

Agaricomycetes (Basidiomycota, Fungi) diversity in a protected area in the Maracaju Mountains, in the Brazilian central region

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ABSTRACT - (Agaricomycetes (Basidiomycota, Fungi) diversity in a protected area in the Maracaju Mountains, in the Brazilian central region). The fungi diversity in Brazil is not fully known yet, mainly in Serra de Maracaju, which is located in the central portion of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, in the center-western region of Brazil. Samples were taken from different phytophysognomies of the Cerrado, the dominating biome of that region, in areas where Cerrado and pasture alternate, in the municipality of Corguinho. Of the species identified, 18 are new citations for Brazil, as they are not included in the List of Brazilian Flora (fungi), and 36 are recorded for the first time for [the State of] Mato Grosso do Sul. As a total, 62 species were collected in nine excursions during 2014 and 2015. Out of this total, 15 species are deemed edible, four are toxic, ten are medicinal, two are used in bioremediation processes, and one is bioluminescent, according to the literature. **Keywords:** basidiomycetes, biodiversity, conservation, fungi, savannah

RESUMO - (Diversidade de Agaricomycetes (Basidiomycota, Fungi) em uma área protegida nas Montanhas de Maracaju, na região central do Brasil). A diversidade dos fungos brasileiros ainda não é totalmente conhecida, principalmente na Serra de Maracaju, localizada na região central do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul, no centro-oeste do Brasil. Coletas foram realizadas em diferentes fitofisionomias do Cerrado, bioma predominante na região, no município de Corguinho, em áreas onde o cerrado e pastagens se alternam. Dezoito das espécies identificadas são primeira citação para o Brasil e não se encontram relacionadas na lista da flora do Brasil (fungos) e 36 são citadas pela primeira vez para Mato Grosso do Sul, de um total de 62 espécies coletadas em nove excursões realizadas durante os anos de 2014 e 2015. Deste total 15 espécies coletadas são consideradas comestíveis, quatro tóxicas, 10 medicinais, duas utilizadas em processos de biorremediação e uma bioluminescente, segundo a literatura.

Palavras-chave: basidiomycetes, biodiversidade, cerrado, conservação, fungos

Introduction

The Maracaju Mountains, 900 m altitude on average, are located in the central region of Mato Grosso do Sul State (23°15'S, 55°31'W; 17°34'S, 54°45'W), dividing it in the north-south direction, acting as a watershed between High Paraguay River Basin to the west, and High Paraná River Basin to the east.

The region is located in the core area of the Cerrado domain in its southern part, being covered with many different physiognomies. Among them we can mention arboreal cerrado, shrubland cerrado, clean and dirty grassland, seasonal forests (with loss of leaves), riparian forests (in the margins of water

courses) and meadows, a riparian formation dominated by Buriti palms (*Mauritia flexuosa* Mart.).

The presence of the city and large cattle farms with exotic grasses, mainly *Urochloa spp.* in the region, have led to great anthropogenic influence due the presence of *Eucalyptus spp.*, sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) and soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) plantations, among other crops. However, natural fragmented remnants are still found in areas in the region where there are many places with continuous areas of preserved habitats. That occurs especially on the slopes of mountains and other isolated sites.

Brazil has been known to have one of the most significant biodiversity in the world. However,

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existing data on biological diversity are limited to some types of organisms, mainly superior plants and vertebrates spread in institutions, museums and scientific collections in the country and abroad.

Assessments of the Brazilian biodiversity conducted in Brazil (Bicudo & Menezes 1996, Siqueira & Joly 1996, Canhos 1997, Joly & Bicudo 1998) counted about 2500 macroscopic fungi species. A few were recorded for the region or for the State of Mato Grosso do Sul. According to Maia & Carvalho Jr. (2015), for the State 116 fungi species have been listed divided into 66 families and 21 orders of the Classes Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Blastocladiomycota, Chytridiomycota and Glomeromycota. Out of that total, 45 species are Agaricomycetes, 21 out of which occur in savannah areas.

Up to this date, in the cerrado biome, including areas in Mato Grosso (Sampaio 1916) and São Paulo (Fidalgo *et al.* 1965, Bononi 1984, Gugliotta 1997, Baseia & Milanez 2001a,b, 2002a,b, 2003, Baseia 2005, Baseia *et al.* 2007), a total of 95 species have been mentioned (Gibertoni & Drechsler-Santos 2010).

This paper intends to broaden the knowledge of Brazilian biodiversity in a Maracaju Mountains located in the central region of Mato Grosso do Sul State, southwestern Brazil, showing its abundance and potential, completing data in the list of the Brazilian Flora, fungi, prepared by the Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro, IBAMA (Maia & Carvalho Jr. 2015). The assessment and vouchers deposited in the national herbarium enable future molecular biology studies to confirm the diversity and phylogenetic connections among the species found.

Material & methods

Study Area - The study site was the area in the Maracaju Mountains located in the central region of Mato Grosso do Sul State, southwestern Brazil, with samples taken from different types of vegetation in the cerrado, the dominating biome occurring in the Taboco region, municipality of Corguinho, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

The region altitude is 320 m on average and, according to Köppen & Geiger, the climate is tropical (Aw) with dry winters and rainy summers, with a temperature of 24,8 °C on average and annual rainfall of 1444 mm on average (Secretaria de Planejamento e Coordenação Geral de Mato Grosso do Sul 1990).

