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Antrodiella stipitata sp. nov. from Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, and a critical checklist of polypores from the area

H.S. YUAN[a, b], J. LI[a, b], M.Y. HUANG[a, b] & Y.C. DAI[a1]

[a]*Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang 110016, China*
yuchengd@yahoo.com

[b]*Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China*

Abstract – Four hundreds and eleven specimens of wood-inhabiting fungi were collected in Hulin and Ningan County, respectively in eastern and southern Heilongjiang province during September 2004. One hundred and twenty two polypores species were identified among 332 poroid specimens. Three collections were found to represent an undescribed species, proposed here as *Antrodiella stipitata* H.S. Yuan & Y.C. Dai. A checklist of poroid Aphyllophorales from the studied area is provided.

Basidiomycota / Heilongjiang / polypores / taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

Heilongjiang Province has the most important boreal and temperate forest resources in China, mainly located in the Great Hinggan, the Lesser Hinggan., the Zhangguangcai, and the Wanda mountain ranges. Wood-inhabiting fungi, especially polypores, are an important component of these forest ecosystems, playing a key role in the turn over of woody materials.

During a survey of polypores in northern Heilongjiang, 115 species had been recorded (Dai *et al.*, 2004). However, reports on wood-inhabiting species in the southern and eastern part of this province were still scanty, and presently, about 20 species are recorded from the area (Dai, 2000; Núñez & Ryvarden, 2000, 2001; Zhao & Zhang, 1992). As a continuation this survey, collections have been made during September 2004 in eastern and southern area of Heilongjiang. Four hundreds and eleven specimens of wood-inhabiting fungi, of which 332 poroid specimens, were collected, representing a total of 122 species. Among these, 2 collections were found to represent an undescribed species, proposed here as *Antrodiella stipitata* H.S. Yuan & Y.C. Dai. A checklist of the polypore species from Heilongjiang is provided.

* Correspond author

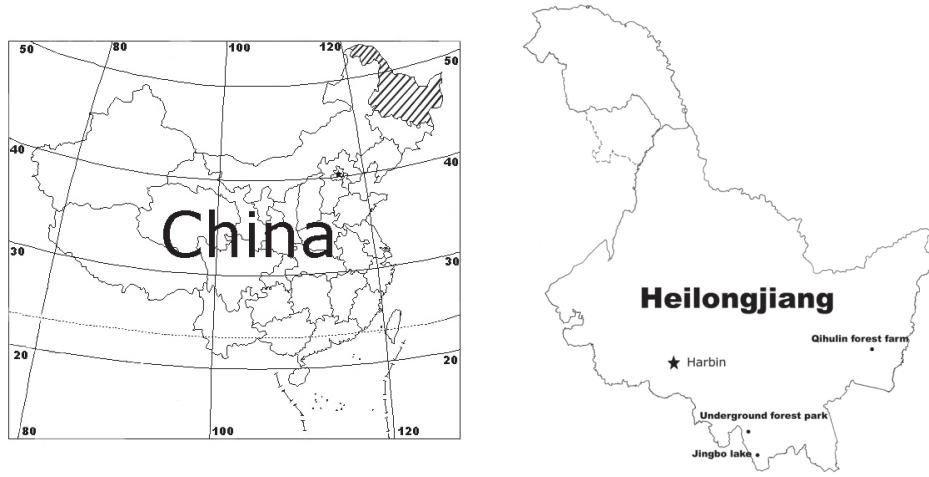

Fig. 1. The location of Heilongjiang Province (shaded, in left map) in China and research areas (black dots, in right map)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials studied were collected by the authors in Qihulin Forest Farm (Hulin County, eastern Heilongjiang), and the forests of Jingbo Lake area and the Underground Forest Park (Ningan County, southern Heilongjiang, Fig. 1). The forests in Qihulin Forest Farm are mostly secondary natural regeneration, and the main trees are deciduous species, *e.g. Alnus*, *Betula*, *Quercus*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Acer*, *Carya*, *Tilia*, *Prunus*, *Ulmus*, *Syringa*. The forests in Ningan County lie on the foothill of the Changbai Mts. Range, and although most are secondary, some spots of virgin forests are still present in Underground Forest Park. The forest are mixed coniferous (*Abies*, *Pinus*, *Larix*) and broad-leaf tree (*Betula*, *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Acer*, *Alnus*, *Ulmus*, etc.).

