

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1204 *Perennihirschioporus*

**Web-links:** [Index Fungorum](#), [Facesoffungi](#), [Mycobank](#), [GenBank](#)

***Perennihirschioporus*** Y.C. Dai, Yuan Yuan & Meng Zhou

Zhou et al. (2023) introduced *Perennihirschioporus* within *Hirschioporaceae* (*Hymenochaetales*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Basidiomycota*) and typified by *P. perennis* (Y.C. Dai & H.S. Yuan) Y.C. Dai, Yuan Yuan & Meng Zhou. *Perennihirschioporus* is distinguished from *Hirschioporus* Donk., by producing perennial basidiomata and differs from other genera among *Trichaptum* s.l. by having large, perennial, brown basidiomata with a glabrous pileal surface when mature, mostly irpicoid, daedaleoid to lamellate hymenophore, yellowish skeletal hyphae, small basidiospores (< 6 µm in length), and occurrence in pantropical areas (Zhou et al. 2023). This genus has been reported from Costa Rica, Malaysia, China, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and French Guiana (Zhou et al. 2023). It is commonly found in angiosperm forests in pantropical areas, generally in semi-arid climatic regions, and causes white rot (Zhou et al. 2023). *Perennihirschioporus* accommodates five accepted species, and molecular analyses of the multi-locus dataset (ITS, LSU, SSU, and *tef1* sequences) have confirmed that the genus belongs to a monophyletic clade that is basal to *Hirschioporaceae* (Zhou et al. 2023).

### References

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

### Entry by

**Marcela Monteiro**, Botany Department, Postgraduate Program in Fungi, Algae and Plants Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil

(Edited by **Kevin D. Hyde**, **Maryam Tavakol Noorabadi** & **Subodini N. Wijesinghe**)

Published online 8 May 2024