Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1093 *Pallidohirschioporus*

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Pallidohirschioporus Y.C. Dai, Yuan Yuan & Meng Zhou

Zhou et al. (2023) established Pallidohirschioporus, with P. biformis (Fr.) Y.C. Dai, Yuan Yuan & Meng Zhou as the type species, through morphological and phylogenetic analyses utilizing ITS, LSU, SSU, tef1, and SSU sequence data. Ten species are accepted into the genus. Pallidohirschioporus biformis, a frequently encountered species, thrive across a broad spectrum of habitats, spanning from subtropical to temperate regions in the Northern Hemisphere, often thriving on flowering plants. Additionally, Pallidohirschioporus species are typically associated with flowering plants and exhibit a wide distribution across various temperate regions. Basidiomata are typically annual, occasionally manifesting as effused-reflexed, and seldom as resupinate structures. The hyphal system is dimitic to trimitic and generative hyphae have clamp connections. The cystidia are present in the hymenium, thin- to thick-walled, and smooth or apically encrusted. The basidiospores are ellipsoid to cylindrical-shaped, hyaline, thin-walled, and smooth. Phylogenetically, Pallidohirschioporus forms a sister clade with Hirschioporus based on combined dataset of ITS, LSU, and tef1 sequence data. Pallidohirschioporus is distinguished from other genera in Trichaptum s.l. based on its pileate basidiomata, unique hymenophore, and tendency to thrive on angiosperms. (Zhou et al. 2023).

Reference

Zhou M, Dai YC, Vlasák J, Liu HG et al. 2023 – Revision and updated systematics of *Trichaptum* s.l. (*Hymenochaetales*, *Basidiomycota*). Mycosphere 14(1), 815–917. https://doi.org/10.5943/mycosphere/14/1/11

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