

Outlineoffungi.org – Note 603 *Sclerotus*

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Sclerotus Xavier de Lima

A new genus, with the only and type species *Sclerotus extensus*, was introduced by [Xavier de Lima et al. \(2022\)](#). Phylogeny based on a dataset of LSU + ITS formed a weakly-supported separate clade within the family *Hymenochaetaceae* of *Agaricomycetes*. *Sclerotus extensus* grows on fallen trunks or rotten wood of many angiosperms in Neotropical areas. Basidiospores infect the substrate and mycelia grow in wood, and finally produce fruiting bodies. Basidiocarps are perennial, pileate, and solitary and the pileal surface is reddish-brown to black and tomentose. A black crust is present under the tomentum, which is concentrically sulcate and cracked with age. The pore surface is yellowish to dark brown, the context is duplex with a black line and the hyphal system is dimitic, with simple septa on generative, hymenial setae strongly ventricose and basidiospores are subglobose to globose, pale yellow and thick-walled. The genus causes white rot. The species was treated as *Tropicoporus extensus* by other authors.

Reference

Xavier de Lima V, Oliveira VRT, Lima-Júnior NC, Oliveira-Filho JRC, Santos C, Lima N, Gibertoni TB (2022) Taxonomy and phylogenetic analysis reveal one new genus and three new species in *Inonotus s.l.* (Hymenochaetaceae) from Brazil. *Cryptogamie, Mycologie* 43:1-21. <https://doi.org/10.5252/cryptogamie-mycologie2022v43a1>

Entry by

Yu-Cheng Dai, School of Ecology and Nature Conservation, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China.

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