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COMMUNICATION

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A checklist of macrofungi (mushroom) diversity and distribution in the forests of Tripura, India

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Abstract: The tropical region, which has the highest macrofungi diversity, has not been fully exploited instead of this is an important component of the global diversity. However, no work has been carried out to assess such diversity in Tripura. Since tropical forests are diverse in plant composition and structure, hence the objective of this study was to explore the mushroom species richness in Tripura, Northeast India with the aim of producing a checklist along with their present geographical distributions, key identification characters and valid photographs. Field surveys and collection of mushrooms were carried out in Tripura covering different sites during 2015–2018. Data on macrofungal diversity, distribution patterns and taxonomic identification were analyzed. A total of 217 wild mushrooms were documented from eight districts of Tripura, northeastern India. Out of 217 samples, 202 samples were identified up to the genus level, 125 samples were identified up to the species level. A total of 76 genera belonging to 60 families and 25 orders were classified in this ecological study. The majority of macrofungi belong to the family Polyporaceae (30 nos), and order Agaricales (103 specimens). The wild macrofungi were collected from 56 sites of eight districts of this state and the maximum macrofungi diversity was recorded from Sepahijala District. Present findings also observed that the maximum wild fungi of this state grow on different plant parts. This is the preliminary study on documentation of wild macrofungi from eight districts of Tripura, northeastern India and it will be used as a reference database of wild mushrooms of this state, which will also help in future research work in different fields.

Keywords: Geographical distribution, fungi, habitats, mycoflora, northeastern India.

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Author contribution: SD has done the different data collections, fieldwork and photography, micro-morphology work of this study and writing part of this manuscript. RCU has done the confirmation of this taxonomical work and correction part of the manuscript. RS has helped in fieldwork and photography of the studied macrofungi. KM has prepared the maps with the help of GPS data. PD helped in writing part of the manuscript. AKS has done the correction part of the manuscript and supervised this work. All authors reviewed the research article.

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INTRODUCTION

Fungi have been known from (the fossil records) the Silurian period according to archaeological evidence (408–438 million years ago) in the Paleozoic era and the diversity of fungi had improved by the Pennsylvanian period 286–320 million years ago (Alexopoulos et al. 1996). Fungi are one of the diverse kingdoms of eukaryotes and important major biological constituents of forest ecosystems. It is important to understand their existence on plant communities, their ecological functions and their impact on nature (Martin et al. 2011). Mushrooms can be defined as macrofungi having unique fruiting bodies which are either epigeic or hypogeic, visualized by the naked eye and are easily handpicked (Chang & Miles 2004). Hence, Hawksworth (2001) has anticipated that 0.14 million species created fruiting bodies of adequate shape, size, and appropriate structure to be considered as macrofungi i.e., mushrooms out of the 1.5 million studied fungi based on Chang & Miles (2004). These studies have stressed the importance of macrofungi in nature preservation and forestry organization different from agroecosystems (Straatsma et al. 2001). Ecologically, fungi can be classified into three groups—saprophytes, the parasites, symbiotic or mycorrhizal and endophytic species. Most of the terrestrial macrofungi are saprobic, mycorrhizal symbionts, but some of them are pathogens of plants or other fungi.

According to Manoharachary et al. (2005) India is enriched with mushroom flora as one-third of the fungal diversity of the globe exists in India and only 50% of these have been characterized till date. Northeastern India is also very rich in macrofungal diversity (Verma et al. 1995) and very few reports on macrofungal diversity have been carried out in the northeastern region of India (Das 2009 and 2010; Tanti et al. 2011; Tapwal et al. 2013). This study to collect, document, and classify the macrofungi was undertaken to fill this data gap. Tripura is one of the seven states in the northeastern part and the third smallest state of India with a geographical area of 10,491 km², of which 6,292 km² (59.98%) is forest area as per legal classification in the state. Tripura situated between 23.840°N and 91.280°E. The fruiting bodies of mushroom species grow only under precise conditions, including geographic location, elevation, temperature, humidity, light, pH, nutritional sources (carbon and nitrogen sources) and surrounding flora (Swapna et al. 2008).

The existence or nonexistence of mushrooms species is a potential indicator to assess the deterioration or

the development of an ecosystem and they also play an important role in nutrient reprocessing, growth and establishment of plants in forests (Tapwal et al. 2013). Literature survey concerning the documentation of macrofungi revealed that there are meager reports available from northeastern India. The field documentation of macrofungi from Tripura remains unexplored till today. Therefore, the main intention of the current study was to identify wild macrofungi up to species level and to document their distribution in natural habitats. Thus, the specific goal of this study was to prepare a checklist of macrofungi in different districts of Tripura, northeastern India and also to raise awareness among people to conserve macrofungi for future generations and to maintain the ecosystem's diversity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The current study was conducted in eight districts of Tripura namely, Dhalai, Sipahijala, Khowai, Gomati, Unakoti, North Tripura, South Tripura, and West Tripura (Figure 1).

Collecting sites

Included undisturbed forest, secondary forests, roadside, plantations, crop fields, jhum fallow and agriculture lands. The samples were collected through simple random sampling method from different sites, which is an unbiased surveying technique and each specimen was chosen randomly and entirely by chance during the rainy season of 2015–2018.

Mushroom collection

Macrofungi were collected carefully by using forceps or trowel from their natural habitats. Photographs were taken and information such as date of collection, locality, habitat, colour, odour, test, size and shape of the specimen in their natural condition were also recorded as field notes (Table 1). Each sample was given specific laboratory accession number—Mushroom Culture Collection Tube (MCCT) for future reference and identification. After collection, all specimens were wrapped in a paper envelope and cautiously taken to the newspaper sheet and labelled systematically as per given MCCT #. Specimens were dried in a hot air oven at 45–55°C for 48 hr and then samples were preserved in sealed polyethylene bags by adding 1, 4-dichlorobenzene (Debnath et al. 2017). All dry mushroom samples were

Figure 1. Tripura and 56 sites surveyed for collection of 217 macrofungi from eight districts of Tripura, northeastern India.

Figure 2. Geographical distribution of 217 macrofungi collected from different habitats of Tripura.

deposited in the Mycology & Plant Pathology Laboratory, Department of Botany, Tripura University for future reference.

Identification of wild mushrooms

Wild mushrooms were identified morphologically based on the available literature, viz., Pegler (1977); Purkaystha & Chandra (1985); Weinstein et al. (2002); Castellano et al. (2003); Hall et al. (2003); Rogers et al. (2005); Antonín & Buyck (2006); Desjardin & Ovrebo (2006); Wei & Yao Tang (2009); Senthilarasu (2013a,b); Karun & Sridhar (2013); Moore & O'Sullivan (2014); Semwal et al. (2014). We also considered available webresources (http://www.mushroomexpert.com/major_groups.html; <http://www.mycology.com/newMycoKeySite/MycoKeyIdentQuick.html>; <http://qldfungi.org.au/> etc.) for identification and confirmation of wild mushrooms.

RESULTS

Morphological identification and processing

In this study, macrofungi were randomly collected from 56 different sites under eight different districts of Tripura. Among these eight districts, the maximum number of mushroom specimens, i.e., 62 different mushrooms were collected from Sepahijala District followed by West Tripura (55), South Tripura (39), North Tripura (18), Gomati (14), Khowai (9), Dhalai (4), and Unakoti (4) (Figure 1). Sepahijala District is highly

diverse since this area contains two wildlife sanctuaries (Sepahijala and Trishna) which were protected and undisturbed areas. Mushroom specimens were identified on the basis of their morphometric characteristics. All information about wild mushrooms such as scientific name, location, habitat, district name and distinguishing characters are presented in Table 1 and the photographs are presented in Image 1–11.

This study revealed that these mushrooms were recorded for the first time from this region. A total number of 217 macrofungal species were documented of which 202 were identified at genus level and 15 macrofungal specimens remain unidentified (Table 1). The geographic distribution of all 217 macrofungal species (as per serial number mentioned in Table 1) throughout the study area was shown in Figure 2. Most of the wild mushrooms recorded in this study were found to grow on dead wood.

In this study, a total of 77 genera belonging to 42 families and 16 orders were considered for ecological studies. Among the collected samples, majority of macrofungi belong to the family Polyporaceae, which contained 30 species and nine genera (Figure 3). The dominant genus was *Lentinus* which contain 12 morphotypes and *Marasmiellus*, *Pleurotus* were the second and third dominant genus which contained 11 and nine morphotypes, respectively (Figure 4). Agaricaceae and Marasmiaceae were found to be second dominant families because both families contained 21 species each belonging to eight and four genera, respectively. On the other hand, order Agaricales contained the maximum

Figure 3. Distribution of macrofungal genus and species into different families.

Figure 4. Total number of macrofungal species distributed into different genera.

Figure 5. Taxonomic richness of macrofungal species in Tripura.

number of macrofungal species, whereas Polyporales and Russulales are the second and third dominant orders (Figure 5).

Present observations showed that fungal diversity also depends on their substrates. The maximum numbers of wild mushrooms of this state easily grow on dead wood during the monsoon, winter, spring and summer seasons. In this study 31 types of habitats were observed and these were categorised into four groups namely, different plant parts (bark of living plant, dead wood, dead root, decaying paddy straw, decaying rice bran, decomposed wooden dust, bamboo rhizome, dead decaying wood, dead leaf, dead wooden bark, decaying bamboo, decaying plant, sawdust, living plant, decaying leaf, dead plant, decaying wood, dead wood), decomposed soil (decaying wood with soil, decomposed grass, soil with decaying paddy straw, soil with

Figure 6. Different habitats used by 217 macrofungi species of Tripura.

Table 1. Checklist of wild mushroom diversity of Tripura with their collection number (*MCCT-Mushroom Culture Collection Tube), valid scientific name, their natural distribution in Tripura, habitat ecology, distinguishing features for identification

	LCN	Scientific name	Location	Districts	Habitat	Distinguishing features
1	MCCT010	<i>Agaricus campestris</i> L.	Chandmari	West Tripura	On ground in open grassy field soil	Solitary, gregariously, Pileus 5–6 cm, convex to broadly convex, whitish to brown, smooth and fibrous, scaly; gills free from the stipe, deep pink becoming brown and dark brown in maturity, crowded. Stipe 4–5x1–2 cm, white, more or less equal, ring present at premature stage.
2	MCCT011	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i> (Scop.) Singer.	Survamaninagar	West Tripura	On soil with grass field	Solitary, scattered or gregarious. Pileus 10–15 cm, white but at mature stage centre are brown, brown scales are present; gills free, crowded, white. Stipe 12–16x1.5–2.0 cm, white to light brownish and long straight, scale and ring present.
3	MCCT017	<i>Chlorophyllum molybdites</i> (G. Mey.) Masee	Koroimura	South Tripura	On woods of dead plants	Solitary or scattered or sometimes gregarious. Pileus 10–11 cm, white, convex to spherical in young stage but almost flat in mature stage; surface scaly, top part light brown; gills free, crowded, white to brownish. Stipe 10–15x1.5–2.5 cm, white to light brownish, enlarged toward base, white ring present, after touching it changes its colour of light bluish.
4	MCCT018	<i>Amanita</i> sp. Pers.	Koroimura	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, basidiocarp small, conical. Pileus 2–3 cm, white with white scales; lamellae white, thin, mostly crowded. Stipe 3–4 cm, well developed, central, white with white scales, separable from pileus; volva very small and white.
5	MCCT021	<i>Marasmius</i> sp. Fr.	Laxmipur	West Tripura	On decaying leaf of Rubber	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 2–3 cm, cyathiform, dark brown, convex to becoming flat, faintly lined at the margin, dry. Stipe 7–8x0.3–0.7 cm, light brown, equal, dry, white mycelium present at the base.
6	MCCT022	<i>Macrolepiota</i> sp. Singer	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On soil with decomposed leaf	Lepiotoid, solitary, large. Pileus 4.5–9.5 cm, white, soft, fleshy, expanding, squamulose; lamellae free, soft, white broad, crowded. Stipe 7–15x0.4–1.2 cm, white, central, elongate, little bulbous base, fleshy, surface fibrillose; annulus present and mobile.
7	MCCT023	<i>Leucocoprinus cretaceus</i> (Bull.) Locq.	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On root of bamboo	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 6cm, milky white, dusted with white powder, egg shaped when young but at maturity it becomes convex to bell shaped, white and powdery; gills free from the stem, crowded. Stipe 6–7x1.5–2.5 cm, white and powdery, non-straight; ring present at premature stage.
8	MCCT024	<i>Tricholoma</i> sp. Fries.	Mandwi	West Tripura	On soil	Solitary, Pileus 10–11 cm, depressed, creamish white, distant, crowded. Stipe 16–17 cm, creamish white, equal, solid, rough surface.
9	MCCT027	<i>Lentinus</i> sp. Fr.	Agartala	West Tripura	On living plant	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 1–2 cm, infundibuliform, white to cream; lamellae decurrent, crowded. Stipe 10–12 cm, brownish, central or eccentric, cylindrical, equal or expended at upper and lower portion, solid.
10	MCCT028	<i>Lentinus</i> sp. Fr.	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or caespitose. Pileus 7–11x6–7.5 cm, medium to large, depressed, surface dry, cream white off white; margin thin and inrolled; lamellae decurrent, crowded, entire. Stipe 7–12.5x0.5–1.3 cm, cream white, lateral, elongate, solid, firm.
11	MCCT030	<i>Parasola auricoma</i> (Pat.) Redhead, Vilgalys & Hopple	Jugendranagar	West Tripura	On soil or bamboo rhizome	Gregarious, fruit body milky white, dusted with white powder. Pileus 6cm, egg shaped when young but at maturity it becomes convex to bell shaped, white and powdery; gills free from the stipe, crowded. Stipe 6–7x1.5–2.5 cm, white and powdery, non-straight; ring present at premature stage.
12	MCCT031	<i>Panus</i> sp. Fr.	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On dead plant	Saprobic, solitary or caespitose, tough. Pileus 4–6.5x4–6 cm, coriaceous, deeply infundibuliform to expanding to cyathiform, pale purplish to reddish brown, dense squamules, more towards the centre; lamellae arcuate, short to deeply decurrent, reddish brown. Stipe 2–3.5x0.1–0.4 cm, brown, cylindrical, equal, expanding slightly at the apex, solid, surface concolorous with the pileus.
13	MCCT032	<i>Polyporus</i> sp.P.Micheli ex Adans.	Jugendranagar	West Tripura	On living plant of Rubber	Saprobic, caespitose. Pileus 8–10x4–5.8 cm, irregularly flabelliform, cracked, pore present at lower surface, circular shaped pore, edge yellowish, white to cream. Stipe 0.5–1x0.3–0.5 cm, white to cream, solid.
14	MCCT033	<i>Marasmiellus</i> sp. Murrill	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On dead plant	Saprobic, marasmioid, small to medium. Pileus 5–6.5 cm, white, soft to membranous, slight translucent; lamellae adnexed to decurrent, thin. Stipe 4–5.5x 0.2–0.4 cm, short, white, slightly lateral, solid.
15	MCCT035	<i>Marasmiellus</i> sp. Murrill	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On dead plant	Saprobic, marasmioid, small to medium in size. Pileus 1.2–3.0 cm, white, convex to applanate, smooth, glabrous slightly translucent; lamellae adnate, narrow, distant, white. Stipe 1.0–1.7x0.1–0.3 cm, white, excentric or lateral, equal, solid, translucent.

