CHECKLIST OF BASIDIOMYCETOUS FUNGI OF BANGLADESH

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Bioresearch Communications
Volume 11, Issue 2, July 2025

DOI:
doi.org/10.3329/brc.v11i2.82638

ABSTRACT

A total of 261 species of Basidiomycetous fungi under 49 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.

RECEIVED: 10 April 2025, ACCEPTED: 11 June 2025

TYPE: Original Research

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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 Cavalier-Smith (1998).

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 aungustus*	Soil surface	Scattered, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
3	*Agaricus bisporus* (Leg.) Sing	Grassland, garden, orchards	Frequent edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
4	*Agaricus bitorquis* (Quel.) Sacc.	Soil humus	Abundant, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
5	*Agaricus campestris*	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
6	*Agaricus* sp. 1	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Predominant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
7	*Agaricus* sp. 2	Soil humus	Abundant, scattered	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
8	*Agaricus* sp. 3	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
9	*Agaricus silvicola*	*Cocos nucifera*	Solitary, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
10	*Agaricus xanthodermus*	Humus, soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
11	*Chlorophyllum molybdites*	Root zone of Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
12	*Coprinus atramentarius* (Bull. *Ex* Fr.) Fr.	Garden soil, wasteland, manure rich-rich soil	Edible, solitary	Siddique *et al*. 2007

13	*Coprinus comatus*	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
14	*Coprinus disseminatus*	Soil surface	Clustered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
15	*Coprinus micaceus* (Bull. *ex* Fr.) Fr.	Manure-rich soils, broadleaved tree stumps	Saprophytic, caespitose	Siddique *et al*. 2007
16	*Coprinus plicatilis*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
17	*Coprinus radiatus* Fr.	Tough and dead barks of trees	Rarely found, caespitose	Siddique *et al*. 2007
18	*Coprinus silvaticus*	Burflower (*Neolamarckia cadamba*) tree	Caespitose cluster, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
19	*Coprinus sterquilinus*	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
20	*Coprinus* sp. 1	Soil surface	Scattered, Unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
21	*Coprinus* sp. 2	Soil surface	Clustered, abundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
22	*Lepiota americana*	On soil, Mango tree (*Mangifera indica*)	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
23	*Lepiota aspera*	On humus	Scattered, Unabundant,	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
24	*Lepiota atrodisca*	Bark zone of Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Caespitose cluster, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
25	*Lepiota cristata*	White chandan (*Santalum album*)	Solitary, abundant, inedible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
26	*Lepiota gracilenata* Quel.	Pastures	Uncommon, edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
27	*Lepiota helveola*	On humus	Solitary, abundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
28	*Lepiota procera*	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) tree	Scattered, unabundant, edible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
29	*Lepiota* sp. 1	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), on wood	Solitary, abundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
30	*Lepiota* sp. 2	On soil	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
31	*Leucoagaricus americanus*	Forest with academic building	Scattered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
32	*Leucocoprinus cygneus*	Forest with resident	Scattered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
33	*Morganella pyriformis*	*Rice (Oryza sativa) straw*	Caespitose clustered, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
	Family Amanitaceae			
34	*Amanita excelsa* var. *spissa* (Fr.)	Humus soil	Infrequent, poisonous	Joty *et al*. 2020
35	*Amanita bisporigera*	On debris	Solitary, predominant	Tanni *et al*. 2020
36	*Amanita cinereovelata*			Hosen *et al*. 2015
37	*Amanita melleiceps*	Forest areas	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
38	*Amanita muscaria* (L.) Lam.	On humus	Abundant, inedible	Joty *et al*. 2020
39	*Amanita regalis*	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
40	*Amanita* sp.	On soil surface	Caespitose cluster, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
	Family Auriculariaceae			
41	*Auricularia auricula-judae* (Fr.) Schroet.	Dead stumps, logs, branches of trees	Solitary, unabundant, edible	Alam *et al*. 2022
42	*Auricularia cornea*	*Bambusa vulgaris*	Clustered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
43	*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 Auriscalpiaceae			
44	*Clavicorona pyxidata*	Natural forest	Clustered, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Bolbitiaceae			
45	*Panaeolus foenisecii*	On humus	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
	Family Boletaceae			
46	*Boletus amygdalinus*	On soil, near *Mangifera indica* and *Leucaena leucocephala* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
47	*Boletus edulis*	On dead wood	Abundant, scattered	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
48	*Boletus subvelutipes*	Root zone of *Acacia auriculiformis*	Solitary, predominant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
49	*Boletus* sp.	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
50	*Leccinum scabrum* (Bull. *ex* Fr.) S.F. Gray	Usually soil, floor of Shal forest	Reported to be edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
51	*Piptoporus betulinus* (Bull. *ex* Fr.) Karst	Parasitic on birch trees	Edible in young stages	Siddique *et al*. 2007
52	*Tylopilus rubrobrunneus*	Shimul (*Bombax ceiba*) tree.	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
	Family Boletinellaceae			
53	*Phlebopus marginatus*	Soil	Unabundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
	Family Cantharellaceae			
54	*Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.	Beneath coniferous and broad-leaved trees.	Good edible fungi	Siddique *et al*. 2007
55	*Cantharellus cinereus*	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)	Scattered, unabundant, edible	Rubina *et al*. 2017
56	*Cantharella* sp.	*Swietenia macrophylla*	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018

