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Tremelloid, aphyllophoroid and pleurotoid Basidiomycetes of Veps Plateau (Northwest Russia)

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The work summarizes our present-day knowledge on the aphyllophoroid, tremelloid and pleurotoid Basidiomycetes of Veps Plateau (Northwest Russia, eastern Leningrad Region). Earlier data carried out by the author as well as Finnish polyporologists are presented. Some new unpublished data are adduced, too. In total, 355 species are cited for the Veps Plateau; 19 of them are new to the area. Three species – *Gloiothele lactescens* (Berk.) Hjortstam, *Hyphodontia efibulata* J. Eriksss. & Hjortstam, *Crepidotus versutus* (Peck) Sacc. – are new to Russia. Some rare and interesting species are described or discussed. The check-list contains information on localities, substrates and ecological preferences of the species; some herbarium vouchers (LE) are cited. A new combination is proposed as *Antrodiella lenis* (P. Karst.) Zmitrovich comb. nova (*Physisporinus lenis* P. Karst.).

Key words: aphyllophoroid fungi, Basidiomycetes, Northwest Russia, pleurotoid fungi, tremelloid fungi, Veps Forest Reserve, Veps Plateau

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Introduction

The Veps Plateau (Fig. 1) represents the northern part of the Volgo-Baltic watershed in eastern Leningrad and adjacent Vologda Regions, south of Lake Onega. It consists of carbonate rocks covered by thick glacial till layer. It is a cool upland region in Northwest Russia. Broken terrain, diversity of soils and microclimatic conditions are characteristic of Veps landscape.

Natural vegetation over the hills is much transformed by human activities. Numerous small villages, farmsteads, and haymaking areas are found here. The vegetation is characterized by alder forests with *Alnus incana* dominant and *Padus avium*, *Frangula alnus*, and *Salix caprea* as undergrowth. As a result of anthropogenic influence, second-growth alder forests have widely occupied these areas, blocking any spruce regeneration. They are characterized by intrazonal floristic complexes, quite often with nemoral nuances. The succession of vegetation here proceeds very slowly, as a rule via herb-rich aspen forests to original spruce communities. Very small fragments of herb-rich subnemoral spruce forests remain in southern part of the plateau.

Around exposed carbonate rock outcrops there are only fragments of subnemoral vegetation (but without *Quercus robur*). An interesting example is the Shcheleyki tract, where aspen forest with *Acer platanoides* and *Lonicera xylosteum* (Acereto-Tremuletum variiherbosum) is widespread.

The diluvial lowlands are occupied by mesic boreal forests of *Vaccinium myrtillus* type. As a result of anthropogenic activities, such forests also represent various successional stages –

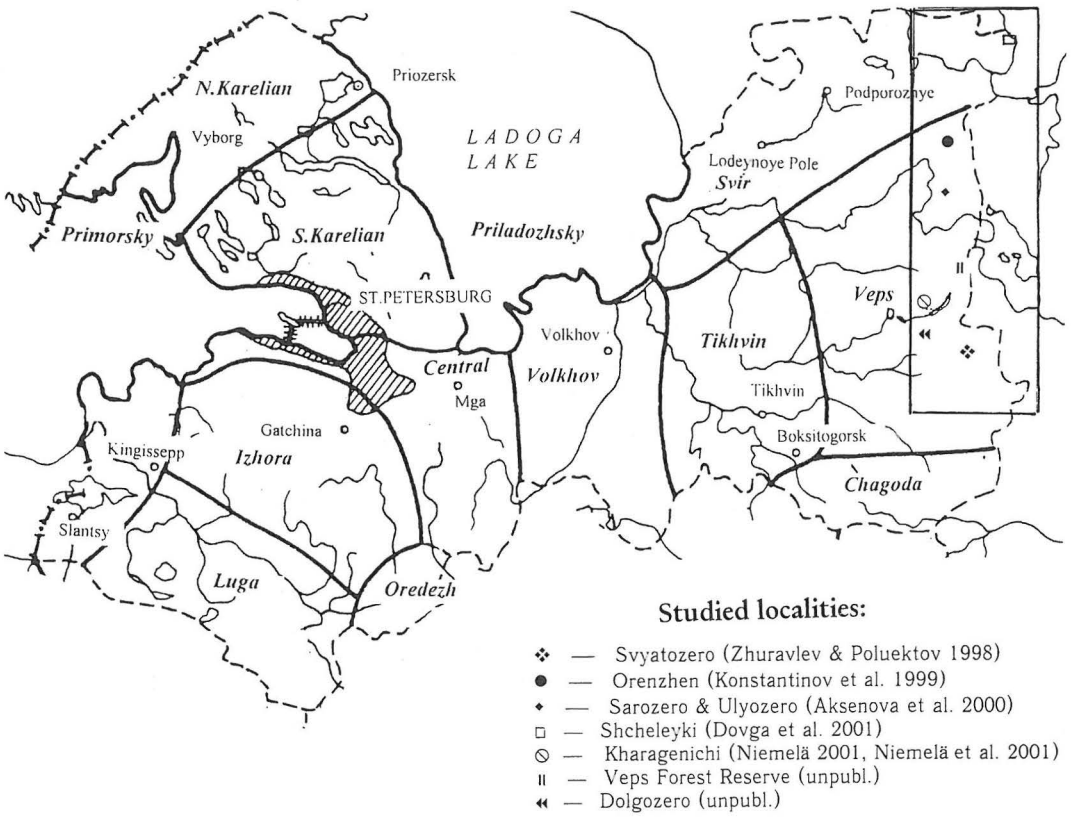

Fig. 1. Floristic arrangement of the Leningrad Region (according to Tzvelev 2000) and localities studied.

with dominance of either *Picea* spp. or *Betula pubescens*, in some cases *Populus tremula*, and rarely *Pinus sylvestris*.

Spruce populations in the Veps plateau are largely hybridogeneous. They represent an introgression between *Picea obovata* and *P. abies*. Such populations are cited as *P. abies* (ssp. × *fennica*) in the text below.

Old-growth virgin forests are here found as very small patches only. The most interesting area in this respect, the Veps Forest Reserve (Vepssky les) in Tikhvin (administrative) district of Leningrad Region was established in 1970 (Fedorchuk et al. 1998). The Reserve is located on elevated part of watershed and occupies a vast peatland complex of wide swampy areas (Sphagneta). There are spruce forests there, mainly Piceeta myrtillosa and hylocomioso-myrtillosa, on elevated parts substituted by Piceeto-Tremuleta calamagrostidosa. As a result of permanent microsuccessions, the stands are mosaic and of diverse age. In certain aspen and spruce stands there are some 240–280 years old trees.

Studies of heterobasidial, aphyllophoroid and pleurotoid Basidiomycetes in this area started rather recently. They were carried out in the vicinity of Krasnoborski and Sankov Bor villages and lake Svyatozero (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), the vicinity of lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), in forests around lakes Sarozero and Ulyozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), and also in the northern part of the territory – in the vicinity of Gimreka and Shcheleyki (Dovga et al. 2001). The cited expeditions were carried out in August of 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 respectively. In May–June 2000 the plateau was visited by the Finnish mycologists O. Miettinen and O. Manninen. They collected around the Kharagenichi village and in the vicini-

ty of the lakes Gagara and Dolgozero (A.A. Shorokhov, pers. comm.). The results of that expedition were published recently (Niemelä 2001, Niemelä et al. 2001). In September 2001 and July 2002 the present author collected in the Veps Forest Reserve and around Dolgozero lake respectively. Fig. 1 shows the studied localities.

An annotated check-list of heterobasidioid, aphyllophoroid and pleurotoid Basidiomycetes of Veps Plateau is presented in this work. Special attention is paid to rare and taxonomically interesting species.

The generic concepts follow Hansen and Knudsen (1992, 1997), or with some exceptions, Niemelä et al. (2001) and the present author (Zmitrovich 2001, Zmitrovich & Spirin 2002).

Materials and methods

The study area covers Svir and Veps floristic districts, according to Tzvelev's territorial arrangement (Tzvelev 2000). The Svir district ("Karelia olonetsensis" according to Kotiranta et al. 1998) lies north of the Voznesenye–Humbaritsy line and includes only a small part of the area in question (vicinity of Shcheleyki). The Veps district lies to the east of Lodeynoye Pole–Boksitogorsk line and comprises the core of the study area. In the check-list these areas are abbreviated as "Svir.-Kol." for Svir district (Karelia olonetsensis) and "Vep." for Veps district (see Fig. 1).

For species examination the following media were used: Melzer's reagent (IKI), Cotton Blue in lactic acid (CB), 5% potassium hydroxide solution (KOH), and distilled water.

The measurements of microscopic structures were made in CB, except *Skeletocutis* and *Antrodiella*, where distilled water was used. Usually, the analysis comprised 30 measurements per specimens. An arithmetical mean of all structures is given in species descriptions.

The check-list with species discussions

The following list of tremelloid, aphyllophoroid and pleurotoid Basidiomycetes is given in alphabetic order in each of the mentioned groups.

In total, 355 species have been indicated for the area, and among them 21 are mentioned as new to Leningrad Region, i.e., additions to the list given by Bondartseva et al. (1999) and some other works (Kovalenko & Morozova 1999, Konstantinov et al. 1999, Aksenova et al. 2000, Bondartseva et al. 2000, Zmitrovich 2000, Niemelä et al. 2001, Zmitrovich & Spirin 2002b). Such new species are marked with an asterisk.

For most of the species a local distribution pattern (according to the Tzvelev's territory arrangement), substrate preference and growing season are mentioned; for each rare species herbarium numbers (LE) are cited (except data given in Niemelä et al. 2001, where substrate was not mentioned).

