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PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF NON-AGARICOID MACROMYCETES IN THE KORUP NATIONAL PARK, CAMEROON AND SURROUNDING AREA

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The identifications of taxa of larger fungi (basidiomycetes) covering collections from the Korup National Park, Cameroon is given with relevant details on the distribution elsewhere in the world if known. A few other records from the south western province are also given. Several rare and previously unrecorded fungi for the area are documented.

INTRODUCTION

During three field trips to the Korup National Park, Western Province, Cameroon by one of us (RW) as part of a study of the ectomycorrhizal associates of the leguminous caesalpinoid dominants, several non-agaricoid fungi were collected. The trips were during 1989, 1990 and 1991 and covered the months February through to April, viz. before the on-set of the major rains, and were to the southernmost part of the National Park generally along set transects through the forest.

Each of the authors has been responsible for the identification outlined in the different parts of the paper, Hjortstam for the resupinates, Ryvarden for the majority of the polypores, and Watling for some polypores, the rest of the groups and the site data. Distributional data has also been compiled by the last author, in the main calling on Ryvarden & Johansen (1980).

KORUP NATIONAL PARK

The study area is an ancient lowland rainforest at the north eastern most part of the Bight of Biafra and, although in the western Province of the Republic of Cameroon, has equivalents on the adjacent eastern part of Nigeria. It lies between the Akpa-Korup and Ndian rivers within the Guinea-Congonian refugia into which the forest was reduced during the Pleistocene (Gartlan, 1974). The annual rainfall is 5500mm with a distinct dry season from December until February. The mean average temperature is in the range 24–30°C. Although the Park itself rises to the north the study area is at about 100m on freely draining, acidic sandy soil low in phosphorus. It has been shown (Gartlan et al., 1986) that there is a vegetation gradient correlated with extractable phosphate in the top 100mm of the mineral soil, a feature not previously demonstrated in tropical forests. The gradient was also correlated with a strong association of ectomycorrhizal caesalpinoid legumes (Polhill & Raven, 1981; Newbery et al., 1988) which have a competitive advantage and in some areas dominate the vegetation.

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Between 1977 and 1979 four 5km transects (P, Q, R & S) each 4km apart were made as outlined by Gartlan and his co-workers (1986); every 150m an 80 x 80m sample plot divided into four 40 x 40m subplots was lined out. Within each subplot all living trees ≥ 30cm girth at breast height were identified as far as possible, counted and measured; lists of species were prepared (Gartlan et al., 1986).

The collections of macromycetes were made in the main along the southernmost transect viz. P, and along the trail leading to the beginning of that transect, a distance of some 2.5m from the River Mana. Newbery and co-workers (1988) had listed the tree species encountered on and around transect P. It is on debris of these trees and associated substorey trees, lianas and woody plants that the polypores etc. were found. Where large emergent trees had fallen to produce chalibis samples were taken from the tops of the fallen trees as examples of the constituents of the upper areas of the canopy otherwise not easily available to the collector.

The main trees included Apocynaceae (*Tabernaemontana*), Burseraceae (*Dacryodes & Santiria*), Ebenaceae (*Diospyros*), Euphorbiaceae (*Amanoa, Dichostemma, Klaineanthus, Macaranga & Uapaca*), Flacourtiaceae (*Caloncoba*), Guttiferae (*Garcinia*), Lauraceae (*Hypodaphnis*), Melastomataceae (*Warneckea*), Myristicaceae (*Coelocaryon*), Olacaceae (*Coula & Strombosiopsis*), Sapotaceae (*Lecomptedoxa*), Scytopetalaceae (*Oubanguia*), Sterculiaceae (*Cola*), Tiliaceae (*Grewia*), Verbenaceae (*Vitex* sp.) and thirty three legumes, the majority in the Caesalpinoideae, four in the Mimosoideae (*Calpocalyx, Newtonia* and *Parkia*) and Papilionoideae (*Baphia*). *Oubanguia* and *Lecomptedoxa* can form enormous trees but the major legume components form large emergents and occur often in groves. The latter include *Afzelia* (2 spp.), *Anthonotha* (4 spp.), *Aphanocalyx, Baikiaea, Berlinia* (2 spp. and one as yet unidentified), *Daniellia, Didelotia, Dialium, Erythrophleum, Gilbertiodendron* (4 spp. and one as yet unidentified), *Hymenostegia* (2 spp.), *Julbernardia, Leonordoxa, Microberlinia, Monopetalanthus* (2 spp. one unidentifed), *Plagiosiphon* and *Tetraberlinia* (2 spp.). *Anthonotha fragrans* (Bak. f.) Exell, *Berlinia bracteosa* Benth., *Didelotia africana* Baill., *Microberlinia bisulcata* A. Chev., *Tetraberlinia bifoliata* (Harms) Hauman and *T. moreliana* Aubr. are the dominant ectomycorrhizal trees (Newbery et al., 1988). In wetter areas, often along water courses, *Uapaca staudtii* Pax, now placed in the family Uapaceae (Airy-Shaw, 1965), is prominent; it is also ectomycorrhizal.

