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NEW COMBINATIONS IN THE GENUS

POSTIA FR. (POLYPORACEAE)

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SUMMARY

The genus Postia (Polyporaceae) is regarded as the appropriate taxonomic unit for brown-rot fungi with a monomitic hyphal system. Its species have been previously described or included in Polyporus, Poria, Fibroporia, Tyromyces, Leptoporus, Oligoporus, Ceriporiopsis, and Amylocystis. Eight new combinations are proposed in Postia.

Jülich (1982) used the generic name Postia Fr. (1874) for poroid fungi with a monomitic hyphal system, clamp connections, metachromatic hyphae in Cresyl Blue, and brown rot of woody substrates. He also made numerous new combinations in the genus. In contrast to Jülich's (1982) application of Postia, Gilbertson and Ryvarden (1985) adopted Oligoporus Bref. (1889) for the same group of fungi, and in similar fashion provided numerous new combinations in that genus.

We interpret the status of Postia as being validly published, priorable, and the correct generic name for the group of poroid fungi in question.

When Fries (1874) introduced Postia, it was clear that his intent was not to provide merely a provisional name. In the Hymenomycetes Europaei (p. 522-523), he mentions briefly his new genus Postia which he says is different from Polyporus, Polystictus, and Trametes, and which he discusses with Daedalea on page 586. Here, Fries again identifies his new genus, provides a diagnosis, and identifies, by species number in the text under Polyporus, names of six species [including Polyporus lacteus Fr., the designated type species (see Donk 1960)]. Thus, all

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the criteria for valid and effective publication are met. The fact that Fries (1874) did not use Postia in a binomial for any of the six cited species does not affect the effective and validly published status of Postia.

Karsten took up the Friesian name twice. Once in 1879 when he made the combination Postia borealis (Fr.) Karst., and again in 1881 when he wrote "Fam. II--Polyporaceae"... "IV. Postia Fr." He accepted three of the original names included by Fries: P. lacteus, P. trabeus, and P. weinmanni. In addition he made three other combinations in Postia.

Donk (1960) provided a lucid account of Postia and concluded "[Postia] appears to be the correct name for the genus that is now called Tyromyces P. Karst. or Leptoporus Quél. Of the latter two, Tyromyces is the 'more correct' name and the one most often used (outside France)." Donk's (1960) only objections to the use of Postia instead of Tyromyces were (1) the creation of numerous new combinations, and (2) the necessary introduction of a new name for Postia Boiss. et Blanch. in Boiss. (1875) (Compositae). Donk (1972) reaffirmed his opinion, and Domanski et al. (1967) adopted a similar position.

We agree with Donk's (1960) conclusion that Postia is validly published and priorable, and with Jülich's application of Postia to names representing certain brown-rot fungi.

In addition to those names already placed in Postia by Fries (1874), Karsten (1879, 1881) and Mich (1982), the following combinations are proposed:

Postia amara (Hedgc.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Polyporus amarus Hedgc., Mycologia 2:155. 1910.

Postia angulopora (M. Lars. et Lomb.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Fibroporia angulopora M. Lars. et Lomb., Mycologia 75:624. 1983.

Postia mappa (Overh. et Lowe) comb. nov.

Basionym: Poria mappa Overh. et Lowe., Mycologia 38:210. 1946.

Postia perdelicata (Murr.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Tyromyces perdelicatus Murr., Mycologia 4:95. 1912.

Postia placenta (Fr.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Polyporus placentus Fr., {fifers. K. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 30. 1861.

Postia rancida (Bres.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Poria rancida Bres., Fungi Trid. 2:96. 1900.

Postia sequoiae (Bonar) comb. nov.

Basionym: Poria sequoiae Bonar, J. Forest. 29:377. 1931.

Postia salmonicolor (Berk. et Curt.) comb. nov.

Basionym: Polyporus salmonicolor Berk. et Curt., Hooker J. Bot. 1:104. 1849.

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