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## 东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌区系和生态习性

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**摘要:** 对东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌区系和生态习性进行了分析, 发现该地区多孔菌极为丰富, 共有 10 目 19 科 101 属 372 种, 其中优势科为多孔菌科和锈革孔菌科, 优势属为木层孔菌属和多孔菌属。种的区系地理成分可以分为 8 类, 其中北温带类型种类最多, 表明东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌具有明显的北温带区系特征。该地区的多孔菌有常见种、偶见种、稀有种和濒危种分别为 156、141、54 和 21 个; 有腐生菌 304 种、寄生菌 49 种、菌根菌 19 种。在寄主方面, 能够生长在被子植物上的有 256 种, 裸子植物上的有 137 种, 既能生长在被子植物, 也能生长在裸子植物上的有 40 种, 地上生长的有 19 种。东喜马拉雅地区的裸子植物, 特别是云杉属、松属和冷杉属树木对于多孔菌的生长更重要, 因为生长在这些属树木上的多孔菌分别有 71、68 和 51 种, 高于该地区被子植物其他属树木上的多孔菌。

**关键词:** 多孔菌; 真菌区系; 多样性; 生态习性

## Mycota and ecology of polypores in eastern Himalayas

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**Abstract:** Polypores are a kind of wood-decaying macro-fungi. They produce poroid hymenophore, and play essential roles in the natural renewal of forest ecosystems because they have ability to fully decompose lignocellulose of wood. Most species of polypores belong to the Polyporales, Hymenochaetales, Gloeophyllales, Trechisporale, Corticiales and Thelephorales according to the current taxonomy. In this study, the mycota and ecology of polypores in eastern Himalayas were studied. A total of 372 polypore species belonging to 10 orders, 19 families and 101 genera were recognized. Among the 19 families, Polyporaceae and Hymenochaetaceae, being composed of 138 and 72 species, respectively, are the dominant families. These 210 species in the two families account for 56.5% of the total species found in the studied area. Other large families include the Fomitopsidaceae, Meruliaceae and Phanerochaetaceae, comprising 55, 29 and 24 species, respectively. The cosmopolitan families are Polyporaceae, Meruliaceae, Phanerochaetaceae, Hymenochaetaceae, Schizophoraceae, Bondarzewiaceae, Hydnodontaceae and Auriculariaceae, the north temperate families are Fomitopsidaceae, Albatrellaceae, Gloeophyllaceae, Bankeraceae, Thelephoraceae, Fistulinaceae, Atheliaceae and Hydnaceae, while the tropical and subtropical families are Ganodermataceae and Mycenaceae. The dominant genera are *Phellinus* and *Polyborus*, and 34 and 20 species were found in the two genera, respectively. The species in these two genera, occupying 2% of the total 19 genera, account for 14.5% of the total polypore species in the studied area. Other large genera are *Antrodia*, *Postia* and *Trametes*, respectively, with 16, 15 and 15 species. The cosmopolitan genera are *Abortiporus*, *Antrodia*, *Auriporia*, *Antrodiella*, *Bjerkandera*, *Ceriporia*, *Ceriporiopsis*, *Cerrena*, *Daedalea*, *Daedaleopsis*, *Datronia*, *Dichomitus*, *Fomitiporia*, *Fomitopsis*, *Ganoderma*, *Gloeophyllum*, *Gloeoporus*, *Haploporus*, *Heterobasidion*, *Hyphodontia*, *Inocutis*, *Inonotus*, *Irpea*,