A trail within the Korup rainforest leads to the village of Ekunda-Kunda situated several hours walk north. The composition of the forest is basically much the same and a little collecting was done on this trail and on transect Q.

It is in this context that the records below should be considered.

TAXONOMY ARRANGEMENT

For convenience the records are arranged within the classification outlined by Jülich (1981). The adoption of this framework does not prejudice the present authors in accepting all decisions made therein. Collections have been deposited in E, with duplicates of polypores in O.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ANNOTATIONS

E = The herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.
O = The herbarium, Botanical Garden and Museum, Oslo, Norway.
Numbers following a dash after the species name represent the collecting periods:
1 = Period 20 January–4 February 1989.
2 = Period 6–15 April 1990.
3 = Period 21–28 March 1991.

LIST OF SPECIES

ALEURODISCALES
Epitheleaceae
Epithele citrispora Boid. et al. – 2.
A single collection from the early section of transect P. Known from Ivory Coast and Gabon.

CANTHARELLALES excluding agaricoid forms
Clavulinaceae
Clavulina cavipes var. **ramosior** Corner – 1.
A common and widespread species in Korup on both transect P & Q. Described from Zaire but distribution not really known.

CYLINDROBASIDIALES
Cylindrobasidiaceae
Ceraceomyces sp. – 3.
A single collection found on transect P covering *Xylaria globosa* (Spreng.: Fr.) Mont. and probably representing a new species.

GANODERMATALES
Ganodermataceae
Amauroderma kwiluensis (Beeli) Ryvarden – 1–3.
Six collections reflecting its widespread occurrence in the Korup rainforest. Common and found in all collecting periods in all major parts of transect P. Known also from outside research area; a closely related taxon was found near River Mana. Described from Central Africa (Beeli, 1930); it was known previously only from the type material.

A. rugosum (Fr.) Torrend – 1.
Two collections; less common than *A. kwiluensis* but as widespread. In Africa it is known in its strict sense from Zaire and Kenya. Widespread in tropical Asia.

Amauroderma sp. – 1.
At least three other collections of the genus have been made, possibly representing additional taxa.

Ganoderma australe (Fr.) Pat. – 3.
Single collection between River Mana and start of transect P.

G. lucidum (Fr.) P. Karst. s. lat. – 1–3.

Common throughout Reserve; widespread in Africa. Cameroon collections probably include type concept but this is a confusing group in the tropics.

Ganoderma sp. – 1.

At least two other collections of the genus have been made, possibly representing additional taxa.

HERICIALES

Gloeocystidiellaceae

Laxitextum cf. **lutescens** Hjortstam & Ryvarden – 3.

A single collection from transect P. It differs from the East African collections and probably represents a new species.

HYDNODONTALES

Hydnodontaceae

Trechispora sp. – 3.

A single collection hanging down from high canopy debris between River Mana and start of transect P, and although in poor condition is worth noting.

HYMENOCHAETALES

Hymenochaetaceae

Hymenochaete sp. 1. – 3.

Two collections of this widespread taxon, one from transect P near N/S line and one from P24. Dull buff hymenium with orange tufts.

Hymenochaete sp. 2. – 1.

