

CLAUDIO ANGELINI, CRISTIANO LOSI

FUNGUS FLORA OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. X.
SOME UNRECORDED POLYPOROID, CORTICIOID AND CLAVARIOID FUNGI

Abstract

Six polyporoid (*Ganoderma tuberculosum*, *Tomophagus colossus*, *Obba rivulosa*, *Fomitiporella umbrinella*, *Flavodon flavus*, *Perenniporia detrita*), four corticioid (*Auricularia cornea*, *Penttilamyces olivascens*, *Phaeotremella foliacea*, *Tremella compacta*) and three clavarioid (*Clavulina floridana*, *Phaeoclavulina cyanocephala*, *Trechispora chartacea*) neotropical fungi all collected in the Dominican Republic are here represented and annotated.

Riassunto

Vengono qui rappresentate con brevi note a commento sei specie poliporoidi (*Ganoderma tuberculosum*, *Tomophagus colossus*, *Obba rivulosa*, *Fomitiporella umbrinella*, *Flavodon flavus*, *Perenniporia detrita*), quattro specie corticioidi (*Auricularia cornea*, *Penttilamyces olivascens*, *Phaeotremella foliacea*, *Tremella compacta*) e tre specie clavarioidi (*Clavulina floridana*, *Phaeoclavulina cyanocephala*, *Trechispora chartacea*) di funghi neotropicali raccolti in Repubblica Dominicana.

Key words Basidiomycota, Aphyllophorales, sub-tropical zone, Caribbean.

Introduction

Following our previous contributions to the knowledge of fungi of Dominican Republic (ANGELINI & LOSI 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2023 and 2024), here are represented other thirteen records not previously annotated. The collecting and research areas in the Dominican Republic have been described in detail in our previous works (ANGELINI & LOSI 2013a, 2013b, 2014) and on the website "Neotropicalfungi – Hongos de la Republica Dominicana" (www.neotropicalfungi.com).

Legend ANGE: Angelini C., personal herbarium, waiting to be deposited in the Herbarium of the National Botanical Garden of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic - JBSD).

TAXONOMY

POLYPOROID FUNGI

Family *Ganodermataceae* (Donk) Donk 1948

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2013a)

Genus *Ganoderma* P. Karst. 1881

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2013a)

Ganoderma tuberculosum Murrill (Figure 1)

Basidiomata sessile, up 15 × 9 × 5 cm, gregarious, single, woody. Upper **surface**, uneven, concentrically more or less sulcate and zonate, glabrous, with a resinous crust, reddish, reddish-brown, bay, ochre, gray, blackish; margin obtuse, regular to wavy, white. **Pore surface** whitish, pores round to angular, (3) 4-6 per mm, whit thick dissepiments; **tube** layer pale brown, up to 3 cm thick, without distinct stratification. **Context** dark brown above the tubes, ochraceous below the cuticle. **Hyphal system** trimitic, generative hyphae with clamps. **Cuticle** a palisade of vertical, thick-walled, clavate, smooth, inamyloid pileocystidia. **Basidiospores** broadly

ellipsoid, truncate at the apex, brown, $10.4-11.4 \times 7.5-8.2 \mu\text{m}$. **Distribution** widespread in the Neotropics (GBIF). **Material studied:** growing on live trunk of broadleaf tree in a coastal garden. 8 Jan. 2024, Cabarete (P.to Plata), loc. Sea Horse Ranch, DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1968 (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1. *Ganoderma tuberculosum* (ANGE1968).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Genus Tomophagus Murrill, 1905

Basidiomata annual, sessile, soft corky. **Pileal surface** pale straw yellow to reddish brown, slightly laccate, glabrous. **Pore surface** white to straw yellow; pores circular; dissepiments thick, entire. **Context** white to wood brown, soft. **Hyphal system** trimitic. **Basidiospores** ganodermoid, ellipsoid to ovoid, yellow to pale yellowish brown, double-walled with distinctly thick walls (SUN *et al.* 2022).