	LCN	Scientific name	Location	Districts	Habitat	Distinguishing features
16	MCCT036	<i>Lentinus crinitus</i> (L.) Fr.	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On soil with shaded area	Solitary. Pileus 1–5.5 cm, infundibuliform to cyathiform, white to purplish; lamella decurrent, crowded, edge serrate to denticulate. Stipe 4–7 cm, central, cylindrical, equal or expanded at upper and lower portion, solid or almost woody, brownish, scales present in pileus and stipe.
17	MCCT037	<i>Marasmiellus corticum</i> Singer	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or joined two or more. Pileus 4–5×3.5–4.7 cm, convex to applanate, white but at maturity centre yellowish; lamella wavy, adnate, close. Stipe 1.5–2×0.2–0.4 cm, excentric, white but lower portion light black, solid, radiating.
18	MCCT038	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> Fr.	Mandwi	West Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Fruitbody 0.5–1.5×0.6–0.9 cm, thin, flabelliform, laterally attached by a small base, surface dark grayish brown; margin lobed, deeply incised. Stipe absent.
19	MCCT039	<i>Pleurotus opuntiae</i> (Durieu & Lévy) Sacc.	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On living plant of mango	Saprobic, solitary or cluster. Pileus 4–9×2–5.5 cm, flabelliform or spatulate, creamy whitish but at maturity yellowish, smooth, maturity margin lobed or splitting, lamellae decurrent, yellowish. Stipe absent or very short, 0.1–0.3×0.2–0.3 cm, lateral, central, cylindrical, solid, surface creamy whitish.
20	MCCT040	<i>Pleurotus pulmonarius</i> (Fr.) Qué.	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On dead root	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 13–14×6–6.9 cm, flabelliform, whitish creamy, crowded, decurrent, cracked. Stipe 2–2.5×0.3–0.4 cm, white, solid, equal.
21	MCCT041	<i>Xerulina</i> sp. Singer	Salbagan	West Tripura	On living plant	Saprobic, gregarious or cluster. Pileus 1–1.5 cm, whitish brown, depressed, free, close, lanceolate. Stipe 2.5–3×0.3–0.8 cm, whitish brown, fibrous, hard, slightly unequal.
22	MCCT042	<i>Marasmiellus</i> sp. Murrill	Lalchara	Khowai District	On dead plant	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 0.5–1.5×0.3–1.1 cm, dark cream to light brown, convex; lamellae distant. Stipe absent or rarely present and not measurable, excentric.
23	MCCT044	<i>Lentinus</i> sp. Fr.	Lalchara	Khowai District	On dead plant of <i>Mengifera</i> sp	Saprobic, cluster. Pileus 1–2.5 cm, whitish creamy, spatulate to infundibuliform, glabrous, incised, raised scales, lamellae thin, crowded. Stipe 2–3.5×0.2–0.6 cm, white to creamy, central, cylindrical, solid, scaly.
24	MCCT045	<i>Lentinus prolifer</i> (Pat. & Har.)	Lalchara	Khowai District	On dead plant	Saprobic, solitary or cluster. Pileus 2.5–3 cm, infundibuliform, white to creamy to light yellowish, margin thin, entire or lobed; lamellae decurrent, concolorous, crowded, thin, raised scaly. Stipe 1.5–2.0×0.2–0.5 cm, lateral, solid, cylindrical, whitish creamy.
25	MCCT047	<i>Auricularia</i> sp. Bull. ex Juss.	Lalchara	Khowai District	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Fruitbody 3–11×2–8 cm, wavy and vain like appearance at maturity, ear like fruitbody at immature stage, fruitbody ear to shell shaped or forming narrow, flabby elastic.
26	MCCT048	<i>Hygrocybe reidii</i> Kühner	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil with decomposed leaf in shaded area	Solitary or scattered or sometimes gregarious. Pileus 2–2.5 cm, convex or broadly convex to bell-shaped, fibrillose, bright orange, gills attached, distant. Stipe 3–3.5×0.2–0.4 cm, more or less equal, pale orange to yellowish, dry.
27	MCCT049	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i> (Schaeff.) P. Kumm.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil with shaded area	Solitary or gregariously. Pileus 1–1.5 cm, broadly conical or broadly convex, pointed tip, sticky, bright orange, distant. Stipe 2.5–3.5×0.3–0.5 cm, equal, yellow to orangish yellow, with white base, dry, hollow.
28	MCCT050	<i>Panus fasciatus</i> (Berk.) Singer	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 5–10 cm, deeply infundibuliform to cyathiform, tough, surface cinnamon brown, concolorous hair, margin thin. Stipe 5–11 cm, chestnut brown, central, cylindrical, solid, tough surface and covered with erect hairs.
29	MCCT051	<i>Marasmius</i> sp. Fr.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil with decomposed leaf	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 1–1.5 cm, convex to becoming flat, light yellow, upper surface white dotted; gills attached. Stipe 4.5–5×0.3–0.7 cm, equal, dry, hairy, white mycelium present at the base.
30	MCCT052	<i>Marasmius sullivantii</i> Mont.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying leaf of Sal	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 1–1.5 cm, convex to becoming flat, faintly lined at the margin, dry, light yellow or rust-colored; gills attached. Stipe 4.5–5×0.3–0.7 cm, equal, dry, hairy, white mycelium present at the base, white at the apex, reddish brown to black at lower portion.
31	MCCT053	<i>Geastrum triplex</i> Jungh.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying leaf of Sal	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. At immaturity star shaped and then smooth, egg-shaped with a pointed beak, point base, at maturity the outer skin break down to form 5–7 more or less triangular shaped arms, buff or light ash colored, arms thick that develop fissures and cracks, spore case more or less round, smooth, brownish, 5–8.5 cm arms are opened and spores are black.
32	MCCT054	<i>Aleuria aurantia</i> (Pers.) Fockel,	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying leaf	Saprobic, cup-shaped, often becoming flattened or irregularly shaped semicircular, 3×4 cm wide.
33	MCCT055	<i>Thelephora</i> sp. Ehrh. ex Willd.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, cluster. Hymenophore commonly rosette i.e., finger like, several erect, and in central base, finger like structures 4–7×0.2–0.6 cm.

	LCN	Scientific name	Location	Districts	Habitat	Distinguishing features
34	MCCT056	<i>Lentinus cladopus</i> Lév.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On dead decaying plant	Saprobic, caespitose, many basidiocarps arising from single base. Pileus 3–5 cm, white to cream white, membranous, convex, depressed to subinfundibuliform, glabrous, smooth, amargin straight, entire; lamellae short, decurrent, cream, crowded. Stipe 4–8.5×0.3–0.7 cm, white to cream white, central, equal, solid, glabrous.
35	MCCT057	<i>Termitomyces umkawaari</i> (Cooke & Massee) D.A. Reid	Suryamaninagar	West Tripura	On termite mounds or on soil	Pseudorhizoid, scattered to gregarious. Pileus 7.5–13.5 cm, at first campanulate becoming expanded to convex and at maturity broadly conical umbo, greyish yellow to yellowish brown, radially wrinkled, smooth, viscid or slimy; lamellae white, broad, free, regular, crowded. Stipe 8.5–10.7×0.5–1.5 cm, cylindrical, central, swollen or bulbous.
36	MCCT058	<i>Tremella fuciformis</i> Berk.	Paratia	South Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, cluster, fruitbody white, translucent, frond like, white jelly, 4–5 cm or more long, pliable, gelatinous.
37	MCCT059	<i>Cyathus intermedius</i> (Mont.) Tul. & C. Tul.	Paratia	South Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. Fruitbody (peridium) 1–1.3 cm across, ball or glob but at maturity it exposes a pile of eggs, outer surface shaggy, powdery and brownish.
38	MCCT060	<i>Lentinus sajor-caju</i> (Fr.) Fr.	Paratia	South Tripura	On decaying wooden log	Saprobic, caespitose. Pileus 3–7.5 cm, upper surface dark brown to light blackish but lower surface creamish white, cyathiform to infundibuliform, minutely squamulose towards the centre, margin curved downwards, glabrous; lamellae deeply decurrent, extending down to the annulus, crowded. Stipe 1.5–3.5×0.5–1.3 cm, creamish white, central at maturity but at maturity excentric, short, solid, equal, glabrous; annulus present but on maturity it disappears, tough, fleshy.
39	MCCT061	<i>Macrolepiota</i> sp. Singer	Unakoti	Unakoti	On soil	Basidiocarp large, lepiotoid. Pileus 7–10.5 cm, campanulate to expanded with a solid central umbo, light or sometimes dark brown, entire surface squamules; lamellae free, white, crowded. Stipe 9–14.5×1.2–1.5 cm, light brown, central, cylindrical with bulbous base, hollow or semi solid, fibrous; annulus present at immature stage.
40	MCCT063	<i>Inocybe rimosa</i> (Bull.: Fr.) P. Kumm.	Durjainagar	West Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal or saprobic, solitary. Pileus 5–8 cm, conical to bell-shaped to broadly bell-shaped, with a sharp central bump, margin splitting and the surface becoming radially separated, dry, hairy, gills attached, crowded. Stipe 5–9×0.5–1.4 cm, more or less equal, unequal, dry, rough surface, silky, whitish or pale yellowish.
41	MCCT066	<i>Leucocoprinus fragilissimus</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Pat.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying leaf rubber	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 2–3.5 cm, plano-convex, becoming flat, with a small central bump, gills free from the stem, distant, light yellow. Stipe 4–8×0.05–0.2 cm, equal with a small basal bulb at the tip portion.
42	MCCT067	<i>Lycoperdon utriforme</i> (Bull.)	Melagarh	Sepahijala	On soil with decaying leaf	Saprobic and mycorrhizal, solitary. Fruitbody 4–7× 3–5.5 cm, more or less round, light yellowish, dry and rough surface.
43	MCCT068	<i>Ganoderma tsugae</i> Murrill	Laichara	Khowai District	On decaying wooden log	Basidiocarp parasitic, solitary. Fruitbody 5–10 cm, elongated, at maturity more or less fan- or kidney-shaped, hard and shiny surface, dark red to reddish brown when mature but margin white.
44	MCCT069	<i>Funclia polyzona</i> (Pers.) Niemelä	Bangsul	North Tripura	On dead wood	Basidiocarp shelf-shaped, semicircular, with broadly attached base, hard. Pileus 0.5–1.5×0.4–0.9×0.3–0.6 cm, usually a few caps growing side by side or overlapping. Upper surface hairy, usually distinctly zonate, at first brownish cream, older bright orange-brown, edge sharp, pore semicircular; 0.2–0.4×0.3–0.5 cm; sessile.
45	MCCT070	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> (Pers.) Pat.	Kakraban	Gomoti	On dead wooden log	Basidiocarp (10–35×7–25)×(1–4.5) cm, applanate, woody, shelf like; upper surface pale grey to dark brown, with concentric zonation, covered with layer of brown spore appearing dusty; margin 0.1–1 cm, thick, rounded; sterile; pore surface whitish to coffee, rough, spherical to ovoid, 0.3–0.5 cm; sessile.
46	MCCT073	<i>Lentinus</i> sp. Fr.	Fulkumari	Gomoti	On decaying wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or caespitose. Pileus 4–6.5 cm, dark brown or light blackish, medium, infundibuliform to cyathiform, upper surface dotted and umbo present at the centre, dry, fleshy; margin thin, inrolled; lamellae thin crowded, decurrent, tough. Stipe 2–4.5×0.5–1.3 cm, dark brown, central but sometimes lateral, short, solid, firm, squamules present at earlier stage.
47	MCCT074	<i>Podocycpha petalodes</i> (Berk.) Pat.	Mandwi	West Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, basidiocarps small to medium. Pileus 2–6.5×0.5–2.5 cm, thin, spatulate to funnel shaped, pseudoinfundibuliform, margin entirely wavy, frequently curl inward and often forming rosette-like fruit bodies. Stipe 0.5–1.5×0.1–0.2 cm, solid, relatively short, surface brownish to dark brown.