The collection region is located in the Chaqueno morphoclimatic domain in the sub-region cerrado

(Morrone 2001), with predominance of the cerrado phytophysiognomy, *stricto sensu*, and presence of forest formations in the cerrado, where there are arboreal species such as *Caryocar brasiliense* Camb. (pequi), *Copaifera langsdorffii* Desf. (copaíba), *Lafoensia pacari* A. St./Hil. (pacari), *Siphoneugena densiflora* Berg. (maria-preta), *Vochysia haenkeana* Mart. (escorrega-macaco), *Xylopia aromatica* (Lam.) Mart. (pimenta-de-macaco), *Agonandra brasiliensis* Miers *ex* Benth & Hook. f. (pau-marfim), *Bowdichia virgilioides* Kunth. (sucupira-preta), *Dimorphandra mollis* Benth. (faveiro), *Qualea grandiflora* Mart. (pau-terra-grande), *Callisthene fasciculata* Mart. (jacaré-da-folha-grande), *Dilodendron bippinatum* Radlk. (maria-pobre), *Luehea paniculata* Mart. & Zucc. (açoita-cavalo), *Dipteryx alata* Vog. (baru), *Pseudobombax tomentosum* (Mart. & Zucc.) A. Robyns (imbiçu), *Terminalia argentea* Mart. & Zucc. (capitão-do-campo), among others.

In the unique shrubby cerrado habitat we can find, for instance, *Callistene major* Mart. (Itapicuru), *Qualea parviflora* Mart., *Lafoensia pacari* (dedaleira), *Caryocar brasiliense* (pequi), *Kielmeyera coriacea* Mart. & Zucc. (pau-santo), *Hymenaea stigonocarpa* Mart. *ex* Hayne (jatobá), *Hancornia speciosa* B.A. Gomes (mangabeira), *Palicourea rigida* Kunth (chapéu-de-couro), *Tabebuia serratifolia* (Vahl) G. Nicholson (ipê), *Syagrus flexuosa* (Mart.) Becc. (ariri), *Licania humilis* Cham. & Schltdl. (oiti), *Stryphnodendron obovatum* Benth. (barbatimão), *Casearia sylvestris* Sw. (pau-de-espeto) and *Norantea guianensis* Aubl. (flor de papagio).

The forest vegetation over small water courses (gallery woods) has species such as *Protium heptaphyllum* (Aubl.) March (breu, almécega), *Psychotria carthagenensis* Jacq. (erva-de-gralha), *Schefflera morototoni* (Aubl.) Maguire, Steyererm. & Frodin (morototó), *Tapirira guianensis* Aubl. (pombeiro), *Virola sebifera* Aubl. (virola), *Xylopia sericea* St. Hill. (pimenta-de-macaco), *Nectandra cissiflora* Nees (louro), *Maclura tinctoria* (L.) D. Don. *ex* Steud. (amoreira), *Rapanea ferruginea* (Ruiz & Pav.) Mez. (copororoca), *Cecropia lyratiloba* Miq. (cecropia), *Calophyllum brasiliensis* Camb. (guanandi), *Alibertia edulis* A. Rich. (marmelada), *Inga nobilis* Willd. (inga) and *Guarea guidonia* (L.) Sleumer. (marinheiro).

However, most part of the region has pastures planted with *Urochloa humidicola* (Rendle) Morrone & Zuloaga, which dominate at flatter sites.

Collections - Only macroscopic fungi were collected, which were deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical

Institute of São Paulo (SP). Nine collection excursions were undertaken in the months of March, April, May, June, August, September, October, November and December 2014. Collectors were Ademir Kleber Morbeck de Oliveira, Richard Matheus Fernandes and Bruno Carlos Feliciano de Lima Silva.

The collection, preservation and herborization followed the standardized techniques for fungi (Fidalgo & Bononi 1984). Identification was based on micro and macrostructure of the basidiome accordingly to the recommendations of Teixeira (1962, 1995), Gilbertson & Ryvarden (1986), and Ryvarden (1991, 2004). Nomenclature and classification system followed those used by Kirk *et al.* (2008), Index Fungorum (www.indexfungorum.org), and Mycobank and related databases (www.mycobank.org). Taxa are mentioned in alphabetic order, families and species of Agaricomycetes. Geographic distribution in Brazil was based on the List of Brazilian Flora, fungi (Gugliotta *et al.* 2015). The species cited for Brazil for the first time are marked with 1 asterisk and those cited for the first time for the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, with 2 asterisks. Descriptions of the species cited for the first time for Brazil and photographs (all taken by Ademir Kleber Morbeck de Oliveira) have been included in this paper.

Species identified

Agaricales

Agaricaceae

***Agaricus porosporus* Heinem. Kew Bulletin 15(2): 235. 1961.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466255).

Previously cited for Brazil, São Paulo and known from Martinica, Trinidad and Venezuela (Pegler 1997).

***Chlorophyllum rhacodes* (Vittad.) Vellinga, Mycotaxon 83: 416. 2002.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 14-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466256).

Edible when cooked, toxic when raw (Kuo 2015). Previously cited for Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul, and for North America (Rick 1961).

***Lepiota cristata* (Bolton) P.Kumm. Der Führer indie Pilzkunde 137. 1871.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 14-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466257).

Cosmopolitan, suspected of being toxic and causing gastrointestinal problems (Lincoff 1981). Cited by Rick (1937, 1961) for Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul.

Arachniaceae

***Arachnion album* (Schwein.) Schrift, Naturforsch. Ges, Leipzig 1: 59. 1922.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 14-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466258).

Cosmopolitan, inedible (Kasuya *et al.* 2006). Previously cited for Brazil, RS, São Leopoldo (Rick 1908).

Bolbitiaceae

***Bolbitius vitellinus* (Pers.) Fr., Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici 254. 1838.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 14-V-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466343).