Tomophagus colossus (Fr.) Murrill

Basidiomata fused laterally with adjacent pilei, partly imbricate, at first nodulose-pileate, finely tomentose, white to cream, then sessile, up to $16 \times 12 \times 8 \text{ cm}$, very soft and spongy, light in weight, developing from the base a thin, sublaccate, yellow-citrine cuticle, becoming yellowish brown and eventually dark brown or blackening. Upper **surface** wrinkled, irregularly sulcate becoming more or less sulcate-zonate by age mainly towards the entire to lobed, obtuse to subacute, white to yellowish brown margin. **Pore surface** white to cream darkening on age, pores angular to rounded, 2-3 per mm, with thick, entire dissepiments; **tube** layer white to brown, soft, up to 4 cm thick, **context** white to cream, soft, fibrous-spongy, azonate, up to 2 cm thick. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid to ovoid, mostly rounded at the apex, $(13.6-15.2-18.4 \times (8-9.6-12 \mu\text{m})$; **chlamydospores** not observed. **Distribution** *T. colossus* is a pantropical species. **Material studied:** growing at the base of a dead broadleaf trunk (Flamboyant - *Delonix regia* [(Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.] in a coastal garden a few meters from the sea. 22 Nov. 2023, Sosua (P.to Plata), loc. Playa, DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1929 (**Figures 2-3**).



Figure 2. *Tomophagus colossus* (ANGE1929).

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Figure 3. *Tomophagus colossus* (ANGE1929).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Gelatoporiaceae* Miettinen, Justo & Hibbett 2017

Basidiomata resupinate with poroid hymenophore. **Hyphal system** monomitic, rarely dimitic; generative hyphae clamped. **Basidiospores** hyaline, smooth, non-amyloid, non-dextrinoid. **Cystidia** absent, but characteristic cystidioles may be present. Producing a white-rot (Justo *et al.* 2017).

Genus *Obba* Miettinen & Rajchenb. 2012

Basidiomata resupinate, annual to biennial, white when fresh, cream to ochraceous when dry. **Hyphal system** monomitic, clamps present, CB–, IKI–, CRB+. Hyphae mostly thin-walled to slightly thick-walled. Coarse crystal rosettes in trama and tube mouths. Subicular hyphae often agglutinated. **Tramal hyphae** interwoven to subparallel, tissue rather dense, upper trama may be agglutinated. In KOH part of hyphal walls swell inwards and gelatinise, resulting in a capillary, distinct lumen. **Cystidia** none. **Basidiospores** subglobose to globose, plasma stained in CB, with a large hyaline oil droplet, thin- to slightly thick-walled, smooth (MIETTINEN & RAJCHENBERG 2012).

Obba rivulosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Miettinen & Rajchenb.

Basidiomata resupinate, up to 2 mm thick, rather soft-fleshy when fresh, rigid and brittle when dry. **Pore surface** white to cream or brownish, drying ochraceous, pores round to angular, 4-6 per mm; **tube** layer up 1.5 mm thick. Margin white, cottonose-fibrillose. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae clamped, thin- to mostly more or less thick-walled, sometimes pseudoskeletal hyphae like, 2-5 μm wide. In H_2O crystals present and numerous. Fusoid or rare capitulate **cystidioles** present. **Basidiospores** broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, thin- to more often slightly thick-walled, 4-4.8 \times 3.4-4 μm . **Distribution** in the Neotropics reported from Cuba (type locality), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Argentina (GBIF). **Material studied**: growing on ground branches in a mixed mountain forest with pines (*Pinus occidentalis* Sw.). 12 Dec. 2023, Jarabacoa (La Vega), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1941 (Figure 4).



Figure 4. *Obba rivulosa* (ANGE1941).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Hymenochaetaceae* Imazeki & Toki 1954
(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2013a)

Genus *Fomitiporella* Murrill 1907.

