

## Outlineoffungi.org - Note 1526 *Ceratoporia*

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### *Ceratoporia* Ryvar den & de Meijer

*Ceratoporia* was established to accommodate *Ceratoporia perplexa* Ryvar den & de Meijer as a monotypic species according to morphological characteristics (Ryvar den 2002). *Ceratoporia* was isolated from decayed branch of unknown dicotyledonous tree in Brazil and is classified under *Ceratobasidiaceae*, *Cantharellales*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Agaricomycotina*, *Basidiomycota* (Wijayawardene et al. 2022). The basidiocarps grow annually, adopting a resupinate form with a pore surface that appears white to cream. The pores are thin-walled and round to angular, while the tubes extend up to 1 mm deep, and the context remains white and very thin. The hyphal system operates as monomitic, with generative hyphae featuring clamps that possess walls varying from thin to up to 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  thick; these hyphae twist strongly in certain regions, particularly near the clamps. The basidia take on a clavate shape, featuring a clamp at the base but lacking septa, and each carry four large cylindrical sterigmata that vary in length. Dendrohyphidia inhabit the hymenium, with individual branches reaching up to 2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, while rare cystidia remain smooth, thin-walled, and pointed. The basidiospores appear cylindrical, remaining smooth and thin-walled, demonstrating no reaction in Melzer's reagent (Ryvar den 2002).

### Reference

Ryvar den L. 2002 – editor. Some neotropical wood-inhabiting fungi. *Fungiflora*; 2002.  
Wijayawardene NN, Hyde KD, Dai DQ, Sánchez-García M et al. 2022– [Outline of Fungi and fungus-like taxa–2021](#). *Mycosphere* 13(1), 53–453.

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