CHECKLIST OF BASIDIOMYCETOUS FUNGI OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

A total of 218 species of Basidiomycetous fungi under 43 families in Bangladesh from 1952 till date are enlisted. The alphabetical checklist of the genera is provided herewith. Further updates will be added to the subsequent versions of the publication.

KEYWORDS: Checklist, Fungi, Basidiomycetous, Bangladesh.

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Introduction

Bangladesh is low-lying, mainly riverine country located in South Asia with a coastline of 580km (360mi) on the northern littoral of the Bay of Bengal. The delta plain of the Ganges (Padma), Brahmaputra (Jamuna), and Meghna Rivers and their tributaries occupy 79 percent of the country. Four uplifted blocks (including the Madhupur and Barind Tracts in the central and northwest) occupy 9 percent, and steep hill ranges up to ca 1,000 m high occupy 12 percent in the southeast (the Chittagong Hill Tracts) and in the northeast. Straddling the Tropic of Cancer, Bangladesh in general possesses a luxuriant vegetation. However, only a small portion of the country's land surface is covered with forests (Wikipedia 2025)

Climate of Bangladesh is suitable for growth of microflora on various substratum. Most fungi are microscopic because of the small size of their structures, and their saprophytic lifestyles in soil or on dead decaying matter. Some fungi are symbionts of plants, animals, or other fungi and majority of them are also parasites on plants, animals and humans. They started their life cycle from a single spore or a hyphal fragment and gradually colonize on respective substratum. Individual fungus becomes noticeable either as mushrooms or as molds, Fungi has long been used as a direct source of human food, in the form of mushrooms and truffles (Wikipedia 2025).

Basidiomycota is one of two large divisions that together with the Ascomycota, constitute the subkingdom Dakarya (often referred to as the "higher fungi") within the kingdom Fungi. Members of Basidiomycota are known as basidiomycetes. More specifically, Basidiomycota includes these groups: agarics, puffballs, stinkhorns, bracket fungi, other polypores, jelly fungi, boletes, chanterelles, earthstars, smuts, bunts, rusts. Basidiomycota are filamentous fungi composed of hyphae and reproduce sexually via the formation of specialized club-shaped end cells called basidia that normally bear external meiospores (usually four).

These specialized spores are called basidiospores. However, some Basidiomycota are obligate asexual reproducers. Basidiomycota that reproduce asexually (discussed below) can typically be recognized as members of this division by gross similarity to others, by the formation of a distinctive anatomical feature (the clamp connection), cell wall components, and definitively by phylogenetic molecular analysis of DNA sequence data.

A 2007 classification, adopted by a coalition of 67 mycologists recognized three subphyla (Pucciniomycotina, Ustilaginomycotina, Agaricomycotina) and two other class level taxa (Wallemiomycetes, Entorrhizomycetes) outside of these, among the Basidiomycota. As now classified, the subphyla joins and cuts across various obsolete taxonomic groups. previously commonly used to describe Basidiomycota. According to a 2008 estimate, Basidiomycota comprises three subphyla (including six unassigned classes) 16 classes, 52 orders, 177 families, 1,589 genera, and 31,515 species. (Wikipedia 2025) produced an update that recognized classes i.e. Agaricomycetes, Agarcostilbomycetes, Atractiellomycetes, Bartheletiomycetes, Classiculomycetes, C ryptomycocolacomycetes, Cystobasidiomycetes, Dacrymycete s, Exobasidiomycetes, Malasseziomycetes, Microbotryomycet es, Mixiomycetes, Monilielliomycetes, Pucciniomycetes, Spic

ulogloeomycetes, Tritirachiomycetes, Ustilaginomycetes and Wallemiomycetes) with multiple orders and genera Wikipedia 2025

Materials and Methods

Mushroom Collection and Processing

Mushrooms were collected at fruiting stage when beautiful basidiocarp were formed in nature after sexual reproduction. Samples were usually collected during daytime and field characteristics of mushrooms were recorded in the data sheet. During collection necessary materials and equipments such as isolation kit, slants, Petri dishes containing medium, isolation chamber, typed data sheet, digital camera for photography, digging equipment, heat convector cardboard, chemical reagents for biochemical analysis were arranged. Soft mushrooms were collected carefully by using forceps/free hand while the mushrooms growing on wood were collected along with small parts of wood. The photograph was taken in their natural habitat. Each sample was wrapped in the paper envelop along with field notes, date of collection, habitat, locality and specimen number on tag.