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48	MCCT076	<i>Macrolepiota</i> sp. Singer	Suryamaninagar	West Tripura	On soil with decomposed plants	Basidiocarps large, lepiotoid. Pileus 4.5–8.5 cm, white, at first globose to expanding, dry, smooth, plate like squamulose at centre; lamellae free, white, broad, very crowded. Stipe 7–15x1.2–1.5 cm, white, cylindrical, central, equal but bulbous at the base, fleshy, surface fibrillose; annulus present, white, complies, mobile.
49	MCCT078	<i>Termitomyces</i> sp. R. Heim	Mandwi	West Tripura	On termites soil	Basidiocarp large and long. Pileus 6.5–13.8 cm, white, large, black umbo at the centre, at first sub-globose then expanding, centre squamulose like a plate or disk, dry, solid; margin straight, broken at maturity; lamellae white, free to adnexed, crowded. Stipe 13–29x1.1–2.1 cm, white, semi-solid or sometimes solid, unequal, cylindrical, swollen at the base, surface fibrous with squamules; annulus present at immature stage, soft, white, mobile.
50	MCCT080	<i>Chlorophyllum</i> sp. Massee	Durjainagar	West Tripura	On dead decaying plant	Saprobic, large, lepiotoid. Pileus 7–10.5 cm, upper surface white to light cream but lower surface dark cream to light yellow, convex to expanded, soft, fleshy, squamules at whole area of upper surface; margin soft, entire; lamellae soft, free, broad, crowded, light cream but after touching its colour change to light brown in colour. Stipe 7.5–14.5x1.1–1.8 cm, light brown to brown, soft, semi-solid, hollow, central, elongate, bulbous at the base, unequal; annulus present, brown, mobile, soft.
51	MCCT081	<i>Marasmius praecox</i> Singer	Suryamaninagar	West Tripura	On soil with grasses	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 1.5–2 cm, hemispheric to convex, sulcate from disk to edge, depressed at the centre, fulvous-reddish brown, occasionally bumpy, glabrous, centre lightest; context thin. Stipe 3–5x0.1–0.2 cm, thin, off-white, glabrous.
52	MCCT082	<i>Mycena haematopus</i> (Pers.) P. Kumm.	Korongbari	Khowai District	On decomposed soil	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 1–4.5 cm, oval to broadly conic, convex, broadly bell-shaped, margin with a tiny sterile portion, becoming tattered with age. Stipe 3–6.5x0.1–0.2 cm, smooth, equal, hollow, pale reddish hairs, reddish brown or nearly purple.
53	MCCT084	<i>Auricularia auricula</i> Hooker	Hatipara	West Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, gregarious or cluster. Basidiocarp 10–12x6–8 cm, cup shaped, gelatinous, elastic and attached to the substrata by the back surface of the cup, occurs in group, upper and lower surface dark brown. Stipe absent.
54	MCCT085	<i>Cantharellus</i> sp. Adans. ex Fr.	Harimangalpara	Dhalai District	On decomposed soil	Basidiocarps small to medium. Pileus 3–5.5 cm, convex or planoconvex with depressed centre, bright to deep yellow, covered with purplish squamules; margin wavy, serrate, smooth. Stipe 2–3.7x0.5–1.3, light yellow, unequal, fibrous, solid or semi-solid, sometimes hollow.
55	MCCT086	Unidentified	Garjee	South Tripura	On decaying wooden log	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 3.0–3.7 cm, upper surface ash and lower surface white or light ash, soft, squamules at upper surface; gills absent, lower surface also fleshy, spongy. Stipe absent.
56	MCCT089	<i>Termitomyces heimi</i> Natarajan	Durjainagar	West Tripura	On termite mounds or on soil	Pseudorhizoid, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 10.5–14.7 cm, white or creamy white, first subglobose to subumbonate with incurved margin, at maturity convex, split margin, smooth, fibrillose and viscid, silky, slimy when moist or other than dry, lamellae white, free, crowded, broad, regular. Stipe 12.0–15.7x2.3–3.5 cm, central, long and thick base, cylindrical, stuffed, whitish and smooth.
57	MCCT090	<i>Clitocybe</i> sp. (Fr.) Staudé	Hrishyamukh	South Tripura	On soil	Basidiocarps solitary or gregarious, clitocyboid. Pileus 2–3.8 cm, dark cream to light brown, planoconvex to umbilicate, smooth, moist; margin thin, smooth, uplifted at maturity, entire; lamellae adnate decurrent, crowded. Stipe 2.7–4x0.3–0.8 cm, cream, flexuous, cylindrical, equal but some times unequal.
58	MCCT091	<i>Termitomyces eurhizus</i> (Berk.) R. Heim	Subal Singh	West Tripura	On soil	Basidiocarps solitary or scattered. Pileus 10–18 cm, convex at first, applanate to concave when mature with pointed perforatorium, surface brown, dark brown to almost black at centre, usually paling toward margin, smooth and glabrous, margin straight. Stipe 5.0–17.0x0.5–3.0 cm, central, cylindrical, surface white, smooth, solid, fibrous.
59	MCCT094	<i>Phallus duplicatus</i> Bosc	Bangul	North Tripura	On soil	Basidiocarp bell-shaped to oval. Pileus 1.5–2 cm, green-brown, the stalk is white. Stipe 4–5x1.5–2 cm, cylindrical; universal veil was present, 4–5 cm long.
60	MCCT095	<i>Lentinus squarrosulus</i> Mont. Singer	Bangul	North Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, caespitose. Pileus 1.0x0.2–0.3 cm, white cream, depressed at the centre, deeply infundibuliform, fleshy when fresh but after drying hard; margin thin, regular or sometimes lobed; lamellae deeply decurrent, crowded, thin, 0.15–0.3 cm wide. Stipe 1.2–5x0.3–0.6 cm, central or sometimes excentric, cylindrical, solid, squamulose; annulus absent or sometimes present at very young stage.
61	MCCT096	<i>Stereum ostrea</i> (Blume & T. Nees) Fr.	Bangul	North Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, gregariously. Fruiting body 3.0–5.5 cm, tough, funnel shaped that has been break down one side but at young stage fan-shaped or kidney-shaped, semicircular, hairy at first but often smoother at maturity, concentric zones of red to orange or yellowish, undersurface smooth, grayish to reddish brown. Stipe absent.

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62	MCCT097	<i>Marasmiellus troyanus</i> (Murrill) Dennis	Bangsul	North Tripura	On dead wooded plant	Saprobic, marasmioid, small, gregarious. Pileus 3–5.2 cm, white, slightly translucent; lamellae adnexed, tough, thin. Stipe 0.8–1.4 cm, white, short, solid, cylindrical, slightly curved.
63	MCCT099	<i>Panellus serotinus</i> (Pers.) Kühner	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On soil	Basidiocarp fan shaped. Pileus 2x1.5 cm, dark brown, semicircular to shell-shaped or kidney shaped. Stipe is very short or absent.
64	MCCT100	<i>Termitomyces microcarpus</i> (Berk. & Broome) R. Heim	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On termites nest or soil	Basidiocarp solitary or gregarious, small in size. Pileus 1– 1.8 cm, greyish to brown, conical with spiniform perforatorium; lamellae white, broad, free to adnexed, regular and crowded. Stipe 3–4.5x0.2–0.3 cm, whitish, small to long, central, equal, smooth, solid or sometimes hollow, cylindrical, fibrillose.
65	MCCT102	<i>Marasmiellus stenophyllus</i> (Mont.) Singer	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, marasmioid, small, gregarious. Pileus 3–4x2–2.5 cm, convex at young stage but at maturity expanding to plano-convex, white to creamy white, margin entire to lightly translucent-striate, surface moist to dry, dull, glabrous; lamellae narrowly adnate to arcuate, crowded. Stipe 1–1.5x0.1–0.2 cm, parallel, thin to thick walled, cylindrical, incrustate, inamyloid..
66	MCCT103	<i>Marasmiellus enodis</i> Singer	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On dead plant	Saprobic, marasmioid, gregarious. Pileus 4–5.5 cm, upper portion is yellowish brown but lower portion is light yellow. Stipe 4–4.5x0.5–0.6 cm, white.
67	MCCT104	<i>Marasmiellus dendroegrus</i> Singer	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On decaying leaf	Saprobic, marasmioid. Pileus 3–3.5 cm, creamy white; margin striate; gills adnate, smooth. Stipe 3–4.5x0.2 cm, dark brown, long.
68	MCCT106	<i>Marasmius siccus</i> Schwein. ex Fr.	Vangmun	North Tripura	On dead plant	Saprobic, basidiocarp medium. Pileus 3–3.5 cm, upper surface brown and lower surface white, wide, circular, and convex to umbrella shaped; lamellae adnate, distante, white or cream. Stipe 4.5–5.5x0.1– 0.2 cm, central, well developed, basal mycelium present, context dextrinoid, dark brown to black.
69	MCCT107	<i>Polyporus tenuiculus</i> (P. Beauv.) Fr.	Vangmun	North Tripura	On decaying wooden log	Saprobic, solitary, polyporoid. Pileus 3–5.7 cm, white, kidney or semi-circular shaped, fleshy, solid, porous, reniform to convex, surface glabrous, radially striate; margin acute, entire. Stipe 1.2–2.3x0.2–0.5 cm, white, solid, cylindric, equal, smooth.
70	MCCT108	<i>Polyporus alveolaris</i> (DC.) Bondartsev & Singer	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On decaying plant	Saprobic, polyporoid. Pileus 3–6.5x2.5–5.2 cm, upper surface orange and lower surface white, semi-circular or kidney shaped, radially fibrillose to scaly, dry, bald; typically featuring: margin wavy, smooth. Stipe 0.2–0.5x0.2–0.4 cm, excentric, solid, white, squamules.
71	MCCT109	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp. (Fr.) P. Kumm.	Tiangsang	North Tripura	On decaying wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 2–5.6 cm, light yellow or dark cream, soft; lamellae decurrent or tooth like, moderately spaced; margin smooth, wavy. Stipe absent.
72	MCCT110	<i>Podocypha multizonata</i> (Berk. & Broome) Pat.	Vangmun	North Tripura	On decaying plant	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 1.5–2.5x1.2–2.1 cm, fan-shaped or spatulate, thin, leathery, upper surface pale pinkish brown to pale brown, porous, with paler and darker zones; margin wavy, thin, initially white, ridged. Stipe 1.0–1.5x0.2–0.4 cm, solid, cylindric, rough surface, white, slightly unequal.
73	MCCT111	<i>Crepidotus alabamensis</i> Murrill	Vangmun	North Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 1–1.5x1 cm, kidney- or damshell shaped, creamy white, soft; lamellae decurrent when stipe present, narrow or broad. Stipe absent.
74	MCCT112	<i>Pycnoporus sanguineus</i> (L.) Murrill	Vangmun	North Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 4–5x3–4 cm, sessile, semicircular, flabelliforme, bright orange red when young but at maturity reddish orange, glabrous, zoned, margin acute, smooth to wavy thin. Hymenophore poroide, reddish orange; pores 0.3–0.4 cm.
75	MCCT114	<i>Amanita farinosa</i> (Schwein.)	Anarpur	Gomoti	On soil	Basidiocarps solitary, amalloid. Pileus 2–4.5 cm, brownish gray to brown, striate margin; gills adnate, close to subcrowded, white. Stipe 2–3.5x0.2–0.4 cm, straight, white; universal veil present.
76	MCCT115	<i>Chlorophyllum</i> sp. Massee	Anarpur	Gomoti	On soil	Basidiocarps medium, lepiotoid. Pileus 3–6.8 cm, white to cream, fleshy, convex to expanding, squamules entire surface and centre plate like brown; margin at first inflexed, entire; lamellae free, white, edge minutely serrated, touching change the colour to reddish brown. Stipe 3.5–7.2x0.4–1.3 cm, white central, elongate, equal but bulbous at the base, cylindric, smooth, fleshy, hollow; annulus present at upper portion, light brown, soft, mobile.
77	MCCT116	Unidentified	Anarpur	Gomoti	On decomposed leaf	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious, mycelioid. Pileus 1.2–1.6 cm, upper surface dark brown and lower surface white, umbrella shaped, smooth, soft, slightly umbo at the centre; margin soft, inrolled; lamellae dense, white, distant. Stipe 3.5–6.5x0.2–0.3 cm, central, brown, equal, hollow, fleshy, fibrous.
78	MCCT117	<i>Polyporus</i> sp.P.Micheli ex Adans.	Rajkang	Gomoti	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious, polypoid. Pileus 3.5–5.5x2.5–4.0 cm, white, porous, soft or slightly solid, spathulate, fleshy or leathery; margin unequal, light yellow, fleshy. Stipe 2.3–3.5x0.2–0.4 cm, white, excentric or lateral, cylindric, unequal.

