

ANNOTATED LIST OF POLYPOROID FUNGI IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. 4<sup>TH</sup> PART**Abstract**

We present an annotated list of 14 species of polyporoid fungi collected in Dominican Republic belonging to the families Bondarzewiaceae (*Amylosporus campbellii*), Fomitopsidiaceae (*Antrodia albida*, *A. radiculosa*), Gloeophyllaceae (*Gloeophyllum striatum*), Hymenochaetaceae (*Trichaptum bifforme*), Meripilaceae (*Rigidoporus lineatus*, *R. microporus*, *R. ulmarius*), Phanerochaetaceae (*Antrodiella semisupina*, *Ceriporia mellea*), Polyporaceae (*Perenniporia martia*, *Trametes ochroflava*, *Tyromyces polyporoides*), Schizoporaceae (*Echinoporia aculeifera*). Some comments and illustrations are provided.

**Riassunto**

Vengono commentate ed illustrate 14 specie di funghi poliporoidi ritrovati nella Repubblica Dominicana appartenenti alle famiglie Bondarzewiaceae (*Amylosporus campbellii*), Fomitopsidiaceae (*Antrodia albida*, *A. radiculosa*), Gloeophyllaceae (*Gloeophyllum striatum*), Hymenochaetaceae (*Trichaptum bifforme*), Meripilaceae (*Rigidoporus lineatus*, *R. microporus*, *R. ulmarius*), Phanerochaetaceae (*Antrodiella semisupina*, *Ceriporia mellea*), Polyporaceae (*Perenniporia martia*, *Trametes ochroflava*, *Tyromyces polyporoides*) e Schizoporaceae (*Echinoporia aculeifera*).

**Key words:** *Basidiomycota*, *Aphyllphorales*, sub-tropical zone, Caribbean.

**Introduction**

In this 4<sup>th</sup> installment of our study about Polyporoid fungi in the Dominican Republic we present fourteen species, including common and uncommon taxa, but in many cases poorly represented with color images in the mycological literature (i.e. *Tyromyces polyporoides*). The collecting and research areas in the Dominican Republic have been described in detail in previous works (ANGELINI & LOSI, 2014).

**Materials and methods**

The basidiomata were photographed fresh in habitat using a Nikon coolpix 8400 digital camera and subsequently dried. The microscopic study was performed on dry material, rehydrated in water and observed with an Olympus optical microscope (BH-2). The material was also mounted with anionic Melzer, to check the possible amyloid or dextrinoid reactions, and coloured with anionic Red Congo to appreciate spore ornamentation. The macroscopic and microscopic descriptions in the text refer only to the examined material collected in the Dominican Republic.

**PRESENTATION OF THE SPECIES FOR FAMILIES AND GENERA**

Family *Bondarzewiaceae* Kotlába & Pouzar (1957)

**Basidiomata** usually annual and non-resupinate, effused or fan-shaped, rarely stipitate and club-shaped or pulvinate, generally tomentose, texture soft to tough and woody, often zoned, pale. **Hyphal system** usually dimitic, skeletal hyphae not or sparingly branched, clamp connections present or absent. **Hymenium** smooth, spiny, toothed or poroid.



Photo 1. *Amyloporus campbellii*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 2. *Antrodia albida*

Photo by Claudio Angelini





Photo 3. *Antrodia radiculosa*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 4. *Gloeophyllum striatum*

Photo by Claudio Angelini

**Gloeocystidia** typically absent (STALPERS, 1979). **Basidiospores** globose to ellipsoid, hyaline, usually ornamented, thin- to thick-walled, staining in iodine (amyloid). **Parasitic** or **saprobic** on wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms, causing a **white rot** (CANNON, 2007). According to the "Dictionary of the Fungi" (10<sup>th</sup> edition, 2008), the family contains 8 genera (*Amylaria*, *Amyloporus*, *Bondarzewia*, *Gloiodon*, *Heterobasidion*, *Stecchericum*, *Wrightoporia* and the anamorph *Spiniger*) and 48 species (KIRK, 2008).