Freshly harvested mushrooms were washed by water to remove debris. Fleshy mushrooms are highly perishable as they are susceptible to deterioration by the enzyme and microorganism. During the analysis period, some precautions before processing mushroom, short term preservation were followed, and another is long term preservation based on study purpose and structure of the mushroom. Collected mushrooms were dried by using sun heat (Sundry) when collected mushroom from remote areas where electricity was not available. But most of the collected samples were dried by using an electrical air flow drier. Samples were stored in Ziploc poly bag during research period with Silica gel at the rate of 10% of dry basis for further study

Mushroom Identification

The collected specimens were brought to the laboratory. The measurements of various parts of mushrooms were recorded and morphological features were observed. The taxonomy has been done based on macro and microscopic characteristics according to literature.

The morphological parameters used for the identification of mushroom specimens such as- cap color, cap surface, cap margin, cap diameter, stipe length, gill attachment, gill spacing and spore dimension. Microscopic features were carried out using standard microscopic methods. The information of the various characters stated was used to identify each specimen by comparison with illustrations in color field guides and using descriptions and keys.

The specimens were dried in hot air at 40°-50°C and stored in airtight containers with some silica gel for further microscopic studies. The spores of collected mushrooms were mounted on slide by using glycerin and cotton blue for their size measurement. The spore diameter and the photograph of spores were calculated using the Motic Microscope (Motic images plus 2.0) with the magnification of 40x. Collected mushroom species have been categorized as edible, inedible and medicinal uses based on available literature.

Khan *et al*. (1980) contributed a lot on Agaricales of Bangladesh. Bakr *et al*. (2007) compiled various diseases and fungi and published it. This publication is a remarkable document in the field of Mycology and Plant pathology in Bangladesh

The research was conducted in Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Joydebpur, Gazipur, Dhaka, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Joydebpur, Gazipur Dhaka Bangladesh Agricultural University, (BAU), Mymensingh, Dhaka University, Dhaka, Jahangirnagar University (JU), Savar, Dhaka and Department of Plant Pathology, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU), Dhaka, Bangladesh. The checklist of Basidiomycetous fungi recorded from Bangladesh is compiled based on published literatures of the country. Distribution of 30 species of fungi reported so far from various sites of Bangladesh is provided. Classification of fungi was based on (Alexopoulos 1991) and Wikipedia 2025. The checklist includes details of the substrata on which they encountered as far as possible. This data will be useful in the compilation of fungal biodiversity of Bangladesh.

Results and Discussion

Siddiqui et al. (2007) have been reported reported 275 fungal species under 125 genera from Bangladesh. Shamsi (2017a, 2017b) presented check list of forty species of lower fungi and 208 species of anamorphic fungi under 51 genera of the family Dematiaceae from Bangladesh. Table 1 provides the list of Basidiomycetous fungi of Bangladesh.

Table 1. List of Basidiomycetous fungi of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Name of fungi	Host/Habitat	Status	References
	Family Agaricaceae			
1	*Agaricus arvensis* Schaeff.	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*)	Infrequent, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
2	*Agaricus bisporus* (Leg.) Sing	Grassland, garden, orchards	Frequent edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
3	*Agaricus* sp. 1	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Predominant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
4	*Agaricus* sp. 2	Soil humus	Abundant, scattered	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
5	*Agaricus* sp. 3	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
6	*Agaricus bitorquis* (Quel.) Sacc.	Soil humus	Abundant, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
7	*Agaricus silvicola*	*Cocos nucifera*	Solitary, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
8	*Coprinus atramentarius* (Bull. *Ex* Fr.) Fr.	Garden soil, wasteland, manure rich-rich soil	Edible, solitary	Siddique *et al*. 2007
9	*Coprinus micaceus* (Bull. *ex* Fr.) Fr.	Manure-rich soils, broadleaved tree stumps	Saprophytic, caespitose	Siddique *et al*. 2007