The specimens examined were deposited at IFP (herbarium, Institute of Applied Ecology). The microscopic routine used in the study is as presented by Niemelä *et al.* (2004). In the text the following abbreviations are used: L = mean spore length (arithmetical mean of all spores), W = mean spore width (arithmetical mean of all spores), Q = variation in the L/W ratios between the specimens studied (quotient of the mean spore length and the mean spore width; smallest and biggest value given), n = the number of spores measured from given number of specimens. In presenting the variation in the size of spores, 5% of the measurements were excluded from each end of the range, and are given in parentheses; IKI stands for Melzer's reagent and CB is the abbreviation of Cotton Blue. CB+ means cyanophilous and CB– acyanophilous, and IKI– means neither amyloid nor dextrinoid. Special colour terms are from Peterson (1996).

In the following, an alphabetical list (according to genera) of poroid Aphyllophorales is presented. Authors of scientific names follow the second edition of Authors of Fungal Names (http://www.indexfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm). Substrate and collection number are supplied after the name of each polypore, and the hosts are listed alphabetically.

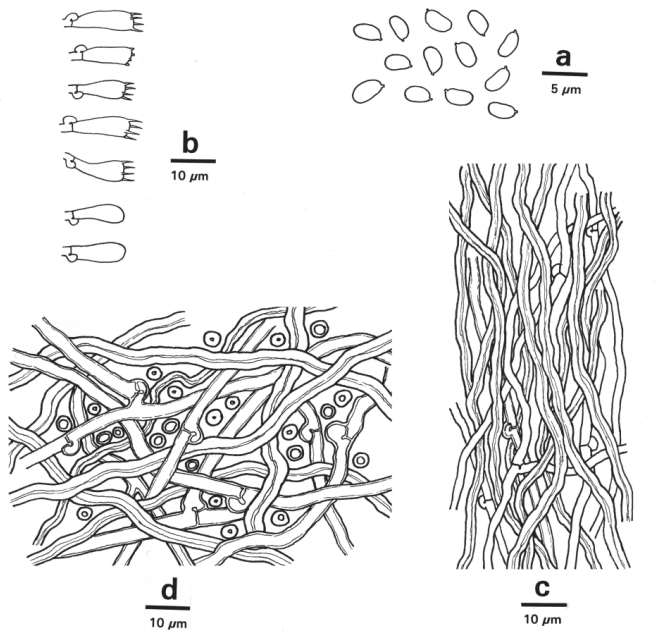

Fig. 2. *Antrodiella stiptica* (from holotype). **a.** Basidiospores. **b.** Basidia and basidioles. **c.** Hyphae from trama. **d.** Hyphae from context.

TAXONOMY

Antrodiella stipitata H.S. Yuan & Y.C. Dai, *sp. nov.* (Fig. 2)

Carpophorum annuum, lateraliter stiptiatum, colore pilei album vel cremeum. Facies pororum alba vel cremea; pori 8-11 per mm. Systema hypharum dimiticum, hyphae generatoriae fibulatae, hyphae skeletales contexti 2-4.5 μm in diam. Sporae perlato-ellipsoideae, 3.1-4.0 × 2.0-2.5 μm.

Holotype: CHINA, Heilongjiang Prov., Hulin County, Qihulin Forest Farm, on fallen trunk of an unidentified angiosperm, 11 September 2004, H.S.Yuan 481 (holotype in IFP).

Etymology. — *Stipitata* (Lat.): referring to the stipitate basidiocarps.

Basidiomes — Annual, laterally stipitate, several pilei arising from a common base, consistency leathery when fresh, drying corky and light in weight, without odor or taste when fresh; *stipe* cylindrical, up to 5 mm long, 1-2 mm diam., cream colored; *pilei* spathulate, flabelliform to circular, 1.5-2.0 cm diam, 1-3 mm thick at center, azonate to faintly zonate, smooth, white to cream when fresh, becoming cream upon drying; *margin* sharp, curved down upon drying; *pore surface* white when fresh, becoming cream upon drying, decurrent on stipe; *pores* angular, 8-11 per mm; *dissepiments* thin, lacerate with age; *context* white, coriaceous, up to 2.0 mm thick at centre; *tube layer* concolorous with pore surface, fragile when dry, up to 1 mm thick.

