Cryptogamie, Mycologie, 2009, 30 (3): 233-241

Wood-rotting fungi in eastern China 4. Polypores from Dagang Mountains, Jiangxi Province

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Abstract – *Antrodiella perennis* is described as new from the Dagang Mountains, in the Jiangxi Province, eastern China. The species is characterized by resupinate, perennial, and fragile basidiocarps, an orange buff pore surface, and ellipsoid basidiospores. It is compared to *A. gypsea*, *A. liebmannii*, and *A. thujae*. Additionally, 86 species belonging to 46 genera of polypores are reported from the area.

***Antrodiella* / China / Polyporales / taxonomy**

INTRODUCTION

The Dagang Mountains, in Jiangxi Province, eastern China (27° 30'–27° 50' N and 114° 30'–114° 45' E, altitude ranges from 100 to 1092 m) belongs to the warm temperate to subtropical zone. The main forest ecosystem is the broadleaf evergreen forest. 1888 plant species including 782 woody plants are reported locally (Wang *et al.*, 2005). The most common angiosperm are *Castanopsis eyrei*, *C. fargesii*, *C. sclerophylla*, *Liquidambar formosana*, *Phyllostachys viridis*, and several species of *Alnus*, *Castanea*, *Cyclobalanopsis*, *Lithocarpus*, and *Rhododendron*, while the main gymnosperm are *Cunninghamia lancelata* and *Pinus massoniana* (Li *et al.*, 2005).

Studies on diversity and ecology of wood-rotting fungi were carried out in different forest ecosystems of subtropical China (Dai *et al.*, 2003, 2004; Dai & Cui, 2005; Cui & Dai, 2006; Cui & Dai, 2007; Cui *et al.*, 2007; Li *et al.*, 2007; Cui & Dai, 2008a, 2008b; Cui *et al.*, 2008; Li *et al.*, 2008). In September of 2008, a field investigation was made in Dagang Mountains; about 270 specimens of polypores (including the Polyporaceae, Ganodermataceae, and poroid Hymenochaetaceae and Corticiaceae) were collected, representing 86 species belonging to 46 genera. A new species, *Antrodiella perennis*, is described and illustrated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on materials collected by the authors, and the studied specimens are deposited at the herbarium of Beijing Forestry

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University (BJFC). Some duplicates are preserved at the herbarium of the Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IFP). All the materials were examined under microscope Nikon 80i. The microscopic routine used in the study is as presented by Dai *et al*. (2004). In the text the following abbreviations were used: L = mean spore length (arithmetical average of all spores), W = mean spore width (arithmetical average 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 of each specimen), n = number of spores measured from given number of specimens. IKI = Melzer's reagent, IKI– = both inamyloid and indextrinoid, KOH = 5% potassium hydroxide, and CB = Cotton Blue. CB+ = cyanophilous and CB– = acyanophilous. In presenting the variation in the size of the spores, 5% of the measurements were excluded from each end of the range, and are given in parentheses. The width of a basidium was measured at the thickest part, and the length was measured from the apex (sterigmata excluded) to the basal septum. Sections were studied at magnification up to ×1000 by using a Nikon Eclipse 80i microscope and phase contrast illumination. Drawings were made with the aid of a drawing tube. Special colour terms are from Petersen (1996) and Anonymous (1969).

TAXONOMY

Antrodiella perennis *B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai,* **sp. nov**. *Figs 1-2*

Carpophorum perenne, resupinatum. Facies pororum cremea vel bubalinea; pori angulares, 3–5 per mm. Systema hypharum dimiticum, hyphae generatoriae fibulatae, hyphae skeletales subiculi 2.2–4.8 µm in diam. Sporae pallidae, ellipsoideae, IKI–, CB–, *2.9–4.8 × 1.4–2 µm.*

Holotype: CHINA, Jiangxi Province, Fenyi County, Dagang Mountains, on rotten wood of *Liquidambar*, 18 IX 2008, *Dai 10403* (holotype in BJFC, isotype in IFP).

Etymology. – *Perennis* (Lat.): referring to the perennial basidiocarp.