57	*Cantharellus subalbidus*	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
58	*Craterellus cornucopioides*	Bamboo (*Bambuseae*) tree, soil	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
	Family Clavariaceae			
59	*Ramaria invali* (Cott and Waket.) Donk	Coniferous litter	Terrestrial, mycorrhizal woodland fungi	Siddique *et al*. 2007
60	*Ramariopsis kunzei*	On soil	Solitary, frequent	Tanni *et al*. 2020
61	*Scytinopogon angulisporus*	Decaying substances in the forest ground	First record from Bangladesh	Ahmed and Hossain 2021
	Family Clavulinaceae			
62	*Clavulina coralloides*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Corticiaceae			
63	*Corticium salmonicolour* Berk. & Br.	Stem of *Hevea, Coffea, Camellia, Eucalyptus*	Causes pink disease of crops	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Cortinariaceae			
64	*Cortinarius corrugatus*	*Musa paradisiaca* root	Unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
65	*Cortinarius semisanguineus*	Date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*) tree	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
	Family Crepidotaceae			
66	*Crepidotus alabamenis*	Damaged fruit of Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) tree	Caespitose clustered, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
67	*Crepidotus applanatus*	Rain (Albizia saman) tree	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
68	*Crepidotus mollis*	Forest areas	Clustered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
69	*Crepidotus variabilis*	Raj koroi (*Albizia richardiana*)	Solitary, abundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
	Family Entolomataceae			
70	*Clitopilus prunulus*	Soil surface	Clustered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
71	*Entoloma vernum*	On debris	Unabundant, scattered	Sonchita *et al*. 2 020
72	*Entoloma strictius* (Peck) Sacc.	Humicolous soil	Ectomycorrhizal, poisonous	Alam *et al*. 2024
73	*Nolanea strictia*	Forest humus	Predominant, edible	Rashid *et al*. 2017
	Family Fomitopsidaceae			
74	*Daedalea quercina* (L.) Persoon	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*)	Solitary, abundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
75	*Dedalea andamani* Berk.	Hard woods, fallen logs and stumps of *Shorea robusta*	Causes brown cuboidal wood rot disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007
76	*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			
77	*Ganoderma adspersum*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Abundant	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
78	*Ganoderma applanatum* (Pat.) Persoon	Mahagoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*).	Scattered, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
79	*Ganoderma australe* (Fr.) Pat.	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*)	Abundant, inedible, medicinal.	Joty *et al*. 2020
80	*Ganoderma boninense* (Pat.)	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, medicnal	Joty *et al*. 2020
81	*Ganoderma brownie* (Murrill) Gilbertson	Rain (*Albizia saman*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
82	*Ganoderma calidophilum* (J.D. Zhao, L.W. Hsu & X.Q. Zhang)	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, inedible, medicinal	Joty *et al*. 2020
83	*Ganoderma cornasum*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, Abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
84	*Ganoderma curtisii* (Berk.) Murrill	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Solitary, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
85	*Ganoderma fornicatum* (Fr.) Pat.	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, inedible, medicinal	Joty *et al*. 2020
86	*Ganoderma lingzhi*	Social forest	Solitary, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
87	*Ganoderma lipsiense*	On the bark of Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*).	Inedible, medicinal, unabundant.	Rubina *et al*. 2017
88	*Ganoderma lesklokorka*	*Samanea saman*	Scattered and unabundant	Mafia *et al*. 2020
89	*Ganoderma lobatum*	On the root of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) plant	Scattered, medicinal, unabundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
90	*Ganoderma lucidum* (Curtis) P. Karst.	On dead plant wood, Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*)	Scattered, abundan, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
91	*Ganoderma multipileum*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, abundant, medicinal.	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
92	*Ganoderma orbiforme* (Fr.) Ryvarden	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*).	Abundant, inedible.	Joty *et al*. 2020
93	*Ganoderma oregonense*	*Terminalia arjuna*	Scattered, abundant	Mafia *et al*. 2020
94	*Ganoderma pfeifferi* (Bres.)	Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017