Two collections of this widespread taxon, one each from transects P & Q. Distinct pinkish hymenium.

Hymenochaete sp. 3. – 3.

Single collection on twiggy debris on transect P (P 10). Rich orange-yellow hymenium.

Phellinus allardii (Bres.) Ryvarden – 1, 3.

Common and widespread throughout the Reserve. Widespread in Africa and one of the most common polypores in East Africa. One collection on *Lecomptedoxa klaineana* (Pierre ex Engl.) Dubard.

P. durissimus (Lloyd) Ryvarden – 2, 3.

Common and widespread throughout the Reserve. Known from India, tropical Africa and Eastern America. One collection on *Oubanguia alata* Bak. f.

P. extensus (Lév.) Pat. – 1.

Single collection (between Transect Q and Base Camp 2). Probably pantropical; known from Tanzania and Uganda. Described from the West Indies; it is also recorded from India, Malaya and Borneo.

P. fastuosus (Lév.) Ryvarden – 1.

Two collections in scattered areas of Reserve. Common in East Africa but probably pantropical.

P. ferreus (Pers.) Bourdot & Galzin – 2.

Apparently rare; a single collection from near River Mana. Pantropical but also reaching north temperate areas.

P. gilvus (Schw.) Pat. – 2.

Apparently rare, or overlooked as it is common in East Africa; a single collection from near the end of transect P. Pantropical although reaching warmer temperate areas in America.

P. nilgheriensis (Mont.) G. Cunn. – 1.

Known in Korup from a single collection between the River Mana and start of transect P. Probably pantropical, occurring in Tanzania, India and Cuba.

P. noxius (Corner) G. Cunn. – 3.

An important parasite in some areas of its range. Known from Sierra Leone to Tanzania with a single record from the middle of transect P in Korup. Widespread in tropical Asia and Australia.

P. senex (Nees & Mont.) Imazeki – 3.

Apparently not common in Korup and known only from a single collection although common in many areas south of the Sahara reaching South Africa. It is pantropical.

P. sublamaensis (Lloyd) Ryvarden – 1.

Two collections, one each from transects P & Q, the latter enormous fruit-bodies on hollowed out emergent. Pantropical and occurs in Africa in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania as *P. lamaensis* (Murrill) Heim.

Phellinus spp. – 2.

At least two other *Phellinus* spp. have been found approaching and along transect P.

Coltriciaceae

Aurificaria indica (Massee) Reid – 3.

Known from Asia and with a single collection from Korup, close to the N/S line. Recorded in Africa only from Kenya. Evidently rare.

Coltricia cinnamomea (Pers.) Murrill – 3.

Common along the trails in Korup. Widespread in Asia, Australia, Southern Europe and North America. In Africa it occurs from Sierra Leone to Zambia, Kenya to South Africa. At one site possibly associated with *Anthonotha fragrans*.

C. spathulata (Hook.) Murrill – 1, 3.

Widespread in Korup often along trail and margins of water-courses; at least once associated with *Uapaca staudtii*. It is known throughout tropical Africa to South Africa, and from India to New Guinea and from Mexico to Brazil.

Phylloporia chrysita (Berk.) Ryvarden – 1.

This American-Asian taxon in the New World is known from South America to the southern United States. It has been found once in Korup on the trail to Base Camp 2.

Dichostereaceae

Vararia sp. – 2.

Three collections, from widely scattered areas in Korup, indicate that this species is close to *V. minidichophysa* Boidin & Lang; it is probably widespread. *V. minidichophysa* is known from Gabon, Central African Republic and Ivory Coast.

HYPHODERMATALES

Chaetoporellaceae

Hyphodontia gossypina (Parm.) Hjortstam – 3.

Single collection on transect P before N/S line.

H. nespori (Bres.) J. Erikss. & Hjortstam – 3.

Single collection on liana hanging down from high canopy on trail to transect P. A widespread species even in temperate parts of the world.

Hyphodontia spp. – 3.

Two quite independent taxa found in Korup rainforest are sterile but possibly new species. One in sect. *Ellipsosporae* was found on fallen wood from a chalibis.

