the hymenophore more or less tuberculate.

Phlebia lividina Hjortstam 1995

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (sub *P. fascicularia* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Nakasone & Burds.), U.S.A. (Louisiana) (sub *Radulum vinosum* Overh., not validly published), Brazil, Colombia. This is a substitute for *Hydnum fascicularia* Berk. & M.A. Curtis (1873), non *Hydnum fasciculare* Alb. & Schwein.: Fr. (1821). It should be noted that it is extremely similar to *P. livida*, if not a taxonomic synonym.

Phlebia ludoviciana Burt) Nakasone & Burds. 1982

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone, Burdsall, & Noll 1982), Cuba and Bermuda (sub *Peniophora flammea* Burt).

Phlebia murrillii W.B. Cooke 1956

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).

Phlebia ochraceofulva (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1957

Type locality: France. Distribution: Tristan da Cunha (Reid 1955). This seems to be similar to or the same as *P. subochracea*.

Phlebia radiata Fr. 1821

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (W.B. Cooke 1956), Trinidad (Ginns 1976, sub *P. cystidiata* H.S. Jacks. ex W.B. Cooke), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), India (Rattan 1977).

Phlebia rufa (Pers.: Fr.) M.P. Christ. 1960

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: A cosmopolitan species.

Phlebia ryvardeenii Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1988

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Recorded from Spain (mentioned in the original description) and possibly also from Cameroon (Watling 22769, E & GB), also two specimens (cfr. this species) reported from Cameroon by Roberts (2000).

Phlebia segregata (Bourdot & Galzin) Parm. 1967

Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Phlebia subcretacea (Litsch.) M.P. Christ. 1960

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Colombia (cfr. this species), Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Kenya (cfr. this species), Tanzania (cfr. this species), India

(Rattan 1977). Specimens from Colombia have decidedly narrower spores (1.2-1.3 μm) than normal and those from Kenya and Tanzania are shorter (5-5.5 μm).

Phlebia subochracea (Bres.) J. Erikss. & Ryvar den 1976

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982), Malawi, Tanzania.

Phlebia subserialis (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1957

Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982), India (Rattan 1977).

Phlebia subulata J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1981

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 1996, aff. this species).

Phlebia totara (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1992

Type locality: New Zealand. Referring to a portion of the type at Kew, which is poor, the species seems to lack clamp connections. Compare Stalpers & Buchanan (1991) who re-described the species from fresh material.

Phlebia tremellosa (Schrad.: Fr.) Burds. & Nakasone 1984

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Popoff 1997) and also Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Morocco, and India (all Ginns 1976).

Phlebia verruculosa Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1980

Type locality: Tanzania. The species is possibly near the concept of *Efibula*. See further Kotiranta & Saarenoksa (1993).

Phlebia weldeniana Nakasone & Burds. 1995

Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). See further the original description.

Phlebiella ardosiaea (Bourdot & Galzin) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: France. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodríguez-Armas et al. 1992), Malawi, Ethiopia.

Phlebiella californica (Liberta) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (California). Distribution: Colombia (on palm).

Phlebiella christiansenii (Parmasto) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Argentina (aff. this species). See Rajchenberg (2002).

Phlebiella cinnamomea (Burds. & Nakasone) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Brazil (cfr. this species), and a specimen from Ecuador (cfr. this species) (Laessøe 52642, K).

Phlebiella fibrillosa (Hallenb.) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson et al. 2001).

Phlebiella globigera Hjortstam & Ryvar den 2005

Type locality: Venezuela.

Phlebiella nasti Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: Réunion.

Phlebiella odontioidea (Ryvar den & Liberta) Domanski 1991

Type locality: Canary Islands. The holotype of this species has not been traced in the Oslo Herbarium.

Phlebiella tulasnelloidea (Höhn. & Litsch.) Oberw. 1977

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: In its broad sense probably cosmopolitan.

Phlebiella vaga (Fr.) P. Karst. 1890

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Phlebiopsis erubescens Hjortstam & Ryvarde 2005

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Panama.

Phlebiopsis flavidoalba (Cooke) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (Georgia). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) and Cuba (Burd-sall 1985), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993), Argentina (Popoff 1997), Guadeloupe (sub. *Corticium chartaceum* Pat.), Venezuela, Brazil (from several localities and also noted by Burdsall (1985) and Bononi (1984, sub *Peniophora vernicosa* Ellis & Everh.), Uruguay (Gazzano 1992), India (Rattan 1977), Taiwan (Wu 1990). The specimen from Venezuela has been compared with the type. See also *P. ravenelii*.

Phlebiopsis galochroa (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvarde 1980

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Venezuela (Dennis 1970), Malawi?, Kenya?

Phlebiopsis gigantea (Fr.: Fr.) Jülich 1978

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981), Brazil (sub *Kneiffia lurideolivacea* Rick), Venezuela, Uruguay (Gazzano 1998), Canary Islands (Ryvarde 1976), Tanzania, South Africa (Talbot 1951, “in timber yards and were most probably imported to Southern Africa”), India on coniferous wood (Rattan 1977), Taiwan (Wu 1997c), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Phlebiopsis himalayensis Dhingra 1987

Type locality: India. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1990, sub *Phanerochaete*). Also recorded from Japan (Ryvarde 30353, O).

Phlebiopsis peniophoroides Gilb. & Adaskaveg 1993

Type locality: Hawaii. Distribution: Venezuela (cfr. this species). It should be noted that the authors compared this taxon with *Peniophora crustosa*. See further Hjortstam & Ryvarde (2005).

Phlebiopsis ravenelii (Cooke) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Mexico (Burt 1926, sub *Peniophora stratosata* Burt non Petch), Cuba and Puerto Rico (Welden & Lemke 1961), Argentina (Popoff 1997), Brazil?, Colombia, Morocco (Malençon 1982), Canary Islands (Ryvarde 1976), Burundi, South Africa (Talbot 1951), India (Rattan 1977, sub *Phlebia roume-guerei* (Bres.) Donk), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002). The species is easily confused with *P. flavidoalba*, but generally separated by somewhat smaller spores.

- Phlebiopsis roumegueri** (Bres.) Jülich & Stalpers 1980
Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Morocco (Telleria 1984).
- Phlyctibasidium polyporoideum** (Berk. & M.A.Curtis) Jülich 1974
Type locality: U.S.A. (Alabama). Distribution: A pantropical species.
- Pileodon megaspora** P. Roberts & Hjortstam 1998
Type locality: Borneo (Brunei). It should be noted that the epithet is a noun.
- Pileodon philippinensis** (Bres.) Nakasone 2004
Type locality: Philippines.
- Piloderma byssinum** (P. Karst.) Jülich 1969
Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).
- Pirex concentricus** (Cooke & Ellis) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1985
Type locality: U.S.A. (Oregon). Distribution: Argentina.
- Plicatura crispa** (Pers.: Fr.) Rea 1922
Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1995b).
- Plicatura nivea** (Sommerf.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1889
Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).
- Plicatura rigida** Pat. 1927
Type locality: Laos-Vietnam. Of uncertain application.
- Plicaturopsis scarlatinus** P.K. Buchanan & Hood 1992
Type locality: New Zealand. *Plicaturopsis* is generally treated as a synonym of *Plicatura*.
- Podoserpula pusio** (Berk.) D.A. Reid 1963
Type locality: Australia (Tasmania). Distribution: Chile, Venezuela, Australia. Also known from New Zealand (Hood 1992). *Podoserpula* seems to be closely related to *Leucogyrophana*. However, in the type of *Craterellus pusio* Berk. (Tasmania, 1753, K!) the spores are indextrinoid, whereas *Craterellus multiplex* Cooke & Massee, which was considered as a synonym by Reid (1963b), has distinctly dextrinoid spores. The species has been divided up in several varieties with different distribution: var. *pusio* & var. *ellipsospora* are from Australia, var. *austro-americana* from Venezuela, and var. *tristis* is known only from New Zealand. See further Reid (1963b) for more detailed information.
- Porostereum cystidiosum** (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1990
Type locality: India.
- Porostereum fulvum** (Lév.) Boidin & Gilles 2002.
Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Pakistan, India, Réunion, Australia (sub *Stereum schomburgkii* Berk.). See further Boidin & Gilles (2002).
- Porostereum fuscomarginatum** (Burt) Hjortstam 1994
Type locality: U.S.A. (Louisiana). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) from the original description. According to Liberta (1968) the specimen from Florida differs in colour and texture and is probably an independent taxon. The species is reminis-

cent of *P. novagranatum* (Welden) Hjortstam & Ryvar den, but has slightly larger spores (7.5-9 x 4.5-5 µm) compared with 5.5-7 x 3-5 µm in the latter.