For rare species and taxonomically interesting species, certain morphological and taxonomical notes are given.

Tremelloid fungi

Calocera cornea (Batsch : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen branches, stumps and logs of deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Calocera viscosa (Pers. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen branches, buried wood and debris of deciduous trees and conifers, most often on *Picea abies*. – August–October.

Ceratobasidium cornigerum (Bourdot) D. P. Rogers

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Fallen wood and debris, often in forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Dacryomyces chrysospermus Berk. & M. A. Curtis

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs of conifers, preferably *Picea abies*. – September.

Dacryomyces estonicus Raitv.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Dry and fallen branches of deciduous trees, preferably *Alnus incana*. – August–September.

Dacryomyces minor Peck

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Drying and fallen branches of deciduous trees. – August–September.

Dacryomyces stillatus Nees : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches, and timber of coniferous, rarely deciduous trees. – June–October.

Dacryomyces tortus (Willd. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in dry pine forests. – Dead and fallen branches of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season.

Ditiola radicata (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), fallen log of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Vep.: Sarozero

(Aksenova et al. 2000), Pinetum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *P. sylvestris*.

Eocronartium muscicola (Pers. : Fr.) Fitzp.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – The living mosses (mainly *Pylaisia polyantha*) over deciduous trunks, stumps and standing trees. – July–August.

Exidia cartilaginea S. Lundell & Neuhoff

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps, fallen logs and branches of deciduous wood, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – Late summer–autumn.

Exidia glandulosa (Bull. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, branches, stumps, and fallen logs of deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Exidia pithya (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – Late summer–autumn.

Exidia recisa (Ditmar : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Drying and dead branches of *Salix* spp. and *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Exidia repanda Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches and fallen logs of deciduous trees; common on *Betula pubescens* and *Alnus incana*. – June–September.

Exidia saccharina (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; Widespread in coniferous forests. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers, most often on *Pinus sylvestris*. – August–October.

Femsjonia peziziformis (Lév.) P. Karst.

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum variiherbosum, fallen branches of *Alnus incana*.

***Myxarium sphaerosporum** (Bourdot & Galzin) D.A. Reid

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Betula pubescens*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212929).

Pseudohydnum gelatinosum (Scop. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Stumps and fallen logs of *Picea abies*, in exclusive cases deciduous trees (*Betula pubescens*). – August–October.

Syzygospora tumefaciens (Ginns & Sunhede) Ginns

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Pinetum myrtillosum, on growing basidiomata of *Collybia* sp.

Tremella encephala Pers. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and timber of conifers, attached on *Stereum sanguinolentum*; mycoparasite. – Through the whole growing season.

Tremella foliacea Pers. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying trees and stumps of deciduous species (most often on *Alnus incana*), attached on *Stereum hirsutum* and *S. rugosum*; facultative mycoparasite. – Late summer–autumn.

Tremella mesenterica Retz. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead and fallen branches of deciduous trees (mainly of *Alnus* spp. and *Salix* spp.), attached on *Peniophora erikssonii*, *P. incarnata* and *P. violaceolivida*.

Tulasnella pruinosa Bourdot & Galzin

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen deciduous trees. – August–October.

Tulasnella violea (Quél.) Bourdot & Galzin

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen deciduous trees. – August–October.

Aphyllophoroid fungi

Albatrellus confluens (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Kotl. & Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in spruce forests of *Hylocomium* type. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

Albatrellus ovinus (Schaeff. : Fr.) Kotl. & Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in spruce forests of *Hylocomium* type. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

Amphinema byssoides (Pers. : Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees and conifers, in forest litter; in mycorrhizal association with trees and shrubs. – Through the whole growing season.

Amylocorticium suaveolens Parmasto

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Pinetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Pinus sylvestris*.

***Amylocorticium subincarnatum** (Peck) Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Fallen logs of conifers. – August–September.

Amylocystis lapponica (Romell) Singer

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse.

– Stumps and fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – August–October.

Amyloporia xantha (Fr. : Fr.) Bondartsev & Singer

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Anomoporia bombycina (Fr. : Fr.) Pouzar

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Antrodia albobrunnea (Romell) Ryvarden

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Antrodia crassa (P. Karst.) Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol.: Gimreka (Dovga et al. 2001), on timber. – Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Piceetum myrtillosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*. – Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *P. abies*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212922).

Antrodia heteromorpha (Fr. : Fr.) Donk

Syn. *Antrodia albida* (Fr. : Fr.) Donk

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), on stump of *Populus tremula*. – Dolgozero (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Antrodia macra (Sommerf.) Niemelä

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

***Antrodia mellita** Niemelä & Penttilä

Basidiocarps annual or perennial, broadly attached with reflexed pileate margin to resupinate with rather free cap, corky, tough, up to 10 mm thick, orbicular, confluent, up to 10 cm in extent. Abhymenial surface rugose, obscurely zonate, slightly tomentose or naked, ochraceous to umber brown. Medullar tissue faintly cream-coloured to cinnamon-coloured, floccose, tough, up to 3 mm thick. Tube layer concolorous with the medulla, up to 7 mm thick. Pore surface faintly cream-coloured, honey-yellow to ochraceous, pores 1 (2) per mm, daedaleoid in a mature state.

Hyphal system dimitic. Generative hyphae 2–3 μm in diam., clamped, thin-walled, hyaline or yellowish, regularly branched. Skeletals 2–4 μm in diam., straight, thick-walled, yellowish to brown. Basidia 18–25 × 4–6 μm, clavate, 4-spored, clamped. Cystidioles enclosed in the hymenium in the hymenium, 25–30 × 3–6 μm, fusoid. Spores 6–9.5 × 3–4.5 μm, ellipsoid, apiculate, smooth, thin-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212911, LE 212924).

Antrodia pulvinascens (Pilát) Niemelä

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Antrodia serialis (Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Antrodia sinuosa (Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Antrodia sitchensis (D.V. Baxter) Gilb. & Ryvarden

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001), on *Picea abies*.

Antrodia sordida Ryvarden & Gilb.

Vep.: Dolgozero (Niemelä 2001, Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen logs of *Picea abies*.

Antrodiella americana Ryvarden & Gilb.

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

***Antrodiella citrinella** Niemelä & Ryvarden (Fig. 2)

Basidiocarps annual, resupinate with adnate margin, orbicular, confluent, up to 5 (10) cm in extent. Subiculum very thin, fibrous, white; tube layer 1–5 mm thick, fibrous or almost spongious, concolorous with the subiculum. Pore surface even, rarely minutely irpicoid, citric yellow (more bright to white at the margin); pores circular to elongated and sinuous, 3–5 per mm.

Hyphal system dimitic. Generative hyphae 2–3 μm in diam., thin-walled, with small, but in some cases clearly loop-like clamps, densely packed in the tubes, more loose spaced in the subiculum.

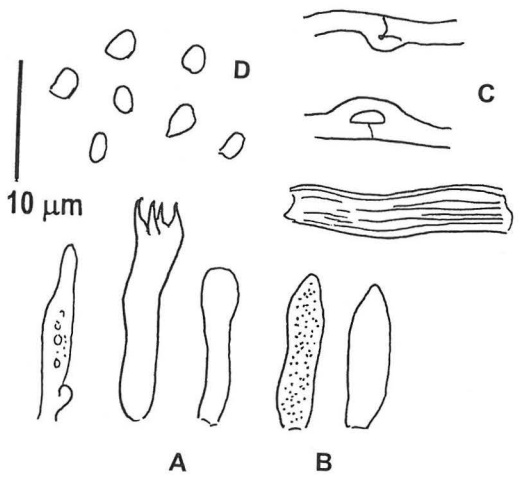

Fig. 2. *Antrodiella citrinella* Niemelä & Ryvarden (LE 212919): A – basidia; B – cystidioles; C – generative and skeletal (below) hyphae; D – spores.

Skeletals 3–5 mm in diam., thick-walled, hyaline, with regular swellings (at least in KOH). Basidia 15–18 x 3.5–5 mm, narrowly clavate, sometimes sinuose, 4-spored, clamped, form dense palisade together with fusoid cystidioles of the same sizes. Spores 3–3.5 x 2–2.5 mm, broadly ellipsoid, smooth, thin-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum calamagrostidosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212919) – Dolgozero (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Antrodiella faginea Vampola & Pouzar

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Antrodiella hoehnelii (Bres.) Niemelä

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum incanae filipendulosum, standing trees of *Alnus incana*.

Antrodiella lenis (P. Karst.) Zmitrovich, comb. nova

Basionym: *Physisporinus lenis* P. Karst. in Rabenh. & Winter, Fungi Eur. Extraeur. Exs.: 3527, 1886.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs of conifers, most often of *Picea abies*. – Late summer–autumn.

The species was referred to *Diplomitoporus* by Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1985) and to *Skeletocutis* by Niemelä (in Renvall et al. 1991). However, from the typical representatives of *Skeletocutis* the species differs by less prolonged basidia and more fibrous tube tissue, which encloses peculiar globose crystallic agglomerations. The fungus is certainly related to the *Trameoideae*, whereas most *Skeletocutis* species are more closely related with phlebioid fungi, like *Gloeoporus* (Corner 1993). The genus *Diplomitoporus* Domañski, which may be regarded as resupinate trametoid too, differs by slightly amyloid skeletals and more rough microstructures. In my opinion, the species in question would be regarded rather as a resupinate member of the trametoid genus *Antrodiella* Ryvarden & Johan.