Fruitbody. – Basidiocarps perennial, resupinate, inseparable from the substrate, soft corky, without odour or taste when fresh, becoming brittle to fragile upon drying, ca. 16 cm in longest dimension, 5 cm in widest dimension, and up to 8 mm thick in centre. Sterile margin distinct, white to cream, up to 1 mm wide. Pore surface white to cream buff when fresh, becoming cream buff to orange buff or saffron buff upon drying; pores angular, 3–5 per mm; dissepiments thin, entire to slightly lacerate. Subiculum cream to buff, corky, thin, less than 1 mm thick. Tubes white to cream, soft corky when fresh, becoming cream buff to pale buff, brittle and fragile upon drying, up to 7 mm long.

Hyphal structure. – Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae frequently bearing clamp connections; skeletal hyphae dominant; all the hyphae IKI–, CB+, and tissue unchanged in KOH.

Subiculum. – Generative hyphae hyaline, thin-walled, rarely branched, 1.5–3.5 µm diam; skeletal hyphae thick-walled with a narrow lumen to subsolid, occasionally branched, agglutinated, interwoven, 2.2–4.8 µm diam.

Tubes. – Generative hyphae hyaline, thin-walled, occasionally branched, 1.2–3 µm diam; skeletal hyphae thick-walled with a narrow lumen to subsolid,

Fig. 1. Fresh basidiocarps of *Antrodiella perennis* B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai.

rarely branched, agglutinated, interwoven, 1.8–4.2 μm diam. Cystidia and cystidioles absent; basidia clavate, with a basal clamp connection and four sterigmata, 8.6–15 × 3.8–4.6 μm; basidioles in shape similar to basidia, but slightly smaller. Rhomboid crystals present.

Spores. – Basidiospores ellipsoid, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, IKI–, CB–, 2.9–4.8(–5.1) × 1.4–2.0(–2.5) μm, L = 3.67 μm, W = 1.8 μm, Q = 1.83–2.22 (n = 60/2).

Type of rot. – White rot.

Known distribution. – CHINA. Jiangxi Province, Fenyi County, Dagang Mountains.

Other specimen examined (paratype). – CHINA, Jiangxi Province, Fenyi County, Dagang Mountains, on fallen branch of *Phoebe*, 19 IX 2008, *Dai 10511* (BJFC).

Remarks. – The new species is characterized by a resupinate, perennial, and fragile basidiocarps with an orange buff pore surface, and ellipsoid basidiospores.

Antrodiella gypsea (Yasuda) T. Hatt. & Ryvarden, *A. liebmannii* (Fr.) Ryvarden, and *A. thujae* Y.C. Dai & H.S. Yuan have been reported also from China. They develop also perennial basidiocarps. *Antrodiella gypsea* differs in having smaller pores (6–8 per mm) and smaller basidiospores (2.6–3 × 1.2–1.7 μm, Dai, 2004); *A. liebmannii* differs in having a pileate basidiocarps, and very small pores, 14–16 per mm (Dai, 2004); *A. thujae* has allantoid basidiospores (4.2–5 × 1.2–1.5 μm), fusoid cystidioles, and occurrence exclusively on *Thuja przewalskii* (Dai *et al.*, 2007).

Antrodiella perennis and *A. americana* Ryvarden & Gilb. have similar basidiospores; however, the latter has bigger pores (1–2 per) mm, an annual growth habit (Dai, 2004; Núñez & Ryvarden, 2001), and prominent gloeocystidia (Miettinen *et al.*, 2006).

