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Review Article

An overview of Aphyllophorales (wood rotting fungi) from India

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A B S T R A C T

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Fungi; Aphyllophorales; Basidiomycetes; semi-evergreen forest..

During field and literature surveys, a rich mycobiota was observed in the vegetation of India. The heavy rainfall and high humidity favours the growth of Aphyllophoraceous fungi. The present work materially adds to our knowledge of Poroid and Non-Poroid Aphyllophorales from all over India. A total of more than 190 genera of 52 families and total 1175 species of from poroid and non-poroid Aphyllophorales fungi were reported from Indian literature till 2012.The checklist gives the total count of aphyllophoraceous fungal diversity from India which is also a valued addition for comparing aphyllophoraceous diversity in the world.

Introduction

Aphyllophorales order was proposed by Rea, after Patouillard, for Basidiomycetes having macroscopic basidiocarps in which the hymenophore is flattened (Thelephoraceae), club-like (Clavariaceae), tooth-like (Hydnaceae) or has the hymenium lining tubes (Polyporaceae) or some times on lamellae, the poroid or lamellate hymenophores being tough and not fleshy as in the Agaricales. Traditionally the order has had a core of four families based on hymenophore shape, as described above, but recent detailed microscopic studies of basidiocarp structure has shown these groupings to be unnatural and the taxonomy of the order is at present in a state of flux. Donk (1964), who recognized 22 families are now followed, (Hawksworth *et al.*1991). Keys to 550 spp. in culture are recognized by Stalper. (Stalper,1978).

Much of the literature of the order is based on the traditional family groupings and as under the current re-arrangements, one family may exhibit several different types of hymenophore (e.g. Gomphaceae has effuse, clavarioid, hydnoid and cantharelloid hymenophores). Reference to the literature is complicated because information about the genera of any one family may occur in apparently unrelated monographs. The Aphyllophorales were not recognized as distinct group by the early workers like Linneaus (1753). Linneaus in **"**Species plantarum**,"** (1753), which is considered the starting point of all botanical and now also fungal nomenclature (Staflue, 1983) used *Boletus*

for all fungi with tubes or pores. He described 12 species belonging to the family Polyporaceae.

Persoon (1801) was the first to segregate the lamellate and poroid fungi. The fungi now classified in the Aphyllophorales were placed by Persoon (1801) in the order **Hymenothecii.** This order contained all the Basidiomycetes except the Gasteromycetes and some Ascomycetes with which the Tremellales were placed in **Helvelloidei** (Discomycetes). The order Hymenothecii was based on the hymenial configuration. The sub-order **Agaricoidei** contained species with a lamellate (*Amanita* and *Agaricus*) or veined hymenophores (*Merulius*). The species with a tubulate or poroid hymenophore were classified under the sub-order **Boletoidei** and included the *Daedalea* and *Boletus*. The sub-order **Hydnoidei** had a toothed hymenophore and contained *Sistotrema* and *Hydnum*. Species with an even to papillate or warted hymenium were classified in sub-order **Gymnodermata**, which included the genus *Thelephora* and *Merisma*. Finally the species with fleshy elongate basidiocarps with a pileus and stipe were placed in the sub-order **Clavaeformes** with the genus *Clavaria* and *Geoglossum*. Persoon (1801) in his monumental work of **"**Synopsis methodica fungorum**",** which marks the beginning of the taxonomy of the Hymenomycetes, mentioned over 70 species of the Polyporaceous fungi.

Fries (1821) in his **"**Systema Mycologicum**"** accepted two genera for the polypores. His concepts were based on the type of hymenophore (basidiocarps). Fries created the sub-order **'**Pileati**'**, which included the genera such as *Agaricus, Schizophyllum, Daedalea, Merulius, Favolus* as the sub-genera of the genus *Polyporus*, Later, *Favolus* was raised by him (Fries, 1828) to the generic status. Fries recognized eight genera in total. But soon the workers realised the necessity of segregating Fries's artificial and heterogenous group into more natural ones. Berkeley (1839) was probably the best amongst the old masters who did his observations without the microscopic aids, which were available to his successors. Karsten (1881 and 1889) and Bresadola (1897) have used microscopic characters in their description of the fungi.

Up to the end of the 19th Century, all these classifications were based on macro-morphological features of the sporophore. Patouillard (1900) was the first mycologist who used microscopic characters for the delimitation of higher taxa. In his **"**Essai Taxonomique**"**, Patouillard made groupings in polypores on the basis of such characters as detailed hyphal morphology, structure of the pileus and characters of basidia, spores and cystidia. He divided the Basidiomycetes into Homobasidiomycetes with secondary spores and the Heterobasidiomycetes without secondary spores. The Heterobasidiomycetes were further subdivided according to the septation of the basidia. Species with transversely septate basidia were classified in the Auriculariaceae, species with longitudinally septate basidia in the Tremellaceae, and species with aseptate basidia in the Tulasnellaceae and Caloceraceae.

The Homobasidiomycetes had non-septate basidia and were divided into four families as follows the parasitic Exobasidiaceae, the gymnocarpous Aphyllophoraceae, the hemiangiocarpous Agaricaceae and the angiocarpous Gasteromycetaceae. Patoulillard divided the Aphyllophoraceae into two tribes namely:

The Clavariales: Having an erect

basidiocarp which could be simple, branched or dendroid but never pileate or with amphigenous hymenium. The Porohydnales: Having a resupinate orpileate, sessile or stipitate basidiocarp and hymenium underneath the cap. The Porohydnales are subdivided into four sub tribes, based on the form of hymenophore which is cupulate in the Cyphellales, even to warted in the Odonties, poroid in the Pores, and toothed in the Hydne.

British mycologists, Berkeley (1839) described about five hundred and sixty polypores. It was rather difficult to survey the group and no comprehensive flora had been written for any country. Prof. Murrill (1903–1915) felt the need for a manual of the American species and was a pioneer of the long series **"**Polyporaceae of North America**"** (1903–1908). Patouillard's system was also adopted by Bourdot and Galzin (1928), in their classical manual. They realised that several species which they considered to be closely related, had to be placed in different groups. Donk (1931, 1933) also fundamentally used the Patouillardian system but his generic concepts were mainly based on microscopical characters. Donk (1960) in his work considered the taxonomic status of all published genera until then. It has resulted in establishment of many monotypic genera. His work is based on Patouillard, Murrill and Berkeley, who studied Aphyllophorales from different parts of the world. Corner (1932 a, b) distinguished three possible types of hyphae which may be present in the basidiocarps, namely, generative, skeletal and binding hyphae. Corner introduced the concept of **'**hyphal system' and thus opened a new era in the field of modern taxonomy.

The major significance of Corner's findings was first realized by Cunningham who applied Corner's system in his paper **"**Notes on classification of Polyporaceae**"**, (1946). Later, in a series of publications he emphasized the value of thorough analysis of hyphal systems in the better understanding of a species. Donk's series on resupinate Hymenomycetes (1954, 1956 a, 1956 b, 1957, 1958) and Eriksson's studies on resupinate Aphyllophorales of the Muddus National Park in Sweden (1958), greatly altered the generic delimitation within the Corticiaceae. Boidin (1958 b, 1959 a, b) published three essays on the genus *Stereum* and redescribed a number of genera.

Lowe, monographed the American species of *Fomes* (1957), *Poria* (1966), *Tyromyces* (1975), Reid (1965) monographed the stipitate steroid fungi of the world. Mass-Geesteranus revised many of the hydnoid fungi of the Eastern old world (1971). The monographs by Eriksson of the genus *Peniophora* (1950), of *Aleurodiscus* by Parmasto's (1968) **'**Systematic Survey of the Corticiaceae**'** together with the voluminous work of Eriksson and Ryvarden on the **'**Corticiaceae of North Europe**'** (1973, 1975, 1976) were important contributions to our knowledge of this group of Basidiomycetes. Talbot in his earlier work studied many specimens of Aphyllophorales from tropical countries which initiated him to publish the classical work of **"**Study of some South African resupinate Hymenomycetes**"** (1951). He published a review paper entitled **"**Micro-morphology of Lower Hymenomycetes**"** (1954).

This paper concerned with macro and micro-morphological characters of Aphyllophorales, is still considered as an important literature in understanding the sexual, accessory and hyphal configuration

of basidiocarp of Aphyllophorales. Many regional floristic studies were carried out during the last 50 years and these provided a basis for a more sound and natural classification for Aphyllophorales. Donk (1964) reviewed all the progress and proposed a new conspectus for the families of **"**Aphyllophorales**"**. Parmasto (1968) discussed inter-relationships in Corticiaceae and related families.

Taxonomy of Aphyllophorales is still in a state of flux, as a result, Gilbertson (1980) made an effort to develop a system based on phylogeny. Generic monographs on Aphyllophorales published by Gilbertson (1977-1978), Ginns (1982), Julich (1984) and also type species studies have revealed a lot of ambiguity in confirming the status of old traditional species. But very recently good effort has been taken by Kim S.Y. and Jung H.S. in 2000 on the Phylogenetic classification of the Aphyllophorales was conducted based on the analysis of nuclear small subunit ribosomal RNA gene (nuc SSU rDNA) sequences. Based on phylogenetic groupings and taxonomic characters, 16 families were recognized and discussed. Although many of the characters had more or less homoplasies, microscopic characters such as the mitic system and clamp, spore amyloidity and rot type appeared to be important in the classification of the Aphyllophorales. Phylogenetically significant families were newly defined to improve the classification of the order Aphyllophorales. (Kim and Jung, 2000)Till the end of 19th century all the studies on Aphyllophorales were based on external morphological features of basidiocarps (Persoon, 1801; Fries, 1821). Patouillard (1900) was a pioneer worker to bring about a change in this trend of research by introducing microscopical characters in taxonomic study.

The present work deals with the species studied from the family Corticiaceae with non-poroid hymenium, Polyporaceae and Hymenochaetaceae with poroid hymenium. The external morphology of the basidiocarps of non-poroid and poroid Aphyllophorales differ from each other. The morphology of non-poroid Aphyllophorales was studied by Prof. Talbot and he published a review **"**Micro morphology of the lower Hymenomycetes**"** (1954 a), while the morphology of poroid Aphyllophorales was published by Gilbertson and Ryvarden (1986) in **"**North American Polypores, Vol. I**".** The delimitations of the Aphyllophorales from the Agaricales and the Termellales has not yet been definitely established (Bondarzew and Singer, 1941; Oberwinkler, 1972) and the position of genera such as *Polyporus*, *Pleurotus*, *Lentinellus*, *Ceratobasidium* and *Tulasnella* is still a matter of dispute (Oberwinkler, 1972; Roy 1976).