Cystostereaceae

Cystidiodontia isabellina (Berk. & Br.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden – 2.

A single collection on wood on trail to Tourist Camp. This species is recorded from Africa and Asia.

Steccherinaceae

Steccherinum ciliolatum (Berk. & Curtis) Gilb. & Burds. – 3.

A single collection from early stages of transect P. A species not previously recorded from Africa.

S. queletii (Bourdot & Galziz) Hallenb. & Hjortstam – 3.

A single collection from between N/S line and start of transect P. Known from continental Europe, North America and China, generally on conifers.

Steccherinum sp. 1. – 2.

A single collection from same general area as *S. queletii.*

Steccherinum sp. 2. – 3.

Single collection from Science Camp.

Schizoporaceae

Schizopora flavipora (Cooke) Ryvarden – 1.

Single collection from old Base Camp 1. Pantropical and into warmer parts of the temperate zone on all continents.

PERENNIPORIALES

Perenniporiaceae

Perenniporia ochroleuca (Berk.) Ryvarden – 2, 3.

Two collections from extreme ends of transect P; probably widespread. In Africa known from Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya and Ethiopia; elsewhere rather cosmopolitan.

Loweoporus inflexibilis (Berk.) Ryvarden – 2, 3.

Two collections; probably widespread but not common in the Reserve. Pantropical; known from Nigeria to Tanzania in addition to Malaysia, Brazil and Cuba.

L. roseoalbus (Jungh.) Ryvarden – 1–3.

Widespread and relatively common throughout transect. Palaeotropical; widespread in Africa from Ethiopia to Malawi and Zaire.

L. tephropora (Mont.) Ryvarden – 3.

Single collection on Tourist Trail to River. Pantropical; widespread in East Africa from Ethiopia to Malawi.

PHANEROCHAETALES

Climacodontaceae

Donkia sanguinea Maas Geest. – 1–3.

Although described from Zaire appears far more common in the Korup rainforest in all areas on, between and towards transects P & Q.

Phanerochaetaceae

'Corticium' sulphurosum Bres. – 2.

A single collection from area before N/S line on trail to transect P. The type material from Brazil is in poor condition.

Hydnophlebia chrysorhiza (Torrend) Parm. – 2, 3.

A common resupinate species in Korup rainforest along transect P. It is a common and widespread species in tropical communities.

Phanerochaete sp. – 2.

This represents a new taxon; both collections made in the later areas of transect P.

MERULIALES

Meruliaceae

Gloeoporus thelephoroides (Hook.) G. Cunn. – 1, 3.

Obviously seasonal but when it occurs it is very common on fallen trunks of many types. It is a pantropical polypore and known in Africa from Sierra Leone to Zimbabwe and from Madagascar.

Phlebiaceae

Phlebia chrysocreas (Berk. & Br.) Burdsall – 1.

Although a common and widespread tropical fungus only one collection made in Korup, on the trail from River Mana to N/S line.

P. ryvardenii Hallenb. & Hjortstam – 3.

A single collection on old basidiome of *Phellinus* sp., from mid-part of transect P. This species is known only from three other collections from very disparate areas - Sweden, Spain and more recently eastern Asia.

Phlebiopsis cf. **ravenelii** (Cooke) Burdsall – 2.

A single collection in poor condition from near Base Camp 1.

Phlebiopsis sp. – 3.

A single collection from between the N/S line and start of transect P.

Rigidoporus biokoensis (Lloyd) Ryvarden – 1–3.

A fairly common and widespread fungus in Korup rainforest although rare in Africa, despite it being a pantropical species. It is recorded from Ghana and Zaire.

R. microporus (Fr.) Overeem. – 2, 3.

A common and widespread polypore in and outside the Korup rainforest. It is known from Asia and America in addition to tropical and subtropical Africa.

R. ulmarius (Fr.) Imazeki – 1.

A single collection from the trail leading to transect P; previously known from the Cameroon although not common there and in the tropics as a whole. More frequently seen in N & C Europe and N America.

R. vinctus (Berk.) Ryvarden – 2, 3.

A pantropical species but also known in warmer parts of the temperate zone. In Africa it is recorded from Ghana to Tanzania and Madagascar. Two collections from trail before N/S line.

