

The Neotropical *Perenniporia* s. lat. (Basidiomycota): *Perenniporia nouraguensis* sp. nov. and a note on *Perenniporia sinuosa*, from the rainforest in French Guiana

Cony Decock

Mycothèque de l'Université catholique de Louvain (BCCM/MUCL), Earth and Life Institute – Mycology, Université catholique de Louvain, Croix du Sud 2 bte L7.05.06, BE-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
E-mail: cony.decock@uclouvain.be

Background and aims – This study is a part of an ongoing survey of *Perenniporia* (Basidiomycota, Polyporales) in the Neotropics and presents a new species from French Guiana and a second record of the little known *Perenniporia sinuosa*.

Methods – Species are described using morphology-based methods.

Key results – *Perenniporia nouraguensis* is proposed as new. A new record of *Perenniporia sinuosa*, previously only known from the type specimen originating from Amazonas, Brazil, is commented, and its taxonomic position is briefly discussed. A key to the *Perenniporia* species with resupinate basidiomata is also presented.

Conclusion – *Perenniporia nouraguensis* is added for the Neotropics. This species and *P. sinuosa* are very likely endemic to the Neotropics.

Key words – Basidiomycota, French Guiana, Neotropics, *Perenniporia*, Polypores, taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

The Neotropical species of *Perenniporia* Murrill (s. lat.) having resupinate basidiomata have been dealt with in various publications (e.g. Rajchenberg & Wright 1982, Ryvarden 1983, 1984, 1987, Decock & Ryvarden 1999b, 2000, 2011, 2013, De Jesus & Ryvarden 2010, Medeiros et al. 2012). Sixteen species are currently reported from the area (Decock & Ryvarden 2013).

As a part of an ongoing survey of the genus in South America (Decock & Ryvarden 1998, 1999a, 1999b, 2000, 2003, 2011, 2013, Decock et al. 2001, 2010, Robledo et al. 2009), a collection from French Guiana was found that could not be identified to any of the described species from the Neotropics (Decock & Ryvarden 2013). This species is described and illustrated below as *Perenniporia nouraguensis* sp. nov. *Perenniporia sinuosa* Ryvarden was rediscovered also in French Guiana. This species is poorly documented and was known from the type specimen only, which originated from the Amazonas, Brazil (Ryvarden 1987). This collection and the species are briefly discussed.

These two specimens were collected in the Nouragues Ecological Research Station, within the homonymous Nouragues Nature Reserve. The Nouragues Nature Reserve covers an area of 105 000 ha of primary moist (humid to very

humid) tropical forest, typical of the Guiana shield, and is dominated by lowland forest (Bongers et al. 2001; <http://www.nouragues.cnrs.fr/spip.php?article13>; <http://www.nouragues.fr/la-reserve-naturelle-des-nouragues/presentation/les-nouragues/>).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material and collection localities

The type specimen of the new species and the specimen of *Perenniporia sinuosa* were collected in the Nouragues Nature Reserve, in French Guiana.

The specimens of these two species are preserved at CAY (French Guiana), with a duplicate preserved at MUCL and NY (herbarium acronyms are from Thiers B. continuously updated).

Description

Colours are described according to Kerner & Wanscher (1981). Sections were carefully dissected under a stereomicroscope in hot (40°C) NaOH 3% solution, and later examined in NaOH 3% solution at room temperature (Decock et al. 2010). Sections were also examined in Melzer's reagent

and lactic acid Cotton blue to evidence staining reaction. All the microscopic measurements were done in Melzer's reagent. In presenting the size range of several microscopic elements, 5% of the measurements at each end of the range are given in parentheses when relevant. In the text, the following abbreviations are used: av = arithmetic mean, R = the ratio of length/width of basidiospores, and av_R = arithmetic mean of the ratio R .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A new species from French Guiana

Perenniporia nouraguensis Decock, sp. nov.

Mycobank No. MB815516

Diagnosis – *Perenniporia nouraguensis* differs from other Neotropical species with resupinate basidiomata by the combination of a whitish pore surface, 5–6 pores/mm, 130–200 μm wide, long, narrow and dextrinoid vegetative hyphae, of the skeleto-binding type with a clearly distinct arboriform pattern, and ellipsoid basidiospores which average size is $4.8 \times 3.5 \mu\text{m}$. – Type: French Guiana, Municipality of Regina, Nouragues Nature Reserve, CNRS Nouragues Research Station, Pararé area, along the track from the Pararé camp to the Inselberg camp (chemin Inselberg – Pararé), starting from Pararé, approx. 04.048°N 052.677°W, elev. approx. 120 m a.s.l., on dead branch on the ground, approx. 10 cm diam., unidentified angiosperm, 13 Apr. 2015, C. Decock FG/15-971 (holo-: CAY; iso-: MUCL 55908, NY). ITS / LSU reference sequences GenBank # KU376311 / KU376310.