Porostereum lilacinum (Berk. & Broome) Hjortstam 1989

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Brazil. Boidin & Gilles (2002) reported it from Central African Republic and Gabon.

Porostereum novagranatum (A.L. Welden) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1990

Type locality: Colombia. Distribution: Taiwan and Vietnam (Wu 2003, sub *Phanerochaete*).

Porostereum sharpianum (A.L. Welden) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1990

Type locality: Mexico.

Porostereum spadiceum (Pers.: Fr.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1990

Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Africa, Taiwan (Wu & Chen 1992), Thailand (Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1982), Australia?

Porostereum umbrino-alutaceum (Wakef.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1990

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: South East Asia, Malaysia, New Guinea (Boidin & Gilles 2002).

Porostereum vibrans (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ryvar den 2004

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Jamaica, Costa Rica, Trinidad, Guatemala, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador (all Ryvar den 2004), India (Boidin 1959, sub *Stereum*).

Porpomyces mucidus (Pers.: Fr.) Jülich 1982

Type locality: Unknown (Ryvar den 1991). Distribution: Lesser Antilles (David & Rajchenberg 1985, sub *Fibuloporia donkii* Dom.), Argentina (Rajchenberg & Greslebin 1998, sub *Ceriporiopsis*), Brazil, Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1965, sub *Poria mucida*). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1986) placed this species in *Ceriporiopsis*. See further K.H. Larsson (2001).

Pseudolagarobasidium calcareum (Cooke & Masee) Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Australia (Victoria). Distribution: Sierra Leone and Malaysia (Reid 1956, sub *Irpex calcareus*), Taiwan (Wu 1990). For comments see Hjortstam, Spooner & Oldridge (1990) and Wu (1990). See further Nakasone (2001) who retained the species in *Radulodon*.

Pseudolagarobasidium subvinosum (Berk. & Broome) Sheng H. Wu 1990

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1990), Mauritius (sub *Hydnum ayresii* Berk. ex Cooke), Australia (sub unmatched *Odontia*, 8 V 1976, Crichton & Beaton.K16, K). Note also that *Irpex decolorans* Berk. ex Cooke (1891), described from Cuba, and *Sistotrema ochroleucum* Lév. (1846), described from India, seem to match the concept of the genus.

Pseudomerulius aureus (Fr.) Jülich

Distribution: Mexico and India (Bakshi & Sing 1958), Taiwan (Wu 9210-7, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.), Australia? See Ginns (1976) and Cunningham (1963).

Pseudomerulius curtisii (Berk.) Redhead & Ginns 1985

Distribution: Hawaii.

Pseudomerulius elliottii (Masse) Jülich 1979

Type locality: West Indies.

Pulcherricium caeruleum (Schrad.: Fr.) Parmasto 1968

Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Burt 1926), Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981). Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976) and the species is not uncommon in Africa, India and Thailand, but never seen from South America. Also recorded from Taiwan, Indonesia, New Zealand (Cunningham 1963), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Punctularia strigosozonata (Schwein.) P.H.B. Talbot 1958

Distribution: A pantropical species. Venezuela (sub *Phlebia spilomea* Berk. & M.A. Curtis ex Cooke). See further Cunningham (1963), Wakefield (1915) and W.B. Cooke (1956).

Punctularia subhepatica (Berk.) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: Peru. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993, sub *P. atropurpurascens* (Berk. & Broome) Petch), Argentina (sub *Corticium comedens* var. *microsporium* Speg.), Ecuador (sub *Corticium tuberculosum* Pat.), Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania?, South Africa (Talbot 1951; 1958), Sri Lanka (sub *Thelephora atropurpurascens* Berk. & Broome).

Radulochaete ceracea Rick 1940

Type locality: Brazil. This is the generic type, but of uncertain application.

Radulodon americanus Ryvarden 1972

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Brazil, India (Rattan 1977). The Brazilian specimen lacks cystidia and is fairly robust with a somewhat reflexed margin. *Radulum erikssonii* Ryvarden is similar and mainly separated by the presence of thin-walled cystidia.

Radulodon casearius (Morgan) Ryvarden 1972

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 2001).

Radulodon cirrhatinus Hjortstam & Spooner 1990

Type locality: Borneo.

Radulodon erikssonii Ryvarden 1972

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: India (Rattan 1977).

Radulodon venustus Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2000

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Colombia.

Radulomyces confluens (Fr.: Fr.) M.P. Christ. 1960

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: In its wide sense a cosmopolitan species.

Radulomyces copelandii (Pat.) Hjortstam & Spooner 1990

Type locality: Philippines. Distribution: Sri Lanka (sub *Hydnum pseudomucidum* Petch.), Tawian (Wu 2003).

- Radulomyces cremoricolor** (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ginns & Lefebvre 1993
Type locality: U.S.A. (Alabama). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993). See further Hjortstam (1989).
- Radulomyces fuscus** (W.B. Cooke) Ginns 1976
Type locality: Tasmania.
- Radulomyces kamaaina** Gilb. & Hemmes 2001
Type locality: Hawaii.
- Radulomyces molaris** (Chaillet: Fr.) M.P. Christ. 1960
Distribution: India (Rattan 1977).
- Radulomyces notabilis** (H.S. Jacks.) Parmasto 1968
Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Paraguay (Gazzano 1992, sub *Cerocorticium*).
- Radulomyces poni** Gilb. & Hemmes 2001
Type locality: Hawaii.
- Radulomyces rickii** (Bres.) M.P. Christ. 1960
Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Africa. See further Boidin, Gilles, & Huguency (1988).
- Radulomyces subligoideus** Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2001
Type locality: Colombia. Additional specimens are recorded from Colombia.
- Radulomyces tantalusensis** Gilb. & Nakasone 2003
Type locality: Hawaii.
- Ramaricium albo-ochraceum** (Bres.) Jülich 1977
Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Colombia (Liberta 1973, sub *Trechispora*), Tanzania.
- Repetobasidiellum fusisporum** J. Erikss. & Hjortstam 1981
Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Brazil, Ethiopia. An obligate fungus on different kinds of ferns, in Brazil on *Cyathea* & *Dicksonia*.
- Repetobasidium glaucocanum** (G. Cunn.) Stalpers 1985
Type locality: New Zealand. According to Stalpers (1985) very close to *R. mirificum*.
- Repetobasidium hastatum** Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980
Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1993).
- Repetobasidium intermedium** Oberw. 1989
Type locality: Taiwan.
- Repetobasidium mirificum** J. Erikss. 1958
Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Colombia, Tanzania, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1993).
- Resinicium bicolor** (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Parmasto 1968
Distribution: A cosmopolitan species. Compare *R. friabile*.
- Resinicium friabile** Hjortstam & Melo 1997

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: possibly pantropical and certainly confused with *Resinicium bicolor*. For description and illustration see Hjortstam & Melo (1997).

Resinicium furfuraceum (Bres.) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: U.S.A. (Idaho). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Tanzania?

Resinicium luteum Jülich 1978

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Brazil.