Hyphal system — dimitic both in the context and the hymenophoral trama; *generative hyphae* with clamp connections; *skeletal hyphae* IKI–, CB+, unchanged in KOH.

Context — *Generative hyphae* frequent, hyaline, thin-walled, occasionally branched, flexuous, 2.0-4.0 µm diam.; *skeletal hyphae* thick-walled with a narrow lumen to subsolid, occasionally branched, flexuous, interwoven, 2.0-4.5 µm diam.

Tubes — *Generative hyphae* hyaline, thin- to slightly thick-walled. This is a repeat of what is said above "generative hyphae with clamps". Furthermroe, you mention frequently with clamps, what means that some have no clamps? then you have to change it above in the hyphal system headings? sparsely branched, 1.8-3.0 µm diam.; *skeletal hyphae* thick-walled with a narrow lumen to subsolid, rarely branched, flexuous, more or less subparallel along tubes or loosely interwoven, 1.8-3.5 µm diam. *Cystidia* and *cystidioles* absent; *basidia* clavate, with a basal clamp connection and four sterigmata, 9.0-13 × 4.0-5.0 µm; *basidioles* mostly clavate, slightly smaller than basidia.

Basidiospores — Broadly ellipsoid, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, IKI–, CB–, 3.0-4.0(-4.5) × 2.0-2.5 µm, L = 3.4 µm, W = 2.2 µm, Q = 1.5-1.6 (n = 91/3).

Other specimens examined (paratype) — CHINA: Heilongjiang Prov., Ningan County, Underground Forest Park, on fallen trunk of *Populus*, 15 September 2004 *H.S. Yuan* 678 (IFP, H); Liaoning Prov., Kuandian County, Baishilazi Nature Reserve, on fallen trunk of angiosperm, 31 August 2004 *B.K. Cui 1050* (IFP).

Remarks. — *Antrodiella stipitata* could be compared to A. liebmannii (Fr.) Ryvarden, another species with stipitate basidiomes. However, the latter differ in having a chestnut to deep bay pileus, smaller pores, 14-16 per mm, slightly narrower basidiospores, 2.8-3.8 × 1.5-2 µm (Dai, 2004), and a different ecology, occurring in tropical forest. *Antrodiella romellii* (Donk) Niemelä share with *A. stipitata* similar basidiospores and a related ecology, occurring in the same kind of forest, but the former form resupinate basidiomes, and its pores are larger, 4-5 per mm.

CHECKLIST OF POLYPORE FROM EASTERN AND SOUTHERN HEILONGJIANG

1. *Anomoporia flavissima* Niemelä, *Abies, Yuan 595; Pinus, Yuan 665, 732*
2. *Antrodia albida* (Fr.:Fr.) Donk, *Alnus, Yuan 710; Quercus, Yuan 768*
3. *Antrodia carbonica* (Overh.) Ryvarden & Gilb., *Pinus, Yuan 629*
4. *Antrodia heteromorpha* (Fr.:Fr.) Donk, *Abies, Yuan 716*
5. *Antrodia leucaena* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, angiosperm, *Yuan 537, 571, 609*; *Populus, Yuan 569, 686*
6. *Antrodia serialis* (Fr.) Donk, *Abies Yuan 693;* gymnosperm, *Yuan 624; Pinus, Yuan 682, 708, 720*
7. *Antrodia sitchensis* (Baxter) Gilb. & Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 733*
8. *Antrodia vaillantii* (DC.:Fr.) Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 540, 606, 652*
9. *Antrodia xantha* (Fr.:Fr.) Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 558, 638, 707*
10. *Antrodiella albocinnamomea* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, *Tilia, Yuan 514*
11. *Antrodiella* cf. *americana* Ryvarden & Gilb., *Alnus, Yuan 615; Betula, Yuan 614*
12. *Antrodiella gypsea* (Yasuda) T. Hattori & Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 542, 551, 586, 636, 659, 687; Pinus, Yuan 564, 640, 641, 700, 701, 736*