Basidiomata seasonal, resupinate, adnate, effused, following the substrate, individual patches 20–40 mm long \times 5–20 mm wide, merging at their margin, up to 2 mm thick, overall with a corky consistency; **pores surface** white, whitish to very pale orange white (5A[1–2], white, orange white) on drying, discolouring to pale corky on bruising; **margin** 0.5–1 mm wide, white, well delimited; **pores** round to angular, irregular (4–)5–6/mm, (125–)130–200 μm wide ($av = 167 \mu\text{m}$, $n = 30$), sometimes elongated, ellipsoid to rectangular, up to $200 \times 150 \mu\text{m}$; **dissepiments** entire, thick, (30–)35–85(–100) μm thick ($av = 58 \mu\text{m}$, $n = 30$); **tubes layer** single, 1–2 mm deep, mostly whitish to very pale greyish orange, with a corky consistency when dry; **context** reduced, < 0.5 mm thick, whitish. Fig. 1A.

Hyphal system dimitic, both in the subiculum and the hymenophoral trama; **generative hyphae** hyaline, clamped, sparingly branched, 1.5–2.0 μm wide; **vegetative hyphae** as skeleto-binding type, of the arboriform type, the branching pattern loose in the subiculum, progressively denser toward the hymenophoral trama and dissepiments, hyaline, dextrinoid, cyanophilous; **in the subiculum**, skeleto-binding hyphae with an poorly developed arboriform branching pattern, 1.3–1.8 μm diam. all over; **in the hymenophoral trama** skeleto-binding typically arboriform with a basal stalk and an apical branching, very occasionally with a basal or lateral backward process; basal stalk arising from a generative hyphae, clamped at the basal septa, (30–)55–140(–150) μm long ($av = 98 \mu\text{m}$, $n = 30$), thick-walled, non-branched, straight (occasionally geniculated then sometimes with small lateral aborted processes), non-septate, progressively slightly wid-

ening from 1.3–1.5(–1.8) μm diam. at the basal septum ($av = 1.4 \mu\text{m}$, $n = 30$) to (1.3–)1.5–1.8 μm diam. at the apex ($av = 1.6 \mu\text{m}$, $n = 30$); the apical branched part tightly intermingled and difficult to tease apart, the all branching up to 160 μm long, with 2–4 (lateral, then in the upper third), subapical or apical filiform branches, measured up to 125 μm long, moderately ramified, with 0–2 dichotomy, mostly straight, thick-walled, gradually tapering from 1.2–1.5 μm at the branching point to 1.0–1.3 μm wide at the thin-walled end, occasionally dendrohyphidia-like; in areas close to the hymenium or the dissepiments, skeleto-binding with the same construction but shorter, with shorter branches and a denser branching pattern. Fig. 2.

Hymenium: **basidia** and **basidioles** club-shaped to slightly pyriform, clamped at the basal septum; mature **basidia** mostly collapsed, hyaline, with 4 sterigmata; **basidiospores** ellipsoid to slightly ovoid, the apex truncate, with a small basal apiculus, thick-walled, with an apical germ pore, hyaline, (non-) to dextrinoid (reaction may develop lately), cyanophilous, (4.5–)4.5–5.0(–5.0) \times (3.0–)3.3–3.7(–4.0) μm , $R = (1.2–)1.3–1.5(–1.5)$, ($av = 4.8 \times 3.5 \mu\text{m}$, $av_R = 1.39$, $n = 30$); **chlamydospores** absent. Fig. 3.

Type of rot: white rot.

Ecology (substrate, host, habitat): on a dead fallen branch (approx. 10 cm diam.), on the ground, unidentified angiosperm, rainforest of French Guiana.

Etymology – “nouraguensis” (L.), from the type locality, the Nouragues Nature Reserve in French Guiana, which celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2015.

Distribution – So far known only from French Guiana.

Discussion – The combination of a resupinate, effused basidiomata, a whitish pore surface (fig. 1A), (4–)5–6 pores/mm, distinctly arboriform (fig. 2), narrow and dextrinoid vegetative hyphae and ellipsoid, dextrinoid basidiospores (fig. 3), averaging 4.8–3.5 μm , make this species distinct.