Resinicium saccharicola (Burt) Nakasone 2000

Type locality: Puerto Rico. Distribution: Hawaii (holotype of *Corticium granulare*), Costa Rica (on *Musa*), Taiwan (Wu 1990, sub *R. granulare*). See further Nakasone (2000).

Rhizochaete borneensis (Jülich) Greslebin et al. 2004

Type locality: Borneo. Distribution: Recollected on Borneo (Brunei). See Hjortstam, Roberts, & Spooner 1998, sub *Phanerochaete*.

Rhizochaete brunnea Greslebin et al. 2004

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Rhizochaete filamentosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Greslebin et al. 2004

Type locality: U.S.A. (Alabama). Not seen with certainty from tropical areas, but one specimen from Trinidad (Tobago?) leg. Dennis 23 X 1949., det Wakefield (K). This specimen should be re-examined. Wu (1997c) reported the species from Taiwan.

Rhizochaete radicata (Henn.) Greslebin et al. 2004

Type locality: Africa (Usambara). Distribution: Specimens have been examined from Brazil, Argentina, Russia, Puerto Rico, Colombia, and Kenya. There are also reports from Southeast Asia and New Zealand.

Ripexicium spinuliferum (Jülich) Hjortstam 1994

Holotype: Solomon Islands. Distribution: Sumatra. Not well known but conceived as a termitophilic species.

Rogersella griseliniae (G. Cunn.) Stalpers 1985

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Venezuela (sub *Rogersella asperula* Liberta & Navas), Colombia, Canary Islands (Boidin & Gilles 2000), Tanzania, Réunion (E. Langer 1994, sub *Hyphodontia*), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Rosegrandinia rosea (Henn.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2005

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: This species seems to be more or less common in the southern & eastern part of Africa, also reported from New Zealand (Buchanan & Hood 1992, sub *Phanerochaete*).

Schizopora cystidiata A. David & Rajchenb. 1992

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Congo (in the original description, David & Rajchenberg 1992), Malawi. The generic concept of *Poriodontia* Parmasto

(1982) should be considered.

Schizopora flavipora (Cooke) Ryvarden 1985

Type locality: Venezuela. Distribution: Cosmopolitan at least in its broad sense. David & Rajchenberg (1985) used the name *Schizopora carneolutea* for specimens from Guadeloupe and the French Antilles.

Schizopora nothofagi (G. Cunn.) P.K. Buchanan & Ryvarden 1988

Type locality: New Zealand.

Schizopora paradoxa (Schrad.: Fr.) Donk 1967

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cosmopolitan in its broad sense.

Schizopora radula (Pers.: Fr.) Hallenb. 1983

Distribution: Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Argentina and Taiwan (E. Langer 1994), New Zealand (Paulus et al. 2000).

Schizopora subiculoides (Lloyd) Ryvarden 1972

Type locality: South Africa. Regarded by Wu (2000b) to be independent from *S. flavipora*.

Scopulodontia latemarginata (Pat.) Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Vietnam. Distribution: Ecuador, Kew, Borneo (Brunei) (sub *S. loricata* Hjortstam & P. Roberts), New Zealand (sub *O. tessellata* G. Cunn.). According to Nakasone (2003) *S. loricata* is the same. See further Hjortstam, Roberts, & Spooner (1998).

Scopuloides hydnoides (Cooke & Masse) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1979

Type locality: England. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Brazil, India (Rattan 1977), Taiwan (Wu 1990), New Zealand (Cunningham 1959, sub *Odontia*). Possibly only a variety of *S. rimosa*, but the aculei are cylindrical and scattered, and usually not penicillate. According to the description by Wu (1990) the specimens from Taiwan seem to belong here. Collections from New Zealand have not been examined.

Scopuloides magnacystidiata Gilb. & Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Hawaii.

Scopuloides rimosa (Cooke) Jülich 1982

Type locality: Wales. Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Scopuloides subgelatinosa (Pat.) Nakasone 2003

Type locality: Vietnam.

Scotoderma viride (Berk.) Jülich 1974

Type locality: New Zealand.

Scotomyces subviolaceus (Peck) Jülich 1979

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Seems to be a cosmopolitan species, although not commonly collected. It is known from Panama, Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil, Venezuela (Dennis 1970), Kenya (with slightly different spores), India (sub *Ceratobasidium subatratum* Rattan), Réunion, Borneo (Brunei), New Zea-

land (sub *Corticium fallax* G. Cunn.).

Scytinostroma albocinctum (Berk. & Broome) Boidin & Lanq. 1976

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: A pantropical species.

Scytinostroma alticola Corner & Boidin 1984

Type locality: Malaysia.

Scytinostroma caudisporum Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Gabon.

Scytinostroma corneri Boidin & Lanq. 1987

Type locality: Singapore. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1988). On ferns (*Asplenium*).

Scytinostroma crassum (Rattan) Hjortstam 1994

Type locality: India.

Scytinostroma crispulum Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Réunion.

Scytinostroma cystidiatum Boidin 1960

Type locality: Pakistan. Rattan (1977) reported this species from India.

Scytinostroma decidens Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Central African Republic and Madagascar (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1987), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000).

Scytinostroma fulvum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Hjortstam 1990

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida), Brazil, Guadeloupe and Gabon (sub *S. verruculosum* Boidin & Lanq.). See Hjortstam (1990).

Scytinostroma galactinum (Fr.) Donk 1956

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Mexico (sub *Corticium protrusum* Burt), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993), Venezuela (Dennis 1970, also sub *Corticium rigescens* Berk. & M.A. Curtis ex Cooke), Brazil, Guadeloupe, Australia (Cunningham 1963, sub *Corticium protrusum* Burt). See Boidin & Lanquetin 1987 for *S. africanogalactinum* (Africa) and *S. neogalactinum* (Guadeloupe, Martinique).

Scytinostroma intextum Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Réunion

Scytinostroma luteolum Boidin 1967

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Scytinostroma microspermum Boidin & Lanq. 1987

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Scytinostroma ochroleucum (Bres. & Torrend) Donk 1956

Type locality: Portugal. Distribution: Probably a cosmopolitan species, but so far not known from Australia and New Zealand.

Scytinostroma odoratum (Fr.) Donk 1956

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvardeen 1992), In-

dia (Boidin & Lanquetin (1987), Australia (Cunningham 1963; Parmasto 1971).

Scytinostroma parvisporum Boidin & Lanq. 1987

Type locality: Malaysia.

Scytinostroma phaeosarcum Boidin & Lanq. 1976

Type locality: Ivory Coast. Distribution: A pantropical species. See further Boidin & Lanquetin (1987).

Scytinostroma portentosum (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Donk 1956

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: A cosmopolitan species, inclusive of *S. duriusculum* (Berk. & Broome) Donk and *S. hemidichophyticum* Pouzar.

Scytinostroma pseudopraestans Boidin & Gilles 1988

Type locality: Réunion.

Scytinostroma pulverulentum Boidin & Dinghra 1987

Type locality: India.

Scytinostroma renisporum Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Ivory Coast. Distribution: India, Réunion (cfr. this species), Indonesia (Bali), (all Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1988).

Scytinostroma rhizomorpha S.S. Rattan 1974

Type locality: India. Probably not a species of *Scytinostroma*. See further Boidin & Lanquetin (1987).

Scytinostromella arachnoidea (Peck) Hjortstam 1995

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson 1962).

Scytinostromella cerina (Bres.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1980

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu) and recollected in Brazil (Ilha Anchieta).