Basidiomata effused to effused-reflexed, corky to woody hard, **pore surface** entire or cracked when dry, **context** homogenous with a thin cuticule, **tubes** often oblique when effused. **Hyphal system** dimitic, generative hyphae simple septate, branched, thin-walled to gradually thick-walled, skeletal hyphae unbranched and thick-walled, setae absent. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, with fattened side, thick-walled, smooth, yellowish, becoming chestnut to ferruginous in KOH, positive or negative in Cotton Blue, negative in Melzer's reagent (SALVADOR-MONTOYA *et al.* 2020).

Fomitiporella umbrinella (Bres.) Murrill

Basidiomata resupinate, effused, up to 7 mm thick, woody; margin not especially differentiated. **Pore surface** yellowish brown to dark brown, pores angular, 4-7 per mm, dissepiments uneven, thin, frequently slightly lacerate, **tubes** concolorous, up to 7 mm long, oblique, indistinctly stratified; **context** less than 1 mm thick. **Hyphal system** dimitic; generative hyphae simple septate, skeletal hyphae dominating. **Basidiospores** broadly ellipsoid, with a flattened side, thick-walled, pale yellowish brown in water and rusty brown in KOH, 4-5 × 3.2-4 µm (IKI-). **Distribution** in the subtropical, tropical and the temperate climatic zones of America (SALVADOR-MONTOYA *et al.* 2020). **Material studied**: growing on ground branches in a lowland broadleaf forest. 15 Feb. 2024, Sosua (P.to Plata), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1873 (**Figure 5**).



Figure 5. *Fomitiporella umbrinella* (ANGE1873).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Irpicaceae* Spirin & Zmitr. 2003
(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2021)

Genus *Flavodon* Ryvarden 1973

Basidiomata resupinate to conchate. **Pileus** tomentose and yellow. **Hymenium** poroid to hydroid and yellow. **Hyphal system** dimitic, generative hyphae simple septate **Basidiospores** hyaline, broadly ellipsoid and non-amyloid (RYVARDEN 1973).

Flavodon flavus (Klotzsch) Ryvarden

Basidiomata single, gregarious, more often imbricate or fused laterally, resupinate, effused reflexed to distinctly pileate, sessile to substipitate, tough and flexible. Upper **surface** tomentose, more or less distinctly zonate sulcate, white, cream, yellow or pale brownish; **hymenial surface** poroid to hydroid or irpicoid, yellow, cream to brownish. **Context** 1-2 mm thick, yellow. **Hyphal system** dimitic, generative hyphae simple septate thin- to slightly thick-walled, up to 4.5 µm wide. **Cystidia** as skeletal hyphae with an apical encrustation. True thick-walled hymenial cystidia apically encrusted, **basidia** and **basidiospores** not seen. **Distribution** a pantropical species (RYVARDEN 2015). **Material studied**: growing on branches and trunks on the ground in a coastal broadleaf forest. 30 Oct. 2023, Sosua (P.to Plata), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1877 (Figure 6).



Figure 6. *Flavodon flavus* (ANGE1877).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Polyporaceae* Fr. ex Corda 1839
(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2014)

Genus *Perenniporia* Murrill 1942
(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2015)

Perenniporia detrita (Berk.) Ryvarden

Basidiomata sessile, solitary, young pileus 6 × 4 × 4 cm, whitish and fairly soft, when old and well-developed darker and tougher, 12 × 9 × 5 cm, ochraceous, brown to black with a thin

crust, knobbly to warted, azonate. **Pore surface** white to cream or pale ochre, pores round to angular, 3-5 per mm, with entire dissepiments, **tubes** pale brownish, up to 2 cm deep; **context** cream, concentrically zonate, up to 4.5 cm thick at the base. **Hyphal system** trimitic, generative hyphae with clamps, skeletal hyphae dominating, strongly dextrinoid. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid, sometimes elongated ovoid, thick-walled, more or less distinctly truncate, $(10.8-) 11.2-13.4 (14.6) \times (5.6-) 6.2-7.2 (-8) \mu\text{m}$, dextrinoid. **Distribution** Brazil (type locality), Venezuela (RYVARDEN 2016), Panama (GBIF). **Material studied**: growing on live trunk of broadleaf tree in a coastal garden. 23 Dec. 2023, Cabarete (P.to Plata), loc. Sea Horse Ranch, DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1951. (**Figure 7**).