The vegetative hyphae are of the arboriform type with a basal stipe and apical branches. The branching pattern, including the length of stalks and branches and the density of branching, varies with localisation within the basidiomata, with a progressive increase of branching and shortening of stipes and branches from the subiculum toward the hymenium, *in fine*, forming a continuum. In the subiculum, the branching pattern is loose with long stipes and 2–3 long branches; the stipe shortens toward the hymenophoral trama whereas the number of branches increases and their length are shortened. The reduced skeleto-binding hyphae with a denser branching pattern are to be found close to the hymenium. *Perenniporia medulla-panis* (the type species for the genus) has a dimitic hyphal system with related arboriform skeleto-binding hyphae that are slightly amyloid (Decock & Stalpers 2006). *Perenniporia medulla-panis* is geographically restricted to northern/central Europe, growing mostly on *Quercus* (Fagaceae). It is absent from the Neotropics (Decock & Stalpers 2006) and more globally from the all American continent.

Perenniporia nouraguensis is for the time being known from a single collection, made within the lowland rainforest of the Guyana shield. Still, little is known about its ecology

and distribution. It was found once over six 2–3 weeks-long surveys at the Nouragues Ecological Research Station, when a total of about a thousand specimens were collected. The species could therefore be rare. The species also could inhabit hardly accessible and consequently poorly surveyed habitat. The basidiomata were found on a decayed branch of about 10 cm diam. lying on the ground. However, the species may in fact grow initially on branches (living or dead) still attached to the tree, somewhere in the intermediate canopy and basidiomata could be found very irregularly on the ground when the rotten branches are fallen down, reaching the soil level. A similar case was also suspected for *Fomitiporia neotropica* Campos-Santana et al. (Amalfi & Decock 2014).

The species is likely to be found elsewhere in the lowland rainforest ecosystem of the Guyana shield but surveys of polypores are still scarce locally (David & Rajchenberg 1985).

Perenniporia nouraguensis should be compared to *Perenniporia minutopora* Ryvar den & Decock (Decock & Ryvar den 2000) and, at a lesser degree, to *Perenniporia*

guyanensis Decock & Ryvar den (Decock & Ryvar den 2011). These two latter species also are found in the rain forest of the Guyana. *Perenniporia subovoidea* Decock & Ryvar den (Decock & Ryvar den 2013) and several other small-spored taxa such as *P. cremeopora* Decock & Ryvar den or *P. parvispora* Decock & Ryvar den (Decock & Ryvar den 2000) are also, morphologically, comparable.

Perenniporia minutopora was described based on a single collection originating from the (British) Guyana [Decock & Ryvar den 2000; isotype examined: Guyana, east Berbice-Corentine Region VI, subregion VI-5, Canje River, 1 km north of Ekwarum Creek, 05°20'N 57°38'W, alt. 0–25 m, on dead wood in tropical forest, 9 Apr 1987, *G.J. Samuels, J. Pipoly, G. Gharbarran, G. Bacchus* no. 5362 (MUCL 40750)]. This species shares with *P. nouraguensis* the resupinate basidiomata, comparable arboriform skeleto-binding hyphae with narrow stipes and branches, and comparable basidiospores, both in shape (mostly ellipsoid) and size (mostly $4\text{--}5 \times 3\text{--}3.7 \mu\text{m}$ in both taxa). *Perenniporia minutopora* is additionally characterized by a cork-coloured to light brown pore surface, 6–7 pores/mm, 100–135 μm in diam. (av =