Genus *Amyloporus* Ryvarden 1973

Mainly characterized by poroid **basidiocarps**, presence of both simple check and clamped **generative hyphae**, **hymenial hyphae** without clamp connections, and finely asperulate and amyloid **basidiospores** (CHEN & SHEN, 2014).

*Amyloporus campbellii* (Berk.) Ryvarden

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile to stipitate, azonate to concentrically slightly zonate sulcate, glabrous to velutinous, smooth to tuberculate, whitish, chestnut, grey, blackish or reddish; **pore surface** whitish, pores round to angular, 4-7 per mm, **context** homogeneous or, in some stipitate basidiomata, zonate, light buff to dark brown when dried, up to 1.5 cm thick. **Hyphal system** dimitic, generative hyphae with simple septa or sometimes, the wider ones, with single or multiple clamps; gloeoplerous hyphae present. **Cystidia** none. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid, slightly thick-walled, finely verrucose, amyloid, 4 -5 × 2.8 - 4 µm. Widely distributed in the subtropical and tropical zone (GILBERTSON & RYVARDEN, 1986).

**Material studied:** 6 specimens growing on palm stump, collected on Aug. 9, 2011 - Cabarete (P.to Plata) - Loc. Perla Marina - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD122299 (**Photo 1**); 4 specimens growing on palm stump, collected on Aug. 16, 2011 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD122300; 2 specimens growing on hardwood stump, collected on Nov. 22, 2013 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - Loc. Playa - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD125826.

Family *Fomitopsidaceae* Jülich 1982

**Basidiomata** annual or perennial, resupinate, applanate, effuse or pileate, woody, leathery or corky in texture, smooth to rugose or crustose. **Hyphal system** dimitic or trimitic, **skeletal hyphae** often well-developed, **clamp connections** usually present, **cystidia** absent. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid to cylindrical or allantoid, hyaline, smooth, thin-walled, not staining in iodine. Most species are **parasitic** on woody plants, causing a **brown rot**. The family requires a revision; generic delimitation appears to be problematic, and not congruent with molecular phylogenetic data. Merging with the *Polyporaceae* has been suggested, but that family also requires redefinition (CANNON, 2007). According to the "Dictionary of the Fungi" (10<sup>th</sup> edition, 2008), the family contains 24 genera (*Amylocystis*, *Anomoporia*, *Anomoloma*, *Antrodia*, *Auriporia*, *Buglossoporus*, *Climacocystis*, *Daedalea*, *Donkioporia*, *Fibroporia*, *Fomitella*, *Fomitopsis*, *Gilbertsonia*, *Ischnoderma*, *Laetiporus*, *Neolentiporus*, *Oligoporus*, *Parmastomyces*, *Phaeolus*, *Pilatoporus*, *Piptoporus*, *Postia*, *Pycnoporellus*, *Spelaemyces*) and 197 species (KIRK, 2008).

Genus *Antrodia* P. Karst. 1980

Mainly characterized by poroid **basidiocarps** with a dimitic **hyphal system**, clamped **generative hyphae**, and causing a **brown rot**, mostly in coniferous woods. All the **spores** are hyaline and vary from allantoid to oblong-ellipsoid and do not stain in iodine. True **cystidia** are not present. Large cosmopolitan genus with many species (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).



### *Antrodia albida* (Fr.) Donk

It is a taxon distributed all around the world, characterized by the whitish pileate to resupinate basidiomata and the large cylindrical basidiospores.

**Material studied:** 12 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Nov. 26, 2012, Sosua (P.to Plata) - Loc. Playa - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum:* JBSD124867 (**Photo 2**).