Porodisculaceae

Porodisculus pendulus (Schw.) Murrill – 3.

A single collection from the furthermost part of transect P. Pantropical but rather rare although because of size may have been overlooked; known from Nigeria, Zaire and Tanzania.

POLYPORALES

Bjerkanderaceae

Tyromyces hypolateritius (Cooke) Ryvarden – 1.

Apparently rare with a single record from near Base Camp 2 in Korup. Otherwise widespread in Africa and India, although frequently confused with members of the genus *Schizopora*.

Coriolaceae

Coriolopsis badius (Berk.) Murrill – 3.

In parallel to elsewhere in Africa apparently rare in Korup, although known from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and previously from Cameroon. More common in Asia and Australia. The single collection was made towards the end of transect P.

C. byrsina (Mont.) Ryvarden – 1.

Two collections from mid-sections of transect P. Probably widespread in Korup as it is in tropical America and elsewhere in tropical Africa.

C. caperata (Berk.) Murrill – 1–3.

Common in Korup from all areas of transect P. Widespread in tropical Africa and tropical Americas.

Dichomitus africanus Ryvarden, nom. prov. – 2.

Common in Korup, in early parts of transect P and on trail to transect P.

Earliella scabrosa (Pers.) Gilb. & Ryvarden – 1, 2.

Two collections, one from transect P and the second on trail to Ekunda Kunda. This is a pantropical species common in East Africa.

Pycnoporus sanguineus (Fr.) Murrill – 2, 3.

Scattered in more open places along transect P. A rather common pantropical species widely distributed in tropical and subtropical areas even extending into SE North America and central hardwood regions of US.

Tinctoporellus epimiltinus (Berk. & Br.) Ryvarden – 3.

Scattered in all areas of transect P to P 15 but probably overlooked elsewhere. A pantropical species known in Africa from Sierra Leone to Ethiopia and Malawi.

Trametes elegans (Fr.) Fr. – 1, 3.

Although only a single collection from the early part of transect P was made, it is a very common species of areas of seasonal drought. In East Africa known from Ethiopia to Malawi.

T. menziesii (Berk.) Ryvarden – 3.

Single collection at the west extremity of transect P. Already recorded from Cameroon and known from Sierra Leone to Kenya and Tanzania but not as common and widespread as in SE Asia.

T. vespacea (Pers.) Ryvarden – 1.

Two collections from widely scattered areas along transect P. A pantropical species but apparently rare throughout its range in Africa. Known from Zaire to Kenya, and from Mauritius.

Echinochaetaceae

Echinochaete brachyporus (Mont.) Ryvarden – 2, 3.

Quite common in Korup. A pantropical species otherwise known from East Africa and Rwanda.

Grammotheleaceae

Grammothele delicatula (Henn.) Ryvarden – 2.

Single collection from tourist trail to River Irene. A pantropical polypore widespread in Africa from Sierra Leone to Kenya and Tanzania.

G. fuligo (Berk & Br.) Ryvarden – 3.

Apparently quite common in Africa although only a single collection from Korup. Pantropical.

G. lineata Berk. & Curtis – 1.

A widespread species in Africa and common in East Africa but only two collections from early sections of the trail to the old Base Camp 1.

Theleporus calcicolor (Sacc. & Sydow) Ryvarden – 2, 3.

Very common throughout Korup. This polypore is known from Malaya, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Megasporoporia cavernulosa (Berk.) Ryvarden – 1, 3.

Three collections from Korup in widely separated localities on transect P and Base Camp 2. Widespread in tropical Africa and America extending into Florida.

Laetiporaceae

Laetiporus percicinus (Berk. & Curtis) Gilb. – 2.

With *Anthonotha fragrans* at extremity of transect P growing on trail at base of roots. Persistent and found in 1990 and 1991 at same place on transect Q. Known from Australia, Asia, and South America in addition to Africa.

L. sulphureus (Fr.) Murrill – 1, 3.

Two sightings, with a single collection deposited in E & O, from a locality before N/S line; growing in tiers on a 150mm diameter understorey tree. This is a cosmopolitan species although recorded infrequently from Africa. Known from Rwanda and East Africa.