10	*Coprinus radiatus* Fr.	Tough and dead barks of trees	Rarely found, caespitose	Siddique *et al*. 2007
11	*Coprinus comatus*	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
12	*Coprinus disseminatus*	Soil surface	Clustered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
13	*Coprinus sterquilinus*	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
14	*Coprinus* sp. 1	Soil surface	Scattered, Unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
15	*Coprinus* sp. 2	Soil surface	Clustered, abundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
16	*Lepiota americana*	On soil, Mango tree (*Mangifera indica*)	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
17	*Lepiota aspera*	On humus	Scattered, Unabundant,	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
18	*Lepiota cristata*	White chandan (*Santalum album*)	Solitary, abundant, inedible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
19	*Lepiota gracilenata* Quel.	Pastures	Uncommon, edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
20	*Lepiota helveola*	On humus	Solitary, abundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
21	*Lepiota procera*	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) tree	Scattered, unabundant, edible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
22	*Lepiota* sp.	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), on wood	Solitary, abundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
23	*Lepiota atrodisca*	*Azadirahcta indica*	Caespitose cluster	Tanni *et al*. 2020
	Family Amanitaceae			
24	*Amanita excelsa* var. *spissa* (Fr.)	Humus soil	Infrequent, poisonous	Joty *et al*. 2020
25	*Amanita bisporigera*	On debris	Solitary, predominant	Tanni *et al*. 2020
26	*Amanita cinereovelata*			Hosen *et al*. 2015
27	*Amanita muscaria* (L.) Lam.	On humus	Abundant, inedible	Joty *et al*. 2020
28	*Amanita regalis*	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
	Family Auriculariaceae			
29	*Auricularia auricula-judae* (Fr.) Schroet.	Dead stumps, logs, branches of trees	Solitary, unabundant, edible	Alam *et al*. 2022
30	*Auricularia cornea*	*Bambusa vulgaris*	Clustered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
31	*Hirenola auricula-judae* Bull. Per St. Amans) Berk.	Common vegetables, flowers, legumes, forage plants, cereals and weeds	Causes damping-off disease of seedlings, stem canker, rot of root	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Bolbitiaceae			
32	*Panaeolus foenisecii*	On humus	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
	Family Boletaceae			
33	*Boletus amygdalinus*	On soil, near *Mangifera indica* and *Leucaena leucocephala* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
34	*Boletus edulis*	On dead wood	Abundant, scattered	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
35	*Boletus subvelutipes*	root zone of *Acacia auriculiformis*	Solitary, predominant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
36	*Leccinum scabrum* (Bull. *ex* Fr.) S.F. Gray	Usually soil, floor of Shal forest	Reported to be edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
37	*Piptoporus betulinus* (Bull. *ex* Fr.) Karst	Parasitic on birch trees	Edible in young stages	Siddique *et al*. 2007
38	*Tylopilus rubrobrunneus*	Shimul (*Bombax ceiba*) tree.	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
	Family Boletinellaceae			
39	*Phlebopus marginatus*	Soil	Unabundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
	Family Cantharellaceae			
40	*Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.	Beneath coniferous and broad-leaved trees.	Good edible fungi	Siddique *et al*. 2007
41	*Cantharellus cinereus*	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)	Scattered, unabundant, edible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
42	*Cantharella* sp.	*Swietenia macrophylla*	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
43	*Cantharellus subalbidus*	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
44	*Craterellus cornucopioides*	Bamboo (*Bambuseae*) tree, soil	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015