Scytinostromella heterogenea (Bourdot & Galzin) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco, Ethiopia, and India (Rattan 1977)

Serpula fuscescens (Bres.) W.B. Cooke 1957

Type locality: Brazil. Of unknown application, but we are following the concept of W.B. Cooke (1957). Basidiome resupinate, loosely adnate. Hymenophore tuberculate or irpicoid to sometimes subporoid, pale chocolate brown. Margin similar or paler than the fertile part. Hyphal system monomitic; basal hyphae thin to sometimes thick-walled, 7-10 μm wide, pale yellowish brown, aculeal hyphae densely united, yellowish, 2-4(-5) μm wide, forming a distinct layer next to the subhymenial hyphae and the basidia; all hyphae without clamp connections. Cystidia not observed, but according to Ginns (1971, sub *Merulius*) cylindrical, apically encrusted, thin-walled and measuring 25-50 x 7 μm . Basidia clavate 15-20 x 6-8 μm , with four sterigmata and without a basal clamp connection. Spores subglobose or with a lacrimiform appearance, hyaline or pale yellowish,

thin-walled, smooth, 5-6.5 x 4-5 μm , inamyloid, indextrinoid, without or with a very slight cyanophilous reaction. The hyphae are similar to those of *Coniophora* and *Serpula*, though the latter genus has clamp connections. The type specimen (Bahia, Torrend 65, 1914, S) has been examined.

Serpula himantioides (Fr.: Fr.) P. Karst. 1885

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: The species is known from a number of subtropical and tropical localities and is presumably worldwide.

Serpula incrassata (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Donk 1948

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. Florida (Gilbertson & Ryvardeen 1987, sub *Meruliporia*), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 1997).

According to Gilbertson & Ryvardeen (1987 “apparently unknown outside of the Americas”).

Serpula lacrimans (Wulf.: Fr.) J. Schröt. 1889

Distribution: U.S.A. Florida (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), South Africa (Talbot 1951), India (Rattan 1977). Naturalized in India only (Bagchee 1954) and see also Singh et al. (1993). According to Cunningham (1963) this is a common species in temperate and subtropical areas on building timbers in confined areas. According to Hallenberg (1985) the species is also known from Central Europe and North America on coniferous wood in nature. According to Ginns & Lefebvre (1993) restricted to buildings in North America.

Serpula similis (Berk. & Broome) Ginns 1971

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Palaeotropic species and noted from Ghana (Ryvardeen 1978). Further known from Kenya, Nigeria, India, Cameroon, Malaysia, and Australia.

Sistotrema athelioides Hallenb. 1984

Type locality: Canada (British Columbia). Distribution: Argentina. More than 20 specimens reported by Greslebin (2001; 2002).

Sistotrema biggsiae Hallenb. 1984

Type locality: Canada (Quebec). Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Sistotrema botryobasidioides Greslebin 2001

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Sistotrema brinkmannii (Bres.) J. Erikss. 1948

Type locality: Poland. Distribution: Cosmopolitan?

Sistotrema cadetii Boidin & Gilles 1994

Type locality: Réunion.

Sistotrema confluens Pers.: Fr. 1821

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Ryvardeen 1976), Morocco (Malençon 1976).

Sistotrema coroniferum (Höhn. & Litsch.) Donk 1935

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1976), Australia (Cunningham 1963, sub *Trechispora*).

Sistotrema dennisii Malençon 1976

Type locality: Morocco. Distribution: Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvardeen (1992).

Sistotrema diademiferum (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1956

Type locality: France. Distribution: Panama (D.P. Rogers 1944), Argentina (Greslebin 2001; 2002), Venezuela (Dennis 1970; Liberta & Navas 1978), Colombia, Canary Islands (Ryvardeen 1976), Morocco (Telleria 1984), Cameroon (Roberts 2000).

Sistotrema efibulatum (J. Erikss.) Hjortstam 1984

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina, Tierra del Fuego (Greslebin 2001).

Sistotrema globosum Greslebin 2001

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego)

Sistotrema hamatum Nawawi & Webster 1982

Type locality: Malaysia. Teleomorph of *Ingoldiella hamata* Nawawi & Webster.

Sistotrema hispanicum Dueñas et al. 1988

Type locality: Spain. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1994, sub *S. quadrisporum*).

Sistotrema hypogaeum Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot 1962

Type locality: Australia.

Sistotrema lachrymispora S.S. Rattan 1977

Type locality: India. Both the type and isotype at Kew and DAOM respectively are in poor condition.

Sistotrema muscicola (Pers.) S. Lundell 1947

Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1976), South Africa (Talbot 1958).

Sistotrema oblongisporum M.P. Christ & Hauerslev 1960

Type locality: Denmark. Distribution: Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991), Brazil?, Argentina (Tierra del Fuego) (Greslebin 2001), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1994, cfr. this species)

Sistotrema octosporum (J. Schröt. ex Höhn. & Litsch.) Hallenb. 1984

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: Colombia, Morocco (sub *S. subpyriforme*), Burundi (aff. this species), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1994).

Sistotrema otagense (G. Cunn.) Stalpers & P.K. Buchanan 1991

Type locality: New Zealand.

Sistotrema porulosum Hallenb. 1984

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Argentina, Tierra del Fuego (Greslebin 2001).

Sistotrema pteriphilum K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1986

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Sistotrema raduloides (P. Karst.) Donk 1956

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Colombia.

Sistotrema resinicytidium Hallenb. 1980

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Argentina, Malawi, Tanzania.

Sistotrema sernanderi (Litsch.) Donk

Type locality: Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2001).

Sistotrema subtrigonospermum D.P. Rogers 1935

Type locality: U.S.A. (Iowa). Distribution: Jamaica (Rogers 1944), Venezuela, Brazil (in the original description), Ethiopia.

Sistotremastrum niveocreum (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Colombia, Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Brazil, Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976; Hallenberg 1991), India (Rattan 1977). The Colombian specimens differ from the general concept by slightly larger spores while specimens from Brazil have shorter spores, often less than 7 µm long, and are somewhat reminiscent of *S. suecicum* Litsch. ex J. Erikss. *Paulliacorticium jacksonii* Libert (1962) should be considered, because this taxon was described with spores 6-7.5 x (2.5-)3 µm.

Sistotremastrum suecicum Litsch. ex J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego) (Greslebin 2001), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1994, cfr. this species).

Sistotremella cystidiolophora Boidin & Gilles 1994

Type locality: Réunion. Also noted from Japan by Maekawa & Nordén (2002)

Sistotremella perpusilla Hjortstam 1984

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002), Colombia, Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1994).

Skvortzovia furfurella (Bres.) Bononi & Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (Virginia). Distribution: Brazil, Tanzania, Taiwan (Wu & Chen 1992b, sub *Jacksonomyces*). See also Gilbertson & Blackwell (1988) who reported specimens from the Gulf Coast region.

Sphaerobasidium bisporum Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: Réunion (on palm).

Stecchericum abditum Maas Geest. 1976

Type locality: Australia.

Stecchericum rusticum Maas Geest. 1971

Type locality: Singapore.

Stecchericum seriatum (Lloyd) Maas Geest. 1966

Type locality: Borneo. Distribution: The species seems to be pantropical.

Steccherinum aggregatum Hjortstam & Spooner 1990

Type locality: Borneo.

Steccherinum albofibrillosum (Hjortstam & Ryvarde n) Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1988

Type locality: Nepal. Distribution: Costa Rica? (J. Carranza 42-88, dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.), Colombia, Burundi, Taiwan.

Steccherinum basi-badium Banker 1912

Type locality: Mexico.

Steccherinum ciliolatum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Gilb. & Budington 1970

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: Colombia (cfr. this species), India (Rattan 1977), Thailand (cfr. this species). According to Maas Geesteranus (1974) distributed in Europe and U.S.A., but he did not note the difference between this species and *Steccherinum litschaueri* (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss., which is an independent taxon. See further Eriksson, Hjortstam & Ryvarde n (1984).

Steccherinum confragosum Maas Geest. & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Borneo (Brunei).

Steccherinum ethiopicum Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Eritrea. Distribution: Rwanda (Ryvarde n 1978).