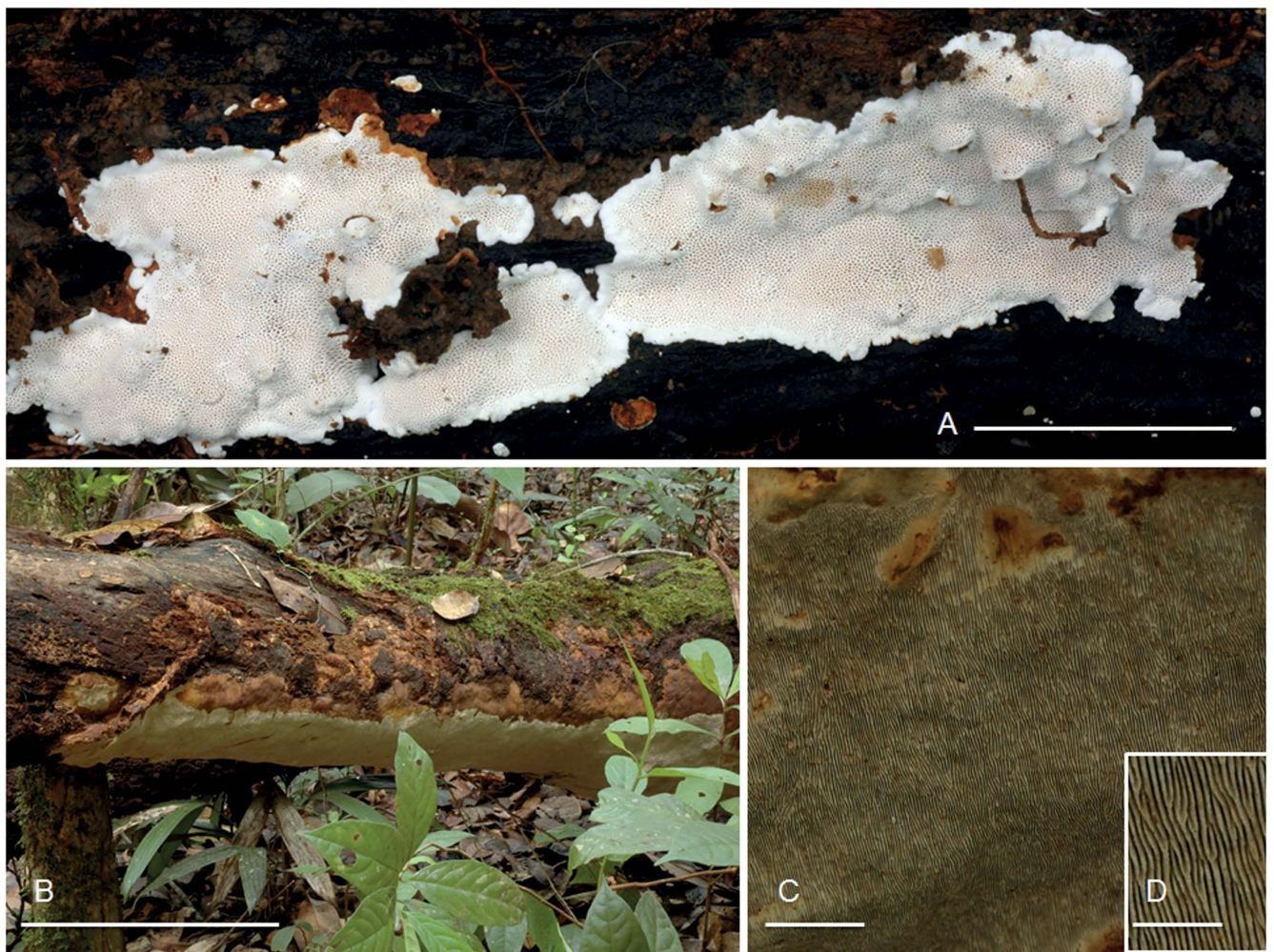


Figure 1 – Basidiomata of *Perenniporia* species *in situ*: A, *Perenniporia nouraguensis*, type specimen (MUCL 55908) (scale bar = 17 mm); B, *Perenniporia sinuosa*, MUCL 54413, *in situ*, general view (scale bar = 100 cm); C, *idem*, pore surface (scale bar = 60 mm); D, *idem*, detail of the sinuous pores (scale bar = 5 mm).