95	*Ganoderma praelongum* Murrill	*Terminalia arjuna*	Scattered and unabundant	Mafia *et al*. 2020
96	*Ganoderma resinaceum*	Bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree, on soil	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
97	*Ganoderma* sp. 1	Humus	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
98	*Ganoderma* sp. 2	*Dalbergia Sissoo*	Scattered, unabundant, medicinal	Mafia *et al*. 2020
99	*Ganoderma* sp. 3	*Azadirachta indica*	Solitary, medicinal	Tanni *et al*. 2020
100	*Ganoderma* sp. 4	*Azadirachta indica*	Solitary, medicinal	Tanni *et al*. 2020
101	*Ganoderma* sp. 5	Root of Koroi (*Albizia procera*	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
102	*Ganoderma* sp. 6	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
103	*Ganoderma* sp. 7	Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
104	*Ganoderma sessile*	On soil, bark of Sisso (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
105	*Ganoderma sinense* (J.D. Zhao, L.W. Hsu & X.Q. Zhang)	Shal tree (*Shorea robusta*)	Abundant, inedible, medicinal	Joty *et al*. 2020
106	*Ganoderma tropicum* (Jungh.) Bres.	Aurjun (*Terminalia arjuna*)	Scattered, abundant, medicinal	Rubina *et al*. 2017
107	*Ganoderma tsugae*	Root of Bohera tree (*Terminalia bellirica*)	Scattered, unabundant, medicinal,	Rubina *et al*. 2017
108	*Ganoderma zonatum*	Mahagany trees (*Swietenia mahogani*)	Scattered, caespitose cluster, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
	Family Geastraceae			
109	*Geastrum fimbriatum*	Reserve forest	Clustered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Gloeophyllaceae			
110	*Gloeophyllum sepiarium* (Wulfen) P. Karst	Bohera (*Terminalia bellirica*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
	Family Gomphaceae			
111	*Gomphus clavaticus*	Soil	Mycorrhizal fungi	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Hydnangiaceae			
112	*Ampulloclitocybe clavipes*	On soil, Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
113	*Laccaria* sp.	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Solitary, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
	Family Hymenochaetaceae			
114	*Coltricia perennis* (L.) Murrill	Frequent on burnt ground and heaths.	Found throughout the year.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
115	*Coltricia cinnamomea* (Jacq.) Murrill	Mahagoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*)	Caespitos clustered.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
116	*Hymenochaete rubiginosa*	Social forest	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
117	*Inonotus hispidus* (Bull.) P. Karst.	Goran (*Ceriops decandra*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
118	*Inonotus dryadeus* (Pers.) Murrill	Garjan (*Rhizophora apiculata*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
119	*Trichaptum abietinum* (Dicks.) Ryvarden	Dead and fallen branches Gewa trees (*Excoecaria agallocha*)	White-rotter, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2024
120	*Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum*	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	White-rotter, unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
	Family Hymennogastraceae			
121	*Hebeloma crustuliniforme*	Soil, Bamboo (*Bambuseae*) tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
122	*Hygrocybe umbilicata* Iqbal Hosen & T. H. Li	Plant debris of *Shorea robusta*	Solitary to scattered in small groups	Hosen *et al*. 2016
	Family Inocybaceae			
123	*Inocybe rimosa*	Lake bank and forest	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Irpicaceae			
124	*Flavodon flavus*	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Abundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
	Family Lepiotaceae			
125	*Macrolepiota procera* (Scop. *ex* Fr.) Singer	On humus	Solitary, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
126	*Macrolepiota rhacodes* (Vitt.) Singer	Beneath trees in parks, in shrubberies and woods	Edible, common in Sal Forest	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Leptostromataceae			
127	*Chaetomella raphigera* Swift.	Soil, fabrics, damp straw, clothing, vegetables	Causing caller rot of *Sonneratia apetala* plant	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Lycoperdaceae			
128	*Lycoperdon pyriforme*	Humus, Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*)	Scattered, unabundant, edible	Rubina *et al*. 2017