Steccherinum fimbriatum (Pers.: Fr.) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Brazil (sub *Odontia rosea* Rick), Venezuela, India (Rattan 1977), Thailand, New Zealand (Cunningham 1959, sub *Odontia*).

Steccherinum galeritum Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Borneo.

Steccherinum labeosum Maas Geest. & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Kenya.

Steccherinum laeticolor (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Banker 1912

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: Mexico (Laferrière & Gilbertson 1992), Colombia (cfr. this species), Canary Islands (Ryvarde n 1976), India (Rattan 1977).

Steccherinum lanestre Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Nepal. Distribution: Sumatra (Maas Geesteranus 1974).

Steccherinum ochraceum (Pers.: Fr.) Gray 1821

Type locality: France. Distribution: According to Maas Geesteranus (1974) with a wide distribution on either side of the equator.

Steccherinum rawakense (Pers.) Banker 1912

Type locality: See Maas Geesteranus (1964; 1974). Distribution: South Africa (sub *Hydnum longispinosum* Lloyd), Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Borneo, Java, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand.

Steccherinum reniforme (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Banker 1906

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Jamaica and Honduras (Maas Geesteranus 1974), Brazil, Uruguay (Gazzano 2000) Colombia.

Steccherinum resupinatum G. Cunn. 1958

Type locality: New Zealand. Considered by Maas Geesteranus (1974) as a synonym of *S. ochraceum*, but according to the original description the spores are narrower.

Steccherinum robustius (J. Erikss. & S. Lundell) J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Taiwan.

Steccherinum russum Maas Geest. & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Tanzania. Distribution: Cameroon (Roberts 2000).

Steccherinum scalare Maas Geest. & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Nigeria. Distribution: Congo-Kinshasa.

Steccherinum scruposum Maas Geest. & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Gabon.

Steccherinum setulosum (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Miller 1943

Type locality: U.S.A. (Alabama). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida & Mississippi) (Gilbertson 1965), Brazil, Ethiopia (J. Ash 16., 3312, filed under unmatched *Odontia* in Kew). This is a species with an unknown application, see Maas Geesteranus (1974) and also Nakasone (1990) for different opinions. The species has relatively large spores, 6.5-7 x 3.5 µm and encrusted cystidia (metuloids) 90-100 x 10-15 µm and is misplaced in *Hyphodontia* s.s. and does not fit in *Phlebia* s.s. Tentatively placed in *Steccherinum*.

Steccherinum subcrinale (Peck) Ryvar den 1978

Type locality: U.S.A. (New York). Distribution: Kenya.

Steccherinum subochraceum Bononi & Hjortstam 1986

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Colombia, Ecuador and recollected several times in Brazil. See further Hjortstam & Bononi (1986).

Steccherinum subrawakense Murrill 1940

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). See further Nakasone (1990). According to Maas Geesteranus (1974) known only from the type locality.

Steccherinum willisii Maas Geest. 1974

Type locality: Australia.

Stereum acanthophysatum Rehill & B.K. Bakshi 1966

Type locality: India.

Stereum armeniacum Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Congo-Kinshasa (Boidin & Gilles 1989b, in the original description).

Stereum australe Lloyd 1913

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: Probably cosmopolitan, but the

species needs further investigation. It is reported from Venezuela (Dennis 1970), Guyana (Wakefield 1934), Brazil (Viégas 1945), West Africa (sub *Stereum durum* Lloyd), Kenya?, Malaysia (Hjortstam, Spooner & Oldridge 1990, aff. this species), and Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Stereum begehimenium Teixeira 1945

Type locality: Brazil.

Stereum complicatum (Fr.) Fr. 1838

Type locality: Ad ramulos tenellos Americae. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981), Colombia, West Indies, Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Stereum craspedium (Fr.) Burt 1920

Type locality: Surinam. Distribution: Mexico (Burt 1920)

Stereum durbanense Van der Byl 1922

Type locality: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).

Stereum fasciatum Schwein.: Fr. 1838

Type locality: U.S.A. (North Carolina). Distribution: Considered a cosmopolitan species by some authors. See further *S. lobatum* & *S. ostrea*.

Stereum gausapatum (Fr.) Fr. 1874

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Mexico (Welden & Lemke 1961), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Telleria 1984), India (Rehill & Bakshi 1966). According to Rattan (1977) a very common species in the North Western Himalayas. It should be noted that this species is restricted to *Quercus* in Northern Europe.

Stereum hirsutum (Willd.: Fr.) Gray 1821

Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Stereum hymenogleum Speg. 1921

Type locality: Chile. According to Reid (1962) this is a *Stereum* s.s.

Stereum lobatum (Kunze: Fr.) Fr. 1838

Distribution: Brazil (Viégas 1945), South Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989b).

Stereum macrocystidiatum A.L. Welden 1967

Type locality: Java. Perhaps near *Xylobolus*, see original description by Welden (1967).

Stereum monochroum Cooke & Masee 1892

Type locality: Malaya. Distribution: Thailand and possibly distributed across the Pacific to New Guinea (Oldridge et al. 1986).

Stereum ochraceoflavum (Schwein.) Ellis 1878

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981; Laferrière & Gilbertson 1992), Thailand (Hjortstam & Ryvardeen 1982, sub *S. rameale*). See *Stereum sulphuratum*.

Stereum ostrea (Blume: Fr.) Fr. 1838

Type locality: Java. Distribution: A pantropical species.

Stereum peculiare Parmasto et al. 1979

Type locality: Russia, Primorsk. Distribution: India (Parmasto et al. 1979).

Stereum phoca Lloyd 1918

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Borneo (Hjortstam, Spooner & Oldridge 1990, aff. this species).

Stereum plicatulum Lloyd 1922

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: India (A.B. De 1994).

Stereum pseudorimosum Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Madagascar and Mauritius (Boidin & Gilles 1989b).

Stereum radiatofissum Berk. & Broome 1882

Type locality: Australia.

Stereum reflexulum D.A. Reid 1969

Type locality: Corsica. Distribution: Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976).

Stereum rugosum (Pers.: Fr.) Fr. 1838

Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg & Wright 1987, sub aff. *Corticium triviale* Speg.), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992), India (Rattan 1977), Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Stereum sanguinolentum (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Fr. 1838

Distribution: Cosmopolitan ? Reported from Borneo (Brunei) by Peregrini & Kassim (1982).

Stereum scutellatum Cunningham 1956

Type locality: New Zealand. Similar to *S. sanguinolentum*; see Cunningham (1963).

Stereum subtomentosum Pouzar 1964

Type locality: Czechoslovakia. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 1998), Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Stereum sulphuratum Berk. & Ravenel 1868

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Reported from a number of localities in West Indies and South America by Welden & Lemke (1961), Venezuela (in the original description and by Dennis 1970), Morocco (Malençon 1952). Probably the same as *S. ochraceoflavum*.

Stereum tjibodense Henn. 1899

Type locality: Java. According to Reid (1962) a *Stereum* s.s. According to Lentz (1955) the same as *Xylobolus subpileatum*.

Stereum vellereum Berk. 1855

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989b), Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Described several times from Argentina; see Rajchenberg & Wright (1987).

Stereum versicolor (Swartz: Fr.) Fr. 1838

Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Brazil (Viégas 1945), Venezuela (Dennis 1970). Could well be the same as *Stereum ostrea*.

Subulicium lautum (H.S. Jacks.) Hjortstam & Ryvar den 1979

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Australia (Warcup & Talbot 1963, sub *Peniophora lauta* complex).

Subulicystidium brachysporum (P.H.B. Talbot & V.C. Green) Jülich 1975

Type locality: South Africa. Distribution: Costa Rica (Kisimova et al. 1997), Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvar den, & Iturriaga 2005, cfr. this species), Cameroon (Roberts 2000), Taiwan, Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Subulicystidium cochleum Punugu 1980

Type locality: St. Lucia. Distribution: Costa Rica (Kisimova et al. 1997), Africa (Lolomo), Central African Republic, Madagascar.

