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United States
Department of
Agriculture
10 May 1990

Agricultural
Research
Service

Beltsville Area
Beltsville Agricultural
Research Center

Beltsville, Maryland
20705

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Thanks for your comments about the jellies included in the Guayana Highland paper. I will include your annotation to A. mesenterica in the final version. I am enclosing herewith a copy for you to keep.

With best wishes,

Gary J. Samuels

National Fungus Collection
Rm. 304, Bldg. 611A - BARC-W
Beltsville, MD 20705 USA

Samuel (SBAG)

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Fungi collected by Bassett Maguire and Collaborators in the Guayana Highland, 1944-1983

Clark T. Rogerson, Richard C. Harris and
Gary J. Samuels

Clark T. Rogerson (The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458, USA), Richard C. Harris (The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458, USA), and Gary J. Samuels (Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, Agriculture Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD 20705, USA). Fungi collected by Bassett Maguire and Collaborators in the Guayana Highland, 1944-1983. Mem. New York Bot. Garden 00: 000-000. 1990. Approximately 500 collections of mainly durable fungi were collected by Bassett Maguire and his collaborators between the years 1944 and 1983. These fungi, including lichens, are accounted for in the following list, which includes 245 species, 1 subspecies, and 4 varieties. Ten new species have been described from these collections: Ganoderma neurosporum, Hymenochaete dendroidea, Marasmiellus bolivarianus, M. enodis, M. orinocoensis, Pseudofavolus nigris, Pyrofomes aurantiacus, Xenomeris saccifolii, Xeromphalina umbrinum, and Xylaria clusiae. Many of the collections have been cited in the literature since the first report in 1948. Names of fungi have been updated to reflect current taxonomy. A list of the fungi collected by Maguire and his Collaborators that includes literature reports as well as specimens determined by the authors and others is provided. This list represents the first comprehensive accounting of fungi for the Guayana Highland.

Key Words: Fungi, Guayana Highland, Neotropics, Biodiversity, Biogeography

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Introduction

Bassett Maguire is best known for his intense botanical exploration of the area now known as the Guayana Highland (Maguire, 1970) or Pantepui (Steyermark, 1982), an area that extends in length from Cordillera Macarena in Colombia (02°30'N, 74°00'W) to the Potaro River area and Mt. Ebeni (05°00'N, 58°30'W) in Guyana (and including Tafelberg further east in Surinam), and in width from Cerro Cerbatana (06°25'N, 66°00'W) in Bolívar state of Venezuela south to Serra Aracá (01°30'N, 63°00'W) in Amazonia state of Brazil. This region is characterized in part by isolated, table-topped sandstone mountains (tepui), and surrounding sand savanna and extensive forests. Endemic genera of plants are found on the summits of the tepuis, where extreme climatic conditions prevail, and represent 8.5% of the total summit floras (Steyermark, 1982). The number of strictly endemic summit species varies on some table mountains from 5.3% to 54% (Steyermark, 1982).

From his first expedition to the area in 1944 through many succeeding expeditions to 1983, Bassett Maguire, his wife Celia, his students Richard S. Cowan and John J. Wurdack, and many colleagues, particularly Julian A. Steyermark, collected fungi whenever possible. Often only the conspicuous, easily dried fungi such as lichens, polypores, thelephores, larger discomycetes, and pyrenomycetes could be handled on the expeditions. When conditions were favorable, effort was made to collect, prepare descriptive notes, and dry the more fragile fungi such as agarics, stink horns, and slime molds. The collections were turned over to succeeding mycologists at the New York Botanical Garden, F. J. Seaver (1944-1946), D. P. Rogers (1947-1957), and C. T. Rogerson (1958-present). Each would identify fungi in their own specialty and endeavor to distribute other collections to specialists. Over the years many collections were identified and deposited in NY. A residue has been studied by Rogerson, R. C. Harris, and G. J. Samuels.

George J.
Bunting

The only paper to list fungi from any of Maguire's expeditions was that of Seaver (1948). Included were one myxomycete, two discomycetes, six xylarias, six polypores, two agarics, three thelephores, and three lichens collected on the 1944 expedition to Mt. Tafelburg in Surinam, and the Kaitetur Plateau of British Guiana (now Guyana). This publication included a black-and-white photograph of Xylaria dendroidea (now Thamnomycetes dendroidea). Many more collections have been identified over the years by specialists and by the Garden's mycologists and have been cited in many papers.

We have accounted for approximately five hundred collections that have been reported in the literature and/or identified and deposited in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Because of the haphazard nature of the collections by non mycologists, one can hardly refer to the fungal collections made by Maguire and his colleagues as a mycological survey. However, no other listing of fungi exists from this biologically interesting and geographically isolated area. There has been little specifically mycological or lichenological exploration in the Guayana Highland. Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968) reviewed mycological activity before 1960, and accounted for several polyporaceous fungi collected on Maguire expeditions. K. P. Dumont (formerly of the New York Botanical Garden) led a mycological expedition to the Gran Sabana and Uei Tepui of Venezuela in 1972, and in 1977 to the Pacaraima Mts. in Brazil near Sta. Elena, Venezuela. Those lichens and fungi are deposited in NY, VEN and INPA respectively. At least five mycologists and lichenologists (L. Brako, R. E. Halling, T. Iturriga, A. Y. Rossman, G. J. Samuels) participated in the year-long expedition to Cerro de la Neblina, on the Venezuela-Brazil frontier. The only major mycological work based on the Neblina collections published to date described the Xylaria species (Rogers et al., 1988). Harris (1984) monographed the family Trypetheliaceae (lichenized Melanommatales) for Amazonian Brazil; this work included collections made by Spruce over 100 years ago in the Guayana Highland as well as those made by W. R. Buck on the Dumont expedition to the Pacaraima Mts.

(1987)
Drs had a
review
of
Neotropical
mycology

The present list is therefore a starting point for the more general study of fungal diversity in the Guyana Highland. The following list includes 245 species, 1 subspecies, and 4 varieties of fungi. Ten new species have been described from these collections: Ganoderma neurosporum, Hymenochaete dendroidea, Marasmiellus bolivarianus, M. enodis, M. orinocoensis, Pseudofavolus nigris, Pyrofomes aurantiacus, Xenomeris saccifolii, Xeromphalina umbrinum, and Xylaria clusiae. The only comparable list of fungi is that of Dennis (1970), which included records of fungi reported from Venezuela, mainly north of the Orinoco, and adjacent countries. Eighty-five of the fungi on the Maguire list were not included in Dennis, exclusive of lichens which were not included in Dennis.

The larger fungi, of course, have been better sampled than the ephemeral or microfungi. In general, the fungi have a broad tropical to subtropical distribution. Twenty-seven of fifty species, in twenty-four genera, of polyporaceous fungi (Corticaceae, Ganodermataceae, Hymenochaetaceae, Polyporaceae) are common to East Africa (Ryvarden & Johansen, 1980). Most of the remaining species are pantropical to pansubtropical, even though they have not yet been reported from East Africa. Perenniporia medullapanis, Polyporus arcularius are cosmopolitan species, while Hexagonia papyracea, Polyporus tricholoma, Trametes cupreo-rosea, T. membranacea, and T. nivosa have a more restricted, Neotropical, distribution (Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986, 1987). Noteworthy is that none of the six species of Amauroderma in the Maguire list were found in East Africa (Ryvarden & Johansen, 1980) or subtropical North America (Gilbertson & Ryvarden, 1986, 1987). The Xylariaceae is the second most conspicuous group of fungi, and its members are among the most numerous species in the Maguire list. As with the polypores, species of Xylaria have a primarily tropical to subtropical distribution. Eight species are not included in Dennis (1970). Rogers et al. (1988) reported 41 taxa of Xylaria from Cerro de la Neblina, of which 15 are common to the Maguire list. González & Rogers (1989) found 63 taxa of Xylaria for Mexico, with roughly the same fourteen species common to the present list. Only one species, X. cf. platypoda, was not found in either Neblina or Mexico.

Because the incidence of endemic species of flowering plants in Pantepui can be as high as 54 percent (Steyermark, 1982), it is reasonable to ask whether there is evidence for endemic fungi. Most of the fungi in the list are saprobes, growing on decaying wood and herbaceous debris, that have broad distributions. Fungi that are more host restricted probably have a distribution reflecting that of their host. Xenomeris saccifolii (Ascomycetes, Ventuariaceae) is the only fungus known to occur on Saccifolium bandeirae, the only species of the Saccifoliaceae and known only from Serra da Neblina (Brazil). This is the only positively identified Pantepui endemic flowering plant known to have a fungal parasite. Mycosphaerella ? punctiformis, on flower heads of Cephalostemon riedelianus (Rapateaceae), may in fact be a distinct, host-limited species, but in the absence of an anamorph or cultural characters we can only make approximate identification. We originally considered X. clusiae to be endemic to Clusia species in the Guayana Highland, until we found a Colombian collection that was made far west of the western limit of the area. This species will presumably be found wherever Clusia is found, perhaps as an endophyte. Other probably host limited and possibly endophytic fungi are species of Marasmius (D. Desjardins, pers. comm.) and Marasmiellus, which grow on leaves that have recently fallen. Four new species of Marasmiellus have been described from the Maguire collections. Because of the possibility of host specificity, it is important that collectors identify hosts, or at least include identifiable host material, when collecting fungi on recently fallen leaves. Some of the genera in this list are known only from eastern South America and western and central Africa. Dennis (1957, 1961) has remarked on this distribution for, among others, the distinctive genera Polydiscidium and Thamnomycetes; Phylacia and Camillea can be added.

Maguire and colleagues used a continuous numbering system for Guayana Highland collections, under Maguire's numbering series, regardless of who was on the expedition; numbers are from 24000 to 60334. It was not unusual for more than one expedition organized by Maguire to be in the field at a time, with the consequence that parallel numbering systems were used; Steyermark collected under his own number series, indicated as JAS. These various systems are recognizable in the following list. Occasionally the same number was used for two species; these duplications are noted in the list.

In the list an attempt has been made to revise the names of fungi to those currently used. The species are arranged by broad, convenient groups. The names of collectors and determiners have been abbreviated and the abbreviations are given below. The determiner has been cited in square brackets, [], for each specimen; when the determiner is unknown, a question mark [?] is used. When a species was included in Dennis (1970), the annotation "Dennis +" is used. References to literature citations for individual collections are given, as are references to recent descriptions and illustrations of species. Specimens are deposited in the cryptogamic herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden (NY).

Collectors

BM: Bassett Maguire
 CKM: Celia K. Maguire
 CLT: Carolyn L. Tillett
 JAS: Julian A. Steyermark
 JCL: Jon C. Lindeman
 JJW: John J. Wurdack
 JMP: Joao Murça Pires
 JVM: Joseph V. Monachino
 LP: Louis Politi
 LSA: L. S. Adderley
 NGLG: N. G. L. Guppy
 G&ED: G. C. K. & E. Dunsterville
 GSB: George S. Bunting
 RB: Rufus Boyan
 RSC: Richard S. Cowan
 SST: Steven S. Tillett

Determiners

AHS: Alexander H. Smith
 ALW Arthur L. Welden
 BL: Bernard Lowy
 CTR: Clark T. Rogerson
 CWD: Carroll W. Dodge
 DPR: Donald P. Rogers
 F&F: Oswaldo & Maria P. K. Fidalgo
 FJS: Fred J. Seaver
 FSM: Felipe San Martín
 GE: Gustavo Adolfo Escobar
 GJS: Gary J. Samuels
 GPC: George P. Chamuris
 JAS: John A. Stevenson
 JDR: Jack D. Rogers
 JHM: Julian H. Miller
 JRD: John R. Dixon
 JSF: Joao S. Furtado
 KPD: Kent P. Dumont
 LR: Leif Ryvarde
 MLF: Marie L. Farr
 MPKF: Maria P. K. Fidalgo
 MR: Mario Rajchenberg
 OF: Oswaldo Fidalgo
 PdeL: Patricio Ponce de Leon
 RCH: Richard C. Harris
 REH: Roy E. Halling
 RS: Rolf Singer
 RWGD: R. W. G. Dennis
 SEC: Steven E. Carpenter
 SS: S. Stenroos
 TA: Teuvo Ahti
 TLE: T. L. Esslinger

MYXOMYCETES

CERATIOMYXOMYCETIDAE

Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa (Müller) Macbride

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on underside of log, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 165 [MLF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, riverine forest at base of mountain, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, 21 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31056 [DPR].

This is a common, cosmopolitan species. Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. 1, fig. 1). Farr (1976: 19). Dennis +

Ceratiomyxa sphaerosperma Boedijn

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, slope forest above Río Tirica, elev. 1365-1670 m, 4 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1263 [CTR]. BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60227 [CTR].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. 1, Fig. 3). According to Farr (1976: 20) this is a chiefly if not exclusively tropical species; it was originally described from Java. Dennis +

MYXOGASTROMYCETIDAE

Arcyria cinerea (Bulliard) Persoon

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, below Techiné-merú, elev. 395 m, on dead prostrate logs, 18 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 156 [MLF]; sporangia in this collection have an unusual, blackish-maroon color.

See Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. VIII, Fig. 80). According to Farr (1976: 71), this cosmopolitan species is one of the most frequently encountered of the myxomycetes.

Arcyria denudata (L.) Wettstein

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Hato la Vergareña, forest and savanna SE of La Queina, S of ranch house, elev. 420 m, on bark of dead log, 22 Oct 1954, JJW, NGLG 192 [MLF]; Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, slope forest above Río Tirica, elev. 1365-1670 m, on decaying log, 4 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1264, 1322 [MLF; the number 1322, with a different date, was also used for Dacryopinax indacoacheae]; clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on decaying log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1393 [MLF]. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, rainforest between Base Camp and Camp 2, elev. 140 m, on dead log, 14 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36988 [MLF].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. VIII, Fig. 82). According to Farr (1976: 71), this is a common, cosmopolitan species. Dennis +

Cribaria intricata Schrader

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on living tree trunk in forest, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60206A [CTR, this specimen is the host for Nectriopsis violacea (Fr.) Maire (60206B)].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. IV, Fig. 38). According to Farr (1976: 47) this species is widely distributed in the American tropics, but is also widely distributed in temperate regions of the Western Hemisphere. Dennis +

Didymium nigripes (Link) Fries

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Hato la Vergareña, forest and savanna SE of La Queina, S of ranch house, elev. 420 m, 22 Oct 1954, JJW, NGLG 191 [MLF].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 348). According to Farr (1976: 230) this is a common, cosmopolitan species. Dennis +

Hemitrichia calyculata (Spegazzini) M. L. Farr

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on underside of tree, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 167 [MLF]; Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 194 [MLF].

According to Farr (1976: 96) this species occurs in temperate as well as tropical regions. Dennis +

Physarum compressum Albertini & Schweinitz

SURINAM. Zanderij, E side, savanna, 20 Oct 1944, BM & G. Stahel 25055F (developed on aroid cuttings in the New York Botanical Garden) [FJS; this specimen was cited by Seaver, 1948: 60].

This is an extremely common temperate and tropical species (Farr, 1976: 130). Dennis +

Physarum globuliferum (Bulliard) Persoon

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on debris from rotting log, 10 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 27494 [DPR]. : BRAZIL. Amazonia: Rio Cauaburi, around Cachoeira Manajas, on dead leaf, 7 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60120 [MLF].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. XXVIII, Fig. 258). This species is known from temperate and tropical regions (Farr, 1976: 140). Dennis +

Physarum nucleatum Rex

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, on rotten palm trunk, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43100 [MLF].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. XXX, Fig. 274). This species is known from temperate and tropical regions (Farr, 1976: 150), although Dennis (1970) did not report it from Venezuela and adjacent countries.