Cosmopolitan, inedible and toxic. Cited for Brazil, in the State of São Paulo (Pegler 1997).

**Conocybe crispa* (Longyear) Singer, Lilloa 22: 485. 1951.

Figure 1

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 15-V-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466260).

Cited to North America and Europe, there is no record of that species for Brazil.

Description: basidiome with pilei centrally stipitate, conical, reddish and grayish brown, covered with very small hairs when young, 1.5-2.0 cm diâm., with flat margin; adnate lamellae, whitish to grayish, branched, narrow, irregularly contorted; erect stipe, white, 0.4-0.5 cm diâm.; basidiospores hyaline, cylindrical to allantoid, 3-4 × 1-1.5 µm. On dead trunks at pastures.



Figures 1-9. Agaricomycetes of the Maracaju Mountains, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil. 1. *Conocybe crispa*. 2. *Gymnopus dryophilus*. 3. *Marasmius androsaceus*. 4. *Marasmius oreades*. 5. *Mycena pura*. 6. *Rhodocollybia butyraceae*. 7. *Pleurotus eryngii*. 8. *Coprinellus micaceus*. 9. *Panaeolus rickenii*.

Coprinaceae

***Coprinus jamaicensis* Murrill, Mycologia 10(2): 84. 1918.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, on cattle manure, 15-V-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466261 e SP466337).

Occurrence in Jamaica, Trinidad, Brazil, in Ilha do Cardoso and tropical North America (Capelari 1989).

Cortinariaceae

***Gymnopilus arenicola* Hesler, North American species of *Gymnopilus*. Mycological Memoirs 3: 69. 1969.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466262).

Previously collected in Brazil, Ilha do Cardoso (Capelari 1989).

***Gymnopilus earley* Murrill, Mycologia 5(1): 22. 1913.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466263).

Species known from Jamaica, previously cited for Brazil in the State of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. It may cause allergies (Capelari *et al.* 2015).

***Pyrrhoglossum stipitatum* Sing., Sydowia 2(1-6). 1948.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466264).

Known from Central America (Singer 1951) and Brazil, Ilha do Cardoso (Capelari 1989), but it is not included in the list of the Brazilian Flora (fungi).

Lycoperdaceae

***Morganella puiggarii* (Speg.) Kreisel & Dring, Reprim nov. Spec. Regni veg. 74: 116. 1967.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466267) e 12-XII-2014 (SP466268).

Previously cited for Brazil, in the State of São Paulo (Leon 1971).

Marasmiaceae

**Gymnopus dryophilus* (Bull.) Murrill, N. Amer. Fl. 9(5): 362. 1916.

Figure 2

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466269, SP466280).

Occurs at temperate woods in Europe and North America. It is usually saprophytic, but it may attack living trees. It contains anti-inflammatory glucan. The hat (pilei) is edible, but its stipe is toxic (Pacheco-Sanchez *et al.* 2006). It is the first citation to Brazil and is not included in the List of fungi in Brazil.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, convex and flattened when old, meaty, yellowish brown, 2.5-6.0 cm diâm. with flat margin; narrow adnate lamellae, close to each other and many, white to light beige; flat stipe, white a little darker at the base where it is covered with white mycelium, 3-8 × 0.2-0.6 cm, with constant diameter; elliptic basidiospores hyaline, smooth, 5-7 × 3-3.5 µm. On rotten wood.

**Marasmius androsaceus* (L.) Fr., Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici 385. 1838.

Figure 3

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466270, SP466271, SP466272, SP466273, SP466274, SP466275, SP466276, SP466277).

The most collected species in this area. It occurs in Europe and the United State (Antonin & Nordeloos 2010). It is the first citation to Brazil and not included in the List of fungi of Brazil.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, flattened, dry, very thin, pinkish brown, depressed at the center, 0.4-1.2 cm diâm.; margin from furrowed to radially wrinkled; adnate lamellae, well separated, whitish; hard, dry stipe, smooth, lighter near the hat and black afterwards, hollow; elliptic basidiospores, smooth, hyaline, 6-9 × 2.5-3.5 µm. It grows in groups on burlap.

***Marasmius bellus* Berk., Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 8: 139. 1856.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466278).

Occurs in north and northeast of Brazil (Singer 1976) and in São Paulo (Pegler 1997, Puccinelli & Capelari 2009).

**Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) Fr., *Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici* 375. 1836.

Figure 4

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 13-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466279).

Cosmopolitan, edible, used to make biscuits and soaps, contains trehalose sugar and has been used in mycoremediation of soils polluted with bismuth (Elekes & Busuioc 2010). It was not cited to Brazil and included in the list of fungi species.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, convex to bell shaped, dry, smooth, light beige to brown when old, 2-6 cm diâm., with furrowed margin; adnexed lamellae, almost free, well separate, light beige; hard, dry, stipe, brownish at the top and darker at the base which has very small hairs, 3-7 × 0.3-0.5 cm with constant diameter; elliptic basidiospores, smooth, hyaline to light beige, 7-10 × 4-6 µm. Occurs in lawns, in groups and it has an agreeable smell.

***Neonothopanus gardnerii* (Berk. ex Gardner) Capelari, Desjardin, Perry, Asi. Stevani, *Mycologia* 103(6): 1435. 2011.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 13-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466299).

It is cosmopolitan, edible and bioluminescent (Eyssartier & Roux 2013). Currently, due to data of molecular biology, there have been discussions on the delimitation of the species and on its geographic distribution. Brazil has been cited at several sites (Capelari *et al.* 2011).