Antrodiella romellii (Donk) Niemelä

Vep.: Krasnoborski (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), Alnetum incanae filipendulosum, fallen logs of *Alnus incana*. – Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Alnetum incanae aegopodiosum, fallen logs of *Betula pubescens*.

Antrodiella semisupina (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Fallen branches and logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus* spp. and *Betula* spp., also on dead basidiomata of *Fomes fomentarius*. – August–October.

Asterodon ferruginosus Pat.

Widespread in spruce forests, although sparse, fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – Late summer–autumn.

Athelia acrospora Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests, athough sparse. – Debris of *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

***Athelia arachnoidea** (Berk.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dying thalli of *Hypogymnia*, *Parmelia*, *Xanthoria*, rarely corticated trunks of deciduous trees; lichenicolous fungus. – Through the whole growing season.

Athelia bombacina (Link : Fr.) Pers.

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Alnetum incanae aegopodiosum, fallen logs of *Alnus incana*.

Athelia decipiens (Höhn. & Litsch.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Coniferous fallen branches and debris. – Late summer–autumn (there are several fruiting periods throughout the season).

Athelia epiphylla Pers. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of coniferous and deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Auriculariopsis ampla (Lév.) Maire

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Drying branches of *Salix* spp. – Late summer–autumn.

Auriscalpium vulgare Gray

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Old cones of *Picea abies*, rarely *Pinus sylvestris*. – Late summer–autumn.

Bankera fuligineoalba (Schmidt : Fr.) Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species with *Pinus sylvestris*. – August–September.

Basidioradulum radula (Fr. : Fr.) Nobles

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps and fallen logs of deciduous, rarely coniferous (*Picea abies* – LE 211825; *Pinus sylvestris* – LE 211844) wood. – Late summer–autumn.

Bjerkandera adusta (Willd. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous standing trees, stumps, fallen logs, or timber. – Through the whole growing season.

Boidinia furfuracea (Bres.) Stalpers & Hjort stam

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Botryobasidium laeve (J. Erikss.) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of both gymnosperm and angiosperm trees, as well as forest litter. – Late summer–autumn.

Botryobasidium medium J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Logs, fallen branches and debris as well as forest litter. – Late summer–autumn.

Botryobasidium subcoronatum (Höhn. & Litsch.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of both gymnosperm and angiosperm trees, as well as forest litter. – Late summer–autumn.

Botryobasidium vagum (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) D. P. Rogers

Syn. *Botryobasidium botryosum* (Bres.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of both gymnosperm and angiosperm trees, as well as forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Botryohypochnus isabellinus (Fr. : Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers, rarely deciduous trees as well as wood debris. – Through the whole growing season.

Byssomerulius albostramineus (Torrend) Gilb.

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Pinetum hylocomiosum, debris of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Byssomerulius corium (Pers. : Fr.) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Drying and dry trunks and branches of deciduous trees, preferably *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Byssomerulius serpens (Tode : Fr.) Parmasto

Widespread in boreal forests. – Stumps, fallen logs and debris of conifers and deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Byssomerulius tuberculatus (P. Karst.) Zmitrovich

Syn. *Phanerochaete tuberculata* (P. Karst.) Parmasto – see Zmitrovich (2001).

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees and conifers. – August–October.

Cantharellus cibarius Fr. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in birch and spruce forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – June–September.

Cantharellus tubaeformis (Bull. : Fr.) Fr.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve; widespread. – Terrestrial in spruce forests; mycorrhiza-forming species. – September.

Ceraceomyces tessulatus (Cooke) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous logs, debris and timber. – Late summer–autumn.

Ceriporia excelsa (Lundell) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen branches and debris of deciduous trees, most often on *Betula* spp. – June–September; there are several fruitification periods throughout the season (LE 213001, LE 213002, LE 213011, LE 213012).

Ceriporiopsis aneirina (Sommerf. : Fr.) Domański

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Standing trees, rarely fallen logs of deciduous trees; common on *Salix caprea* and *Alnus incana*. – June–September.

Ceriporiopsis resinascens (Romell) Domański

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum variiherbosum, standing trees *Salix caprea*. – Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001). – Dolgozero, Alnetum pteridiosum, on dead branches of *S. caprea*, 08 VII 2001.

Cerrena unicolor (Bull. : Fr.) Murrill

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season.

Chaetodermella luna (Romell ex D. P. Rogers & H. S. Jacks.) Rauschert

Vep.: Krasnoborski (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen logs of *Picea abies*.

Chondrostereum purpureum (Pers. : Fr.) Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dry trunks, stumps and fallen logs of many deciduous trees and shrubs. – Through the whole growing season.

Clavariadelphus fistulosus (Holmsk. : Fr.) Corner

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread on meadows. – Terrestrial. – Jule–October.

Clavariadelphus ligula (Schaeff. : Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – August–September.

Clavariadelphus pistillaris (L. : Fr.) Donk

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum incanae aegopodiosum. Terrestrial.

Clavicorona pyxidata (Pers. : Fr.) Doty

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of *Populus tremula*. – August–September.

Clavulina cinerea (Bull. : Fr.) J. Schröt.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Terrestrial, rarely also on wood debris. – July–September.

Clavulina coralloides (L. : Fr.) J. Schröt.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Terrestrial. – July–September.

Clavulinopsis corniculata (Schaeff.: Fr.) Corner

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On meadow soil, form small groups. – May–July.

Clavulinopsis helvola (Pers. : Fr.) Corner (Fig. 4 B)

Basidiocarps in large groups, annual, clavarioid, unbranched or randomly forked from the base, 10–50 x 1–3 mm, yellow to orange. Hymenophore smooth, soft corneous, bright yellow.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2–4 mm in diam., thin-walled, clamped; in medulla parallelly arranged, with regular inflations, in sybhymenium forming striking pseudoparenchyma. Cystidia not seen. Basidia 35–40 x 6–9 mm, clavate or utriform, with oil-rich content, mainly 4-spored, clamped at the base. Spores 6–7 x 4–6 mm, of entolomatoid shape, angular, uneven (sometimes coarsely spinose), with central oil-drop, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, Terrestrial under *Sorbus aucuparia*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 212931).

Climacocystis borealis (Fr.) Kotl. & Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Climacodon septentrionalis (Fr.) P. Karst.

Widespread, although sparse, in herb-rich biotopes, on living, drying trunks of *Acer platanoides* and *Betula pendula*. – July–October.

Coltricia perennis (L. : Fr.) Murrill

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; in mycorrhizal association with *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season.

Coniophora arida (Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees and conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Coniophora fusispora (Cooke & Ellis in Cooke) Sacc.

Vep.: Ulyozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Pinetum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Coniophora olivacea (Pers. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers, preferably *Picea abies*. – Late summer–autumn.

Coniophora puteana (Schumach. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs, debris and timber of conifers, rarely deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Corticium boreoroseum Boidin & Lanquetin

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Salicetum calamagrostidosum, fallen log of *Salix* sp., 29.IX.2001 (LE 212915).

Corticium polygonioides P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches and fallen logs of deciduous (*Salix* spp., *Populus tremula*), rarely coniferous (*Picea abies*) trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Corticium roseum Pers. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees, preferably of *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season.

Cotylidia undulata (Fr.) P. Karst.

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Alnetum incanae variiherboso-hylocomiosum, Terrestrial.

Craterellus cornucopioides (L. : Fr.) Pers.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests, although sparse. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

Creolophus cirrhatus (Pers. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Dry trunks and fallen logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Populus tremula*. – July–September.

Crustoderma dryinum (Berk. & M. A. Curtis in Berk.) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and big branches of coniferous and deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Cylindrobasidium evolvens (Fr. : Fr.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, rarely on conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

***Cystostereum murrayi** (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Pouzar

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *Picea abies*, 23 IX 2001 (LE 211822). – Piceetum myrtillosum, fallen log of *P. abies*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 211812).

Cystostereum subabruptum (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees and fallen logs, preferably *Salix caprea*. – Through the whole growing season.

Cytidia salicina (Fr. : Fr.) Burt

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches of *Salix* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

Dacryobolus karstenii (Bres.) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – June–October.

Dacryobolus sudans (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On conifers (in particular *Pinus sylvestris*). – Through the whole growing season.

Daedaleopsis confragosa (Bolton : Fr) J. Schröt.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Dead branches and trunks of *Salix* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

Datronia mollis (Sommerf. : Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Drying trunks, standing deciduous trees, fallen branches and logs, preferably of *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Dichomitus campestris (Quél.) Domañski & Orlicz

Svir.-Kol.: Gimreka (Dovga et al. 2001), Alnetum incanae oxalidosum, standing trees of *Alnus incana*.

Dichomitus squalens (P. Karst.) D. A. Reid

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Dichostereum granulosum (Fr.) Boidin & Lanquetin

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen log of *Pinus sylvestris*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 211840).

Diplomitoporus flavescens (Bres.) Domañski

Svir.-Kol.: Gimreka (Dovga et al. 2001), Pinetum vaccinioso-cladinosum, fallen log of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen logs of *P. sylvestris*.

Diplomitoporus lindbladii (Berk.) Gilb. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs and timber of coniferous and deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Fibricium rude (P. Karst.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees and conifers. – August–October.

Fibroporia gossypium (Speg.) Parmasto

Basidiocarps annual, resupinate, effused with clearly limited, rather free margin (with or without rhizomorphs), orbicular, confluent, up to 5 cm in extent. Subiculum up to 1 mm thick, fibrous, white. Tube layer up to 3 mm thick, rather fragile, concolorous with the subiculum. Pore surface white or bright, usually uneven due to slightly irpicoid pore margins; pores 3–6 per mm, rather angular.

