

Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1485 *Trichaptaceae*

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

Trichaptaceae was established to accommodate *Trichaptum* Murrill as the type genus according to morphological characteristics and phylogeny by the combined dataset of ITS, LSU, SSU, and TEF1 sequences (Zhou et al. 2023). Members of this family thrive on angiosperm wood, inhabit tropical and subtropical regions, and promote white rot. Basidiomata develop from annual to perennial forms, displaying mostly a pileate or effused-reflexed shape. The pileal surface presents a strongly strigose to hispid texture. The hymenophore varies from poroid to irpicoid, daedaleoid, or lamellate, exhibiting a brownish hue with a slight violet tint. The context reveals a distinctly duplex structure. The hyphal system operates dimitically, featuring generative hyphae with clamp connections. Cystidia appear in a ventricose to subulate form, while basidiospores range from cylindrical to ellipsoid, exhibiting a hyaline, thin-walled, and smooth appearance, testing IKI– and CB. *Trichaptaceae* is classified under *Hymenochaetales*, *Basidiomycota* (Zhou et al. 2023).

Reference

Zhou M, Dai YC, Vlasák J, Liu HG et al. 2023 – Updated systematics of *Trichaptum* sl (*Hymenochaetales*, *Basidiomycota*). *Mycosphere* 14(1), 815–917.

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Published online 26 August 2024