Physarum viride (Bulliard) Persoon

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on underside of tree, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 166 [MLF].

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. XXXIII, Fig. 301). This species is known from temperate and tropical regions (Farr, 1976: 170). Dennis +

Trichia varia (Persoon) Persoon

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest between Lower and Middle Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 1600-1850 m, on dead log, 27 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 247 [MLF].

Martin & Alexopoulos (Pl. 11, Fig. 111). This is a common, cosmopolitan species (Farr, 1976: 93). Dennis +

STEMONITOMYCETIDAE

Stemonitis pallida Wingate in Macbride

= Stemonitis carolinensis Macbride

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, vic. Techiné-merú, elev. 395 m, on dead log, 16 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1432 [MLF, as S. carolinensis]

Martin & Alexopoulos (1969: Pl. 16, Fig. 151) considered S. carolinensis to be a synonym of S. pallida. According to Farr (1976: 276) this species is known from temperate and tropical regions. Dennis +, as Stemonitis carolinensis.

ZYGOMYCETES

Glaziella aurantiaca (Berkeley & Curtis) Cooke

VENEZUELA. Zamuro Woods, 10 km N of Maturín, terrestrial, 23 Oct 1948, BM, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr. & LP 27232 [DPR].

Gibson et al. (1986: 944, Figs. 1-46).

ASCOMYCOTINA

LOCULOASCOMYCETES

Acrogenotheca elegans (Fraser) Ciferri & Batista in Batista

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, summit, Río Yatua, elev. 1700-2000 m, on leaves of Ocotea roraimae Mez (37173), ? date, BM, JJW & GSB 37173 [CTR]

This material fits the description and illustrations of Hughes (1976).

Microcyclus tinctoria (Tulasne) Arx in Müller & Arx

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, along Río Tirica below Upper Falls above Summit Camp, elev. 1940 m, black spots on leaves of Baccharis sp., 7 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 584 [CTR]; Bolívar: Sororopán, N facing slope, elev. 1800 m, black on leaves of a shrub, 18 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33962 [CTR; the host of this collection is probably Baccharis].

Müller & Arx (1962: Fig. 138). Dennis +

Mycosphaerella ? punctiformis (Persoon: Fries) Starbäck

Anamorph: Ramularia sp. (Barr, 1972).

BRAZIL. Serra Cipó, 3.5 mi from Hotel Chapéu do Sol, elev. 3700 ft, on Cephalostemon riedelianus 44627 (Rapateaceae, NY), 19 Dec 1959, BM, CKM & JMP s.n. [GJS].

This specimen matches well the description of the species provided by Barr (1972); there is no anamorph on the collection. Mycosphaerella punctiformis is extremely common in North America, where it occurs on overwintered leaves of many different plants leading Barr (1972) to suggest that it is an aggregate species. There are no fungi reported to occur on the Rapateaceae in Viégas' (1961) list of the fungi found in South America.

Rosenscheldiella styracis (Hennings) Theissen & H. Sydow

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, N facing slopes on summit above valley of Caño Mojado, elev. 2030-2150 m, on lower surface of Styrax (1028) 21 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 1029 [CTR].

Müller & Arx (1962: Fig. 141).

Tubeufia roraimensis (Samuels & Müller) J. R. Boise

= Thaxteriella roraimensis Samuels & Müller

Anamorph: Helicoma sp. (Samuels & Müller, 1979).

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on log, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 182 [CTR].
Samuels & Müller (1979: Fig. 1,2).

Xenomeris saccifolii Samuels, Barr & Rogerson

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Rio Negro, Serra da Neblina, Rio Cauaburí, Pico Phelps, on leaves of Saccifolium bandeirae Maguire & Pires (60472), 2 Dec 1965, BM, JMP & CKM s.n. [HOLOTYPE, Samuels, Barr & Rogerson]; Rio Negro, Serra da Neblina, Rio Cauaburí, Pico Phelps, on leaves of Saccifolium bandeirae (60532), 3 Dec 1965, BM, JMP & CKM s.n. [PARATYPE, Samuels, Barr & Rogerson].

Samuels et al. (1988: Fig. 1).

Xylobotryum portentosum (Montagne) Patouillard

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Rio Negro, Serra da Neblina, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 2500-2800 m, 2 Dec 1965, BM, JMP & CKM 60489F [CTR].

Although Xylobotryum andinum Patouillard, the type species of the genus, is usually considered to have unitunicate asci and to be a Pyrenomycete (Rossman, 1976), we have observed fissitunicate dehiscence in this species (New Zealand, PDD 44303) and therefore refer the genus to the Pleosporales. Xylobotryum andinum and X. portentosum (Montagne) Patouillard, which differs in their gross morphology, are often found intermingled leading us to suspect that there is only a single species. Müller & Arx (1962: 619).
Dennis +

PYRENOMYCETES

Camillea cyclisca (Montagne) Laessøe, J. D. Rogers & Whalley

= Hypoxylon cycliscum Montagne

Anamorph: Xylocladium sp. (Laessøe et al., 1989).

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, gold mine camp in slope forest at NW base of mountain, elev. 200 m, on dead post, 5 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30747 [GJS].

Miller (1961: 107; Figs. 182, 210; as Hypoxylon). Laessøe et al. (1989: Figs. 23-28, 138).

Camillea labellum Montagne

BRAZIL. Rio Cauaburí, base of Cachoeira Caranguejo, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, on log, 4 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60087 [RWGD].

Dennis (1957: 316, Fig. 14). Dennis +, Fig. 14.

Camillea lepriurii (Montagne) Montagne

= Hypoxylon melanaspis Montagne

Anamorph: Xylocladium sp. (Laessøe et al., 1989)

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, in dense wet rainforest at limonite area downriver from camp near Ilha Terezinha, elev. 70-300 m, on dead wood, 4 Nov 1954, RSC 38144 [MPKF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, NW base of mountain in lower slope forest, elev. 200 m, on dead erect tree, 2 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30610 [MPKF]; Amazonas: Cerro Camani, Caño Guaviarito, Río Manapiare, Río Ventuari, on log, 18 Feb 1951, BM, K. D. Phelps, C. B. Hitchcock & Gerald Budowski 31811 [MPKF]; Amazonas: forest near Piedra Tururumeri, elev. 100-140 m, on dead tree, 4 Feb 1954, BM, JJW & GSB 37509 [MPKF]; Amazonas: Río Guainía, forest 1-3 km E of Maroa, elev. 130 m, on fallen log, 6 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43334 [MPKF]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at

Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 206 [?]; Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, in rainforest at base of mountain, elev. 1100 m, on fallen tree, 19 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33975 [DPR].

Dennis (1957: 316, Fig. 14). Miller (1961: 106: Figs. 180, 181, 209; as Hypoxylon melanaspis). Laessøe et al. (1989: 136-140, Figs. 56-65, 140) included applanate forms previously known as Hypoxylon melanaspis under this name. Camillea lepreurii is commonly found on small branches of recently dead trees at low elevation; the cylindrical and applanate forms are often found intermingled. Dennis +, Fig. 5A.

Camillea mucronata Montagne

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Camani, Caño Guaviarito, Río Manapiare, Río Ventuari, on log, 18 Feb 1951, BM, K. D. Phelps, C. B. Hitchcock & Gerald Budowski 31810 [CTR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1407 [CTR].

Dennis (1957: 316, Fig. 14). Laessøe et al. (1989: Figs. 70-77, 133). Dennis +

Cordyceps polyarthra Möller

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, in talus forest above Camp 5, elev. 1600 m, on caterpillar, 17 Nov 1957, BM, JJW & CKM 42052 [CTR].

Mains (1958: Fig. 22). Dennis +

Cordyceps sp.

VENEZUELA. AMAZONAS: Río Cunucunuma, Río Orinoco, in woods at savanna edge near Culebra Rapids. elev. 200 m, intertwined but apparently not attached to living tree roots, 23 Dec 1950, BM, RSC, JJW 30371 [GJS].

Corynelia oreophila (Spegazzini) Starbäck

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, shrubby thickets bordering swamp along E branch of headwaters of Río Tirica, elev. 2120 m, on Podocarpus sp., 12 Feb 1955, JAS, JJW 800 [CTR].

Fitzpatrick (1942: Fig. 25, 26). Dennis +

Dactylospora stygia (Berkeley & Curtis) Hafellner var. striata Hafellner

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, epiphyllous on dead palm frond in forest, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60220A [RCH].

Hafellner (1979: Fig. 29).

Fluviostroma wrightii Samuels & Müller

Anamorph: Stromatoglyphium stromaticum (Berk.) Höhnelt (Seifert, 1985)

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 215A [CTR; teleomorph and anamorph present]; Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forested island near Base Camp, elev. 515 m, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1387A [CTR].

Samuels & Müller (1980b: Pl. 1).

Guignardia clusiae F. L. Stevens

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev.

1925 m, on dead fallen Clusia leaves, 2 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 368 [CTR; this specimen matches the type from Puerto Rico].

Hypocrea cerebriformis Berkeley

VENEZUELA. AMAZONAS: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, lowland and slope forests, in montane forest 4 km E of Camp 3, elev. 1000 m, on decorticated log, 27 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36964 [GJS].

Doi (1975b: 126, Fig. 4).

Hypocrea ? corticioides Spegazzini

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Orinoco, La Urbana, on bark of dead branch, 19 Oct 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29223 [GJS; this collection differs from Doi's (1975a) description in having globose part-ascospores, ca. 3 μ m diam].

Doi (1975a: 5, 6, Fig. 4).

Hypocrella brasiliiana (Hennings) Mains

= Hypocrella camerunensis Hennings var. brasiliiana Henn.

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: rainforest at junction of Río Aparurén and Río Caroní, elev. 400 m, on shrub, 15 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 137 [CTR, sterile]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on stems of Mikania, apparently on scale insects, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 232 [CTR].

Mains (1959: Fig. 1). Collections of this in the sterile form are bright orange and conspicuous; several collections have been brought back to the New York Botanical Garden from various expeditions to the Neotropics. Mains (1959) studied sterile American material and identified several collections as this species because the stromata matched fertile stromata. He decided the H. brasiliiana was distinct from H. camerunensis and thus deserved specific rank. The specimens cited here match specimens identified by Mains.

Hypocrella disjuncta Seaver

GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, Merume Mountains, above first cliffs, in forest along trail between Porkknocker Camp 3 at fork of Partang River, elev. ca. 900 m, on fallen leaves, 9 Jul 1960, SST, CST & RB 44864 [CTR; this specimen matches the type and other specimens from Puerto Rico that were described and studied by Mains, 1959].

Mains (1959: Fig. 17).

Hypocrella libera H. & P. Sydow

VENEZUELA. Monagas: in forest 6 km E of La Hormíga, between La Pica and Caño Colorado E of Maturín, elev. 14-50 m, on fallen leaves, 23 Sep 1955, JJW & JVM 39434 [CTR; this collection matches Mains' (1959) description and illustration].

Mains (1959: Fig. 5). This species was originally described from Panama and also is known from Bolivia.

Hypocrella sloaneae Patouillard in Duss

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, vic. Techiné-merú, elev. 395 m, on leaves of leguminous tree, 16 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1433 [CTR; the Aschersonia anamorph and perithecia with immature ascospores are present. This collection matches descriptions and illustrations provided by Petch (1921) and Mains (1959)].

Petch (1921: Pl. III, Figs. 30, 40; Pl. V, Fig. 38). Mains (1959: Fig. 6). Dennis +

Hypoxylon cyclopicum Spegazzini

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, near Culebra, elev. 200 m, 14 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29443A [GJS, overmature].

Miller (1961: Fig. 108, 136).

Hypoxylon investiens (Schweinitz) Curtis

SURINAM. Nassau mountains, Marowijne River, in ferro-bauxite forest along Line 14 between Line A and Expedition Line, elev. 550 m, on dead but undecayed wood, 3 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39117 [CTR].

Miller (1961: Fig. 65, 66, 81). Dennis +

Hypoxylon nucigenum Hennings

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, gold mine camp in slope forest at NW base of mountain, elev. 200 m, 5 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30749 (immature), 30750 (duplicate in BPI) [GJS].

According to Miller (1961: Fig. 109, 137), this species is a tropical eastern Asian species; this is the first report for the New World, where we have found it to be common in the Guayana Highland.

Hypoxylon rubiginosum Persoon: Fries var. tropica Miller

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: slopes of Cerro Guanay, Camp Verada, elev. 900 m, Cerro Camani Expedition, on log, 5 Feb 1951, BM, Kathleen D. Phelps, Charles B. Hitchcock & Gerald Budowski 31776 [CTR].

Miller (1961: Fig. 16, 46). Dennis +, Fig. 6K.

Hypoxylon stygium (Léveillé) Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 200 [GJS; spores in this collection are wider than given by Miller (1961)].

Miller (1961: Fig. 156, 170). Dennis +

Kretzschmaria cetrarioides (Welwitsch & Currey) Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, Gold Mine Camp in slope forest at NW base of mountain, elev. 200 m, on fallen log, 5 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30751 [CTR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 199 [CTR].

Dennis (1957: 310, Fig.; 312). Dennis +

Kretzschmaria clavus (Fries) Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on log, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29387 [CTR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, lower NW slope of Abácapa-tepuí, vic. Camp 1 along Río Abácapa, elev. 420 m, on decaying log, 30-31 Mar 1953, JAS 74774 [CTR]; Bolívar: Tirepón-tepuí, slope forest between Camps 2 and 3, elev. 1200-1250 m, 7 Jan 1958, JJW 34060 [CTR]. Terr. Delta Amacuro: Serranía Imataca, forest 1-3 km N of Río Guanamo, elev. 270-470 m, in clusters on bark of rotten log, 23 Nov 1955, JJW & JVM 39734 [CTR].

Dennis (1957: 309, 310, Fig.). Dennis +, Fig. 6S.

Kretzschmaria coenopus (Fries) Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, on wood, 1949, BM & s.n. [CTR]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, near Culebra, elev. 200 m, on dead standing palm, 14 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29444 [CTR].

Dennis (1957: 310, Fig. 311). Dennis +

Leprieuria bacillum (Montagne) Laessøe, J. D. Rogers & Whalley

= Camillea bacillum (Montagne) Montagne

Anamorph: Geniculosporium sp. (Samuels & Müller, 1980a).

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburi, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60140 [CTR].

Dennis (1957: 316, as Camillea). Samuels & Müller (1980a, Fig. 1, 40; as Camillea). Laessøe et al. (1989: Fig. 146). Dennis +, as Camillea.

Nectria jatrophae (Möller) Wollenweber

Anamorph: Fusarium sp.

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, along Río Caroni near rapids just below Urimán, elev. 393 m, on bark, 11 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 80 [GJS]; Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on dead bark, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 160B [CTR]; Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on dead log, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 224 [GJS, duplicate in BPI].

Nectria mauritiicola (Hennings) Seifert & Samuels in Seifert

= Sphaerostilbe repens Berkeley & Curtis

Anamorph: Rhizostilbella hibisci (Patouillard) Seifert (Seifert, 1985).

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on dead bark, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 160A [CTR].