Subulicystidium longisporum (Pat.) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: Tunisia. Distribution: A cosmopolitan species in its broad sense. Extremely variable and one of the most common species collected in the tropical areas. The anamorph is rarely seen and has been described in a genus of its own, *Aegeritina*, see Jülich (1984).

Subulicystidium meridense Oberw. 1977

Type locality: Venezuela. Distribution: Costa Rica (Kisimova et al. 1997), Réunion, Taiwan, Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Subulicystidium naviculatum Oberw. 1977

Type locality: Venezuela. Distribution: Costa Rica.

Subulicystidium nikau (G. Cunn.) Jülich 1969

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1988b).

Subulicystidium obtusisporum Duhem & Michel 2001

Type locality: France. Distribution: Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Subulicystidium perlongisporum Boidin & Gilles 1988

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Costa Rica (Kisimova et al. 1997), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002).

Suillosporium amygdalisporum Boidin & Gilles 1986

Type locality: Réunion. Distribution: Brazil (cfr. this species, Laessøe 52643, K.), Venezuela (on tree fern).

Thanatephorus cucumeris (A.B. Frank) Donk 1956

Distribution: A cosmopolitan species.

Thanatephorus fusisporus (J. Schröt.) Hauerslev & P. Roberts 1996

Type locality: Germany. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993, sub *Uthatabasidium*), Morocco? (Malençon 1952, sub *Corticium flavescens*),

New Zealand? (Cunningham 1963, sub *Pellicularia flavescens*). See further Roberts (1999).

Thanatephorus obscurus (D.P. Rogers) P. Roberts 1998

Type locality: U.S.A. (Iowa). Distribution: Cameroon (Roberts 1999).

Thanatephorus ochraceus (Massee) P. Roberts 1998

Type locality: England. Distribution: Puerto Rico (Roberts 1999).

Thanatephorus sterigmaticus (Bourdot) P.H.B. Talbot 1965

Type locality: France. Distribution: India (Roberts 1999), Australia (Warcup & Talbot 1967).

Thanatephorus theobromae (P.H.B. Talbot & Keane) P. Roberts 1999

Type locality: Papua New Guinea (on *Theobroma cacao*).

Tofispora biapiculata (D.P. Rogers) G. Langer 1994

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Venezuela, Malawi, Tanzania.

Tofispora repetospora G. Langer & Ryvarden

Type locality: Ethiopia. Venezuela; see also *Botryohypochnus scaberulus*.

Trechispora minima K.H. Larss. 1996

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Cameroon (Roberts 2000, aff. this species).

Trechispora alnicola (Bourdot & Galzin) Liberta 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), India (Rattan 1977).

Trechispora amianthina (Bourdot & Galzin) Liberta 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Puerto Rico (Liberta 1973, sub *Corticium crustulinum* Burt).

Trechispora bispora (Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot) Liberta 1973

Type locality: Australia.

Trechispora byssinella (Bourdot) Liberta 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina, Chile (Liberta 1973), Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978).

Trechispora canariensis Ryvarden & Liberta 1978

Type locality: Canary Islands.

Trechispora candidissima (Schwein.) Bondartsev & Singer 1941

Type locality: U.S.A. (Pennsylvania). Distribution: Costa Rica (Carranza-Morse 1993), Australia (Cunningham 1965, sub *Poria*).

Trechispora clancularis (Park.-Rhodes) K.H. Larss. 1994

Type locality: Wales. Distribution: Brazil, Colombia, Tenerife, and Tanzania. See further K.H. Larsson (1994).

Trechispora cohaerens (Schwein.) Jülich & Stalpers 1980

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002).

Trechispora confinis (Bourdot & Galzin) Liberta 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Canary

Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, India (Rattan 1977).

Trechispora dimitica Hallenb. 1980

Type locality: Iran. Distribution: Taiwan (Maekawa 1992).

Trechispora farinacea (Pers.: Fr.) Liberta 1966

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: In its broad sense this species has been collected from all parts of the world. Typical specimens have been examined from Colombia, but not seen elsewhere from South America. In addition it is mentioned from Argentina (Patagonia) by Rajchenberg (2002), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002). See further K.H. Larsson (1992). Atypical specimens with granular hymenophore have been examined from South America and East Africa.

Trechispora gillesii (Maas Geest.) Liberta 1973

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Trechispora gloeospora (Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot) Liberta 1966

Type locality: Australia. According to the original description and figure it seems to be a species near *Lindtmeria*. See also Liberta (1973) who excluded the species from *Trechispora*.

Trechispora incisa K.H. Larss. 1996

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Tanzania (cfr. this species). See K.H. Larsson (1996).

Trechispora microspora (P. Karst.) Liberta 1966

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Argentina, Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco (Malençon 1957), Tanzania.

Trechispora mollusca (Pers.: Fr.) Liberta 1973

Distribution: Brazil, Guadeloupe (David & Rajchenberg 1985, sub *Fibuloporia donkii*), Kenya (Dunger 1987), Burundi (Ryvarden 1978), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992), India (Rattan 1977), Australia and New Zealand (Liberta 1973).

Trechispora nivea (Pers.: Fr.) K.H. Larss. 1995

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela (also sub *Hydnum cohaerens* Berk. & M.A. Curtis ex Cooke), Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe (sub *Radulum calceum* Pat.), Tanzania (Niemelä et al. 1998), Sri Lanka (sub *Hydnum hypoleucum* Berk. & Broome), Malaysia. A common species and certainly with a worldwide distribution.

Trechispora polygonospora Ryvarden 1975

Type locality: Congo-Kinshasa.

Trechispora praefocata (Bourdot & Galzin) Liberta 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Patagonia) (Rajchenberg 2002), Taiwan (Maekawa 1992).

Trechispora regularis (Murrill) Liberta 1973

Type locality: Jamaica. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Costa Rica (Liberta 1973; Carranza-Morse 1993), Colombia, Argentina (Iguazu), Bra-

zil, Venezuela, Paraguay (sub *Polyporus tenuissima* Speg.), Ghana, Cameroon, Burundi, Kenya.

Trechispora rigida (Berk.) K.H. Larss. 1996

Type locality: Brazil. Distribution: Argentina; Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Trechispora sphaerospora (Maire) Parmasto 1968

Type locality: France. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Trechispora stellulata (Bourdot & Galzin) Liberta 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Brazil (cfr. this species on *Cyathea* & *Dicksonia*).

Trechispora stevensonii (Berk. & Broome) K.H. Larss. 1995

Type locality: Scotland. Distribution: Colombia.

Trechispora subsphaerospora (Litsch.) Liberta 1973

Type locality: Chile (Juán Fernández). Distribution: Brazil (Mogi-Guaçu on fern).

Trechispora thelephora (Lév.) Ryvarden 2002

Type locality. French Guyana. Distribution: Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Bahamas, Trinidad, Galapagos, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama (all Ryvarden 2002). See further *Cristella hypogeton* in Maas Geesteranus (1974b).

Trechispora verruculosa (G. Cunn.) K.H. Larss. 1993

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Colombia.

Tubulicium dussii (Pat.) Oberw. ex Jülich 1979

Type locality: Guadeloupe (on *Cyathea*). Distribution: Probably pantropical and exclusively on ferns. Costa Rica, Cameroon, Borneo (Brunei).

Tubulicium filicicola (G. Cunn.) Oberw. 1966

Type locality: New Zealand on *Cyathea*.

Tubulicium ramonense Oberw. et al. 1997

Type locality: Costa Rica.

Tubulicium raphidosporum (Boidin & Gilles) Oberwinkler et al. 1986

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Brazil, Costa Rica. Boidin & Gilles (1986) reported it from Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, and Sri Lanka; reported from Taiwan by Maekawa (1992). Also reported from Japan by Maekawa (2003).