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*Junghuhnia*, *Laetiporus*, *Lenzites*, *Megasporoporia*, *Oxyporus*, *Perenniporia*, *Phaeolus*, *Phellinus*, *Phylloporia*, *Polyporus*, *Pycnoporus*, *Rigidoporus*, *Skeletocutis*, *Stromatoscypha*, *Trametes*, *Trechispora*, *Trichaptum* and *Tyromyces*, the north temperate genera are *Abundisporus*, *Albatrellus*, *Anomoloma*, *Anomoporia*, *Aurantiporus*, *Boletopsis*, *Bondarzewia*, *Byssoporia*, *Castanoporus*, *Cinereomyces*, *Climacocystis*, *Coltricia*, *Coltriciella*, *Cryptoporus*, *Diplomitoporus*, *Erastia*, *Fibroporia*, *Fistulina*, *Fomes*, *Gelatoporia*, *Grifola*, *Hapalopilus*, *Ischnoderma*, *Jahnoporus*, *Lenzitopsis*, *Leptoporus*, *Leucophellinus*, *Melanoderma*, *Mensularia*, *Oligoporus*, *Onnia*, *Parmastomyces*, *Phellinidium*, *Physisporinus*, *Piptoporus*, *Poriodontia*, *Postia*, *Pouzaroporia*, *Protomerulius*, *Pyrrhoderma*, *Rhodonia*, *Sarcoporia*, *Sistotrema*, *Wolfiporia* and *Wrightoporia*, while the tropical and subtropical genera are *Amauroderma*, *Coriolopsis*, *Cyclomyces*, *Earliella*, *Echinochaete*, *Echinoporia*, *Elmerina*, *Favolaschia*, *Funalia*, *Hexagonia*, *Hydnopolyoporus*, *Microporus*, *Nigroporus*, *Pyrofomes* and *Tinctoporellus*. The 372 polypore species in eastern Himalayas were geographically classified into eight groups, north temperate, pantropical, cosmopolitan, endemic to China, East Asia, East Asia-North America, East Asia-Europe and tropical Asia, respectively, including 119, 62, 60, 46, 33, 15, 18 and nine species. That is to say most of polypores in eastern Himalayas are the boreal and temperate elements, and the mycota of polypores in eastern Himalayas has typically characteristics of boreal and temperate group. The common, occasional, rare and endangered polypores comprise, respectively, 156, 141, 54 and 21 species. 304, 49 and 19 polypore species were identified, respectively, as saprophytic, parasitic and mycorrhizal fungi. 256 polypore species occur on angiosperm wood, 137 species grow on gymnosperm wood, while 40 species inhabit both angiosperm and gymnosperm wood. Polypores are more common on gymnosperm wood than on angiosperm wood in eastern Himalayas. 71, 68 and 51 polypore species were found, respectively, on *Picea*, *Pinus* and *Abies*, while less than 50 species were recorded on all angiosperm genera.

**Key Words:** polypore; fungal flora; diversity; ecological habit

东喜马拉雅地区泛指我国西藏东南部及雅鲁藏布江大拐弯处以东,包括北纬28°30'以南的横断山脉地区<sup>[1]</sup>。东喜马拉雅植物区系的丰富复杂程度稍次于横断山脉地区,但垂直分布更为集中,环境条件十分优越而复杂,从热带到寒温带植被均有分布,所以植物种类异常繁多<sup>[2]</sup>,为木生真菌提供了丰富的生长基质。

多孔菌系指广义非褶菌目(Aphyloporales)中具有孔状子实层体的种类,按照现代分类系统包括担子菌门中多孔菌目Polyporales、锈革孔菌目Hymenochaetales、褐褶菌目Gloeophyllales、糙孢孔目Treichisporales、革菌目Corticiales、糙孢革菌目Thelephorales和红菇目Russulales中孔状子实体的种类,还有伞菌目Agaricales、阿太菌目Atheliales、鸡油菌目Cantharellales、木耳目Auriculariales中的少数属,如网孔菌属Dictyopanus和胶孔菌属Favolaschia、榆孔菌属Elmerina、牛排菌属Fistulina和纵隔孔菌属Protomerulius等<sup>[3]</sup>。多孔菌的绝大部分种类生长在天然林中,但有些种类也能生长在人为干扰较大的地区<sup>[4-5]</sup>,多孔菌通常生长在树木及其腐朽木上,但少数种类也生长在腐朽竹子上<sup>[6]</sup>。