	Family Clavariaceae			
45	*Ramaria invali* (Cott and Waket.) Donk	Coniferous litter	Terrestrial, mycorrhizal woodland fungi	Siddique *et al*. 2007
46	*Ramariopsis kunzei*	On soil	Solitary, frequent	Tanni *et al*. 2020
	Family Clavulinaceae			
47	*Clavulina coralloides*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Corticiaceae			
48	*Corticium salmonicolour* Berk. & Br.	Stem of *Hevea*, *Coffea*, *Camellia*, *Eucalyptus*	Causes pink disease of crops	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Cortinariaceae			
49	*Cortinarius corrugatus*	*Musa paradisiaca* root	Unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
	Family Crepidotaceae			
50	*Crepidotus variabilis*	Raj koroi (*Albizia richardiana*)	Solitary, abundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
	Family Entolomataceae			
51	*Clitopilus prunulus*	Soil surface	Clustered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
52	*Entoloma vernum*	On debris	Unabundant, scattered	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
53	*Entoloma strictius* (Peck) Sacc.	Humicolous soil	Ectomycorrhizal, poisonous	Alam *et al*. 2024
54	*Nolanea strictia*	Forest humus	Predominant, edible	Rashid *et al*. 2017
	Family Fomitopsidaceae			
55	*Daedalea quercina* (L.) Persoon	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*)	Solitary, abundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
56	*Dedalea andamani* Berk.	Hard woods, fallen logs and stumps of *Shorea robusta*	Causes brown cuboidal wood rot disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007
57	*Daedalea flavida* Lev.	Dead wood of Sal, Gewa, Shimul and other trees.	Causes white spongy rot of the hard wood trees	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Ganodermataceae			
58	*Ganoderma adspersum*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Abundant	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
59	*Ganoderma applanatum* (Pat.) Persoon	Mahagoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*).	Scattered, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
60	*Ganoderma australe* (Fr.) Pat.	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*)	Abundant, inedible, medicinal.	Joty *et al*. 2020
61	*Ganoderma boninense* (Pat.)	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, medicnal	Joty *et al*. 2020
62	*Ganoderma brownie* (Murrill) Gilbertson	Rain (*Albizia saman*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
63	*Ganoderma calidophilum* (J.D. Zhao, L.W. Hsu & X.Q. Zhang)	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, inedible, medicinal	Joty *et al*. 2020
64	*Ganoderma cornasum*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, Abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
65	*Ganoderma curtisii* (Berk.) Murrill	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Solitary, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
66	*Ganoderma fornicatum* (Fr.) Pat.	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, inedible, medicinal	Joty *et al*. 2020
67	*Ganoderma lipsiense*	On the bark of Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*).	Inedible, medicinal, unabundant.	Rubina *et al*. 2017
68	*Ganoderma lesklokorka*	*Samanea saman*	Scattered and unabundant	Mafia *et al*. 2020
69	*Ganoderma lobatum*	On the root of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) plant	Scattered, medicinal, unabundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
70	*Ganoderma lucidum* (Curtis) P. Karst.	On dead plant wood, Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*)	Scattered, abundan, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
71	*Ganoderma multipileum*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, abundant, medicinal.	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
72	*Ganoderma orbiforme* (Fr.) Ryvarden	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, inedible.	Joty *et al*. 2020
73	*Ganoderma oregonense*	*Terminalia arjuna*	Scattered, abundant	Mafia *et al*. 2020