Hyphal system subdimitic. Generative hyphae 3–6 μm in diam., with gross, inflated clamps (usually bearing peculiar "eyes"), regularly branched (ramification often arising from a clamp), anastomosed, in trama forming dense tissue, in subiculum very loose spaced; walls slightly thickened. Skeletals found only in subiculum, 3–5 μm in diam., straight or sinuose winding, unbranched, thick- walled, hyaline. Cystidia not seen. Basidia 15–20 × 4–5 μm, clavate, constricted, 4-spored, with a basal clamp; cystidioles enclosed in the hymenium in the hymenium, spindle-shaped, of the same sizes. Spores 4.5–5 × 2–2.5 μm, short cylindical, with a suprahilar depression, weakly apiculate, hyaline, smooth, moderately thick-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtillosum, fallen log of *Pinus sylvestris*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 212938).

Clearly constricted basidia and swollen clamps indicate on some relationships with *Parmastomyces* and *Serpula*. In the last one there are species with intercalar skeletals, especially in rhizomorphs (e.g. *S. pulverulenta*). The main difference between the genera consists in the spore wall characteristics. A close relative is also *Oligoporus rennyi* (Berk. et Broome) Donk, which has, however, thickener spore walls and an obligate chlamydospore stage.

Fibroporia vaillantii (DC. : Fr.) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), on timber.

Fomes fomentarius (L. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living or standing trees, stumps, fallen logs, and timber of *Betula pendula*, *B. pubescens*, *Alnus incana*, *A. glutinosa*, *Salix caprea*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Fomitiporia punctata (P. Karst.) Pilát

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dry trunks of *Salix* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Sorbus aucuparia*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Fomitopsis pinicola (Sw. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On standing and fallen logs, stumps and timber of conifers as well as deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Fomitopsis rosea (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Dolgozero; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Funalia trogii (Berk.) Bondartsev & Singer

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs and timber of *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season.

Fuscoporia viticola (Schwein. : Fr.) Murrill

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in *Hylocomium–Pleurozium* spruce and pine forests. – Fallen logs of *Picea abies* and *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Ganoderma lipsiense (Batsch) G. F. Atk.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On the bases of living trees as well as the stumps, fallen logs and timber of many species, most often on *Populus tremula* and *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Gelatoporia pannocincta (Romell) Niemelä

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Gloeocystidiellum porosum (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Donk

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212920, LE 212942).

Gloeophyllum abietinum (Bull. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Stumps and fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – Through the whole growing season.

Gloeophyllum odoratum (Wulfen : Fr.) Imazeki

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – Through the whole growing season.

Gloeophyllum protractum (Fr.) Imazeki

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Picea abies*, 25.IX.2001; LE 211846.

Gloeophyllum sepiarium (Wulfen : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Gloeoporus dichrous (Fr. : Fr.) Bres.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and branches of deciduous trees, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – Late summer–autumn.

Gloeoporus taxicola (Pers. : Fr.) Gilb. & Ryvarden

Widespread, although sparse, in coniferous forests, rarely inside of houses, fallen logs and timber of *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

Gloiodon strigosus (Schwein. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Betuletum sphagnosum, standing trees of *Alnus incana*.

***Gloiothele lactescens** (Berk.) Hjortstam (Fig. 3)

Basidiocarps annual, resupinate, effused with adnate mucedinoid margin, thin, obicular and confluent, up to 1–1.5 cm in extent. Hymenial surface even, ceraceous, pale faintly cream-coloured, white at the margin.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2–2.5 μm in diam., efibulate, thin-walled, regularly branched; in subiculum loosely arranged, in sybhymenium moderately agglutined. Gloeocystidia numerous, 50–180 (200) × 4–6 μm, tubular to moniliform, slightly sinuose, thin-walled, with oil-rich content. Hyphidia regular in the hymenium, 2–3 μm in diam., unbranched or with peculiar apical proliferations, as a rule coiled. Basidia 18–30 × 3.5–5 μm, cylindric, 4-spored, without a basal clamp. Spores 4.5–7 × 4.5–5 μm, with oil-rich protoplast, diversely shaped – subglobose, pyriform, ellipsoid or short cylindric, with prominent apiculus, smooth, rather thin-walled, amyloid.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum calamagrostidosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 26.IX.2001 (LE 211838).

A peculiar apical proliferation of hyphidia was observed in the specimen. Such phenomenon is regular in the *Lachnocladiaceae* (e.g. *Scytinostroma*), but in the last case hyphae are more narrow and hard.

The species is new to Russia.

Hapalopilus rutilans (Pers. : Fr.) Murrill

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dry trunks of deciduous trees, especially on *Sorbus aucuparia*. – Late summer–autumn.

Haploporus suaveolens (L. : Fr.) Donk

Syn. *Polyporus odorus* Sommerf. : Fr.; *Fomitopsis odoratissima* Bondartsev

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001). – Dolgozero, Alnetum incanae variiherbosum, on drying *Salix caprea*, 09.VII.2002.

Henningsomyces candidus (Pers. : Fr.) Kuntze

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Deciduous trees, fallen branches and debris. – Late summer–autumn.

Hericium coralloides (Scop. : Fr.) Pers.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Dry trunks and fallen logs of deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Heterobasidion annosum (Fr.) Bref.

Svir.-Kol., Vep. (excl. the Veps Forest Reserve); widespread. – Roots and butts of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Heterobasidion parviporum Niemelä & Korhonen

Svir.-Kol., Vep. (excl. the Veps Forest Reserve); widespread. – Roots and butts of *Picea abies*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Hydnellum aurantiacum (Batsch : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species with *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

Hydnellum caeruleum (Hornem.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species with *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

Hydnellum ferrugineum (Fr. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species with *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

Hydnum repandum L. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Veps; widespread in spruce-mixed forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

Hydnum rufescens Schaeff. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

Hymenochaete cinnamomea (Pers. : Fr.) Bres.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of conifers. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

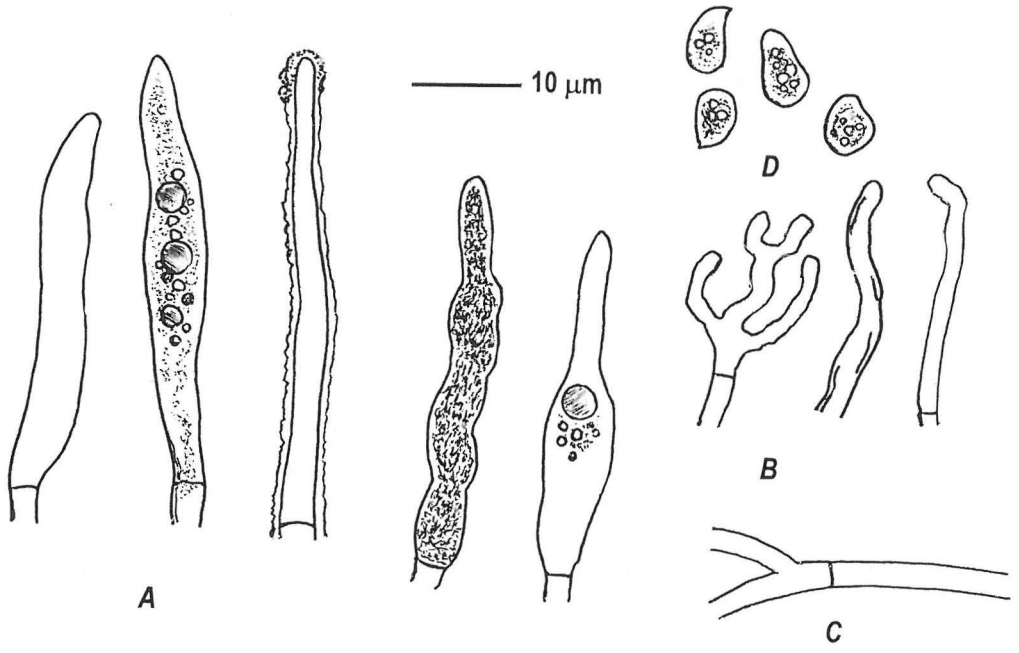

Fig. 3. *Gloiothele lactescens* (Berk.) Hjortstam (LE 211838): A – cystidia; B – hyphidia; C – hypha; D – spores.

Hymenochaete tabacina (Sowerby : Fr.) Lév.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dry trunks (or branches) of many deciduous tree species, most often on *Salix* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

Hyphoderma argillaceum (Bres.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs of deciduous trees, preferably *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Hyphoderma praetermissum (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Å. Strid

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs of deciduous trees, preferably *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Hyphoderma puberum (Fr. : Fr.) Wallr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – June–September.

Hyphoderma setigerum (Fr. : Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead and fallen branches, standing trees, stumps, of deciduous trees, rarely conifers, but also on living and drying thalli of *Parmelia* and *Hypogymnia* lichens. – June–November.

Hyphodontia aspera (Fr. non Pers.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Hyphodontia barba-jovis (Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees, preferably *Betula* spp. – Late summer–autumn.

Hyphodontia breviseta (P. Karst.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Hyphodontia crustosa (Pers. : Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen branches, rarely standing and fallen deciduous logs, most often on *Alnus incana*, *Betula pubescens*, and *Sorbus aucuparia*. – July–October.