多孔菌不仅是重要的生物资源,还在生态系统中起着重要的分解还原作用,与其他菌物和微生物一起维持着生态系统的物质循环和能量流动<sup>[7]</sup>。大部分多孔菌为腐生种类,但也有不少种类能够引起林木腐朽病害<sup>[8]</sup>,尽管多孔菌子实体的质地多数是木栓质,但少数种类在子实体幼嫩时也是食用菌<sup>[9]</sup>,如大孢地花孔菌*Albatrellus ellisii*、灰黑拟牛肝孔菌*Boletopsis grisea*、牛排菌*Fistulina hepatica*等。多孔菌的很多种类具有特殊药用价值,是重要的药用真菌<sup>[10-11]</sup>,如灵芝*Ganoderma lingzhi*、桑黄*Inonotus sanghuang*、樟芝*Taiwanofungus camphoratus*等。此外,有些多孔菌可以降解农药、染料等复杂化合物<sup>[12-14]</sup>,在工业生产和环境治理等领域有良好应用前景。

真菌区系是指一定区域所有真菌或某类真菌种类的总称,是真菌在一定自然环境、特别是自然历史环境中发展演化的结果。真菌区系地理学是研究世界或某一区域所有真菌种类的组成、分布以及它们的起源和演化历史的科学<sup>[15]</sup>。

## 1 研究材料与方法

本文研究材料来源于本课题组过去10年在东喜马拉雅地区的多次实地考察<sup>[16-23]</sup>,详细记录了多孔菌的生境和生态习性,参考真菌地理分析报道<sup>[24-27]</sup>对东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌区系进行分析。

## 2 区系组成及优势科属分析

### 2.1 区系组成

对东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌的调查显示,该地区共有372种(见附表),隶属于10目19科101属,区系组成见表1。

### 2.2 优势科属分析

根据表1可知,东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌在多孔菌科 Polyporaceae 和锈革孔菌科 Hymenochaetaceae 最丰富,其中多孔菌科共有138种,占全部种类的37.1%;锈革孔菌科共有72种,占全部种类的19.4%。两个科合计共210种,占所有种的56.5%。其次为拟层孔菌科 Fomitopsidaceae 55种,皱皮菌科 Meruliaceae 29种和原毛平革菌科 Phanerochaetaceae 24种,分别占全部种的14.8%,7.8%和6.5%。

东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌共有101个属,根据种的多少判断,该地区优势属为木层孔菌属 *Phellinus* 和多孔菌属 *Polyporus*,种数分别为34种和20种,所占比例分别为9.1%和5.4%。两属共有种数54种,占东喜马拉雅山地区全部种数的14.5%,而属的数目仅占全部属的2%。其次,薄孔菌属 *Antrodia*(16种),泊氏孔菌属 *Postia*(15种)和栓孔菌属 *Trametes*(15种)也占有较大比例。

## 3 区系地理成分分析

真菌区系的地理成分一般是按照属或种的分布类型划分的。由于目前对各属种的现代分布区尚未完全了解,所以地理成分分析的准确性只能是相对的。

### 3.1 科的地理成分分析

在东喜马拉雅山地区分布多孔菌确定的18个科中,世界广布科有:多孔菌科 Polyporaceae、皱皮菌科 Meruliaceae、原毛平革菌科 Phanerochaetaceae、锈革孔菌科 Hymenochaetaceae、裂孔菌科 Schizoporaceae、刺孢多孔菌科 Bondarzewiaceae、刺孢菌科 Hydnodontaceae、木耳科 Auriculariaceae;北温带分布科有:拟层孔菌科 Fomitopsidaceae、地花孔菌科 Albatriellaceae、褐褶菌科 Gloeophyllaceae、烟白齿菌科 Bankeraceae、革菌科 Thelephoraceae、牛舌菌科 Fistulinaceae、阿太菌科 Atheliaceae、齿菌科 Hydnaceae;热带亚热带成分的科有:灵芝科 Ganodermataceae、小菇科 Mycenaceae。