This is a common tropical species. Goos (1962, as Sphaerostilbe). Seifert (1985: Fig. 54, 55). Dennis +, as Sphaerostilbe repens.

Nectria pseudotrichia Berkeley & Curtis

= Thyronectria pseudotrichia (Berkeley & Curtis) Seeler

Anamorph: Tubercularia lateritia (Berkeley) Seifert (Seifert, 1985).

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Cuao, Río Orinoco, elev. 125 m, on Couepia praensis (Mart. & Zucc.) Benth., 17 Jan 1949, BM & LP 28413F [CTR]; Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, at Base Camp, elev. 140 m, on dead pole, 3 Jan 1958, BM, JJW & CKM 42614 [CTR].

This is among the most common pyrenomycetes in tropical and subtropical areas; it occurs on recently dead or dying branches of woody plants. Seifert (1985: Fig. 38, 39). Dennis + as Thyronectria pseudotrichia.

Nectria vilior Starbäck

Anamorph: Acremonium butyri (van Beyma) Gams (Gams, 1971).

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on Rosellinia pepo (207A) 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 207B [GJS].

This is the most common species of Nectria found on stromata of species of tropical Xylariaceae.

Nectriopsis candicans (Plowright) Maire

Anamorph: Acremonium sp. (Samuels, 1973).

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on sporangia of Cribaria intricata (60206A), 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60206B [CTR].

This species is a common parasite of myxomycetes in north temperate regions; it is rare in the tropics. Samuels [1973: Fig. 3,4, 21-25, as Nectria candicans (Plowr) Samuels].

Nitschkia acanthostroma (Montagne) Nannfeldt

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, resupinate black blotches on log, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 235 [CTR].

This has been called Tympanopsis acanthostroma (Montagne) Müller & Arx. Nannfeldt (1975) revised the group.

Arx & Müller [1954: Fig. 116, as Scortechinia culcitella (Berk. & Rav.) Speg.]. Dennis +, as Scortechinia culcitella.

Penzigia macrospora Penzig

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on dead palm trunk, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60238 [CTR].

Phylacia bomba (Montagne) Pat. in Duss var. bomba

= Camillea bomba (Mont.) Lloyd

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo (Paraque), montane forest, intermediate camp 6, 600-150 m, 6 Feb 1949, BM, LP & B. Maguire Jr. 28801 [JHM]. BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60146 [GJS].

Dennis (1957: 316). Rodrigues & Samuels (1989: Fig. 6). Dennis +

Phylacia bomba (Montagne) Pat. in Duss var. macrospora Rodrigues & Samuels

Anamorph: Geniculosporium sp. (Rodrigues & Samuels, 1989).

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on log, 17 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60195 [GJS].

Rodrigues & Samuels (1989: Fig.7-13, 15).

Phylacia poculiformis (Montagne) Montagne

Anamorph: Geniculosporium sp. (Rodrigues & Samuels, 1989).

VENEZUELA. Cua River, woodland, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on well rotted log in damp, shaded places, 25 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27419 [JHM]. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, Gold Mine Camp in slope forest at NW base of mountain, elev. 200 m, on dead post, 5 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30748 [MPKF]; Amazonas: Río Guainía, 1-1.5 mi E of Maroa, elev. 100-140 m, on fallen log, 3 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43301 [CTR]. Bolívar: Río Saca headwaters in forest 12 km E of ranch house, elev. 420-450 m, on fallen log, 18 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 82 J&G [MPKF].

Dennis (1957: 316.). Rodrigues & Samuels (1989: 1-5, 16). Dennis +

This is a common species in dry Amazonian sites of low elevation.

Rosellinia pepo Patouillard

Anamorph. Dematophora (Booth & Holliday, 1972)

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 207A [GJS].

Booth & Holliday (1972). Dennis +

Sypstospora parasitica (Tulasne) Cannon & Hawksworth
= Melanospora parasitica Tulasne

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on stroma of Hypocrella ? brasiliana (232) on stems of Mikania, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 232A [CTR].

This species has long been known as Melanospora parasitica and has been reported as a parasite of various insecticolous imperfects such as Paecilomyces spp., Beauveria bassiana (Bals.) Vuill., Hirsutella floccosa Speare, and Verticillium lecanii (Zimm.) Viégas. This is the second record of S. parasitica on a stroma of a species of Hypocrella; we have seen another collection from French Guiana (Mori & Gracie 18386, NY). Cannon & Hawksworth (1982: 152).

Thamnomycetes chordalis Fries

= Thamnomycetes rostratus Montagne

Anamorph: Nodulisporium sp. (Samuels & Müller, 1980a).

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: riverine forest below Raudal Pacure, elev. 100 m, on decorticated log, 9 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29404 [CTR]; Amazonas: forest near Piedra Tururumeri, elev. 100-140 m, on fallen dead tree, 4 Feb 1954, BM, JJW & GSB 37508 [CTR]; Amazonas: Río Guainia, high forest along trail to Guzman, 1-5 km SE of Maros, elev. 120-140 m, on log, 9 Oct 1957, BM, JJW & William Keith 41784 [JHM]. Bolívar: Sororopán, N facing slope, rainforest at base of Ptari-tepuí, elev. 1100 m, on fallen tree, 17-18 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33974 [DPR]; Bolívar: km 140-141.5, selva húmeda de los árboles con un promedio de 25-30 metros de altura, el drenaje del Río Cuyuni, al sur de El Dorado, elev. 1300-1380 m, 22-28 Dec 1970, JAS & G&ED JAS 104344 [CTR].

Dennis (1970) accepted T. chordalis with T. rostratus as a synonym. Earlier (Dennis, 1957: 330, Fig. 17b, c) he accepted T. rostratus and T. chordalis as distinct. Samuels & Müller (1980a: Fig. 2, 3). Dennis +

Thamnomycetes dendroidea Cooke & Masee

SURINAM. Saramacca River, montane forest, Camp 2, 19 Jul 1944, BM 24145F [CTR]; this specimen was incorrectly cited by Seaver (1948: 60) as Xylaria dendroidea Cooke & Masee, which should be X. dendroidea (Cooke & Masee) Saccardo; Coppenam River, Camp no. 3, low forest, 22 Jul 1944, BM 24148F [CTR]; Tafelberg, top, 28 Jul 1944, BM 24193F [CTR]; Tafelberg, Table Mountain, Camp I, Savanna no. 1, 3 Aug 1944, BM 24204F [CTR]; Tafelberg, vicinity of East Ridge, 29 Aug 1944, BM 24550F [CTR]; Table Mountain, Camp no. 2 to SW escarpment, 5 Sep 1949, BM 24630F [CTR]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Cuaó, Río Orinoco, elev. 125 m, 17 Jan 1949, BM & LP 28411F [CTR].

Of the above specimens, only 24245F and 28411F were fertile. Dennis (1957: 328). Dennis +, Fig. 5C.

Ustulina deusta (Hoffman: Fries) Petrak

= Hypoxylon deustum (Hoffman: Fries) Greville

Anamorph: Nodulisporium (Jong & Rogers, 1972)

SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Plateau B, Marowijne River, plateau top on Bauxo-ferrite, elev. 525 m, on decorticated fallen log, 4 Mar 1955, BM & CKM 40773 [CTR].

Miller (1961, Fig. 199, 147, as Hypoxylon). Dennis +, as Hypoxylon.

Ustulina pavimentosa (Cesati) Cooke

= Hypoxylon pavimentosum Cesati

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base

Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on dead log, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 181 [GJS].

Miller (1961: Fig. 120, 121, 148, as Hypoxylon). Dennis +, as Hypoxylon.

Xylaria apiculata Cooke

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, SW slope forest and savannas, elev. 1500-2000 m, on fallen log, 18 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33977 [GJS].

See Rogers et al. (1988: 116). Dennis +

Xylaria arbuscula Saccardo

VENEZUELA. locality unknown, savanna camp forests, elev. 1500 m, on fallen log, dense woodland, 21 Dec 1948, BM, LP & B. Maguire Jr. 27848 [JHM]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Abácapa-tepuí, NW part, wet mossy forest with sandstone boulders between Camp 3 and main line of sandstone bluffs, elev. 1210-1600 m, on dead log, 17 Apr 1953, JAS 75065 [GJS].

The peeling outer layer of JAS 75065 is brown, not white. The specimen matches the description given by San González & Rogers (1989) for Mexico better than that given by Rogers et al. (1988) for Cerro de la Neblina. The germ slit in the collection JAS 75065 is somewhat less than full length.

Dennis (1956: Fig. 23). Rogers et al. (1988: Fig. 67). González & Rogers (1989: Fig. 10-12). Dennis +, as X. mellisii.

Xylaria clusiae K. F. Rodrigues, J. D. Rogers & Samuels

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainia, forest edge S and E of Maroa, elev. 130 m, on dead leaf (? Clusia sp.) on forest floor, 4 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43324 [PARATYPE, GJS]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on decaying leaf of Clusia sp., 2 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 370 [PARATYPE, GJS].

Samuels & Rogerson (1990: Figs. 42-45)

Xylaria comosa (Montagne) Fries

SURINAM. Nassau mountains, Marowijne River, in ferro-bauxite forest along Line 14 between Line A and Expedition Line, elev. 550 m, 3 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39122 [RWGD]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Sierra Parima, vecinidades de Simarawochi, Río Matacuni, a unos 6-7 km al Oeste de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, elev. 795-830 m, 18 Apr-23 May 1973, JAS 107129 [CTR].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 17). Rogers et al. (1988: 126). Dennis +, Fig. 6A.

Xylaria ? coccophora Montagne

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60203 [GJS, immature, ascospores not seen].

Rogers et al. (1988: Fig. 32, 65).

Xylaria cf. corniculata Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Negro, riverine forest near Piedra Cucuy, elev. 100 m, on old Lecythidaceous capsule, 10 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 34989 [GJS].

This collection matches X. cf. corniculata as described by González and Rogers (1989), which is morphologically close to X. scruposa (Fries) Fries. It differs from X. scruposa sensu Rogers et al. (1988) in having a shredding brown outer layer; ascospores and stromal morphology are as in that species. The germ slit in this material is oblique and less than full spore length.

González & Rogers (1989: Figs. 28, 29).

Xylaria cubensis (Montagne) Fries

Anamorph. Xylocoremium flabelliforme J. D. Rogers (J. D. Rogers, 1984).

SURINAM. Tafelberg, montane forest, line beyond Camp no. IV, 24 Jul 1944, BM 24168F [JHM; this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60)].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 37). Rogers (1984: Figs. 1-3, 10-15, 16-20, 27, 28). Dennis +, as X. papyrifera var. cubensis.

Xylaria dealbata Berkeley & Curtis

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Río Tucano, Camp Tucano (Camp 2), Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 125 m, on decorticated log, 23, 24 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60401 [RWGD].

Specimen 38201 is possibly the immature stroma of X. dealbata with conidia. Dennis (1956: Fig. 32). Rogers et al. (1988: 130). Dennis +, as X. fockei.

Xylaria ? dichotoma (Montagne) Fries

BRAZIL. Amapá: Rio Amapári, Serra do Navio, heavily forested hills, weir on Baixinhe Creek, elev. 70-300 m, 23 Nov 1954, RSC 38563 [GJS; this specimen is immature but matches Dennis' (1957) concept of the species in stromal morphology].

Dennis (1957: 410).

Xylaria enterogena (Montagne) Fries

GUYANA. Northwest Territory, Matthews Ridge, Barima River, 22 Jan 1955, BM & RSC 39314 [RWGD].

Rogers et al. (1988: 130).

Xylaria grammica (Montagne) Fries

SURINAM. Tafelberg, Saramacca River, Posoegronda, on fallen log, 2 Jul 1944, BM 24144F [JHM, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60)].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 30). González & Rogers (1989: Fig. 40, 41). Dennis +, Fig. 6P.

Xylaria guyanensis (Montagne) Fries

SURINAM. Tafelberg, S base, km. 24.5, on decaying wood, 22 Sep 1944, BM 24830F [JHM, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60)].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 34). González & Rogers (1989: Fig. 42, 43). Dennis +, Fig. 6W.

Xylaria ianthino-velutina (Montagne) Fries

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainía, high forest 4 km N of Maroa, elev. 120-140 m, on fallen legume pod, 7 Oct 1957, BM, JJW & William Keith 41765 [CTR].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 10). Rogers et al. (1988: 134, Fig. 37). González & Rogers (1989: 342). Dennis +

Xylaria cf. kegeliana (Léveillé) Fries

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on log, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29388 [GJS].

This collection matches X. cf. kegeliana (Lév.) Fr.) sensu Rogers et al. (1988: Figs. 12, 13, 15, 38) from Neblina. The germ slit is short and straight with no tendency to spiral, as noted by Rogers et al. (1988).

Xylaria melanura (Léveillé) Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Sierra Parima, a lo largo de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, a unos 45 km al Noroeste de las cabeceras del Río Orinoco, 02°27'24"N, 63°56'W, elev. 1300 m, on dead bark, 18-23 May 1972, JAS 106080 [CTR].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 3). Dennis +

Xylaria multiplex (Kunze: Fries) Fries

SURINAM. Tafelberg, T.M. Camp No. 1 to west escarpment, dry mixed low bush on W side, 10 Sep 1944, BM 24681F [JHM, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60)].

Dennis (1956: Fig. 20). Rogers et al. (1988: 139). González & Rogers (1989: Fig. 64, 65). Dennis

+

Xylaria obovata (Berkeley) Fries

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, in dense wet rainforest at limonite area downriver from camp near Ilha Terezinha, elev. 70-300 m, 4 Nov 1954, RSC 38145 [GJS]. GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, Merume Mountains, Partang River, trail along SE side of Merume Mt., elev. 1140 m, 5 Jul 1960, SST, CLT & RB 44818 [GJS]; Merume Mountains, just below top ridge in wet forest along trail, elev. 1065 m, on log, 9 Jul 1960, SST, CLT & RB 44860 [CTR]. VENEZUELA. Bolívar Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 203 [GJS, immature and overmature stromata only].

The collection 44818 matches Dennis' description of the species but has smaller ascospores than given by Rogers et al. (1988).

Rogers et al. (1988: Fig. 47, 49). Dennis (1956: Fig. 42D). Dennis +

Xylaria pallida Berkeley & Cooke

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainia, high forest 4 km N of Maroa, elev. 120-140 m, on dead log, 7 Oct 1957, BM, JJW & William Keith 41746 [JDR].

Rogers et al. (1988: 140). González & Rogers (1989: Fig. 72).

Xylaria cf. platypoda (Léveillé) Fries

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Sarven-tepuí, in Clusia cloud forest in drainage of Río Churi between Camps 6 & 7, elev. 1750-1850 m, on log, on log, 19 Jan 1953, JJW 34157 [FSM].

The ends of the ascospores are not pinched or apiculate, as was described by Dennis (1956) for the species. Rogers et al. (1988) described a small-spored variety of X. platypoda from Cerro de la Neblina.

Xylaria schweinitzii Berkeley & Curtis

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on log, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60223 [CTR]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, 1949, BM s.n. [GJS, 40]; Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, NW base of mountain in lower slope forest, elev. 200 m, on log, 2 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30611 [GJS]. Bolívar: Sororopán, rainforest, N facing slope forest, elev. 1600-1700 m, on log, 17 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 34013 [GJS].