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79	MCCT118	<i>Humaria hemisphaerica</i> (F.H. Wigg.) Fockel	Bampur	Gomoti	On termites soil	Fruit body 5.5–6×–5–6 cm, cup shaped, sessile, outer surface fringed with stiff with brownish hairs, distinctly hair on the margin, inner surface grayish.
80	MCCT121	Unidentified	Bampur	Gomoti	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 1.5–3.4×1.2–2.5 cm, white, soft, spathulate, smooth, fleshy; margin smooth, light orange; lamellae soft, inrolled, dense, unequal size. Stipe 0.5–0.9×0.1–0.3 cm, absent or sometimes present, white soft, solid, equal, lateral.
81	MCCT122	Unidentified	Bampur	Gomoti	On soil	Basidiocarps gregarious. Pileus 1.3–4.5 cm, white, applanate to umbilicate, smooth, soft; margin soft, inrolled, sometimes serrate. Stipe 1.4–3.5×0.2–0.5 cm, central or excentric, white, cylindrical, solid, unequal at upper and lower part.
82	MCCT123	<i>Marasmiellus</i> sp. Murrill	Bampur	Gomoti	On decaying plant	Saprobic, marasmioid, small, gregarious. Pileus 1.5–3.2 cm, white, convex to expanded or umbonate, thin; margin smooth, striate; lamellae adnate, white, soft, edge entire. Stipe 2.5–3.7×0.1–0.3 cm, white, excentric, equal, hollow, smooth, soft.
83	MCCT132	<i>Crepidotus applanatus</i> (Pers.) P. Kumm.	Barjala	West Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic. Pileus 1.4–2.0 cm, petaloid, flabelliform, semi-orbicular, spathulate, glabrous, villose or fibrillose at the base, white was becoming brownish or cinnamon as the spores mature; margin striatulate, hygrophanous. Stipe absent.
84	MCCT138	<i>Volvariella volvacea</i> (Bull.) Singer	Barjala	West Tripura	On sawdust	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 5–12 cm, egg-shaped when immature, expanding to convex or broadly conic and at maturity broadly convex or nearly flat, hairs, gray or grayish brown. Stipe 8–12×0.6–1.4 cm, tapering gradually to apex, swollen base, whitish or brownish, universal volva present.
85	MCCT142	<i>Pluteus americanus</i> (P. Banerjee & Sundb.) Justo, E.F. Malysheva & Minnis	Amtali	West Tripura	On decaying wooden log and sawdust	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 4–7 cm, broadly convex at first, expanding to planoconvex or flat, moist when fresh, very finely scaly over the center, but bald elsewhere, dark grayish brown when young and fresh, fading markedly as it dries out and eventually becoming very pale grayish brown or gray, with a darker center, the margin becoming finely lined for 1.0–1.5 cm; gills free from the stipe or close, short-gills frequent, white at first, becoming pink and, eventually, brownish pink, bruising grayish blue. Stipe 4–6×0.3–0.5 cm, equal above a slightly swollen base, bald or finely hairy, dry, whitish, becoming brownish with age, bruising slowly grayish blue, basal mycelium white; flesh very thin, white, unchanging when sliced.
86	MCCT149	<i>Amanita phalloides</i> (Vail.) ex Fr.) Link	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp small to large. Pileus 5–13 cm, fleshy, convex to applanate but at maturity expanding, viscid at immaturity but soon dry and silky; lamella free, white, thin, mostly crowded, mostly entire. Stipe 5.5–9×0.5–0.8 cm, whitish, smooth, cylindrical, expanding towards the base, solid, central; annulus present, membranous, white, lobed; volva saccate, fleshy, white, lobed.
87	MCCT151	<i>Inocybe</i> sp. (Fr.) Qué.	Amtali	West Tripura	On soil	Basidiocarp small to very large and fleshy, pholiotoid, rarely crepidotoid. Pileus 3–6 cm, convex to expanded flat, center depressed, yellowish, non-striate margin, fibrillose, disc subglabrous, towards margin radially appressed; lamellae adnexed to decurrent, rarely fleshy. Stipe 5–6.5×0.3–0.8 cm, central, solid, equal, cylindrical, bright yellow, glabrous or fibrous.
88	MCCT154	<i>Boletus</i> sp. L.	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp centrally stipitate. Pileus 3–5.5 cm, glabrous to squamose; hymenophore tubulate, free, adnate, yellowish, at times bruising blue. Stipe 2–5×0.3–0.7 cm, central, smooth, glandular.
89	MCCT158	<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i> (Sowerby) Corner	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp cylindrical, with rounded to sharpened tips, occasionally shallowly forked near the tip, 2–3×0.4–0.7 cm, smooth and slick; orangish yellow, spore print yellowish.
90	MCCT159	<i>Pleurotus ferulaginis</i> Zervakis, Venturella & Cattar.	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On wooden log	Basidiocarp casepitos. Pileus 5–7×4–6 cm, depressed, umbilicate or infundibuliform, upper surface dry, margin thin or often inrolled; lamella decurrent, crowded. Stipe 1.5–2.0×0.3–0.7 cm, lateral, solid, short.
91	MCCT160	<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> (Bull.) Qué.	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 6–13×5–7 cm, cup shaped, cluster, elastic, gelatinous, attached to the substrata, outer surface bright reddish to purple but lower surface smooth and light with irregular vein. Stipe absent.
92	MCCT161	<i>Auricularia</i> sp. Bull. ex Juss.	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On dead wooden log	Lignicolous, gregarious. Basidiocarp 3–3.5 cm, thick fleshy, cupulate; hymenium geneva blue, abhymenial surface leather brown, no veins, attached on one side of the pileus.
93	MCCT165	<i>Clitocybe brunneocaperata</i> A. Cooper	Boxonagar	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp large, growing in soil, solitary with a pungent smell. Pileus 15–20 cm, margin creamish, centre light brown, irregular with striation, slightly hygrophanous and scales squarrose. Stipe 10–12×1.5–2 cm, long, solid, tough, creamish; lamella 8–9 sets of lamellulae, creamish, shortly decurrent, smooth; annulus, veil and volva absent.

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94	<i>Gymnopus fogophilus</i> (Velen.) Antonin, Halling & Noordel	Debdabari	Gomoti District	On soil with decaying leaf	Saprobic or mycorrhizal, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 1.2–1.7 cm, convex with expanded and centrally depressed, inflexed margin; margin, smooth when very young, then smooth or rugulose; lamellae pinkish brown or pinkish cream, glabrous, upwards, distant, broadly adnate, sometimes to adpressed falsecollarium, whitish to pale cream when young, at maturity yellowish grey or orange-grey, concolorous. Stipe 0.7–1.5×0.05–0.2 cm, long, finely hairy, filiform, smooth, glabrous, rarely slightly pruinose, dark brown, smooth.
95	<i>Lentinus</i> sp. Fr.	Sunamura	Sepahijala	On dead wooden log	Lignicolous, caespitose. Pileus 2.5–3.5 cm, regular, non striate; margin inflexed, dry, nonhygrophanous, fibrillose, scales orange cover the entire surface, cuticle fully peeling, pileus trama white, 0.2cm thick, confluent; lamellae unequal, orange, coriaceous, crowded, shortly decurrent, non separable, 0.2cm broad, sigmoid and smooth. Stipe 2.5–3×0.1–0.3 cm, central, light orange, thick, terete, smooth, tough, stuffed stipe trama creamish; ring and volva absent.
96	<i>Panus</i> sp. Fr.	Kalachari	Dhalai District	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, growing gregarious to cluster. Pileus 4–8 cm, broadly convex at immaturity but developing a central depression or becoming deeply vase-shaped at maturity, hairy, often radially wrinkled, purplish to purplish brown in young stage and brown margin at maturity. Stipe 2–4.5×0.8–1.2 cm, lateral, tough, equal, slightly enlarged toward the base, hairy especially toward the base.
97	<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Sacc.	Satchand	South Tripura	On dead mango plant	Lignicolous, gregarious. Basidiocarp 6–7 cm, thin, fleshy, cupulate, pepper red, veined, attached on one side of dead log. Spore hyaline, bean shaped, apiculate, germ pore absent, oil globule present, cyanophilic and non amyloid.
98	<i>Stropharia stercorearia</i> (Schumacher.) Qué.	Rajibnagar	South Tripura	On decaying rice bran	Saprobic or mycorrhizal. Pileus 1–3 cm, hemispheric to convex, umbonate, olive yellow, dark yellow in the centre, viscid, nonhygrophanous, smooth, regular, thin, little striate, firm, whitish. Stipe 7–9.5×0.2–0.3 cm, central, cylindrical but expanded base, yellow, viscid, striate and basal mycelium white.
99	<i>Agaricocybe splendida</i> Cléménçon	Debbari	Gomoti District	On soil with decaying paddy straw	Saprobic. Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm, subglobose to convex, brownish yellow to yellowish brown, moist, smooth, glabrous, non-striate. Stipe 3–5.5×0.3–0.5 cm, central, cylindrical. solid, bulbous at both ends, brownish yellow.
100	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp. (Fr.) P. Kumm.	Paratia	Gomati District	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 4.5–7.5×2.5–6.5 cm, infundibuliform, whitish cream, smooth; margin smooth but sometimes lobed; lamella decurrent, edge smooth. Stipe 1.7–3.5×0.3–0.6 cm, eccentric, smooth, cream.
101	<i>Crepidotus mollis</i> (Schaeff.) Stauder	Garjee	South Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic. Pileus 2.4.5 cm, reniform to obovate, plane, flaccid, brownish, hygrophanous, shining, margin faintly striatulate. Stipe absent.
102	<i>Panus</i> sp. Fr.	Thakchara	Gomoti District	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, pleurotoid, solitary. Pileus 3.0–5.7 cm, subinfundibuliform to deeply umbilicate at center, dark brown, squamules present at entire surface; margin entire, involute, solid; lamellae decurrent, thin, moderately distant, without lamellulae. Stipe 3.7–3.4×1.0–1.6 cm, dark brown squamules whole surface, central to slightly eccentric, cylindric, tapering upward, swollen at the base, surface strigose, solid.
103	<i>Flamulina velutipes</i> (Curtis) Singer	Gamalbari	Khowai District	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, gregarious. Pileus 1.5–2.7 cm, convex to broadly convex, smooth, yellow to butter yellow and center light orange, subviscid to viscid; margin striate, translucently; lamellae adnexed, crowded to slightly distant, cream to light yellow, edge even. Stipe 3–5.5×0.3–0.6 cm, central, subcylindrical, subequal to slightly attenuate, upper part cream to yellowish and lower part darker, surface pruinose to pubescent, viscid.
104	<i>Cookeina tricholoma</i> (Mont.) Kuntze	Atharomura	South Tripura	On decaying wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Apothecia 4–7.5×2.5–3.5 cm, singly, cupulate, stipitate, margin enrolled. Receptacle concave, orange colour, glabrous. Stipe 1–1.5×0.2–0.4 cm, broad, glabrous. Spines 0.2–0.5×0.05–0.1 cm, tips narrowed, cylindrical, aseptate. Hairs cylindrical, straight, thin-walled, hyaline.
105	<i>Lactarius piperatus</i> (L.) Roussel	Barabari	Dhalai District	On soil	Scattered to gregarious. Pileus 2–6 cm, convex, center depressed, infundibuliform, smooth and dry, cracked, wrinkled towards margin, white or cream; margin incurved; lamellae crowded, white, repeatedly forked. Stipe 2–6.5×0.4–1.2 cm, central to eccentric, equal, solid, white, dry, smooth and latex white.
106	<i>Pterula indica</i> G. Senthilarasu	Unakoti	Unakoti District	On soil	Basidiomes terrestrial, gregarious or cluster. Pileus 6.5–18.7×6–8.5 cm, branched, erect, dichotomous, tubular. Stipe 1.2×2.4 cm, reddish brown to dark brown and at maturity it become dark, brittle, subulatus, glabrous, acute.