13. *Antrodiella romellii* (Donk) Niemelä *sensu lato*, angiosperm, *Yuan 444, 471; Populus, Yuan 675*
14. *Antrodiella stipitata* H.S. Yuan & Y.C. Dai, angiosperm, *Yuan 481; Populus Yuan 678*
15. *Antrodiella ussurii* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, *Alnus, Yuan 453, 459, 473, 726;* angiosperm, *Yuan 511*
16. *Bjerkandera adusta* (Willd.:Fr.) P. Karst., angiosperm, *Yuan 443, 563; Pinus, Yuan 626; Tilia, Yuan 544*
17. *Bjerkandera fumosa* (Pers.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Alnus, Yuan 454;* angiosperm, *Yuan 462; Populus, Yuan 517*
18. *Castanoporus castaneus* (Lloyd) Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 695*
19. *Ceriporia excelsa* (S. Lundell) Parmasto, *Pinus, Yuan 655*
20. *Ceriporia purpurea* (Fr.) Donk, *Populus, Yuan 556*
21. *Ceriporia spissa* (Schwein.:Fr.) Rajchenb. *sensu lato*, angiosperm, *Yuan 498; Tilia, Yuan 661*
22. *Ceriporiopsis gilvescens* (Bres.) Domański, angiosperm, *Yuan 458, 522, 727; Populus, Yuan 438*
23. *Ceriporiopsis mucida* (Pers.:Fr.) Gilb. & Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 737*
24. *Cerrena unicolor* (Bull.:Fr.) Murrill, *Alnus, Yuan 469; Ulmus, Yuan 387*
25. *Daedalea dickinsii* Yasuda, *Quercus, Yuan 475, 512, 759, 764, 780*
26. *Daedaleopsis confragosa* (Bolton:Fr.) J. Schroet., angiosperm, *Yuan 384, 404; Salix, Yuan 411, 450, 747*
27. *Daedaleopsis sinensis* (Lloyd) Y.C. Dai, *Betula, Yuan 401, 408*
28. *Daedaleopsis tricolor* (Bull.:Mérat) Bondartsev & Singer, angiosperm, *Yuan 400; Tilia, Yuan 631*
29. *Datronia scutellata* (Schwein.) Gilb. & Ryvarden, *Alnus, Yuan 429*
30. *Datronia* sp. 1, *Acer, Yuan 702*
31. *Datronia stereoides* (Fr.) Ryvarden, angiosperm *Yuan 611; Populus, Yuan 672*
32. *Diplomitoporus lindbladii* (Berk.) Gilb. & Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 574*
33. *Fomes fomentarius* (L.:Fr.) Fr., *Betula, Yuan 550; Salix, Yuan 385*
34. *Fomitiporia punctata* (P. Karst.) Murrill, *Alnus, Yuan 442;* angiosperm, *Yuan 386; Populus, Yuan 440; Quercus, Yuan 750; Tilia, Yuan 650*
35. *Fomitopsis cajanderi* (P. Karst.) Kotl. & Pouzar, *Abies, Yuan 685*
36. *Fomitopsis pinicola* (Sw.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Alnus, Yuan 470, 479; Tilia, Yuan 534*
37. *Fomitopsis rosea* (Alb. & Schwein.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Abies, Yuan 546*
38. *Funalia trogii* (Berk.) Bondartsev & Singer, *Salix, Yuan 709*
39. *Funalia cervina* (Schwein.:Fr.) Y.C. Dai, *Ulmus, Yuan 782*
40. *Ganoderma lipsiense* (Batsch) G.F. Atk., angiosperm, *Yuan 402*
41. *Gelatoporia pannocincta* (Romell) Niemelä, *Betula, Yuan 746*
42. *Gelatoporia subvermispora* (Pilát) Niemelä, *Pinus, Yuan 578*
43. *Gloeophyllum abietinum* (Bull.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Abies, Yuan 554*
44. *Gloeophyllum odoratum* (Wulfen:Fr.) Imazeki, *Pinus, Yuan 635*
45. *Gloeoporus dichrous* (Fr.:Fr.) Bres., *Acer 776; Alnus, Yuan 464, 483; Betula, Yuan 441; Populus, Yuan 559; Salix, Yuan 383*
46. *Heterobasidion insulare* (Murrill) Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 731*
47. *Inonotus hispidus* (Bull.:Fr.) P. Karst., angiosperm, *Yuan 492; Populus, Yuan 487*
48. *Inonotus radiatus* (Sowerby:Fr.) P. Karst., *Alnus, Yuan 409, 468*
49. *Irpex lacteus* (Fr.:Fr.) Fr. *sensu lato*, *Alnus, Yuan 431;* angiosperm, *Yuan 389, 649*; *Carya, Yuan 418; Maackia, Yuan 771*
50. *Ischnoderma benzoinum* (Wahlenb.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Abies, Yuan 679*
51. *Ischnoderma resinosum* (Fr.) P. Karst., *Acer, Yuan 523*