### 3.2 属的地理成分分析

根据种的地理分布成分研究,可将东喜马拉雅山地区分布的多孔菌101个属的分布型分为以下几类。

#### (1)世界广布属

表1 东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌区系组成

Table 1 The flora of polypores in eastern Himalayas

目名 Order	科名 Family	属数 No. of genera	种数 No. of species
多孔菌目 Polyporales	Polyporaceae Fomitopsidaceae Meruliaceae Phanerochaetaceae Gandermataceae	37 14 13 3 2	138 55 29 24 12
锈革孔菌目 Hymenochaetales	Hymenochaetaceae Schizoporaceae	12 5	72 15
红菇目 Russulales	Bondarzewiaceae Albatrellaceae	3 2	7 5
褐褶菌目 Gloeophyllales	Gloeophyllaceae	1	4
糙孢菌目 Trechisporales	Hydnodontaceae	1	3
革菌目 Thelephorales	Bankeraceae Thelephoraceae	1 1	1 1
伞菌目 Agaricales	Mycenaceae Fistulinaceae	1 1	1 1
木耳目 Auriculariales	Auriculariaceae Incertae sedis	1 1	1 1
阿太菌目 Atheliales	Atheliaceae	1	1
鸡油菌目 Cantharellales	Hydnaceae	1	1

世界广布属一般指广泛分布于世界各大洲,无特殊分布中心的属。东喜马拉雅山地区多孔菌的世界广布属有:*Abortiporus*、*Antrodia*、*Auriporia*、*Antrodiella*、*Bjerkandera*、*Ceriporia*、*Ceriporiopsis*、*Cerrena*、*Daedalea*、*Daedaleopsis*、*Datronia*、*Dichomitus*、*Fomitiporia*、*Fomitopsis*、*Ganoderma*、*Gloeophyllum*、*Gloeoporus*、*Haploporus*、*Heterobasidion*、*Hyphodontia*、*Inocutis*、*Inonotus*、*Irpex*、*Junghuhnia*、*Laetiporus*、*Lenzites*、*Megasporoporia*、*Oxyporus*、*Perenniporia*、*Phaeolus*、*Phellinus*、*Phylloporia*、*Polyborus*、*Pycnoporus*、*Rigidoporus*、*Skeletocutis*、*Stromatoscypha*、*Trametes*、*Trechispora*、*Trichaptum*、*Tyromyces*等,共41个属,占全部属的40.6%。

### (2) 北温带分布属

北温带分布属一般指分布中心在北半球温带地区,个别可以到达南半球温带地区,但主要分布中心仍在北温带的属。东喜马拉雅山地区多孔菌中北温带分布属有:*Abundisporus*、*Albatrellus*、*Anomoloma*、*Anomoporia*、*Aurantiporus*、*Boletopsis*、*Bondarzewia*、*Byssoporia*、*Castanoporus*、*Cinereomyces*、*Climacocystis*、*Coltricia*、*Coltriciella*、*Cryptoporus*、*Diplomitoporus*、*Erastia*、*Fibroporia*、*Fistulina*、*Fomes*、*Gelatoporia*、*Grifola*、*Hapalopilus*、*Ischnoderma*、*Jahnoporus*、*Lenzitopsis*、*Leptoporus*、*Leucophellinus*、*Melanoderma*、*Mensularia*、*Oligoporus*、*Onnia*、*Parmastomycetes*、*Phelliniidium*、*Physisporinus*、*Piptoporus*、*Poriodontia*、*Postia*、*Pouzaroporia*、*Protomerulius*、*Pyrrhoderma*、*Rhodonia*、*Sarcoporia*、*Sistotrema*、*Wolfiporia*、*Wrightoporia*等,共45个属,占全部属的44.6%。