### *Antrodia radiculosa* (Peck) Gilb. & Ryvarden

**Basidiomata** resupinate, soft when fresh, brittle when dried; pore surface bright yellow to orange yellow, pores round, angular, 1-2 per mm, sinuous and elongated up to 5 mm, tubes concolorous up to 5 mm deep. Wide margin, white to yellowish, cottony, fimbriate to rhizomorphic with conspicuous yellow strands of hyphae. **Context** cottony, thin, white. **Hyphal system** dimitic, **generative hyphae** with clamps. Fusoid **cystidioles** present. **Basidiospores** cylindrical-ellipsoid to ellipsoid, slightly thick-walled,  $4.8-7.2 \times 3-4 \mu\text{m}$ . **Hyphal system** is monomitic in the tube trama as described in the closest relative *Antrodia aurantia* Lodge, Ryvarden & Perd.-Sánchez from the Dominican Republic (LODGE ET AL., 2001) nevertheless in this latter species the margin is not rhizomorphic. However even in some North America specimens of *Antrodia radiculosa* (as *Fibroporia*, DAI ET AL., 2003) the tube trama is reported monomitic. Widespread in North America but also with tropical distribution (GILBERTSON & RYVARDEN, 1986).

**Material studied:** 2 specimens growing on the ground, on leaves and small branches of deciduous trees, collected on Dec. 7, 2014 - Jarabacoa (La Vega) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum:* ANGE395 (**Photo 3**), in the first author's herbarium, pending its deposit in the herbarium of Santo Domingo (JBSD - Dominican Republic).

### Family *Gloeophyllaceae* Jülich 1982

**Basidiomata** annual or perennial, resupinate or pileate, coriaceous or woody, the upper surface dark brown or greyish, smooth, velutinous or hirsute, often zoned, flesh dark brown. **Hyphal system** dimitic or trimitic, **generative hyphae** with clamp connections, **skeletal hyphae** often dominant. **Cystidia** present or absent, smooth when present or with a crystalline apex. **Hymenium** poroid or with straight or sinuous lamellae, reddish or dark brown. **Basidiospores** cylindrical or allantoid, hyaline, smooth, thin-walled, not staining in iodine. **Saprobic** on wood of broadleaved and coniferous trees, causing an aggressive **brown rot** (CANNON, 2007). According to the "Dictionary of the Fungi" (10<sup>th</sup> edition, 2008), the family contains 7 genera (*Campylomyces*, *Gloeophyllum*, *Mycothele*, *Neolentinus* = *Heliocybe*, *Pileodon*, *Chaetodermella* and *Veluticeps*) and 31 species (KIRK, 2008).

### Genus *Gloeophyllum* P. Karst. 1882

Mainly characterized by **basidiocarps** broadly attached or rosette-shaped, tough to woody; di- to trimitic **hyphal system**; poroid, daedaleoid or lamellate, rusty to deep umber brown **hymenophore**; dark rusty to umber brown **trama** and **context**; cylindrical hyaline, non-amyloid **spores**, longer than  $7 \mu\text{m}$ ; presence of trementin and causing a **brown rot** (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).

### *Gloeophyllum striatum* (Fr.) Murrill

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile to substipitate, single to imbricate or fused laterally, upper surface concentrically more or less distinct sulcate with medium to dark brown zones, finely



Foto 5. *Rigidoporus lineatus*

Foto by Claudio Angelini



Photo 6. *Rigidoporus microporus*

Photo by Claudio Angelini





Photo 7a. *Rigidoporus ulmarius*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 7b. *Rigidoporus ulmarius*

Photo by Claudio Angelini

tomentose to velutinous or glabrous; **hymenophore** dark brown, lamellate with straight to wavy lamellae, frequently forking. **Context** rusty brown, fibrose, denser towards the hymenophore. **Hyphal system** dimitic with fibulate **generative hyphae**; context trimitic. **Cystidia** numerous, fusoid, slightly thick-walled. **Basidiospores** cylindrical-ellipsoid, thin walled,  $7-9 \times 2.8-3.2 \mu\text{m}$ . A common species in the American tropics (FIDALGO & FIDALGO, 1966).

**Material studied:** 4 specimens growing on wooden buildings (on the axis of a small bridge), collected on Apr. 19, 2013 - Jarabacoa (La Vega) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD124856; 10 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Nov. 27, 2014 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - Loc. Playa - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: ANGE466 (**Photo 4**), in the first author's herbarium, pending its deposit in the herbarium of Santo Domingo (JBSD - Dominican Republic).