Mycenaceae

**Mycena pura* (Pers.) P. Kumm., *Der Führer in die Pilzkunde* 107. 1871.

Figure 5

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466334).

Cosmopolitan, it has paraquinonic acid, a sesquiterpenoid that induces mammals' cells to differentiate in granulocyte or macrophage (cell of the HL60 line). It also has estrogen-bilirubin D, anti-fungi compound (Becker *et al* 1997). It is not cited before and included in the list of fungi species of Brazil.

Description: basidiome with conical to convex pilei when old, firm, humid, smooth, light beige-pinkish, 2-5 cm diâm., straight margin, white, furrowed; adnate or adnexed lamellae, sparse, with veins between them, light beige sometimes with a light lilac shade; dry, smooth stipe, sometimes furrowed, pilei concolor or lighter, 3-10 × 0.2-0.6 cm, constant diameter or larger at the base; elliptic narrow basidiospores, hyaline, smooth, amyloid in Melzer solution, 6-10 × 3-3.5 µm; abundant cystidia at the lamellas' margins, lageniform with long neck, 40-100 × 10-25 µm. On foliage.

Nidulariaceae

***Cyathus stercoreus* (Schwein.) De Toni, Syll. Fung. 7: 40. 1888.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, on cattle manure, 12-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466282).

In the Chinese medicine it is used against strong stomachaches. It degrades lignin, which increases digestibility of animal food due to the action of laccase enzymes and manganese peroxidase. It degrades TNT (Chen 1995). Previously mentioned in the south and southeast of Brazil (Baseia & Milanez 2003).

Omphalotaceae

**Rhodocollybia butyraceae* (Bull:Fr.) Lennox, *Mycotaxon* 9: 219. 1979.

Figure 6

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 14-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et. al.* (SP466281).

Common in North America and edible (Kirk *et al.* 2008), this is the first citation to Brazil.

Description: basidiome with pilei centrally stipitate, convex, reddish brown, 3-4 cm diâm.; convolute margin and pilei concolor; lamellae tied to the stipe

or free, white sometimes with pink shades, with margins irregularly dented; stipe wider at the base, white top and then reddish brown, hollow when old, 4-6 × 0.5-2 cm; dextrinoid basidiospores, smooth, elliptic, light yellowish brown, 5-6 × 3-4 μm; pleurocystidia absent, small cheilocystidia, sub-club-shaped with irregular projections, up to 35 μm long. On foliage.

Physalacriaceae

Oudemansiella canarii (Jungh.) Höhn, Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math/naturw.Kl.Abt.1, 118: 276. 1909.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466283).

Common in Brazil, edible, cultivable (Capelari & Maziero 1988, Ruegger *et al.* 2001).

Pleurotaceae

**Pleurotus eryngii* (DC.) Quél., Mémoires de la Société d'Émulation de Montbéliard, Ser. 2(5): 112. 1872.

Figure 7

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466284).

Occurs in the Mediterranean Europe, Middle East and North Africa. It is edible and cultivated in Asia (Estrada & Royse 2008). It is not cited and included in the list of fungi species of Brazil.

Description: basidiome with eccentrically stipitate pilei, dry, smooth, brown, 1.5-3 cm diam.; smooth and flat margin and pilei concolor; decurrent lamellae, white, meaty stipe, solid, white, bulging at the base, 5-6 × 1.5-5 cm; hyaline basidiospores, smooth, elliptic, 4-5 × 2.5-3.5 μm. On dead trees' trunks.

***Pleurotus pulmonarius* (Fr.) Quél., Mémoires de la Société d'Émulation de Montbéliard, Sér. 2(5): 11. 1872.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466288, SP466339).

Occurs on coniferous and angiosperms, broadly distribute in the east of the United State and in temperate and subtropical regions. Edible. It has beta-d-glucan polysaccharides with anti-oxidizing,

antimycotic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetes and analgesic properties. It is also used against cancer and against hay fever (Ramesh & Pattar 2010). Found in Brazil, in São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul (Menolli Jr. *et al.* 2014).

Psathyrellaceae

**Coprinellus micaceus* (Bull.: Fr.) Vilgalys, Hopple & Jack. Johnson & Jacq. Johnson, Taxon 50(1): 234. 2001.

Figure 8

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466285).

The species has antibacterial enzymes and is edible (Efremenkova *et al.* 2003). It was not cited and included in the list of species of Brazil.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, conic and bell shaped when old, dry, reddish brown covered with small shining particles that disappear in older specimens, meaty, 3-6 cm diam.; furrowed margin pilei concolor; adnexed lamellae, numerous, near each other, white, darkening when old; shining white stipe, hollow, 1.5-0.7 × 0.3-0.6 cm with constant diameter; smooth basidiospores with apical pore, dark brown, 7-10 × 3.5-5 μm. Occurs in groups on burlap.

**Panaeolus rickenii* Hora, Transactions of the British Mycological Society 43(2): 454. 1960.

Figure 9

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466286).

It is the first citation to Brazil and it is not included in the list of fungi of Brazil.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, conic, bell shaped when old, dry, smooth, light brown, 2-3 cm diam., fragile; very smooth margin, pilei concolor; lamellae adnate to stipe, close to each other, gray to black; smooth stipe, up to 10 cm long, 0.1-0.2 cm diam., constant; very dark brown to black basidiospores in KOH, with apical pore, subglobose, smooth, 10-15 × 8-11 μm; pleurocystidium absent; ventricose fusiform to irregularly cylindrical cheilocystidium, 35 × 10 μm; hymeniform pileipellis, with pileicystides. At pastures.

Schizophyllaceae

***Schizophyllum commune* Fr., Systema Mycologicum 1: 330. 1821.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-VI-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466287).