Figure 7. *Perenniporia detrita* (ANGE1951).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

CORTICIOID FUNGI

Family *Auriculariaceae* Fr. and genus *Auricularia* Bull.

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2023)

Auricularia cornea Ehrenb.

Basidiomata gregarious, pileate, up to 8 cm broad, sessile to substipitate, cupulate to auriform, wavy, tough-gelatinous when fresh, drying horny. Abhymenial **surface** whitish, brownish, pale vinaceous, greyish-brown or reddish-brown, pilose, hairs up to 0.5 mm long and $5-8 \mu\text{m}$ wide; **hymenial surface** smooth to rarely with folds, reddish-brown, vinaceous-grey, rosy-greyish or brown. Present **medulla** nearly in the middle of the cross-section. Abhymenial hairs thick-walled, $5-8 \mu\text{m}$ wide, with obtuse apical tips. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae with clamp connections, thin- to slightly thick-walled, $2-6 \mu\text{m}$ wide, embedded in a gelatinous interhyphal matrix. **Basidia** cylindrical, becoming transversely 3-septate, with oil guttules, up to $70 \mu\text{m}$ long and $5-7 \mu\text{m}$ wide. **Basidiospores** allantoid or sometimes ellipsoid-suballantoid, thin-walled, usually uniguttulate, $11-15 \times 5-6 (-6.5) \mu\text{m}$. **Distribution** circumglobal and common pantropical species. **Material studied**: growing on branches and trunks on the ground in a riparian broadleaf forest. 1 Jan. 2023, Sosua (P.to Plata), loc. Puerto Chiquito, DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1809 (**Figure 8**).



Figure 8. *Auricularia cornea* (ANGE1809).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Coniophoraceae* Ulbr. 1928 (as defined in ANGELINI & LOST 2023)

Genus *Penttilamyces* Zmitr., Kalinovskaya et Myasnikov 2019

Basidiomata annual, resupinate, hymenophore as ceraceous merulioid (or almost even) field; **hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae nodose-septate; **leptocystidia** fusoid or hyphoid; **basidia** utriculate, 4-spored, with a basal clamp connection; **basidiospores** ellipsoid-cylindric, with smooth one-layered brownish wall, CB+, strongly dextrinoid (ZMITROVICH *et al.* 2019).

Penttilamyces olivascens (Berk. et M.A. Curtis) Zmitr., Kalinovskaya et Myasnikov

Basidiomata resupinate, about 14 × 3 cm, somewhat uneven, ceraceous. **Hymenial surface** minutely tuberculose-odontoid with easily visible smooth hymenium between the aculei, at first citric-yellow then reddish-brown to dull brown; margin white, cottonose-fibrillose to finely rhizomorphic or not especially differentiated. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae clamped, thin- to slightly thick-walled, mostly encrusted, hyaline to very pale yellowish-brown (olivaceous brownish in mass in water preparation), 2-8 µm wide; hyphal cords present. **Cystidia** hyphoid (cystidioles), frequent, emergent, cylindric or attenuate towards the obtuse apex, thin- to slightly thick-walled, hyaline, 20-56 × 3.2-6.4 µm. **Basidia** clavate, 4-sterigmata, 20-30 × 6.4-8 µm. **Basidiospores** broadly ellipsoid, rarely ovoid, with thickened walls, smooth, pale brownish, 4.8-6.4 × 3.6-4.8 µm, dextrinoid. **Distribution** in the Tropics reported from Cuba (GINNS 1978) and Brazil (GBIF). **Material studied**: growing on ground branches in a mixed mountain forest with pines (*Pinus occidentalis*). 19 Nov. 2023, Jarabacoa (La Vega), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1919 (Figure 9).



Figure 9. *Penttilamyces olivascens* (ANGE1919).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Tremellaceae* Fr. 1821

Basidiomata postulate, cerebriform or irregularly lobed, sometimes lacking. **Hyphal system** monomitic, mostly with clamps connections. **Basidia** with longitudinal, oblique or transverse septa, each cell typically producing one basidiospore. **Basidiospores** globose or ellipsoidal, smooth, not staining in iodine (CANNON & KIRK 2007).