## Family *Meripilaceae* Jülich 1982

**Basidiomata** pileate, with clusters of fruit bodies produced from a common base, sometimes very large, fan-shaped or spatulate, fleshy to coriaceous, the upper surface brown,  $\pm$  smooth, velvety or squamulose. **Hyphal system** monomitic, **clamp connections** scattered. **Hymenium** poroid, white or gray, becoming almost black when damaged, angular pores and tubes often elongate. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid to subglobose or ovoid, smooth, thin walled, not staining in iodine. **Saprobic** or **parasitic** on hardwood trees, often growing from buried roots and causing a **white rot** (CANNON, 2007). According to the "Dictionary of the Fungi" (10<sup>th</sup> edition, 2008), the family contains 7 genera (*Caloporus*, *Grifola*, *Henningisia*, *Hydnopolyporus*, *Meripilus*, *Physisporinus*, *Rigidoporus*) and 57 species (KIRK, 2008).

## Genus *Rigidoporus*

Mainly characterized by **basidiocarps** annual to perennial, coriaceous, resupinate to pileate, reddish-orange to pinkish, isabelline or ochraceous; **pileus** tomentose or glabrous, usually zonate; **pore surface** concolorous, in some species becoming gray to almost black on drying; **hyphal system** monomitic to apparently dimitic; encrusted **cystidia** present or absent; mammillate, smooth **cystidioles** present in most species. **Basidiospores** ovoid or globose, thin walled (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).

## *Rigidoporus lineatus* (Pers.) Ryvar den

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile to substipitate, solitary to imbricate; upper surface concentrically sulcate with whitish, brownish, orange or reddish zones, velutinous to glabrous and slightly shining; **pore surface** whitish or rarely pinkish or pale orange with tiny round pores. **Context** tough-fibrous, azonate, pale buff when dried, 2-3 mm thick. **Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae simple septate, thin- to thick-walled. Thick-walled **cystidia** embedded or projecting, apically encrusted or smooth. **Cystidioles** mostly ventricose, thin-walled, smooth or apically slightly encrusted. **Basidiospores** globose to subglobose, smooth, slightly thick-walled, with oil-bodies,  $4.2-6(-6.4) \mu\text{m}$  in diameter. Widespread in tropical and subtropical zones.

**Material studied:** 10 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Dec. 28, 2008 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD123787 (**Photo 5**); 4 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Dec. 23, 2010 - Rio S.Juan (María Trinidad Sánchez) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD121923; 3 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Apr. 26, 2014 - Jarabacoa (La Vega) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD125872.



## *Rigidoporus microporus* (Sw.) Overeem

**Basidiomata** similar to those *R. lineatus* (Pers.) Ryvar den, nevertheless the pore surface colour is usually pinkish, yellowish-orange or reddish orange. **Cystidia** none. Bulbous smooth **cystidioles** present. **Basidiospores** globose to subglobose, smooth, slightly thick-walled, sometimes 1-guttulate, 3.2-4.2(-4.8)  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. Basidiospores are slightly larger in the similar cystidiate *R. lineatus* nevertheless a microscopical comparison soon shows the different sizes. Distribution similar to those *R. lineatus* even if specimens from Africa, Asia and South/Central America could correspond to at least 3 species (OGHENEKARO ET AL., 2014).

**Material studied:** 3 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Dec. 23, 2010 - Rio S.Juan (María Trinidad Sánchez) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD121940; 2 specimens growing on roots of broadleaf alive, collected on Dec. 01, 2011 - Reserva Científica La Salcedoa - "La Jibara" - Tenares (Salcedo) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD123821; 6 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Dec. 28, 2012 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - Loc. Playa - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD124855 (**Photo 6**).