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107	MCCT234	<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Mont. ex Fr.) Henn.	Tuichama	Dhalai District	On wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Basidiocarps 5–7.5×2–6.5 cm, gelatinous, flabelliform, orbicular, upper surface dark brown and lower surface light brown, reticulate, circular or semicircular, fleshy and solid; abhymenium yellowish hairs, gregarious but not dense, margin smooth in young stage, lobad when adult and medulla absent.
108	MCCT236	<i>Heterotextus militinus</i> (Berk.) McNabb	Uptakhali	North Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, gregarious or scattered, orange-yellow or orange-red when fresh. Pileus 0.4–1.3 cm, cupulate or flattened-discoid, margin irregularly undulate, rough and faintly ribbed. Stipe 0.3–0.6 cm, short, stout, entire, consistency gelatinous.
109	MCCT237	<i>Inocybe parvibulbosa</i> E. Horak	Vangmun	North Tripura	On soil	Solitary or scattered. Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm, smooth or minutely scaly in upper surface, splitting or rimose towards the margin. Stipe 1.5–3.5×0.1–0.4 cm, slender, entirely pruinose, distinct marginate bulb, cortina absent.
110	MCCT239	<i>Macropleiata mastoides</i> (Fr.) Singer	Dalubari	North Tripura	On soil	Basidiomata large. Pileus 7–13 cm, fleshy, white to off-white, ovoid at immaturity, convex to plano-convex at maturity, umbo disc, covered gray-brownish furfuraceous squamules and it first smooth and continuous, irregular patches; margin appendiculate; lamellae crowded, free, white to grayish white. Stipe 7–14×0.5–1.3 cm, subcylindrical, whitish, upwards, covered with tiny furfuraceous brownish squamules, base slightly enlarged; annulus whitish, ascending, simple, membranous.
111	MCCT241	<i>Pholiota</i> sp. (Fr.) P.Kumm.	Boiragibazar	Sepahijala	On dead wooden log	Lignicolous, pholiotoid. Pileus 7.0–7.6 cm, when young purple at centre and light purple yellowish at the margin but after maturity yellowish, appanate or depressed to infundibuliform; margin irregular, non-striate, surface squamulose. Stipe 6–8.2×0.6–0.8 cm, central, concolourous with pileus, consistency fleshy, context stuffed; ring, veil and volva absent.
112	MCCT242	<i>Mycena</i> sp. (Pers.) Roussel	Tiakchi	Sepahijala	On soil	Scattered. Pileus 1.1–1.2 cm, ash to grayish black, shape convex with short umbilicate; margin grayish white but at maturity white and ash at the centre, regular and appendiculate. Stipe 2.0–2.5×0.1 cm, central, white at the top and black at the base, shape equal, texture smooth; ring, veil and volva absent.
113	MCCT243	<i>Lacterius</i> sp. Pers.	Simblong	Sepahijala	On soil	Scattered. Pileus 4–4.5 cm, upper surface red and lower surface white, conical at initial stage but at maturity depressed to infundibuliform; margin irregular and non striate, roll straight or reflexed, surface dry, non hygrophanous, surface glabrous, cuticle not peeling, consistency fleshy. Stipe 3–4×0.6–0.8 cm, central but sometimes eccentric, light camel brown at the top and darker at the base, equal, base blunt, consistency fibrous, surface powdery, context solid; ring, veil and volva absent.
114	MCCT244	<i>Amanita</i> sp. Pers.	Tiakchi	Sepahijala	On soil	Amanitoid, solitary. Pileus 2.5–2.6 cm, grayish brown at the centre and light gray brown; margin shape umbonate to convex, irregular, half translucent. Stipe 1.6–1.9×0.2–0.3 cm, central, white, shape clavate, terete or round, texture smooth; volva present, 0.2cm, light brown; ring and veil absent.
115	MCCT245	<i>Trametes versicolor</i> (L.) Lloyd	Vangmun	North Tripura	On dead wooden log	Lignicolous, gregarious. Fruitbody 5–10×4–7 cm, white when young but at maturity margin white and light grayish at the centre, it contains several colour in its upper surface, wide, shape petaloid to flabelliform, margin irregular; margin roll inflexed, surface dry or leathery, surface glabrous, consistency fleshy; ring, veil and volva absent. Stipe absent.
116	MCCT246	<i>Boletus</i> sp. L.	Tiakchi	North Tripura	On decaying wood	Boletoid, solitary, light ash to white. Pileus 2.5×3.0 cm, grayish brown; margin regular, margin roll straight, bigger pore size. Stipe 3.0–3.3×0.5–0.7 cm, central, light ash, shape equal, round, base blunt, texture smooth, fleshy, surface glabrous, context solid; ring, veil and volva absent.
117	MCCT247	<i>Laccaria proxima</i> (Boud.) Pat.	Tiakchi	North Tripura	On sandy soil	Caespitose or connate. Pileus 1.5×2.0 cm, orange brown, infundibulate, surface dry, non hygrophanous, glabrous, not peeling; margin regular, translucent, roll inflexed. Stipe 3.5–4.0×0.3–0.4 cm, central, orange brown, equal, base bulbous, texture smooth, consistency cartilaginous, context hollow; ring, veil and volva absent.
118	MCCT250	<i>Russula brevipes</i> Peck	Vangmun	North Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, basidiocarp white to light cream white, solitary and scattered. Pileus 5.5×6.7 cm, white, cyathiform, margin irregular, non striate, surface dry, non hygrophanous, glabrous, cuticle half peeling; margin roll inflexed to uplifted. Stipe 2.5–3.0×1.2–1.7 cm, central to lateral, obclavate, base blunt, texture smooth, context stuffed; ring, veil and volva absent.
119	MCCT251	<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i> (Jacq.) Murrill	Sabual	North Tripura	On soil	Solitary or connate, epigeous. Pileus 1.5–2.0×1.5–2.0 cm, cinnamon brown and margin yellowish brown, conical to depressed, surface dry, hygrophanous, cuticle non peeling; margin regular, straight to sulcate. Stipe 1.5–1.7×0.1–0.2 cm, central, base bulbous, texture smooth, context hollow; ring, veil and volva absent.

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120	MCCT252	<i>Boletus</i> sp. L.	Sabul	North Tripura	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 5x5.2 cm, orange to yellow, conical, surface reticulate or strobiliform, fully peeling, fleshy; margin irregular, non striate, straight, glutinous, non hygrophanous. Stipe 2.5–2.7x0.3–0.5 cm, central, brownish yellow, fleshy, striate, stuffed or solid, trama yellow; ring, veil and volva absent.
121	MCCT253	<i>Boletus strobilaceus</i> Scop.	Sabul	North Tripura	On soil	Boletoid, solitary or scattered. Pileus 4.5x5.0 cm, upper surface white with black dotted and lower surface light whitish cream, conical or hemispherical to applanate; margin irregular, surface strobiliform, underside pores are hexagonal. Stipe 3.5–4.0x0.5–0.7 cm, central, equal, base bulbous, texture lacunose, surface slimy, context stuffed; ring, veil and volva absent.
122	MCCT256	<i>Lycoperdon</i> sp. Pers.	Unakoti	Unakoti	On decomposed wooden dust.	Saprobic, solitary, mycorrhizal. At immaturity more or less round but maturity like an inverted pear, 2–4.0x2.5–4.3 cm, dry; covered with tiny white spines when young but at maturity its disappear, typically with a pinched-off base, central perforation through which spores are liberated by creaked at maturity, spore disperse through rain or wind.
123	MCCT260	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp. (Fr.) P. Kumm.	Unakoti	Unakoti	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary, pleurotoid. Pileus 2.5–5.4x2.0–3.8 cm, light brown but centre whitish, spatulate, sessile with a short basal attachment, i.e., short stipe; margin dry, smooth, glabrous, thin, inrolled, entire or lobed; lamellae white, thin, crowded. Stipe 0.5–1.2x0.3–0.6 cm, lateral, white, solid, cylindrical.
124	MCCT263	<i>Dacryopinax spathularia</i> (Schwein.) G.W.Martin	Khashiamangal	Khawai District	On decaying wood	Saprobic. Basidiomata scattered or gregarious. Fruitbody 0.5–1.8x0.05–0.2 cm, spatulate, stipitate, orange, soft cartilaginous.
125	MCCT270	<i>Lactacalybia</i> sp. Singer	Bamutia	West Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic. Pileus 1.3–2.8 cm, convex to plano-convex, smooth, subumbonate, surface dull white to light brown, glabrous; margin striate, crisped, eroded; lamellae adnate, white, crowded. Stipe 0.5–1.6x0.1–0.2 cm, thin, excentric, equal, tubular, slightly tapering towards apex, subbulbous at the base, surface smooth, shiny.
126	MCCT275	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> (Jacq. ex Fr.) P. Kumm.	Bamutia	West Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 4.0–5.9x2.0–6.8 cm, infundibuliform, white to cream, some times dark gray at young stage, smooth; margin smooth or slightly lobate; lamella decurrent but sometimes with tooth, edge smooth. Stipe 2.0–2.9x0.5–0.9 cm, cylindrical, solid, lateral-eccentric, cream, smooth.
127	MCCT278	<i>Panus</i> sp. Fr.	Bamutia	West Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 1.5–4.5 cm, deeply infundibuliform to cyathiform, tough, surface cinnamon brown, hair present abundantly; margin thin. Stipe 1.0–2.0 cm, chesnut brown, central, cylindrical, solid, covered with erect hairs.
128	MCCT282	<i>Ramaria</i> sp. Fr. ex Bonord.	Bamutia	West Tripura	On decomposed soil	Scattered or gregariously. Fruit body 4–11x4–8.5 cm, base well developed, branching repeatedly; branches vertically oriented, elongated to flattened, smooth, light pink.
129	MCCT301	<i>Coprinus</i> sp. Pers.	Kanchanpur	North Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic. Pileus 1.0–2.5 cm, convex, upper surface white but centre light brown, lower surface whitish brownish, smooth; margin irregular. Stipe 1.5–3.5 cm, equal, white, central and glabrous.
130	MCCT302	<i>Lactarius hygropharoides</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Kuntze	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil with decaying sal leaf	Mycorrhizal, solitary or scattered. Pileus 5.5–1.0 cm, convex at young and plane at maturity, dry, centrally depressed, azonate, golden yellow to yellowish brown, smooth; margin inrolled at young stage and plane at maturity; lamellae adnate to decurrent, narrow to moderately broad, distant, whitish to pale, juice present. Stipe 4.3–7.0x8.0–2.5 cm, solid, short, firm, glabrous or with an unpolished velvety sheen.
131	MCCT303	<i>Lepiota cristata</i> (Bolton) P. Kumm.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic. Pileus 2.5x2.1 cm, conical, white with brown spotted, surface rough and dry; margin regular; gills free, crowded, white. Stipe 3–5.5x0.3–0.6 cm, center, equal or clavate, white; annulus present.
132	MCCT304	<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i> (Schaeff.) Fr.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil with decaying leaf	Basidiocarp solitary. Pileus 5–10 cm, globose at immaturity and convex to flat at maturity, central depression present, slimy, grayish purple to dark violet; gills subdecurrent to adnexed, flexible, white. Stipe 4.5–7.5x0.7–1.5 cm, thick, cylindrical or slightly bulbous at the base, white, smooth.
133	MCCT305	<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i> (Fr.) Maire	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying bamboo ehizome with ant nest soil	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 9.5–14.0x6.3–10 cm, elongated, orange ochre to pale orange; context of 1.0–1.4 cm, tough, fibrous. Hymenophore with pores, coral to red, angular pores. Stipe absent.
134	MCCT306	<i>Russula</i> sp. Pers.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary or scattered. Pileus 5–16 cm, convex with a central depression, white to whitish or creamy, margin inrolled at immaturity but broadly convex at maturity; margin inrolled, dry, cracked at maturity; gills attached crowded, white at first and creamy at maturity. Stipe 2.5–4x1.5–3 cm, solid, more or less equal, dry, whitish, bruising brown to brownish.
135	MCCT307	<i>Marasmius jasminodorus</i> Wannathes, Desjardin & Lumyong	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying leaf	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 1.2–3.8 cm, convex to campanulatus, umbone, pruinous, margin ruguloso-striate, laete brunneo usque brunneo-aurantiaco. Stipe 1.7–5.5x0.1–0.3 cm, dark brown to light brown, hollow, central, cylindrical, cavus.