The literature on the Aphyllophorales is vast and can be conveniently divided into four major parts according to its period: PART-1:This part mainly consists of the work of Linneaus (1753), Persoon (1801), Fries (1849) and Cooke (1886). Their work mainly deals with the broad external characters (features) of these fungi, on the basis of which they are broadly classified into different groups. PART-2: During this period (1881 to 1930), workers like Bresadola (1881 to 1900 and 1897); Karsten (1881 and 1889), Patouillard (1900), Llyod (1898-1925), Murrill (1915); studied for the first time the microscopic characters of these fungi and divided them into many traditional genera; into monotypic and other genera. PART - 3:This part is of major activities, Corner (1932-1953) and Cunningham (1945-

1963) brought out the significance of the hyphal organization in the identification of the fungi, belonging to the Aphyllophorales. PART- 4:This part consists of current works of Eriksson (1958); Donk (1964); Roy (1971-1987); Pegler (1973 a.b); Hjortstam (1973-1988); Eriksson and Ryvarden (1973, 1975, 1976); Gilbertson (1977-1978); Rajchenberg (1987 a,b) etc. , which deals in detail with the external and internal characters, chemical reactions, hyphal structures of the basidiocarps under natural and culture conditions. This leads to an understanding of the phylogenetic affinities among the members of Aphyllophorales.

Role of Aphyllophorales:

Polypore fungi from Aphyllophorales are the major source of biologically active natural products among the species of the diverse fungal phylum Basidomycota. Several species like *Trametes versicolor*, *Laetiporus sulphureus* and several species of *Ganoderma* provide a rich variety of active secondary metabolites and polysaccharides. Several new chemical compounds isolated from polypores are proved to have significant antimicrobial activities showing new antibiotics. Sclerotia, the long-lived underground resistant mycelial structures of polypores such as *Grifola umbellata* and *Wolfiporia* cocos, also are good sources of secondary metabolites. Polysaccharide fractions of many polypores have shown remarkable anticancer effects in vivo through potentiation and stimulation of the entire immune system. Another neglected area of research in relation to the secondary metabolites of Basidiomycetes is the difference in production of different compounds in different life history states, the mycelium and basidiocarp. Of biologically active compounds from Basidiomycetes, a number from Aphyllophorales (polypores) have found their way to the market In Japan, the polysaccharide anticancer drug PSK (Krestin) isolated from polypore *Trametes versicolor* (as *Coriolus versicolor*) is on the market, together with two other drugs from nonpolyporous wood-decaying fungi: Lentinan (Enzolen) from *Lentinus edodes* (Shiitake), and Schizophyllan (Sonifilan) from *Schizophyllum commune*. (Zjawiony, 2004).

Several polysaccharide preparations from basidiomycetes, including polypores such as *Grifola frondosa*, *Ganoderma lucidum*, and *Trametes versicolor*, are in clinical trials in the People's Republic of China. Extracts from numerous Aphyllophorales are also available all over the world as nutritional supplements or herbal remedies. There is an intense interest in these so-called "mushroom nutriceuticals" by consumers. The market value of mushroom dietary supplement products from *Ganoderma lucidum* species alone worldwide is estimated to be $5-6 billion per year, with $1.6 billion for the United States (Chang, 1999, Wasser, 2000). The major research on isolation of pharmacologically active compounds from polypores, as well as other Basidiomycetes, comes from Germany, Japan, Korea, and the People's Republic of China, the countries with the historically best established tradition of the use of medicinal mushrooms.

Unfortunately, the United States has been poorly represented in this research field. Considering, however, the leading role of the U.S. in the study of natural products worldwide, this gap could soon be filled. The large and well-preserved natural resources of North America, with a rich

diversity of higher fungi, including polypores, makes a good base for more extensive research on the isolation and biological evaluation of natural products from mushrooms. (Zjawiony, 2004)

National and International work on Aphyllophorales:

Studies on Aphyllophorales were initiated along with the launch of studies on Indian fungi. The first Indian record of a member of the Aphyllophorales can be traced to Koltzsch (1832) in his paper on Indian Polyporaceae. Later Berkeley (1839) described a few Indian polypores which were collected by W. J. Hooker. During the first quarter of the 20th century, Massee (1901, 1906, 1908 and 1910) published several accounts of Indian fungi based on collections sent to Kew Herbarium by several workers, notably by Sir Butler (1905a, b, c, d and 1918). Several Indian Aphyllophorales were also reported by Lloyd (1898–1924) and Sydow et al., (1906, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1916). Theissen (1913 a, b) reported many poroid Aphyllophorales collected from the Bombay presidency by Blatter. S. R. Bose (1919, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1927) was the first Indian mycologist to provide a comprehensive account of the Indian polypores which he collected from Bengal and its surroundings.

Sundaramani and Madurajan (1925) reported several members of Polyporaceae from Madras, and by 1925 there were more than 300 reports on the Aphyllophorales. Butler and Bisby (1931) made a compilation of the Indian fungi in their classic work "The Fungi of India". This important work stimulated the study of Indian fungi including Aphyllophorales. Our knowledge about the Indian Aphyllophorales increased by the contributions of Bagchee and Bakshi (1950) Bagchee *et al.* (1954), Bakshi (1958, 1971), Bakshi *et al.* (1963), Puri (1956), Ramakrishan (1959), Rehill and Bakshi (1965), Welden (1965), Reeves *et al.* (1967), Thind (1973, 1975), Sathe and Rahalker (1977), Rattan (1977), Thind and Dhanda (1978), Thind and Dhanda 1978 a), Anjali Roy (1979, 1981, 1981a, b, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987), Harsh (1982), Natarajan and Raman (1980), Natarajan and Kolandavelu (1985),Vaidya (1987) Vaidya and Bhor (1990) Vaidya *et al.* (1991), Vaidya and Rabba (1993 a, b), Rabba (1994), Sharma (1995) and Nanda, M. K. (1996).

Leelavathy and Ganesh (2000) published details of 80 species of polypores belonging to 32 genera from three families (Ganodermataceae, Hymenochaetaceae and Polyporaceae) in the book "Polypores of Kerala". The earliest reports of hymenochaetaceous fungi from India date back to Montagne (1842, 1846), Lloyd (1898–1925) and Theissen (1911). Later papers were published by Bose (1924, 1925, 1934, 1946), Bagchee *et al.* (1954), Bagchee (1961), Bagchee and Bakshi (1950), Bagchee and Singh (1954), Bakshi (1955), Bakshi *et al.* (1963), Banerjee (1935), Ganesh and Leelavathy (1986), Lowe (1963 a, b), Pegler (1966, 1967 a, b), Roy (1979), Ryvarden and Dhanda (1975), Sharma (1993 a, b), Sharma and Ghose (1989), Thind and Adalkha (1956), Thind and Chatrath (1960), Thind and Dhanda (1978 a), Thind and Rattan (1971 a, b, c , 1973 a, b) and Thind et al. (1970). Rattan (1977) published a book entitled "The Resupinate Aphyllophorales of the North Western Himalayas". A good piece of work was done by Sharma (1995) on "Hymenochaetaceae of India". Special efforts were taken to publish the book entitled "Genera of Indian Polypores" by Sharma (2000), who gave an idea about the diversity of polypores from India.

The manual entitled "Polyporaceae of India" by Anjali Roy and De Asit (1996) was based on exhaustive studies on fungi belonging to the family Polyporaceae collected from different parts of India during the preceding 40 years. Studies on resupinate Aphyllophorales were initiated along with the launch of studies on Indian fungi. Later Hennings (1901) published "Fungi India Orientalis". However, in comparison with the work on non-poroid resupinate Aphyllophorales in the other states of India, there is very little information available on this group in the state of Maharashtra, particularly from Western Ghats. In fact, study of non-poroid resupinate Aphyllophorales largely remained neglected and there were only a few incidental reports of their occurrence.

The first serious study was made by Bagchee and Bakshi (1954) who described 14 species. Six more species were described by Thind and Adalakha (1956). Reid *et al.* (1958) and Rehill and Bakshi (1965, 1966) in their generic monographs recognised one species of *Peniophora*, seven species of *Corticium* and 18 species of *Stereum* as validly reported from the area, while four more species were added by Thind and Rattan (1971 a, b). In addition, there are other scattered reports of a few species in such genera as *Pellicularia*, *Hymenochaete*, and *Coniophora*. Thind and Rattan (1968, 1970, 1971 a, b, c, 1972, 1973 a, b) described 59 species (under Thelephoraceae) including 36 new records and 6 new species while Thind and Khara 1968) and Khara (1978 a, b) recorded 24 more species (under Hydnaceae) including one new species, from the North Western Himalayas.

A few additions were made by Natarajan and Kolandavelu (1985 and 1998) on resupinate Aphyllophorales from South India, Naik-Vaidya CD. (1990) on wood rotting fungi from Karnala and Kankeshwar, Rabba (1994) on the genus *Phellinus* from Maharashtra and Nanda M. K. (1996) on wood rotting fungi from Bhimashankar. The bibliography includes those references which were used for identification of genera and species mentioned in the checklist. Good amount of contribution was made on resupinate Aphyllophorales by Hakimi (2008). Taxonomy and diversity of *Ganoderma* from Western Parts of Maharashtra has been studied by Bhosale *et al.* (2010).

The check list giving complete Aphyllophorales diversity data from Western Ghats of Maharashtra State has been done by Ranadive *et al.* (2011). Sizable amount of data has been published under title Resupinate Aphyllophorales of India by Hakimi *et al.*2013 The host Distribution of *Phellinus* has been elaborated in the paper entitled "Host Distribution of *Phellinus* from India by Ranadive *et al.*2012. The complete literature survey of Indian Aphyllophorales was taken by Ranadive (2012) in the form of Indian Aphyllofungal database i. e IAD which has been published on the website www.fungifromindia.com in the Database section.

Types of forest in India

India is a large and diverse country. Its land area includes regions with some of the world's highest rainfall to very dry deserts, coast line to alpine regions, river deltas to tropical islands. The variety and distribution of forest vegetation is large: there are 600 species of hardwoods, including sal (*Shorea robusta*). India is one of the 12 mega biodiverse regions of the world. Indian forests types include

tropical evergreens, tropical deciduous, swamps, mangroves, sub-tropical, montane, scrub, sub-alpine and alpine forests. These forests support a variety of ecosystems with diverse flora and fauna. (Wikipaedia, 2013)

Table.1 Specieswise dominance of the Genera

S.No.	Name of the Genus	Number of species
1	*Hyphoderma*	15
2	*Junghuhnia*	15
3	*Rigidoporus*	15
4	*Antrodia*	16
6	*Peniophora*	16
7	*Coltricia*	17
8	*Hyphodontia*	17
9	*Perenniporia*	18
10	*Tomentella*	18
11	*Phanerochaete*	19
12	*Coriolopsis*	21
13	*Fomitopsis*	22
14	*Oxyporus*	22
15	*Hexagonia*	30
16	*Daedalea*	31
17	*Lenzites*	33
18	*Inonotus*	34
19	*Hymenochaete*	35
20	*Polystictus*	36
21	*Ganoderma*	64
22	*Trametes*	82
23	*Phellinus*	205