## *Rigidoporus ulmarius* (Sowerby) Imazeki

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile, glabrous, faintly to distinctly concentrically sulcate, wrinkled tuberculate, pinkish, cream, yellowish and sometimes with a reddish tint. **Pore surface** pinkish buff, pores round to angular, 4-8 per mm. **Context** tough-fibrous, azonate, pale buff when dried, up to 3 cm thick. Ventricose **cystidioles** present. **Basidiospores** globose to subglobose, thick-walled, 6.4-8.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . **Basidiospores** also reported larger, 7-11  $\times$  6.5-10  $\mu\text{m}$  (GILBERTSON & RYVARDEN, 1987) or smaller, 5.4  $\times$  7.2  $\mu\text{m}$  (WRIGHT & DESCHAMPS, 1975). Cosmopolitan species.

**Material studied:** 1 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Dec. 23, 2010 - Rio S.Juan (María Trinidad Sánchez) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD121923 (**Photo 7a**); 3 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Jan. 3, 2011 - Rio S.Juan (María Trinidad Sánchez) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD121902; 1 specimens growing on live hardwood tree, collected on Nov. 29, 2011 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD123807 (**Photo 7b**).

Family *Phanerochaetaceae* Jülich 1982 (we follow here the concept already used in ANGELINI & LOSI, 2013b)

Genus *Antrodiella* Ryvar den & I. Johans. 1980

Mainly characterized by **basidiocarps** annual to perennial, pileate to resupinate; **pore surface** pale ochraceous to straw-coloured in most species, pores small; **hyphal system** mostly dimitic, but trimitic in some species; **generative hyphae** with clamps; **spores** globose, ellipsoid to cylindrical, smooth, thin-walled, not staining in iodine, generally less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$  in length, **cystidia** absent or present, but often difficult to find. On dead wood causing a **white rot** or on dead basidiocarps of others polypores. Cosmopolitan genus (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).

## *Antrodiella semisupina* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ryvar den

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile, imbricate, slightly concentrically zonate sulcate, glabrous, pinkish to pale straw-coloured with white margin; **pore surface** whitish, pores 6-9 per mm. **Context** white, up to 2 mm thick. **Hyphal system** trimitic. **Cystidia** none. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid, thin-walled, 3-3.2  $\times$  2-2.2  $\mu\text{m}$ . Reported from Brasil with globose to subglobose basidiospores (GROPOSO & LOGUERCIO-LEITE, 2002). Species with a worldwide distribution.



Photo 8. *Antrodiella semisupina*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 9. *Ceriporia mellea*

Photo by Claudio Angelini





Photo 10. *Perenniporia martia*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 11. *Trametes ochroflava*

Photo by Claudio Angelini

**Material studied:** 4 specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunks, collected on Dec. 23, 2010 - Rio S.Juan (María Trinidad Sánchez) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD121908 (**Photo 9**).

Genus *Ceriporia* Donk 1933

Mainly characterized by **basidiocarps** annual and resupinate; **pore surface** white or brightly coloured purple, orange, pink or greenish; consistency soft; **hyphal system** monomitic; **generative hyphae** simple septate or with rare clamps; **cystidia** absent; **basidiospores** cylindrical or allantoid, hyaline, not staining in iodine (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).

*Ceriporia mellea* (Berk. & Broome) Ryvarden

**Basidiomata** resupinate in small patches, **pore surface** cream when fresh, yellowish ochraceous in old specimens, pores angular, 1-3 per mm. Margin whitish. **Hyphal system** monomitic; hyphae simple septate, thin- to slightly thick-walled. **Cystidia** none. **Basidiospores** cylindrical, thin-walled, with oil-bodies, 5.5-7 × 3.2-3.8 µm. Not common with tropical distribution.

**Material studied:** specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunks, collected on Dec. 24, 2008 - Sosua (Pto. Plata) - Loc. Playa - Rep. Dom. - JBSD123794 (**Photo 10**).