129	*Calvatia utriformis* (Bull. *ex* Pers.) Toap.	Fields and meadows	Immature gleba is edible.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Lyophyllaceae			
130	*Lyophyllum connatum*	Forest areas with building	Clustered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
131	*Termitomyces eurhizus* (Berk.) Heim.	Termites' nest surface	Rare, good edible fungi	Siddique *et al*. 2007
132	*Termitomyces heimii*	On humus, *Mangifera indica* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
	Family Marasmiaceae			
133	*Clitocybula lacerata*	Forest areas	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
134	*Marasmiellus albuscorticis*	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) tree	Caespitose clustered, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
135	*Marasmiellus candidus*	Forest areas	Scattered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
136	*Marasmius nigrodiscus*	Dead branch of Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
137	*Marasmius confertus*	On humus	Solitary, abundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
138	*Marasmius oreades*	On soil	Scattered, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
139	*Marasmius pulcherripes*	Natural forest	Scattered, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
140	*Marasmius rotula*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
141	*Marasmius siccus*	Dead branch of Koroi (*Albizia procera*) tree	Scattered, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
142	*Marasmius sp.*	Dead branch of Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Caespitose clustered, abundant	Das *et al*. 2016
143	*Megacollybia platyphylla*	Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2016
	Family Meruliaceae			
144	*Merulius tremellosus*	Social forest and forest with academic building	Scattered, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Mycenaceae			
145	*Mycena alba*	Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) tree	Solitary, unabundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
146	*Mycena californiensis*	*Cocos nucifera*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
147	*Mycena cinerealla*	Mehogoni (*Swietenia macrophylla)*	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
148	*Mycena epipterygia*	On the tree	Scattered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
149	*Mycena rosea*	Reserve forest	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
150	*Mycena* sp. 1	Humus	Scattered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
151	*Mycena* sp. 2	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
152	*Panellus stipticus*	Bark of Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
153	*Heimiomyces neovelutipes*	Root of coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) tree zone	Scattered, unabundant	Das *et al*. 2016
	Family Nidulariaceae			
154	*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
155	*Cyathus straitus* Hoffm.	Stumps, manure-rich soil	A tiny bird's nest like beautiful structure	Siddique *et al*. 2007
156	*Cyathus vernicosus* DC.	Stumps, manure-rich soil	Cosmopolitan	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Omphalotaceae			
157	*Gymnopus iocephalus* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Halling	Soil humus	Abundant, poisonous	Joty *et al*. 2020
158	*Gymnopus peronatus*	Forest areas and lake bank	Scattered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
159	*Gymnopus* sp. 1	*Swietenia macrophylla* root zone, forest humus	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
160	*Gymnopus* sp. 2	*Swietenia macrophylla* root zone, forest humus	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Paxillaceae			
161	*Leucopaxillus giganteus* (Sow. *ex* Fr.) Singer	Fields and meadows.	A good edible mushroom.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Phallaceae			
162	*Dictyophora indusiata* (Vent. *ex* Pers.)	Tropical and sub-tropical forests	Reported eaten at the egg stage, but not highly recommended.	Siddique *et al*. 2007
163	*Lasiosphaera gigantea* (Batsch *ex* Fr.) Rost.	Gardens, pastures, woodlands	Edible when young	Siddique *et al*. 2007
164	*Mutinus caninus* Fr.	Soil humus, forest floors	Saprophyte, not edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Physalacriaceae			
165	*Armillaria mellea*	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Solitary, abundant	Rashid *et al*. 2016