***Hyphodontia efibulata** J. Erikss. & Hjortstam

Basidiocarps annual, resupinate, orbicular and thickening, up to 3 cm in extent and 5 mm thick, floccose, white to faintly cream-coloured with ochraceous patches. Margin bolster-like, white, then pale ochraceous, villose. Hymenium farinaceous to odontioid. Aculei 0.2–1 μm in length, conical or ramified, hispid at the apex.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2–4 μm in diam., efibulate, clearly thick-walled, in some cases sinuose or with peculiar ampullate inflations, deeply arranged in the teeth, more loose in subicular part. Cystidia 50–150 × 4–6 μm, tubular, unbranched, thick-walled (rather thin-walled at the apex), as a rule aseptate, but in some cases with secondary septa, forming the core of hymenophoral protuberances. Basidia 8–20 × 3–5 μm, suburniform to clavate, constricted, with (1) 2 sterigmata, efibulate. Numerous enclosed fusiform leptocystidia, 8–15 × 3–4 μm, were found in the specimen. Spores 5–7.5 × 2.5–4 μm, cylindrical to subamygdaliform, clearly apiculate, hyaline, as a rule granular and guttulate, smooth, rather thin-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen branches of *Populus tremula*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 202948).

Some peculiarities in our specimens were observed. The hyphae bear rather regular swellings, and spores are more elongared (versus type). Moreover, spindle-like leptocystidia occure regularly in the hymenium. However, the other characters, such as bisterigmatic basidia and host preference (*Salicaceae*), indicate the identity of the fungus.

The species is new to Russia.

Hyphodontia paradoxa (Schrad. : Fr.) E. Langer & Vesterholt

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead and fallen branches, rarely standing deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Hyphodontia radula (Pers. : Fr.) E. Langer & Vesterholt

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Hyphodontia sambuci (Pers. : Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches, standing trees, fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Hyphodontia subalutacea (P. Karst.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of conifers, preferably *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

Hypochnicium bombycinum (Sommerf. : Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On standing and fallen deciduous trees, preferably *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Hypochnicium detriticum (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous fallen logs and debris. – Late summer–autumn.

Hypochnicium geogenium (Bres.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous fallen branches and debris. – Late summer–autumn.

Hypochnicium lundellii (Bourdot) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous fallen branches and debris. – Late summer–autumn.

Inocutis rheades (Pers.) Fiasson & Niemelä

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – On standing and fallen logs of *Populus tremula*. – July–September.

Inonotus obliquus (Pers. : Fr.) Pilát

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living and drying trunks of *Betula* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Sorbus aucuparia*, forms peculiar sterile bodies ('**f. sterilis**' (Vanin) Nikol.). – Through the whole growing season.

Inonotus radiatus (Sowerby : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and standing trees, stumps and fallen logs of *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Populus tremula*, exceptionally on *Salix* spp. – July–November.

Intextomyces contiguus (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Dead branches and fallen branches of deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Irpex lacteus (Fr. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Standing trees and fallen branches; common on *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season.

Ischnoderma benzoinum (Wahlenb.: Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – July–October.

Junghuhnia collabens (Fr.) Ryvarden

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Junghuhnia fimbriatella (Peck) Ryvarden

Vep.: Dolgozero (Niemelä 2001, Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen log of *Populus tremula*.

Junghuhnia luteoalba (P. Karst.) Ryvarden

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Junghuhnia nitida (Pers. : Fr.) Ryvarden

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum incanae aegopodiosum, fallen log of *Alnus incana*.

Junghuhnia lacera (P. Karst.) Niemelä & Kinnunen

Syn. *Junghuhnia separabilima* (Pouzar) Ryvarden – see Niemelä et al. (2001).

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen log of *Populus tremula*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 211845).

Junghuhnia pseudozilingiana Parmasto

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen log of *Populus tremula*.

Laxitextum bicolor (Pers. : Fr.) Lentz

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Lentaria mucida (Pers. : Fr.) Corner

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, fallen logs of *Populus tremula* and *Pleurococcus* film; 23 IX 2001.

Lenzites betulina (L. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season.

Leptoporus mollis (Pers. : Fr.) Quél.

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Piceetum myrtillosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*. – Dolgozero (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Leptosporomyces galzinii (Bourdot) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Coniferous debris. – Through the whole growing season.

Mucronella calva (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 211805).

Oligoporus ptychogaster (F. Ludw.) Falck

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Oligoporus rennyi (Berk. & Broome) Donk

Vep.: Krasnoborski (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), timber. – Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 211836).

Oligoporus sericeomollis (Romell) M. Bondartseva

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001). – Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Pinus sylvestris*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212914).

Onnia leporina (Fr.) H. Jahn

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Oxyporus corticola (Fr.) Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, rarely standing trees, trunks of *Populus tremula*, *Salix caprea*, and *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Oxyporus populinus (Schumach. : Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – On living and drying trees of *Alnus incana*, *Salix caprea*, and *Acer platanoides*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Oxyporus ravidus (Fr.) Bondartsev & Singer

Syn. *Oxyporus phellodendri* Bondartsev & L.N. Vasilyeva

Basidiocarps perennial, broadly attached to resupinate, with pileate margin, corky, tough, up to 10 mm thick, orbicular, confluent, up to 20 cm in extent. Abhymenial surface hispid, then naked, pale yellowish to dull brown, often with some greenish tint. Medullar tissue faintly cream-coloured to woody coloured, floccose, up to 5 mm thick. Tube layer(s) dull yellow to cinnamon-coloured, of subceraceous consistency, up to 5 mm thick. Pore surface faintly cream-coloured, pale yellow to ochraceous, pores 1–3 per mm, at first reticulate, then more or less angular, often of daedaleoid appearance.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2.5–5 μm in diam., efibulate, regularly branched; in tube trama thin-walled, in subicular part with thickened walls, hyaline to yellowish. Basidia 15–20 × 4–5 μm, short clavate, 4-spored, efubulate. Cystidia enclosed to slightly projecting, 20–25 × 3–6 μm, fusoid to capitate, usually with apical globose incrustation. Spores 5–7 × 3–4.5 μm, ellipsoid, with weak suprahilar depression, usually with oil-rich protoplast, smooth, thin-walled, IKI–.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich habitats, but sparse. – Standing trees and stumps of *Alnus incana*, and *Salix* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

The closest relative is *Oxyporus corticola*, which, however, is annual and totally resupinate, and has rather fibrous (not subceraceous) tube trama. The tubes of *O. corticola* on vertical substrates are disrupted on the irpicoid manner, whereas in *O. ravidus* the walls remind non-splitted. A contradicting interpretation of the *O. corticola*-complex was given by Vampola (1992).

Parmastomyces mollissimus (Maire) Pouzar

Vep.: Ulyozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Pinetum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*; VIII 2000.

Paullicorticium ansatum Liberta

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Fallen branches and debris of *Pinus sylvestris*. – August–September.

Paullicorticium pearsonii (Bourdot) J. Erikss.

Vep.: Krasnoborski (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*.

Peniophora cinerea (Pers. : Fr.) Cooke

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying branches and trunks of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Peniophora erikssonii Boidin

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in alder-rich forests. – Drying branches of *Alnus* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

Peniophora incarnata (Pers. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Dead branches, stalkes, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees and shrubs. – Through the whole growing season.

Peniophora nuda (Fr.) Bres.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Dead branches and fallen logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Peniophora pini (Schleich. & DC. : Fr.) Boidin

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in dry pine forests. – Dead branches of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Peniophora polygonia (Pers. : Fr.) Bourdot & Galzin

Vep.: Krasnoborski (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), Tremuletum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*; VIII 1998. – Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen branches of *P. tremula*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 212930).

Peniophora rufa (Fr.) Boidin

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in aspen-mixed forests. – Drying and dead branches, rarely trunks of *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Peniophora violaceolivida (Sommerf.) Massee

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), Alnetum incanae urticosum, on dead branches of *Salix* sp.

Perenniporia subacida (Peck) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001). – Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 211832).

Perenniporia tenuis (Schwein.) Ryvarden

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen log of *Betula pubescens*.

Phanerochaete calotricha (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), Alnetum incanae oxalidosum, fallen logs of *Alnus incana*.

Phanerochaete laevis (Pers. : Fr.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Deciduous logs and debris (preferably *Alnus incana*). – July–September.

Phanerochaete magnoliae (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Burds.

Syn. *Phanerochaete raduloides* J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), on wood debris.

Phanerochaete sanguinea (Fr. : Fr.) Pouzar

Svir.-Kol., Vep.: widespread in the *Vaccinium-* and *Hylocomium–Pleurozium* forests. – Fallen branches of coniferous, rarely deciduous trees as well as wood debris. – June–October.

Phanerochaete sordida (P. Karst.) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees and conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Phanerochaete velutina (DC. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees. – July–October.

Phellinidium ferrugineofuscum (P. Karst.) Fiasson & Niemelä

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001). Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen branches of *Pinus sylvestris*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212947).

Phellinus igniarius (L. : Fr.) Quél.

Syn. *Phellinus alni* (Bondartsev) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying *Alnus incana*, *A. glutinosa*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Salix caprea*, *S. phylicifolia*, *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Phellinus laevigatus (P. Karst.) Bourdot & Galzin

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Phellinus lundellii Niemelä

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and standing trees of *Betula pubescens*, *Padus avium* and *Sorbus aucuparia*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Phellinus nigricans (Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – On standing deciduous trees, mainly of *Betula* spp. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Phellinus populicola Niemelä

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living and drying trunks of *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Phellinus tremulae (Bondartsev) Bondartsev & Borissov

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living and drying trunks of *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Phellopilus nigrolimitatus (Romell) Niemelä et al.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Pinetum cladinosum, fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*, 27.IX.2001 (LE 211802). – On timber, 29.IX.2001 (LE 211816).