Genus *Phaeotremella* Rea 1912.

Basidiomata, if present, foliaceous with caespitose lobes, gelatinous, tan to cinnamon or light brown when fresh, drying dark brown to black. **Hyphae** with clamp connections. **Basidia** globose, subglobose, ovoid or ellipsoidal, four-celled and with longitudinal to diagonal or transverse septa. **Basidiospores** subglobose to broadly ellipsoidal (LIU *et al.* 2015).

Phaeotremella foliacea (Pers.) Wedin, J.C. Zamora & Millanes

Basidiomata foliaceous, up to 1.5 cm high and 2 cm across, firm-gelatinous, reddish brown when fresh, drying nearly black and horny. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae in a gelatinous matrix, clamped, thin- to thick-walled. **Basidia** four-celled, ellipsoid to obovoid, $15\text{--}25 \times 10\text{--}15 \mu\text{m}$. **Basidiospores** broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, $8.2\text{--}11 \times 6.6\text{--}9.5 \mu\text{m}$, germinating by ripetition. **Distribution** Dominican Republic (ROBERTS 2003), Brazil (ROBERTS & MEIJER 1997), from Central-South America under the name *T. fimbriata* Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico (Lowy 1971). **Material studied**: growing on trunk on the ground together with a pyrenomycetous fungus (*Hypoxyylon* sp.?) in a coastal broadleaf forest. 1 Feb. 2024, Sosua (P.to Plata), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1982. (Figure 10).



Figure 10. *Phaeotremella foliacea* (ANGE1982).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Genus *Tremella* Pers. 1794.

Basidiomata minute to large, variable in colour, ranging from whitish-yellow, cream, yellowish-orange to brown, reddish or black. **Clamp connections** and **haustorial branches** present in dikaryotic hyphae. **Basidia** globose, subglobose, ellipsoid, oval, clavate or pyriform, two- or four-celled with longitudinal or oblique septa, occasionally with transverse septa. **Basidiospores** globose to ellipsoid (LIU *et al.* 2015).

Tremella compacta Möller

Basidiomata sessile, attached to substratum by central point, mature specimens up to 3 cm high and 4 cm broad, cerebriform, hollow-lobed, firmly gelatinous, whitish-yellow to orange-brown or reddish-brown when fresh; drying yellowish-brown, rigid, scarcely diminished in volume. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae with clamps, thin- to slightly thick-walled, sometimes inflated, 2-6 μm wide, many hyphal anastomoses. **Probasidia** globose to subglobose, 8-11 μm in diam. **Basidia** becoming obovoid, subglobose, to ellipsoid, 11-17 \times 8-10 μm , 4-celled, longitudinally to obliquely cruciate-septate, with long tubular epibasidia. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid to ovoid, thin- to slightly thick-walled, 6.5-9 \times 5-6 μm , germinating by repetition. **Conidia** present, globose to broadly ellipsoid or ovoid. **Distribution** Brazil, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Trinidad (Lowy 1971). **Material studied**: growing on branches and trunks on the ground on stromata of pyrenomycetous fungus (*Hypoxylon* sp.?) in a riparian broadleaf forest. 29 Nov. 2013, Sosua (P.to Plata), DR. **Exiccatum**: ANGE239. (**Figures 11-12**).



Figure 11. *Tremella compacta* (ANGE239).