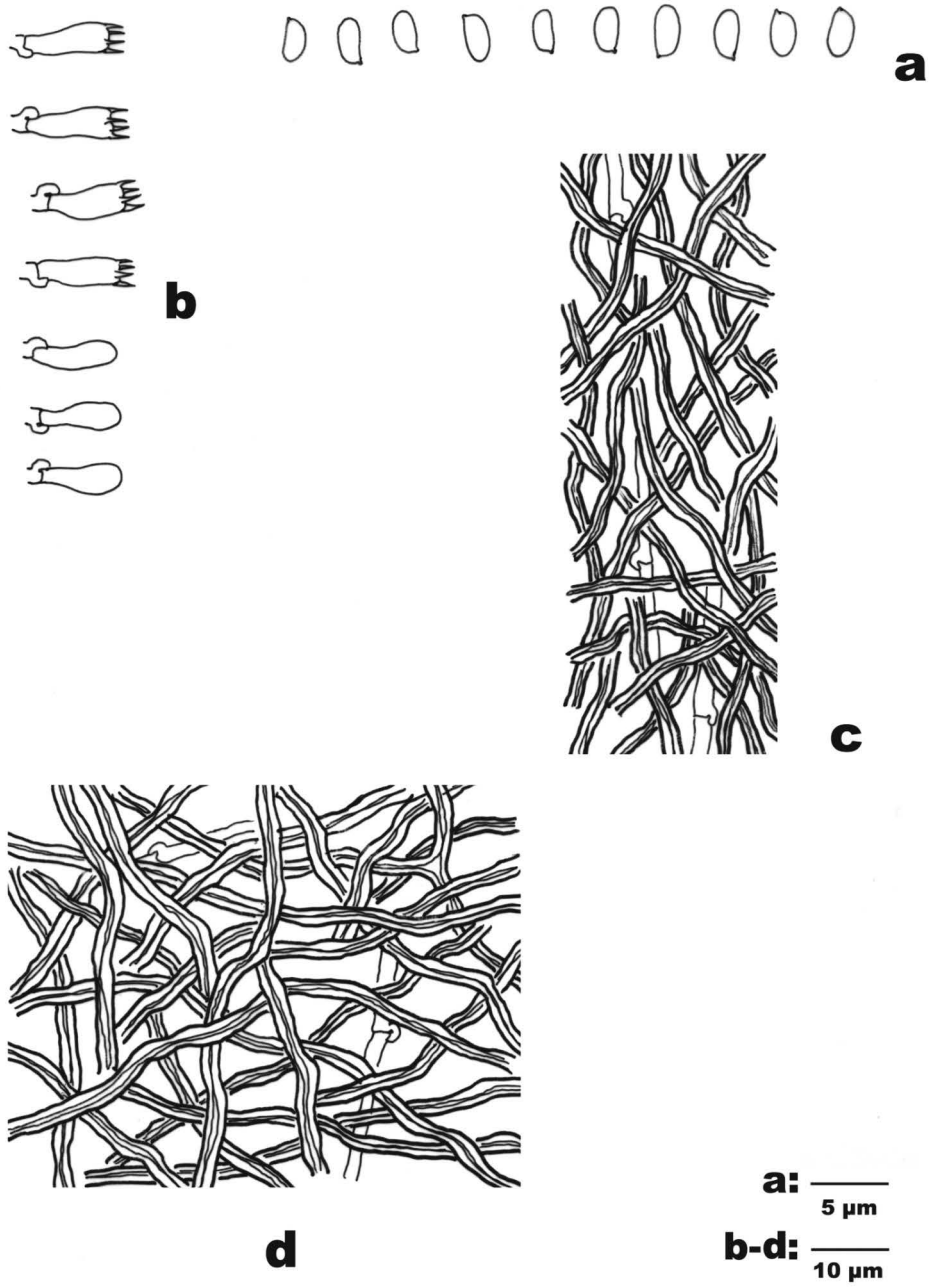

Fig. 2. Anatomical details of *Antrodiella perennis* B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai (drawn from the holotype). – **a.** Basidiospores. – **b.** Basidia and basidioles. – **c.** Hyphae from trama. – **d.** Hyphae from *Subiculum*.

CHECKLIST

In the following, an alphabetical list (according to genera) of polypores is given, and the authors of scientific names are according to the second edition of Authors of Fungal Names (http://www.indexfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm). Substrate and collecting data are provided after the name of each species. The hosts are listed alphabetically, and in the case of the same host tree, they were arranged by order: living tree, dead tree, fallen branch, fallen trunk, rotten wood, stump, and root. The concept of polypores circumscribed here is in a wide sense, including the Polyporaceae, Ganodermataceae, and poroid species in the Hymenochaetaceae, Corticiaceae and Tremellaceae.

Abortiporus biennis (Bull.) Singer, fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10379*

Antrodia oleracea (R.W. Davidson & Lombard) Ryvarden, rotten angiosperm wood, *Dai 10630*

Antrodia vaillantii (DC.:Fr.) Ryvarden, rotten stump of *Pinus, Dai 10595*

Antrodiella perennis B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai, rotten wood of *Liquidambar, Dai 10403*; on fallen branch of *Phoebe, Dai 10511*

Antrodiella albocinnamomea Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, rotten angiosperm wood, *Dai 19423;* angiosperm stump, *Dai 10560*; root of *Castanopsis, Dai 10504*

Antrodiella brunneimontana (Corner) T. Hatt., fallen branch of *Elaeocarpus decipiens, Dai 10521*

Antrodiella duracina (Pat.) I. Lindblad & Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Schima, Dai 10429*