### (3) 热带-亚热带分布属

热带-亚热带分布属主要分布于东西两半球的热带地区,有的可以到达亚热带至温带,但主要分布区仍然在热带地区。东喜马拉雅山地区多孔菌的热带-亚热带分布属有:*Amauroderma*、*Coriolopsis*、*Cyclomyces*、*Earliella*、*Echinochaete*、*Echinoporia*、*Elmerina*、*Favolaschia*、*Funalia*、*Hexagonia*、*Hydnopolyporus*、*Microporus*、*Nigroporus*、*Pyrofomes*、*Tinctoporellus*,共15个属,占全部属的14.9%。

### 3.3 种的地理成分分析

东喜马拉雅山地区多孔菌的区系地理成分如表2所示,从表中可以看出,东喜马拉雅山地区的多孔菌区系地理成分以北温带成分为主,其次为泛热带成分和世界广布成分,其它几种区系成分也有一定分布,但该地区具有明显的北温带成分区系特征。虽然该地区热带-亚热带分布的属远少于世界广布属,但其种类却多于世界广布种,说明该地区热带-亚热属中包括的种类丰富。

### 4 生态习性分析

根据出现频度,东喜马拉雅山地区的多孔菌可以划分为4类,其中常见种数量最多,为156个,其次为偶见种141个,稀有种54个,濒危种21个,分别占全部种类的42%、37.9%、14.5%和5.6%。根据营养方式,可将东喜马拉雅山地区多孔菌分为3类:腐生菌304种,寄生菌49种,共生菌根菌19种,分别占全部种类的81.7%、12.9%和5.1%。地生多孔菌有19种,为非木材腐朽菌,而腐生和寄生都属于木材腐朽真菌,共有353种,占全部种类的94.9%,其中能够引起木材褐色腐朽的有60种,占17.0%;能够引起木材白色腐朽的有293种,占83.0%。能够生长在裸子植物上的有137种,能够生长在被子植物上的有256种。其中,只能生长在裸子植物上的有96种,只能生长在被子植物上的有215种,既能生长在裸子植物上又能生长在被子植物上的有40种。

在裸子植物上发现的137种多孔菌中,生长在云杉属上的有71种,其次为松属68种、冷杉属51种、铁杉属和落叶松属各15种;在被子植物上发现的256种多孔菌中,生长在栎属树木上的42种,其次为桦木属37

表2 东喜马拉雅山地区多孔菌种在不同地理区域的分布

Table 2 Geographical distribution of polypore flora in eastern Himalayas

地理区域 Geographical area	种数 No. of species	百分比 Percentage%
北温带 North temperate	119	32.0
泛热带 Pantropical	62	16.7
世界广布 Cosmopolitan	60	16.1
中国特有 Endemic to China	46	12.4
东亚 East Asia	33	8.9
东亚-北美 East Asia-North America	25	6.7
东亚-欧洲 East Asia-Europe	18	4.8
热带亚洲 Tropical Asia	9	2.4
总计 Total	372	100

种、栲属31种和杨属23种。东喜马拉雅地区的裸子植物,特别是云杉属、松属和冷杉属树木对于多孔菌的生长更重要,因为生长在这些属上的多孔菌高于该地区被子植物其他属上的多孔菌。

## 5 讨论

世界范围内对多孔菌研究比较深入的是欧洲和北美洲<sup>[26-28]</sup>,欧洲和北美洲不但对多孔菌的种类有深入研究,还特别对其在北半球的区系进行了研究,将多孔菌的区系分为温带广布、欧洲、北美洲、亚洲、欧洲-亚洲、欧洲-北美、北美-亚洲等13个成分<sup>[29]</sup>。但是由于对热带地区多孔菌研究还不充分<sup>[30]</sup>,因此对热带地区多孔菌区系的认识还是初步的。本文的分析也是基于目前对世界多孔菌区系认识基础上来论述东喜马拉雅地区的多孔菌,随着对热带地区多孔菌种类和区系研究的深入,将来也有助于对东喜马拉雅地区的多孔菌区系的认识。