74	*Ganoderma pfeifferi* (Bres.)	Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
75	*Ganoderma praelongum* Murrill	*Terminalia arjuna*	Scattered and unabundant	Mafia *et al*. 2020
76	*Ganoderma resinaceum*	Bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree, on soil	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
77	*Ganoderma* sp. 1	Humus	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
78	*Ganoderma* sp. 2	*Dalbergia Sissoo*	Scattered, unabundant, Medicinal	Mafia *et al*. 2020
79	*Ganoderma* sp. 3	*Azadirachta indica*	Solitary, medicinal	Tanni *et al*. 2020
80	*Ganoderma* sp. 4	*Azadirachta indica*	Solitary, medicinal	Tanni *et al*. 2020
81	*Ganoderma* sp. 5	Root of Koroi (*Albizia procera*	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
82	*Ganoderma* sp. 6	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
83	*Ganoderma* sp. 7	Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
84	*Ganoderma sessile*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
85	*Ganoderma sinense* (J.D. Zhao, L.W. Hsu & X.Q. Zhang)	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*)	Abundant, inedible, medicinal	Joty *et al*. 2020
86	*Ganoderma tropicum* (Jungh.) Bres.	Aurjun (*Terminalia arjuna*)	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
87	*Ganoderma tsugae*	Root of Bohera tree (*Terminalia bellirica*)	Scattered, unabundant, medicinal,	Rubina *et al*. 2017
88	*Ganoderma zonatum*	Mahagany trees (*Swietenia mahogani*)	Scattered, caespitose cluster, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
	Family Gloeophyllaceae			
89	*Gloeophyllum sepiarium* (Wulfen) P. Karst	Bohera (*Terminalia bellirica*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
	Family Gomphaceae			
90	*Gomphus clavaticus*	Soil	Mycorrhizal fungi	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Hydnangiaceae			
91	*Ampulloclitocybe clavipes*	On soil, Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
92	*Laccaria* sp.	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Solitary, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Hymenochaetaceae			
93	*Coltricia perennis* (L.) Murrill	Frequent on burnt ground and heaths.	Found throughout the year.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
94	*Coltricia cinnamomea* (Jacq.) Murrill	Mahagoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*)	Caespitos clustered.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
95	*Inonotus hispidus* (Bull.) P. Karst.	Goran (*Ceriops decandra*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
96	*Inonotus dryadeus* (Pers.) Murrill	Garjan (*Rhizophora apiculata*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
97	*Trichaptum abietinum* (Dicks.) Ryvarden	Dead and fallen branches Gewa trees (*Excoecaria agallocha*)	White-rotter, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2024
98	*Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum*	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	White-rotter, unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
	Family Hymennogastraceae			
99	*Hebeloma crustuliniforme*	Soil, Bamboo (*Bambuseae*) tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
100	*Hygrocybe umbilicata* Iqbal Hosen & T. H. Li	Plant debris of *Shorea robusta*	Solitary to scattered in small groups	Hosen *et al*. 2016
	Family Irpicaceae			
101	*Flavodon flavus*	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Abundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
	Family Lepiotaceae			
102	*Macrolepiota procera* (Scop. *ex* Fr.) Singer	On humus	Solitary, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015

