

Diversity of Agaricomycetous Fungi in the Himalaya-Some Resupinate Polyporales New to Indian Mycoflora

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Abstract The *Polyporales* is a diverse order in class *Agaricomycetes* (sub-phylum-*Agaricomycotina* and phylum-*Basidiomycota*) and includes taxa showing wide variety of basidiocarp types and hymenophore configuration. This study is based on the collections made from Uttarakhand state in India during 2009-2013. The recorded forest area of the state is 34,651 which constitute 64.79% of its total geographical area (Forest survey of India, 2012).with smooth, reticulate, grandinioid, tuberculate, warted, merulioid, and toothed hymenial surface) and resupinate poroid members of the order *Polyporales* from Uttarakhand. An account of 10 species (*Candelabrochaete verruculosa*, *Cerporiopsis balaenae*, *Cystiodontia isabellina*, *Gelatoporia pannocincta*, *Hyphoderma subpraetermissum*, *Hypochnicium cremicolor*, *Intextomyces contiguus*, *Phlebia lilascens*, *Phanerochaete subiculosa*, *Xenasma praeteritum*) has been given, of which *Cerporiopsis balaenae* and *Gelatoporia pannocincta* are resupinate, poroid and all other are resupinate, non-poroid. It is pertinent to mention here that all these taxa are new to Indian Mycoflora.

The great majority of *Polyporales* are wood-decayers causing white-rot or brown-rot. Of these 9 species (*Candelabrochaete verruculosa*, *Cerporiopsis balaenae*, *Cystiodontia isabellina*, *Gelatoporia pannocincta*, *Hyphoderma subpraetermissum*, *Hypochnicium cremicolor*, *Phlebia lilascens*, *Phanerochaete subiculosa*, *Xenasma praeteritum*) are causing white rot whereas *Intextomyces contiguus* is peculiar in causing brown rot. All these species are placed according to the taxonomic position of Mycobank, 2014.