Tubulicium vermiculare (Wakefield) Boidin & Gilles 1986

Type locality: New Zealand on *Cyathea*. Distribution: Réunion on *Cyathea* (Boidin & Gilles 1986), Costa Rica.

Tubulicium vermiferum (Bourdot) Oberw. ex Jülich 1979

Type locality: France. Distribution: A cosmopolitan species. Sometimes on ferns, but mainly on wood and bark of living trees. A variable species due to the size of the spores.

Tubulicrinis accedens (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1956

Type locality: France. Distribution: Brazil, Canary Islands (Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Tubulicrinis borealis J. Erikss. 1958

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: Uruguay (Gazzano 1994, aff. this species), Taiwan (Wu 2003).

Tubulicrinis calothrix (Pat.) Donk 1956

Type locality: Tunisia. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Réunion.

Tubulicrinis chaetophorus (Höhn.) Donk 1956

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993), Argentina (Patagonia) Rajchenberg 2002), Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Brazil, Malawi, India (Rattan 1977).

Tubulicrinis cinctus G. Cunn. 1963

Type locality: New Zealand.

Tubulicrinis confusus K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam 1986

Type locality: Norway. Distribution: Taiwan (Lin & Chen 1990).

Tubulicrinis effugiens (Bourdote & Galzin) Oberw. 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001).

Tubulicrinis ellipsoideus Greslebin & Rajchenb. 2002

Type locality: Argentina (Patagonia).

Tubulicrinis glebulosus (Fr.) Donk 1956

Distribution: Argentina (Rajchenberg 2002), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Taiwan (Lin & Chen(1990). See also Wu (2000). Compare *T. gracillimus*.

Tubulicrinis gloecystidiatus Boidin & Gilles 1986

Type locality: Réunion.

Tubulicrinis gracillimus (D.P. Rogers & H.S. Jacks.) G. Cunn. 1963

Type locality: U.S.A. (New Jersey). Distribution: Probably a cosmopolitan species, but easily confused with *T. glebulosus*.

Tubulicrinis hamatus (H.S. Jacks.) Donk 1956

Type locality: Canada (Ontario). Distribution: Colombia, Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, sub *T. umbraculus*), Argentina (Tierra del Fuego), Brazil, Taiwan (Wu 1997c), Borneo (sub *T. corneri* Jülich), New Zealand.

Tubulicrinis inornatus (H.S. Jacks. & D.P. Rogers) Donk 1956

Type locality: Canada. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002).

Tubulicrinis medius (Bourdote & Galzin) Oberw. 1966

Type locality: France. Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987).

Tubulicrinis ovalisporus Hjortstam 1981

Type locality: Malawi. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1986).

Tubulicrinis popinquus (Bourdote & Galzin) Donk 1956

Type locality: Sweden. Distribution: New Zealand (cfr. this species, Ryvar-
den 38870, O & in Hjm Priv. Herb.).

Tubulicrinis pseudoborealis Boidin & Gilles 1988

Type locality: Réunion.

Tubulicrinis regificus (H.S. Jacks. & Dearden) Donk 1956

Type locality: U.S.A. (Oregon). Distribution: Tanzania (sub *T. meruensis* Ryvar-
den).

Tubulicrinis sororius (Bourdote & Galzin) Oberw. 1965

Type locality: France. Distribution: Argentina (Greslebin 2002), Canary Islands
(Rodriguez-Armas et al. 1992).

Tubulicrinis subfusiformis Hjortstam & Ryvar-
den 1985

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Tubulicrinis subulatus (Bourdote & Galzin) Donk 1956

Type locality: France. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Hemmes 2001), Mo-
rocco (Telleria 1984), India (Rattan 1977), Thailand.

Tubulicrinis thermometrus (G. Cunn.) M.P. Christ. 1960

Type locality: New Zealand.

Vararia abortiphysa Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Central African Republic. For a key to the species see Boidin &
Gilles (1999).

Vararia alticola Corner & Boidin 1984

Type locality: Malaysia (on *Dipterocarpus* sp.).

Vararia aurantiaca Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Vararia breviphysa Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1987).

Vararia calami Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Uganda. Distribution: Madagascar (Boidin & Lanquetin 1984b,
cfr. this species).

Vararia callichroa Boidin et al. 1988

Type locality: Réunion.

Vararia cinnamomea Boidin et al. 1984

Type locality: Madagascar.

Vararia cremea Boidin et al. 1980

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Réunion (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1987).

Vararia cunninghamii Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Argentina (Patagonia) (Greslebin &
Rajchenberg 1997).

Vararia dussii Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: Guadeloupe. Distribution: Brazil (Welden 1993), Venezuela.

Vararia ellipsospora G. Cunn. 1955

Type locality: New Zealand.

Vararia fibra A.L. Welden 1965

Type locality: Jamaica.

Vararia firma Boidin 1967

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Madagascar (Boidin & Lanquetin 1984b).

Vararia fuispora G. Cunn. 1955

Type locality: New Zealand.

Vararia gillesii Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Ivory Coast.

Vararia gittonii Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Gabon (Boidin, Lanquetin & Gilles 1980), Java.

Vararia gittonii ssp. **guttata** Boidin & Gilles 1999

Type locality: Gabon.

Vararia gomezii Boidin et al. 1975

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Hawaii (Gilbertson & Adaskaveg 1993), U.S.A. Florida (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1987), Brazil (cfr. this species), Guadeloupe, Central African Republic, Gabon, Madagascar and Réunion (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1987).

Vararia gracilispora Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Central African Republic. Distribution: Gabon (Boidin & Gilles 1999).

Vararia incrustata Greslebin & Rajchenb. 1997

Type locality: Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Vararia intricata Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Guadeloupe (Boidin & Lanquetin 1977), French Guiana.

Vararia investiens (Schwein.) P. Karst. 1903

Type locality: U.S.A. Distribution: Venezuela (Dennis 1970), Puerto Rico and Jamaica (Welden 1965), Australia and New Zealand (Cunningham 1963; Parmasto 1971).

Vararia lacrimaspora Boidin & Gilles 1999

Type locality: Réunion.

Vararia longispora Boidin & Gilles 1999

Type locality: Gabon.

Vararia maculosa Boidin & Gilles 1999

Type locality: Gabon.

Vararia malaysiana Boidin & Lanq. 1984

Type locality: Malaysia.

Vararia microhyphidia Gilb. & Hemmes 1997

Type locality: Hawaii.

Vararia microphysa Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Central African Republic.

Vararia minidichophysa Boidin & Lanq. 1975

Type locality: Ivory Coast. Distribution: Guadeloupe (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1980), Brazil, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Central African Republic (Boidin, Lanquetin, & Gilles 1980), Réunion (Boidin, Gilles & Lanquetin 1987).

Vararia minispora Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Vararia ochroleuca (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1930

Type locality: France. Distribution: India. Also reported from New Zealand (Cunningham 1963), but according to Parmasto (1971) this is possibly an independent species (clamp connections present).

Vararia pectinata (Burt) D.P. Rogers & H.S. Jacks. 1943

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida). Distribution: West Indies (Welden 1965), Ivory Coast (Boidin & Lanquetin 1975), Gabon.

Vararia phyllophila (Masse) D.P. Rogers & H.S. Jacks. 1943

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Ginns & Lefebvre 1993), Jamaica (Welden 1965), Venezuela (Dennis 1970).

Vararia pirispora Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Réunion.

Vararia protrusa G. Cunn. 1955

Type locality: New Zealand.

Vararia rhombospora Boidin & Lanq. 1977

Type locality: Guadeloupe.

Vararia rosulenta Boidin et al. 1986

Type locality: New Caledonia.

Vararia rugosispora Boidin & Lanq. 1980

Type locality: Gabon. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil. This species lacks clamp connections and can further be distinguished by slightly rugose spores measuring 12-16 x 7-8 μm . The basidiome is smooth and medium to dark brown. It was reported from Argentina by Hjortstam & Ryvarden (1986) and both specimens from South America conform exactly to the description and a portion of the paratype.

