Changbai wood-rotting fungi 13.  
*Antrodia sensu lato*

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This paper deals with the species of *Antrodia* (Basidiomycota) in northeastern China. Seventeen species are found in the area, and a key was compiled for the species so far recorded. Statistical variations of spore dimensions are included in the key. A new species, *Antrodia leucaena* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, collected on *Populus davidiana*, is described and illustrated. It is characterized by resupinate to effused-reflexed basidiocarps, and white to cream colour of pore surface, turning brownish when drying. The hyphal structure is dimitic with clamps on generative hyphae, spores are cylindric, and rhomboid or irregular crystal clusters are common in its context and trama. In addition, a non-fertile hymenium has thin-walled hyphidia with apical encrustations. The species seems to be living exclusively on *Populus*. The closest relatives are *A. serialis* (Fr.) Donk (having different spores, different set of colours, and growing on conifers), *Antrodia macra* (Sommerf.) Niemelä (a resupinate species), and *A. pulvinascens* (Pilát) Niemelä (producing pseudopilei). Five other *Antrodia* species are briefly discussed.

Key words: *Antrodia*, Basidiomycota, China, taxonomy, wood-rotting fungi

### Introduction

The genus *Antrodia* P. Karst. was established 120 years ago, when poroid Basidiomycetes with effused-reflexed growth habit were included in it by Karsten (1880). The original species turned out to be rather distantly related according to the modern taxonomic criteria: some are now included in *Datronia* Donk (*D. mollis* Sommerf.) Donk, *D. stereoides* (Fr. : Fr.) Ryvarden), *Daedalea* Pers. : Fr. (*D. quercina* L. : Fr.), *Phel-
All the species in the genus share a resupinate to effused-reflexed growth habit, white or pale colour of the context, and they all are brown-rot fungi. Although basidiospores are variable in size, typical spores are thin-walled, negative in IKI and CB, and cylindric, very narrow ellipsoid or fusiform in shape. However, there is a small group of species in which the spores are more or less truncate, rather thick-walled and slightly but distinctly cyanophilous; they are sometimes separated into another genus, *Fibroporia* Parmasto (*F. vaillantii* (DC. : Fr.) Parmasto, *F. gossypium* (Speg.) Parmasto etc.). The hyphae of some species are amylloid, but mostly not; they are acyanophilous. A dimitic hyphal system is characteristic to the genus, and all the species seem to bear clamp connections on generative hyphae.

*Antrodia* is a relatively well known and speciose genus among poroid wood-rotting fungi, and 40 species have been recognized so far. The highest number of species are found in temperate and boreal forests, e.g., 29 species are known in Europe (Ryvarden & Gilbertson 1993, Bernicchia & Ryvarden 2001), 21 species have been listed from North America (Gilbertson & Ryvarden 1986–1987), and 18 species were recorded in East Asia (Núñez & Ryvarden 2001). While being rich in species in temperate and boreal northern hemisphere, *Antrodia* has fewer species in the tropics. From tropical East Africa, for instance, Ryvarden and Johansen (1980) list only nine species and even some of them seem to be alien decayers of exotic coniferous trees in forest plantations. Quanten (1997) mentioned just three species in her polypore flora of Papua New Guinea. Recently 22 species were reported from whole America (Lodge *et al.* 2001); *A. gossypium* and *A. vaillantii* were not included in that count.

Some species of *Antrodia* were reported from China by Zhao (1998) and Dai (2000), but there are still gaps in our knowledge of the genus there. In an earlier paper of Dai (1996), a couple of collections from NE China were tentatively identified as *A. cf. macra*; after studying additional, new material it turned out that the Chinese specimens differ from the European *A. macra* (Sommерf.) Niemelä, and a new species, *A. leucaena* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, is described in this paper. Linked with this study, the whole material of *Antrodia* collected from NE China by the authors was reexamined, and especially the spore dimensions of each species were measured. A key for the 17 species is given here, and the data of spores of each species are included.