It is cosmopolitan and was found in several sites in Brazil. There is no previous record for Mato Grosso do Sul (Capelari & Maziero 1988).

Strophariaceae

**Hypholoma fasciculare* (Huds.) P. Kumm., Der Führer in die Pilzkunde 72. 1871.

Figure 10

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-VI-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466288).

There is no previous record of the species for Brazil.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, convex, hemispheric, meaty, smooth, yellow with orange center, with whitish margin, 2-4 cm diam.; numerous lamellae, close to each other, adnate or free, initially light yellow and darkening to greenish gray, frequent shorter lamellae are present; stipe with unclear or partial ring, light yellow with darker stains mainly near the base, diameter almost constant a little wider at the base, 6-8 × 0.5 cm; ellipsoid basidiospores, smooth, with apical pore, dark brown to almost black, 5-8 × 3-4.5 µm; fusiform-ventricose pleuro-chrysocystidium 40 × 10 µm; skin-type pileipellis with embedded elements. It grows in wisps in the soil on burlap.

***Psilocybe brasiliensis* Guzmán, Mycotaxon 7(2): 234. 1978.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 13-XI-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466340).

It has neotropical distribution and presents hallucinogenic activity because it contains psilocybin. It was previously cited for Brazil in the State of São Paulo (Guzmán 1978).

***Psilocybe castanella* Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. Nat.Hist. 1(2): 7. 1887.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 13-XI-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466289).

It degrades pentachlorophenol and hexachlorobenzene. It is not included in the list of fungi species of Brazil, but it was mentioned for the State of São Paulo (Matheus 1998).

Tricholomataceae

**Clitocybe infundibuliformis* (Schaeff.) Quél., Mémoires de la Société d'Émulation de Montbéliard 5: 88. 1872.

Figure 11

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466290).

It occurs in North America and Europe (Massee 1899). It is not cited to Brazil.

Description: basidiome with centrally stipitate pilei, infundibuliform, thin, meaty and hard, light beige, 5 × 4 cm, with wavy margin and pilei concolor; decurrent lamellae, numerous, firm, white to light beige; hard stipe, smooth, slightly sinuous at the base, 3-8 × 0.5-1 cm; elliptic basidiospores, smooth, hyaline, 6-7 × 3,5-4,5 µm. On rotten wood.

**Tricholoma argyraceum* (Bull.) Gillet, Hyménomycètes (Alençon) 103. 1874.

Figure 12

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 23-V-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466291).

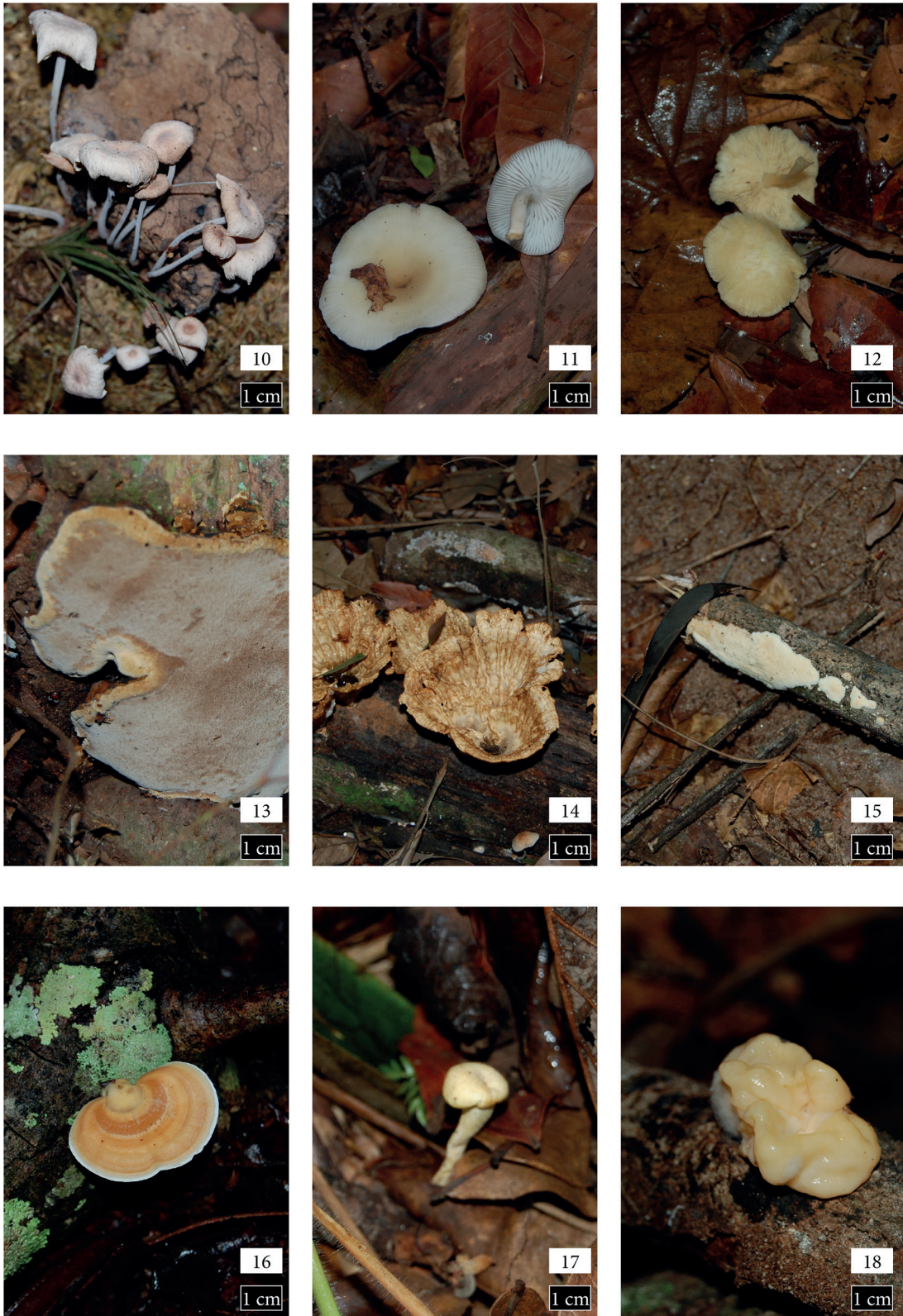
Known as ectomycorrhiza in Europe. Its edibility is arguable (Jordan & Michael 2004). It is not cited to Brazil before.