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136	MCCT308	<i>Marasmiellus tenuissimus</i> (Jungb.) Singer	Salbagan	West Tripura	On bark of living plant	Lignicolous, densely gregarious. Pileus 1.6–2.7x1.0–1.7 cm, orange white or pale orange, with white or concolorous margin, glabrous, slightly striate; lamellae adnexed to almost free, distant to subdistant, with series of lamellulae, intervenose, narrow. Stipe 0.07–0.4x0.03–0.1 cm, eccentric to sublateral, cylindrical to tapering, pubescent to velutinous, hollow, insititious, dark brown.
137	MCCT309	<i>Agaricus moelleri</i> Wasser	Salbagan	West Tripura	On soil	Basidiocarp pluteoid, small to large size. Pileus 5–13 cm, convex to expanding, sometime umbonate, surface silky and squamulose; lamellae free, dark brown, thin, crowded. Stipe 4–8.5x1–2.5 cm, central, cylindrical with bulbous base, fibrous; annulus present, white.
138	MCCT310	<i>Marasmius</i> sp. Fr.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 3.5–6.8 cm, dark pink at the centre to becoming light pink, expanding, smooth, and wavy; lamellae joined, distant. Stipe 2.8–4.3x0.4–0.7 cm, light pink, solid, centric or some times excentric, rough, cylindric, equal.
139	MCCT311	<i>Laccaria fraterna</i> (Sacc.) Pegler	Salbagan	West Tripura	On dead wooden log	Mycorrhizal. Pileus 2.5–6.5 cm, convex to flat, depressed, faintly lined, red-brown to orangish buff; gills attached distant, pinkish. Stipe 2.5–7.5x1.5–3.5 cm, equal, pinkish, hairy and white basal mycellium present.
140	MCCT312	<i>Leucocoprinus cepistipes</i> (Sowerby) Pat.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic. Pileus 2.5–10 cm, egg-shaped at immaturity but nearly round to convex when mature with a sharp or shallow central hump, whitish to pale brownish, grayish brown center, dry, powdery, whitish granules, margin distinctly lined; gills free, crowded, white to slightly brownish. Stipe 5.5–10x0.5–1.0 cm, mostly equal but swollen slightly near the bottom, white, discoloring pinkish to brownish.
141	MCCT313	<i>Cantharellula</i> sp. Singer	Narsingarh	West Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 1.5–3.0 cm, flattened then broadly depressed at centre, surface greasy, entirely white-pruinose; margin enrolled, thin, dark brown to reddish brown, striate only with age; lamellae adnexed, arcuate, then shortly decurrent when expanded, ash-grey, edge smooth, concolorous. Stipe 2.5–3.8x0.455–0.8 cm, hollow, cylindrical, often compressed, entirely covered by a dense white fibrillum.
142	MCCT314	<i>Cantharellula</i> sp. Singer	Indranagar	West Tripura	On decaying wood with soil	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm, brown to reddish brown, umrella shaped, centre slightly depressed; margin surface greasy, enrolled, white, pruinose; lamellae, adnexed, arcuate, then shortly decurrent, smooth, concolorous. Stipe 2.0–3.5x0.2–0.5 cm, hollow, cylindrical, compressed, entirely covered by a dense white fibrillum.
143	MCCT315	<i>Ganoderma sessile</i> Murrill	Sabroom	South Tripura	On dead wooden log	Basidiome sessile, solitary or scattered. Pileus 4–7.5x3–6 cm, surface glabrous, rugose, laccate, concentrically sulcate, yellowish to reddish brown and dark brown at maturity, wrinkled, woody, dimidiate, concate to flabelliform; margin acute and thin, ochraceous zones present. Pores 0.2–0.4 cm, brown, grayish brown, circular or angular, dissepiments entire.
144	MCCT316	<i>Ischnoderma resinatum</i> (Schrad.) P.Karst.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead tree	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. Fruitbody size (5–15x4–6)x(1–1.6) cm, semicircular, whitish at immature stage but at maturity upper surface brown to black and lower surface white; margin white, smooth and fibrous.
145	MCCT317	<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i> (Bolton) J.Schröt.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead tree	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. Fruitbody size (3–9x3–5)x(0.5–1.5) cm, brown, semicircular, rough and fibrous, pore white to brownish and elongated.
146	MCCT318	<i>Trametes elegans</i> (Spreng) Fr.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On leaving tree	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. Fruit body 8–20x1.5–3 cm, semicircular or kidney shaped with bracket zones, white to light creamy, rough and fibrous, white thin margin.
147	MCCT319	<i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i> (Fr.) P. Karst.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil with bryophyte association	Basidiocarp solitary. Pileus 2–4 cm, dark brown, at immature stage conical but at maturity lobed and margin split, gill adnex. Stipe 3–2x1–2 cm, smooth surface white or light yellow, hollow, fibrous; ring absent.
148	MCCT320	<i>Phellinus igniarius</i> (L.) Quel.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead log	Saprobic, solitary. Fruitbody 17–25x10–16x3–6 cm, hemispherical or semicircular with bracket zones, black brown, hard or woody; margin sharp with serrate.
149	MCCT321	<i>Microporus</i> sp. P.Beauv.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead plant	Saprobic, solitary. Fruit body 3.5–5.5 cm, broadly funnel, tough, leathery, upper surface dry, shiny, strongly banded in shades of buff and rich brown with the outer edge of the cap cream to white, lower surface cream to white; pores decurrent, white. Stipe 1.2–3.8x0.2–0.6 cm, central to slightly eccentric, cylindrical, base tough, attached to the substrate by a disc.
150	MCCT323	<i>Microporus xanthopus</i> (Fr.) Kuntze	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead detached branch	Saprobic or mycorrhizal, solitary or gregariously. Fruitbody 3–7x2–4 cm, cinnamon brown; margin white straight thin; pore angular or circular. Stipe 1–3.5x0.5–0.8 cm, thick, white or creamy white.

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151	MCCT324	<i>Hygrocybe acutaconica</i> (Clem.) Singer	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp solitary or scattered. Pileus 2–4 cm long, yellow but gill portion white, broadly conical with a central nipple, lined with uplifted margin; lamella free from stipe. Stipe 3–5x1–2 cm, whitish to light yellowish, equal or slightly unequal, hollow, fibrous; ring absent.
152	MCCT325	<i>Arctomyces</i> sp. Jülich	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Mycelial, cluster. Fruitlet 15–37x0.2–0.5 cm, white or creamy, gregariously, multiple branching, pointed ends.
153	MCCT326	Unidentified	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp solitary. Pileus: 3–4 cm, yellow whitish. Stipe: 4–5x2–1 cm, convex to broadly convex, smooth; ring present
154	MCCT327	<i>Amanita constricta</i> Thiers & Ammirati	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary. Pileus 3–10 cm, flat, whitish and tip portion grayish brown; gills whitish, free, crowded; lamella white, 2–3 lamellates. Stipe 7–8x1–2.2 cm, whitish, slightly hard, hairy; ring present at immature stage but at maturity ring absent; volva present.
155	MCCT328	Unidentified	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead leaf	Solitary. Pileus 3–4 cm, brown. Stipe 9–10x1–2 cm, convex to broadly convex, smooth; ring absent.
156	MCCT329	<i>Russula virescens</i> (Schaeff.) Fr.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Mycorrhizal and solitary. Pileus 4–7 cm, convex to broadly convex and centrally depressed, light yellowish green or light ash, dry; gills attached, white, crowded. Stipe 6–7x1–2 cm, central, umbonate, smooth fibrous; ring absent.
157	MCCT330	<i>Amanita jacksonii</i> Pomerl	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary. Pileus 5–10 cm, orange but margin yellow, oval shaped to convex; gills free from stem, crowded. Stipe 5–13x1.5–2.0 cm, yellow, scaly, ring present; volva present bell shaped and white.
158	MCCT331	<i>Clitocybe ditopa</i> (Fr.) Gillet	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp clitocyboid, solitary. Pileus 4–7 cm, convex to depressed or cyathiform, grayish brown, surface hygrophanous, striate, dry smooth; margin inrolled; lamella crowded, short and lamellulae 3. Stipe 5–8x0.5–1 cm, cylindrical, solid, pale grayish, glabrous; ring absent.
159	MCCT332	Unidentified	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp solitary. Pileus 6–7 cm, yellow whitish. Stipe 7–8x3–4 cm, depressed, yellow whitish; ring absent
160	MCCT333	<i>Agaricus placomyces</i> Peck	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil with decaying leaf	Saprobic or mycorrhizal, scattered or gregariously. Pileus 4–8 cm, whitish with brown spot especially in the centre, scaly, convex to straight at maturity; margin straight and smooth; lamella brownish, free from stem, crowded. Stipe 7–10x0.5–1.3 cm, whitish brown, straight, fibrous, hollow, base bulbous; ring present.
161	MCCT334	<i>Russula emetica</i> (Schaeff.) Pers.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil with decaying leaf	Mycorrhizal, solitary or scattered. Pileus 4–5 cm, pink but centre dark pink, convex to depressed, non-circulate; gill free from stem, crowded. Stipe 4.0–7.0x1.0–1.6 cm, white, hard.
162	MCCT335	<i>Astraeus hygrometricus</i> (Pers.) Morgan	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Basidiocarp solitary. Fruitlet reddish white, Majority of them are unopened or partially opened at apex with irregular 7 petal-like lobes, the lobes recurves, remain flat on crack of 4–12 lobes, further undergoes division about 7 incurves towards centre, incurving enclosing the spore sac, centre of leathery incurved or flat lobes.
163	MCCT336	<i>Termitomyces</i> sp. R. Heim	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 6–10 cm, white to creamy brown, campanulate to umbo, umbonate portion brown, smooth; margin split at maturity; lamellae white creamy, crowded, regular. Stipe 8–10x1–1.5 cm, white, central, equal, fibrous, hard; ring absent.
164	MCCT337	Unidentified	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead leaf	Solitary. Pileus 4–5 cm, brown. Stipe 4–5x1–2 cm, depressed shape; ring absent.
165	MCCT338	<i>Psathyrella</i> sp. (Fr.) Quéli.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Saprobic, scattered or cluster. Pileus 2.5–7 cm, light brownish, scaly margin smooth; gills free distant, brownish. Stipe 7–11x0.5–0.8 cm, fibrous, brownish; ring present.
166	MCCT339	<i>Thelephora terrestris</i> Ehrh.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead tree	Solitary. Fruitlet 4–5 x 2–4 cm, centrally depressed, fan-shaped to semicircular, radially wrinkled and grooved, dry, brown, fibrillose to velvety; ring absent.
167	MCCT340	<i>Strobilomyces confusus</i> Singer	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 4–5 cm, brown, convex, becoming broadly convex, dry, covered with small, erect, fibrillose. Stipe 4–5x1–2 cm, more or less equal, depressed shape, solid, base covered with dense; ring absent.
168	MCCT341	Unidentified	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary or scattered. Pileus 4–5 cm, light brown, fleshy; lamellae white, attached, decurrent. Stipe 4–5x1–1.2 cm, white, smooth, hard.
169	MCCT342	<i>Stereum</i> sp. Hill ex Pers.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Solitary, ring absent, brown. Pileus: 4–5 cm. Stipe 4–5x1–2 cm, depressed shape.
170	MCCT343	<i>Marasmiellus candidus</i> (Fr.) Singer	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead plant	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 1–2.5 cm, white, convex with a central depression, thin fragile, dry; gills vein like, decurrent. Stipe 0.5–1.7x0.1–0.3 cm, white to brownish or blackish, equal, dry.

	LCN	Scientific name	Location	Districts	Habitat	Distinguishing features
171	MCCT344	<i>Ganoderma</i> sp.P.Karst	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On hard dead wood	Saprobic, solitary. Fruitbody broadly fan shaped or semicircular, upper surface brown with ring shape, margin white, lower surface white.
172	MCCT345	<i>Gloeophyllum</i> sp.P.Karst	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. Fruitbody 7–12×5–8 cm, yellowish brown to dark brown, semicircular or kidney shaped and sessile.
173	MCCT346	<i>Mycena</i> sp. (Pers.) Roussel	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On decaying leaf	Saprobic, solitary or scattered or gregariously, mycelloid. Pileus 1–1.8 cm, dark brown to black, conical or bell shaped, dry; gill light yellowish, attached to stem, distant. Stipe 5–9×0.1–0.2 cm, light yellow, smooth, hollow.
174	MCCT347	<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> Fr.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On soil	Scattered to gregarious or caespitose clusters. Pileus 5–13 cm, yellow to whitish, convex with yellow margin, wavy, sticky, crack; gills fold, thick decurrent. Stipe 2–4×0.5–2.0 cm, solid, centre, yellow to whitish, thick smooth.
175	MCCT348	Unidentified	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Saprobic, gregariously joined. Fruitbody 15–26×1–2.5 cm, semicircular or kidney shaped, reddish brown to dark brown; ring like collar present.
176	MCCT349	<i>Ramaria stricta</i> (Pers.) Quel.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal. Fruit body 3–15×3–7 cm, cream whitish, branching 6–12, base rarely absent.
177	MCCT350	<i>Pterula</i> sp. Fr.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil with decaying leaf	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Basidiomes 5–11×0.4–0.6 cm, white to creamy white, branching arise from tip portion, branches 7–12 in number, tip portion sharp.
178	MCCT351	Unidentified	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary to scattered. Pileus 3–6.5 cm, light yellow to brown, dark brown at the centre, gills distant, light yellow, margin serrate. Stipe 4–7×0.3–0.7 cm, central, dark brown, fibrous solid, equal.
179	MCCT352	<i>Russula natarajanii</i> K. Das, J.R. Sharma & Atri	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary. Pileus 5–8 cm, white to creamy white, fibrous; margin serrate; gills adnex, white to creamy white, close. Stipe 4–6×0.8–1.7 cm, whitish, central, unequal, solid, base blunt.
180	MCCT353	<i>Russula</i> sp. Pers.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary to scattered. Pileus 8–14 cm, convex with central depression, white; margin inrolled; gills crowded, decurrent and white. Stipe 3–4×0.7–1.8 cm, white, thick, equal, dry, base blunt, mycelium present.
181	MCCT354	<i>Daldinia concentrica</i> (Bolton) Cesati & de Notaris	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary to scattered. Stromata up to 4–6 cm, hemispherical, across, reddish-brown, perithecia small.
182	MCCT355	<i>Fomitopsis</i> sp.P.Karst	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or gregariously. Fruitbody 25–36×13–24×8–12 cm, yellowish to dark brown, semicircular or kidney shaped; ring like collar present.
183	MCCT356	Unidentified	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil with degrading leaf	Saprobic and mycorrhizal, solitary. Pileus 3–4.6 cm, white and light yellow at the centre, fibrous, soft, adnex; gills white, lanceolate, wavy, 3–4 lamellae. Stipe 3–5×0.3–0.6 cm, hollow, brown, central, straight.
184	MCCT357	<i>Ganoderma</i> sp.P.Karst	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On decaying wood	Saprobic, solitary. Fruitbody 5–8×3–4.5 cm, 2–3.5 cm thick, kidney shaped, whitish-dark brown-black, surface smooth, hard; margin whitish. Stipe absent.
185	MCCT358	<i>Cantharellus cinereus</i> (Pers.) Fr.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil with decaying leaf	Solitary. Pileus 4–6×5–6 cm, ash or brown to light black, funnel shaped and crossed and attached, slight decurrent; gills distant, lanceolate; margin serrate. Stipe 3–4×0.2–0.6 cm, centric or eccentric, noncircular, brown, equal.
186	MCCT359	<i>Marasmius oreades</i> (Bolton) Fr.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil with decaying leaf	Saprobic or mycorrhizal, solitary. Pileus 4–5 cm, brown, convex with central depression, soft, serrate; gills lanceolate, adnex, soft; 5 lamellae. Stipe 4–6×0.5–1.3 cm, white to light yellow, central, solid, scally, base blunt.
187	MCCT361	<i>Lentinus velutinus</i> Fr.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 5–9 cm, infundibuliform to cyathiform, brown, erect, hairy; lamellae decurrent, crowded, thin. Stipe 6–10.3×0.4–0.7 cm, brown, central, cylindrical, solid hairy.
188	MCCT362	<i>Geastrum saccatum</i> Fr.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On decaying bamboo	Saprobic, gregarious. Basidioma smooth, at immaturity egg shaped but at maturity flower shaped with pointed beak, beak 2–3 cm, brown; 7 pointed triangular shaped skil.
189	MCCT363	Unidentified	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 6–9 cm, yellow, creanate to appendiculate, margin serrate; gills crowded, yellow and lanceolate. Stipe 5–7×0.5–1.5 cm, whitish-yellow, central, fibrous, solid, equal.
190	MCCT364	<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i> (Bull.) Bataille	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Solitary or scattered. Pileus 4–6 cm, hemispherical, fruit body yellow brown to orange, smooth; pore reddish brown. Stipe 4–7×1–2 cm, yellow to reddish, equal to taperate light.