中国近年对多孔菌进行了广泛和系统的研究,目前已经报道多孔菌132属和705种<sup>[31]</sup>,研究最深入的地区有东北地区和喜马拉雅地区,其中101属和372种发现于东喜马拉雅地区,分别占全国的76.5%和52.7%,说明东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌种类十分丰富。中国东北地区共发现多孔菌96属300种<sup>[32]</sup>,分别占全国的73%和42%,23种多孔菌描述于中国东北地区,但44种描述于东喜马拉雅地区。尽管中国东北地区的森林面积比东喜马拉雅地区大,但东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌的丰富度高于东北地区。

近年来随着物种多样性的研究越来越受到人们关注,中国大型真菌的区系和地理成分分析也越来越广泛,研究地区包括云南<sup>[33]</sup>、江西<sup>[34]</sup>、安徽<sup>[35-36]</sup>、陕西<sup>[37]</sup>、广西<sup>[38]</sup>、内蒙古<sup>[39-41]</sup>、吉林<sup>[42-43]</sup>等地,研究内容涵盖区系组成、生态习性、地理成分、种群结构、相似性分析等,并且逐渐向着更深入、更具体、更精确的方向发展,对大型真菌的发现、研究、利用、保护有着重要的指导和借鉴意义。

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附表 1 东喜马拉雅地区多孔菌种类组成

Attached table 1 Species diversity of polypores in eastern Himalayas

物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit	物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit
<i>Abortiporus biennis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Lenzitopsis daii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Abundisporus pubertatis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Leptoporus mollis</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Abundisporus quercicola</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Leucophellinus irpicoides</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Albatrellus ellisii</i>	SYM	<i>Megasperoporia cavernulosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Albatrellus flettii</i>	SYM	<i>Megasperoporia cystidiolophora</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Albatrellus yasudae</i>	SYM	<i>Megasperoporia hengduanensis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Albatrellus yunnanensis</i>	SYM	<i>Megasperoporia lacerata</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Amauroderma rude</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Megasperoporia major</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Anomoloma alboluteans</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Megasperoporia pseudocavernulosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Anomoloma myceliosum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Megasperoporia quercina</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Anomoloma rhizosum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Megasperoporia rhododendri</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Anomoporia bombycina</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Megasperoporia setulosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia albida</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Megasperoporia subcavernulosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia albobrunnea</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Melanoderma microcarpum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia carbonica</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Mensularia radiata</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Antrodia crassa</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Microporus affinis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia heteromorpha</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Microporus subaffinis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia hingganensis</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Microporus vernicipes</i>	SAP/WR