Description: basidiome with umbonate pilei, centrally stipitate, with small light grayish scales, 3-7 × 5-8 cm, with serrated margin, gray; white lamellae, numerous, adnate; erect stipe, constant diameter slightly wider at the base, smooth, 4-6 × 1-1.5 cm; cylindrical basidiospores, hyaline 4-5 × 1.5-2 µm. On wood.

Auriculariales**Auriculariaceae**

Auricularia mesenterica (Dicks.) Pers., Mycol. eur. (Erlanga) 1: 97. 1822.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira et. al. (SP466293).



Figures 10-18. Agaricomycetes of the Maracaju Mountains, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil. 10. *Hypholoma fasciculare*. 11. *Clitocybe infundibuliformis*. 12. *Tricholoma argyraceum*. 13. *Fomitiporia robusta*. 14. *Cymatoderma elegans*. 15. *Athelopsis galzinii*. 16. *Trametes ellipsospora*. 17. *Guepinia helvelloides*. 18. *Tremella mesenterica*.

Edible species, common in Brazil (Teixeira 1945, Baseia & Goes-Neto 2006).

Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc., Atti Inst. Veneto Sci. lett., ed Arti, Sér. 3(3): 722. 1885.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466294, SP466295, SP466296, SP466297).

It is edible and has anti-cholesterol and anti-coagulant properties. Frequent all over Brazil (Jesus 1996, Dreschler-Santos 2008).

Clavulinaceae

***Clavulina cinerea* (Bull.) J. Schröt. in Cohn, Krypt./Fl. Schlesien (Breslau) 3.1(25-32): 443. 1888.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 13-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466300).

It occurs in the soil or on litter, it is edible and cited for Brazil (Corner 1950).

***Clavulina coralloides* (L.) J. Schröt., in Cohn, Krypt./Fl. Schlesien (Breslau) 3.1(25-32): 443. 1888.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466341).

It is edible and occurs in the soil or on roots. It is the only fungus that contains alpha-parinaric acid. The species was cited for Brazil in Amazon as *C. cristata* (Gibertoni *et al.* 2015) and for the States of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul (Baltazar & Gibertoni 2009).

Hymenochaetales
Hymenochaetaceae

**Fomitiporia robusta* (P. Karst.) Fiasson & Niemela, Taxon 24: 25. 1984.

Figure 13

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 14-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466301).

It is a fungus used mixed with other to protect bees. That mix increases bees' resistance to diseases, to pesticides, pollution and draught. It also improves pollination and honey production. It is the first occurrence to Brazil and not cited in the list of species of fungi of Brazil.

Description: effuse reflex basidiome, tending to globose, very hard, 10-12 cm diam.; abhymenial surface with smooth rind, zoned and grooved concentrically, very dark brown, with obtuse and yellowish margin; hymenial porous surface, brown, 3-4 pores per mm, circular pores; hard context rusty brown, black in KOH, up to 1 cm thick; dimitic hyphal system with generative hyphae with thin walls, hyaline, simple sept (without clamp connection) 4-5 µm diam. and skeletal hyphae with thickened wall, a little branched, brown, 5,5-6 µm diam.; globose basidiospores, smooth, hyaline, 5-6 µm diam.; irregular fusiform arrows present in hymenium, thickened wall, brown (it becomes black in KOH) 40-50 × 2-10 µm. On rotten wood.

***Hydnochaete badia* Bres., Hedwigia 35: 287. 1896.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466303).

Known only in Brazil: Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul (Bononi 1982). It is not mentioned in the list of fungi species of Brazil.

Fuscoporia gilva (Schwein.) T. Wagner and M. Fisch., Mycologia 94(6): 1013. 2002.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466302, SP466306).

Cosmopolitan species, inedible. Its polysaccharides inhibit the growth of melanomas in mice (Bae *et al.* 2005). The species is common in Brazil, it is included in the list of Flora species as *Phellinus gilvus* (Schwein.) Pat.

***Fulvifomes merrillii* (Murril) Baltazar; Gibertoni, Mycotaxon 111: 206. 2010.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, on partially alive trees, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466304).

Neotropical, cited for Brazil and Costa Rica, it has anti-oxidizing properties (Dreschler-Santos *et al.* 2009).

***Phellinus rimosus* (Berk.) Pilát, Annls mycol. 38(1): 80. 1940.

Material examined: BRAZIL. Mato Grosso do Sul: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466305).

Cited for several States of Brazil (Baltazar & Gibertoni, 2009), but not cited for Mato Grosso do Sul.

Schizoporaceae

***Schizopora paradoxa* (Schrad.) Donk, *Persoonia* 5(1): 104.1967.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 23-V-2015, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466307).