	LCN	Scientific name	Location	Districts	Habitat	Distinguishing features
191	MCCT365	<i>Lactarius glaucescens</i> Crossl.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary or scattered. Pileus 5–10 cm, convex with a central depression, white to creamy white; gills decurrent, crowded, thin creamy, juice secretion present. Stipe 4–7×1–1.6 cm, thick, white, smooth, blunt base.
192	MCCT366	<i>Hygrophorus marzuolus</i> (Fr.) Bres.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 5–8 cm, light yellow at young stage but dark brown to light black at maturity, central portion depressed; margin serrate; gills brown to black, lanceolate, closely adnate. Stipe 3–6×2–4 cm, brown, central, equal, fibrous.
193	MCCT367	<i>Funalia</i> sp. Pat.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On decaying Wood	Saprobic, solitary. Fruitbody 4–7 cm, blackish-brown, pore large, rough surface. Stipe absent.
194	MCCT368	<i>Lactarius corrugis</i> (peck) Kuntze	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary to scattered. Pileus 3–7.6 cm, convex with a central depression, red brick; gills brownish, crowded, secreting juice, thin. Stipe 5–8×1–1.6 cm, central or some times eccentric, solid, red brick, non straight, blunt base.
195	MCCT369	<i>Boletus reticulatus</i> Schaef.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary or scattered. Pileus 6–12 cm, convex, whitish to light brown, pore surface whitish to gray. Stipe 5–8×1–1.5 cm long, white to creamy white, more or less equal.
196	MCCT370	<i>Amanita</i> sp. Pers.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Mycorrhizal, solitary. Pileus 4–6 cm, white to light bluish, convex, scaly, soft; gills distant, white, separable. Stipe 5–8×0.6–1.4 cm, white, scaly, unequal, solid or hollow, fibrous; ring present; volva present, volva 1–1.8 cm long, white soft.
197	MCCT371	<i>Chromosera cyanophylla</i> (Fr.) Redhead, Ammirati & Norvell	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Solitary or gregarious. Pileus 1–3.5 cm, brown to light yellow, at first hemispherical with flattened and depressed centre, inflexed margin but reflexed margin becoming lobed to lacerated, surface glutinous to sticky, smooth. Stipe 2–4.3×0.2–0.4 cm, cylindrical with broadened base, curved, shiny-glassy, sticky and waxy, dry, smooth.
198	MCCT372	Unidentified	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 3–6 cm, brownish, straight with slight central depression, smooth, dry; gills adnex, lanceolate; 4–5 lamellae, brownish. Stipe 4–6.5×0.3–1.3 cm, brownish, central, unequal, top and lower portion blunt.
199	MCCT373	<i>Lentinus</i> sp. Fr.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, caespitose. Pileus 3.5–7.5 cm, medium to large, white to cream white, centrally depressed, infundibuliform, fleshy, squamose at immature stage; margin thin fleshy, inrolled, serrate at maturity; lamellae decurrent, crowded, tough, short. Stipe 3.5–7.5×0.4–0.9 cm, white, central or sometimes eccentric, solid, cylindrical, elongated.
200	MCCT374	Unidentified	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wood	Saprobic, gregarious or solitary. Pileus 4.5–7.7 cm, broadly convex at immaturity but at maturity occur a central depression or becoming deeply vase-shaped at maturity, squamules at upper side, purplish to brown in young stage and dark brown at maturity. Stipe 2–3.8×0.7–1.2 cm, central or slightly lateral, solid, equal, slightly enlarged toward the base, squamules present.
201	MCCT375	<i>Pluteus</i> sp. Fr.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On sawdust	Saprobic, solitary or cluster. Pileus 2.5–3.9 cm, conic to convex or slightly umbonate, upper surface light ash and slightly darker at the centre but lower surface white; margin thin, soft, finely sulcate; lamellae white, free, unequal, crowded. Stipe 3.5–6.5×0.2–0.6 cm, white to whitish grey, subequal, central, flexuous, hollow, basal mycelium.
202	MCCT376	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp. (Fr.) P. Kumm.	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 2.2–4.5×1.6–3.6 cm, white, flabelliform, small, attached to the substrate, fleshy, soft; lamellae decurrent, crowded. Stipe absent or very little, eccentric.
203	MCCT378	<i>Chromosera</i> sp. Redhead, Ammirati & Norvell	Sipahijala WS	Sepahijala	On dead wood	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 1.5–3.5 cm, light yellow, convex to plano-convex, disc broadly flattened, central portion depressed; margin translucent-striate, incurved, surface glabrous; context thin; lamellae decurrent, lavender, substant, cream-colored in age. Stipe 1.5–3.5×1.0–2.0 cm, yellowish, fragile, more or less equal, hollow, base and upper part sub-bulbous, surface glabrous, viscid, lavender.
204	MCCT383	<i>Agaricus trisulphuratus</i> Berk.	Atharamura	Khowai District	On soil	Solitary. Pileus 3–5 cm, convex to applanate with a subumbonate, orange to salmon orange, imbricate squamules; margin involute; lamellae free pale pinkish to dark brown, thin, crowded. Stipe 2.5–5×0.3–0.5 cm, equal, cylindrical; annulus present.
205	MCCT384	<i>Tyromyces lacteus</i> (Fr.) Murrill.	Atharamura	Khowai District	On dead wooden log	Saprobic. Fruitbody 5.2×3.5 cm, white, white micropores were present under side, surface moist, texture solid and tough.
206	MCCT385	<i>Ascobolus</i> sp. Pers.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On cow dung	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Ascomata apothecioid, yellow, semi-immersed, receptacle at first closed then irregularly opening at the top, cupulate, disc flat to convex, yellow.

	LCN	Scientific name	Location	Districts	Habitat	Distinguishing features
207	MCCT386	<i>Boletus</i> sp. L.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decomposed grass	Mycorrhizal, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 10–45 cm; convex to broadly convex, tacky, bald light brown to reddish brown or yellow-brown; pore surface yellowish, not bruising, pores stuffed, angular to circular. Stem 10–30×3–15 cm, thick, club-shaped, cylindrical, and more or less equal.
208	MCCT387	<i>Volvariella</i> sp. Speg.	Amtali	West Tripura	On decomposed soil	Basidiocarps solitary. Pileus 3–5.8 cm, grayish-brown to brownish-gray, convex to broadly convex, dry, and finely radially hairy; margin not lined, splitting; lamellae free, crowded, pink to brownish pink. Stipe 3.5–6.0×0.7–1.3 cm, grayish brown to brownish, thick, slightly swollen base, dry, slightly hairy at the apex; sack-like volva with squamules.
209	MCCT388	<i>Coprinus</i> sp. Pers.	Salbagan	West Tripura	On decaying paddy straw	Saprobic, solitary or scattered. Pileus 0.2–3.2 cm, upper surface grayish white and lower surface ash to black, long, long acorn-shaped, campanulate to revolute, pileus veil breaks up into loose. Stipe 3.5–12.5×0.05–0.4 cm, white, hollow, base often slightly enlarged, a faint annular or volvate zone near the base, mostly smooth and glabrous.
210	MCCT389	<i>Phallus indusiatus</i> Vent.	Amtali	West Tripura	On soil	Saprobic, solitary. Pileus 20–25 cm, spike-like, smooth at first but pitted and ridged by maturity, covered with a slimy, olive-brown substance which is carried away by flies, whitish to light brown, developing a perforation at the top. Stipe 11–18.5×1.2–4.0 cm, white; sack like volva present, white to slightly pinkish, hanging up to 15cm from the bottom edge.
211	MCCT390	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp. (Fr.) P. Kumm.	Trishna WS	South Tripura	On dead wooden log	Saprobic, solitary or gregarious. Pileus 3.5–5.5×1.5–3.5 cm, sessile, infundibuliform, whitish to light brown, smooth; margin smooth and lobed.
212	MCCT391	<i>Xylaria obovata</i> (Berk.) Berk	Betlingshib	North District	On decaying logs	Saprophytic, solitary. Stromata 1.6–2.6×0.7–1.9 cm, blackishbrown with sub-globose to obovate, round fertile head, narrowing below into a black, short and stout sterile stipe, flesh whitish, hard, ostiole papillate or semi-papillate. Perithecia 1.4–1.9×0.5–1.6 cm and stout sterile stem was 0.3–0.4×0.2 cm, black, sub-spherical with fertile head.
213	MCCT392	<i>Xylaria nigripes</i> (Klotzsch) Cooke	Betlingshib	North District	On dead wooden log	Saprophytic, solitary. Stromata 4–8×0.2–0.5 cm, ash to blackish, cylindrical, long, hard, branched or unbranched to gregarious, extended fertile apex which is curved and ash. It turns to dark black with maturity and also becomes hard with age. Surface smooth and becomes wrinkled when fully grown. Perithecia black, sub-spherical to spherical, fertile head. The size of the head was 0.009–0.029 cm.
214	MCCT393	<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i> (Pers.) Grev	Betlingshib	North District	On dead wooden bark (crack tissue)	Saprophytic, grow in unbranched or sparingly branched. Stromata 0.8–2.2×0.2–0.62 cm, dark brown to black, lower and upper part is sharp, apex round fertile head and narrowing below into a brownish-black, short, stout sterile stem. Stromata tough, more or less club shape, stem often proportionally long, but also frequently short or nearly absent. Perithecia black, sub-spherical, fully embedded in fertile head and size measured as 0.052–0.13 cm.
215	MCCT394	<i>Xylaria schreuderiana</i> [Van der Bvl.]	Tiangsang	North District	On dead wooden bark (crack tissue)	Saprophytic, grew in solitary. Stromata gregarious, occasionally fasciculate to solitary and scattered, slender, upright, stipate, often unbranched, fertile portion subglobose with upper part consist of 0.1–0.2 cm of an apiculus, only a few perithecia or less fertile portion with more perithecia and then subcylindrical. Stromata 0.4–0.7×0.05–0.2 cm, surface rough, dark black, with raised lines, dense, black stipe and absence of hairs.
216	MCCT395	<i>Xylaria multiplex</i> (Kunze) Fr.	Tiangsang	North District	On dead wooden log	Saprophytic, united or solitary. Stromata 1.76–4.86×0.32–0.64 cm, blackish to blackish-brown, elongated, cylindric, undulated, clavate, apex fertile head and narrowing below into a brownish-black, short sterile stem. Perithecia 0.03–0.04 cm, black, subspherical, embedded in fertile head, arranged in a single dense layer.
217	MCCT396	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i> (L.: Fr.) Grev	Sabual	North District	On decaying wooden log	Saprophytic, single or groups. Stromata 4.5–9.6×0.24–0.58 cm, irregular, single or attached habitually originating from common base, surface roughened, branched apex, with short or long concolorous horns, stipe first white towards becoming dull black, interior white, woody to carbonaceous. Perithecia 0.02×0.05 cm, black, sub-spherical, embedded, arranged in a single dense layer just below the surface.

LCN—Laboratory Collection Number

decomposed plants, soil with decaying leaf), soil (ground in open grassy field soil, sandy soil, soil with bryophyte association, soil with grass field, termite mounds) and cow dung (Figure 6). Some interesting substrates were noticed, which were specific to certain genera. These interesting habitats of macrofungal genera were living plant for *Lentinus*, *Polyporus*, *Pleurotus*, *Xerulina*, *Marasmiellus*, soil with bryophyte association for *Hygrocybe*, bamboo rhizome for *Parasola*, *Psathyrella*, dead wooden bark (crack tissue) for *Xylaria* and termite mounds for *Termitomyces* and *Humaria*. This divergence of habitats may be due to their nutritional needs and the need for a suitable environment to survive.

DISCUSSION

The present study revealed that a total of 217 different morphotypes were collected from eight different districts of Tripura and 55 mushrooms were collected from West Tripura District, whereas previous findings (Debnath et al. 2017) showed that West Tripura contained 22 morphotypes. There are few reports on mushrooms in Tripura (Debnath et al. 2017, 2019, 2020a,b) but a study on mushroom diversity of the state of Tripura has not been conducted earlier. Baptista et al. (2010) recorded a total of 2677 carpophores belonging to 73 species across 16 families and 23 genera in the Trás-os-Montes region of Northeast Portugal, which also showed more or less dissimilarity with our finding. According to Cho et al. (2019), they documented 95 macrofungi that belong to 57 species, 47 genera, 24 families, and 8 orders in Ascomycota and Basidiomycota from the Inner Tian Shan in Kyrgyzstan located in China and the dominant species belonged to the families Polyporaceae (8 species) and Agaricaceae (6 species), respectively. A large number of fungi was reported from moist deciduous and wet evergreen forest of Andaman & Nicobar Islands based on existing literature; a total of 446 fungal species was reported which belong to 216 genera, 96 families, 44 orders 10 classes and seven phyla (Niranjan & Sarma 2018). Tapwal et al. (2013) also recorded 30 macrofungal species representing 26 genera belonging to 17 families which were collected from six different sites in wet ever green tropical forest of Assam, India. A total of 71 species of 41 genera belonging to 24 families were recorded including 32 edible, 39 inedible and altogether 19 medicinally potential mushrooms were collected from tropical evergreen and deciduous mixed type of forest in Gurguripal Eco-forest, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India (Singha et al. 2017).