Microporaceae

Microporellus collybiaeformis (Beeli) Ryvarden – 1.

Single collection of one specimen from transect P. Originally described from Zaire but true distribution unknown. Specimen deposited in O for further study.

M. obovatus (Jungh.) Ryvarden – 1, 3.

Common and widespread throughout area of transect P. A pantropical polypore and although known throughout tropical Africa it is nowhere common.

Microporellus sp. – 1.

A single collection from the mid-part of transect P; specimen deposited in O for further study.

Microporus affinis (Blume & Nees: Fr.) Kuntze – 1, 3.

Common and widespread throughout area from River Mana to end of transect P. A common species from the Pacific to Africa as a whole.

M. alboater (Henn.) Kuntze – 1, 2.

A rare central African species known previously from Cameroon and Zaire but common and widespread in Korup along transect P.

M. concinnus (Fr.) Kuntze – 1–3.

A rare species previously known from Cameroon, Nigeria, Zaire and Tanzania. Very common and widespread in all areas of transect P.

M. vernicipes (Berk.) Kuntze – 3.

A widespread polypore from Sierra Leone to Kenya and southwards, and quite common in the Korup rainforest along transect P.

M. xanthopus (Fr.) Kuntze – 1–3.

A common and widespread stipitate polypore in Korup but not as common as *M. cocinnus*. *M. xanthopus* is common from West Africa to the Pacific area.

Microporus sp. – 1.

A single collection of a distinct taxon from near the River Mana which requires further study.

Piptoporaceae

Piptoporus soloniensis (Dubois: Fr.) Pilát – 1, 2.

Three collections from both transects P & Q of a widely distributed but rare and rapidly degraded polypore; known from as far apart as Asia Minor and continental Europe, the Gulf coast and South Atlantic region of North America.

Podoscyphaceae

Cymatoderma dendriticum (Pers.) Reid – 2.

Single collection on dead wood on transect P at P 3.

Podoscypha bolleana (Mont.) Boidin – 1–3.

Common in Korup as it is throughout West Africa; known from tropical Africa including Central Eastern areas.

P. mellisii (Berk. & Sacc.) Pat. – 1, 2.

Two collections on trail leading to old Base Camp 1. A rare species in tropical Africa although relatively common and widespread in Malaysia.

P. involuta (Klotszch in Fr.) Imazeki – 1–3.

Apparently not as common as *P. bolleana* but equally as widespread. This species appears to be abundant in tropical Africa and Australasia although absent from tropical America.

Polyporaceae

Nigroporus vinosus (Berk.) Murrill – 1–3.

Exceedingly common in all areas of the rainforest between, on and up to transects P & Q. A pantropical fungus widespread in Africa but apparently absent from tropical Australia. (A single sterile collection which is apparently specifically distinct was collected on transect P).

Polyporus arcularius Fr. – 1.

Single collection from transect P. A widespread fungus throughout the tropics and warm temperate areas. In Africa it occurs from Sierra Leone to East Africa, and southwards.

P. dictyopus Mont. – 1.

Although only two collections were made in Korup this is a very common fungus in Africa.

Porogramme albocincta (Cooke & Massee) Lowe – 1, 3.

A fairly common and widespread fungus along transect P in Korup, at least one collection being on *Uapaca staudtii*. It is a pantropical polypore recorded from Ethiopia and Malawi.

STEREALES

Duportellaceae

Porostereum crassum (Lév.) Hjortstam & Ryvarden – 3.

A single collection from before N/S line on trail to transect P. This species has been placed in *Lopharia*, and under that name is recorded from Africa, Australia and New Zealand as well as North and South America and Western Europe.

TREMELLALES

Tremellaceae

Heterochaete sp. – 3.

A single collection of a so far unspecified taxon from site near River Mana.

Auriculariaceae

Auricularia delicata Fr. – 1, 2, 3.

Very common throughout the Korup rainforest but particularly widespread during early months of 1989.

HYMENOGASTRALES

Hymenogastraceae

Corditubera staudtii Henn. – 3.