52. *Junghuhnia collabens* (Fr.) Ryvarden, *Pinus, Yuan 669*
53. *Junghuhnia luteoalba* (P. Karst.) Ryvarden, *Acer, Yuan 557; Populus, Yuan 618*
54. *Junghuhnia nitida* (Pers.:Fr.) Ryvarden, *Alnus, Yuan 714;* angiosperm, *Yuan 507; Populus, Yuan 588, 680, 743; Tilia, Yuan 562*
55. *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Bull.:Fr.) Murrill, *Abies, Yuan 577; Quercus, Yuan 437*
56. *Lenzites betulinus* (L.:Fr.) Fr., *Alnus, Yuan 460; Betula, Yuan 593, 787; Ulmus, Yuan 446*
57. *Nigroporus ussuriensis* (Bondartsev & Ljub.) Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, angiosperm, *Yuan 490*
58. *Oligoporus obductus* (Berk.) Gilb. & Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 646;* angiosperm, *Yuan 730; Pinus, Yuan 575, 594*
59. *Oligoporus sericeomollis* (Romell) Bondartseva, *Abies, Yuan 581, 662; Pinus, Yuan 587, 608, 610*
60. *Oxyporus corticola* (Fr.) Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 552, 599, 713; Acer, Yuan 448, 456; Pinus, Yuan 706*
61. *Oxyporus obducens* (Pers.:Fr.) Donk, angiosperm, *Yuan 504, 694*
62. *Oxyporus populinus* (Schumach.:Fr.) Donk, *Acer, Yuan 681; Fraxinus, Yuan 442a*
63. *Parmastomyces mollissimus* (Maire) Pouzar, *Abies, Yuan 664;* angiosperm, *Yuan 660*
64. *Perenniporia maackiae* (Bondartsev & Ljub.) Parmasto, *Maackia, Yuan 749, 774*
65. *Perenniporia ochroleuca* (Berk.) Ryvarden, *Alnus, Yuan 426; Quercus, Yuan 467*
66. *Perenniporia subacida* (Peck) Donk, *Pinus, Yuan 535, 582, 590, 645, 647, 689*
67. *Phellinidium sulphurascens* (Pilát) Y.C. Dai, *Larix, Yuan 602; Pinus, Yuan 605, 625, 677*
68. *Phellinus baumii* Pilát, *Syinga, Yuan 436*
69. *Phellinus ferruginosus* (Schrad.:Fr.) Pat., *Alnus, Yuan 424, 711;* angiosperm, *Yuan 725*
70. *Phellinus gilvus* (Schwein.:Fr.) Pat., *Carya, Yuan 518; Quercus, Yuan 466, 748, 791*
71. *Phellinus laevigatus* (P. Karst.) Bourdot & Galzin, *Betula, Yuan 424, 427, 515, 597, 705*
72. *Phellinus lundellii* Niemelä, *Betula, Yuan 434, 591*
73. *Phellinus nigrolimitatus* (Romell) Bourdot & Galzin, *Abies, Yuan 722; Pinus, Yuan 548*
74. *Phellinus pini* (Brot.:Fr.) A. Ames, *Pinus, Yuan 584*
75. *Phellinus tremulae* (Bondartsev) Bondartsev & Borisov, angiosperm, *Yuan 648; Populus, Yuan 601*
76. *Piptoporus betulinus* (Bull.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Betula, Yuan 428, 612*
77. *Polyporus badius* (Pers.:Gray) Schwein., *Populus, Yuan 432*
78. *Polyporus brumalis* Pers.:Fr., *Quercus, Yuan 789*
79. *Polyporus elegans* (Bulliard) Trog, angiosperm, *Yuan 524*
80. *Polyporus hemicapnodes* Berk. & Broome, *Alnus, Yuan 480*
81. *Polyporus mongolicus* (Pilát) Y.C. Dai, *Acer, Yuan 715; Alnus, Yuan 525;* angiosperm, *Yuan 430, 691; Tilia, Yuan 560*
82. *Polyporus mori* (Pollini:Fr.) Fr., angiosperm, *Yuan 769*; *Maackia, Yuan 751*
83. *Polyporus squamosus* (Huds.:Fr.) Fr., *Acer, Yuan 480a*
84. *Polyporus tubaeformis* (P. Karst.) Ryvarden & Gilb., *Abies, Yuan 692*
85. *Polyporus varius* Pers.:Fr., *Quercus, Yuan 784*