103	*Macrolepiota rhacodes* (Vitt.) Singer	Beneath trees in parks, in shrubberies and woods	Edible, common in Sal Forest	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Leptostromataceae			
104	*Chaetomella raphigera* Swift.	Soil, fabrics, damp straw, clothing, vegetables	Causing caller rot of *Sonneratia apetala* plant	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Lycoperdaceae			
105	*Lycoperdon pyriforme*	Humus, Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)	Scattered, unabundant, edible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
106	*Calvatia utfiformis* (Bull. *ex* Pers.) Toap.	Fields and meadows	Immature gleba is edible.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Lyophyllaceae			
107	*Termitomyces eurhizus* (Berk.) Heim.	Termites' nest surface	Rare, good edible fungi	Siddique *et al*. 2007
108	*Termitomyces heimii*	On humus, *Mangifera indica* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
	Family Marasmiaceae			
109	*Gymnopus* sp. 1	*Swietenia macrophylla* root zone, forest humus	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
110	*Gymnopus* sp. 2	*Swietenia macrophylla* root zone, forest humus	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
111	*Marasmius confertus*	On humus	Solitary, abundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
112	*Gymnopus iocephalus* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Halling	Soil humus	Abundant, poisonous	Joty *et al*. 2020
113	*Marasmius oreades*	On soil	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
114	*Marasmius rotula*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
115	*Megacollybia platyphylla*	Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2016
	Family Mycenaceae			
116	*Mycena alba*	Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagani*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
117	*Mycena californiensis*	*Cocos nucifera*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
118	*Mycena cinerealla*	Mehogoni (*Swietenia macrophylla)*	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
119	*Mycena epipterygia*	On the tree	Scattered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
120	*Mycena* sp. 1	Humus	Scattered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
121	*Mycena* sp. 2	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Nidulariaceae			
122	*Crucibulum vulgarae* Tul.	Dry bamboo stumps, branches and decaying wood twigs	Morpholgy, structure and life cycles are of great academic interest	Siddique *et al*. 2007
123	*Cyathus straitus* Hoffm.	Stumps, manure-rich soil	A tiny bird's nest like beautiful structure	Siddique *et al*. 2007
124	*Cyathus vernicosus* DC.	Stumps, manure-rich soil	Cosmopolitan	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Paxillaceae			
125	*Leucopaxillus giganteus* (Sow. *ex* Fr.) Singer	Fields and meadows.	A good edible mushroom.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Phallaceae			
126	*Dictyophora indusiata* (Vent. *ex* Pers.)	Tropical and sub-tropical forests	Reported eaten at the egg stage, but not highly recommended.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
127	*Lasiosphaera gigantea* (Batsch *ex* Fr.) Rost.	Gardens, pastures, woodlands	Edible when young	Siddique *et al*. 2007
128	*Mutinus caninus* Fr.	Soil humus, forest floors	Saprophyte, not edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Physalacriaceae			
129	*Armillaria mellea*	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Solitary, abundant	Rashid *et al*. 2016
	Family Pleurotaceae			
130	*Flammulina velutipes*	Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Edible, abundant, Caespitose	Rubina *et al*. 2017

131	*Pleurotus ostreatus*	Soil surface	Clustered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
132	*Pleurotus populinus*	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
133	*Pleurotus porrigens*	*Bambosa vulgaris*	Solitary, unabundant	Tanni *et al*. 2020
134	*Pleurotus pulmonaris* (Fr.) Quél.	Dead trees and branches of Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*)	Edible, decomposer	Alam *et al*. 2024
135	*Pleurotus sajor-caju* (Fr.) Singer.	Stunps and trunks of broadleaved trees	Popular edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
136	*Pleurotus squarrosulus* (Mont.) Sing.	Trunks of broad-leaved trees	Edible when young	Siddique *et al*. 2007
137	*Pleurotus flabellatus* (Berk. and Br.) Sacc.	Stunps and trunks of broadleaved trees	Good edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
138	*Pleurotus cornucopiae* (Paulet *ex* Pers.) Rolland.	Stunps and trunks of broadleaved trees	Good edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Pluteaceae			
139	*Volvariella gloiocephala* (Fr.) Gillet	Soil humus	Infrequent, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
140	*Volvopluteus gloiocephalus* (DC.) Vizzini, Contu & Justo	Soil humus	Abundant, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
141	*Volvariella volvacea*	On humus	Edible, solitary	Tanni *et al*. 2020
142	*Volvariella speciosa*	Mehogoni (*Swietenia macrophylla)*	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2016
143	*Volvariella dunensis*	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
144	*Volvariella hypopithys*	On soil, *Bambusa vulgaris*	Solitary, scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
145	*Volvariella nigrovolvacea*	On soil, *Ziziphus jujuba*	Solitary, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
146	*Volvariella* sp.	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
147	*Lentinula edodes* (Berk.) Singer	Stumps, broadleaved trees	Infrequent, good edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Psathyrellaceae			
148	*Coprinellus domesticus*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
149	*Coprinellus micaceus*	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
150	*Coprinellus plagioporus*	On soil, *Artocarpus heterophyllus* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rahman *et al*. 2016
151	*Psathyrella candolleana*	White rangun (*Ixora superba*)	Scattered, unabundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
	Family Polyporaceae			
152	*Coriolopsis gallica* (Fr.) Ryvarden	Dead Gewa trees (*Excoecaria agallocha*)	Unabundant, saprophytic	Alam *et al*. 2024
153	*Daedaleopsis confragosa* (Bolton) J. Schrot.	Palm (*Borassus flabellifer*)	Scattered, Abundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
154	*Daedaleopsis confragosa* var. *tricolor*	Ipil-Ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Caespitose cluster; abundant.	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
155	*Daedaleopsis tricolor*	Ipil-Ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) tree	Scattered	Tanni *et al*. 2020
156	*Datronia mollis*	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Abundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
157	*Earliella scabrosa*	*Albizia procera*	Frequent	Ador *et al*. 2023
158	*Fomes fomentarius*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
159	*Fomes lignosus* (Klotzsch.) Bres.,	Soil and plant debris, parts of trees, such as *Hevea brasilliensis* and other hosts.	Causes common root rot of rubber trees in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Siddique *et al*. 2007
160	*Hexagonia apiaria* Pers.	Fallen branches, dead logs and twigs	Saprophytic, causing white rot disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007
161	*Hexagonia tenuis* (Hook.) Fr.	Dead *Avicennia officinalis* (Bain) tree	Unabundant, industrially important	Alam *et al*. 2024
162	*Hexagonia nitida* Durieu & Mont.	Dead branches of Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*) tree	Unabundant, industrially important	Alam *et al*. 2024