Figure.1 Species wise dominated genera

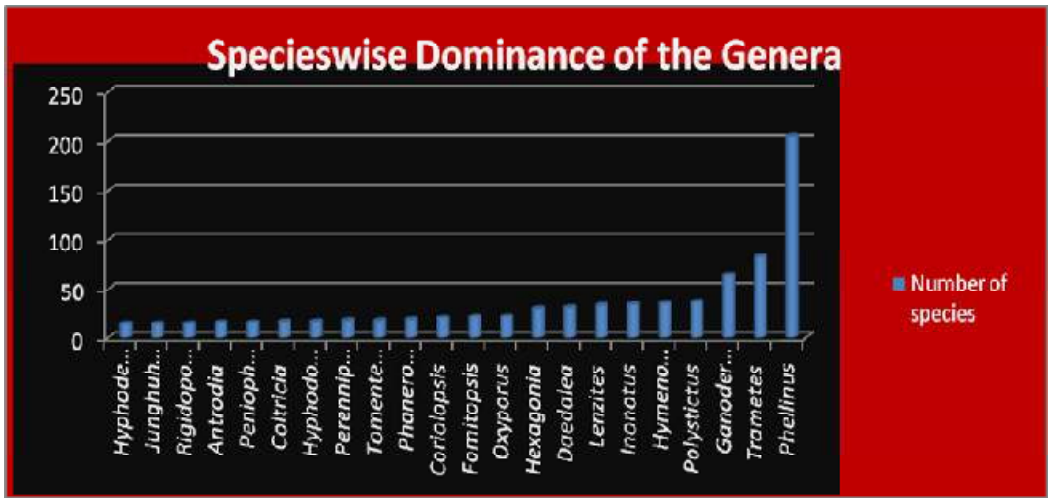

Table 2 Species wise dominance of Families

S. No.	Name of the Family	Number of the species
1	Hydnodontaceae	15
2	Bondarzewiaceae	16
3	Meripilaceae	18
4	Lachnocladiaceae	22
5	Thelephoraceae	22
6	Peniophoraceae	24
7	Schizoporaceae	50
8	Phanerochaetaceae	51
9	Stereaceae	53
10	Ganodermataceae	72
11	Fomitopsidaceae	92
12	Meruliaceae	112
13	Hymenochaetaceae	354

Figure.2 Species wise dominated family

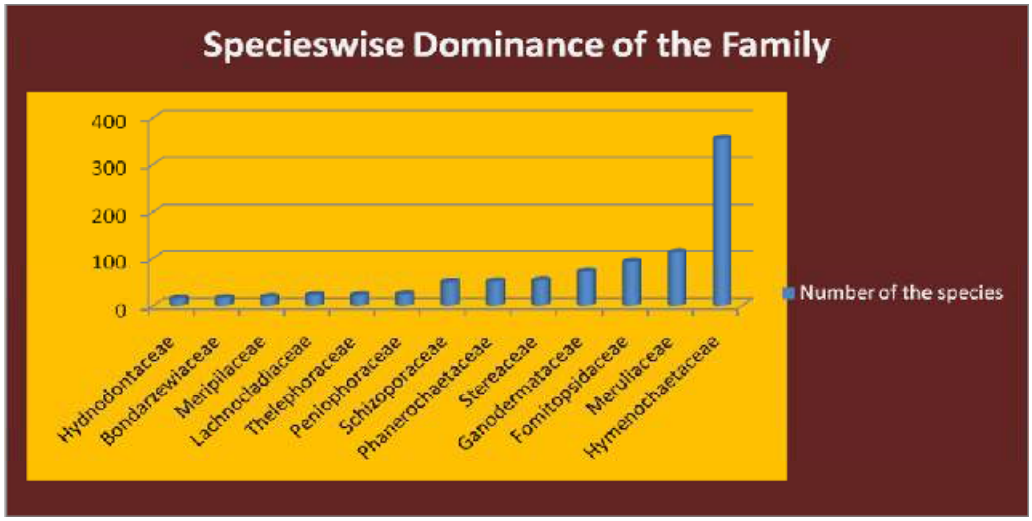

Table.3 List of Aphyllophorales from India

Abortiporus biennis (Bull, Fr.) Sing.1944
Acanthophysium aberrans G.Cunningham, G.Cunningham.1963
Acanthophysium apricans Bourdot, G.Cunningham.1963
Albatrellus cantharellus (Lloyd) Pouz., Ceska.1972
Albatrellus confluens (Alb.,Schw. ex Fr.) Kotl.,Pouz.1957
Albatrellus dispansus (Lloyd) Canf.,Gilbn.1971
Aleurodiscus aberrans G.Cunningham.1956
Aleurodiscus cremeus Patouillard.1915
Aleurodiscus oakesii (Berk.,Curt.) Hoehn.,Litsch.1907
Aleurodiscus taxicola Thind,Rattan.1973
Amauroderma camerarium (Berk.) J.Furtado.1968
Amauroderma leptopus (Pers.) J.Furtado.1967
Amauroderma pudens (Berk.) Ryv.1977
Amauroderma rude (Berk.) Torrend.1920
Amauroderma rugosum (Nees.) Bose.1937
Amauroderma subresinosum (Murr.) Corner.1983
Amphinema byssoides (Fr.) Erikss.1958
Amylocorticium cebennense Bourdot,Pouzar1959
Amylocorticium indicum Thind,Rattan.1972
Amylocorticium olivaceoalbum (Bourdot,Galzin) Boidin,Lang,Gilles.1997
Amylocystis sericeomollis (Romell) Teixeira.1992
Amylosporomyces camelicolor Khara.1988
Amylosporomyces echinosporus S.S. Rattan 1977
Amylosporus bracei (Murrill) A.David, Rajchenberg.1985
Amylosporus campbellii (Berk.) Ryv.1977
Amylostereum chailletii (Pers. ex Fr.) Boidin.1958
Amylostereum laevigatum (Fries) Boidin.1958
Anomoporia dumontii Hjortstam,Ryvarden.1987
Antrodia albida (Fr.) Donk.1966
Antrodia carbonica (Overh.) Ryv.,Gilbn.1984
Antrodia crassa (Karst.) Ryv.1973
Antrodia daedaliformis (Henn.) Ryv.1980
Antrodia gossypina (Speg.) Ryv.1973
Antrodia lenis (Karst.) Ryv.1973

Antrodia odora (Peck - Sacc.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Antrodia oleracea (Davids,Lomb.) Ryv.1980
Antrodia rhizomorpha (Bag.) Sharma 2000
Antrodia serialis (Fr.) Donk1966
Antrodia sitchensis (Baxt.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Antrodia sordid Ryv.,Gilbn.1984
Antrodia xantha (Fr.) Ryv.1973
Antrodiella fissiliformis (Pil.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1987
Antrodiella hunua (Cunn.) Ryv.1980
Antrodiella liebmanii (Fr.) Ryv.1980
Antrodiella minutispora (Reid,Thind,Chatrath) Ryv.1980
Antrodiella overholtsii Ryv.,Gilbn.1984
Antrodiella semisupina (Berk.,Curt.) Ryv.1980
Antrodiella straminea (Bres.) Ryv.1980
Antrodiella zonata (Berk.) Ryv.1992
Aporopium hexagonoides David.,Jacq.1976
Asterostroma cervicolor (Berk.,Curt.) Massee1889
Asterostroma muscicola (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Massee 1889
Athelia acrospora Julich1972
Athelia decipiens (Hohn.,Litsch.) Erikss.1958
Athelia epiphylla Pers.1822
Athelia fibulata Christ 1960
Aurificaria flammans (Berk.) Ryv.1977
Aurificaria indica(Massee) Reid.1963
Aurificaria luteoumbrina (Romell) D.A. Reid 1963
Aurificaria poncei (Lloyd) Reid.1963
Aurificaria shoreae (Wakf.) Ryv.1977
Auriporia aurea (Peck) Ryvarden1973
Auriporia aurulenta A.David,Tortic,Jelic.1975
Basidioradulum evolvens (Fr.) Parm.1968
Basidioradulum radula (Fries) Nobles1967
Bjerkendera adusta (Willd. ex Fr.) Karst.1897
Bjerkendera fumosa (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.1879
Bjerkendera sp.
Boidinia furfuracea (Bresadola) Stalpers,Hjortstam1982
Boletopsis subsquamosa (Fr.) Kotl.,Pouz.1957
Bondarzewia berkeleyi (Fr.) Bond.,Sing.1941
Bondarzewia mesenterica (Schaeff.) Kreisel.1984
Botryobasidium candicans Erikss.1958
Botryobasidium subbotryosum Rattan. 1977
Botryobasidium subcoronatum (Hoehn.,Litsch.) Donk.1931
Botryohypochnus anomalus Hjortstam1983
Botryohypochnus isabellinus (Fr.) Erikss.1958
Byssomerulius corium (Pers.: Fr.) Parm.1967
Candelabrochaete verruculosa Hjortstam.1983
Cantharellulaum bonata (Fr.) Singer
Cantharellus sp.
Cantharellus violicolor Corner. 1966
Cejpomyces terrigenus (Bresadola) Svrcek,Pouzar1970
Ceraceomyces fibuliger (K.S.Thind & S.S. Rattan) S.S. Rattan1977
Ceraceomyces reidii (Thind,Rattan) Rattan.1977
Ceraceomyces tessulatus (Cooke) Julich.1972
Ceratobasidium subatratum Rattan. 1977
Ceriporia leptoderma (Berk.,Br.) Ryv.1980
Ceriporia mellea (Berk.,Br.) Ryv.1978
Ceriporia purpurea (Fr.) Donk.1971
Ceriporia viridians (Berk.,Br.) Donk.1933
Ceriporia xylostromatoides (Berk.) Ryv. & Johan.1980
Ceriporiopsis gilvescens (Bres.) Dom.1963
Ceriporiopsis mucida (Pers. : Fr.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Ceriporiopsis ruvulosa (Berk.,Curt.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1986
Cerrena leonine (Klotzsch) De1986
Cerrena meyenii (Kl.) Hansen1960
Cerrena unicolor (Bull. ex. Fr.) Murr.1903
Chaetoderma luna (Rom.) Parm.1968
Chondrostereum himalaicum (Thind,Rattan) Rattan.1977
Chondrostereum purpureum (Fr.) Pouz.1959
Clavaria lilacina (Mont.) Berk.1976
Clavaria sp.
Clavilunopsis corniculata (Fr.) Corner
Clavilunopsis dichotoma (God.) Corn.
Climacocystis borealis (Fr.) Kotl.,Pouz.,Ceska.1958
Coltricia bambusicola (Henn.) Reid.1975
Coltricia cinnamomea (Pers.) Murr.1904
Coltricia focicola (Berk.,Curt.) Murr.1908
Coltricia montagnei (Fr.) Murr.1920
Coltricia perennis (L. : Fr.) Murr.1903
Coltricia pusilla Sharma et Wright.1989
Coltricia pyrophila (Wakf.) Ryv.1972
Coltricia spathulata (Hook.) Murr.1908
Coltricia vallata (Berk.) Teng1964
Coltricia vellata (Berk.) Teng1964
Confertobasidium olivaceoalbum (Bourd.,Galz.) Julich1972
Coniophora arida (Fr.) Karst.1882
Coniophora betulae Karst.1896
Coniophora cordensis Rattan.1977
Coniophora dimitiella Rattan.1977
Coniophora olivascens (Berk.,Curt.) Mass.1889
Coniophora puteana (Schum.: Fr.) Karst.1968
Coriolopsis aspera (Jungh.) Teng1964
Coriolopsis brunneo-leuca (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Coriolopsis caperata (Berk.) Murr.1908
Coriolopsis floccose (Jungh.) Ryv.1972
Coriolopsis gallica (Fr.) Ryv.1973
Coriolopsis occidentalis (KI.) Murr.1905
Coriolopsis polyzona (Pers.) Ryv.1972
Coriolopsis proteus (Berk.) Dutta Roy1988
Coriolopsis sanguinaria (Kl.) Teng1964
Coriolopsis sprucei (Berk.) A. Roy & A. Mitra 1986
Coriolopsis strumosa (Fr.) Ryv.1976
Coriolopsis telfarii (Kl.) Ryv.1972
Coriolopsis tinctoria Murrill.1988
Coriolopsis zeylanicus (Berk.) Roy & De.1843
Coriolus versicolor (Fr. ex Fr.) Quel.1990
Corticium rolfsi Curzi 1932
Corticium salmonicolor Berk.,Br.1873
Cristelloporia dimitica I.Johansen,Ryvarden1979
Cristinia helvetica (Pers.) Parmasto1968
Cristinia mucida (Bourd.,Galz.) Erikss.,Ryv.1975
Crustoderma dryinum (Berk.,Curt.) Paron1985
Cyclomyces andamani Berk.1891
Cyclomyces setiporus (Berk.) Pat.1900
Cyclomyces tabacinus (Mont.) Pat.1900
Cyclomyces turbinatus Berk.1854
Cystoderma carcharias (Pers. ex Seor.) Fayodex Auct.1983
Cystostereum murrayi (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Pouzar 1959
Dacryobolus costratus (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) S.S. Rattan 1977
Dacryobolus karstenii (Bres.) Overw. ex Parm.1968
Dacryobolus sudans (Fr.) Fr.1849
Daedalea africanaRyvarden, I.Johansen1980
Daedalea andamani Berk 1891
Daedalea bosei Lloyd1922
Daedalea cprucei Berk.1856
Daedalea cubensis (Mont.) Ryv.1982
Daedalea dickinsii Yasuda.1992
Daedalea emodensis Berk.1854
Daedalea flavida Lev.1844
Daedalea gollani Massee.1908
Daedalea hobsoni Berk.1872

