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[Phanerochaetella](#) C.C. Chen & Sheng H. Wu

This is a resupinate polypore genus found growing on decaying angiosperm wood and gymnosperm wood, including desert shrubs and cacti ([Chen et al. 2021](#)). The genus was proposed to accommodate the already described *Phanerochaete angusticystidiata*, *Phanerochaete exilis*, *Phanerochaete leptoderma*, *Phanerochaete xerophila* and the newly described *Phanerochaetella formosana* ([Chen et al. 2021](#)). The study of [Li et al. \(2022\)](#) described a new species in the genus, *P. sinensis*, and recombined *Corticium queletii* in [Phanerochaetella](#). The hymenophore is smooth to tuberculate (Chen et al. 2021). The asexual morph is unknown. Phylogenetic analyses based on ITS, nLSU, *tefl*, *rpb1*, and *rpb2* support its placement in *Irpicaceae* (*Polyporales*, *Agaricomycetidae*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Agaricomycotina*, *Basidiomycota*) following [Justo et al. \(2017\)](#). In the analyses of [Chen et al. \(2021\)](#), based on the loci mentioned above, it appears as the sister taxon of *Irpex* ([Chen et al. 2021](#)). In the analyses of [Li et al. \(2022\)](#), based only on LSU and ITS, it appears in a more inclusive clade with *Irpex*, *Efibula*, *Byssomerulius* and *Cytidiella*. The type species is *C. angustocystidiata* ([Chen et al. 2021](#)). This genus is characterized by yellowish cream and membranaceous basidiocarps; subiculum of fairly dense to compact texture; mostly simple-septate hyphae; cystidia (when present) strongly encrusted ([Chen et al. 2021](#)). This combination of characters also occurs in other genera such as *Phanerochaete*, *Efibula*, *Phlebiopsis* and *Phaeophlebiopsis*, making necessary the use of molecular data for a proper separation of these genera ([Chen et al. 2021](#)). Known from Asia, Australasia (New Zealand), Europe and North America ([Chen et al. 2021](#)).

### References

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