163	*Hexagonia hirta* (P. Beauv.) Fr.	Dead *Avicennia officinalis* (Bain) tree	Unabundant, industrially important	Alam *et al*. 2024
164	*Hexagonia hydnoides*	Natural forest	Unabundant, scattered	Alam *et al*. 2022
165	*Cerrena unicolor* (Bull.) Murrill	*Albizia lebbeck*	Clustered and abundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
166	*Microporus xanthopus*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
167	*Polyporus arcularius*	*Albizia procera*	Solitary and unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
168	*Polyporus hirsutus* Wulf. *ex* Fr.	Dead fallen logs of *Artocarpus chaplasha*	First reported from Bangladesh Forest Research Institute Chittagong in 1993	Siddique *et al*. 2007
169	*Polyporus zonalis* Berk.	Dead stem of *Artocarpus* sp. and Standing trees of *Tectona grandis*, *Ficus bengalensis*	Causing white pocket rot disease of trees	Siddique *et al*. 2007
170	*Polyporus lipsiensis* (Batsch) E.H.L. Krause	*Shorea robusta* tree.	Abundant, inedible	Joty *et al*. 2020
171	*Polyporus varirus* (Fr.) Persoon	Dead branches and trunks of broadleaved trees	Saprophytic	Siddique *et al*. 2007
172	*Polyporus* sp. 1	On bark wood of Golden showe (*Acacia auriculiformis*) trees.	Scattered, Unabundant, Inedible.	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
173	*Polyporus* sp. 2	*Shore robusta* tree	Infrequent, inedible, poisonous.	Joty *et al*. 2020
174	*Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) P. Karst.	On humus, on stem of Bamboo (*Bambuseae*) tree.	Scattered	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
175	*Pycnoporus sanguineus* (L.) Murrill	Sundari (*Heritiera fomes*)	Scattered	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
176	*Spongipellis delectans*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
177	*Trametes* sp. 1	*Albizia lebbeck* tree	Scattered, abundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
178	*Trametes* sp. 2	Soil Surface	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017
179	*Trametes* sp. 3	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* and *Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
180	*Trametes* sp. 4	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Clustered, abundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
181	*Trametes cingulata*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
182	*Trametes conchifer* (Schw.: Fr.) Pil.	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*)	Caespitose clustered	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
183	*Trametes coccinea*	*Albizia procera*	Abundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
184	*Trametes elegans* (Fr.) Spreng.	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Scattered, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
185	*Trametes gibbosa* (Pers.) Fr.	Forest with resident	Solitary, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
186	*Trametes straminea* (Pat.) Lloyd.	Foot of trees	Parasitic, causing white spongy rot	Siddique *et al*. 2007
187	*Trametes versicolor* (L.) Lloyd	Royal siris (*Albizia procera*) tree	Abundant, solitary.	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
188	*Trametes lactinea*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
189	*Trametes suaveolens*	*Samanea saman*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
190	*Tyromyces lacteus* (Fr.) Murrill	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017
	Family Pucciniaceae			
191	*Puccinia graminis* Pers: Pers. f. sp. *tritici* Eriks. E. Henn.	Cereals and grasses like *Secale cereale*, *Triticum* sp.	Requires two hosts to complete life cycle	Siddique *et al*. 2007
192	*Uromyces viciae-fabae* (Pers.) J. Schrot.	Plant hosts like *Vicia*, *Pisum* sp.	Causing rust disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Russulaceae			
193	*Russula brevipes* Peck.	*Shorea robusta*	Abundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
194	*Russula lutea* Fr.	Deciduous forest floor	Edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007