	Family Pleurotaceae			
166	*Flammulina velutipes*	Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Edible, abundant, Caespitose	Rubina *et al*. 2017
167	*Pleurotus ostreatus*	Soil surface	Clustered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
168	*Pleurotus populinus*	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
169	*Pleurotus porrigens*	*Bambosa vulgaris*	Solitary, unabundant	Tanni *et al*. 2020
170	*Pleurotus pulmonaris* (Fr.) Quél.	Dead trees and branches of Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*)	Edible, decomposer	Alam *et al*. 2024
171	*Pleurotus sajor-caju* (Fr.) Singer.	Stunps and trunks of broadleaved trees	Popular edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
172	*Pleurotus squarrosulus* (Mont.) Sing.	Trunks of broad-leaved trees	Edible when young	Siddique *et al*. 2007
173	*Pleurotus flabellatus* (Berk. and Br.) Sacc.	Stunps and trunks of broadleaved trees	Good edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
174	*Pleurotus cornucopiae* (Paulet *ex* Pers.) Rolland.	Stunps and trunks of broadleaved trees	Good edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Pluteaceae			
175	*Volvariella gloiocephala* (Fr.) Gillet	Soil humus	Infrequent, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
176	*Volvopluteus gloiocephalus* (DC.) Vizzini, Contu & Justo	Soil humus	Abundant, edible	Joty *et al*. 2020
177	*Volvariella volvacea*	On humus	Edible, solitary	Tanni *et al*. 2020
178	*Volvariella speciosa*	Mehogoni (*Swietenia macrophylla)*	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2016
179	*Volvariella dunensis*	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
180	*Volvariella hypopithys*	On soil, *Bambusa vulgaris*	Solitary, scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
181	*Volvariella nigrovolvacea*	On soil, *Ziziphus jujuba*	Solitary, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
182	*Volvariella* sp.	Soil surface	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
183	*Lentinula edodes* (Berk.) Singer	Stumps, broadleaved trees	Infrequent, good edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Psathyrellaceae			
184	*Coprinellus domesticus*	Soil surface	Scattered, unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
185	*Coprinellus micaceus*	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
186	*Coprinellus plagioporus*	On soil, *Artocarpus heterophyllus* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rahman *et al*. 2016
187	*Psathyrella candolleana*	White rangun (*Ixora superba*)	Scattered, unabundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
	Family Polyporaceae			
188	*Coriolopsis gallica* (Fr.) Ryvarden	Dead Gewa trees (*Excoecaria agallocha*)	Unabundant, saprophytic	Alam *et al*. 2024
189	*Daedaleopsis confragosa* (Bolton) J. Schrot.	Palm (*Borassus flabellifer*)	Scattered, Abundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
190	*Daedaleopsis confragosa* var. *tricolor*	Ipil-Ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and Golden shower (*Acacia auriculiformis*)	Caespitose cluster; abundant.	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
191	*Daedaleopsis tricolor*	Ipil-Ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) tree	Scattered	Tanni *et al*. 2020
192	*Datronia mollis*	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Abundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
193	*Earliella scabrosa*	*Albizia procera*	Frequent	Ador *et al*. 2023
194	*Fomes fomentarius*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
195	*Fomes lignosus* (Klotzsch.) Bres.,	Soil, 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
196	*Hexagonia apiaria* Pers.	Fallen branches, dead logs and twigs	Saprophytic, causing white rot disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007
197	*Hexagonia tenuis* (Hook.) Fr.	Dead *Avicennia officinalis* (Bain) tree	Unabundant, industrially important	Alam *et al*. 2024
198	*Hexagonia nitida* Durieu & Mont.	Dead branches of Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*) tree	Unabundant, industrially important	Alam *et al*. 2024
199	*Hexagonia hirta* (P. Beauv.) Fr.	Dead *Avicennia officinalis* (Bain) tree	Unabundant, industrially important	Alam *et al*. 2024
200	*Hexagonia hydnoides*	Natural forest	Unabundant, scattered	Alam *et al*. 2022
201	*Cerrena unicolor* (Bull.) Murrill	*Albizia lebbeck*	Clustered and abundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
202	*Microporus xanthopus*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
203	*Polyporus arcularius*	*Albizia procera*	Solitary and unabundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
204	*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
205	*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
206	*Polyporus lipsiensis*	*Shorea robusta* tree.	Abundant, inedible	Joty *et al*. 2020

