

## Outlineoffungi.org – Note 1548 *Ceriporiopsis*

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### *Ceriporiopsis* Domański

The genus *Ceriporiopsis* Domański (*Meruliaceae*, *Polyporales*) was erected by Domański (1963) based on the morphological analyses to accommodate *C. gilvescens* (Bres.) Domański (type species), *C. incarnata* Domański, *C. resinascens* (Romell) Domański, *C. aneirina* (Sommerf.) Domański and *C. placenta* (Fr.) Domański (Xu et al. 2023). Currently, there are 42 species accepted in *Ceriporiopsis*, and eight species recorded in China: *C. albonigrescens* Núñez, Parmasto & Ryvardeen, *C. aurantitingens* (Corner) T. Hatt., *C. egula* C.J. Yu & Y.C. Dai, *C. lavendula* B.K. Cui, *C. micropora* T.T. Chang & W.N. Chou, *C. mucida* (Pers.) Gilb. & Ryvardeen, *C. subrufa* (Ellis & Dearn.) Ginns and *C. subsphaerospora* (A. David) M. Pieri & B. Rivoire (Zhao and Cui 2014, Zhao et al. 2015, 2023). The genus causes a white rot on angiosperms and gymnosperms (Niemelä 1985, Zhao and Cui 2014, Zhao et al. 2015, Spirin and Ryvardeen 2016). It is characterized by annual, resupinate to effused-reflexed basidiocarps, a monomitic hyphal system with no action in Melzer's reagent or cotton Blue, generative hyphae with clamp connections, and subcylindrical to ellipsoid basidiospores with hyaline, thin walls (Gilbertson and Ryvardeen 1987, Núñez and Ryvardeen 2001, Ryvardeen and Melo 2014, Zhao and Wu 2017). Zmitrovich (2018) transferred *C. gilvescens* and *C. kunmingensis* to *Mycoacia* Donk. Phylogenetic study of European *Ceriporiopsis* taxa suggested that the genus is polyphyletic, and the type *C. gilvescens* was grouped with *Phlebia* spp. on the base of the combined data of nLSU and mtSSU (Tomšovský et al. 2010, Zhao and Wu 2017). Vlasák et al. (2012) described a new species, *Ceriporiopsis pseudoplacenta* Vlasák & Ryvardeen, based on ITS and nLSU sequences, which was clustered into the phlebioid clade. Binder et al. (2013) employed molecular study based on multigene datasets and demonstrated that the type species of *Ceriporiopsis* (*C. gilvescens*) belongs to the phlebioid clade and appeared to be grouped with *Ceraceomyces* Jülich, *Ceriporia* Donk, and *Phlebia* Fr. by using ribosomal DNA sequences. Zhao and Cui (2014) resolved four major clades for *Ceriporiopsis* sensu lato, including *Phlebia*, residual polyporoid, *Tyromyces*, and *Gelatoporia* clades. Zhao et al. (2015) described two new poroid species in *Ceriporiopsis* based on their morphological characters and rDNA sequences, and these two species belonged to the phlebioid clade, and were related to the type species of *Ceriporiopsis* (*C. gilvescens*) (Zhao and Wu 2017).

Recently, Zhao et al. (2023) conducted a detailed phylogenetic analysis, and many species within *Ceriporiopsis* were placed in the genera *Ceriporiopsoides* C.L. Zhao, *Hydnophlebia* Parmasto, and *Phlebicolorata* C.L. Zhao. The remaining *Ceriporiopsis* species did not belong to the phlebioid clade but were grouped in the residual polyporoid clade and formed a relatively stable branch cluster (Xu et al. 2023).

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