86. *Poriodontia subvinosa* Parmasto, *Abies, Yuan 538, 632*
87. *Postia alni* Niemelä & Vampola *sensu lato*, *Alnus, Yuan 465, 688, 712;* angiosperm, *Yuan 397; Betula, Yuan 622*
88. *Postia ceriflua* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Jülich, *Quercus, Yuan 792*
89. *Postia fragilis* (Fr.:Fr.) Jülich, *Abies, Yuan 603*
90. *Postia lateritia* Renvall, *Pinus, Yuan 573*
91. *Postia leucomallella* (Murrill) Jülich, *Pinus, Yuan 727*
92. *Pouzaroporia subrufa* (Ellis & Dearn.) Vampola., *Populus, Yuan 491*
93. *Protomerulius caryae* (Schwein.) Ryvarden, angiosperm, *Yuan 398; Populus, Yuan 484*
94. *Pycnoporellus fulgens* (Fr.) Donk, *Abies, Yuan 644*
95. *Pycnoporus cinnabarius* (Jacq.:Fr.) P. Karst., *Betula, Yuan 395; Tilia, Yuan 738*
96. *Pycnoporus sanguineus* (L.:Fr.) Murrill, *Quercus, Yuan 794*
97. *Pyrrhoderma scaura* (Lloyd) Ryvarden, *Alnus, Yuan 503;* angiosperm, *Yuan 410; Populus, Yuan 509*
98. *Rigidoporus crocatus* (Pat.) Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 674; Pinus, Yuan 642; Tilia, Yuan 698*
99. *Rigidoporus eminens* Y.C. Dai, *Acer, Yuan 508, 513, 519;* angiosperm, *Yuan 439, 445; Ulmus, Yuan 510*
100. *Schizopora flavipora* (Cooke) Ryvarden, *Acer, Yuan 752, 773, 783; Carya, Yuan 447, 452; Pinus, Yuan 621; Prunus, Yuan 407; Quercus, Yuan 753, 763, 765, 777; Salix, Yuan 405, 472*
101. *Schizopora* cf. *paradoxa* (Schrad.:Fr.) Donk, *Quercus, Yuan 451*
102. *Skeletocutis biguttulata* (Romell) Niemelä, *Pinus, Yuan 555*
103. *Skeletocutis nivea* (Jungh.) Jean Keller, *Alnus, Yuan 423; Betula, Yuan 598, 609, 744, 778; Carya, Yuan 756; Pinus, Yuan 604; Quercus, Yuan 766, 781; Ulmus, Yuan 658*
104. *Skeletocutis odora* (Sacc.) Ginns, gymnosperm, *Yuan 651*
105. *Skeletocutis stellae* (Pilát) Jean Keller, gymnosperm, *Yuan 742*
106. *Skeletocutis subvulgaris* Y.C. Dai, *Abies, Yuan 653; Pinus, Yuan 596, 623, 676, 699*
107. *Skeletocutis vulgaris* (Fr.) Niemelä & Y.C. Dai., *Pinus, Yuan 718*
108. *Spongipellis delectans* (Peck) Murrill, *Quercus, Yuan 739*
109. *Spongipellis spumeus* (Sowerby:Fr.) Pat., *Populus, Yuan 476*
110. *Trametes conchifer* (Schwein.:Fr.) Pilát, angiosperm, *Yuan 455*
111. *Trametes hirsuta* (Wulfen:Fr.) Pilát, angiosperm, *Yuan 617*
112. *Trametes ochracea* (Pers.) Gilb. & Ryvarden, *Alnus, Yuan 474;* angiosperm, *Yuan 449; Populus, Yuan 536; Salix, Yuan 392*
113. *Trametes suaveolens* (Fr.:Fr.) Fr., angiosperm, *Yuan 396*
114. *Trametes velutina* (Fr.:Fr.) G. Cunn., *Betula, Yuan 482; Populus, Yuan 589*
115. *Trametes versicolor* (L.:Fr.) Pilát, *Betula, Yuan 628; Populus, Yuan 545; Prunus, Yuan 390; Quercus, Yuan 793*
116. *Trechispora candidissima* (Schwein.) Bondartsev & Singer, *Abies, Yuan 568;* angiosperm, *Yuan 433*
117. *Trichaptum abietinum* (Pers.:Fr.) Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 697; Larix, Yuan 656; Pinus, Yuan 566, 667, 717*
118. *Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum* (Ehrenb.:Fr.) Ryvarden, *Abies, Yuan 666*
119. *Trichaptum pargamenum* (Fr.) G. Cunn., *Betula, Yuan 572, 728*
120. *Trichaptum polycystidiatum* (Pilát) Y.C. Dai, *Quercus, Yuan 761*
121. *Tyromyces* cf. *fumidiceps* G. F. Atk., angiosperm, *Yuan 391*
122. *Wolfiporia dilatohypha* Ryvarden & Gilb., *Quercus, Yuan 499*