	(Batsch) E.H.L. Krause			
207	*Polyporus varirus* (Fr.) Persoon	Dead branches and trunks of broadleaved trees	Saprophytic	Siddique *et al*. 2007
208	*Polyporus* sp. 1	On bark wood of Golden showe (*Acacia auriculiformis*) trees.	Scattered, unabundant, inedible.	Aminuzzaman and Das 2016
209	*Polyporus* sp. 2	*Shore robusta* tree	Infrequent, inedible, poisonous.	Joty *et al*. 2020
210	*Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) P. Karst.	On humus, on stem of Bamboo (*Bambuseae*) tree.	Scattered	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
211	*Pycnoporus sanguineus* (L.) Murrill	Sundari (*Heritiera fomes*)	Scattered	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
212	*Spongipellis delectans*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
213	*Trametes* sp. 1	*Albizia lebbeck* tree	Scattered, abundant	Marzana *et al*. 2018
214	*Trametes* sp. 2	Soil Surface	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017
215	*Trametes* sp. 3	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* and *Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
216	*Trametes* sp. 4	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) tree	Clustered, abundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
217	*Trametes cingulata*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
218	*Trametes conchifer* (Schw.: Fr.) Pil.	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*)	Caespitose clustered	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
219	*Trametes coccinea*	*Albizia procera*	Abundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
220	*Trametes elegans* (Fr.) Spreng.	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Scattered, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
221	*Trametes gibbosa* (Pers.) Fr.	Forest with resident	Solitary, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
222	*Trametes straminea* (Pat.) Lloyd.	Foot of trees	Parasitic, causing white spongy rot	Siddique *et al*. 2007
223	*Trametes versicolor* (L.) Lloyd	Royal siris (*Albizia procera*) tree	Abundant, solitary.	Rumainul and Aminuzzaman 2016
224	*Trametes lactinea*	*Albizia procera*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
225	*Trametes suaveolens*	*Samanea saman*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
226	*Tyromyces lacteus* (Fr.) Murrill	Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	Solitary	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017
	Family Pucciniaceae			
227	*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
228	*Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici*	Wheat areas with cool and moist weather condition	Causes yellow rust disease in wheat	Malakar and Reza 2011
229	*Puccinia triticina* Eriks.	Leaves of hosts	Causing leaf rust disease of wheat	Malakar and Reza 2011
230	*Uromyces appendiculatus* (Pers.)	Initially infects the leaflets of *Vigna sinensis*	It causes rust disease on *Vigna sinensis* L.	Shamsi and Naher 2010
231	*Uromyces viciae-fabae* (Pers.) J. Schrot.	Plant hosts like *Vicia*, *Pisum* sp.	Causing rust disease	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Russulaceae			
232	*Russula brevipes* Peck.	*Shorea robusta*	Abundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
233	*Russula lutea* Fr.	Deciduous forest floor	Edible mushroom	Siddique *et al*. 2007
234	*Russula crustosa*	Root of *Dalbergia sisso*	Infrequent	Rashid *et al*. 2017
235	*Russula* sp.	On soil surface	Unabundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
236	*Russula nobilis* Velen.	On soil surface	Unabundant, solitary	Sonchita *et al*. 2020
237	*Lactarius deliciosus* (L. ex Fr.) S.F. Gray	Gajni forest	Abundant, inedible	Joty *et al*. 2020
238	*Lactarius porninsis*	Logs of wood	Can cause stomach upset	Siddique *et al*. 2007
239	*Lactariu scorbiculatus* (Scop. *ex*. Fr.) Fr.	Coniferous wood	Very beautiful species	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Schizophyllaceae			
240	*Schizophyllum commune*	Dead common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) tree	Scattered, abundant	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017
241	*Schizophyllum* sp. 1	On tree	Scattered, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
242	*Lenzites betulina* (L.) Fr.	Birch tree, dead wood of broad-leaved trees,	Inedible, industrial	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Steccherinaceae			
243	*Irpex lacteus* (Fr.) Fr.	Mango (*Mangifera indica*)	Caespitose clustered, abundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.
244	*Steccherinum ciliolatum*	Sissoo (*Dalbergia sisso*)	Solitary, unabundant	Tanjim *et al*. 2019
245	*Steccherinum ochraceum* (Pers.) Gray	Mahagoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*)	Caespitose clustered, unabundant.	Das and Aminuzzaman 2017.