Rogers & Callan (1986). Rogers et al. (1988: 142). González & Rogers (1989: Fig. 82, 83). Dennis (1956, as synonym of X. polymorpha). Dennis +

Xylaria telfairii (Berkeley) Fries
= Xylaria tabacina (Kickx) Fries

GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, Merume Mountains, Partang River, trail along SE side

of Merume Mt., elev. 1140 m, on wet log, 8 Jul 1960, SST, CLT & RB 44851 [GJS]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, in talus forest above Camp 2, elev. 1600-1700 m, on log, 17 Nov 1957, BM, JJW & CKM 42051 [JHM, as X. tabacna]. Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, near Culebra, elev. 200 m, 14 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29760 [GJS]; Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43083 [CTR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 201 [GJS]; Bolívar: Sarven-tepuí, in talus forest between Camp 5 and base of lower escarpment, elev. 1750-2000 m, on fallen log, on fallen log, 12 Jan 1953, 34105 JJW [GJS]; Bolívar: Sororopán, rainforest, N facing slope forest, elev. 1600-1700 m, on log, 17 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 34014 [GJS].

The stroma of 34014 is exceptionally large, 11 cm long, 10 mm diam and fasciculate.

Rogers et al. (1988: Fig. 61). González & Rogers (1989: 369). Dennis (1956: Fig. 35). Dennis +, Fig. 6N.

DISCOMYCETES

Operculate Discomycetes

Cookeina sulcipes (Berkeley) O. Kuntze

GUYANA. southern Pakaraima Mts., Kamana Falls (Camp 1) collecting for 1-2 mi below falls, elev. 2200 ft, date unknown, BM, CKM & G. Wilson-Browne 45941A [CTR]. SURINAM. Tafelberg, base of N escarpment, elev. 390 m, 11 Aug 1944, BM 24312F [FJS, specimen cited by Seaver (1948: 60)]. VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Saca headwaters in forest 12 km E of ranch house, elev. 420-450 m, 18 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 86 [KPD].

Denison (1967: 312; Figs. 1, 7, 8). Dennis +, Fig. 7T.

Cookeina tricholoma (Montagne) O. Kuntze

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburi, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on log, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60150 [KPD]. GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, second falls of Partang River about 12 mi above mouth, elev. 580 m, 24 Jun 1960, SST, SLT & RB 43916 [CTR]. SURINAM. Nassau mountains, Plateau A, Marowijne River, elev. 400-550 m, 31 Dec 1954, BM, RSC, JCL 39052, 39053 [KPD]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Negro, riverine forest near Piedra Cucuy, elev. 100 m, on log, 10 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 34990 [CTR]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, on rotten twig, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43099 [KPD]; Amazonas: Río Guainía, 1-1.5 mi E of Maroa, elev. 100-140 m, 3 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43303 [KPD]; Amazonas: Río Casiquiare, Solano-San Carlos trail near Solano, elev. 100-130 m, on dead branches, 10 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43401 [KPD].

This is a most conspicuous operculate discomycete, frequent in Amazonian areas of low elevation. Denison (1967: 310; Figs. 3, 5, 6). Dennis +, Fig. 7U.

Scutellinia asperrima (Seaver) Le Gal

= Melastiza asperrima Ellis & Everhart ex Seaver

SURINAM. Coppenam River headwaters, Pinna Swamp vic. Kwatla Camp no. 3, 22 Jul 1944, BM 24149F [FJS; this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60, as Melastiza asperrima)]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, high montane forest 3-6 km S of Camp 3, elev. 650-900 m, on fallen palm trunk, 21 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36830 [KPD].

Denison (1959: Figs. 1C, D; 4C). Dennis +

INOPERULATE DISCOMYCETES

Chlorociboria aeruginascens (Nylander) Kanouse ex Ramamurthi, Korf & Batra

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Sarven-tepuí, in Clusia cloud forest in drainage of Río Churi between

Camps 6 & 7, elev. 1750-1850 m, on log, staining log substratum blue-green, 19 Jan 1953, JJW 34156 [JRD]; this specimen was cited by Dixon (1975: 212)].

Dixon (1975: Fig. 10-14, 24). Dennis +, as Chlorosplenium.

Chlorociboria aeruginosa (Persoon: Friers) Seaver ex Ramamurthi, Korf & Batra

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Parú, Caño Asísa, elev. 1800 m, on solid, dead wood, 12 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31431 [JRD]; Caño Asísa, slope forest, elev. 1500 m, on dead wood, turning substratum green, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31518 [JRD].

These collections were cited by Dixon (1975: Fig. 19-20, 28). Dennis +, as Clorosplenium.

Cordierites sprucei Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 233 [CTR].

Zhuang (1988: Figs. 21, 22). Dennis +, as Ionomidotis sprucei (Berkeley) Durand.

Helotium ? miniatum Patouillard in Duss

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá-tepuí, W facing portion, Torono-tepuí, wet rocky woods bordering quebrada between Bluff Camp and low promontory N of Bluff Camp, elev. 166-1700 m, on rotten stick, 5 Jun 1953, JAS 75669 [CTR, this is a species of Hymenoscyphus].

Orbilina epipora (Nylander) Karsten

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Base Camp, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 125 m, on log, 23, 24 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60273B [CTR].

Dennis +

Ostropella fusispora (Seaver) Müller in Müller & Arx
= Ostreionella fusispora Seaver in Seaver & Chardon

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Rio Cauaburí, Base Camp on Caño Tucano, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on log, 13 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60169 [CTR; this collection matches the type collection (NY) of the species, made in Puerto Rico, as well as material from Haiti (NY)].

Phibalis heteromera (Montagne) Korf & Kohn
= Encoelia heteromera (Montagne) Nannfeldt

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, in slope rainforest, elev. 1400 m, on fallen log, 18 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33978 [KPD].

Dennis +, not yet reported for Venezuela.

Polydiscidium martynii Wakefield

SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Plateau B, Marowijne River, forested slopes and summit, elev. 400-550 m, in branched mass on log, 6 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39185 [SEC].

Wakefield (1934: 256, 257; Fig. 2). Cash (1958: 257, Fig. 3). Dennis (1961) redescribed a collection from Africa (Congo). Dennis +, Fig. 7B.

LICHENS

Chiodecton sanguineum (Swartz) Vainio

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, below summit, rocky plateau on SE facing upper shoulder of Apacara-tepuí, elev. 2000-2100 m, around rock outcroppings, 20 Jun 1953, JAS 75778 [RCH].
 VENEZUELAN-BRAZILIAN FRONTIER: Cerro de la Neblina, SE portion, dwarf forest, headwaters of Cañon Grande, elev. 1900 m, on bark and dead stem, 16,17 Oct 1970, JAS 104006 [RCH].

Cladina boliviana (Ahti) Ahti

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, below summit, rocky plateau on SE facing upper shoulder of Apacara-tepuí, elev. 2000-2100 m, on boulder in sun, 20 Jun 1953, JAS 75796 [TA].
 Ahti (1961: Fig. 44).

Cladina confusa (R. Santesson) Follm. & Ahti f. confusa

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serrania Yutaje, Río Manapiare, along left fork of Caño Yutaje, elev. 1250 m, 12 Feb 1953, BM & CKM 35228 [TA]; Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, on SW escarpment edge, elev. 1900 m, on ground, 28 Dec 1957, BM, JJW & CKM 42538 [TA].
 Ahti (1961: Fig. 10).

Cladina dendroides (des Abbayes) Ahti

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serrania Yutaje, Río Manapiare, along left fork of Caño Yutaje, elev. 1250 m, 12 Feb 1953, BM & CKM 35228A [TA]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, forming clumps on sand, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 285285 [TA]; Chimantá Massif, NW part of summit of Abácapa-tepuí, Bonnetia forest, elev. 2125-2300 m, terrestrial in open ground around sandstone outcrops, 13 Apr 1953, JAS 74910, JAS 74911A [TA].
 Ahti (1961: Fig. 6).

Cladina densissima Ahti f. densissima

VENEZUELA. Venezuelan-Brazilian Frontier, Cerro de la Neblina, Planicie de Zuloaga, Río Titirico, elev. 2300 m, 10-15 Oct 1970, JAS 10384 [sic] [TA]. Bolívar: Distrito Piar, Macizo del Chimantá, seccion oriental del Chimantá-tepuí, cabeceras del afluente derecho superior del Río Tirica (Caño del Grillo), along small caño ESE of campsite, elev. 2450 m, terrestrial, 7-9 Feb 1983, JAS, Otto Huber & Victor Carreño Espinosa JAS 128929 [TA].
 Ahti (1984: Figs. 1-4).

Cladina rangiferina (L.) Nylander subsp. abbayesi (Ahti) W. Culberson

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, spreading on dry sand, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 298 [TA]; Chimantá Massif, below summit, rocky plateau on SE facing upper shoulder of Apacara-tepuí, elev. 2000-2100 m, on boulder in sun, 20 Jun 1953, JAS 75794 [TA].
 Ahti (1961: Fig. 33).

Cladina sprucei (Ahti) Ahti

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Cerro Bolívar, along ridge road NE of Morrison-Knudsen Camp, elev. 725-775, on soil, 2 Mar 1953, JJW 34477 [TA].
 Ahti (1961: Fig. 35).

Cladonia corallifera (Kunze) Nylander

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Casiquiare, Solano-San Carlos trail near Solano, elev. 100-130 m, open areas on soil, 10 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43405 [TA].

Stenroos (1989b: Fig. 1, K-M).

Cladonia didyma (Fée) Vainio var. vulcanica (Zollinger) Vainio

VENEZUELA. Venezuelan-Brazilian Frontier, Cerro de la Neblina, Planicie de Zuloaga, Río Titirico, elev. 2300 m, on soil at base of shrubs, wooded slopes bordering swampy savanna, 10-15 Oct 1970, JAS 103856 [TA].

Cladonia miniata G. Meyer

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central section, savanna above Summit Camp, elev. 1940 m, on sand at base of rock, 4 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 424 [SS], on large rock, 427 [SS]; Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, summit at edge of escarpment in and among zanjones, elev. 2165-2180, terrestrial under overhanging rocks, 9 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 696 [SS]; Bolívar: Auyán-tepuí, slopes of zanjón in exposed places, museta de piedra arenisca, entre 'Oso Woods Camp' y 'Libertador,' elev. 2050-2300 m, in exposed places, 15 May 1964, JAS 93977 [SS].

Stenroos (1989a: Figs. 3, 7, 8).

Cladonia peltastica (Nylander) Mueller Argovensis

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Cerro Altamira, lower slope forest, 10 km E of Ciudad Piar, elev. 300-425 m, on ground 19 Oct 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36028 [TA]; Bolívar: Cerro Venamo (parte Sur-Oeste), bosque muscoso enano montañoso sobre la fila arriba de la ladera esparpada de arenisca, elev. 1400-1450, terrestrial, 1 Jan 1964, JAS, G&ED JAS 92535 [TA].

Cladonia pycnoclada (Persoon) Nylander

SURINAM. Tafelberg, Savanna I, under shrubs and border of bush, date not given, BM 24259L, 24260L [?CWD, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 62)].

Because Cladonia pycnoclada is not known to occur in northern South America, this determination is probably incorrect.

Cladonia secundana Nylander

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Duida, Río Cunucunuma, north escarpment above Culebra, elev. 1400 m, on burnt-over ground, 20 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29574 [SS]; Amazonas: Sierra Parima, a lo largo de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, a unos 45 km al Noroeste de las cabeceras del Río Orinoco, 02°27'24"N, 63°56'W, elev. 1300 m, terrestrial on ridge top over quartzitic soil, 18-23 May 1972, JAS 105997 [SS]. Bolívar: Auyán-tepuí, cumbre de la parte central occidental (división occidental del cerro): vecindad del 'Drizzly Camp,' sobre piedra del arenisca, a lo largo de afluente del Río Churún, elev. 1760 m, on sandstone ledge along stream, 4 May 1964, JAS 93333 [SS].

Stenroos (1989a: Figs. 4, 8).

Cladonia signata (Eschweiler) Vainio

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, NW part of summit of Abácapa-tepuí, Bonnetia forest, elev. 2125-2300 m, terrestrial in open ground around sandstone outcrops, 13 Apr 1953, JAS 74911 [TA]; Chimantá Massif, below summit, rocky plateau on SE facing upper shoulder of Apacara-tepuí, elev. 2000-2100 m, on boulder in sun, 20 Jun 1953, JAS 75796A [TA]; Bolívar: Sierra Auraima, en la pared terminal norte sobre el margen oeste del Río Paragua, en la zona del raudal de El Perro; bosque achaparrado sobre piedras areniscas, elev. 400 m, terrestrial on sandstone rocks in woods, 16 Jan 1962, JAS 90835 [TA]; Bolívar: Cerro Venamo (parte Sur-Oeste), bosque muscoso enano montañoso sobre la fila arriba de la ladera esparpada de arenisca, elev. 1400-1450, terrestrial, 1 Jan 1964, JAS, G&ED JAS 92536 [RCH conf. TA].

Cladonia steyermarkii Ahti

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, spreading on dry sand, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 299 [TA]; Bolívar: Auyán-tepuí, cumbre de la parte central occidental (división occidental del cerro): vecindad del 'Drizzly Camp,' sobre piedra del arenisca, a lo largo de afluente del Río Churún, elev. 1760 m, on dry ledges of sandstone, 4 May 1964, JAS 93348 [TA]. VENEZUELA. Venezuelan-Brazilian Frontier, Cerro de la Neblina, Planicie de Zuloaga, Río Titirico, elev. 2300 m, terrestrial around small weathered sandstone outcrops, 10-15 Oct 1970, JAS 103889 [TA].

Ahti (1986: Fig. 11).

Cladonia vareschii Ahti

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on white sand, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 293 [TA].

Ahti (1986: Fig. 12).

Coccocarpia erythroxyli (Sprengel) Swinscow & Krog

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Sierra Parima, a lo largo de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, a unos 45 km al Noroeste de las cabeceras del Río Orinoco, 02°27'24"N, 63°56'W, elev. 1300 m, epiphyte on decaying tree branch, 18-23 May 1972, JAS 106110 [RCH]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest between Lower and Middle Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 1600-1850 m, 27 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 243 [RCH]; Bolívar: Distrito Heres, Cerro Marutani, cumbre, selva siempre verde tupida en la altiplanicie cerca de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, elev. 1420 m, epiphytic on branch, 13 Jan 1981, JAS, BM, Charles Brewer-Carias, CKM & Victoriano Carreño Espinosa JAS 124041 [RCH].

Coccocarpia palmicola (Sprengel) Arvidsson & Galloway

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on living tree branch, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 280 [RCH].

Coenogonium linkii Ehrenberg ex Nees

GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, on N side of Kamarang River at mouth, in citrus grove, 2 Sep 1960, SST & CLT (via Len Palmer) 45268 [RCH].

Dictyonema glabratum (Sprengel) Hawksworth

= Dictyonema pavonia (Swartz) Parmasto

= Cora pavonia (Swartz) Fries

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, slope forest at Intermediate Camp, elev. 600 m, epiphyte, low bush, 27 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27723 [RCH, as Cora montana]; Paraque, Caño Negro, elev. 1300 m, epiphyte, 15 Dec 1948, BM & LP 27837 [?, as Cora montana]; Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, cumbre, SW escarpment, elev. 1850 m, on tree trunks, 17 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 30299 [E. Parmasto]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on tree trunk, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 305 [RCH, as Cora montana (Swartz) R. Santesson]; Chimantá Massif, Agparaman-tepuí, SE facing forested slopes below escarpment, elev. 1880-1955 m, epiphytic on Anthurium rhizome, 26 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 1153 [RCH]; Bolívar: Churitepuí (Muru-tepuí), NW slopes, near waterfalls 2 km N of Camp 8 along lower escarpment base, elev. 2050 m, on moist sand, 1 Feb 1953, JJW 34288 [RCH, as Cora montana]; Bolívar: Cerro Venamo (parte Sur-Oeste), bosque enano a lo largo del afluente Este del Río Venamo, sobre el hombrillo superior del cerro, elev. 1400 m, 3 Jan 1964, JAS & G&ED JAS 92686 [C. R. Prince].

