



## Article

# Some new species and new records of corticioid fungi (Basidiomycota) from the Brazilian Amazon

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## Abstract

As a result of the revision of some herbarium specimens deposited in INPA (Manaus, Brazil) and new collections from the Brazilian Amazon, we report on 35 noteworthy species that are new records to the Brazilian Amazon. *Dendrothele nakasoneae*, *D. ornata*, *Gloeodontia halocystidiata*, *Gloiothele incrustata*, *G. larssonii*, and *Peniophora wallacei* are described as new. Comments and illustrations are given for most of the species.

**Key words:** Brazil, Corticiaceae, South America, tropical rainforest

## Introduction

The Amazon Rainforest comprises the largest and supposedly most species-rich area of tropical rainforest in the world. Ecosystem diversity is high and very variable depending on the area, and biological communities have a high complexity. But not only poorly or unexplored areas of old forest are interesting environments, also well preserved urbanized areas retain a very high biological diversity. Around 60% of the Amazonian forests are located in the Brazilian territory. These forests are seriously threatened by deforestation and basic inventories of biodiversity are urgently needed.

The Amazonian forests have never been extensively surveyed with a focus on corticioid basidiomycetes. During recent years, however, many papers by Kurt Hjortstam and collaborators paid attention to the diversity of corticioid species from tropical and subtropical areas, especially Colombia and Venezuela, and many new genera and species were described (see Hjortstam & Ryvarden 2007a). Gomes-Silva & Gibertoni (2009) based on literature survey, reported twenty-six corticioid species (excluding polyporoid and hymenochaetoid fungi) from the Brazilian Amazon. In April 2012, the senior author was invited to the “Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia” (INPA, Manaus, Brazil) to examine some collections of corticioid fungi from the Amazonas and Roraima states of Brazil. Most of the collections were made with no indication of host or substrate preference, in part due to the difficulties to identify plants in tropical forests, so ecological information is limited. Also, there are no molecular data from the specimens. In the present contribution we report on some new species and new records of corticioid fungi from the Brazilian Amazon.

## Material & Methods

Macro- and microscopic examinations