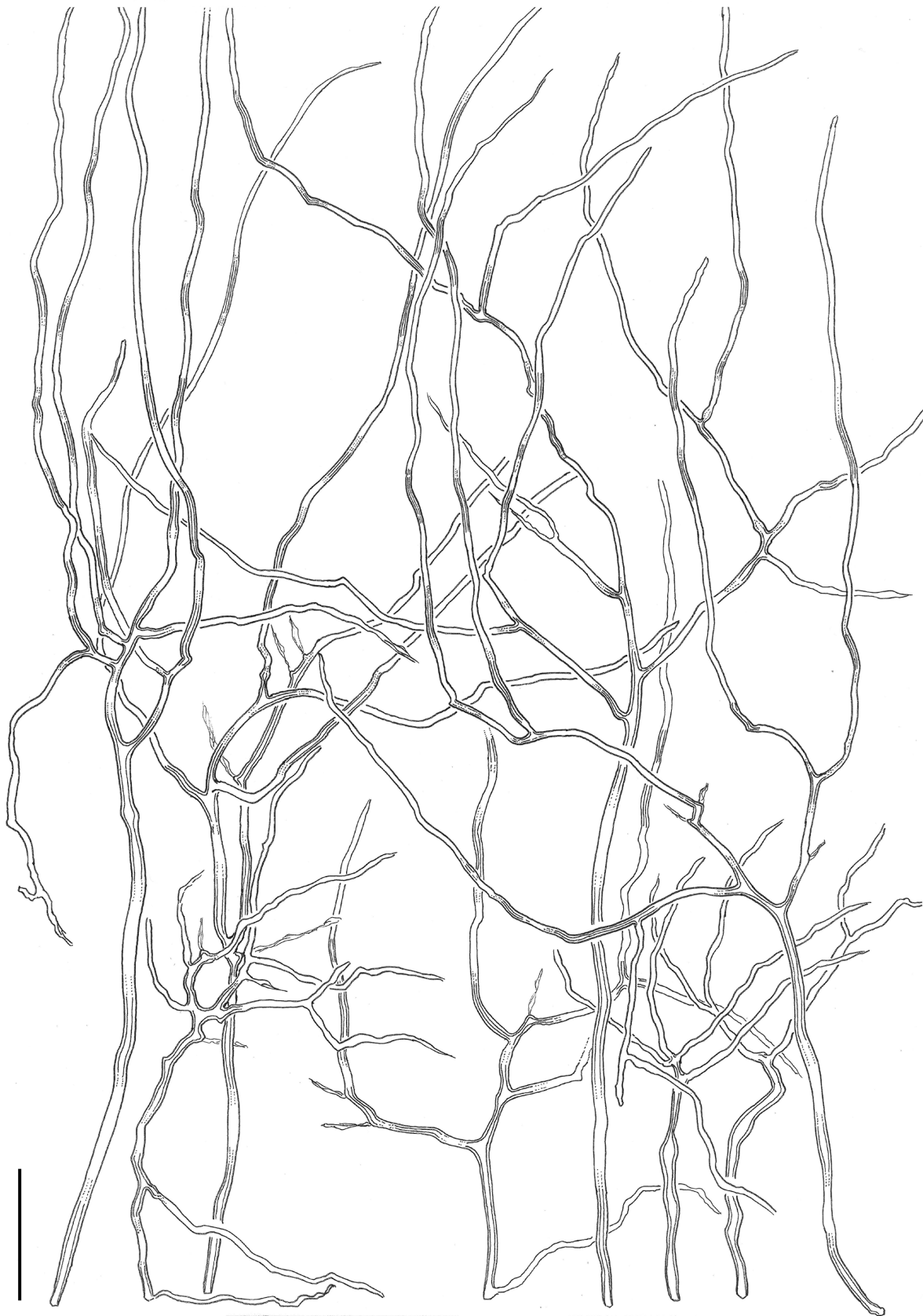


Figure 2 – Vegetative hyphae from the hymenophoral trama, *Perenniporia nouraguensis*, from the type (MUCL 55908). Scale bar = 20 μ m.

120 μm) and non-dextrinoid vegetative hyphae, in which features it differs from *P. nouraguensis*.

Perenniporia guyanensis was described based on collections originating from French Guiana [Decock & Ryvar den 2011; holotype examined: French Guiana, cacao Municipality, Montagne de Cacao, approx. 04°34'N 52°28'W, on a dead fallen, rotten branch on the ground, covering the inferior side, 25 Jan. 2000, C. Decock FG 2154 (MUCL 41995)]. It differs from *P. nouraguensis* in having a cork- to milk-coffee coloured pore surface, distinct, smaller vegetative hyphae and slightly larger basidiospores, mostly 5–5.5 \times 4–4.5 μm (av = 5.2 \times 4.1 μm) (Decock & Ryvar den 2011).

Perenniporia subovoidea was described based on specimens originating from western Costa Rica [Decock & Ryvar den 2013; isotype examined: Costa Rica, Prov. Punta arenas, La Amistad Pacifico, Coto Brus, Sabalito, on dead hardwood, 20 Jun. 2000, E. Navarro 2149 (MUCL 54487)]. It shares with *P. nouraguensis* the resupinate basidiomata and comparable arboriform skeleto-binding hyphae. It differs from *P. nouraguensis* in having smaller pores, mostly 6–7 pores/mm, 100–130 μm , wider stipes (3.5–4.0 μm at the branching point) and shorter apical processes in the skeleto-binding hyphae and, obviously, ovoid elongated to sub-oblong and larger basidiospores, 7.5–10.0 \times 4.5–6.0 μm .

Perenniporia parvispora was described based on collections from Costa Rica [Decock & Ryvar den 2000; isotype examined: Venezuela, Estado Bolivar, Gran Sabana, Carretera km. 88-Sty., Helenea, alt. 1200 m, on dead, unknown hardwood, 21 Nov. 1994, L. Ryvar den no. 35380 (MUCL 41560)]. It differs from *P. nouraguensis* in having distinctly

smaller pores (6–)7–8 pores/mm, (85–)90–120 μm diam., and smaller basidiospores, 3.5–4.5 \times 3–3.5 μm (Decock & Ryvar den 2000).

