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Phlebiodontia Motato-Vásq. & Westphalen

A small corticioid hydnoid genus, currently including three species, *P. acanthocystis* (Gilb. & Nakasone) Motato-Vásq. & Westphalen, described from the United States (Hawaii), *P. rajchenbergii* Westphalen & Motato-Vásq., from Brazil and *P. subochracea* (Bres.) Motato-Vásq. & Gugliotta, from Germany, growing on wood and bark of numerous angiosperms branches. In the phylogenetic analysis based on ITS, D1-D2 domains of 28S rDNA, *rpb1* and *tef1* sequences, *Phlebiodontia* forms a strongly supported clade sister to *Allophlebia* and *Ceriporiopsis fimbriata* C.L. Zhao & Y.C. Dai (Motato-Vásquez et al. 2022). The species of *Phlebiodontia* are characterized by yellowish ceraceous basidiomes, with slightly warted to hydnoid hymenophore, monomitic hyphal system, clamped generative hyphae and obclavate, fusiform to ventricose, smooth, thin-walled leptocystidia sometimes with small knobs or projections at the apical part (acanthocystidia). Basidiospores are broadly ellipsoid to allantoid, IKI–, CB–, smooth and thin-walled (Motato-Vásquez et al. 2022). The asexual morph is unknown. *Phlebiodontia* is included in the *Hydnophlebia* clade (as defined by Chen et al. (2021). *Allophlebia* differs from *Phlebiodontia* species by the presence of heavily encrusted cylindrical metuloid cystidia immersed in the hymenium (Lira et al. 2022). Another genus included in this clade is *Hydnophlebia*, can be easily distinguished from *Phlebiodontia* by the bright reddish orange to yellow hymenophore, margins with mycelial cords formed by encrusted hyphae, cylindrical cystidia and cylindrical to subglobose basidiospores (Motato-Vásquez et al. 2022; Tellería et al. 2017).

Reference

Motato-Vásquez V, Westphalen M, Gugliotta A. 2022 – *Phlebiodontia rajchenbergii* gen. et sp. nov. (*Polyporales, Meruliaceae*) from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest based on morphological and molecular evidence. Lilloa 59 (Suplemento), 305–330. https://doi.org/10.30550/j.lil/2022.59.S/2022.09.26

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