Antrodiella gypsea (Yasuda) T. Hatt. & Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10391 & 10438*; fallen branch of *Fokiena hodginsii, Dai 10563*; fallen trunk of *Metasequoia, Dai 10572*

Antrodiella semisupina (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ryvarden *s.l.*, fallen trunk of *Rhododendron, Dai 10415*

Antrodiella zonata (Berk.) Ryvarden, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10607*; fallen trunk of *Platanus*, *Dai 10368*

Aurantiporus fissilis (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) H. Jahn, dead tree of *Platycarya strobilacea, Dai 10502*

Bjerkandera adusta (Willd.:Fr.) P. Karst., fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10578*; fallen trunk of *Liquidambar, Dai 10372*

Castanoporus castaneus (Lloyd) Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Pinus, Dai 10454*

Ceriporia alachuana (Murrill) Hallenb., fallen trunk of *Albizzia, Dai 10522*

Ceriporia crassitunicata Y.C. Dai & Sheng H. Wu, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10376*

Ceriporia viridans (Berk. & Broome) Donk, rotten angiosperm wood, *Dai 10477*

Ceriporiopsis mucida (Pers.:Fr.) Gilb. & Ryvarden, rotten wood of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10404;* rotten stump of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10597*

Cerrena meyenii (Klotzsch) L. Hansen, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10610*

Cerrena unicolor (Bull.:Fr.) Murrill, dead tree of *Alnus, Dai 10377*

Coltricia cinnamomea (Jacq.) Murrill, ground of angiosperm forest, *Dai 10464, 10591, 10606, 10609 & 10612*

Coltricia focicola (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Murrill, ground of angiosperm forest, *Dai 10599*

Coltricia verrucata Aime, T.W. Henkel & Ryvarden, ground of angiosperm forest, *Dai 10587*

Coltriciella dependens (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Murrill, rotten bamboo, *Dai 10406*

Coriolopsis polyzona (Pers.) Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Cyclobalanopsis blakei, Dai 10419 & 10420*
Cyclomyces lamellatus Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10527*; fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10589*
Cyclomyces xeranticus (Berk.) Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10593*; rotten wood of *Castanopsis, Dai 10459*
Daedaleopsis tricolor (Bull.) Bondartsev & Singer, fallen branch of *Alnus, Dai 10398;* fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10439, 10574, 10575 & 10614*
Datronia mollis (Sommerf.) Donk, fallen trunk of *Phoebe*, *Dai 10500*; fallen trunk of *Quercus, Dai 10443*
Datronia stereoides (Fr.) Ryvarden, fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10559*
Echinochaete russiceps (Berk. & Broome) D.A. Reid, fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10455*
Fistulina hepatica (Schaeff.:Fr.) With., living tree of *Broussonetia, Dai 10604*
Fomitiporia bannaensis Y.C. Dai, dead tree of *Camellia oleifera*, *Dai 10538*; dead tree of *Castanopsis*, *Dai 10417*; stump of *Clerodencirum manclarinorum, Dai 10495*; dead tree of *Rhododendron, Dai 10407*
Fomitopsis feei (Fr.) Kreisel, rotten wood of *Cunninghamia*, *Dai 10430*; stump of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10370 & 10570*
Fomitopsis spraguei (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Gilb. & Ryvarden, living tree of *Castanopsis, Dai 10428*
Funalia trogii (Berk.) Bondartsev & Singer, dead tree of *Populus, Dai 10540*
Ganoderma australe (Fr.) Pat., living angiosperm tree, *Dai 10556*; dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10551*; angiosperm stump, *Dai 10624 & 10626*; fallen trunk of *Castanopsis, Dai 10433*; stump of *Platycarya strobilacea, Dai 10508*
Ganoderma lucidum (W. Curtis.:Fr.) P. Karst., root of *Castanopsis, Dai 10457*
Gloeoporus dichrous (Fr.) Bres., fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10541 & 10629*; fallen trunk of *Castanopsis, Dai 10471*
*Grammothele fulgio (*Berk. & Broome) Ryvarden, bamboo stump, *Dai 10447*
Haploporus alabamae (Berk. & Cooke) Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10480*
Haploporus latisporus Juan Li & Y.C. Dai, fallen branch of *Metasequoia, Dai 10562*
Hyphodontia flavipora (Cooke) Sheng H. Wu, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10402;* bark of *Metasequoia, Dai 10557*
Hyphodontia latitans (Bourdot & Galzin) Ginns & M.N.L. Lefebvre, fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10390*; rotten wood of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10543*
Inonotus cuticularis (Bull.: Fr.) P. Karst., dead tree of *Cyclobalanopsis, Dai 10496*
Inonotus truncatisporus Corner, fallen trunk of *Platycarya strobilacea, Dai 10512*
Irpex lacteus (Fr.:Fr.) Fr., fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10467;* fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10580*
Junghuhnia japonica Núñez & Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Castanopsis, Dai 10487*
Junghuhnia luteoalba (P. Karst.) Ryvarden, living tree of *Castanopsis, Dai 10452*
Laetiporus sulphureus (Bull.:Fr.) Murrill, living tree of *Castanopsis*, *Dai 10600*; fallen trunk of *Castanopsis, Dai 10448*
Lenzites vespacea (Pers.) Pat., fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10395 & 10564*
Microporus affinis (Blume & Nees) O. Kuntze, fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10566 & 10602*; dead tree of *Lithocarpus, Dai 10432*
Nigroporus vinosus (Berk.) Murrill, rotten angiosperm wood, *Dai 10453*; dead tree of *Elaeocarpus japonicus, Dai 10414*
Oxyporus cuneatus (Murrill) Aoshima, fallen trunk of *Cunninghamia*, *Dai 10579*; fallen trunk of *Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dai 10506*