The present study showed that the Polyporaceae family was dominant which also showed resemblance with other findings (Tapwal et al. 2013). Priyamvada et al. (2017) documented a total of 113 macrofungal species belonging to 54 genera and 23 families and the highest species were recorded in the family Agaricaceae followed by Polyporaceae and Marasmiaceae. Present findings revealed that maximum numbers of macrofungi were growing on different plant parts in comparison to soil habitat (Debnath et al. 2017).

The distribution and abundance of wild macrofungi are influenced by natural factors (Swapna et al. 2008), like rains and accessibility of decomposed organic matters (Debnath et al. 2017). The occurrences of mushrooms in forest bed and plantation site suggest a close association between the macrofungal population and physical condition of forest (Debnath et al. 2017). Most of the fleshy and gilled macrofungi were recorded in the rainy seasons as this period is favorable for their production since there is adequate moisture, favorable temperature, relative humidity and sunshine, which also aids the macrofungi in the decomposition of dead organic matter. While polypores can grow in all the seasons because they require less rainfall, i.e., moisture and relative humidity, high temperature and sunshine are also favorable but most of the macrofungi cannot survive these exceptional conditions. According to Payton (1993) the high macrofungal diversity was found in high altitude because of low temperature, soil moisture and high relative humidity which directly affected the forest ecosystem found on the mountains. Present documentation reports that the total 217 macrofungi were collected from 56 sites under eight districts of Tripura. Most wild mushrooms of this state grow on dead wood. Maximum mushroom specimens were collected from Sepahijala District of Tripura but collection was highest in West Tripura. Occurrence and diversity of wood inhabiting macrofungi (some of them listed in Table 1) was studied along with details of host ranges in central India. In the study, *Phellinus* was recorded as the most diverse genus with 18 species followed by *Trametes* and *Ganoderma* 17 species each, *Polyporus* seven species, *Microporus* five species, *Daedalea*, *Hexagonia* and *Hymenochaete* four species each. *Schizophyllum commune*, *Tremates cingulata* and *Flavodon flavus* were common to all places and showed the maximum frequencies of occurrence (Tiwari et al. 2013). Diversity of two groups of mushrooms belonging to Amanitaceae and Russulaceae were studied. Mushrooms belonging to Amanitaceae (80 species) were reported from different parts of India including four

genera—*Amanita*(73), *Catatrama*(1), *Limacella*(4), and *Saproamanita*(2). Maximum diversity of Amanitaceae were recored from Uttarakhand followed by Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal (Verma & Pandro 2018).

CONCLUSIONS

This is the earliest ever organized study on documentation of wild macrofungi from Tripura, northeastern India and this study also provides the baseline information for the researchers to do various studies on these mushrooms in future. The findings of this study will be a reference database of wild mushroom of the state and will help in future research work in different fields. The significance of macrofungal diversity is not only for the ecosystem but also for human diet and health, which are also necessary reasons for conservation, however, the different biological activities, cultivation techniques and economic importance of some selected mushrooms are yet not known to us, therefore further research is needed to develop various cultivation techniques and also to isolate the functionally active components of these wild mushrooms.

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Image 1. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT 10—*A. campestris* | MCCT 11—*M. procera* | MCCT 17—*C. molybdites* | MCCT 18—*Amanita* sp. | MCCT 21—*Marasmius* sp. | MCCT 22—*Macrolepiota* sp. | MCCT 23—*L. cretaceous* | MCCT 24—*Tricholoma* sp. | MCCT 27—*Lentinus* sp. | MCCT 28—*Lentinus* sp. | MCCT 30—*P. auricoma* | MCCT 31—*Panus* sp. | MCCT 32—*P. alveolaris* | MCCT 33—*Marasmiellus* sp. | MCCT 35—*Marasmiellus* sp. | MCCT 36—*L. crinitus* | MCCT 37—*M. corticum* | MCCT 38—*S. commune* | MCCT 39—*P. opuntiae* | MCCT 40—*P. pulmonarius*.

Image 2. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT 41—*Xerulina* sp. | MCCT 42—*Marasmiellus* sp., | MCCT 44—*Lentinus* sp. | MCCT 45—*L. prolifer* | MCCT 47—*Auricularia* sp. | MCCT48—*Hygrocybe reidii* | MCCT 49—*H. conica* | MCCT 50—*P. fasciatus* | MCCT51—*Marasmius* sp. | MCCT 52—*M. sullivantii* | MCCT 53—*Geastrum triplex* | MCCT 54—*Aleuria aurantia* | MCCT55—*Thelephora* sp. | MCCT 56—*L. tuber-regium* | MCCT 57—*Termitomyces umkowaan* | MCCT 58—*Tremella fuciformis* | MCCT 59—*Cyathus intermedius* | MCCT 60—*L. sajor-caju* | MCCT 61—*Macrolepiota* sp. | MCCT 63—*I. rimosa*

Image 3. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT 66—*L. fragilissimus* | MCCT 67—*L. utriforme* | MCCT 68—*G. tsugae* | MCCT 69—*Funalia polyzona* | MCCT 70—*G. applanatum* | MCCT 73—*Lentinus* sp. | MCCT 74—*Podoscypha petalodes* | MCCT 76—*Macrolepiota* sp. | MCCT 78—*Termitomyces* sp. | MCCT 80—*Chlorophyllum* sp. | MCCT 81—*Marasmius praecox* | MCCT 82—*Mycena haematopus* | MCCT 84—*Auricularia auricula* | MCCT 85—*Cantharellus* sp. | MCCT 86—Unidentified | MCCT 89—*T. heimi* | MCCT 90—*C. brunneocaperata* | MCCT 91—*T. eurrhizus* | MCCT 94—*Phallus duplicatus* | MCCT 95—*L. squarrosulus*.

Image 4. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT 96—*Stereum ostrea* | MCCT 97—*Marasmiellus troyanus* | MCCT 99—*Panellus serotinus* | MCCT 100—*T. microcarpus* | MCCT 102—*M. stenophyllus* | MCCT 103—*M. enodis* | MCCT 104—*M. dendroegrus* | MCCT 106—*M. sicus* | MCCT 107—*Polyporus tenuiculus* | MCCT 108—*P. alveolaris* | MCCT 109—*Pleurotus* sp. | MCCT 110—*Podoscypha multizonata* | MCCT 111—*Crepidotus alabamensis* | MCCT 112—*Pycnoporus sanguineus* | MCCT 114—*Amanita farinose* | MCCT 115—*Chlorophyllum* sp. | MCCT 116—Unidentified | MCCT 117—*Polyporus* sp. | MCCT 118—*Humaria hemisphaerica* | MCCT 121—Unidentified.

Image 5. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT122—Unidentified | MCCT123—*Marasmiellus* sp. | MCCT132—*Crepidotus applanatus* | MCCT138—*V. volvacea* | MCCT142—*Pluteus americanus* | MCCT 149—*Amanita phalloides* | MCCT 151—*Inocybe* sp. | MCCT 154—*Boletus* sp. | MCCT 158—*Clavulinopsis fusiformis* | MCCT 159—*P. ferulaginis* | MCCT160—*A. auricula-judae* | MCCT 161—*Auricularia* sp. | MCCT 165—*Clitocybe brunneocaperata* | MCCT 166—*Gymnopus fagiphilus* | MCCT 169—*Lentinus* sp. | MCCT 172—*Panus* sp. | MCCT 175—*Auricularia polytricha* | MCCT176—*Stropharia semiglobata* | MCCT178—*Agrocybe splendida* | MCCT202—*Pleurotus* sp.

Image 6. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT206—*Crepidotus mollis* | MCCT 209—*Panus* sp. | MCCT 212—*Flammulina velutipes* | MCCT225—*Cookeina tricholoma* | MCCT 226—*Lactarius piperatus* | MCCT230—*Pterula indica* | MCCT234—*A. delicate* | MCCT236—*Heterotextus miltinus* | MCCT237—*Inocybe parvibulbosa* | MCCT 239—*Macrolepiota mastoidea* | MCCT 241—*Pholiota* sp. | MCCT 242—*Mycena* sp. | MCCT 243—*Lactarius* sp. | MCCT 244—*Amanita* sp. | MCCT 245—*Trametes versicolor* | MCCT246—*Boletus* sp. | MCCT 247—*Laccaria proxima* | MCCT 250—*Russula brevipes* | MCCT 251—*Coltricia cinnamomea* | MCCT 252—*Boletus* sp.

Image 7. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT 253—*Boletus strobilaceus* | MCCT 263—*Dacryopinax spathularia* | MCCT 270—*Lactocollybia* sp. | MCCT 275—*P. ostreatus* | MCCT 278—*Pannu* sp. | MCCT 301—*Coprinus* sp. | MCCT 302—*Lactarius hygrophoroides* | MCCT 303—*Pycnoporus cinnabarinus* | MCCT 304—*R. cyanoxantha* | MCCT 305—*Psathyrella candolleana* | MCCT 306—*Russula* sp. | MCCT 307—*Marasmius jasmineodorus* | MCCT 308—*M. tenuissimus* | MCCT 309—*Agaricus moelleri* | MCCT 310—*Marasmius* sp. | MCCT 311—*L. fraterna* | MCCT 312—*Leucocoprinus cepistipes* | MCCT 313—*Cantharellula* sp. | MCCT 314—*Cantharellula* sp. | MCCT 315—*Ganoderma sessile*.

Image 8. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT 316—*Ischnoderma resinatum* | MCCT 317—*Daedaleopsis confragosa* | MCCT 318—*Trametes elegans* | MCCT 319—*Hygrocybe spadicea* | MCCT320—*Phellinus igniarius* | MCCT321—*Microporus* sp. | MCCT323—*Microporus xanthopus* | MCCT 324—*Hygrocybe acutaconica* | MCCT325—*Artomyces* sp. | MCCT326—Unidentified | MCCT 327—*Amanita constricta* | MCCT328—Unidentified | MCCT329—*Russula virescens* | MCCT330—*Amanita jacksonii* | MCCT331—*Citocybe ditopa* | MCCT332—Unidentified | MCCT333—*Agaricus placomyces* | MCCT334—*Russula emetic* | MCCT335—*Astraeus hygrometricus* | MCCT336—*Termitomyces* sp.

Image 9. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT337—Unidentified | MCCT338—*Psathyrella* sp. | MCCT339—*Thelephora terrestris* | MCCT340—*Strobilomyces confusus* | MCCT341—Unidentified | MCCT342—*Stereum* sp. | MCCT343—*Marasmiellus candidus* | MCCT344—*Ganoderma applanatum* | MCCT345—*Gloeophyllum* sp. | MCCT346—*Mycena* sp. | MCCT347—*Cantharellus cibarius* | MCCT348—Unidentified | MCCT349—*Ramaria stricta* | MCCT350—*Pterula* sp. | MCCT351—Unidentified | MCCT352—*Russula natarajanii* | MCCT353—*Russula brevipes* | MCCT354—*Daldinia concentrica* | MCCT355—*Fomitopsis* sp. | MCCT356—Unidentified.

Image 10. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT357—*Ganoderma* sp. | MCCT358—*Cantharellus cinereus* | MCCT359—*Marasmius oreades* | MCCT361—*Lentinus velutinus* | MCCT362—*Geastrum saccatum* | MCCT363— Unidentified | MCCT364—*Chalciporus piperatus* | MCCT365—*Lactarius glaucescens* | MCCT366—*Hygrophorus marzuolus* | MCCT367—*Funalia polyzona* | MCCT368—*Lactarius corrugis* | MCCT369—*Boletus reticulatus* | MCCT370—*Amanita* sp. | MCCT371—*Chromosera cyanophylla* | MCCT372—Unidentified | MCCT 373—*Lentinus* sp. | MCCT 374—Unidentified | MCCT 375—*Pluteus* sp. | MCCT 376—*Pleurotus* sp. | MCCT 378—*Chromosera* sp.

Image 11. Macrofungi species of Tripura. MCCT282—*Ramaria* sp. | MCCT 383—*Agaricus trisulpharatus* | MCCT 384—*Tyromyces lacteus* | MCCT 385—*Ascobolus* sp. | MCCT 386—*Boletus* sp. | MCCT 387—*Volvariella* sp. | MCCT 388—*Coprinus* sp. | MCCT 389—*Phallus indusiatus* | MCCT 390—*Pleurotus* sp. | MCCT 256—*Lycoperdon* sp. | MCCT 260—*Pleurotus* sp. | MCCT391—*Xylaria obovata* | MCCT 392—*X. nigripes* | MCCT 393—*X. Polymorpha* | MCCT 394—*Xylaria schreuderiana* | MCCT 395—*X. multiplex* | MCCT 396—*X. hypoxylon*.

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