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Figure 12. *Tremella compacta* (ANGE239).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

CLAVARIOID FUNGI

Family *Clavulinaceae* Donk, 1970

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2023)

Genus *Clavulina* J. Schröt. 1888

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2023)

Clavulina floridana (Singer) Corner

Basidiomata on the ground in the forest, up to 4 cm high, 4 mm wide, gregarious to caespitose, simple or rarely forked above, often compressed, canalculated or rugulose, white at first, then grayish to gray bluish; **stem** narrower, white to yellowish. Dried basidiomata cinereous with yellowish stem or entirely yellowish the smaller ones. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae without clamps, thin- to slightly thick-walled, 2.4-15 μm wide, frequently secondarily septate. **Basidia** 40-80 \times 6.4-8.5 μm , narrowly clavate, (1-) 2-sterigmata. **Basidiospores** 6.8-8.8 \times 5.8-7.6 (-8,4) μm , subglobose, smooth, with a large central oil-drop. **Distribution** widespread in Mexico. *C. floridana* was also cited from Brazil, but molecular data should be used to verify this observation (SALAS-LIZANA *et al.* 2023). **Material studied:** growing on litter in a coastal broadleaf forest. 01 Jen. 2024, Sosua (P.to Plata), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1981 (**Figure 13**); *ibidem* on 16 Jen. 2023. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1834.

Family *Gomphaceae* Donk, 1961

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2024)

Genus *Phaeoclavulina* Brinkmann 1897

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2024)

Phaeoclavulina cyanocephala (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Giachini

Basidiomata up to 12 \times 6 cm, on the ground in the forest, gregarious, much branched, whitish, cinnamon, ochraceous-brownish, greyish to fuscous-umber or ferruginous from the spores, tips and frequently the branches towards the tips, greenish to bluish. **Stem** up to 4 \times 1 cm, concolorous, cylindric to slightly widened upward and attenuate towards the base with white mycelium. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae clamped, thin to slightly thick-walled, unevenly inflated, 2.4-10 μm wide. **Basidia** up to 50 \times 9.6 μm , clavate to narrowly clavate, (1-) 2-sterigmata. **Basidiospores** 10.4-14.4 \times 5.6-7.6 μm (spore-body), ellipsoid to amygdaliform with prominent apiculus, rusty ochraceous, echinulate, with conical aculei up to 1.6 μm long. **Distribution** pantropic (CORNER 1950). **Material studied:** growing on litter in a mixed mountain forest with pines (*Pinus occidentalis*). 17 Nov. 2023, Jarabacoa (La Vega), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1912 (**Figures 14-15**).

Family *Hydnodontaceae* Jülich 1981

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2016)

Genus *Trechispora* P. Karst. 1890

(as defined in ANGELINI & LOSI 2016)

Trechispora chartacea (Pat.) Gibertoni

Basidiomata up to 9 \times 4 cm, gregarious, much branched, white to cream, with a flattened stem, 1-2 cm \times 3 mm thick, immersed in the ground; basal mycelium rather scanty. Lower branches 2-4 mm wide, flattened; upper branches 1-2 mm wide, narrowly ligulate. Tips acute to flattened-cristate, white. **Hyphal system** monomitic, hyphae clamped with somewhat ampullate



Figure 13. *Clavulina floridana* (ANGE1981).

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Figure 14. *Phaeoclavulina cyanocephala* (ANGE1912).

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Figure 15. *Phaeoclavulina cyanocephala* (ANGE1912).

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Figure 16. *Trechispora chartacea* (ANGE1925).

Photo by Claudio Angelini

septa, thin- to slightly thick-walled, not inflated, 2-4 μm wide. **Basidia** 18-30 \times 8-9 μm , clavate, 4-sterigmata. **Basidiospores** 4.8-6.4 \times 3-4 μm without ornamentation, ellipsoid, spiny, with aculei 0.4-1 μm long. **Distribution** Brazil (type locality). **Material studied**: growing on litter in a mixed mountain forest with pines (*Pinus occidentalis*). 19 Nov. 2023, Jarabacoa (La Vega), DR. *Exiccatum*: ANGE1925 (**Figure 16**).

Authors' addresses

CLAUDIO ANGELINI

Jardin Botánico Nacional Dr. Rafael Ma. Moscoso. Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic),
Via Cappuccini, 78/8, 33170 Pordenone (Italy).
E-mail: claudio_angelini@libero.it

CRISTIANO LOSI

Cannaregio, 3608, 30121 Venezia (Italy).
E-mail: cristianolosi@gmail.com

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