	Family Stereaceae			
246	*Stereum hirsutum*	*Tectona grandis*	Unabundant	Ador *et al*. 2023
247	*Stereum ostrea*	Natural forest	Scattered, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Strophariaceae			
248	*Gymnopilus purpuratus*	On humus	Solitary, unabundant	Tanni *et al*. 2020
249	*Hypholoma fasciculare*	*Cocos nucifera*	Solitary, scattered, abundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
250	*Hypholoma capnoides*	*Phoenix dactylifera* tree	Scattered, unabundant	Rahaman *et al*. 2016
251	*Psilocybe cubensis*	Dead Rain tree (*Albizia lebbeck*)	Solitary, unabundant	Rubina *et al*. 2017
252	*Stropharia semiglobata* (Fr.) Quel.	Grassland, meadows, manure dumps.	Poisonous species	Siddique *et al*. 2007
	Family Thelephoraceae			
253	*Thelephora dominicana*	Reserve and natural forest	Scattered, abundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Tricholomataceae			
254	*Calocybe indica* P. & C.	Grassy locations and around wood edges	Grow in rings, edible	Siddique *et al*. 2007
255	*Callistosporium* sp.	*Bambusa vulgaris*	Solitary, unabundant	Rashid *et al*. 2017
256	*Clitocybe nebularis*	Natural forest	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
257	*Collybia cookei*	*Swietenia mahagoni* and *Eucalyptus citriodora* tree	Solitary, abundant	Rumainul *et al*. 2015
258	*Strobilurus esculentus*	Forest areas	Solitary, unabundant	Alam *et al*. 2022
	Family Ustilaginaceae			
259	*Tilletia barclayana (*Bref.) Sacc. & Syd.	Seed borne fungus	Causing bunt disease of rice	Siddique *et al*. 2007
260	*Ustilago hordei* (Pers.) Lagerheim	Barley, oat, corn, rye, sorghum, millet and wheat	Causing covered smut disease of seedling	Siddique *et al*. 2007
261	*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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