Dictyonema sericeum (Swartz) Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, vicinity of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, in mixed forest, 28 Dec 1948, BM & LP 28004 [RCH]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, right bank, 2 km below mouth of Río Atabapo, in Sabanita Morocoto, elev. 125-150 m, on tree trunks near ground, 30 May 1959, JJW & LSA 42706 [RCH]; Amazonas: Sierra Parima, a lo largo de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, a unos 45 km al Noroeste de las cabeceras del Río Orinoco, 02°27'24"N, 63°56'W, elev. 1300 m, epiphyte on small tree, 18-23 May 1972, JAS 106121, JAS 106123 [RCH]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on tree trunk, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 271 [RCH]; Bolívar: Cerro Pitón, Cordillera Epicara, Río Chicanán, between Salto Pitón and Quebrada Franela, elev. 400 m, epiphytic around trunks of small trees, 9-11 Sep 1962, BM, JAS & CKM 53687 [RCH].

Lobaria dissecta (Swartz) Raeuschel

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Cerro Venamo (parte Sur-Oeste), bosque alto húmedo montañoso, entre la bases de la ladera principal escarpada de arenisca y el salto en el Río Venamo, elev. 1220-1275 m, epiphyte on tree trunk, 6-7 Jan 1964, JAS & G&ED JAS 92798 [RCH]; Bolívar: Distrito Heres, Cerro Marutani, cumbre, selva siempre verde tupida en la altiplanicie cerca de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, elev. 1420 m, epiphyte, 13 Jan 1981, JAS, BM, Charles Brewer-Carias, CKM & Victoriano Carreno Espinosa JAS 124052 [RCH].

Lobaria peltigera (Delise) Vainio

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, in Clusia 'moss forest' just S of Camp 3, elev. 650 m, on dead sticks and tree trunks, 29 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36977 [RCH].

Oropogon loxensis (Fée) Th. Fries

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, below summit, rocky plateau on SE facing upper shoulder of Apacara-tepuí, elev. 2000-2100 m, epiphyte on branch, 20 Jun 1953, JAS 75769: [TLE]. Esslinger (1989: Fig. 51).

Parmotrema dilatatum (Vainio) Hale

SURINAM. Wilhelmina Gebergte, in forested hills 9 km N of Lucie River, 12 km west of Oost River, elev. 275 m, on Cochlospermum sp., 17 Jul 1963, BM, J. P. Schultz, T. R. Soderstrom & Noel Holmgren 54235 [RCH]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, right bank, 2 km below mouth of Río Atabapo, in Sabanita Morocoto, elev. 125-150 m, on shrub trunks near ground, 30 May 1959, JJW & LSA 42707 [RCH].

Parmotrema endosulphureum (Hillmann) Hale

SURINAM. Wilhelmina Gebergte, in forested hills 9 km N of Lucie River, 12 km west of Oost River, elev. 275 m, on dead tree stump on granitic outcrop in riverine forest, 17 Jul 1963, BM, J. P. Schultz, T. R. Soderstrom & Noel Holmgren 53985A [RCH]. VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Saca headwaters in forest 12 km E of ranch house, elev. 420-450 m, on dead branch in forest 18 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 85 [RCH].

Parmotrema fasciculatum (Vainio) Hale

SURINAM. Wilhelmina Gebergte, 2 km below confluence of Oost River, elev. 225 m, on dead tree stump on granitic outcrop in riverine forest, 6 Jul 1963, BM, J. P. Schultz, T. R. Soderstrom & Noel Holmgren 53985 [RCH].

Parmotrema latissimum (Fée) Hale

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Cerro Altamira, lower slope forest, 10 km E of Ciudad Piar, elev. 300-425 m, on dead branches, 19 Oct 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36029 [RCH].

Parmotrema mellissii (Dodge) Hale

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on tree trunk, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 302 [RCH].

Polystroma ferdinandezii Clemente

SURINAM. Tafelberg, Table Mountain Camp No. 2, Savanna No. VIII, high forest, 26 Aug 1944, BM 24507F [CWD, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 62)].

Relicina abstrusa (Vainio) Hale

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on living tree branch, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 281 [RCH].
Hale (1975: Fig. 13a).

Siphula fastigiata Nylander

SURINAM. Tafelberg, Table Mountain Camp No. 2, Savanna No. VIII, high forest, encrusting bedrock, 26 Aug 1944, BM 24509L [?CWD, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 62)].

Sphaerophorus formosanus (Zahlbruckner) Asahina

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on shaded tree trunk base, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 291 [RCH]; Central Section, rocky slopes of zanjón bordering Upper Falls of Río Tirica above Summit Camp, elev. 1950 m, on rocks, 7 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 614 [RCH].

Sphaerophorus melanocarpus (Swartz) DC.

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Agparaman-tepuí, SE facing forested slopes below escarpment, elev. 1880-1955 m, on tree branch, 26 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 1155 [RCH].

Sticta weigelii (Acharius) Vainio

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on tree branch, 30,31 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 286 [RCH].

FUNGI IMPERFECTI

Acrogenospora sphaerocephala (Berkeley & Broome) M. B. Ellis
= Monotospora sphaerocephala Berkeley & Broome

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on Fluviostroma wrightii Samuels & Müller and adjacent wood on log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 215B [CTR]; Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forested island near Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on F. wrightii and adjacent wood on log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1387B [CTR]

Ellis (1971) reports this only from Australia and Europe

Hobsonia mirabilis (Peck) Linder

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest between Lower and Middle Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 1600-1850 m, on dead branch, 27 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 245 [CTR]; Torono-tepuí, slope forest above Río Tirica, elev. 1365-1670 m, 4 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1265 [CTR].

Linder (1929) accepted two species in Hobsonia, viz. H. gigaspora Berkeley in Masee and H. mirabilis. Hobsonia gigaspora was described from Venezuela and recorded from Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Trinidad, and Venezuela; H. mirabilis was originally described from New York state and recorded from Tennessee. Martin (1959) studied the types and reduced H. gigaspora to synonymy with H. mirabilis. This synonymy was accepted by Dennis (1970). Linder (1929: Pl. 28, Fig. 6-90). Dennis +

Stromatographium stromaticum (Berkeley) Höhnelt

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 216A [CTR]

Anamorph of Fluviostroma wrightii (Samuels & Müller, 1980b: Pl. 1).

Xylocoremium flabelliforme (Schweinitz: Fries) J. D. Rogers

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on dead log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1417 [GJS]; Bolívar: Cerro Altamira, lower slope forest, 10 km E of Ciudad Piar, elev. 300-425 m, on dead, decorticated branch, 19 Oct 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36027 [CTR].

Anamorph of Xylaria cubensis. See Rogers (1984: Fig. 10-12).

MYCELIA STERILIARhizomorpha corynephora Kunze

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, Rio Mapari, vic. Porto Terezinha, elev. 70-300 m, heavily forested hills, 22 Nov 1954, RSC 38488 [CTR].

This common and distinctive tropical American species is characterized by white, knobby rhizomorphs that grow on plant debris on the forest floor. Dennis +

BASIDIOMYCOTINA**USTILAGINOMYCETES**Cintractia leucoderma (Berkeley) Hennings

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, vic. Techiné-merú, elev. 395 m, on culms of Rhynchospora cyperoides Martius (det. T. Koyama), 16 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1430 [CTR].

Dennis +

HETEROBASIDIOMYCETES**Auriculariales**Auricularia delicata (Fries) Hennings in Bresadola, Hennings & Magnus

BRAZIL. Amapá: along trail to Serra Viado (V2) via Water Supply Dam, elev. 70-300 m, on dead branches, 17 Nov 1954, RSC 38407 [CTR]. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on dead log, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60148A [BL]; Amazonas: Serra da Neblina, Caño Tucano, Rio Tucano, Camp 2, elev. 800-1000 m, on decorticated log, 22

Nov 1965, BM, JMP & CKM 60408 [BL]. VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Amurí-tepuí, SW facing escarpment, elev. 1365 m, 10 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1338 [DPR].

Lowy (1952: 667, Fig. 5A,B). Dennis +, Fig. 4B.

Auricularia fuscosuccinea (Montagne) Farlow

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on dead log, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60148B [BL]; Rio Cauaburí, Base Camp, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 125 m, 23, 24 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60265, 60268 (immature): [CTR]; Caño Tucano, Rio Tucano, Camp 2, elev. 800-1000 m, on decorticated log, 22 Nov 1965, BM, JMP & CKM 60406 [BL]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on dead tree trunk, 7 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29471 [BL]; Río Cunucunuma, near Culebra, elev. 200 m, on fallen palm, 14 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29443B [CTR]. Bolívar: Río Saca headwaters in forest 12 km E of ranch house, elev. 420-450 m, 18 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 83 [BL]; Bolívar: Cerro Coroba, E slope in forest, elev. 420-480 m, on fallen log, 21 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 155 [BL]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on decaying log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1410 [BL].

The specimens 83, 155, and 29471 were cited by Lowy (1975: 997). Lowy (1952: 670, Fig. 7A,B; 1975: 997.). Dennis +

Auricularia mesenterica Persoon

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 600 m, on log, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31567 [DPR]; Amazonas: Río Guainía, forest 1-3 km E of Maroa, elev. 130 m, on dead tree trunk, 6 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43341 [BL, specimen cited by Lowy (1975: 997)].

Lowy (1952: 672, Figs. 8A,C; 11A; 1975: 997). Dennis +

Auricularia ornata Persoon

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, woodland at Intermediate Camp, elev. 800 m, 27 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27461B [CTR].

Auricularia polytricha (Montagne) Saccardo

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, NW base of mountain in lower slope forest, elev. 200 m, on rotten log, 2 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30607, 30614: [BL]; Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, E base in riverine forest, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on dead branch, 20 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31029 [BL]; Amazonas: Río Yatua, above mouth of Río Yaciba, Río Casiquiare, elev. 100-140 m, on decorticated log, 5 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36550 [BL]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on decaying log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1411 [BL].

Lowy (1952: 674, Fig. 9A; 678, Fig. 11A; 1971: Fig. 2). Dennis +, Fig. 4C.

Dacrymycetales

Calocera cornea (Batsch: Fries) Fries

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, E base in riverine forest, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on termite-ridden snag, 20 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31052 [BL]; Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 600 m, on wood of dead log, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31520 [BL].

Lowy (1955: 173, Fig. 3). Dennis +, Fig. 4G.

Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Amurí-tepuí, elev. 605-760 m, on decaying log, 10 Mar

1955, JAS & JJW 1325 [BL, this specimen was cited by Lowy (1971: 126)].
Dennis +

Dacryopinax indacoacheae Lowy

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest between Base Camp and Lower Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 515-760 m, on log, 7 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1322 [BL; this number, with a different date, was also used for Acryria denudata].
Lowy (1971: Fig. 1C).

Dacryopinax spathularia (Schweinitz) Martin

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, in slope forest between Camp II & Camp I, elev. 1200-500 m, on very rotten log, 20 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29980 [BL]; Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, riverine forest at base of mountain, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on log, 21 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31050 [BL, 69]; Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 2000 m, on rotten log, 7 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31323 [BL]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, vic. Techinémerú, elev. 395 m, on dead log, 16 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1435 [BL]; Bolívar: Sarvén-tepuí, slopes and talus forest, along Río Sarvén near Camp 9, elev. 1200 m, on rotten log, 7 Feb 1953, JJW 34330 [BL].
Lowy (1975: 996) cited the specimens 29980, 31050, 31323, and 34330. Dennis +, Fig. 4H.

SEPTOBASIDIALES

Septobasidium rhabarbarinum (Montagne) Bresadola

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on log, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 222 [DPR].
Couch (1938: Pl. 5, 7, 14; Pl. 58, Figs. 11, 12; Pl. 96, Figs. 5,6). Dennis +

Tremellales

Heterochaete microspora Burt

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on deciduous branches, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29381 [BL].
Bodman (1952: 211, Figs. 25-30). Lowy (1971: 79).

Heterochaete shearii (Burt) Burt

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Orinoco, La Urbana, on bark of dead tree, 19 Oct 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29226 [BL].
Lowy (1952: Fig. 4A-L). Dennis +

Tremella wrightii Berkeley & Curtis

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, NW base of mountain on lower slope forest, elev. 200 m, on standing tree trunk, 7 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30823 [CTR].
Bandoni (1958: 149, Fig. 140).

HOMOBASIDIOMYCETES

Agaricales

Cantharellus odoratus (Schweinitz) Fries

GUYANA. Merume Mountains, hills N side of Imbaimadai Savannah, near mouth of Partang River, elev. 550 m, common in long, straight or curving rows in forest duff, rotten logs, or roots? in evergreen forest 16 Jun 1960, BM, SST & CLT 43882 [CTR].

This specimen is close to Cantharellus lateritius in the sense of A. H. Smith (1968) and Bigelow (1978). Corner (1966) and Petersen (1979) consider that C. lateritius is doubtful and believe that C. odoratus is the correct name. There is no evidence of folds or gills and thus this might be considered a Craterellus. Petersen (1979: Pl. 2). Dennis +

Marasmiellus bolivarianus Singer

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, S facing forested slopes above valley of South Caño on summit, elev. 1955-2090 m, 23 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 1117 [HOLOTYPE, RS; cited by Singer (1973) as 117, an error].

See Singer (1973: 257).

Marasmiellus enodis Singer

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Alto Río Orinoco, in forest along Río Padamo about 15 km above mouth, elev. 150 m, on log, 27 Mar 1953, BM & JJW 34766 [PARATYPE, RS].

See Singer (1973: 61).

Marasmiellus nivosus (Berkeley) Singer

= Marasmius nivosus Berkeley

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, vic. of Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on dead branch, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60225 [RS].

See Singer (1973: 104).

Marasmiellus orinocensis Singer

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, on dead leaves on forest floor, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43097 [HOLOTYPE, RS].

See Singer (1973: 280).

Marasmiellus tenerrimus (Berkeley & Curtis) Singer

= Marasmius tenerrimus Berkeley & Curtis

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Base Camp, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 125 m, on dead twigs, 23, 24 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60287 [RS].

See Singer (1973: 80).

Marasmius hippochaetes Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, W slopes of Chimantá-tepuí, Torono-tepuí, densely forested slopes along trail from Base Camp to Bluff Camp, elev. 1100-1700 m, on dead leaf lying on ground, 30-31 May 1953, JAS 75604 [RS; this collection was incorrectly cited by Singer (1976: 138) as 15605 in NY].

Marasmius poecilus Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Alto Río Orinoco, in forest near Guaika village at Majekodo-ko, elev. 175 m, terrestrial, attached to leaves, 30 Mar 1953, BM & JJW 34796 [RS; this specimen was cited by Singer (1976: 167)].

Dennis +

Physalacria clusiae Sydow

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Central Section, scrub forest near Summit Camp, elev. 1925 m, on fallen leaf of Clusia sp., 2 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 369 [CTR].