**Material and methods**

Most of the material for the present study was collected by the author YCD during field trips to China in 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998 (with TN) and 1999, and some specimens were collected from the Fenglin Nature Reserve of NE China by Reijo Penttilä in 2000. The collections are deposited at the Botanical Museum of the University of Helsinki (H); duplicates will be deposited in a Chinese mycological herbarium (IFP) later. Some specimens from Europe and North America, especially from Finland, were studied to support our results. All the studied specimens are listed. Specific colour terms in the description are after Anonymous (1969). The microscopic routine used in the study is as presented by Dai (1996). Spore dimensions derive mostly from the Chinese material. In the text the following abbreviations are used: *L* = mean spore length (arithmetical mean of all spores), *W* = mean spore width (arithmetical mean of all spores), \(Q\) = variation in the \(L/W\) ratios between the specimens studied (quotients of the mean spore length and the mean spore width; smallest and biggest value given), *n* = the number of spores measured from given number of specimens. In presenting the variation in the size of spores, 5% of the measurements were excluded from each end of the range, and are given in parentheses; IKI stands for Melzer’s reagent, KOH for 5% potassium hydroxide, and CB is the abbreviation of Cotton Blue. CB+ means cyanophilous and CB– acyanophilous; IKI+ means amylloid and IKI– means both inamyloid and indextrinoid.

**Taxonomy**

**Key to species of *Antrodia* from northeastern China**

1. Basidiospores narrow, < 2 µm in width .......................... 2
   1. Basidiospores wide, > 2 µm in width .......................... 4
2. Basidiocarps usually annual; pores 2–4 per mm, irregular, dissepiments lacertate; \textit{A. sinuosa} (Ronnell) P. Karst. (4–)4.5–6(–7) × (1–)1.12–1.86(–2) µm, \(L = 5.43\) µm, \(W = 1.56\) µm, \(Q = 3.33–3.67\) (\(n = 92/3\))

3. Pores white or yellow both when fresh and dry; basidiospores mostly > 8.5 µm in length; \textit{A. variiformis} (DC. : Fr.) Ryvarden (8–)8.2–10(–10.5) × (3)–3.1–4(–4.2) µm, \(L = 9.14\) µm, \(W = 3.74\) µm, \(Q = 2.44\) (\(n = 34/1\))

4. Pores 1–2 per mm; generative hyphae dominating in tissues ........................................ 6

5. Basidiospores > 12 µm in length; skeletal hyphae IKI+ ........................................ 7

6. On angiosperms; pores regular, round to angular; basidiospores mostly > 8.5 µm in length; \textit{A. multicolor} (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Donk (6.5–)7–8.5(–9) × (2.8–)3–4(–4.1) µm, \(L = 7.65\) µm, \(W = 3.42\) µm, \(Q = 2.24\) (\(n = 38/1\))

7. Skeletal hyphae IKI+ or weakly IKI+ ........................................................................ 8

8. Basidiocarps ellipsoid ......................................................................................... 9

9. Basidiocarps waxy when fresh, becoming brittle when dry; generative hyphae dominating in trama; \textit{A. crassa} (P. Karst.) Ryvarden (4.3–)4.4–5.4(–5.9) × (2.1–)2.2–2.6(–2.9) µm, \(L = 4.89\) µm, \(W = 2.37\) µm, \(Q = 2.06\) (\(n = 30/1\))

10. Rhizomorphs present, basidiocarps annual, corky when dry; skeletal hyphae dominant in trama; \textit{A. serialis} (Fr.) Donk (7.8–)8–12(–12.5) × (3.2–)3.6–4.8(–5) µm, \(L = 9.45\) µm, \(W = 6.14\) µm, \(Q = 2.28\) (\(n = 31/1\))

11. Basidiocarps waxy when fresh, becoming chalky when dry; skeletal hyphae dominant in all tissues; \textit{A. variiformis} (DC. : Fr.) Ryvarden (8–)8.2–10(–10.5) × (3)–3.1–4(–4.2) µm, \(L = 9.14\) µm, \(W = 3.74\) µm, \(Q = 2.44\) (\(n = 34/1\))

12. Basidiocarps slightly fusiform with tapering apex; \textit{A. malicola} (Baxter) Pouzar & Vampola

13. Basidiocarps cylindrical ..................................................................................... 15

14. Basidiocarps leathery to tough when fresh, becoming corky when dry; skeletal hyphae dominant in all tissues; \textit{A. variiformis} (DC. : Fr.) Ryvarden (8–)8.2–10(–10.5) × (3)–3.1–4(–4.2) µm, \(L = 9.14\) µm, \(W = 3.74\) µm, \(Q = 2.44\) (\(n = 34/1\))