续表

物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit	物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit
<i>Antrodia infirma</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Microporus xanthopus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia leucaena</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Nigroporus vinosus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia macrospora</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Oligoporus balsameus</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Antrodia malicola</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Oligoporus floriformis</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Antrodia serialis</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Oligoporus lowei</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Antrodia sinuosa</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Oligoporus sericeomollis</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Antrodia sitchensis</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Onnia flavida</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia sordida</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Onnia tomentosa</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Antrodia subxantha</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Oxyporus corticola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodia xanthan</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Oxyporus cuneatus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella albocinnamomea</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Oxyporus macroporus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella aurantilaeta</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Oxyporus obducens</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella brunneimontana</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Oxyporus piceicola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella duracina</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Oxyporus populinus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Antrodiella fragrans</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Oxyporus subulatus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella gypsea</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Parmastomyces mollissimus</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Antrodiella liebmanni</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia bambusicola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella romellii</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia corticola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella semisupina</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia ellipsospora</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Antrodiella zonata</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia isabellina</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Aurantiporus fissilis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia japonica</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Auriporia aurea</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia martius</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Perenniporia medulla-panis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Bjerkandera fumosa</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Perenniporia narymica</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Boletopsis grisea</i>	SYM	<i>Perenniporia ochroleuca</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Bondarzewia berkeleyi</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Perenniporia piceicola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Bondarzewia montana</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Perenniporia russeuomarginata</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Byssoporia terrestris</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia subacida</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Castanoporus castaneus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia tenuis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporia alachuana</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Perenniporia tephropora</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporia aurantiocarnescens</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>	PAR/BR
<i>Ceriporia bubalinomarginata</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinidium sulphurascens</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Ceriporia lacerata</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus allardii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporia nanlingensis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus chinensis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporia purpurea</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus chrysoloma</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Ceriporia spissa</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus collinus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporia tarda</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus conchatus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Ceriporia viridans</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus contiguus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporiopsis aneirina</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus discipes</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporiopsis egula</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus ferreus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporiopsis gilvescens</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus ferruginosus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ceriporiopsis mucida</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus gilvus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Ceriporiopsis resinascens</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus himalayensis</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Cerrena unicolor</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Cerrena meyenii</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus inermis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Cinereomyces lenis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus laevigatus</i>	SAP/WR

续表

物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit	物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit
<i>Cinereomyces vulgaris</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus laricis</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Climacocystis borealis</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Phellinus lonicericola</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus lundellii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia crassa</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus macgregorii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia focicola</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus monticola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia minor</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus nigrolimitatus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia perennis</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus pachyphloeus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Coltricia pyrophila</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus piceicola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia sideroides</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus pini</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia strigosipes</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus rhabarbarinus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Coltricia subperennis</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus rimosus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Coltricia weii</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus senex</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltricia xichangensis</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus setifer</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltriciella castaneopallida</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus torulosus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coltriciella subglobosa</i>	SYM	<i>Phellinus tremulae</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Coriolopsis brunneoleuca</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus tuberculosus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Coriolopsis caperata</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus umbrinellus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Coriolopsis strumosa</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus vaninii</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Cryptoporus volvatus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus wahlbergii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Cyclomyces fuscus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phellinus yamanoi</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Cyclomyces lamellatus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phylloporia pectinata</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Cyclomyces tabacinus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Phylloporia ribis</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Cyclomyces xeranticus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Physisporinus rivulosus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Daedalea circularisi</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Physisporinus sanguinolentus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Daedalea dickinsii</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Physisporinus vitreus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Daedalea radiata</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	PAR/BR
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Piptoporus soloniensis</i>	PAR/BR
<i>Daedaleopsis tricolor</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus alveolarius</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Datronia mollis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus arcularius</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Datronia scutellata</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus badius</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Datronia stereoides</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus brumalis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Dichomitus squalens</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus ciliatus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Diplomitoporus crustulinus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus dictyopus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Diplomitoporus flavescens</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus friabilis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Diplomitoporus lindbladii</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus grammacephalus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Earliella scabrosa</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus guianensis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Echinochaete brachypora</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus hemicapnodes</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Echinoporia hydnophora</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus melanopus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Elmerina hispida</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus mikawai</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Erastia salmonicolor</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus moluccensis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Favolaschia nipponica</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Fibroporia gossypium</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Polyporus subvarius</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Fibroporia radiculosa</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Polyporus taibaiensis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Fibroporia vaillantii</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Polyporus teniuculus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Polyporus tubaeformis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Polyporus umbellatus</i>	SAP/WR