Berthier (1985: Fig. 6). Dennis +, Fig. 4L.

Ramaria cyanocephala (Berkeley & Curtis) Corner

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 6 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29464 [CTR]. Bolívar: Cerro Bolívar, S base, elev. 300 m, on the ground, 27 Oct 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36030 [CTR].

Corner (1950: Fig. 251, Pl. 14). Dennis +, Fig. 4Q.

Rimbachia paradoxa Patouillard

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest between Lower and Middle Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 1600-1850 m, on rotten log, 27 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 244 [CTR].

Patouillard & Lagerheim (1891: Pl. 11, Fig. 1). Dennis (1973: 259). Dennis +

Tricholoma prae grande (Berkeley) Saccardo

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, Rio Amapári, along trail from mouth of Igarape Pedra Preta, heavily forested hills, elev. 70-300 m, 22 Nov 1954, RSC 38521 [RS].

Xeromphalina nubium Redhead & Halling

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, elev. 515-760 m, 7 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1296 [PARATYPE, Redhead & Halling].

Redhead & Halling (1987: Fig. 1).

Xeromphalina tenuipes (Schweinitz) Smith

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainia, high forest 4 km N of Maroa, elev. 120-140 m, on dead log, 7 Oct 1957, BM, JJW & William Keith 41766 [RS].

Dennis +, Pl. 6, Fig. 1.

APHYLLOPHORALES

GENUS INCERTAE SEDIS

Lentinus badius (Berkeley) Berkeley

≡ Panus badius (Berkeley) Singer

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, heavily forested hills, in forest off main Macaco Ore Body, near DH-11, elev. 70-300 m, on wood, 8 Nov 1954, RSC 38172 [RS, as Panus badius].

Pegler (1983: Fig. 15).

Lentinus crinitus (L.: Fries) Fries

≡ Panus crinitus (L.: Fries) Fries

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, Rio Amapári, along trail from mouth of Igarape Pedra Preta, heavily forested hills, elev. 70-300 m, 22 Nov 1954, RSC 38519 [AHS, as P. crinitus]; Amapá: along trail to Serra Viado (V2) via Water Supply Dam, elev. 70-300 m, on dead wood, 17 Nov 1954, RSC 38406 [RS, as P.

crinitus]; Amapá: forested slopes of Observatorio Ore Body, elev. 270-300 m, on log, 12 Nov 1954, RSC 38282 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amapá: Serra do Navio, heavily forested hills, in forest off main Macaco Ore Body, near DH-11, elev. 70-300 m, on dead wood and boat timbers, 8 Nov 1954, RSC 38173 [RS, as P. crinitus]. GUYANA. Northwest Territory, Matthews Ridge, Barima River, 22 Jan 1955, BM & RSC 39313 [RS, as P. crinitus]. SURINAM. Tafelberg, 1.5 km W Savanna No. IV, on fallen tree, 18 Aug 1944, BM 24411F [FJS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 62)]. VENEZUELA. Zamuro Woods, 10 km N of Maturín, on fallen logs, 23 Oct 1948, BM, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr. & LP 27233 [RS, as P. crinitus]. Amazonas: Cerro Duida, Río Cunucunuma, ridge W of Caño Culebra, elev. 1700-1800 m, on fallen log, 22 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29719 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, NW base of mountain in lower slope forest, elev. 200 m, on dead branch, 2 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amazonas: Santa Barbara, at junction of Ríos Ventuari and Orinoco, 8 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30817 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 800 m, on dead log, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31521 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amazonas: Alto Río Orinoco, Cerro Yapacana, NW base, in woodland between Savanna No. 3 and Gold Mine Camp, elev. 150 m, on fallen dead branch, 17 Mar 1953, BM & JJW 34585 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amazonas: Río Guainia, riverine forest just S of Maroa, elev. 120-140 m, on rotten log, 28 Nov 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36462 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Amazonas, Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, frequent in conuco logs in sun, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43095 [RS, as P. crinitus]. VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Urimán, Río Caroni, elev. 393 m, on bare pole at ground level of building, 13 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 82 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 209 [RS, as P. crinitus]; Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1418 [CTR]; Bolívar: riverine forest at N base of Piedra Marimare, E bank of Río Orinoco opposite head of Isla el Gallo, elev. 80 m, on fallen log, 28 Jan 1956, JJW & JVM 41427 [RS, as P. crinitus].

Species of Lentinus are commonly found on recently fallen logs that are exposed to full sun but rare in closed forest. Pegler (1983: Fig. 6). Dennis +.

Lentinus strigosus (Schweinitz) Fries

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, abundant on conuco logs in sun, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43086 [RS, as Panus rudis Fries].

Pegler (1983: Fig. 32). Dennis +

CORTICIACEAE

Grammothele cf. macrospora Ryvarden

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 205 [LR, basidiospores not seen in this collection].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 43; Fig. 10).

GANODERMATACEAE

Amauroderma calcigenus (Berkeley) Torrend

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: right bank of Río Siapa 8 km below Raudal Gallineta, ca. 110 river km from mouth in lower slope forest of granitic laja, elev. 150 m, on ground, 20 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43535 [JSF]

Illustrated by Furtado (1981: 32, 33).

Amauroderma exile (Berkeley) Torrend

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Yatua, forest at base of Piedra Araucaua, elev. 130 m, 15 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43470 [JSF; Furtado (1981:45) cited this specimen].

Dennis +

Amauroderma pseudoboletum (Spegazzini) J.S. Furtado

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29382 [JSF; this specimen was cited by Furtado (1981) with incorrect collecting data].

Furtado (1981) also cited an unnumbered collection [VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Casiquiare, Solano-San Carlos trail near Solano, elev. 100-130 m, 10 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA], but this was not found in NY.

Amauroderma schomburgkii (Montagne & Berkeley) Torrend

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: right bank of Río Siapa 8 km below Raudal Gallineta, ca. 110 river km from mouth in lower slope forest of granitic laja, elev. 150 m, on ground, 20 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43536 [JSF; this specimen was cited by Furtado (1981: 82)].

Dennis +

Amauroderma sprucei (Patouillard) Torrend

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, mountain woodland, Caño Profundo, elev. 1600 m, 10 Jan 1949, BM & LP 28270A [JSF; this specimen was cited by Furtado (1981: 90)].

Furtado (1981: 90).

Ganoderma australe (Fries) Patouillard= Fomes australis (Fries) Cooke

SURINAM. Tafelberg, base S escarpment, Arrowhead Basin, in high forest, 26 Aug 1944, BM 24509F [JAS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60) as Fomes australis].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 85; Fig. 25).

Ganoderma coffeatum (Berkeley) J. Furtado

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 24 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27424 [JSF].

Furtado (1967: Pl. 12).

Ganoderma lucidum (W. Curtis: Fries) Karsten

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on upright dead tree, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29378 [JSF].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 90; Fig. 26b-d). Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1986: 299; Fig. 142) found this species to be common in the U.S.A., especially in the southeastern states. Dennis +

Ganoderma neurosporum J. Furtado

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, along upper Caño Negro, elev. 1600 m, 8 Jan 1949, BM & LP 28259A [JSF]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29390 [PARATYPE, JSF].

Furtado (1967: Pl. 14). Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 91; Fig. 27a,b).

HYMENOGYSAE

Coltricia hamata (Romell) Ryvarden
= Pelloporus hamatus Romell

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, terrestrial, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 226 [MPKF].

Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: Figs. 11-14, as Pelloporus hamatus). Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 109; Fig. 32).

Coltricia spathulata (Hooker in Kunth) Murrill

VENEZUELA. Monagas: 1.5 km N of La Hormíga, 2 Oct 1955, JJW & JVM 39532 [La Hormiga area between La Pica and Caño Colorado E of Maturín, 14-50 m given in lit.] [F&F].

Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: Pl. 7, Figs. 3, 4). Dennis +, as Polystictus. Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 109; Fig. 32).

Cyclomyces iodinus (Berkeley) Patouillard

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on log, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 172 [LR].

Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1986: 222; Fig. 102).

Fomitiporella johnsoniana Murrill

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, right bank, Caño Tama-Tama, a black water caño just above Tama-Tama, elev. 150 m, 23 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43162 [F&F, this specimen was cited by Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: 9)].

Hymenochaete anomala Burt

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Puerto Ayacucho, on bark of living calabash tree, 23 Oct 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29230 [CTR].

Escobar (1978: Fig. 5-7).

Hymenochaete damaecornis (Link: Fries) Lévillé

SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Plateau A, Marowijne River, forest slopes and summit, in Bauxite forest at N end of Line 15, elev. 400-550 m, on dead logs, 4 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39154 [MPKF].

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainía, 1-1.5 mi E of Maroa, elev. 100-140 m, 3 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43302 [GE]. Bolívar: 10-15 km below Cerro Escalera, elev. 350 m, 17 Aug 1962, BM, JAS & CKM 46772 [CTR].

Escobar (1978: Fig. 24-26). Dennis +, Fig. 2N.

Hymenochaete dendroidea Escobar

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, S facing forested slopes above valley of South Caño on summit, elev. 1955-2090 m, 23 Feb 1955, JAS & JJW 1115 [HOLOTYPE, GE; specimen cited by Escobar (1978: Fig. 27)].

Hymenochaete luteobadia (Fries) Höhnelt & Litschauer

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on dead log, 25 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27412 [GE]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, along Río Tirica (Río Aparurén) just above Techné-merú, elev. 470 m, on fallen logs and branches, 16 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 140 [GE].

Escobar (1978: Figs. 40, 41). Dennis +

Hymenochaete minuscula Cunningham

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, riverine forest at E base of mountain, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on log, 21 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31055 [GE]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest between Lower and Middle Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 1600-1850 m, on tree branch, 27 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 241 [GE].

These specimens were cited by Escobar (1978: Figs. 43,44).

Hymenochaete sallei Berkeley & Curtis

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, talus rainforest, near stream just below W escarpment, elev. 1800 m, on dead log, 5 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31267 [GE, this specimen was cited by Escobar (1978: 183].

Dennis +

Hymenochaete unicolor Berkeley & Curtis

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Base Camp, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 125 m, on log, 23, 24 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60272 [CTR].

Escobar (1978: Figs. 69, 70). Dennis +

Phellinus gilvus (Schweinitz) Patouillard

BRAZIL. Rio Cauaburí, base of Cachoeira Caranguejo, in woods and partial clearing, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, on fallen log, 4 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60081A [OF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cuao, damp forest, elev. 125 m, on fallen log, 25 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27415, 27416 [OF]; Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29393 [OF]; Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, forest near Camp I, elev. 500 m, on dead log, 1 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29893 [OF]; Amazonas: Río Negro, riverine forest near Piedra Cucuy, elev. 100 m, on fallen log, 10 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 34935 [OF]. Bolívar: bosque alto húmedo a lo largo del camino entre Km. 119 y 123 al Sur de El Dorado, elev. 1030-1100 m, on fallen palm log, 11 Enero 1964, JAS, G&ED JAS 92979 [LR].

Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: 15) cited the following specimens: 27415, 27416, 29393, 29893, 34935. Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 166; Fig. 52a-e). Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1987: 571; Fig. 287) consider this species to be common in temperate North America. Dennis +, as Polyporus gilvus.

POLYPORACEAE

Antrodiella liebmannii (Fries) Ryvarden

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: along river near Piedra Cucuy, elev. 100 m, on fallen log, 10 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 34988 [LR]; Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, high montane forest 4 km S of Camp 3, elev. 1000 m, on log, 24 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36908 [LR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on log, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 238 [LR]; Torono-tepuí, forest between Base Camp and Lower Falls of Río Tirica, elev. 515-760 m, on log, 7 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1294 [LR].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 258; Fig. 88 b-d).

Coriolopsis caperata (Berkeley) Murrill

= Polyporus caperatus Berkeley

= Trametes caperata (Berkeley) Rick

= Coriolus caperatus (Berkeley) Patouillard

SURINAM. Wilhelmina Gebergte, in forested hills 9 km N of Lucie River, 12 km west of Oost River, elev. 275 m, 17 Jul 1963, BM, J. P. Schultz, T. R. Soderstrom & Noel Holmgren 54245 [LR]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, slope forest at Intermediate Camp, elev. 600 m, 27 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27459, 27460 [F&F]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29385 [LR]; Río Cunucunuma, riverine forest near Culebra, elev. 100 m, on log, 27 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29762 [F&F]. Bolívar: Río Saca headwaters in forest 12 km E of ranch house, elev. 420-450 m, on fallen log, 18 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 90 [F&F]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on decaying log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1405 [F&F]; Bolívar: in slope forest on eastern outlier (Cerro La Puerta) of Cerro Marimarota, elev. 150 m, on rotten log, 26 Jan 1956, JJW & JVM 41426 [F&F]; Bolívar: Río Caura, arriba del Salto Para, en las islas 2-3 km arriba del campamento "Las Pavas," elev. 250-300 m, on dead log, 14-17 Enero 1977, JAS & G&ED JAS 112983 [LR]. Monagas: woodland at picnic Grounds at Sinclair Oil Co.'s Santa Barbara Camp, on dead branch, 26 Oct 1948, BM, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr. & LP 27285 [F&F]; this number was also cited as Schizophyllum fasciatum].

Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: 32; Figs. 15, 16) cited the specimens 90, 27285, 27459, 27460, 29672, and 41426 as Coriolus caperatus. According to Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 287; Fig. 98f) this is a widespread tropical species. Dennis + as Polyporus caperatus.

Earliella corrugata (Persoon) Murrill
= Polyporus corrugatus Persoon

SURINAM. Nassau mountains, Marowijne River, in ferro-bauxite forest along Line 14 between Line A and Expedition Line, elev. 550 m, 3 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39130 [OF]. VENEZUELA. Zamuro Woods, 10 km N of Maturín, on fallen tree, 23 Oct 1948, BM, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr. & LP 27230 [DPR]. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, second growth woodland, 25 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27413 [DPR]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29394 [DPR]; Río Cunucunuma, riverine forest near Culebra, elev. 200 m, 27 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29761 [?, as Trametes corrugata]; Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, forest near Camp I, elev. 500 m, 1 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29902 [DPR]. Bolívar: Hato la Vergareña, forest and savanna SE of La Queina, S of ranch house, elev. 420 m, on log, 22 Oct 1954, JJW, NGLG 189 [DPR]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1422, 1423, 1424 [DPR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980) and Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1986) give Polyporus corrugatus as a synonym of Trametes scabrosa (Persoon) Cunningham. Dennis +, as Trametes corrugata.

Favolus brasiliensis (Fries) Fries

SURINAM. Wilhelmina Gebergte, in forested hills 9 km N of Lucie River, 12 km west of Oost River, elev. 275 m, 17 Jul 1963, BM, J. P. Schultz, T. R. Soderstrom & Noel Holmgren 54246 [REH]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Uppermost Río Yatua, Ríos Pacimoni-Yatua, Río Casiquiare, elev. 100-140 m, on log in flooded forest, 7-8 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36747 [LR]; Amazonas: Río Pacimoni-Yatua, Caño on right bank of Río Pacimoni, just above Laja Arapacua, elev. 110 m, on fallen log, 12 Jul 1959, JW & LSA 43425 [LR]. Bolívar: Cerro Altamira, lower slope forest, 10 km E of Ciudad Piar, elev. 300-425 m, on rotten log, 19 Oct 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36026 (ALW).

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 329; Fig. 144). Dennis +, Fig. 3F.