15. Basidiocarps soft when fresh, becoming fragile when dry; generative hyphae dominant in all tissues; \textit{A. leucaena} Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, \textit{sp. nova} (Figs. 1–2)

16. Basidiocarps resupinate, pores yellowish when dry; \textit{A. pulvinascens} (Pilát) Niemelä (6–)6.5–7.5(–7.8) × (2.2–)2.5–3(–3.2) µm, \(L = 6.57\) µm, \(W = 2.67\) µm, \(Q = 2.46\) (\(n = 30/1\))

17. On angiosperms; hyphal system dimitic, skeletal hyphae dominant in subiculum; \textit{A. variiformis} (DC. : Fr.) Ryvarden (8–)8.2–10(–10.5) × (3)–3.1–4(–4.2) µm, \(L = 9.14\) µm, \(W = 3.74\) µm, \(Q = 2.44\) (\(n = 34/1\))

18. Basidiocarps resupinate to effused-reflexed, pores wood coloured or dirty brownish when dry; \textit{A. leucaena} Y.C. Dai & Niemelä (6–)6.4–9(–10.5) × (2.6–)3.2–3.7(–4.1) µm, \(L = 7.31\) µm, \(W = 3.18\) µm, \(Q = 2.21–2.39\) (\(n = 180/5\))

\textbf{Antrodia leucaena} Y.C. Dai & Niemelä, \textit{sp. nova} (Figs. 1–2)

\textbf{Carpophorum annuum}, resupinatum vel effuso-reflexum. \textit{Pori rotanti}, 2–4 per mm. \textit{Systema hypharum dimiticum, hyphae generatortiae fibulatae, hyphae skeletales subiculi 3–4.5 µm in diam. Sporae pallidiae, cylindricae, 6.4–9 × 2.8–3.7 µm.}


\textbf{Etymology. —} leucaena (Greek, adj.); white; also referring to \textit{Populus} sect. \textit{Leuce}.

Basidiocarps annual, mostly effused-reflexed, sometimes resupinate, tightly attached on wood, leathery when fresh, corky and light-weight when dry, with sharp antiseptic smell when fresh,
pileus projecting up to 1 cm, resupinate part up to 15 cm long and 4 cm wide. Pileal surface cream and with rusty flecks when fresh, becoming wood coloured to dull brownish when dry, matted to glabrous, margin obtuse. Pore surface white or cream-coloured when fresh, becoming wood coloured or dirty brownish when dry (colour change clear), bruised parts darkening to sepia or date brown; pores round, (2–)3–5 per mm (n = 60/5), dissepiments thin, entire. Context and subiculum cream-coloured, corky, contrasting with tubes by paler hues. Tubes cream to pale wood coloured, corky, up to 2 mm long.

Hyphal system dimitic, generative hyphae with clamp connections, skeletal hyphae IKI–, CB–, unchanged in KOH.

**Context and subiculum.** — Basal layer next to substrate almost monomitic, changing gradually into subiculum proper. Generative hyphae frequent, hyaline, thin-walled, occasionally branched, frequently septate with clamp connections, 2.5–4 µm in diam.; skeletal hyphae dominant, thick-walled with a narrow lumen, flexuous, unbranched, 3–4.5 µm in diam. Irregular, angular crystals frequently present in between the hyphae.

**Tubes.** — Trama dominated by skeletal hyphae; generative hyphae common, hyaline, thin-walled, frequently clamped and branched, 2–3.5 µm in diam.; skeletal hyphae thick-walled with a narrow to medium lumen, rarely branched, flexuous, loosely subparallel along the tubes, 2.5–4.3 µm in diam. Subhymenium indistinct. Cystidioles of two kinds: some resembling basidioles, but having a long, finger-like neck (common especially in non-fertile hymenium), others narrow, fusoid cystidioles (hyphidia), soon collapsing, some of them with conspicuous, cap-like, granular encrustations. Basidia

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**Fig. 1.** Microscopical structures of *Antrodia leukacaena* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä (drawn from the holotype). — a: Basidiospores. — b: Basidia and basidioles. — c: Hyphae from context. — d: Hyphae from trama. — e: Gap-like, granular encrustations on cystidioles.
short clavate, bearing four sterigmata and a basal clamp, 15–18 × 5–6.5 µm, basidioles in shape similar to basidia, but smaller. Large, rhomboid or irregular crystals frequently present in trama.