Phellodon tomentosus (L. : Fr.) Banker

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species with *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

***Phlebia acerina** Peck

Syn. *Phlebia vassilkovii* Parmasto

In the vicinity of Shcheleyki village, Acereto-Tremuletum variiherbosum, fallen branches of *Acer platanoides*; 4.VIII.2001.

Phlebia aurea (Fr. : Fr.) Nakasone

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), Alnetum incanae pteridiosum, on standing *Alnus incana*.

Phlebia centrifuga P. Karst.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve; widespread. – Fallen logs of *Picea abies*. – September–October.

***Phlebia cornea** (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss.

Basidiocarps annual, resupinate, effused with adnate flat margin, thin (about 0.1 mm thick), subgelatinose when fresh, hard corny in drying, yellowish-hyaline to brownish. Hymenophore smooth or irregularly tuberculate, corneous.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 3–5 μm in diam., thin-walled, clamped; in subhymenium vetically arranged, closely packed, poorly distinguished; in subiculum horizontal, closely arranged, strongly agglutinated, with sparse incrustation. Cystidia regular, 50–120 × 3–9 μm, tubular or cylindrical, with subulate or abrupt apex, thin-walled, hyaline or with yellowish content near the apex. Basidia 40–50 × 5–8 μm, narrow cylindrical, with a median constriction, sinuose at the base, clamped. Spores 8–12 × 4–5.5 μm, ellipsoid, with oil-rich content, smooth, thin-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 211831).

Phlebia fuscoatra (Fr. : Fr.) Nakasone

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees, rarely conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Phlebia radiata Fr. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees, preferably *Alnus incana* and *Betula pubescens*. – July–November.

Phlebia rufa (Pers. : Fr.) M. P. Christ.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees, preferably *Betula pubescens*. – July–September.

Phlebia tremellosa (Schrad. : Fr.) Nakasone & Burds.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and branches of deciduous trees, preferably *Betula pubescens*. – July–October.

***Phlebiella grisella** (Bourdot) K.H. Larss. & Hjortstam

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and debris of deciduous trees and conifers. – September–October.

Phlebiella sulphurea (Pers. : Fr.) Ginns & Lefebvre

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers (rarely deciduous trees) as well as forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Piptoporus betulinus (Bull. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dry trunks, rarely fallen branches and logs of *Betula* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

Piloderma bicolor (Peck) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in the *Hylocomium–Pleurozium* forests. – Buried wood fallen branches and debris as well as forest litter; in mycorrhizal association with conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Piloderma byssinum (P. Karst.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees and conifers as well as forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Plicatura nivea (Sommerf. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dry trunks, dead and fallen branches of *Alnus*, rarely *Betula* spp. – August–October.

Polyporus badius (Pers.) Schwein.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – On the bases and fallen logs of deciduous trees, often of *Populus tremula*. – Late summer–autumn.

Polyporus brumalis Pers. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich habitats. – Fallen logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Padus avium* and *Alnus incana*. – September–November.

Polyporus ciliatus Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Fallen logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – June–September.

Forma **macrolepis** Zmitrovich

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Alnetum incanae aegopodiosum, fallen log of *Alnus incana*.

From the other forms of the species this differs by the presence of peculiar rough squamules on the cap.

Polyporus leptocephalus (Jacq. : Fr.) Fr.

Syn. *Polyporus varius* Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Polyporus squamosus (Huds. : Fr.) Fr.

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Porodaedalea chrysoloma (Fr.) Fiasson & Niemelä

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living and drying trees of *Picea abies*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Porodaedalea conchata (Pers. : Fr.) Fiasson & Niemelä

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dry trunks, rarely fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees; common on *Salix* spp. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Porodaedalea niemelaei M. Fischer

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä 2001), on dying tree of *Larix sibirica*.

Porodaedalea pini (Brot. : Fr.) Murrill

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying trunks of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season, basidiomata perennial.

Porpomyces mucidus (Pers. : Fr.) Jülich

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Postia alni Niemelä & Vampola

Syn. *Postia subcaesia* (David) Jülich pr. p. sensu auct. – See Niemelä et al. (2001).

Svir.-Kol.: Gimreka (Dovga et al. 2001), clearing, on standing *Betula pubescens*.

Postia balsamea (Peck) Jülich

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Piceetum variiherboso-oxalidosum, on the base of *Picea abies*; VIII.1999.

Postia caesia (Schrad. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen branches and logs of deciduous trees and conifers. – September.

Postia floriformis (Quél.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Stumps, fallen branches and logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Postia fragilis (Fr.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers, mainly *Pinus sylvestris*. – Late summer–autumn.

Postia lateritia Renvall

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers, preferably *Picea abies*. – July–October.

Postia placenta (Fr.) M. J. Larsen & Lombard

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001). – Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 24.IX.2001 (LE 211820). – Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen log of *P. abies*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212933).

Postia stiptica (Pers. : Fr.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers, mainly *Picea abies*.

Postia tephroleuca (Fr.) Jülich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen branches, stumps and logs of deciduous trees, rarely conifers. – August–October.

Postia undosa (Peck) Jülich

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Tremuletum myrtillosum, fallen log of *Populus tremula*.

Punctularia strigosozonata (Schwein.) P. H. B. Talbot

Basidiocarps annual, laterally attached or resupinate with free, ciliate margin, orbicular, confluent, up to 5 cm in diam., waxy-fibrous when fresh, fragile in drying. Abhymenial surface bristle, zonate, grayish to deep brown. Hymenophore phlebioid, gelatinized, initially rufescent or red-brown, later umber or rusty to almost black, as a rule with bright to egg-yellow border at the margin.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2–5 μm in diam., clamped; in subhymenium thin-walled, hyaline, vertically arranged, agglutinated; in medullar layer thick- and gelatinized-walled, with refractive content, more or less horizontally arranged; in abhymenial surface obscure, brown, in agglutinated clusters. Cystidia none; the hymenial surface carrying dendrohyphidia 1–3 μm in diam. Basidia 25–50 × 4–5 μm, narrow cylindrical, sinuous, 4-spored, with a basal clamp. Spores 5–7.5 × 4–4.5 μm in the material examined, short cylindrical, flattened, hyaline to yellowish, thin-walled, IKI–.

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), Alnetum incanae pteridiosum, dead and fallen branches of *Populus tremula*. – Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *P. tremula*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212908).

There are diverse spore fractions in the same specimen. The more elongated (7.5 × 4 μm), suballantoid (*Hyphoderma setigerum*-like) spores are hyaline, whereas more short ones (5 × 4.5 μm) are clearly coloured. The reasons of the variations in question are probably associated with diverse conditions of spore maturation. Bondartseva et al. (2000) reported this species for the first time from the Leningrad Region.

Pycnoporellus alboluteus (Ellis & Everh.) Kotl. & Pouzar

Vep.: Dolgozero (Niemelä 2001, Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen log of *Picea abies*.

Pycnoporellus fulgens (Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers. – August–October.

Pycnoporus cinnabarinus (Jacq. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of *Betula* spp. – Through the whole growing season.

***Radulodon erikssonii** Ryvarden

Basidiocarps annual, resupinate, effused with closely adnate sharp margin, orbicular, confluent up to 5–7 μm in extent, membranaceous, up to 4 mm thick. Hymenophore toothed, ceraceous, faintly cream-coloured to pale buff; teeth irpicoid or raduloid, 1–3 mm long.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 2–3 μm in diam., clamped, thin-walled or in subiculum with slightly thickened walls. Cystidia 35–50 × 6–9 μm, clavate to fusoid, thin-walled, with refractive content. Basidia 25–30 × 7–8.5 μm, clavate, 4-

spored, fibulate. Spores 4.5–7 × 4–5 μm in the specimen examined, subglobose, smooth, with somewhat thickened walls, IKI–, weakly cyanophilic.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtillosum, fallen log of *Populus tremula*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 211813).

Radulomyces confluens (Fr. : Fr.) M. P. Christ.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches and trunks, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Radulomyces molaris (Chaillet ex Fr. : Fr.) M. P. Christ.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Dead branches and trunks, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Ramaria abietina (Pers. : Fr.) Quél.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests, although sparse. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

***Ramaria corrugata** (P. Karst.) Schild

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August.

Ramaria eumorpha (P. Karst.) Corner

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in deciduous forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – August–September.

Ramaria fennica (P. Karst.) Ricken

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Piceetum oxalidosum, Terrestrial.

Ramaria flava (Schaeff. : Fr.) Quél.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species. – July–August.

Resinicium bicolor (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Parmasto

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and branches of deciduous trees and conifers, most often on *Populus tremula* and *Picea abies*. – July–October.

Rigidoporus crocatus (Pat.) Ryvarden

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen log of *Picea abies*.

Sarcodon imbricatus (L. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Terrestrial; mycorrhiza-forming species with *Pinus sylvestris*. – July–September.

Scopuloides gigantea (Fr. : Fr.) Spirin & Zmitrovich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

This species was attributed to *Phlebia* (Donk 1957), *Phlebiopsis* (Jülich 1978), or *Phanerochaete* (Burdsall 1985). Some recent studies (e.g. Parmasto & Hallenberg 1999) supported certain relationships of the species with *Phlebia*, which, however, is a conglomerate, without any doubts. In my opinion the position of this species in *Scopuloides* (Massee) Höhn. & Litsch., a small genus of phlebioid fungi, is more natural. The name *Phlebiopsis* we regard as a later synonym of *Scopuloides* (*nomen superfluum*), since both generic concepts are introgressive.

Scopuloides hydnoides (Cooke & Massee) Hjortstam & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – On standing and fallen deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Scytinostroma galactinum (Fr.) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, stumps, fallen logs and debris of deciduous trees; common on *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season.