Family *Polyporaceae* Fr. ex Corda 1839 (we follow here the concept already used in ANGELINI & LOSI, 2014)

Genus *Perenniporia* Murrill 1942

Mainly characterized by **basidiocarps** mostly perennial, rarely annual, resupinate to pileate; **pileus** smooth, ochraceous to blackish with age; **pore surface** white to cream, pores small, isodiametric; **context** white to pale ochraceous, hard and woody; **hyphal system** dimitic (trimitic); **generative hyphae** thin walled, hyaline, with clamps, often difficult to observe, more or less dextrinoid; **skeletal hyphae** dominating in the basidiocarps not to strongly dextrinoid in iodine, often variable within the same basidiocarps; **spores** ellipsoid to distinctly truncate with a variable dextrinoid reaction. On dead or living hardwoods and conifers, causing a **white rot**. Large cosmopolitan genus (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).

*Perenniporia martia* (Berk.) Ryvarden [as 'martius']

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile, single to imbricate; pileus surface concentrically distinctly sulcate, dark brown to blackish, glabrous, crustose. **Pore surface** white with round pores, 5-8 per mm; **context** homogeneous, cream. **Hyphal system** clearly trimitic in both context and trama, **generative hyphae** clamped. **Cystidia**, **basidia**, **basidioles** not seen; **basidiospores** numerous, ovoid with a tapering end, thick-walled, dextrinoid, 6.4-9.6 × 4 - 5.2 µm. **Clamydospores** present. The morphology of the basidiospores makes this species distinct in the genus (RYVARDEN & JOHANSEN, 1980). In America it has a wide tropical and subtropical distribution (DECOCK & HERRERA FIGUEROA, 2000).

**Material studied:** 5 specimens growing on hardwood stump, collected on Apr. 26, 2014 - Jarabacoa (La Vega) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD125853 (**Photo 11**).

Genus *Trametes* Fr. (we follow here the concept already used in ANGELINI & LOSI, 2014)

*Trametes ochroflava* Cooke

**Basidiomata** pileate, sessile, single to imbricate; **pileus** surface smooth to tuberculate nodulose, azonate to faintly zonate at the margin, slightly or not sulcate, glabrous, cream,



yellowish, ochraceous, dull brown, sometimes with a vinaceous grey like cuticle towards the base. **Pore surface** uneven, whitish, cream to ochraceous, pores circular to angular, 2-4 per mm, often with splitting dissepiments and irregularly elongated up to 2 mm. **Context** dense, azonate, ochraceous. **Hyphal system** trimitic, generative hyphae with clamps. **Basidiospores** thin-walled, cylindrical-ellipsoid to ellipsoid, 4-4.8 × 2.8-3.2 µm but also reported 8-10 × 4 µm (GOMES-SILVA *ET AL.*, 2010) and broad-elliptic (FIDALGO & FIDALGO, 1967). Widespread in the neotropics (RYVARDEN *ET AL.*, 2009).

**Material studied:** 6 specimens growing on hardwood stump, collected on Dic. 16, 2013 - Sosua (P.to Plata) - *Exsiccatum*: ANGE216 (**Photo 12**); *ibidem* 3 specimens growing on the same hardwood stump collected on Dic. 14, 2014 - *Exsiccatum*: ANGE427. *Exsiccata*: in the first author's herbarium, pending its deposit in the herbarium of Santo Domingo (JBSD - Dominican Republic).

### Genus *Trichaptum* Murrill 1904

Mainly characterized by annual to perennial **basidiocarps**, hispid to adpressed tomentose abhymenial surface, variable **hymenophore** (irpicoid, lamellate or poroid) with brownish to purplish hymenial surface, duplex **context**, mainly dimitic **hyphal system** with clamped **generative hyphae**, predominately cylindrical **basidiospores**, and presence of **cystidia** (GIBERTONI *ET AL.*, 2011).

### *Trichaptum biforme* (Fr.) Ryvarden

Cosmopolitan species easily recognized in the tropical zones, even in the field, because of the soft resupinate to pileate basidiomata with slightly violet pore surface (GIBERTONI *ET AL.*, 2011).

**Material studied:** 9 specimens growing on fallen conifer trunks (*Pinus occidentalis* Sw.), collected on Apr. 4, 2014 - Jarabacoa (La Vega) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD125878 (**Foto 12**).