Spores. — Basidiospores cylindrical, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, IKI–, CB–, (6–)6.4–9(–10.5) × (2.6–)2.8–3.7(–4.1) µm, \( L = 7.31 \mu m \), \( W = 3.18 \mu m \), \( Q = 2.21–2.39 \) (\( n = 180/5 \)).


Discussion

The small, cap-like encrustations seem to be characteristic to this species. They cover the apices of the fragile hyphidia in hymenium, and remain visible after the cells have collapsed.

In a new book by Núñez and Ryvarden (2001) this species will key out as *A. primaeva*, *A. ramentacea* (Berk. & Broome) Donk or *Diplomitoporus* sp. which all are very different species. As mentioned in a previous publication (Dai 1996), *Antrodia leucaena* is somehow intermediate between *A. macra* and *A. pulvinascens*. Especially in a young and resupinate condition *A. leucaena* resembles *A. macra*, which, however, has larger pores (2–3 per mm), and its basidiocarps are smaller, thinner and never pileate; its spores are larger than in the new species, \( (7–)8.2–10(–11.1) \times (3–)3.1–3.6(–4) \mu m, L = 8.94 \mu m, W = 3.28 \mu m, Q = 2.66–2.80 \) (\( n = 60/2 \)). Furthermore, tramal skeletal hyphae of *A. macra* are subsolid and strongly interwoven, and no crystals are present in its context, trama or hymenium. *Antrodia macra* has not been found in China.

*Antrodia pulvinascens* resembles *A. leucaena*. The former species produces perennial fruit bodies, its pores become yellowish with age or upon drying, and the upper surface of its pseudopilei gets honey-yellow or amber colours and zones. *Antrodia leucaena* has true, albeit small, pilei. Spores of *A. pulvinascens* are ellipsoid and smaller (6–7 × 2.7–3.2 µm, Niemelä 1978).
than in the new species; no crystals are present in its tissues, but oily substances are abundant, and tramil skeletals of *A. pulvinascens* are often amyloid, purple-grey in IKI. It usually inhabits luxuriant and moist forests, and its basidiocarps may extend to 0.5–1 m along fallen aspen trunk. On the contrary, *A. leucaena* has more compact and annual fruit bodies, and its pores remain cream-coloured or become wood coloured or dirty brownish when dry; its spores are basically cylindrical; no oily substances are present in its tissues, but large, rhomboid or irregular crystals characterize its context, trama and hymenium; it usually lives in open areas of forests.

After all it is *Antrodia serialis* that seems to be the closest relative of the new species. The two have fairly similar outlook, especially in fresh condition. They have true pilei with matted upper surface; in *A. serialis* upper colours are warm ochraceous yellow and darker brown in the oldest parts close to substrate only, while in *A. leucaena* no yellow is seen, but more cold hues of tan, rust, or fulvous. *Antrodia serialis* tends to be perennial, even though persisting a few years only. Both species have white pore surface when fresh; in *A. serialis* the colour does not change when drying, while in *A. leucaena* it becomes distinctly brownish, and even dark brown in bruised parts. In the microscope the general structure is similar, but in the new species generative hyphae are much commoner and even dominant at basal layer. Spores are rather similar, too, but shorter in *A. leucaena*; however, spore length varies greatly in both species. The peculiar hymenial encrustations are seen both in *A. serialis* and *A. leucaena*, but in the former species they are more robust, made up of bigger crystal units. It seems that such crystal caps on the tips of the hyphidia are rare in fertile hymenium, but increase when the sporulation is over. *Antrodia serialis* is almost exclusively confined to gymnosperm hosts, but this character alone is of course inadequate in separating the two species. In Finland we know recent cases when, for instance, *Antrodia serialis*, *Phellinus viticola* (Schwein. : Fr.) Donk, *P. nigrolimitatus* (Romell) Bourdot & Galzin, *Fomitopsis rosea* (Alb. & Schwein. : Fr.) P. Karst., *Gloeophyllum sepiarium* (Wulfen : Fr.) P. Karst., *Leptoporus mollis* (Pers. : Fr.) Quél., Fig. 3. *Antrodia leucaena* Y.C. Dai & Niemelä. A fresh, resupinate basidiocarp, specimen Dai 2093. Photograph Y.C.D. in situ, x1.2.
Trichaptum abietinum (Pers. : Fr.) Ryvarden and Ischnoderma benzoinum (Wahlenb. : Fr.) P. Karst. were collected on fallen aspen trunks, although they are primarily living on coniferous trees.