Oxyporus populinus (Schumach.:Fr.) Donk, dead tree of *Liquidambar, Dai 10476*; living tree of *Michelia figo*, *Dai 10555*

Perenniporia fraxinea (Bull.:Fr) Ryvarden, dead tree of *Sorbus folgneri, Dai 10440*

Perenniporia medulla-panis (Jacq.) Donk, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10393*; living angiosperm tree, *Dai 10592*

Perenniporia narymica (Pilát) Pouzar, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10510*

Perenniporia ochroleuca (Berk.) Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Lithocarpus, Dai 10437*; fallen branch of *Sassafras tsumu, Dai 10547*

Perenniporia subacida (Peck) Donk, fallen trunk of *Pinus, Dai 10596*

Perenniporia tephropora (Mont.) Ryvarden, fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10594*; fallen branch of *Betula luminifera*, *Dai 10545*; fallen branch of *Sassafras tsumu, Dai 10542*

Phellinus contiguus (Pers.:Fr.) Pat., fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10483*

Phellinus ferreus (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10621*; fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10590 & 10603*; fallen trunk of *Machilus velutina, Dai 10514*

Phellinus gilvus (Schwein.:Fr.) Pat., dead tree of *Broussonetia*, *Dai 10611*; fallen branch of *Castanopsis, Dai 10456*

Phellinus inermis (Ellis & Everhart) G. Cunn., fallen trunk of *Albizia*, *Dai 10411*; living tree of *Betula luminifera*, *Dai 10546*; fallen trunk of *Castanopsis, Dai 10409;* fallen trunk of *Cydobalanopsis blakei, Dai 10520*; dead tree of *Elaeocarpus decipiens*, *Dai 10515*; fallen trunk of *Hovenia, Dai 10468*; fallen trunk of *Lithocarpus*, *Dai 10445*; living tree of *Melia*, *Dai 10550*; living tree of *Photina davidsoniae*, *Dai 10554*; dead tree of *Quercus chenii, Dai 10472*; dead tree of *Rhododendron delavayi, Dai 10435*; living tree of *Toona sureni*, *Dai 10544 & 10548*

Phellinus kanehirae (Yasuda) Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Schima, Dai 10418*

Phellinus rhabarbarinus (Berk.) G. Cunn., dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10568*; dead tree of *Castanea henryi, Dai 10498*; living tree of *Cunninghamia*, *Dai 10369*; stump of *Dalbergia, Dai 10516*

Phylloporia ribis (Schumach.:Fr.) Ryvarden, living tree of *Nandina domestica*, *Dai 10588 & 10625*

Postia alni Niemelä & Vampola, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10463*; fallen branch of *Osmathus fragrans, Dai 10549*

Protomerulius caryae (Schwein.) Ryvarden, stump of *Prunus, Dai 10412*

Pycnoporus sanguineus (L.:Fr.) Murrill, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10374;* fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10389 & 10567*

Pyrrhoderma adamantinum (Berk.) Imazeki, angiosperm root, *Dai 10553*

Rigidoporus minutus B.K. Cui & Y.C. Dai, fallen trunk of *Castanopsis*, *Dai 10507*; rotten wood of *Castanopsis, Dai 10427*