续表

物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit	物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit
<i>Fomitiporia bannaensis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Polyporus varius</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Fomitiporia hartigii</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Poriodontia subvinosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Fomitiporia hippophaeicola</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia alni</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitiporia punctata</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia caesia</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitiporia robusta</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia ceriflua</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitiporia tibetica</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia fragilis</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitopsis cajanderi</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Postia guttulata</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitopsis feei</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Postia hibernica</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>	PAR/BR	<i>Postia japonica</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Fomitopsis rosea</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Postia lactea</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Funalia cerina</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Postia lateritia</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Funalia trogii</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia leucomallella</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia luteocea</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Postia obliqua</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Ganoderma gibbosum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Postia stiptica</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Ganoderma hoehnelianum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Postia tephroleuca</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Ganoderma lingzhi</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Postia undosa</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Pouzaroporia subrufa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ganoderma multipileum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Protomerulius caryae</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ganoderma multiplicatum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Pycnoporus cinnabarinus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ganoderma mutabile</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Pycnoporus sanguineus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ganoderma tropicum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Pyrofomes albomarginatus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ganoderma williamsianum</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Pyrrhoderma adamantinum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Gelatoporia pannocincta</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Pyrrhoderma scaura</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Gelatoporia subvermispora</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Rhodonia placenta</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Gloeophyllum abietinum</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Rigidoporus crocatus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Gloeophyllum protractum</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Rigidoporus eminens</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Rigidoporus microporus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Gloeophyllum trabeum</i>	SAP/BR	<i>Rigidoporus vinctus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Gloeoporus dichrous</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Sarcoporia polyspora</i>	SAP/BR
<i>Gloeoporus taxicola</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Sistotrema musicola</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Grifola frondosa</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis alutacea</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hapalopilus flavus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis amorpha</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hapalopilus rutilans</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis biguttulata</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Haploporus alabamae</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis carneogrisea</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Haploporus nepalensis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis krawtzevii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Haploporus odorus</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Skeletocutis kuehneri</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Haploporus papyraceus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis nivea</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Haploporus substrameteus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis ochroalba</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Haploporus thindii</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis odora</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Heterobasidion australe</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis percandida</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Heterobasidion ecrustosum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis stellae</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Heterobasidion linzhiense</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Skeletocutis subvulgaris</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Heterobasidion parviporum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Stromatoscypha fimbriata</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hexagonia glabra</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Tinctoporellus epimiltinus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hexagonia tenuis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes cystidiolophorus</i>	SAP/WR

续表

物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit	物种 Species	生态习性 Ecological habit
<i>Hydnopolyporus fimbriatus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes elegans</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hyphodontia flavigera</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hyphodontia latitans</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes hirsute</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hyphodontia paradoxia</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes membranacea</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hyphodontia radula</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes meyenii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Hyphodontia tropica</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes modesta</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Inocutis subdryophila</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes ochracea</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Inonotus alpinus</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Trametes orientalis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Inonotus compositus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes pubescens</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Inonotus henanensis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes suaveolens</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Inonotus rickii</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Trametes thujae</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Inonotus sanghuang</i>	PAR/WR	<i>Trametes velutina</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Inonotus subhispidus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Irpea lactea</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trametes villosa</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Irpea vellereus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trechispora candidissima</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ischnoderma benzoinum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trechispora hymenocystis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Ischnoderma resinosum</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trechispora mollusca</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Jahnoporus hirtus</i>	SYM	<i>Trichaptum abietinum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia collabens</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum brastagi</i>	PAR/WR
<i>Junghuhnia crustacea</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum durum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia fimbriatella</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia japonica</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum montanum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia luteoalba</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum pargamenum</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia nitida</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum perenne</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia semisupiniformis</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Trichaptum perrottetii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Junghuhnia subnitida</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Tyromyces canadensis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	PAR/BR	<i>Tyromyces chioneus</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Lenzites acuta</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Tyromyces kmetii</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Lenzites betulinus</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Wolfiporia castanopsisidis</i>	SAP/WR
<i>Lenzites vespae</i>	SAP/WR	<i>Wrightoporia lenta</i>	SAP/WR

SAP: 腐生 saprophytic; SYM: 共生 symbiotic; PAR: 寄生 parasitic; WR: 白色腐朽 white rot; BR: 褐色腐朽 brown rot