COMMENTS

Four hundreds and eleven specimens of wood-rotting fungi, of which 332 poroid specimens, were collected from the studied areas, representing 122 species of polypores. Some collections belong to the Corticiaceae and other groups of wood-inhabiting fungi, and will be treated separately.

Out of the 122 taxa, 61 species were found in Hulin County, 99 in Ningan County, and 38 in both areas. In the Ningan County, forests are older, and more woody resources (especially dead wood) are available, what could explain their richness in polypores species compared to other area of the same province.

Based on our inventory, 11 species, *Antrodia carbonica, A. sitchensis, Castanoporus castaneus, Nigroporus ussuriensis, Postia lateritia, Pouzaroporia subrufa, Pycnoporellus fulgens, Skeletocutis stellae, Trametes conchifer, Tyromyces* cf. *fumidiceps*, and *Wolfiporia dilatohypha* can be considered as rare in the studied area. Most of these species are also uncommon in neighboring provinces (Dai, 2003). Eighteen species, *Antrodia leucaena, A. serialis, Antrodiella gypsea*, *Bjerkandera adusta, Daedalea dickinsii, Fomitiporia punctata*, *Gloeoporus dichrous*, *Irpex lacteus*, *Oligoporus sericeomollis, Oxyporus corticola*, *Perenniporia subacida, Polyporus mongolicus*, *Postia alni, Schizopora flavipora*, *Skeletocutis nivea*, *Trametes ochracea, T. versicolor* and *Trichaptum abietinum* were the most frequently encountered in the studied areas.

A small specimen of *Datronia* Donk could not be satisfactorily identified to any of the species of the genus. It has resupinate basidiocarps, and circular to angular pores, 4-5 per mm, abundant dendrohyphidia in the dissepimental edges, and fusoid cystidioles are frequent in hymenium. The basidiospores are cylindrical, hyaline, thin-walled, (6.2-)6.5-8.0(-8.9) × 1.9-2.6(-2.8) µm, L = 7.20 µm, W = 2.22 µm, Q = 3.24. *Datronia stereoides* is similar in macromorphology, but has larger basidiospores (8-11 × 3-3.6 µm). This collection might represent an undescribed species of *Datronia*. However, because of the paucity of the material so far available, we will refrain to described it as new, and leave it for the time being as *Datronia* sp.

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