Fomes fasciatus (Swartz: Fries) Cooke

BRAZIL. Rio Cauaburí, base of Cachoeira Caranguejo, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, on dead log, 4 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60083 [OF]; Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60155 [OF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: forest near Piedra Tururumeri, elev. 100-140 m, on fallen tree, 4 Feb 1954,

BM, JJW & GSB 37503 [LR]. Bolívar: Sororopán, rainforest, N facing slope forest, elev. 1600-1700 m, on fallen log, 17 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 34012 [LR].

According to Gilbertson & Ryvardeen (1986: 263; Fig. 123) this is a southern and subtropical species.

Fomes pseudosenex Murrill

SURINAM. Tafelberg, along E facing slopes above escarpment 300 m S of East Ridges, 29 Aug 1944, BM 24551F [JAS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60)].

Dennis +

Gloeophyllum striatum (Sowerby: Fries) Murrill

BRAZIL. Rio Cauaburi, base of Cachoeira Caranguejo, in woods and partial clearing, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, on fallen log, 4 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60079 [OF]. SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Marowijne River, Village of Herminadorp, elev. 400-550 m, 29 Dec 1954, RSC & JCL 39051 [MPKF]; Nassau mountains, Plateau A, Marowijne River, elev. 400-550 m, on dead log, 5 Jan 1954, BM, RSC & JCL 39165 [MPKF].

Ryvardeen & Johansen (1980: 349; Figs. 121, 122d). Gilbertson & Ryvardeen (1986: 323; Fig. 153) consider this to be a pantropical species. Dennis +, as Lenzites striata.

Gloeoporus conchoides (Montagne) Lloyd

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 800 m, on dead log, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31522 [MPKF]. Bolívar: Cerro Coroba, forest at E base, elev. 400 m, on fallen logs, 19 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 134 [MPKF]; Bolívar: Cerro Pijiguao, forested upper slope, N end of Serranía Suapure above Pijiguao, about 70 river km from mouth, elev. 450-500 m, on rotten log, 19 Jan 1956, JJW & JVM 41360 [MPKF].

Ryvardeen & Johansen (1980: 357; Fig. 124c) and Gilbertson & Ryvardeen (1986: 330; Fig. 157) give this as a synonym of G. thelephoroides (Hooker) Cunningham, a pantropical species. Dennis +

Hexagonia capillacea Patouillard & Gaillard

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, riverine forest at base of mountain, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on fallen branch, 21 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31044 [MPKF, this specimen was cited by M. Fidalgo (1968: 60)].

M. Fidalgo (1968: 57; Figs. 14, 15, 48-54). Dennis +

Hexagonia hydnoides (Swartz: Fries) M. K. Fidalgo

= Pogonomyces hydnoidea (Swartz: Fries) Murrill

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Orinoco, about 30 km above La Urbana, on bark of dead tree, 19 Oct 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29228 [F&F]; Bolívar: alrededor del campamento "Las Pavas," vicinidad del Salto Para, Río Caura (lado derecho río abajo), elev. 230-280 m, 15-17 Jan 1977, JAS & G&ED JAS 113567 [LR]. Monagas: in savanna near Laguna Grande just S of La Pica, elev. 14-50 m, on fence post, 3 Oct 1955, JJW & JVM 39559 [F&F, this specimen was not located at NY].

M. Fidalgo (1968: Figs. 28-32, 61-65). Ryvardeen & Johansen (1980: 372; Fig. 127f,g). Gilbertson & Ryvardeen (1986: 346; Fig. 166) consider this to be a pantropical and pansubtropical species. Dennis +

Hexagonia papyracea Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainia, forest edge S and E of Maroa, elev. 130 m, on dead log, 4 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43321 [F&F].

Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1986: 348; Fig. 167) report this as a Neotropical species.

Lenzites elegans (Sprengel: Fries) Patouillard
= Daedalea elegans Spreng.: Fr.

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, forest near Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on dead log 8 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1297 [F&F]; Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on decaying log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1404, 1412 [DPR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 399; Fig. 136). Dennis +, as Lenzites repanda

Lenzites erubescens (Berkeley) Cooke

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, forest near Camp I, elev. 500 m, on log, 1 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29904 [MPKF].

Pachykytospora alabamae (Berkeley & Cooke) Ryvar den

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Duida, Río Cunucunuma, headwaters of Culebra Creek, elev. 1500-1600 m, on dead twig, 21 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29649 [MR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 463; Fig. 156a). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 501; Fig. 249) consider this to be a tropical and subtropical species.

Perenniporia medulla-panis (Jacquin: Fries) Donk

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Orinoco, La Urbana, on living tree, 19 Oct 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29227 [MR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 461; Fig. 160). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 522; Fig. 260) report this as a cosmopolitan species.

Polyporus arcularius Fries

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 228 [LR]

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 485; Fig. 165). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 646; Fig. 331) consider this to be a cosmopolitan species. Dennis +

Polyporus connexus Léveillé

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cuao, damp forest, elev. 125 m, on branch, 25 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27414 [MPKF]; Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, riverine forest at base of mountain, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on fallen branch, 21 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31049 [MPKF].

Dennis +, as Polystictus connexus Léveillé.

Polyporus corrosus (Murrill) Saccardo & Trotter
= Inonotus corrosus Murrill

SURINAM. Tafelberg, bottom of Arrowhead Basin, da Kamma bush, 3 Sep 1944, collector unknown 24616F [JAS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948)].

According to Ryvar den & Johansen (1980) and Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987), P. corrosus is a synonym of Phylloporia chrysa (Berkeley) Ryvar den. Dennis +

Polyporus dictyopus Montagne

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, on dead

stick, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43094 [LR]; Bolívar: alrededor del campamento "Las Pavas," vicinid del Salto Para, Río Caura (lado derecho río abajo), elev. 230-280 m, on rotten log, 15-17 Jan 1977, JAS & G&ED, JAS 113036 [LR].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 498; Fig. 168).

Polyporus fulvocinereus (Murrill) Overholts

SURINAM. Tafelberg, Saramacca River, Posoegrunde, 2 Jul 1944, BM 24033 [JAS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948)].

Dennis +, as Polystictus fulvocinereus (Murrill) Saccardo & Trotter

Polyporus gallinaceus Berkeley & Curtis

SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Plateau A, Marowijne River, forest slopes and summit, in Bauxite forest at N end of Line 15, elev. 400-550 m, on dead log, 4 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39158 [MPKF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Ventuari, 3 km below Las Carmelitas, elev. 200 m, on dead log, 20 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31584 [MPKF]; Amazonas: along Río Casiquiare between Río Siapa and Río Paciba, elev. 120 m, on rotten log, 19 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 35731 [MPKF].

The specimens 31584 and 35731 were cited by Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: 23; Figs. 17, 18).

Polyporus gallinaceus is a synonym of Microporellus obovatus according to Ryvarden & Johansen (1980).
Dennis +

Polyporus guianensis Montagne

BRAZIL. Amapá: Rio Amapári, in Area Industrial, heavily forested hills, elev. 70-300 m, 18 Nov 1954, RSC 38412 [MPKF].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 496; Fig. 171a). Dennis +

Polyporus leprieurii Montagne

SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Plateau A, Marowijne River, forest slopes and summit, in Bauxite forest at N end of Line 15, elev. 400-550 m, on dead log, 4 Jan 1955, RSC & JCL 39156 [MPKF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: San Antonio, on Río Orinoco between Cerro Yapacanaa and mouth of Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, 30 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 30819 [LR]; Amazonas: slopes of Cerro Guanay, Camp Verada, elev. 900 m, Cerro Camani Expedition, on log, 5 Feb 1951, BM, Kathleen D. Phelps, Charles B. Hitchcock & Gerald Budowski 31809 [MPKF]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, along Río Tirica (Río Aparurén) just above Techiné-merú, elev. 470 m, on dead log, 16 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 139 [MPKF]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, rainforest along Río Tirica between 'La Laja' and Base Camp, elev. 485-490 m, on dead log, 21 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 185 [MPKF]; check the date of this collection; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on dead log, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 221 [MPKF].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 501; Fig. 171d). Dennis +

Polyporus licnoides Montagne

SURINAM. Tafelberg, bottom of Arrowhead Basin, da Kamma bush, 3 Sep 1944, BM 24615F [JAS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948)].

Polyporus licnoides is a synonym of Phellinus gilvus (Schweinitz) Patouillard according to Ryvarden & Johansen (1980).

Polyporus rufo-atratus Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on rotting wood, 8 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29483 [OF].

Murrill (1907) gave P. rufo-atratus as a synonym of P. diabolicus Berkeley. Ryvar den & Johansen (1980) accepted P. diabolicus without mention of P. rufo-atratus.

Polyporus tricholoma Montagne

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: alrededor del campamento "Las Pavas," vicinid ad del Salto Para, Río Caura (lado derecho río abajo), elev. 230-280 m, on wood, 15-17 Jan 1977, JAS & G&ED JAS 113568: [LR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 505; Fig. 174). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 668; Fig. 342) consider this to be a common tropical and subtropical species of the New World that is rare in the Paleotropics. Dennis +

Polyporus trichomallus Berkeley & Montagne

SURINAM. Saramacca River Headwaters, vic. Krappa Camp (2), on fallen log, date unknown, BM 24138F [FJS, as Trichaptum trichomallum (Berk. & Mont.) Murr.; this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 62) as T. trichomallum]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cuao, damp forest, elev. 125 m, 25 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27421 [F&F]; Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on dead log, 16 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30973 [DPR]; Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43087 [OF]; Amazonas: Río Guainia, Caño San Miguel, Limoncito, elev. 120 m, on rotten log, 28 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43277 [F&F]. Bolívar: Cerro Coroba, forest at E base, elev. 400 m, on fallen log, 19 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 140 [F&F]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 204 [MPKF]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, rainforest slopes above Base Camp, elev. 515-750 m, on log, on dead log, 24 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 225 [DPR, as Pogonomyces hydnooides (Swartz: Fries) Murrill, redet. by MPKF].

Dennis +

Pseudofavolus cucullatus (Montagne) Patouillard

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: cumbre de Cerro Guaiquinima, a lo largo Río Szczerbanari (Río Carapo), 1-2 km río arriba del Salto del Szczerbanari, parte central del cerro, elev. 750 m, 20-25 Jan 1977, JAS & G&ED JAS 113417: [LR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 514; Figs. 177a, 178). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 681; Fig. 348) consider this to be a pantropical species.

Pseudofavolus nigris Ryvar den

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Pacimoni, Yatua, Casiquiare, 4 Feb 1954, BM & JJW 37506 [HOLOTYPE, LR; the collecting locality, given in error by Ryvar den (1987) as "Pacinare," should be "Pacimoni," the holotype is at NY, isotype is deposited at O.

Ryvar den (1987: Fig. 4C).

Pycnoporus sanguineus (L.: Fries) Murrill

BRAZIL. Rio Cauaburí, base of Cachoeira Caranguejo, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, 4 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60103 [OF]. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, on dead log, 11 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60152 [OF]. VENEZUELA. Zamuro Woods, 10 km N of Maturín, on fallen tree, 23 Oct 1948, BM, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr. & LP 27231 [DPR]. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, Cuáo River at Danta Falls, moist woodland, 19 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27334 [DPR]; Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, in slope forest between Camp II & Camp I, elev. 1200-500 m, on rotten log, 20 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29977 [DPR]; Amazonas: Río Guainía, along trail between Maróa and sabanita 1 km E of Maróa, elev 120-140 m, on dead branch, 26 Nov 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36428 [F&F]. VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 217

[DPR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1399 [DPR]. Bolívar: in woodland near Rumán, elev. 1100 m, locally frequent on burnt logs, 13 Feb 1953, JJW 34366 [DPR]; Bolívar: Chimantá-tepuí, lower southwester slopes, Torono-tepuí, near Río Tirica, vicinity of Base Camp, rich forest, elev. 1000 m, on living tree trunk 25-35 ft up, 24 May 1953, JAS 75580 [F&F].

This species is common in the Neotropics on burned and recently killed logs in sites exposed to direct sun. Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 527; Fig. 182b). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 689; Fig. 352) consider this to be a pantropical and pansubtropical species that extends into the north temperate zone. Dennis +, as Polyporus sanguineus.

Pyrofomes aurantiacus David & Rajchenberg

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on dead log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 198 [PARATYPE, A. David & MR].

David & Rajchenberg (1985: Fig. 23) based this species on material collected in French Guiana; this specimen from Venezuela was cited as paratype.

Rigidoporus fuscolineatus (Persoon) Ryvar den

SURINAM. Nassau Mountains, Expedition Line between Lines 12 and 14, in bauxite forest, elev. 550 m, on log, 2 Jan 1955, RSC 39133 [LR].

Rigidoporus microporus (Fries) Overeem

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburi, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 19 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60252 [LR]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29383 [DPR]; Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, 3 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29462 [DPR]; Amazonas: Río Negro, riverine forest near Piedra Cucuy, elev. 100 m, on rotten log, 10 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 34999 [DPR]; Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, high montane forest 3 km S of Camp 3, elev. 900 m, 24 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36912 [CTR]; Amazonas: Alto Río Cuyuni, Río Uíri-yuk, La Escalera, vic. Base Camp, elev. 150 m, 25 Aug 1962, BM, JAS & CKM 46957 [LR]; Amazonas: Sierra Parima, vecinidades de Simarawochi, Río Matacuni, a unos 6-7 km al Oeste de la frontera Venezolana-Brasileira, elev. 795-830 m, on bark 18 Apr-23 May 1973, JAS 107160 [LR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, W slopes of Chimantá-tepuí, Torono-tepuí, densely forested slopes along trail from Base Camp to Bluff Camp, elev. 1100-1700 m, on log, 30-31 May 1953, JAS 75600 [LR]. Terr. Delta Amacuro: Serranía Imataca, Upper Río Toro drainage, El Palmar-Raudal Trail, forest near Río Toro, elev. 270-470 m, 8 Nov 1955, JJW & JVM 39631 [DPR].

Ryvar den & Johansen (1980: 545; Fig. 189). Gilbertson & Ryvar den (1987: 698; Fig. 356) consider this to be a pantropical and pansubtropical species.

Trametes actinophila Montagne

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Rio Tucano, Camp Tucano (Camp no. 2), Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 250 m, 5 Dec 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60334 [OF].

Trametes cupreo-rosea (Berkeley) Lloyd

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, slope forest at Intermediate Camp, elev. 600 m, on fallen log, 27 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27572 [MPKF]; Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 1800 m, on fallen log, 5 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31271 [MPKF]; Amazonas: forest near Piedra Tururumeri, elev. 100-140 m, on fallen log, 4 Feb 1954, BM, JJW & GSB 37505 [MPKF].

According to Ryvar den & Johansen (1980) this is a South American species related to the cosmopolitan T. feei (Fries) Patouillard.

Trametes membranacea (Swartz: Fries) Ryvarden

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, on slopes of Macaco (TI general vicinity of D-11), heavily forested hills, 70-300 m, 10 Nov 1954, RSC 38229 [LR, as T. cf. membranacea]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Guainia, high forest 4 km N of Maroa, elev. 120-140 m, on log, 7 Oct 1957, BM, JJW & William Keith 41770 [OF, as P. membranaceus]; Amazonas: Río Siapa, Sabana Hechimoni, elev. 120 m, on dead tree trunk, 25 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43629 [F&F, as P. membranaceus]. Bolívar: Río Saca headwaters in forest 12 km E of ranch house, elev. 420-450 m, on fallen log, 18 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 84 [ALW, as Coriolus membranaceus]; Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, clearing in forest around Base Camp, elev. 515 m, on decaying log, 13 Mar 1955, JAS & JJW 1403 [OF, as P. membranaceus]; Bolívar: Sarvén-tepuí, slopes and talus forest, near Camp 9, elev. 1200 m, on fallen log, 9 Feb 1953, JJW 34354 [LR].