Serpula aurea (Fr. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests, although sparse. – Fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Late summer–autumn.

Serpula lacrymans (Wulfen : Fr.) J. Schröt.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On house timber. – Through the whole growing season.

Serpula mollusca (Fr. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Vep.: Ulyozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Pinetum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Serpula panuoides (Fr. : Fr.) Zmitrovich

Syn. *Tapinella panuoides* (Fr. : Fr.) E. Gilbert

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – July–September.

Serpula pinastri (Fr. : Fr.) W.B. Cooke

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Serpula pulverulenta (Sowerby : Fr.) Zmitrovich

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Serpula romellii (Fr.) Zmitrovich

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen logs of *Picea abies*, 24.IX.2001 (LE 212916).

***Serpulomyces borealis** (Romell) Zmitrovich

Syn. *Ceraceomyces borealis* (Romell) J. Erikss. & Ryvarden. – See Zmitrovich & Spirin (2002a).

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers, especially on *Picea abies*. – Late summer–autumn.

Sistotrema brinkmannii (Bres.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous fallen branches and debris. – Late summer–autumn.

Sistotrema diademiferum (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Deciduous fallen branches and debris. – September–October.

Sistotremastrum suecicum J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in coniferous forests. – Stumps and fallen logs of conifers, especially on *Pinus sylvestris*. – Late summer–autumn.

Skeletocutis amorpha (Fr. : Fr.) Kotl. & Pouzar

Widespread in spruce forests. – Stumps and fallen logs of *Picea abies*, rarely *Pinus sylvestris*. – August–September.

Skeletocutis biguttulata (Romell) Niemelä

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001) – without substrate indication.

***Skeletocutis borealis** Niemelä

Basidiocarps perennial, resupinate with nodulose pileate margin, 4–7 mm thick, confluent in patches up to 8 cm in diam., hard corny. Upper surface uneven, scabrose, slightly velutinous to naked, rusty- to dark-brown, more bright at the margin. Tubes 1–4-layered, hard, faintly cream-coloured with ochraceous patches, concolorous with the subiculum. Pore surface white to faintly cream-coloured, usually with hyaline or rufescent patches, uneven; pores 7–8 per mm, angular.

Hyphal system dimitic. Generative hyphae 2–3.5 μm in diam., thin-walled or with slightly thickened walls, densely interwowen, in marginal regions of the tubes making up numerous deep incrusted hyphae. Skeletals up to 4 μm in diam., flexuose, more or less parallelly arranged in subiculum and trama. Cystidia not seen. Basidia 10–15 × 3–5 μm, ovoid, 4-spored, clamped at the base, in dense palisade together with fusiform cystidioles of the same sizes. Spores 3.5–4.5 × 1–1.8 μm, allantoid, biguttulate, thin-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*, 26.IX.2001 (LE 211803). – Stump of *Picea abies*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 211834).

***Skeletocutis carneogrisea** A. David

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Standing trees, stumps and fallen logs of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season.

Skeletocutis krawtzewii (Pilát) Kotl. & Pouzar

Vep.: Dolgozero (Niemelä 2001, Niemelä et al. 2001), fallen log of *Picea abies*.

Skeletocutis nivea (Jungh.) Jean Keller

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Piceetum variiherboso-oxalidosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*. – Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum variiherbosum, fallen logs of *Alnus incana*.

Skeletocutis odora (Sacc.) Ginns

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Betuletum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*. – Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Skeletocutis stellae (Pilát) Jean Keller

Svir.-Kol., Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Skeletocutis subincarnata (Peck) Jean Keller

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Betuletum myrtillosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*.

Steccherinum fimbriatum (Pers. : Fr.) J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees. – August–October.

Steccherinum ochraceum (Pers. : Fr.) Gray

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On standing and fallen deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Stereum hirsutum (Willd. : Fr.) Gray

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches, standing trees, stumps, fallen logs and timber of many deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Stereum rugosum (Pers. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On standing and fallen deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season; basidiomata perennial.

Stereum sanguinolentum (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of conifers, most often on *Picea abies*. – Through the whole growing season.

Stereum subtomentosum Pouzar

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Drying branches, stumps, as well as standing and fallen deciduous trees, most of-

ten on *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Thelephora caryophyllea Schaeff. : Fr.

Tikhv.: Sankov Bor (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), Pinetum xeroherboso-cladinosum, Terrestrial.

Thelephora terrestris Ehrh. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine-mixed forests. - Terrestrial, debris and forest litter; mycorrhizal with *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season.

Tomentella bryophila (Pers.) M.J. Larsen

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Debris deciduous and conifers, also in forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Tomentella coerulea (Bres.) Höhn. & Litsch.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum calamagrostidosum, fallen logs of *Populus tremula*, 26.IX.2001 (LE 211828).

Tomentella ellisii (Sacc.) Jülich & Stalpers

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Debris of deciduous and coniferous trees, also in forest litter. – Through the whole growing season. – This species was reported first time from the Leningrad Region by the author (Zmitrovich 2000).

Tomentella ferruginea (Pers. : Fr.) Pat.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Debris deciduous and coniferous trees, also in forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Tomentella radiosa (P. Karst.) Rick

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Debris deciduous and coniferous trees, also in forest litter. – Through the whole growing season.

Tomentellopsis echinospora (Ellis) Hjortstam

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen logs of *Picea abies*, in association with *Crepidotus variabilis*, 24.IX.2001 (LE 211823).

Trametes hirsuta (Wulfen : Fr.) Pilát

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Logs, stumps and fallen branches of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Trametes ochracea (Pers.) Gilb. & Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, most often on *Populus tremula*. – Through the whole growing season.

Trametes pubescens (Schumach. : Fr.) Pilát

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Logs, stumps and fallen branches of deciduous trees. – Through the whole growing season.

Trametes suaveolens (Fr. non L.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), Alnetum incanae urticosum, on standing tree of *Salix caprea*. – Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Salicetum calamagrostidosum, on dry *S. caprea*. – Dolgozero (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Trametes velutina (Fr.) G. Cunn.

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Trametes versicolor (L. : Fr.) Pilát

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Logs, stumps and fallen branches of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

Trechispora candidissima (Schwein.) Bondartsev & Singer

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Deciduous fallen branches and debris, especially on *Alnus incana*. – August–October.

Trechispora farinacea (Pers. : Fr.) Liberta

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Deciduous stumps, fallen logs, branches and debris, especially on *Alnus incana*. – Late summer–autumn.

Trechispora hymenocystis (Berk. & Broome) K.H. Larsson

Vep.: Kharagenichi (Niemelä et al. 2001).

Trechispora mollusca (Pers. : Fr.) Liberta

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of coniferous and deciduous trees. – June–October.

Trichaptum abietinum (Pers. : Fr.) Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Standing trees, fallen logs and timber of conifers. – Through the whole growing season.

Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum (Ehrenb. : Fr.) Ryvarden

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests, athough sparse. – Fallen logs and branches of *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season.

Trichaptum pargamenum (Fr.) G. Cunn.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On stumps of standing and fallen deciduous trees, most often on *Betula pubescens*. – Late summer–autumn.

Tubulicrinis borealis J. Erikss.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Tubulicrinis effugiens (Bourdot & Galzin) Liberta

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Tubulicrinis glebulosus (Fr.) Bres.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Dead branches, fallen logs and debris of conifers and deciduous trees. – June–October.

Tubulicrinis medius (Bourdot & Galzin) Oberw.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs and debris of conifers. – Late summer–autumn.

Tylospora fibrillosa (Burt) Donk

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Coniferous and deciduous debris as well as forest litter; in mycorrhizal association with *Pinus sylvestris*. – Through the whole growing season.

Typhula phacorrhiza Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in forests. – On plant debris, fallen leaves. – Late summer–autumn.

Typhula incarnata Lasch ex Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread on meadows. – Terrestrial and grasses. – August–October.

Tyromyces chioneus (Fr. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees. – Late summer–autumn.

Vararia investiens (Schwein.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread, although sparse. – Fallen branches and debris of conifers or in forest litter. – Late summer–autumn.

Veluticeps abietina (Pers. : Fr.) Hjortstam & Tellería

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, 28.IX.2001 (LE 212935).

Vesiculomyces citrinus (Pers.) Hagström

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen logs of *Picea abies*, 24–28.IX.2001 (LE 211817, LE 211818, LE 212946).

Vuilleminia comedens (Nees : Fr.) Maire

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Drying and dead branches of deciduous trees, most often of *Alnus incana* and *Betula pubescens*. – Through the whole growing season.

Pleurotoid fungi

Cheimonophyllum candidissimum (Berk. & M. A. Curtis) Singer

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Fallen logs, branches and debris of deciduous trees, most often on *Populus tremula*. – July–September.

Crepidotus calolepis (Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees, preferably *Populus tremula*. – July–September.

***Crepidotus cesatii** (Rabenh.) Sacc.

Syn. *Crepidotus variabilis* (Pers. : Fr.) P. Kumm. var. *subsphaerosporus* Lange

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Alnetum incanae aegopodiosum, fallen branches of *Alnus incana*.

***Crepidotus inhonestus** P. Karst.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, on fallen branch of *Populus tremula*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212937).

Crepidotus mollis (Fr.) Staude

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees. – August–November.

Crepidotus variabilis (Pers. : Fr.) P. Kumm.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum myrtilloso-hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*, in association with *Tomentellopsis echinospora* (Ellis) Hjortstam, 24.IX.2001 (LE 211823).