Cosmopolitan, inedible, it is being studied in Korea within the Genome project. Cited in the list of fungi species of Brazil for several States, except for Mato Grosso do Sul (Gibertoni *et al.* 2015).

Phallales

Phallaceae

***Phallus indusiatus* Vent., *Mém. Inst. nat. Sci. Arts:* 520 .1798.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466342).

Tropical, found in Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico and tropical Asia. It is edible and cultivated in China. It was cited for several Brazilian States (Baseia *et al.* 2006), but it was not previously cited for Mato Grosso do Sul.

Polyporales

Ganodermataceae

***Amauroderma omphalodes* (Berk.) Torrend, *Broteria*, series Botany 18: 131. 1920.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466308).

Known in several sites in Brazil (Campacci & Gugliotta 2009), but it was not previously cited for Mato Grosso do Sul.

***Amauroderma schomburgkii* (Mont.; Berk.) Torrend, *Broteria*, series botany 18: 140. 1920.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466309, SP466310).

Found in Cuba and South America (Furtado 1981).

***Ganoderma parvulum* Murrill, *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 29: 605 1902.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466311).

Geographical distribution: Central America and Brazil (Meijer 2006), but it was not previously cited for Mato Grosso do Sul.

Meripilaceae

***Hydnopolyporus fimbriatus* (Fr.) D.A. Reid, *Persoonia* 2(2): 109-170. 1962.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466312).

It grows partially on alive trees. Cited in north, center-west and south of Brazil (Meijer 2008), but it was not previously cited for Mato Grosso do Sul.

Meruliaceae

***Cymatoderma dendriticum* (Pers.) D.A.Reid, *Kew Bull.* 13(3): 523. 1959.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 23-V-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466313).

Known in several Brazilian States (Reid 1965, Meijer 2006, 2008). Cited for Mato Grosso do Sul for the first time.

**Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh, *Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol.* 7: 290. 1840.

Figure 14

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466314).

Original description for Java. It has not been cited to Brasil and it is not included in the fungi list of Brazil.

Description: lignin basidiome, centrally stipitate, infundibuliform, 4 × 5 cm high, 5-6 cm diâm., 0.2-0.3 cm, with serrated margin, thick stipe, solid, brown, 2-3 × 1.5 cm; fertile external surface, plicate (with vertical wrinkles and folds), wavy, white; pilei's internal surface is light beige to light brown, also with wrinkles and folds; dimitic hyphal system, generative hypha with thin wall, branched, septed with clamp

connection, hyaline 3-4 µm diâm., skeletal hyphae of very thick to solid wall, hyaline, 3.5-4 µm diâm.; ellipsoid to globous basidiospores, smooth, hyaline 2-4 × 3-4 µm diâm. On rotten wood.

Gloeoporus theleporoides (Hook) G. Cunn., Bull. N.Z. Dept. Sci. Industr. Res. 164: 111. 1965.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 6-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466345).

Cited for several Brazilian regions (Abrahão 2009, Baltazar & Gibertoni 2009).

Phanerochaetaceae

*****Irpex lacteus*** (Fr.) Fr., Elenchus Fungorum 1: 145.1821.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, on Indaiá seeds, 13-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466316).

Cited by Abrahão *et al.* (2012) for Brazilian savannah in the State of São Paulo, Pará and northeast. This is the first observation in Mato Grosso do Sul.

*****Steccherinum reniforme*** (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Banker, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 12: 127.1906.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* 26-VI-2014 (SP466317); 14-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466318).

Cited for several regions in Brazil (Baltazar & Gibertoni 2009), but not for Mato Grosso do Sul.

Polyporaceae

****Athelopsis galzinii*** (Bres.) Hjortstam, Mycotaxon 42: 149. 1991.

Figure 15

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 27-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466319).

It is the first citation to Brazil and it is not included in the list of flora of Brazil.

Description: resupinate basidiome, white, very thin, fragile when dry, 2-3 × 0.1 cm, papillate surface composed by hyphal pegs; monomytic hyphal system with branched generative hyphae, septed with clamp connection, thin wall, 2-3 µm diâm.; basidium with clamp connection, 9-15

× 4-5 µm, 4-sterigmata; ellipsoid basidiospores, smooth, hyaline, 5-6 × 3-4 µm. On rotten plants.

*****Fomitopsis rosea*** (Alb. & Schwein.) P. Karst., Meddn Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 6: 9. 1881.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466320).

Cited in the list fungi species of Brazil for southeastern Brazil, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul (Baltazar & Gibertoni 2009).

Hexagonia hydroides (Sw.) K. Fidalgo, Mem. New York. Bot. Gard. 17: 64. 1968.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2015, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466321).

Known all over Brazil (Fidalgo, 1969, Gomes-Silva & Gibertoni 2009).

Hexagonia variegata Berk., Annal and Magazine of Natural History, ser. 29: 196. 1852.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 23-V-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466322).

Cosmopolitan, known all over Brazil (Baltazar & Gibertoni 2009).

Lentinus crinitus (L.) Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 1: 77. 1825.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466323); 13-XI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466324, SP466325, SP466326).

Cosmopolitan with broad distribution in Brazil (Bononi *et al.* 2008).

*****Polyporus arcularius*** Batsch:Fr., Syst. Mycol. (Lundae) 1: 342. 1821.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466327).

Known in several Brazilian States (Abrahão *et al.* 2012). Cited for Mato Grosso do Sul for the first time.

*****Polyporus grammacephalus*** Berk., Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 1: 1184. 1842.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, *A.K.M. Oliveira et al.* (SP466328).

Tropical and subtropical species. It was cited for several Brazilian States (Gibertoni *et al.* 2004). Cited for Mato Grosso do Sul for the first time.

