Outlineoffungi.org - Note 810 Austropostia

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Austropostia B.K. Cui & Shun Liu

Liu et al. (2023) introduced Austropostia to accommodate A. pelliculosa (Berk.) B.K. Cui & Shun Liu as the type species and five other species were also reported in this genus. They grow on the fallen trunk of *Eucalyptus* sp. and *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, causing brown rot. Based on analysis of combined ITS, LSU, SSU, tef1, rpb1, and rpb2 sequence data, Austropostia was placed in Postiaceae, Polyporales. This genus was named because of its resemble *Postia* and its distribution in Australia, *Austropostia* is characterized by pileate, fleshy or corky, annual and polyporoid basidiomata, with a monomitic hyphal system. Basidiospores are oblong to ellipsoid, hyaline and thin- to thick-walled. Cystidia are absent and cystidioles are present. Phylogenetically the species of this genus formed a well-supported distant clade from others related genera of the family *Postiaceae* and *Postia* sensu stricto. *Austropostia* is clearly separated from Amaropostia, Calcipostia, Cyanosporus, Cystidiopostia and Postia. Amaropostia is different from Austropostia in having small pores and cylindrical basidiospores. Calcipostia is distinguished from Austropostia by the short cylindrical to oblong basidiospores. Cyanosporus is different from Austropostia Astropostia by the blue-tinted basidiocarps and basidiospores are narrow, allantoid to cylindrical. Unlike Austropostia, Cystidiopostia has resupinate basidiocarps and Postia has allantoid to cylindrical basidiospores. Polyporus pelliculosus Berk.was described from Tasmania (Australia) on dead logs and the roots of trees. Buchanan and Hood (1992) reported *Postia pelliculosa* (Berk.) Rajchenb. from New Zealand growing on Nothofagus fusca and N. truncata. Austropostia is a genus not validly published, because the type of the species was not mentioned (Article 40.1 of Shenzhen Code, 2018). Besides, the authors cited Postia pelliculosa (Berk.) Rajchenb., instead of *Polyporus pelliculosus* Berk. as basionym, so the name of the species is invalid following the article 41.5 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants (Shenzhen Code, 2018) Liu et al. (2023).

References

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Entry by

Ricardo Valenzuela, Laboratorio de Micología, Departamento de Botánica, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, Instituto Politécnico Nacional.

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