Rigidoporus vinctus (Berk.) Ryvarden, dead angiosperm tree, *Dai 10569*; fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10394;* dead tree of *Castanopsis*, *Dai 10466*; fallen trunk of *Ilex purpurea, Dai 10503*

Skeletocutis nivea (Jungh.) Jean Keller, fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10449*

Skeletocutis vulgaris (Fr.) Niemelä & Y.C. Dai, rotten wood of *Pinus, Dai 10605*

Tinctoporellus epimiltinus (Berk. & Broome) Ryvarden, dead tree of *Bothrocaryum controversum*, *Dai 10505*; stump of *Castanopsis, Dai 10518*; dead tree of *Cerasus pseudocerasus, Dai 10501*

Trametes gibbosa (Pers.:Fr.) Fr., dead tree of *Acer*, *Dai 10558*; angiosperm stump, *Dai 10565*; stump of *Liquidambar, Dai 10371*

Trametes hirsuta (Wulfen:Fr.) Pilát, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10392 & 10494;* fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10613*

Trametes pubescens (Schumach.:Fr.) Pilát, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10375*; fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10571*; fallen trunk of *Castanopsis, Dai 10513*

Trametes suaveolens (Fr.:Fr.) Fr., fallen angiosperm branch, *Dai 10460*; fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10436*

Trametes versicolor (L.:Fr.) Pilát, fallen trunk of *Alnus, Dai 10400 & 10442*; fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10577 & 10628*; dead tree of *Camellia oleifera*, *Dai 10539*

Trichaptum abietinum (Pers.:Fr.) Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Pinus, Dai 10396*

Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum (Ehrenb.:Fr.) Ryvarden, fallen trunk of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10576*

Trichaptum pargamenum (Fr.) G. Cunn., fallen angiosperm trunk, *Dai 10598*

Tyromyces chioneus (Fr.) P. Karst., fallen trunk of *Cyclobalanopsis blakei, Dai 10426 & 10441*

Wrightoporia lenta (Oveh. & J. Lowe) Pouzar, rotten wood of *Cunninghamia, Dai 10462 & 10473*

DISCUSSIONS

Around 270 specimens were collected from the studied area; based on these collections, 86 species of polypores were identified. All the species are newly recorded from the Dagang Mountains (Zhang & Dai, 2005; Zhao, 1998; Zhao & Zhang, 2000). Of the 86 species, *Antrodiella gypsea*, *Daedaleopsis tricolor*, *Fomitiporia bannaensis*, *Ganoderma australe, Hyphodontia flavipora*, *Irpex lacteus*, *Microporus affinis, Perenniporia tephropora, Phellinus inermis, Trametes hirsuta* and *T. versicolor* are the most common species. *Abortiporus biennis, Antrodia oleracea, A. vaillantii, Aurantiporus fissilis, Ceriporia alachuana, C. crassitunicata, Echinochaete russiceps, Fistulina hepatica, Fomitopsis spraguei, Inonotus cuticularis, I. truncatioporus, Junghuhnia japonica*, *Perenniporia narymica* are rare in the studied area.

According to our previous studies, 144 polypores were recorded from Tianmu Mountains, Zhejiang Province, eastern China (Cui & Dai, 2007), 155 polypores were found in Wuyi Mountains, Fujian Province, eastern China (Cui *et al.*, 2008). It is therefore that mycota of polypores are poorer in Dagang Mountains than both in Tianmu Mountains and Wuyi Mountains. The vegetation in Dagang Mountains is warm temperate to subtropical forest which is similar to those in Tianmu Mountains and Wuyi Mountains. The main reason for this phenomenon is that the forests are older and better protected in Tianmu Mountains and Wuyi Mountains than in Dagang Mountains. Moreover, more inventories were made in Tianmu Mountains and Wuyi Mountains. Further investigations and studies are needed to understand to fungal species richness in Dagang Mountains. Due to the high diversity of woody plants there, more polypores and other wood-inhabiting fungi species could be found in the future.

Acknowledgments. Special thanks are due to Dr. Hai-Sheng Yuan (Shenyang, China) for technical assistance with the drawings, Mr. Hong-Jian Liu and Ms. Hong-Xia Xiong (Shenyang, China) for companions in the field trip. The research was financed by the Ministry Science and Technology of China (Project No. 2008BADB0B03), Beijing Forestry University (Project No. BLX2007014) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Project No. 30870013).

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