According to Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1987: 748; Fig. 385) this is a species of tropical America.

Trametes modesta (Fries) Ryvarden

= Polyporus modestus Fr.

BRAZIL. Amapá: Serra do Navio, on slopes of Macaco (TI general vicinity of D-11), heavily forested hills, 70-300 m, on dead wood, 10 Nov 1954, RSC 38264 [OF]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Moriche E base, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on fallen partly buried log, 16 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31026 [OF]; Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 800 m, on dead log, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31516 [F&F, 75]; Amazonas: Río Guainía, forest 1-3 km E of Maroa, elev. 130 m, on dead log, 6 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43343 [F&F]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, along Río Tirica (Río Aparurén) just above Techné-merú, elev. 470 m, 16 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 138 [OF, as Polyporus modestus; this number was also used for Gaeastrum schweinitzii]; Bolívar: vicinity Mission Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, forested slopes below S rim of savanna plateau, elev. 1330 m, on fallen log, 11 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33770 [F&F]; Bolívar: Sororopán, N facing slope, rainforest at base of Ptari-tepuí, elev. 1100 m, on fallen log, 17-18 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33973 [OF]; Bolívar: Tirepón-tepuí, slope forest, elev. 1200-1500 m, on rotten logs, 11 Feb 1953, JJW 34361 [OF]; Bolívar: Apácará-tepuí, SE portion, densely forested slopes between upper reaches of Río Tirica (left-hand ford) and Riscobel Ledemea Camp, elev. 1700-1850 m, 23 Jun 1953, JAS 75970 [OF].

Specimens 138, 31026, 31516, 33770, 33973, 43343, and 75970 were cited by Fidalgo & Fidalgo (1968: 26; Figs. 13, 14, as Polyporus). Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 576; Fig. 197e-h). Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1987: 750; Fig. 386) give this as a pantropical species. Dennis +, as Polyporus modestus.

Trametes nivosa (Berkeley) Murrill

= Polyporus nivosus Berkeley

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, below Techné-merú, elev. 395 m, on dead prostrate logs washed on sand beach, 18 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 158 [LR].

Ryvarden & Johansen (1980: 579; Fig. 199a,b). Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1987: 275; Fig. 130) give this as a synonym of Fomitopsis nivosa (Berkeley) Gilbertson & Ryvarden. Dennis +, as Polyporus nivosus.

Tyromyces albogilvus (Berkeley & Curtis) Murrill

= Polyporus albogilvus Berkeley & Curtis

SURINAM. Coppenam River Headwaters, in wallaba forest along line between Black Water Camp (5) and Pakira Camp (4), 23 Sep 1944, BM 24839F [JAS, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 60)].

Dennis +, as P. albogilvus.

PUNCTULARIACEAE

Phaeophlebia strigosozonata (Schweinitz) W. B. Cooke

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Tirepón-tepuí, slope forest, rainforest between Camps 2 and 3, elev. 1200-1250 m, in clusters on log, 7 Jan 1953, JJW 34058 [BL].

Dennis +

SCHIZOPHYLLACEAE

Schizophyllum commune (Fries) Fries

BRAZIL. Rio Cauaburí, base of Cachoeira Caranguejo, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, on fallen log in woods and partial clearing, 4 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60081 [CTR]. Amapá: Rio Amapári, in Area Industrial, heavily forested hills, elev. 70-300 m, 19 Nov 1954, RSC 38449 [CTR]. SURINAM. Tafelberg, Table Mountain Camp No. 2, Savanna No. VIII, high forest, 26 Aug 1944, BM 24506F [WBC, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948: 62) as S. alneus]. VENEZUELA. Island below Guzman Blanco between Comunidad and Guzman Blanco, elev. 120-130 m, on rotten log, 13 Apr 1955, BM & JJW 35552 [CTR]. Amazonas: Laja Picure, just below Raudal Picure between Santa Rosa and mouth of Río Vichada, elev. 100 m, on fallen tree at clearing edge, 16 Nov 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36193 [CTR]; Amazonas: Río Atabapo, Yavita-Pimichín trail near Yavita, elev. 130 m, on burnt logs in conuco, 10 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 42929 [CTR]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, on conuco logs in sun, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43092, 43093 [CTR]; Amazonas: Río Casiquiare, Solano-San Carlos trail near Solano, elev. 100-130 m, on rotten palm seeds, 10 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43404 [CTR]. Bolívar: Cerro Bolívar, on mine prop in tunnel no. 5, elev. 725 m, 25 Feb 1953, JJW 34439 [CTR].

This cosmopolitan species is commonly found on recently fallen, often burnt, logs exposed to full sunlight in the Neotropics. Dennis +

Schizophyllum fasciatum Patouillard

VENEZUELA. Monagas: woodland at picnic Grounds at Sinclair Oil Co.'s Santa Barbara Camp, on dead branches in woodland, 26 Oct 1948, BM, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr. & LP 27285 [CTR]; this number was also used for Corioloopsis caperata.

Dennis +

STEREACEAE

Aquascypha hydrophora (Berkeley) Reid

GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, Kako River, along Pat Bailey's line to top of Karowtipu, elev. ca. 800 m, on rotting log, 3 Oct 1960, SST & CLT 45613 [CTR]; Southern Pakaraima Mts., Kamana Falls (Camp 1) collecting for 1-2 mi below falls, elev. 2200 ft, date unknown, BM, CKM & G. Wilson-Browne 46125A [ALW, sterile]. SURINAM. Coppenam River, Camp no. 3, low forest, on small tree, 22 Jul 1944, BM 24151F [ALW]. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, slope forest at Intermediate Camp, elev. 600 m, 27 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27458 [ALW]; Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, NW base of mountain in lower slope forest, elev. 200 m, on rotten log, 2 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30617 [ALW]; Amazonas: Río Yatua, along trail through high montane forest 3-6 km S of Camp 3, elev. 650-950 m, on fallen log, 23 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36831 [ALW]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, along Río Tirica (Río Aparurén) just above Techiné-merú, elev. 470 m, on log, 16 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 141 [CTR]; Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, in slope rainforest, elev. 1400 m, 18 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33979 [CTR]; Bolívar: in woodland near Rumán, elev. 1100 m, on fallen logs, 13 Feb 1953, JJW 34369 [CTR].

See Reid (1965: 52, Pl. 1, Fig. 1). Dennis +, Fig. 2S.

Caripia montagnei (Berkeley) O. Kuntze

SURINAM. Tafelberg, W escarpment, elev. 485 m, 10 Sep 1944, BM 24680F [CTR]; this specimen

was cited by Seaver (1948: 62) as Hypolysus montagnei. VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Negro, riverine forest near Piedra Cucuy, elev. 100 m, on twigs and fallen rotten legume pods, 10 Apr 1953, BM & JJW 34931 [ALW]; Amazonas: Río Orinoco, Río Cunucunuma, Playa Alta, in riverine forest, elev. 100 m, on dry rotting wood, 7 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29474 [CTR]; Amazonas: Cerro Duida, Río Cunucunuma, ridge W of Caño Culebra, elev. 1700-1800 m, on fallen branch, 22 Nov 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29717 [CTR]. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, along Río Tirica (Río Aparurén) just above Techiné-merú, elev. 470 m, on dead twigs, 16 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 142 [CTR]; Bolívar: Hato la Vergareña, forest and savanna SE of La Queina, S of ranch house, elev. 420 m, on dead twigs and log, 22 Oct 1954, JJW, NGLG 165 [ALW, 152]; Bolívar: 10-15 km below Cerro Escalera, elev. 350 m, in riverine woodland, 17 Aug 1962, BM, JAS & CKM 46769 [CTR].

Corner (1950: 197). Dennis +, Fig. 2M.

Cotylidia hartmannii (Montagne) Welden

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, slope forest rainforest near Camp II, elev. 1200 m, on dead portion of living tree, 19 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29946 [ALW].

Dennis +, as Hydnopolyporus hartmannii (Montagne) Reid.

Cymatoderma caperatum (Berkeley & Montagne) Reid

= Stereum caperatum (Berkeley & Montagne) Masee

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, low slope forest between Camp I and Culebra, elev. 500-200 m, 21 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 30346 [CTR; Welden (1960: 867) cited this collection as Stereum caperatum].

Reid (1965: Pl. 8, Figs. 2-5). Dennis +

Cymatoderma dendriticum (Persoon) Reid

= Cladoderris dendritica Persoon

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Alto Río Orinoco, in forest between Esmeralda and Sabana Grande, elev. 175 m, on fallen log, 24 Mar 1953, BM & JJW 34765 [DPR, as Cladoderris].

Reid (1965: Pl. 9, Figs. 1-4; Pl. X, Fig. 1). Dennis +

Cymatoderma fuscum (Cooke) Reid

BRAZIL. Amapá: Rio Amapári, primary forest of slopes of Macaco (TI, general vicinity of DH-11), elev. 220 m, on dead wood, 10 Nov 1954, RSC 38227 [ALW].

Reid (1965: Pl. XIV, Fig. 2).

Lopharia crassa (Léveillé) Boidin

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, slope forest rainforest near Camp II, elev. 1200 m, on rotten branch, 19 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29952 [ALW, this specimen was cited by Welden (1975)].

Welden (1975: Figs. 13-15, 23-26). Dennis +

Lopharia papyrina (Montagne) Boidin

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, Paraque, Base Camp, elev. 125 m, 27 Nov 1948, BM & LP 27461A [ALW]; Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, Río Orinoco, Gold Mine Camp in slope forest at NW base of mountain, elev. 200 m, 5 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 30649 [ALW]; Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, Río Ventuari, Sabanita on N base of mountain, elev. 200 m, on dead palm petiole, 17 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31027 [ALW].

Welden (1975: Figs. 9, 27-31). Dennis +, as Stereum papyrinum.

Podoscypha fulvonitens (Berkeley) Reid

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Río Caura, arriba del Salto Para, en las islas 2-3 km arriba del campamento "Las Pavas," elev. 250-300 m, on log, 14-17 Enero 1977, JAS & G&ED JAS 112931 [CTR].
Reid (1965: Pl. 20, Fig. 4). Dennis +, Fig. 2C.

Podoscypha nitidula (Berkeley) Patouillard in Duss

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Alto Río Orinoco, in forest along Río Padamo about 15 km above mouth, elev. 150 m, on log, 27 Mar 1953, BM & JJW 34767 [ALW].
Reid (1965: Pl. 26, Figs. 1-3). Dennis +

Podoscypha petalodes (Berkeley & Curtis) Patouillard in Duss

SURINAM. Tafelberg, Table Mountain Camp No. 2, Savanna No. VIII, high forest, 26 Aug 1944, BM 24508F [ALW, this specimen was cited by Seaver (1948) as Stereum decolorans].
Reid (1965: Pl. 27, Fig. 4; Pl. 28, Fig. 1). Dennis +

Podoscypha tomentipes (Overholts) Reid

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 800 m, on dead wood, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31566 [ALW].
Reid (1965: Pl. 32, Fig. 1; Pl. 33, Fig. 1). Dennis +, Fig. 2D.

Podoscypha venustula (Spegazzini) Reid

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, slope forest rainforest near Camp II, elev. 1200 m, covering rotten log, 19 Dec 1950, BM, RSC & JJW 29947 [ALW]; Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, E base in riverine forest, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on rotten log, 20 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31033 [ALW]; Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Ventuari, Caño Asísa, elev. 800 m, on rotten log, 13 Feb 1951, RSC & JJW 31515 [ALW].
Reid (1965: Pl. 33, Figs. 2-4; Pl. 34, Fig. 1; Pl. 35, Fig. 1). Dennis +

Stereopsis radicans (Berkeley) Reid

GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River Basin, Merume Mountains, trail between Partang rapids and 1st falls of Partang River, elev. 460-550 m, in humus in wet shady places, 19 Jun 1960, BM, SST & CLT 43898 [CTR].
Reid (1965: Pl. 43, Figs. 1-7; Pl. 44, Figs. 1-4). Dennis +, Fig. 2R.

Stereum hirsutum (Willdenow: Fries) S. F. Gray

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Orinoco, conuco edges at Tama-Tama, elev. 125-150 m, on logs at conoco edge, occasional, 21 Jun 1959, JJW & LSA 43096 [CTR]. Bolívar: vicinity Mission Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, forested slopes below S rim of savanna plateau, elev. 1330 m, 11 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33771 [ALW]. Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, SW slope forest and savannas, elev. 1100 m, 19 Dec 1952, BM & JJW 33976 [ALW].
Chamuris (1988: Figs. 35, 37-39, 46). Dennis +

Stereum ostrea (Blume & Nees: Fries) Fries
= Stereum fasciatum (Schweinitz: Fries) Fries

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, second growth clearing at Base Camp, elev. 500-550 m, on log, 22 Jan 1955, JAS & JJW 202 [GPC, as S. fasciatum].

Chamuris (1988: Figs. 35, 41, 42, 47; with S. fasciatum as a synonym). Dennis +, Fig. 2L.

Xylobolus subpileatus (Berkeley & Curtis) Boidin

= Stereum frustulatum (Persoon: Fries) Fries var. subpileatum (Berk. & Curt.) Welden

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Moriche, E base in riverine forest, Río Ventuari, elev. 200 m, on log, 20 Jan 1951, BM, RSC & JJW 31039 [ALW, as S. frustulatum var. subpileatum].

Chamuris (1988: Figs. 49-51).

LYCOPERDALES

Geastrum minimum Schweinitz

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro Camani, Caño Guaviarito, Río Manapiare, Río Ventuari, on ground, 18 Feb 1951, BM, K. D. Phelps, C. B. Hitchcock & Gerald Budowski 31836 [PdeL].

Ponce de Leon (1968: 329, Fig. 12). Dennis +

Geastrum schweinitzii (Berkeley & Curtis) Zeller

VENEZUELA. Bolívar: Cerro Coroba, forest at E base, elev. 400 m, on dead log, on fallen log, 19 Oct 1954, JJW & NGLG 138 [PdeL, this number was also used for Trametes modesta].

Ponce de Leon (1968: 329, Fig. 5). Dennis +, Fig. 1K

Morganella velutina (Berkeley ex Masee) Kreisel & Dring

BRAZIL. Amazonas: Caño Tucano, Rio Cauaburí, in forest, vic. Base Camp, Third Serra da Neblina Expedition, elev. 125 m, on dead branch, 10 Nov 1965, BM, JAS & CKM 60243 [PdeL].

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, Río Yatua, high montane forest 4 km S of Camp 3, elev. 1000 m, on decorticated log, 24 Dec 1953, BM, JJW & GSB 36907 [PdeL].

Ponce de Leon (1971: Fig. 8). Dennis +

PHALLALES

Dictyophora indusiata (Vetenat ex Persoon) Desvaux

VENEZUELA. Amazonas: Río Casiquiare, Solano-San Carlos trail near Solano, elev. 100-130 m, on ground, 10 Jul 1959, JJW & LSA 43402 [CTR]. Monagas: 1.5 km N of La Hormíga, 2 Oct 1955, JJW & JVM 39560 [DPR].

Dennis +, Fig. 1A.

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