195	*Russula crustosa*	Root of *Dalbergia sisso*	Infrequent	Rashid *et al*. 2017
196	*Russula* sp.	On soil surface	Unabundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
197	*Russula nobilis* Velen.	On soil surface	Unabundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
198	*Lactarius deliciosus* (L. ex Fr.) S.F. Gray	Gajni forest	Abundant, inedible	Joty *et al*. 2020
199	*Lactarius porninsis*	Logs of wood	Can cause stomach upset	Siddique *et al*. 2007
200	*Lactariu scorbiculatus* (Scop. *ex*. Fr.) Fr.	Coniferous wood	Very beautiful species	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Schizophyllaceae			
201	*Schizophyllum commune*	Dead common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) tree	Scattered, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017
202	*Schizophyllum* sp. 1	On tree	Scattered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
203	*Lenzites betulina* (L.) Fr.	Birch tree, dead wood of broad-leaved trees,	Inedible, industrial	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Steccherinaceae			
204	*Irpex lacteus* (Fr.) Fr.	Mango (*Mangifera indica*)	Caespitose clustered, abundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
205	*Steccherinum ciliolatum*	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sisso*)	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
206	*Steccherinum ochraceum* (Pers.) Gray	Mahagoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*)	Caespitose clustered, unabundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
	Family Stereaceae			
207	*Stereum hirsutum*	*Tectona grandis*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
	Family Strophariaceae			
208	*Gymnopilus purpuratus*	On humus	Solitary, unabundant	Tanni *et al*. 2020
209	*Hypholoma fasciculare*	*Cocos nucifera*	Solitary, scattered, abundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
210	*Hypholoma capnoides*	*Phoenix dactylifera* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
211	*Psilocybe cubensis*	Dead Rain tree (*Albizia lebbeck*)	Solitary, unabundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
212	*Stropharia semiglobata* (Fr.) Quel.	Grassland, meadows, manure dumps.	Poisonous species	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Tricholomataceae			
213	*Collybia cookei*	*Swietenia mahagani* and *Eucalyptus citriodora* tree	Solitary, abundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
214	*Calocybe indica* P. & C.	Grassy locations and around wood edges	Grow in rings, edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
215	*Callistosporium* sp.	*Bambusa vulgaris*	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
	Family Ustilaginaceae			
216	*Tilletia barclayana (*Bref.) Sacc. & Syd.	Seed borne fungus	Causing bunt disease of rice	Siddique *et al*. 2007
217	*Ustilago hordei* (Pers.) Lagerheim	Barley, oat, corn, rye, sorghum, millet and wheat	Causing covered smut disease of seedling	Siddique *et al*. 2007
218	*Ustilago tritici* (Pers.) Rostr.	Wheat, barley	Causing loose smut disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007

Shamsi (2024) reported the checklist of Ascomycetous fungi of Bangladesh. This article enlists the Basidiomycetous fungi of Bangladesh. This data will be useful in the compilation of fungal biodiversity of Bangladesh

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