***Crepidotus versutus** (Peck) Sacc. (Fig. 4 A)

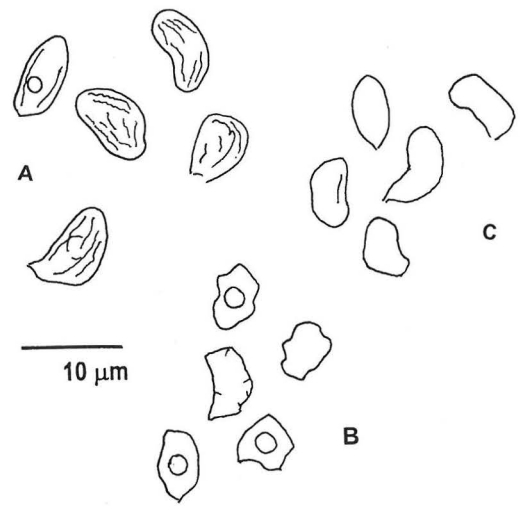

Fig. 4. Basidiospores: A – *Crepidotus versutus* (Peck) Sacc.; B – *Clavulinopsis helvola* (Pers. : Fr.) Corner; C – *Phyllotopsis nidulans* (Pers. : Fr.) Singer.

Basidiocarps annual, normally up to 10 mm wide (about 5 mm dried), cupulate to reniform, sessile or resupinate, hygrophanous when fresh, soft and brittle in drying. Abhymenial surface villose, white to yellowish; hygrophanous area gray or honey. Hymenophore as soft ceraceous layer up to 2 mm thick, lamellate. Gills close, with sterile margin, yellowish to orange. Spore print brownish.

Hyphal system monomitic. Hyphae 4–10 (20) μm in diam., without clamps, usually coiled, in epicutis forming a trichodermoid palisade; in medullar part forming several indistinct layers, non-gelatinous. Tramal hyphae subparallel, 5–20 μm in diam., often inflated, composed by short, isodiametric cells. Pleurocystidia not seen. Cheilocystidia 20–120 × 3–15 μm, cylindrical or coiled, in some cases forked, thin-walled, without any incrustation. Basidia 20–40 × 7–10 μm, clavate, constricted, 4-spored; basal clamp lacking. Spores 9–12 × 4.5–6 μm, with oil-rich, slightly yellowish protoplast, variable shaped: ellipsoid, amygdaliform or more or less fusiform (like *Coniophora arida*), strongly apiculate, rather smooth (in certain projections minutely rugulose, like *Gonyostomum semen*), thick-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum hylocomiosum, fallen log of *Betula pubescens*, in association with *Amphinema byssoides*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212923).

The species is new to Russia.

Hohenbuehelia atrocaerulea (Fr.) Singer

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), Alnetum variiherbosum, standing trees of *Alnus incana*. – Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Alnetum variiherbosum, standing trees of *A. incana*.

Lentinellus flabelliformis (Bolton : Fr.) Ito

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, fallen branches of *Populus tremula*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212912).

Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kühn.

Basidiocarps annual, aterally or dorsally attached, usually clustered, fleshy, caps 1–5 × 0.9–3.5 × 0.2–0.8 cm. Stipe absent. Abhymenial surface villose, smooth or minutely radiately wrinkled, obscure granulose at the base, when fresh pale cinnamon-coloured, faintly cream at the margin, vinaceous-brown in drying. Medulla 1–4 mm thick, faintly cream-coloured, later cinnamomeous, with strong unpleasant odour. Hymenophore lamellate. Gills radiating from the attachment region, dense, with serrate margin, fleshy-corneous, initially white or faintly cream-coloured, later cinnamon. Spore print white.

Hyphal system monomitc with a gloeoplerous hyphae. Generative hyphae 2–3 μm in diam., clamped, IKI–, thin-walled, rarely branched; in sybhymenium agglutinated, forming a pseudoparenchimatous layer; in gill mediostratum parallelly arranged, with long, slightly inflated cells and small clamp-connections, densely packed; in medullar tissue loosely interwoven. Gloeoplerous hyphae found in gill mediostratum, 4–6 μm in diam., oil-rich, coiled, with prominent clamps; grayish in IKI. Cheilocystidia 20–30 × 3–7 μm, ampullate or cylindrical, with refractive contents, thin- to slightly thick-walled. Pleurocystidia numerous, enclosed, 10–25 × 3–5 μm, saccate, usually sinuous, with oil-rich protoplast. Basidia 12–20 × 3.5–5 μm, clavate, constricted, 4-spored, basally clamped, with oil-rich content. Spores 3.5–4.5 × 2.5–3.5 μm, broadly ellipsoid, minutely echinulate, amyloid.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Tremuletum calamagrostidosum, on stumps of *Picea abies*, 25.IX.2001 (LE 212932).

The specimens from coniferous trees were usually reported as *Lentinellus castoreus* by some authors. The main difference between the two species, if any exists, is ssen in the presence of tramatic gloeoplerous hyphae in *L. ursinus*, versus *L. castoreus*.

Lentinus lepideus (Fr. : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of coniferous (*Pinus sylvestris*), rarely deciduous (*Betula* spp.) trees. – July–September. – Zmitrovich & Spirin (2002b) reported this species as new to the Leningrad Region.

Panellus mitis (Pers. : Fr.) Singer

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Fallen logs and branches of *Pinus sylvestris*. – September–October.

Panellus stipticus (Bull. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living and drying trees, but also stumps and fallen logs (branches) of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – July–November.

Panus conchatus (Bull. : Fr.) Fr. nom. cons.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in deciduous forests, although sparse. – Stumps and fallen logs of deciduous trees, most often on *Populus tremula*. – July–September.

Paxillus atrotomentosus (Batsch : Fr.) Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in pine forests. – Stumps, rarely on buried wood of *Pinus sylvestris*. – August–September.

Phyllotopsis nidulans (Pers. : Fr.) Singer (Fig. 4C)

Basidiocarps annual, laterally or dorsally attached, clustered, 1–5 cm across. Stipe absent. Abhymenial surface tomentose, white, pale faintly cream-coloured or cinnamon, in some cases with orange tint. Medulla fleshy-spongious, 1–3 (5) mm thick, concolorous with the cap surface. Hymenophore as minute waxy layer up to 4 mm thick, lamellate. Gills radiating from the attachment area, anastomosing, subdistant, faintly cream-coloured to strikingly orange. Spore print faintly cream-coloured.

Hyphal system subdimitic. Generative hyphae 3–6 μm in diam., clamped, thin-walled, hyaline or with yellowish refractive content, IKI–; in subhymenium densely packed, poorly distinguished; in gill mediostratum parallelly arranged, inflated up to 6 μm in diam.; in cap medulla 3–4 μm in diam., richly branched; in abhymenial surface forming a trichodermoid palisade. Skeletals seen only in mature basidiocarps, mostly intercalar, 4–6 mm in diam., thick-walled, brownish or grayish in IKI. Leptocystidia marginal and pleural, 18–25 × 3–6 μm, fusoid, often with refractive contents. Basidia 16–22 × 4–6 μm, clavate, 4-spored, fibulate. Spores 5–6 × 2.5–3 μm, short-cylindrical, bean-shaped in the profile, hyaline to rufescent, smooth, rather thin-walled, IKI–.

Vep.: Veps Forest Reserve, Piceetum calamagrostidosum, on stump of *Picea abies*, 26.IX.2001 (LE 211821).

From related pleurotoids this differs by more short basidia and peculiar bean-shaped spores. The same situation exists among trametoids (see remark to *Antrodiella lenis*), where there are several species with short basidia, IKI+ skeletals and bean-shaped spores (*Pycnoporus* spp., some *Diplomitoporus*). The last ones are possibly more closely related with *Phyllotopsis*, whereas the other *Polyporaceae* and *Coriolaceae* seem to be connected with long-spored pleurotoid fungi.

Phyllotus porrigens (Pers. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Vep.: Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Piceetum oxalidosum, fallen log of *Picea abies*.

Pleurotus calyptratus (Lindb. in Fr.) Sacc.

Vep.: Lake Orenzhen (Konstantinov et al. 1999), forest clearing, on *Populus tremula* timber. – Sarozero (Aksenova et al. 2000), Tremuletum myrtillosum, standing trees of *P. tremula*.

Pleurotus dryinus (Pers. : Fr.) P. Kumm.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Drying deciduous trunks, standing trees, fallen branches and logs, most often on *Sorbus aucuparia*. – May–September (there are several fruiting periods throughout the season).

Pleurotus ostreatus (Jacq. : Fr.) P. Kumm.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Drying trunks, standing and fallen deciduous trees. – May–October (there are several fruiting periods throughout the season).

Pleurotus pulmonarius (Fr.) Quél.

Svir.-Kol.; Vep.; widespread in deciduous and mixed forests. – Drying trunks, standing and fallen deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – May–September (there are several fruiting periods throughout the season).

Resupinatus applicatus (Batsch : Fr.) Gray

Svir.-Kol.: Volodarskaya (Dovga et al. 2001), Salicetum calamagrostidosum, on standing *Salix cinerea*. – Vep.: Krasnoborski (Zhuravlev & Poluektov 1998), Alnetum oxalidosum, fallen logs *Salix caprea*.

Sarcomyxa serotina (Schrad. : Fr.) P. Karst.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread. – On living trees, stumps and fallen logs of *Alnus incana*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, rarely *Betula pubescens*, *Populus tremula* and other deciduous trees. – September–November.

Schizophyllum commune Fr. : Fr.

Svir.-Kol., Vep.; widespread in herb-rich biotopes. – Stumps, fallen logs and timber of deciduous trees, most often on *Alnus incana*. – Through the whole growing season.

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