In huge troops under *Microberlinia* in second half of transect P. This species is known only previously from the original collection of Staudt (No. 127) from Lolodorfam Berge Mbange (10 iii 1895).

LYCOPERDALES

Geastraceae

Geastrum schweinitzii (Berk. & Curtis) Zeller – 3.

Single collection before the mid-part of transect P. This earth-star is a rather common circum-tropical species; known from Zaire.

PHALLALES
Phallaceae
Dictyophora indusiata Vent.
(A film made in the Korup rainforest by P. Agland for 'Fragile Earth' includes a sequence of developing basidiomes typical of this species. It is a pantropical stinkhorn also known from Ghana, Zaire and East Africa).

NIDULARIALES
Cyathus limbatus Tul. – 2.
A collection from the tourist trail to River Irene. It is a common tropical birds nest fungus known both from Zaire and East Africa.

Sphaerobolaceae
Sphaerobolus stellatus Tode: Pers. – 3.
On very rotten moss covered log, trail-side transect P. A common widespread fungus in all climatic zones.

SCLERODERMATALES
Sclerodermataceae
Scleroderma dictyosporum Pat. – 3.
A single collection from an alluvial flat of a lowered river at P 22. This earthball is known from Zaire.

Outside Reserve

PERENNIPORIALES
Perenniporaceae
Perenniporia contraria (Berk. & Curtis) Ryvarden – 3.
Mundemba. On enormous old partially burnt buttressed stump. Very rare; known only from single collections from Rwanda, Kenya and Cuba.

POLYPORALES
Coriolaceae
Coriolopsis caperata (Berk.) Murrill – 2.
On fence poles, Mundemba nursery. A widespread species in tropical Africa and tropical Americas.

C. helvola (Fr.) Ryvarden
(Bipinde, 1899, *Zenker* 2045 in E, as *Polyporus*, det. Ryvarden). This is a rare W African taxon.

C. polyzona (Pers.) Ryvarden – 2.
A single collection from close to River Mana before crossing into Korup. Also collected at Kumba. A pantropical species recorded in Africa from all countries south of the Sahara.

Dichomitus africanus Ryvarden, nom. prov. – 2.
Field 67, opposite side of river to Korup rainforest.

Pycnoporus sanguineus (Fr.) Murrill – 2.

Collections from Barombi lakes near Kumba. On twigs of unidentified tree in dipterocarp plantation.

Trametes elegans (Fr.) Fr. – 3.

On fence timbers, Mundemba. A pantropical species, very common in areas of seasonal drought.

Podoscyphaceae

Cymatoderma infundibuliformis (Klotzsch) Boidin – 2.

Barombi forest, Kumba.

Podoscypha bolleana (Mont.) Boidin

(Bipinde, 1899, *Zenker* 1996 in E as '*Telephora* cfr. *aurantiaca* Berk', det. Reid). This was recorded from Korup.

Polyporaceae

Polyporus mollucensis (Mont.) Ryvarden – 2.

A single collection from immediately outside the Korup rainforest. A palaeotropical species common elsewhere in Africa. This has also been called *Favolus spathulatus* (Jungh.) Lév.

Polyporus sp. – 2.

A single collection which appears to be a distinct taxon was found at Field 67 outside the Korup rainforest.

Rigidoporus microporus (Fr.) Overeem. – 2.

Collected on the trail to the village of Ekunda-Kunda and on the Mundemba side of the River Mana.

SCHIZOPHYLLALES

Schizophyllaceae

Schizophyllum commune (Fr.) Fr. – 2.

Single collection on fence-poles in nursery, Mundemba.

LYCOPERDALES

Lycoperdaceae

Lycoperdon polymorphum Vittad. – 2.

A single collection from Ekunda-Kunda trail. This puffball is widespread in both tropical and subtropical areas and extends also into temperate countries.

Bovista pusilla (Batsch): Pers. – 2.

Barombi, Kumba. Known from Zaire but widespread in the world from South Central America to North America and Europe.

NIDULARIALES
Nidulariaceae
Cyathus limbatus Tul. – 2.

Known from the Ekunda Kunda trail, in addition to areas within the Korup rainforest, q.v.

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