**Fungalpedia - Note 35** [***Neoalbatrellus***](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206)

[***Neoalbatrellus***](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/441220)Audet

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[Index Fungorum](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206), , [MycoBank](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/441220), [GenBank](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KY322503.1), Figs 1, 2.

Serge Audet ([2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf)) resolved the polyphyletic nature of the genus *Scutiger* Paulet and thereupon introduced [*Neoalbatrellus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206) among the other six new genera based on the morphological and trophic characters, chemotaxis and phylogenetic (nrITS and 28S) analysis. [*Neoalbatrellus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206) was typified by [*N. caeruleoporus*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/441221) (Peck) Audet. The members of this genus are considered saprophytic and possibly ectomycorrhizal. Five species have been classified in [*Neoalbatrellus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206): [*Neoalbatrellus caeruleoporus*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/441221), [*Neoalbatrellus odorus*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/557066), [*Neoalbatrellus subcaeruleoporus*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/509016), [*Neoalbatrellus yasudae*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/450668), and [*Neoalbatrellus yasudai*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/474933). The presence of extracellular laccase was reported in the basidiomata of [*Neoalbatrellus caeruleoporus*](https://www.mycobank.org/page/Name%20details%20page/441221) causing white rot ([Marr et al. 1986](http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3793162), [Audet 2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf)). Based on molecular (ITS and 28S rDNA) data and the presence of the dimeric meroterpenoid pigment (grifolinone B), [*Albatrellopsis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=27304)has been recognized as the closest genus to [*Neoalbatrellus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206) ([Zhou & Liu, 2010](http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/c004593d); [Chen et al. 2017](https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.309.3.2)). [*Neoalbatrellus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511206)can be distinguished from [*Albatrellopsis*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=27304) by its unique hymeniderm and the colors of its basidiomata, which are blue, black, and brown. The basidiomata of this genus are of greyish blue to black colored with tones of blue and a central to off-central stipe ([Audet 2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf)). The hymenophore is bluish poroid ([Audet 2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf)). The dried specimens turn completely orange due to the presence of necropigments ([Audet 2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf)). The macrochemical reaction tests with Potassium hydroxide on the cap turn it to orange to dark red to reddish brown colours ([Audet 2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf)). The other characteristics of the genus are a monomitic hyphal system with broad, smooth, rarely curled hyphae having inamyloid, and non-dextrinoid walls ([Audet 2010](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf). Basidiospores are generally white-coloured, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose shaped, thick-walled, hyaline, inamyloid, cyanophilic, non-dextrinoid, and with a broad oily drop ([Audet 2010)](https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/PDF/Essai%20de%20d%C3%A9coupage%20syst%C3%A9matique%20du%20genre%20Scutiger.pdf).

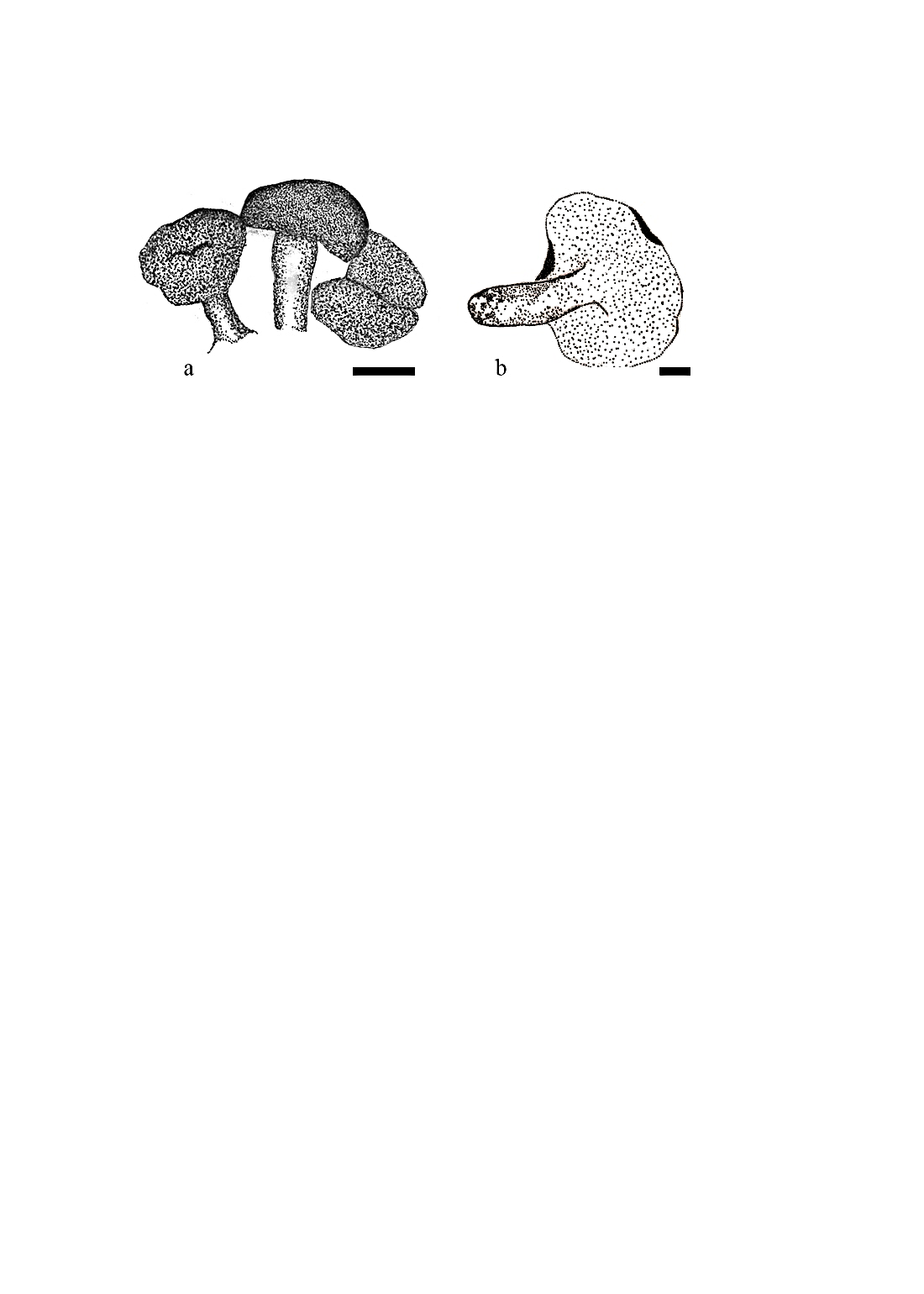
**Type species:** [*Neoalbatrellus caeruleoporus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511207) (Peck) Audet