Daedalea incana (Lev.) Ryv.1988
Daedalea ostreiformis (Berk.) De1981
Daedalea pruinosa Lev.1844
Daedalea quercina (L.) Pers. 1801
Daedalea roseola (Pat. & Har.) Roy & De 1900
Daedalea sepium (Berk.) Aoshima.1967
Daedalea serialis (Fr.) Aoshima.1967
Daedalea sinulosa Klotzsch.1838
Daedalea stereoides Fr.1851
Daedalea suberosa Massee 1906
Daedalea subsulcata Berk. and Broome.1875
Daedalea sulcata (Berk.) Ryv.1977
Daedalea tenuis Berk.1842
Daedalea unicolor (Bull.) Fries.1821
Daedalea xantha (Fr.) Roy & De 1815
Daedaleopsis confragosa (Bolt.: Fr.) Schroet.1888
Daedaleopsis flavida (Lev.) Roy & Mitra 1984
Daedaleopsis nipponica Imazeki.1943
Daedaleopsis pergamenea (Berk., Br.) Ryv.1984
Daedaleopsis purpurea(Cke.) Imaz., Aoshima 1966
Datronia mollis (Sommerf. ex Fr.) Donk.1966
Dendrothele incrustans (Lemke) 1965
Dentipellis subseparans Khara, Rattan.1977
Dichomitus leucoplacus (Berk.) Ryv.1977
Diplomitoporus hondurensis (Murrill) Ryvarden.2000
Diplomitoporus lenis (Karst.) Gilbn. & Ryv.1985
Diplomitoporus lindbladii (Berk.) Gilbn. & Ryv.1985
Diplomitoporus rimosus (Murr.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Earliella scabrosa (Pers.) Gilb. & Ryvarden 1985
Echinodontium japonicum Imazeki.1935
Epithele fulva Cunn.1956
Epithele interrupta Bres.,Wild1914
Epithele typhae (Pers.) Pat.1900
Favolus bengala Bose 1922
Favolus boucheanus Klotzsch
Favolus brasiliensis (Fr.) Fr.1830
Favolus jacobaeus Sacc. and Berl.1889
Favolus spathulatus (Jungh.) Lev.1844
Favolus tenerrimus Berk.1851
Favolus tessellatus Mont.1843
Fibriciellum silvae-ryae J.Eriksson,Ryvarden1975
Fibrodontia gossy pinaParm.1968
Fistulina hepatica (Schaeff.) With. 1801
Flavodon flavus (Kl.) Ryv.1973
Fomes adamantinus (Berk.) Sacc.1888
Fomes albomarginatus (Zipp. ex Lev.) Cooke1885
Fomes allardii Bres.1911
Fomes annosus (Fries) Karst.1879
Fomes badius (Berk.) Cooke1885
Fomes caliginosus Berk.1874
Fomes caryophylli (Racib.) Bres.1912
Fomes cinchonensis (Murr.) Sacc. and Trott.1912
Fomes conchatus (Pers. ex Fries) Gill.1878
Fomes conatus (Weinm.) Gill.1878
Fomes dependens (Murr.) Sacc. and Trott.1912
Fomes dochmius (Berk. and Br.) Cooke1885
Fomes durissimus Lloyd.1920
Fomes fasciatus (Sw.) Cooke 1885
Fomes fastuosus (Lev.) Cooke1885
Fomes fomentarius (L. ex. Fr.) Fr.1849
Fomes geotropus Cooke1885
Fomes hemitephrus (Berk.) Cooke1885
Fomes hornodermus Mont.1856
Fomes hypoplastus Berk.1856
Fomes igniarius (L.) Fries.1821
Fomes inamoenus (Mont.) Cooke1885
Fomes lamaoensis (Murrill) Sacc. & Trotter 1912
Fomes leucophaeus Mont.1856
Fomes lignosus (Klotzsch) Bres.1912
Fomes linteus (Berk. and Curt.) Cooke1885
Fomes lividus (Kalchbr.) Sacc.1888
Fomes marginatus Fries1836
Fomes melanoporus (Mont.) Cooke1885
Fomes merrillii (Murr.) Sacc. and Trott.1912
Fomes moxius
Fomes mutabilis
Fomes noxius Corner1932
Fomes officinalis (Vill. ex Fries) Faull.1916
Fomes ostricoloris Lloyd.1915
Fomes pachyphloeus (Pat.) Bres.1890
Fomes pectinatus (Klotzsch) Gill.1878
Fomes pini (Thore ex Pers.) Lloyd1915
Fomes pinicola (Swartz. ex Fries) Cooke1885
Fomes pseudosenex (Murr.) Sacc. and Trott.1912
Fomes pudens Berk.1852
Fomes rhabarbarinus Berk.1839
Fomes ribis (Schum. ex Fries) Gill.1878
Fomes robiniae (Murr.) Sacc. and D.Sacc.1905
Fomes robustus Karst.1889
Fomes roseus (Alb. & Schwein.) Fr. 1849
Fomes rudis Berk.1888
Fomes rufolaccatus Bose1921
Fomes sanfordii Lloyd.1915
Fomes sclerodermus (Lev.) Cooke1885
Fomes scruposus (Fr.) G.H.Cunn.1978
Fomes scutellatus (Schw.) Cooke1885
Fomes senex (Nees and Mont.) Cooke1885
Fomes setulosus Lloyd1915
Fomes spadiceus Cooke 1885
Fomes sublinteus (Murr.) Sacc. and Trott.1912
Fomes subresinosus Murrill 1908
Fomes thomsonii (Berk.) Cooke 1885
Fomes tricolor (Murrill) Sacc. et Trott 1912
Fomes velutinosus Lloyd 1915
Fomes zealandicus (Cooke) Cooke 1885
Fomitopsis dochmius (Berk. et Br.) Ryv.1972
Fomitopsis feei (Fr.) Kreisel1971
Fomitopsis hemitephra (Berk.) Cunn.1948
Fomitopsis leonina(Kl.) Pat.1900
Fomitopsis officinalis (Vill. ex Fr.) Bond. et Sing.1941
Fomitopsis palustris (Berk. et. Curt.) Gilbn. & Ryv.1985
Fomitopsis pinicola (Sw. ex Fr.) Karst.1889
Fomitopsis rhodophaeus (Lev.) Imaz.1943
Fomitopsis rosea (Alb. et Schw. ex Fr.) Karst.1889
Fomitopsis rubidus (Berk.) roy & De.1847
Fomitopsiss cutellata (Schw.) Bond.,Sing.1941
Fomitopsis semitostus (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Funalia leonina (Klotzsch) Pat. 1900
Galzinia ellipsospora Rattan 1977
Ganoderma adspersum (Schulz.) Donk 1969
Ganoderma africanum (Lloyd) Doidge1950
Ganoderma ahmadii Steyaert1972
Ganoderma amazonense Weir.1926
Ganoderma amboineuse (Lam. : Fr.) Pat.1888
Ganoderma applanatum (Pers. ex Wallr) Pat.1889
Ganoderma auctrale (Fr.) Pat.1889
Ganoderma austral (Fr.) Pat.1890
Ganoderma boninense Patouillard1889
Ganodermachalceum var. pleiotrichum Corner1983
Ganoderma chalceum (Cooke) Steyaert1967
Ganoderma colossus (Fr.) C.F. Baker 1918
Ganoderma colosum Pers.