In a phylogenetic perspective, *P. nouraguensis* has no close kin within the described *Perenniporia* species. Phylogenetic inferences based on an in-house ITS data set (228 entries, data not shown) show this species to be related to three other undescribed species, two of them known only from Mexico and the third one known from a single ITS sequence, from a voucher specimen originating in French Guiana.

New record of a poorly known species

Perenniporia sinuosa Ryvar den, Mycotaxon 28: 535 (1987). For a complete description of the species, see Ryvar den (1987).

Perenniporia sinuosa was described from a single collection originating from the Amazonas, Brazil. Since then, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, the species has not been mentioned in literature. It was discovered in 2012 in the Nouragues Nature Reserve, in French Guiana.

The basidioma, in the type collection, was originally described as 10 cm long \times 6 cm wide. In our collection, the basidiomata were much more extended, reaching up to 1.5 m long, covering large surfaces beneath and on the side of a large (approx. 80 cm diam.), dead fallen trunk (fig. 1B). The micromorphology of our collection agrees with the original description and the type specimen (cf. specimen examined).

The micromorphology of this species deviates from *Perenniporia* s. str. (cf. Decock & Stalpers 2006). The spe-

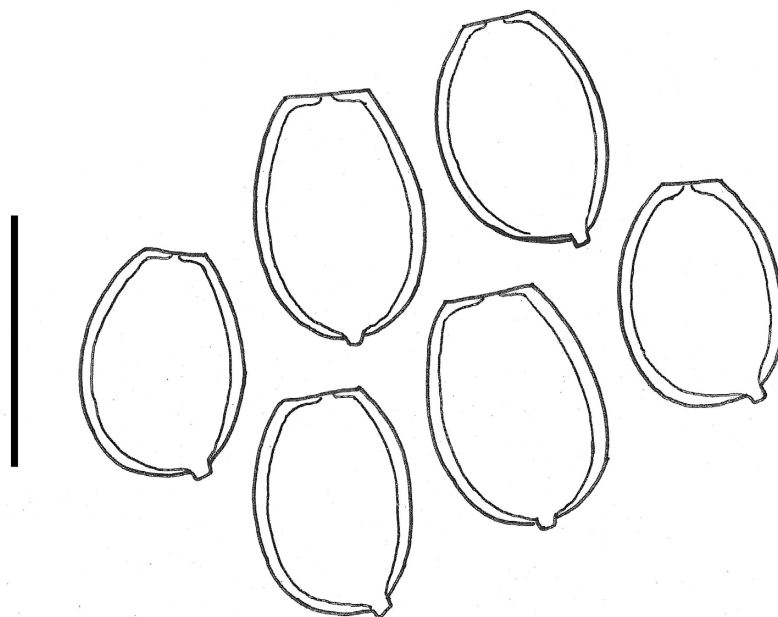


Figure 3 – Basidiospores of *Perenniporia nouraguensis*, from the type (MUCL 55908). Scale bar = 5 μm .

Annotated key to the species of *Perenniporia* s. lat.
with resupinate basidiomata from the Neotropics
incl. the Caribbean area