**Trametes ellipsospora* Ryvar den, Mycotaxon 28(2): 539. 1987.

Figure 16

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 23-V-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira *et al.* (SP466329).

Geographical distribution: Tropical America (Ryvar den 1987). It is not cited especially to Brazil and it is not included in the list of fungi species of Brazil.

Description: sessile pileate basidiome, fan-shaped, coriaceous, 4-5 × 0.2 cm; smooth abhymenial surface, yellowish light beige (light brown), with thinner and darker margin; porous hymenial surface, roundish pores, 2-3 for mm, light brown to brown, darker than the abhymenial surface; coriaceous context, light beige; dimitic hyphal system; generative hyphae with thin wall, branched, septed with clamp connection, hyaline, 3-4 µm diâm.; skeletal hyphae with thickened to almost solid wall, little branched, not septed, hyaline, 3.5-4.5 µm diâm.; cylindrical basidia, 4-sterigmata, hyaline; ellipsoid almost globous basidiospores, apical, smooth, hyaline, 4-4.5 µm diâm.; cylindrical cystidia, thin wall, hyaline 10-20 × 2-8 µm. On rotten wood.

***Trametes versicolor* (L.) Lloyd, Mycol. Notes (Cincinnati) 65: 1045. 1921.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 23-V-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira *et al.* (SP466330).

There are three polysaccharides in this species: polysaccharide K(PKS), polysaccharide-peptide (PSP) and versicolor polysaccharide (VPS). This mushroom has been used in the traditional Chinese medicine in treatments against cancer and as food supplement. It is also used in the United State. Cited for several Brazilian States (Loguercio Leite *et al.* 2009). Cited here for Mato Grosso do Sul for the first time.

Thelephorales

Thelephoraceae

***Thelephora paraguayensis* Corner, Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia 27: 1-110. 1968.

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira *et al.* (SP466331).

It is used in medicine (Boa 2004), collected in north and southeast of Brazil (Baltazar & Gibertoni 2009). It was not cited for Mato Grosso do Sul before.

Tremellales

Exidiaceae

**Guepinia helvelloides* (DC.) Fr., Elench. fung. (Greifswald) 2: 30. 1828.

Figure 17

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 26-VI-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira *et al.* (SP466332).

It is edible and medicinal (Shen *et al.* 2009). It was not cited to Brasil and it is not included in the list of species of fungi of Brazil.

Description: club-shaped basidiome, forked at the top, meaty, flexible, smooth surface, sometimes inner surfaces have warts, salmon pink; stipe non differentiated from the pilei, which is more cartilaginous with whitish base, 4-5 × 3-4 cm; hyaline basidium divided into ovoid hypobasidia 12-16 × 9-12 µm and elongate epibasidia 20-40 × 3-4 µm; cylindrical basidiospores, smooth, hyaline with a large oil drop, 9-11 × 3-4 µm. Isolate or in groups, in the soil associated to wood.

Tremellaceae

**Tremella mesenterica* Retz, K. Svenska Vetensk/ Akad. Handl. 30: 249. 1769.

Figure 18

Material examined: BRAZIL. MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Maracaju Mountains, Corguinho, 12-XII-2014, A.K.M. Oliveira *et al.* (SP466333).

Tropical distribution: Africa, Australia, Europe, North and South America. It is not mentioned in the list of fungi species of Brazil, and specially to Brasil. Edible, it has polysaccharides that act in the immune system, anti-diabetes, anti-inflammatory, anti-cholesterol, in addition to protecting the liver and being anti-allergies (Vinogradov *et al.* 2004).

Description: sessile basidiome, irregularly lobed to cerebriform, gelatinous when fresh and hard when dry, orange-yellow, smooth surface, 3-7.5 cm diâm., 2.5-5 cm high; sometimes stiptated; basidia ellipsoid to globous with 4 vertical septa, 15-21 × 12-18 µm; basidiospores, smooth, 10-16 × 6-9.5 µm. On rotten wood.

Discussion

The region researched is a zone of transition from plateau to flat land in Pantanal, a place periodically flooded, with species that have not been described for the place and for Brazil, indicating its potential for study. The finding of 18 new species of macroscopic fungi for Brazil shows the lack of local knowledge and also how limited the number of experts who research this biome is.

Once the assessment lasted a limited period of time, it probably does not exhaust the number of species present in the region and other may come to be found. The majority of the species cited for the first time are ephemeral and, therefore, harder to find. However, more perennial species, such as *Fomitiporia robusta*, *Cymatoderma elegans*, *Atheliopsis galzinii* and *Trametes ellipsospora* have also been identified for the first time in Brazil.

Molecular studies of the new Agaricomycetes species from Brazil with commercial kits were tried but were unsuccessful, probably because the drying and conservation techniques. New approaches with manual DNA extraction are being tested and vouchers of these materials are available at the SP Herbarium.

Among the species collected, *Neonothopanus gardnerii*, a bioluminescent and edible species with preference on palm trees and found in several places in Brazil, can be highlighted. *Hydnochaete badia*, on the other hand, is a species described and known only in Brazil, probably endemic. But this paper broadens its area of geographical distribution.

Once work of environmental education and ecotourism are developed in the region, we tried to identify species of interest and to inform in the text whether they are edible, their medicinal use and applications in biotechnological processes.

Conclusion

This paper contributes to the knowledge to the mycota of Agaricomycetes of the region Planalto da Serra de Maracajú and of Brazil, broadening the knowledge of the geographical distribution of fifty-four fungi species. Fungi with potential economic interest are available in the area studied.

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