Ganoderma concinnum Ryvarden 2000
Ganoderma curtisii (Berk.) Murr.1908
Ganoderma dejongii Steyaert 1972
Ganoderma donkii Steyaert 1972
Ganoderma flexipes Pat.1907
Ganoderma fulvellum Bresadola1889
Ganoderma lipsiense (Batsch) G.F.Atkinson1908
Ganoderma lobatoideum Steyaert1980
Ganoderma lobatum (Schweinitz) G.F.Atkinson1908
Ganoderma lucidum var. lucidum (Curtis) P. Karst. 1881
Ganoderma lucidum (Leyss.) Karst.1881
Ganoderma luteicinctum Corner1983
Ganoderma microsporum R.S.Hseu1989
Ganoderma mirabile (Lloyd) C.J.Humphrey 1938
Ganoderma multicornum Ryvarden 2000
Ganoderma multiplicatum (Montagne) Patouillard 1889
Ganoderma orbiformum (Fr.) Ryvarden 2000
Ganoderma ostreatum Lazaro Ibiza1916
Ganoderma perzonatum Murrill 1908
Ganoderma pfeifferi Bresadola1889
Ganoderma philippii (Bres. et Henn.) Bres.1932
Ganoderma praelongum Murrill1908
Ganoderma pseudoboletus (Jacquin) Murrill1902
Ganoderma resinaceum Bourd.1889
Ganoderma sessiliforme Murrill1912
Ganoderma sp.
Ganoderma stipitatum (Murrill) Murrill1908
Ganoderma subincrustatum Murrill1908
Ganoderma subtornatum Murr.1907
Ganoderma testaceum (Leveille) Patouillard1889
Ganoderma tornatum (Persoon) Bresadola1912
Ganoderma trengganuense Corner1983
Ganoderma trulliforme Steyaert1972
Ganoderma vanheurnii Steyaert1972
Ganoderma weberianum (Bres.,Henn.) Steyaert1972
Ganoderma williamsianum Murrill1907
Ganoderma zonatum Murrill1902
Gloeocystidiellum citrinum (Pers.) Donk.1956
Gloeocystidiellum convolvens (P. Karsten) Donk1956
Gloeocystidiellum donkii Rattan 1977
Gloeocystidiellum fistulatum (G.Cunningham) Boidin1966
Gloeocystidiellum flammeum Boidin1966
Gloeocystidiellum furfuraceum (Bresadola) Donk1956
Gloeocystidiellum insidiosum (Bourdot,Galzin) Donk1956
Gloeocystidiellum irpiscescens Boidin1966
Gloeocystidiellum kenyense Hjortstam1987
Gloeocystidiellum lactescens (Berk.) Boidin1668
Gloeocystidiellum lacticolor (Bresadola) Stalpers, Hjortstam1982
Gloeocystidiellum leucoxanthum (Bresadola) Boidin1957
Gloeocystidiellum luridum (Bresadola) Boidin1951
Gloeocystidiellum luteocystidiatum (P.H.B.Talbot) Boidin1966
Gloeocystidiellum luteocystidiatum var. brevisporum Rattan 1977
Gloeocystidiellum odontoides Khara1988
Gloeocystidiellum percuriosum Parmasto1968
Gloeocystidiellum porosellum Hjortstam1984
Gloeocystidiellum porosum (Berkeley, M.A.Curtis) Donk1931
Gloeocystidiellum sulcatum (Rehill, Bakshi) Boidin1966
Gloeocystidiellum turpe G.W.Freeman1981
Gloeophyllum abietinum (Bull. : Fr.) Karst.1882
Gloeophyllum carbonarium (Berk.,Curt.) Ryv.1984
Gloeophyllum imponens (Ces.) Teng.1964
Gloeophyllum sepiarium (Wulfen) P. Karst. 1882
Gloeophyllum striatum (Sw. ex Fr.) Murr.1905
Gloeophyllum subferrugineum (Berk.) Bond. & Sing1941
Gloeophyllum trabeum (Pers. : Fr.) Murr.1908
Gloeoporus conchoids Mont1842
Gloeoporus corrugates Berk.1891
Gloeoporus dichrous (Fr.) Bres.1916
Gloeoporus thelephoroides (Hook.) Cunn.1965
Grammothe ledelicatula (Henn.) Ryv.1980
Grammothe lefuligo (Berk.,Br.) Ryv.1979
Grammothe lepulchella (Bres.) Ryv.1988
Grammothele setulosa (Henn.) Ryvarden 1980
Grammothelopsis puiggarii (Spegazzini) Rajchenberg,J.E.Wright1987
Grifola frondosa (Fr.) S.F.Gray1821
Griseoporia carbonaria (Berk. et. Curt.) Ginns.1984
Haploporus albo-citrinus (Petch.) Ryv.1980
Haploporus nidulans (Fr.) Karst.1881
Heterobasidion annosum (Fr.) Bref.1821
Heterobasidion insulare (Murrill) Ryvarden 1972
Heteroporus biennis (Fr.) Laz.1916
Hexagonia aculeate Mont.1840
Hexagonia apiaria (Pers.) Fr.1838
Hexagonia badia (Berk.) Imaz.1952
Hexagonia burchelli Berk.1916
Hexagonia caperata (Berk.) Wright & Deschamps1973
Hexagonia discopoda Pat.,Har.1893
Hexagonia hirta (Fr.) Fr.1838
Hexagonia kurzii Currey1874
Hexagonia levis Berk.1891
Hexagonia papyracea Berk.1843
Hexagonia pulchella Lev.1844
Hexagonia scutellata (Schw.) Roy & De1832
Hexagonia scutigera (Fr.) Sacc. 1888
Hexagonia sinensis Fries1821
Hexagonia subtenuis Berk. ex Cooke 1882
Hexagonia sulcata Berk1847
Hexagonia tenuis var. discopoda (Hook.) Fr. 1838
Hexagonia tenuis var. polygramma (Mont.) Cleland & Cheel 1917
Hexagonia tenuis var. pulchella (Lév.) Cleland & Cheel 1923
Hexagonia tenuis var. tenuis (Hook.) Fr. 1838
Hexagonia tenuis (Hook.) Fr. 1838
Hydnochaete resupinata (Swartz.) Ryv.1982
Hydnum subvinosum Berk. & Broome 1873
Hymenochaete attenuate Lev.1846
Hymenochaete cacao (Berk.) Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1868
Hymenochaete cinnamomea (Persoon) Bresadola1897
Hymenochaete corrugate (Fr. Pers.) Lev.1846
Hymenochaete cruenta (Pers. : Fr.) Donk.1959
Hymenochaete floridea Berk. & Broome 1873
Hymenochaete fuliginosa (Pers.) Bers.1918
Hymenochaete fuscobadia Thind,Adlakha1958
Hymenochaete gladiola G.Cunningham1957
Hymenochaete innexa Cunn.1957
Hymenochaete leonine Berk,Curt.1868
Hymenochaete luteobadia (Fr.) Hoehn.,Litsch.1907
Hymenochaete mougeotii (Fr.) Cooke1880
Hymenochaete patelliformis G.Cunningham 1957
Hymenochaete plurimaesetae G.Cunningham 1957
Hymenochaete rheicolor (Mont.) Lev.1946
Hymenochaete rubiginosa (Dicks.) Lev.1846
Hymenochaete semistupposa Petch.1925
Hymenochaete sp.
Hymenochaete tabacina (Sowerby) Lév. 1846
Hymenochaete villosa (Lév.) Bres. 1910

Hymenogramme javensis Montagne,Berkeley1844
Hyphoderma argillaceum (Bres.) Donk1957
Hyphoderma lapponicum (Litschauer) Ryvarden1971
Hyphoderma mutatum (Peck) Donk1957
Hyphoderma pallidum (Bres.) Donk.1957
Hyphoderma polonense (Bres.) Donk.1957
Hyphoderma praetermissum (Karst.) Erikss.,Strid1975
Hyphoderma pubera (Fr.) Wallr.1833
Hyphoderma puberum (Fries) Wallroth1833
Hyphoderma radula (Fries) Donk1957
Hyphoderma roseocremeum (Bresadola) Donk1957
Hyphoderma setigerum (Fr.) Donk 1957
Hyphoderma sibiricium (Parm.) Erikss.,Strid.1975
Hyphoderma subdefinitum Erikss.,Strid1975
Hyphoderma teutoburgense (Brinkm.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia alienata (S. Lundell) J. Erikss. 1958
Hyphodontia altaica Parm.1968
Hyphodontia alutaria (Burt.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia arguta (Fr.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia aspera (Fr.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia crustosa (Pers. ex Fr.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia efibulata form tetraspora Erikss., Hjortstam1969
Hyphodontia longicystidiosa Rattan 1977
Hyphodontia pallidula (Bres.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia papillosa (Fr.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia propinqua Hjortstam 1983
Hyphodontia pruni (Lasch) Erikss., Hjortstam1976
Hyphodontia sambuci (Pers.: Pers.) Erikss.1958
Hyphodontia spathulata (Schrad. ex Fr.) Parm.1968
Hyphodontia stipata (Fr.) Gilb.1971
Hyphodontia subdetritica Rattan 1977
Hypochnicium cymosum (D.P.Rogers,H.S.Jackson) K.H.Larsson,Hjortstam1977
Hypochnicium cystidiatum Boid., Gill.1971
Hypochnicium eichleri (Bresadola ex Saccardo) J.Eriksson, Ryvarden1976
Hypochnicium geogenium (Bresadola) J.Eriksson1958
Hypochnicium globosum Sheng H. Wu.1990
Hypochnicium lundellii (Bourd.) Erikss.1958
Hypochnicium punctulatum (Cooke) Erikss.1958
Hypochnicium sphaerosporum (Hoehm., Litsch.) Erikss.1958
Hypochnus polyporoideus (Berk., Curt.) Overholts1938
Incrustoporia carneola (Bres.) Ryv.1972
Incrustoporia nivea (Jungh.) Ryv.1972
Inonotus brevisporus (Thind, Chatrath) Sharma1960
Inonotus circinatus (Fr.) Gilbn.1974
Inonotus cuticularis (Bull.: Fr.) Karst1879
Inonotus diverticuloseta Pegler1967
Inonotus dryadeus (Pers. : Fr.) Murr.1908
Inonotus dryophilus (Berk.) Murr.1904
Inonotus flavidus (Berk.) Ryv.1984
Inonotus glomeratus (Pk.) Murr.1920
Inonotus hamusetulus Ryv.1984
Inonotus hispidus (Bull. : Fr.) Karst.1889
Inonotus patouillardii (Rick) Imaz.1943
Inonotus polymorphus (Rostk.) Pilát 1940
Inonotus radiates (Sow. : Fr.) Karst.1889
Inonotus rheades (Pers.) Bondartsev & Singer 1941
Inonotus rickii (Pat.) Reid.1957
Inonotus sciurinus Imaz.1943
Inonotus subhispidus Peg.,Reid1964
Inonotus tenuicarnis Pegler,Reid.1964
Inonotus tomentosus (fr.) Teng1964
Irpex canescens Fr. 1828
Irpex consors Berk.1878
Irpex destruens Petch 1909
Irpex flavus Klotzsch1833
Irpex lacteus (Fr. : Fr.) Fr.1828
Irpex maximus Mont.1837
Irpex sp.
Irpex subvinosus (Berk. & Broome) Petch 1923
Irpex vellereus Berk. and Broome1875
Irpex zonatus Berk 1854
Irpiciporus pachyodon (Pers.) Kotl.,Pouz.1957
Ischnoderma resinosum (Fr.) Karst.1879
Junghuhnia collabens (Fr.) Ryv.1972
Junghuhnia crustacean (Jungh.) Ryv.1972
Junghuhnia luteoalba (P. Karst.) Ryvarden 1972
Junghuhnia nitida (Fr.) Ryv.1972
Kavinia globispora Natarajan & Koland. 1985
Kavinia himantia (Schweinitz) J.Eriksson1958
Laeticorticium simplicibasidium Lindsey,Gilbertson1977
Laetiporus percicinus (Berk.,Curt.) Ryv.1972
Laetiporus sulphureus (Bull. ex. Fr.) Murr.1920
Laschia intestinalis (Berk.) Bres.1920
Laschia lamellose Berk.1854
Laschia subvelutina Berk1851
Laxitextum bicolor (Pers. ex Fr.) Lentz.1955
Laxitextum lutescens Hjortstam,Ryvarden1981
Lentinellus cochleatus (Pers.) P. Karst. 1879
Lentinus cochleatus (Pers.) Fr. 1825
Lentinus sp.
Lenzites abietina (Bull.) Fr.1838
Lenzites acuta Berk1842
Lenzites adusta Massee 1910
Lenzites alutacea Cooke 1883
Lenzites betulina (L. ex Fr.) Fr.1838
Lenzites elegans (Fr.) Pat.1900
Lenzites eximia Berk. and Curt.1854
Lenzites flaccid (Bull.) Fr.1838
Lenzites imbricatus (Bull.) B.K. Bakshi 1971
Lenzites malaccensis Sacc. and Cub.1887
Lenzites murina Lév. 1844
Lenzites palisoti (Fr.) Fr.1821
Lenzites rugulosa Berk.1851
Lenzites sepiaria (Wulf. ex Fries) Fries1836
Lenzites sp.
Lenzites stereoides (Fr.) Ryv.1972
Lenzites striata (Swartz. ex Fries) Fries1836
Lenzites subferruginea Berk1854
Lenzites trabea (Pers.) Fr.1838
Lenzites tricolor (Bull.) Fr.1836
Lenzites vespacea (Pers.) Ryv.1972
Lenzites warnieri Durieu,Montagne 1860
Lepidomyces subcalceus (Litschauer) Juelich1979
Leptosporomyces adnatus (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) S.S. Rattan1977
Leptosporomyces globosus S.S. Rattan 1977
Leptosporomyces ovoideus Julich1972
Leucogyrophana mollis (Fr.) Parmasto1967
Lignosus sacer (Fr.) Ryv.1972
Lopharia cinerascens (Schw.) Cunn.1956
Lopharia crassa (Lev.) Boid.1958
Lopharia fulva (Lév.) Boidin 1959
Lopharia papyracea (Jungh.) Reid.1957
Lopharia papyrina (Mont.) Boidin1959
Lopharia rhodocarpa (Rehill,Bakshi) Rattan1965
Loweporus fusco-purpureus (Pers.) Ryv.1980
Loweporus lividus (Kalch.) Wright1882
Loweporus tephroporus (Mont.) Ryv.1980