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1. Basidiospores ellipsoid with the apex rounded, germ pore absent.....*P. sinuosa*
Basidiomata extended; pore surface cork-coloured; pores round to elongated, sinuous, 2–3 / mm; hymenophoral trama with unbranched, dextrinoid vegetative hyphae; basidiospores 4–5 × 3–4 µm; apparently rare, known from Amazonas, Brazil (Ryvarden 1987) and French Guiana.
 - 1'. Basidiospores apically truncate, with an apical germ pore.....2
 2. Vegetative hyphae yellowish brown, brownish in KOH; tube layer greyish brown to brown.....3
 - 2'. Vegetative hyphae mostly hyaline (faintly yellowish to pinkish in KOH); tube layer white, cream, yellowish, yellow, orange, to reddish.....6
 3. Vegetative hyphae (skeletal) unbranched in the hymenophoral trama.....4
 - 3'. Vegetative hyphae variably branched in the hymenophoral trama.....5
 4. Basidiospores oblong ellipsoid, 7.5–8.5 × 2.8–3.5 µm; pores 6–8/mm.....*P. amazonica*
Pore surface dark greyish brown when dry; known only from Amazonas, Brazil (De Jesus & Ryvarden 2010).
 - 4'. Basidiospores ellipsoid to ovoid, 4.5–6 × 3.5–4.5 µm; pores 5–6/mm.....*P. tephropora*
Dark (up to black) marginal pseudopilei in old pluri-seasonal specimens; pore surface grayish when fresh, drying identical or darker; a common species, especially in open or human-made habitats (Ryvarden & Johansen 1980).
 5. Basidiospores 7.5–9.5 × 3.0–4.2 µm, oblong ellipsoid; tube layer chocolate brown.....*P. gomezii*
Pore surface (greyish) brown, probably paler (dark corky, golden brown) when fresh; pores 4–8/mm; vegetative hyphae shortly arboriform; rare species, known from Argentina only (Rajchenberg & Wright 1982).
Pyrofomes fulvo-umbrinus (Bres.) A. David & Rajchenb. is morphologically very similar, differing in having a reddish tint in the subiculum, hence its original placement in *Pyrofomes* Kotl. & Pouzar (David & Rajchenberg 1985). It is of uncertain taxonomic status.
 - 5'. Basidiospores 4–6 × 3.5–5.5 µm, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose; tubes (greyish) brown.....*P. inflexibilis*
Pseudopilei often present, marginal, brown; pore surface grayish when fresh or dry; pores 6–10/mm; vegetative hyphae variably branched, yellowish (Ryvarden & Johansen 1980); common (at least in the rain forest of French Guiana).
 6. Pore surface pale to bright yellow, yellow orange, orange to brick red (sometimes fading on drying)...7
 - 6'. Pore surface differently coloured.....9
 7. Basidiospores 5.5–7 × 4–6 µm; pores 4–5/mm.....*P. chromatica*
Pore surface bright yellow when fresh, fading to greyish cream, cork-coloured on drying; vegetative hyphae distinctly arboriform; (Decock & Ryvarden 1999b); known only from a few specimens, all originating from the Rio Negro, Brazil and Venezuela (Decock & Ryvarden 2013).
 - 7'. Basidiospores in the range of 4–5.5 × 3–4 µm; pores 6–8/mm.....8
 8. Pore surface orange to brick red; concoulorous mycelial strands often present, extending into the substrate and surrounding litter.....*P. aurantiaca*
Basidiomata usually small, with mycelial strands; vegetative hyphae typically arboriform, turning pinkish in KOH (Decock & Ryvarden 1999b); on small twigs amongst leaf litter, common in French Guiana, also known from Cuba, Belize to the North, and Brazil and Venezuela.
 - 8'. Pore surface (bright) yellow when fresh; mycelial strands absent.....*P. xantha*
Basidiomata usually small; vegetative hyphae arboriform, turning pinkish in KOH (Decock & Ryvarden 1999b); known from French Guiana only, closely related if not just a yellow form of *P. aurantiaca*.
 9. Pores 2–4/mm.....10
 - 9'. Pores 5–8/mm.....11
 10. Basidiospores 11–13 × 6.5–7.5 µm (av 12 × 6.5 µm).....*P. isabellina*
Pore surface cork, milk-coffee; pores 3–4/mm; vegetative hyphae arboriform, robust, 4.5–7.0 µm wide at branching point; known from the type only, Venezuela (Decock & Ryvarden 1999b).
 - 10'. Basidiospores mostly 7–9 × 5.5–6.5 µm (av 8.0 × 6.0 µm).....*P. roseoisabellina*
Pores 2–4/mm; vegetative irregularly branched (Ryvarden 1983); known from Colombia, Costa Rica, Brazil and Venezuela (Decock & Ryvarden 2013).
 11. Basidiospores 7.5–10.5 × 4.5–6.5 µm (av 8.9 × 5.3 µm).....*P. subovoidea*
Pore surface white; pores (6–)7/mm; vegetative hyphae distinctly arboriform; known from Costa Rica only (Decock & Ryvarden 2013).
 - 11'. Basidiospores smaller, from 3.5 to 7.0 µm long (av ≤ 6.2 µm long).....12
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12. Basidiospores on average $> 5 \mu\text{m}$ long.....13
 12'. Basidiospores on average $\leq 5 \mu\text{m}$ long.....14
 13. Basidiospores $5.5\text{--}7(-7.5) \times 4.5\text{--}6(-6.3) \mu\text{m}$ (av $6.2 \times 5.4 \mu\text{m}$); pore surface whitish, faintly pinkish.
*P. alboincarnata*
 Margin usually well-developed; pores (5–)6–8/mm; vegetative hyphae non- to weakly dextrinoid; known from Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela (Decock & Ryvarden 2011).
 13'. Basidiospores $5\text{--}5.5 \times (3.5\text{--})4\text{--}4.5 \mu\text{m}$, av $5.2 \times 4.1 \mu\text{m}$; pore surface cork-coloured.....*P. guyanensis*
 Sterile mycelial sheet sometimes present at the margin, in the pore field, or at the abhymenial surface; pores (7–)8–9/mm; vegetative hyphae dextrinoid; rare, known from French Guiana only (Decock & Ryvarden 2011).
 14. Vegetative hyphae not dextrinoid; pore surface cork-coloured.....*P. minutopora*
 Pores (5–)6–7/mm; basidiospores dextrinoid, $4\text{--}5 \times 3\text{--}3.7(-4) \mu\text{m}$, av $4.6 \times 3.3 \mu\text{m}$; known from the type only, Guiana (Decock & Ryvarden 2000).
 14'. Vegetative hyphae dextrinoid; pore surface white to cream.....15
 15. Basidiospores on average $< 4 \mu\text{m}$*P. parvispora*
 Pore surface whitish; pores 7–8/mm; basidiospores $3.5\text{--}4.5 \times 3\text{--}3.5 \mu\text{m}$, av $3.9 \times 3.4 \mu\text{m}$; known from Venezuela only (Decock & Ryvarden 2000).
 15'. Basidiospores on average $> 4 \mu\text{m}$16
 16. Pore surface whitish cream; pores 6–7/mm; arboriform vegetative hyphae short, the stalk up to $50 \mu\text{m}$ long.....*P. cremeopora*
 Basidiospores mostly $3.5\text{--}5.0 \times 3.2\text{--}3.8 \mu\text{m}$, av $4.3 \times 3.4 \mu\text{m}$; known from the type only (Decock & Ryvarden 2000).
 16'. Pore surface white; pores 5–6/mm; arboriform vegetative hyphae long, the stalk up to $140 \mu\text{m}$ long.....
*P. nouraguensis*
 Basidiospores $4.5\text{--}5.0 \times 3.3\text{--}3.7 \mu\text{m}$, av $4.8 \times 3.5 \mu\text{m}$; known from the type only in French Guiana.