### Genus *Tyromyces* P. Karst. 1881

Mainly characterized by **basidiocarps** annual, pileate to resupinate; upper surface white, darker on drying; **pore surface** white to cream or greenish, darker on drying; **hyphal system** mono- or dimitic; **generative hyphae** with clamps; **gloeoplerous hyphae** present in some species; **cystidia** absent; **spores** hyaline, thin-walled, allantoid to ovoid, not staining in iodine; on hardwoods or conifers, causing a **white rot**. Cosmopolitan genus (RYVARDEN & MELO, 2014).

### *Tyromyces polyporoides* Ryvarden & Iturr.

**Basidiomata** pileate, single to imbricate clusters or variously fused, laterally stipitate to substipitate, upper surface glabrous, azonate to faintly zonate sulcate, cream, clay pink, cinnamon to vinaceous brown; **pore surface** white to pale yellowish cream, pores circular to angular, 6-8 per mm, **context** whitish, 1-2 mm thick. **Stipe** glabrous, more or less concolorous with the pileus surface but lighter, up to 1 cm long. **Hyphal system** dimitic with few skeletal hyphae, **generative hyphae** with clamps. **Basidiospores** allantoid, hyaline, thin-walled, 4.2-5(-5.5) × 1.2 -1.6 µm. Outside Dominican Republic only reported from the type locality in Venezuela (RYVARDEN & ITURRIAGA, 2003).

**Material studied:** 10 variously fused specimens growing on fallen hardwood trunk, collected on Apr. 26, 2014 - Jarabacoa (La Vega) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD125880 (**Photos 13a e 13b**).



Photo 12. *Trichaptum bifforme*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 13a. *Tyromyces polyporoides*

Photo by Claudio Angelini





Photo 13b. *Tyromyces polyporoides*

Photo by Claudio Angelini



Photo 14. *Echinoporia aculeifera*

Photo by Claudio Angelini

Family *Schizoporaceae* Jülich 1982

**Basidiomata** corticioid, resupinate, adnate, effused, annual or perennial, white, yellowish or brown. **Hymenium** poroid with round or angular, often irregular pores, or with sparse to dense conical, or flat and irregular spines. **Hyphal system** monomitic or dimitic, **skeletal hyphae** when present often poorly developed, **generative hyphae** always with clamp connections. **Cystidia** usually present, varied in shape, usually capitulate with a globose encrusted or resinous tip. **Basidiospores** ellipsoid, hyaline, thin walled, smooth, not staining in iodine. **Saprobic**, causing a **white rot** of standing and fallen wood (CANNON, 2007). According to the *Catalogue of Life* 2015, the family contains 16 genera (*Alutaceodontia*, *Basidioradulum*, *Chaetoporellus*, *Echinoporia*, *Fibrodontia*, *Hyphodontia*, *Kneiffiella*, *Lagarobasidium*, *Leucophellinus*, *Odontiopsis*, *Palifer*, *Paratrichaptum*, *Poriodontia*, *Rogersella*, *Schizopora* and *Xyloodon*) and 145 species ([www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-checklist/2015](http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-checklist/2015)).

Genus *Echinoporia* Ryvarden 1980

Mainly characterized by the dimitic **hyphal system**, clamped **generative hyphae** and presence of **chlamydo spores** originating from hairs in the pileus and margin, or the dissepiment edges (MOTATO-VÁSQUEZ, 2015).

*Echinoporia aculeifera* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ryvarden

Easy to recognize in the field because of the long white, orange to ochraceous hairs on the pileus and the white and irregular pores (GILBERTSON & RYVARDEN, 1986). Tropical species.

**Raccolte studiate:** 5 specimens growing on fallen hardwood (pole fence) collected on Dec. 01, 2011 - Reserva Científica La Salcedoa - "La Jibara" - Tenares (Salcedo) - Rep. Dom. *Exsiccatum*: JBSD123812 (**Photo 14**).

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