Other accepted species:

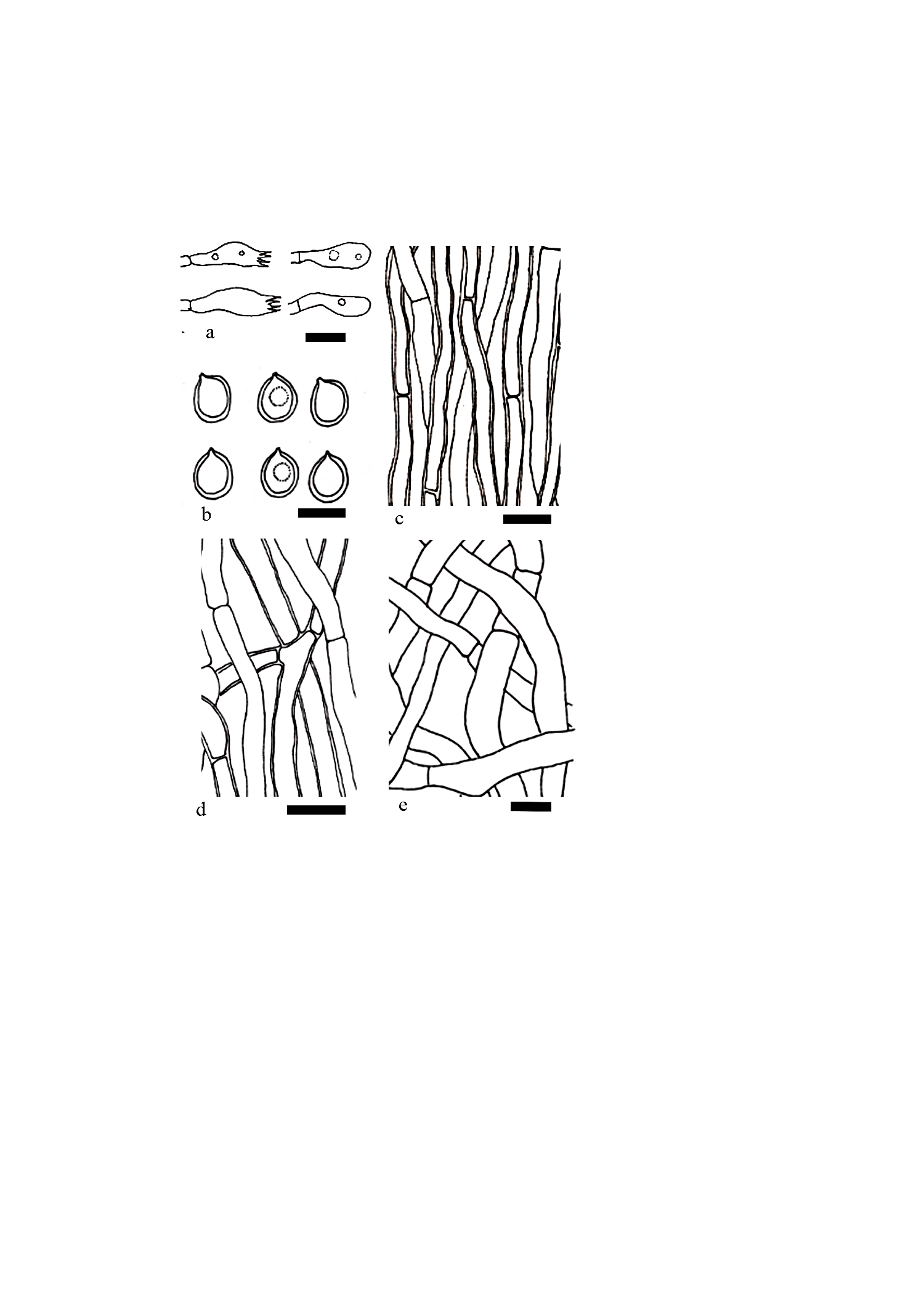
[*Neoalbatrellus odorus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=819439)Yuan Y. Chen & B.K. Cui

[*Neoalbatrellus subcaeruleoporus*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=801480) Audet & B.S. Luther

[*Neoalbatrellus yasudae*](http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/NamesRecord.asp?RecordID=511813) (Lloyd) Audet



**Fig 1**- a,b Basidiomata of *Neoalbatrellus odorus* (redrawn from Chen et al. 2017). Scale bars: a= 2 cm; b= 1cm.



**Fig 2**- Microscopic structures of *Neoalbatrellus odorus* (Redrawn from Chen et al. 2017). a Basidia. b Basidiospores c Hyphae from trama. d Hyphae from stipe. e Hyphae from context. Scale bars: a, c, d = 10 μm, b=5 μm.

**References**

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