cies is characterized by vegetative hyphae of the skeletal hyphae *viz.* long, unbranched, aseptate, and thick-walled, originating from generative hyphae, and ellipsoid, non-truncate (hence, more likely without germ pore), thick-walled basidiospores. *Perenniporia* s. str. is characterized by skeleto-binding vegetative hyphae with an arboriform branching pattern, and distinctly truncate basidiospores with an apical germ pore (Decock & Stalpers 2006).

The extended basidiomata and the micro-morphology of *P. sinuosa* remind much of *Perenniporia subacida* (Peck) Donk. *Perenniporia subacida* also is characterized by dextrinoid (unbranched) skeletal hyphae and ellipsoid, non-truncate basidiospores.

Both *P. subacida* and *P. sinuosa* should be excluded from *Perenniporia* s. str. (Decock & Stalpers 2006). This will be published elsewhere (Zhao & Decock in prep.); the two species are maintained in *Perenniporia* for the time being, following Ryvarden (1987).

Specimens examined – Brazil, Amazonas: Pico Rondon, Bald Spur vicinity, Clusetum along stream, 3 Feb. 1984, *G.J. Samuels, G.T. Prance, A. Cress & T. Nicholas* s.n. (isotype, O).

French Guiana, Municipality of Regina: Nouragues Nature Reserve, CNRS Nouragues Research Station, Inselberg plots, along the track from the Pararé camp to the Inselberg camp (*chemin Inselberg – Pararé*), starting from the Inselberg camp (approx. $04.048^{\circ}\text{N } 052.677^{\circ}\text{W}$, elev. approx. 120 m a.s.l.), on dead fallen trunk (approx. 80 cm diam), on the ground, unidentified angiosperm, 8 Jul. 2012, *C. Decock* FG/12-622 (in herbaria CAY, MUCL (MUCL 54413), NY). ITS / LSU reference sequences GenBank # KU499945 / KU499946.

Seventeen species of *Perenniporia* s. lat. are currently known from the Neotropics (Decock & Ryvarden 2013). The majority are endemic to the area; *Perenniporia tephropora* is the only species with a larger, pantropical distribution and inhabits distinctly open habitat. An annotated key to the species of *Perenniporia* s. lat. with resupinate basidiomata from the Neotropics incl. the Caribbean area (adapted from Decock & Ryvarden 2013) is presented herewith.

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