Both Antrodia leucaena and A. serialis are frequently infested, and finally eaten up, by larvae of some microlepidoptera (see Figs. 2 and 3). This feature is so regular that it can even be used as an aid in identification.

Notes on some species of Antrodia

Antrodia crassa

Antrodia crassa was found in the Changbaishan Nature Reserve of Jilin Province, and the Fenglin Nature Reserve of Heilongjiang Province, and evidently it is a rare species in China. Spores are scanty in most of the Chinese material, and the species may have its sporulation maximum in spring or early summer. Old specimens of A. crassa sometimes remind A. sitchensis, which has smaller spores (4.4–5.4 ¥ 1.5–2 µm in A. sitchensis vs. 5.5–7 ¥ 2.7–3.3 µm in A. crassa). Skeletal hyphae of A. crassa dissolve in KOH (those of A. sitchensis do not) and remain unchanged in IKI, while skeletals of A. sitchensis are amyloid.

Antrodia gossypium

Antrodia gossypium is a rare species in East Asia: so far it was only found in two localities in NE China, and in Hokkaido island of Japan (Núñez & Ryvarden 2001). The species is characterized by when fresh waxy basidiocarps, almost monomitic hyphal structure of its trama, and truncate ellipsoid, thick-walled and slightly cyanophilous basidiospores. The spelling “Antrodia gossypina” appears in most publications dealing with this species. However, the correct name should be Antrodia gossypium: Spegazzini (1899) described the fungus as Poria gossypium Speg., i.e. the species name is a noun, not adjective. Therefore it retains its own termination irrespective of the gender of the generic name (Code, Art. 23.5). Also Donk (1974: p. 320) treated the epithet as a noun. The situation differs from that of the corticiaceous fungus Hyphodontia gossypina (Parmasto) Hjortstam, whose species name is an adjective, and becomes inflected according to the genus.

Antrodia infirma

Antrodia infirma was described from Finnish Lapland (Renvall & Niemelä 1992). This soft, white-coloured species is characterized by resupinate basidiocarps, abundant generative hyphae with scattered skeletals only (although hyphal structure is dimitic), tapering basidiospores, and by its growth on fallen decorticated Pinus trunks. Five Chinese specimens are included here in A. infirma although their spores are smaller than those in the European material (5–6.2 ¥ 2.2–2.5 µm vs. 6.3–8.5 ¥ 2.2–3 µm, Renvall & Niemelä 1994). The Chinese material has almost the same hyphal structure as in the type material, and all the specimens were collected on fallen trunks or rotten wood of Pinus. The Chinese collections of the species are its first records outside Europe.

Antrodia sinuosa

Some specimens of A. sinuosa were treated as Antrodia sp. 1 (Dai 1996) because of their smaller pores (3–5 per mm). After studying more material it turned out that the pore size of the species is variable in China: sometimes there are 1–3 pores per mm, and sometimes up to 5 per mm, and the transitions are present even in single collections. Similar variability was found in other species, for instance, the range of pore size is very wide in Phellinidium ferrugineofuscum (P. Karst.) Fiasson & Niemelä.

Antrodia sitchensis

Antrodia sitchensis occurs as a rare species both in Europe and North America. Reijo Penttilä collected it repeatedly in the Fenglin Nature Reserve of Heilongjiang Province. Although it can locally be fairly common, the fungus is still a rarity in China, up to now not found elsewhere.
in the country. Changbaishan Nature Reserve is the largest protected forest in NE China; extensive field inventories were carried out there, but Antrodia sitchensis was not found a single time.

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References