Vararia sigmatospora Boidin et al. 1987

Type locality: Réunion.

Vararia sinapicolor Boidin & Gilles 1999

Type locality: Gabon.

Vararia sphaericospora Gilb. 1965

Type locality: U.S.A. (Georgia). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), U.S.A. (Louisiana) (Gilbertson & Blackwell 1988), Colombia, Argentina (Iguazu), Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Gabon (Boidin & Lanquetin 1975; 1984b), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992), Réunion (Boidin et al. 1988), Singapore and India (Boidin & Lanquetin 1984b).

Vararia spissata Boidin & Gilles 1999

Type locality: Réunion.

Vararia splendida (Viégas) Boidin & Hallenb. 1977

Type locality: Brazil.

Vararia strictospora Boidin & Lanq. 1999

Type locality: Singapore.

Vararia trinidadensis A.L. Welden 1965

Type locality: Trinidad. Distribution: Madagascar (Boidin & Lanquetin 1984b), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 2000).

Vararia tropica A.L. Welden 1965

Type locality: Puerto Rico. Distribution: Argentina (Urcelay et al. 1999), Guadeloupe (Boidin & Lanquetin 1977), Réunion.

Vararia ubatubensis (Viégas) Boidin & Hallenb. 1977

Type locality: Brazil.

Vararia vassilievae Parmasto 1965

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: India (Rattan 1977).

Vararia verrucosa Boidin 1967

Type locality: Congo-Kinshasa.

Veluticeps africana (Boidin et al.) Hjortstam & Telleria 1990

Type locality: Gabon.

Veluticeps australiensis Nakasone 2004

Type locality: Australia. This is a substitute for *Veluticeps setosa* G. Cunn. 1963; non *Veluticeps setosa* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Cooke 1880.

Veluticeps berkeleyi Cooke 1880

Type locality: Cuba. Distribution: Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981), Venezuela (Hjortstam, Ryvarden, & Iturriaga 2002, cfr. this species), Guatemala and Taiwan (Nakasone 1990), Indo-China (sub *Veluticeps pini* Pat.). This is a substitute for *Hymenochaete veluticeps* Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1868. Hjortstam & Telleria (1990) designated a lectotype.

Veluticeps fusispora (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1990

Type locality: New Zealand. So far known only from New Zealand and we have examined the isotype and a portion of a paratype (Dingley, October 1949, K), the latter mentioned in the original description.

Veluticeps pini Pat. 1907

Type locality: Vietnam.

Vesiculomyces citrinus (Pers.) Hagström 1977

Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978, sub *Gloeocystidiellum*), Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Morocco (Malençon 1982), India (Rattan 1977), Taiwan (Wu & Chen 1990). The Taiwanese specimen has too large spores and probably belongs to a species of its own.

Vesiculomyces corrosus (G. Cunn.) Hjortstam 1995

Type locality: New Zealand. Distribution: Brazil, Tanzania, Borneo (Brunei).

Vesiculomyces moniliformis N. Maek. 1994

Type locality: Japan. Distribution: Taiwan (Wu 1997b, sub *Gloeomyces*).

Vuilleminia comedens (Nees: Fr.) Maire 1902

Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982), Tunisia (Patouillard 1897), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). Patouillard & Lagerheim (1895) reported the species from Ecuador. *Corticium carlylei* Masee, described from England, is a synonym according to Cunningham (1963), but it should be noted that we have not seen any of these specimens. It is also interesting to note that the species is not reported from the U.S.A., but Ginns (1989) mentioned one specimen from Yukon on *Betula*.

Vuilleminia cystidiata Parmasto 1965

Type locality: Russia. Distribution: Canary Islands (Hallenberg 1991).

Vuilleminia macrospora (Bres.) Hjortstam 1987

Type locality: Italy. Distribution: Morocco (Malençon 1982).

Vuilleminia megalospora Bres. 1926

Type locality: Italy? Distribution: Morocco (Telleria 1984), Cameroon (cfr. this species but with spores much smaller than normal, Ryvarden 31087, O & dupl. Hjm Priv. Herb.).

Vuilleminia obducens Hjortstam & Ryvarden

Type locality: Ethiopia

Vuilleminia subglobispora Hallenb. & Hjortstam 1996

Type locality: Argentina

Waitea circinata Warcup & P.H.B. Talbot 1962

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: see Roberts (1999).

Xenasma aculeatum C.E. Gomez 1972

Type locality: Argentina. Distribution: Colombia (on palm).

Xenasma longicystidiatum Boidin & Gilles 2000

Type locality: Réunion.

Xenasma macrosporum Liberta 1960

Type locality: Panama. Distribution: Venezuela (Dennis 1970). According to the original description and figure this seems to be a species of *Litschauerella* or *Tubulicium*.

Xenasma praeteritum (H.S. Jacks.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Canada (Ontario). Distribution: Panama, Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Argentina, Brazil, Canary Islands (Ryvarden 1976), Cameroon, Central African Republic and Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963).

Xenasma pruinosum (Pat.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Tunisia. Distribution: Argentina (Iguazu), Canary Islands (Rodríguez-Armas et al. 1992), Morocco, Ethiopia, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989)

Xenasma pulverulentum (Litsch.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Austria. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Colombia, Argentina (Gomez 1972), Brazil (Roberts 1999, sub *Ceratobasidium striisporum* Rick), Morocco (Malençon 1982), Ethiopia, Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989).

Xenasma rimicola (P. Karst.) Donk 1957

Type locality: Finland. Distribution: Venezuela (Liberta & Navas 1978), Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina (Gomez 1972), Brazil (sub *Tulasnella metallica* Rick), Ethiopia (Boidin & Lanquetin 1995), South Africa (Talbot 1958), Réunion (Boidin & Gilles 1989), Vanuatu (Maekawa 2002), New Zealand (Cunningham 1963). Some specimens examined have smaller spores than normal, often less than 10 µm diam. It is possible that some of the reports above do not fit the strict concept of the species.

Xenosperma murrillii Gilb. & Blackwell 1987

Type locality: U.S.A. (Florida).

Xenosperma pravum Boidin & Gilles 1989

Type locality: Réunion. According to the description similar to the concept of *Phlebiella*.

Xylobolus annosus (Berk. & Broome) Boidin 1958

Type locality: Sri Lanka. Distribution: Uganda, Tanzania, Malaysia, Borneo, Philippines.

Xylobolus frustulatus (Pers.: Fr.) Boidin 1958

Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) and Mexico (Welden & Lemke 1961), Brazil (doubtful, but see Viégas 1945), Tanzania, India (Rattan 1977), Thailand, Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Xylobolus gongyloides Popoff & J.E. Wright 1994

Type locality: Paraguay. We have not seen material of this species, but apparently similar to *X. frustulatus*, as indicated in the original description.

Xylobolus illudens (Berk.) Boidin 1958

Type locality: Australia. Distribution: Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil (sub *Lloydella rickii* Bres.) (all Welden 1993), Zimbabwe (Masuka & Ryvarden 1992). According to Jülich (1978) collected many times in Australia (Tasmania)

and New Zealand.

Xylobolus princeps (Junghuhn) Boidin 1958

Type locality: Java. Distribution: India (Boidin 1958b).

Xylobolus spectabilis (Klotzsch.) Boidin 1958

Type locality: Philippines. Distribution: Australia (Cunningham 1963).

Xylobolus subpileatus (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Boidin 1958

Type locality: U.S.A. (South Carolina). Distribution: U.S.A. (Florida) (Nakasone 1990), Mexico (Marmolejo et al. 1981, sub *Stereum*), Brazil (Kotlaba 1985), Central and South America (Chamuris 1988), Morocco (Malençon 1952), India (Rattan 1977), Thailand. See also Lentz (1955).

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