Megalocystidium luteocystidiatum (P.H.B.Talbot) Sheng H. Wu.1996
Megasporoporia cavernulosa (Berk.) Ryv.1982
Meripilus giganteus (Fr.) Karst.1882
Merulius aureus Fr.1828
Merulius confluens Schw.1822
Merulius corium (Pers.)1828
Merulius eurocephalus (Berk. and Br.) Petch.1910
Merulius himantioides Fr.1821
Merulius lacrymans (Wulf.) Fr.1821
Merulius lignosus Berk1854
Merulius tremellosus (Schrad.) Fr.1821
Metulodontia flavidoalba (Cooke) Malencon, Bertault1977
Metulodontia indica (K.S. Thind & S.S. Rattan) S.S. Rattan 1977
Metulodontia nivea (Karst.) Parm.1968
Metulodontia queletii (Bourd.,Galz.) Parm.1968
Microporellus chocolates (Bose) Ryv.1990
Microporellus obovatus (Jungh.) Ryv.1972
Microporellus violaceocinerascens (Petch) A. David & Rajchenb. 1985
Microporus affinis (Blume,Nees : Fr.) Kunt1898
Microporus flabelliformis (Kl.) Kunt.1898
Microporus scopulosus (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Microporus vernicipes (Berk.) Kunt.1898
Microporus xanthopus (Fr.) Kunt1898
Mycoacia fuscoatra (Fr.) Donk1931
Mycoacia stenodon (Pers.) Donk.1931
Mycoacia subochracea (Bres.) Parm.1968
Navisporus floccosus (Bres.) Ryvarden 1980
Nigrofomes melanoporus (Mont.) Murr.1904
Nigroporus durus (Jungh.) Murr.1907
Nigroporus niger (Berk.) Ryv.1977
Nigroporus vinosus (Berk.) Murr.1905
Oligoporus balsameus (Peck) Gilb. & Ryvarden 1985
Oligoporus caesius (Schrad. : Fr.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Oligoporus fragilis (Fr.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Oligoporus guttulatus (Peck) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Oligoporus leucospongia (Cke.,Harkn.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Oligoporus placentas (Fr.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Oligoporus sericeomollis (Rom.) Pouz.1984
Oligoporus tephroleucus (Fr.) Gilbn.,Ryv.1985
Oxyporus cervinogilvus (Jungh.) Ryvarden 1973
Oxyporus corticola (Fr.) Ryv.1972
Oxyporus latemarginatus (Durieu & Mont.) Donk 1966
Oxyporus lignosus (Kl.) Roy & De1933
Oxyporus mollissimus (Pat.) Reid.1975
Oxyporus pellicula (Junghuhn) Ryvarden1980
Oxyporus populinus (Schum. ex Fr.) Donk.1933
Oxyporus ravidus (Fr.) Bond. et Sing1941
Oxyporus spiculifer (Cunn.) Buch., Ryv.1988
Oxyporus ulmarius (Sow. ex Fr.) Roy & De1821
Oxyporus vellereus (Berk. & Br.) Roy & De1833
Pachykytospora papyracea (Schw.) Ryv.1972
Pachykytospora thindii Natarajan, Kolandavelu1993
Peniophora aurantiaca (Bresadola) Hoehnel, Litschauer1906
Peniophora cinerea (Fr.) Cooke1879
Peniophora farinose (Bresadola) Hoehnel, Litschauer1908
Peniophora gladiola G.Cunningham1955
Peniophora incarnate (Fr.) Karst.1889
Peniophora laurentii S.Lundell1946
Peniophora limitata (Chaillet ex Fries) Cooke1879
Peniophora ludoviciana Burt1925
Peniophora nuda (Fr.) Bres.1897
Peniophora pithya (Persoon) J.Eriksson1950
Peniophora quercina (Pers. ex Fr.) Cooke1879
Peniophora violaceolivida (Sommf.) Mass.1889
Perenniporia albida Rajchenberg, J.E.Wright1982
Perenniporia ellipsospora Ryv., Gilbn.1984
Perenniporia fulviseda (Bres.) Dhanda1980
Perenniporia gomezii Rajchenberg, J.E.Wright1982
Perenniporia martius (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Perenniporia medulla-panis (Fr.) Donk.1967
Perenniporia ochroleuca (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Perenniporia robiniphila (Murr.) Ryv.1983
Perenniporia subacida (Peck.) Donk.1967
Perenniporia tenuis (Schw.) Ryv.1973
Perenniporia voeltzkowii (Hennings) Ryvarden1980
Phaeolus schweinitzii (Fr.) Pat. 1900
Phaeotrametes decipiens (Berkeley) J.E.Wright1966
Phanerochaete affinis (Burt) Parm.1968
Phanerochaete cacaina (Bourdot,Galzin) Burdsall,Gilbertson1974
Phanerochaete calotricha (P.Karsten) J.Eriksson, Ryvarden1976
Phanerochaete filamentosa (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Parmasto 1968
Phanerochaete flavidoalba (Cooke) Rattan1977
Phanerochaete gigantea (Fr. ex Fr.) Rattan1977
Phanerochaete jose-ferreirae (D.A.Reid) D.A.Reid1975
Phanerochaete laevis (Fries) J.Eriksson, Ryvarden1978
Phanerochaete martelliana (Bres.) Erikss., Ryv.1978
Phanerochaete pruni (Lasch) S.S. Rattan 1977
Phanerochaete robusta Parmasto1968
Phanerochaete sanguine (Fries) Pouzar1973
Phanerochaete sordid (Karst.) Erikss., Ryv.1978
Phanerochaete tuberculata (Karst.) Parm.1968
Phanerochaete velutina (De Candolle) P.Karsten1898
Phanerochaete viticola (Schw.) Parm.1968
Phellinus acontextus Ryv.1984
Phellinus adamantinus (berk.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus allardii (Bres.) Ahmad1972
Phellinus aureobrunneus J.E.Wright, Blumenfeld1984
Phellinus badius (Berk. : Cke.) Cunn.1965
Phellinus bakeri (Murrill) A.Ames1913
Phellinus baumii Pilat1932
Phellinus calcitratus (Berkeley,M.A.Curtis) Ryv.1972
Phellinus callimorphus (Leveille) Ryvarden1980
Phellinus carteri (Cke.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus caryophylli (Racib.) G. Cunn. 1965
Phellinus cereus (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus cesatii (Bresadola) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus chaquensis (Iaconis,J.E.Wright) J.E.Wright,J.R.Deschamps1984
Phellinus chryseus (Leveille) Ryvarden1980
Phellinus cinchonensis (Murr.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus coffeatoporus Kotlaba,Pouzar1979
Phellinus conchatus (Pers. : Fr.) Quel.1886
Phellinus contiguous (Pers. : Fr.) Pat.1900
Phellinus crocatus (Fries) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus dependens (Murrill) Ryvarden 1972
Phellinus disciples (Berkeley) Ryvarden1976
Phellinus durissimus (Lloyd) A.Roy1979
Phellinus extensus (Lev.) Pat.1900
Phellinus fastuosus (Lev.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus ferreus (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin 1928
Phellinus ferrugineovelutinus (Henn.) Ryvarden 1972
Phellinus ferruginosus (Schrad.: Fr.) Pat.1900
Phellinus gilvoides (Petch) Ryvarden 1972
Phellinus gilvus (Schw.: Fr.) Pat.1900
Phellinus glaucescens (Petch) Ryv.1972
Phellinus grenadensis (Murr.) Ryv.1972

Phellinus griseoporus D.A.Reid1976
Phellinus hippophaeicola H.Jahn1976
Phellinus hoehnelii (Bres.) Ryvarden 1980
Phellinus igniarius (L.: Fr.) Quel.1886
Phellinus inamaensis (Mont.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus inamaenus (Mont.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus incrustaticeps Corner1991
Phellinus inermis (Ell. et Everh.) Cunn.1965
Phellinus johnsonianus (Murr.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus laevigatus (Fr.) Bourd. et Galz.1928
Phellinus lamaensis (Murr.) Pat.1923
Phellinus linteus (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Teng 1963
Phellinus lloydii (Cleland) G.Cunningham1965
Phellinus luctuosus (Cesati) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus macgregori (Bres.) Ryv.1988
Phellinus mangrowvicus (Imazeki) Imazeki1952
Phellinus melanodermus (Pat.) O. Fidalgo1968
Phellinus melleoporus (Murr.) Ryv.1985
Phellinus membranaceus J.E.Wright,Blumenfeld1984
Phellinus merrillii (Murr.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus minimus N.Walter1969
Phellinus minutiporus Bondartseva,S.Herrera1980
Phellinus nigricans (Fr.) Karst.1899
Phellinus nilgheriensis (Mont.) Cunn.1965
Phellinus noxius (Corner) Cunn.1965
Phellinus orientalis Bondartseva,S.Herrera1980
Phellinus pachyphloeus (Pat.) Pat.1900
Phellinus pappianus (Bresadola) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus pectinatus (Kl.) Quel.1886
Phellinus pini (Thore : Fr.) Ames1913
Phellinus portoricensis (Overh.) O. Fidalgo1968
Phellinus pseudosenex (Murr.) Bond.,Herr.1908
Phellinus punctatus Pilát 1942
Phellinus purpureogilvus (Petch) Ryvarden 1972
Phellinus ranulensis Adaskaveg,Gilbertson, Blanchette1991
Phellinus reichingeri (Bresadola) Ryvarden1988
Phellinus resinaceus Kotlaba, Pouzar1979
Phellinus rhabarbarinus (Berk.) Cunn.1965
Phellinus rhytiphloeus (Montagne) Ryvarden1980
Phellinus ribis (Schumacher) Quelet1886
Phellinus rickii Teixeira1950
Phellinus rimosus (Berkeley) Pilat1940
Phellinus robiniae (Murrill) A. Ames 1913
Phellinus robustus (Karst.) Bourd.,Galz.1925
Phellinus rufitinctus (Berkeley,M.A.Curtis ex Cooke) Patouillard1900
Phellinus sancti-georgii Patouillard) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus sanfordii (Lloyd) Ryvarden 1972
Phellinus sanjanii (Lloyd) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus scruposus (Fr.) Cunn.1965
Phellinus senex (Nees & Mont.) Imazeki 1952
Phellinus setulosus (Lloyd) Imaz.1943
Phellinus shaferi (Murrill) Ryvarden1972
Phellinus sonorae Gilbertson1979
Phellinus stratosus Patouillard1928
Phellinus sublinteus (Murr.) Ryv.1972
Phellinus swieteniae (Murrill) S.Herrera, Bondartseva1980
Phellinus syringeus X.L.Zeng1987
Phellinus torulosus (Pers.) Boud.,Galz.1925
Phellinus tropicalis M.J.Larsen,Lombard1988
Phellinus troyanus (Murr.) Ganesh,Leelavathy1910
Phellinus umbrinellus (Bres. et Henn.) Ryv.1980
Phellinus wahlbergii (Fr.) Reid.1975
Phellinus xeranticus (Berk.) Pegler1967
Phlebia albida Post. ex Fr.1903
Phlebia griseo-livens (Bourd.,Galz.) Parm.1967
Phlebia hydnoides (Cooke,Mass.) Christ1960
Phlebia livida (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres.1897
Phlebia radiate Fr.1821
Phlebia roumeguerei (Bres.) Donk 1957
Phlebia rufa (Fr.) Christ.1960
Phlebia sp.
Phlebia subceracea (Wakef.) Nakasone 2003
Phlebia subcretacea (Litsch.) M.P. Christ. 1960
Phlebia subserialis (Bourd.,Galz.) Donk1957
Phlebiopsis galochroa (Bresadola) Hjortstam, Ryvarden1980
Phlebiopsis gigantea (Fries) Juelich1978
Phlebiopsis peniophoroides Gilbertson, Adaskaveg1993
Phlebiopsis roumeguerei (Bresadola) Juelich,Stalpers1980
Phylloporia chrysita (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Phylloporia ribis (Schum.: Fr.) Ryv.1978
Phylloporia weberiana (Bres.,Henn. : Sacc.) Ryv.1972
Physisporinus vitreus (Pers.: Fr.) Karst1889
Piloporia indica Ganesh & Ryvarden 1988
Piptoporus betulinus (Fr.) Karst.1991
Polyporus abietinus Dicks. ex Fries1821
Polyporus acervatus Lloyd 1920
Polyporus adustus Willd. ex Fries1821
Polyporus alveolaris (DC : Fr.) Bond & Sing1941
Polyporus amorphous Fries1821
Polyporus anthelminticus Berk.1866
Polyporus aquosus Henn. 1904
Polyporus arcularius (Batsch) Fr. 1821
Polyporus badius (S.F.Gray) Schw.1834
Polyporus bambusicola P.Henn.1901
Polyporus betulinus (Bull.) Fr. 1815
Polyporus bicolor Jungh.1838
Polyporus biennis (Bull. ex Fries) Fries1836
Polyporus biformis Fries1839
Polyporus bosei Bres.1926
Polyporus brumalis Pers. ex Fr.1821
Polyporus calcuttensis Bose1925
Polyporus campbelli Berk.1854
Polyporus caperatus Berk.1881
Polyporus cervino-gilvus Jungh.1888
Polyporus chocolates Bose1923
Polyporus cichoriaceus Berk.1851
Polyporus ciliates Fr.: Fr.1921
Polyporus cinerescens Lev.1844
Polyporus cinnabarinus Jacq. ex Fries1821
Polyporus cinnamomeus Jacq. ex Fries1836
Polyporus clemensiae (Murrill) Bres. 1920
Polyporus coccineus Fries1851
Polyporus conchoids (Mont.) Lloyd1915
Polyporus confluens Alb. and Schw. ex Fries1821
Polyporus corium Berk.1854
Polyporus cotoneus (Pat. and Har.) Sacc.1895
Polyporus curtisii Berk.1849
Polyporus cuticularis Bull. ex Fries1821
Polyporus dichrous Fries1821
Polyporus dictyopus Mont.1835
Polyporus discipes Berk. 1847
Polyporus dryadeus Pers. ex Fries1821
Polyporus durus Jungh.1838
Polyporus elatinus Berk.1854
Polyporus flabella formisKlotzsch1833
Polyporus flammans Berk1854
Polyporus fragilis Fries1828
Polyporus friabilis Bose1921
Polyporus fumoso-olivaceus Lloyd.1919
Polyporus fumosus Pers. ex Fries1821

Polyporus gilvus Fries.1828
Polyporus gleadowii Massee1901
Polyporus glomeratus Peck1872
Polyporus grammocephalus Berk.1842
Polyporus guhae Bose1922
Polyporus haematinus Berk.1888
Polyporus hemicapnodes Berk. & Broome 1873
Polyporus hirsutus (Wulfen) Fr. 1821
Polyporus hispidus (Bull.) Fr. 1818
Polyporus ikenoi Lloyd
Polyporus interruptus Berk. & Broome 1873
Polyporus lacteus Fries1821
Polyporus leoninus Klotzsch1833
Polyporus leucospongia Cooke and Harkness1883
Polyporus luteoumbrinus (Romell) Sacc. & P. Syd. 1902
Polyporus luzonensis Murrill1907
Polyporus manilaensis Lloyd 1918
Polyporus medullaris Berk.1854
Polyporus meleagris Berk.1878
Polyporus meridionalis (David) Jahn.1980
Polyporus mesotalpae Lloyd1916
Polyporus minutisporus Reid,Thind and Chatrath1959
Polyporus molliculus Bres.1920
Polyporus montanus (Quél.) Ferry 1891
Polyporus nigrocrustosus Lloyd 1915
Polyporus nilgheriensis Mont.1842
Polyporus nodipes Berk.1854
Polyporus nothofagi G.H.Cunn.1948
Polyporus oblectans Berk.1845
Polyporus obtusus Berk.1839
Polyporus occidentalis Klotzsch1833
Polyporus ochroleucus Berk.1845
Polyporus oerstedii Fr. 1851
Polyporus ostreiformis Berk.1878
Polyporus palustris Berk. and Curt1872
Polyporus pargamenus Fries1836
Polyporus perennis L. ex Fries1821
Polyporus philippinensis Berk. 1842
Polyporus picipes Fries.1836
Polyporus plorans (Patouill.) Sacc. and D.Sacc.1905
Polyporus proteus Berk.1849
Polyporus pusillus Rostr. 1902
Polyporus radiates (Sow.) Fries1821
Polyporus resinosus (Schrad.) Fr.1821
Polyporus rhodophaeus Lev.1844
Polyporus rubidus Berk.1847
Polyporus rutilans (Pers.) Fr. 1818
Polyporus sacer Fries1836
Polyporus sanguineus L. ex Fries1821
Polyporus sarbadhikarii (Bose) B.K. Bakshi 1971
Polyporus schweinitzii Fries1821
Polyporus scopulosus Berk1854
Polyporus secernibilis Berk.1847
Polyporus semipileatus Peck1883
Polyporus shoreae Wakefield1916
Polyporus similis Berk.1843
Polyporus sp.
Polyporus squamosus Fr.1821
Polyporus steinheilianus Berk. & Lév. 1901
Polyporus suboccidentalis Sacc.1899
Polyporus subvirgatus Lloyd.1911
Polyporus sulphureus Bull. ex Fries1821
Polyporus tabacinus Mont.1835
Polyporus tenuiculus (Beauv.) Fr.1821
Polyporus tephroleucus Fr. 1821
Polyporus thwaitesii Berk. 1854
Polyporus tomentosus Fr. 1821
Polyporus tricholoma Mont.1837
Polyporus tulipiferae (Schw.) Overh.1915
Polyporus turbiformis Lloyd1912
Polyporus udus Jungh.1840
Polyporus umbellatus (Pers.) Fr. 1821
Polyporus umbilicatus Berk.1851
Polyporus ungulatus var. hobsoni Berk.,Sacc.1888
Polyporus vallatus Berk.1854
Polyporus varius Fries1821
Polyporus velutinus Fries1821
Polyporus versatilis (Berk.) Rom.1901
Polyporus versicolor L. ex. Fries1821
Polyporus versiformis Berk.1854
Polyporus vinosus Berk.1852
Polyporus violaceo-cinerescens Petch.1916
Polyporus virgatus Berk.,Curt.1868
Polyporus vulpinus Fries1852
Polyporus weberianus (Bres. & Henn. ex Sacc.) Trotter 1925
Polyporus xanthopus Fr.1815
Polyporus xeranticus Berk.1854
Polyporus zeylanicus Berk.1843
Polyporus zonalis Berk.1843
Polyporus zonatus (Nees) Fries1821
Polystictus aethiops (Cooke) Cooke 1886
Polystictus asper Jungh1838
Polystictus beharensis Berk1852
Polystictus berkeleyi Bres.1913
Polystictus cineraceus (Lév.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus cingulatus (Fr.) Fr. 1851
Polystictus coriaceus (Lév.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus fibula (Sowerby) Fr. 1886
Polystictus floccosus (Jungh.) Fr. 1851
Polystictus floridanus Berk.1843
Polystictus gallopavonis (Berk. & Broome) Cooke 1886
Polystictus gollani P.Henn.1901
Polystictus gratus Berk.1852
Polystictus haskarlii (Lév.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus hutchingsii Lloyd.1924
Polystictus hypothejus (Kalchbr.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus inquinatus Lev.1846
Polystictuslanatus Fr.1836
Polystictus luteus (Nees) Fr. 1851
Polystictus malaiensis Cooke 1885
Polystictus membranaceus (Swartz.) Berk.1842
Polystictus nepalensis (Berk.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus occidentalis (Klotzsch) Fr. 1888
Polystictus ozonioides Berk.1852
Polystictu spectunculus Lev.
Polystictus pinsitus Fr.1828
Polystictus polyzonus (Pers.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus russogramme (Berk.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus sarawacensis Berk.
Polystictus sp.
Polystictus squamaeformis (Berk.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus stuppeus (Berk.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus venulosus (Jungh.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus villosus Massee1906
Polystictus virgineus (Schwein.) Cooke 1886
Polystictus vittatus (Berk.) Cooke 1886
Poria arenaria (Klotzsch) Sacc. 1888
Poria barbaeformis (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Sacc. 1888
Poria callosa (Fr.) Sacc.1888
Poria carteri Berk. ex Cooke 1886
Poria cerea (Berk.) Sacc. 1888

Poria cinerascens (Bres.) Sacc. et Syd.1902
Poria contigua (Pers. ex Fries) Karst.1882
Poria corticola (Fr.) Cooke1886
Poria eupora (P. Karst.) Cooke 1886
Poria ferruginosa (Schrad. ex Fr.) Karst.1881
Poria fulviseda Bres.1897
Poria gallo-grisea Berk. ex Cooke 1886
Poria hypobrunnea Petch 1916
Poria hypolateritia Berk. ex Cooke 1886
Poria lacrigata Fries
Poria lenis (Karst.) Sacc.1888
Poria leucoplaca (Berk.) Cooke1886
Poria luteo-alba (Karst.) Sacc.1888
Poria magalopora (Pers.) Cooke
Poria medullapanis (Jacq. ex Fr.) Bres.1897
Poria membranicincta Berk. ex Cooke 1886
Poria metamorphosa (Fuckel) Sacc. 1888
Poria monticola Murr.1920
Poria nigrescens Bres.1897
Poria placenta (Fr.) Cooke1886
Poria porriginosa Berk. ex Cooke 1886
Poria ravenalae (Berk. and Br.) Cooke1886
Poria rhizomorpha Bagchee1953
Poria rixosa Karst.1879
Poria subacida (Peck) Sacc.1888
Poria versipora (Pers.) Rom.1926
Poria vincta (Berk.) Cooke1886
Poria xantha (Fr.) Cooke1886
Porogramme albocincta (Cooke, Massee) J.Lowe1958
Porogramme ravenalae (Berk.,Br.) Pat.1900
Postia fragilis (Fr.) Julich1982
Postia lacteal (Fr.) Roy & De1821
Postia leucospongia (Cke. & Hark.) Julich.1982
Postia placenta (Fr.) Larsen & Lombard1986
Pseudofavolus miquelii (Mont.) Pat.1900
Pseudomerulius aureus (Fr.) Jul.1979
Pseudotomentella mucidula (Karst.) Svrcek1958
Pseudoxenasma verrucisporum K.H.Larsson,Hjortstam1976
Pteridomyces sphaericosporus Boidin,Lanquetin,Gilles1983
Pulcherricium caeruleum (Fr.) Parm.1968
Pycnoporellus alboluteus (Ellis,Everhart) Kotlaba,Pouzar1963
Pycnoporellus fibrillosus (P. Karst.) Murrill 1905
Pycnoporellus fulgens (Fr.) Donk 1971
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus (Jacq. : Fr.) Karst.1881
Pycnoporus coccineus (Fr.) Bond. & Sing.1941
Pycnoporus sanguineus (L. ex. Fr.) Murr.1904
Pyrofomes albomarginatus (Lev.) Ryv.1972
Pyrrhoderma sendaiense (Yas.) Imaz.1966
Radulodon americanus Ryvarden1972
Radulodon erikssonii Ryvarden1972
Radulodon subquercinus (Hennings) Hjortstam, Ryvarden1980
Radulomyces confluens (Fr.) M.P.Christ.1960
Radulomyces molaris (Chaillet ex Fr.) M.P. Christ. 1960
Ramaria apiculata (Fr.) Donk 1933
Ramaria invalii (Cotton & Wakef.) Donk 1933
Ramaria ochraceovirens var. parvispora K.S. Thind, Khurana & S.C. Kaushal 1984
Ramaria ochrochlora Furrer-Ziogas & Schild 1971
Ramaria subaurantiaca Corner1955
Ramaricium alboochraceum (Bresadola) Juelich1977
Ramaricium polyporoideum (Berkeley, M.A.Curtis) Ginns1979
Ramariopsis crocea (Pers.) Corner 1950
Ramariopsis kunzei var. bispora Schild 1970
Ramariopsis pulchella (Boud.) Corner 1950
Resinicium bicolor (Fr.) Parm.1968
Rigidoporus crocatus (Pat.) Ryv.1983
Rigidoporus fusco-lineatus (Pers.) Ryv.1973
Rigidoporus lineatus (Pers.) Ryv.1972
Rigidoporus microporus (Fr.) Overeem1924
Rigidoporus ulmarius (Sow. : Fr.) Imaz.1952
Rigidoporus vinctus (Berk.) Ryv.1972
Rigidoporus zonalis (Berk.) Imaz.1952
Scenidium apiarium (Persoon) Kuntze1898
Scenidium capillaceum (Pat. & Gaillard) Kuntze 1898
Scenidiumniam-niamense (Hennings) Kuntze1898
Scenidium tenuis (Hook. Fr.) Julich
Schizophyllum alneum (L.) J. Schröt. 1889
Schizophyllum commune Fr. 1815
Schizopora carneolutea (Rodway,Celand) Kotlaba,Pouzar1979
Schizopora flavipora (Cke.) Ryv.1985
Schizopora paradoxa (Schrad. ex Fr.) Donk.1821
Schizopora roseotingens Hjortstam,Ryvarden1984
Schizopora trichiliae (Van det Byl) Ryvarden1980
Scopuloides hydnoides (Cooke,Massee) Hjortstam,Ryvarden1979
Scopuloides rimosa (Cooke) Juelich1982
Scytinostroma cystidiatum Boid.1960
Scytinostroma duriusculum (Berk., Br.) Donk.1956
Scytinostroma ochroleucum (Bres.,Torrend) Donk.1956
Scytinostroma odoratum forma crassum Rattan1974
Scytinostroma protentosum (Berk.,Curt.) Donk.1956
Scytinostroma rhizomorpharum Rattan1974
Scytinostromella cerina (Bresadola) Hjortstam, Ryvarden1980
Scytinostromella heterogena (Bourd., Galz.) Parm.1968
Serpula himantioides (Fr.: Fr.) Karst1884
Serpula lachrymans Gray1821
Serpula lacrymans (Wulfen) J. Schröt. 1885
Serpula mollusca (Fr.) Donk.1964
Serpula similis Berk., Br.1873
Sistotrema confluens Pers.: Fr.1821
Sistotrema lachrymisporum S.S. Rattan 1977
Sistotrema strumniveocremeum (Hoehn., Litsch.) Erikss.1958
Skeletocutis amorpha (Fr.) Kotl. & Pouz.1958
Skeletocutis nivea (Jungh.) Keller.1979
Spongipellis borealis (Fr.) Pat. 1900
Spongipellis delectans (Peck.) Murr.1907
Spongipellis unicolor (Schw.) Murr.1907
Steccherinum ciliolatum (Berk., Curt.) Gilb., Bud.1972
Steccherinum fimbriatum (Pers. ex Fr.) Erikss.1958
Steccherinum laeticolor (Berk., Curt.) Banker1912
Steccherinum ochraceum (Pers.: Fr.) Gray1821
Steccherinum setulosum (Berkeley,M.A.Curtis) L.W.Miller1985
Stereum acanthophysatum Rehill,Bakshi1966
Stereum gausapatum Fr. ex Fr.1874
Stereum hirsutum (Willd.) Pers. 1800
Stereum ostrea (Blume, Nees ex Fr.) Fr.1838
Stereum rugosum Pers. ex Fr.1794
Stereum sanguinolentum (Alb.,Schw.) Fr.1838
Stereum sp.
Stereum thindii A.B. De 1998
Subulicystidium longisporum (Pat.) Parm.1968
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Theleporus calcicolor (Sacc.,Syd.) Ryv.1979
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Tomentella ochracea (Sacc.) Larsen1974
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Tomentella ruttnerii Litsch1933
Tomentella subcorticioides Rattan1977
Tomentella umbrinospora Larsen1968
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Trametes badia Berk. 1842
Trametes carbonaria (Berk. and Curt.) Overh.1931
Trametes carteri Berk. ex Sacc. 1891
Trametes cervina (Schw.) Bres.1903
Trametes cincta Bose1922
Trametes cingulata Berk1854
Trametes colliculosa Berk.1854
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Trametes cotonea (Pat. & Har.) Ryv.1972
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Trechispora regularis (Murrill) Liberta1974
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Trichaptum fusco-violaceum (Fr.) Ryv.1972
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Trichaptum versatile (Berk.) Cunn.1965
Tubulicrinis chaetophora (Hoehn.) Donk.1965
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Tubulicrinis subulatus (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk 1956
Tyromyces caesius (Schrad.) Murrill 1907
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Vararia pallescens (Schw.) Rogers, Jacks1943
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Vararia vassilievae Parmasto1965
Vuilleminia acerina (Persoon) Parmasto1968
Wolfiporia cocos (F.A.Wolf) Ryvarden, Gilbertson1984
Wolfiporia dilatohypha Ryv.,Gilbn.1984
Wrightoporia africana I.Johansen, Ryvarden1979
Wrightoporia avellanea (Bresadola) Pouzar1966
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Wrightoporia iobapha (Patouillard) Ryvarden1983
Wrightoporia lenta (Overh., Lowe.) Pouz.1966
Xenasma subclematidis Rattan 1977
Xenasma subnitens (Bourd.,Galz.) Liberta1960
Xylobolus ahmadii (Boid.) Boid1958
Xylobolus apricans (Bourdot) Sheng H. Wu., Boidin, C.Y.Chien2000
Xylobolus frustulatus (Pers.) P. Karst. 1881
Xylobolus subpileatus (Berk.,Curt.) Bold1958

Table.4 List of Families of Aphylophorales from India

1.	Incertae sedis	(2)	27.	Hydnodontaceae	(15)
2.	Agaricaceae	(1)	28.	Hygrophoropsidaceae	(1)
3.	Albatrellaceae	(4)	29.	Hymenochaetaceae	(354)
4.	Amylocorticiaceae	(6)	30.	Incrustoporiaceae	(2)
5.	Amylostereaceae	(2)	31.	Lachnocladiaceae	(22)
6.	Atheliaceae	(9)	32.	Lentariaceae	(3)
7.	Auriscalpiaceae	(1)	33.	Meripilaceae	(18)
8.	Bankeraceae	(1)	34.	Meruliacaae	(5)
9.	Bondarzewiaceae	(16)	35.	Meruliaceae	(112)
10.	Botryobasidiaceae	(5)	36.	Peniophoraceae	(24)
11.	Cantharellaceae	(2)	37.	Phanerochaetaceae	(51)
12.	Ceratobasidiaceae	(2)	38.	Polyporaceae	(615)
13.	Clavariaceae	(7)	39.	Pterulaceae	(4)
14.	Coniophoraceae	(7)	40.	Rickenellaceae	(1)
15.	Corticiaceae	(7)	41.	Russulaceae	(2)
16.	Cyphellaceae	(2)	42.	Schizophyllaceae	(3)
17.	Cystostereaceae	(2)	43.	Schizoporaceae	(50)
18.	Echinodontiaceae	(1)	44.	Serpulaceae	(8)
19.	Fistulinaceae	(2)	45.	Stephanosporaceae	(2)
20.	Fomitopsidaceae	(92)	46.	Stereaceae	(53)
21.	Ganodermataceae	(72)	47.	Tapinellaceae	(1)
22.	Gloeophyllaceae	(12)	48.	Thelephoraceae	(22)
23.	Gomphaceae	(7)	49.	Tremellaceae	(1)
24.	Grammotheleaceae	(2)	50.	Tricholomataceae	(1)
25.	Hericiaceae	(3)	51.	Tubulicrinaceae	(4)
26.	Hydnaceae	(3)	52.	Xenasmataceae	(2)

This work materially adds to our knowledge of Poroid and Non-Poroid Aphyllophorales from all over India in one sight. This could be the first contribution from India in which total overview of the Aphyllophorales flora has been taken extensively. A total of more than 190 genera of 52 families and total 1175 species of from poroid and non-poroid Aphyllophorales fungi were reported from Indian literature till 2012. Such type of work helps to get the first hand information which is very difficult to get because of scanty literature availability.

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