**Ganoderma chocoense** J.A. Flores, C.W. Barnes, & Ordoñez, sp. nov.

**Etymology.** Name refers to the locality were the species was collected.

**Classification.** _Polyporaceae, Polyporales, Agaricomycetes._

_Basidiomata_ perennial, flattened, 5.5 ± 3.8 cm, dimidiate with thicker base, woody, hard consistency when dry, pileus glabrous, sulcate, opaque, dark brown, covered with cinnamon coloured basidiospores, distinct cuticle in section of uniform width throughout the basidiomata, margin of light cream colour, context woody, 1.4 cm in width, no resin bands. _Hymenial surface_ creamy white when fresh, ochre as it dries, turns darker upon contact, pores round, 6 per mm, thick wall, tubes dark brown, 0.4 cm wide, slightly stratified with white mycelium in the interior of old tubes. _Cutis_ trichoderm. _Hyphal system_ trimitic, generative hyphae yellowish, 1.5–3 μm wide, thin-walled, clamp connections present, skeletal hyphae brown, abundant, thick-walled to solid, up to 7 μm wide, connective hyphae very thin, hyaline, branched, 1.2 μm wide. _Basidia_ not observed. _Basidiospores_ double-walled, truncate, yellowish 8.9–11 × 4.7–6.4 μm, Q = 1.7.

_Habit & Habitat._ — Solitary, on decomposing tree trunk. 

The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the Maximum Likelihood plugin PHYML in Geneious R9 (http://www.geneious.com; Kearse et al. 2012), and the substitution model determined by jModelTest 2.1.10 (Guindon & Gascuel 2003, Darriba et al. 2012) according to the Corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AICc). _Ganoderma_ sp. (GenBank AF255195) represents the outgroup. Bootstrap support values > 80 % are given above branches. The phylogenetic position of _G. chocoense_ is indicated in **bold**. The species name is followed by the GenBank accession number, and when the country of origin was indicated, the three letter United Nations country code, in order of appearance, is used, namely TWN: Taiwan, VNM: Vietnam, THA: Thailand, CHN: China, NZL: New Zealand, ECU: Ecuador, BRA: Brazil, and ARG: Argentina.

**Notes.** Morphologically, the sample belongs to the _G. applanatum_ complex (Gottlieb & Wright 1999). The Neotropical Polypores key (Ryvarden 2004) indicates _G. australis_ as the closest species. However, there are some morphological discrepancies, such as the shape and uniform thickness of the cuticle across the basidiocarp, the thickness of the tubes, the homogeneous context, lack of resin deposits, and the trimitic hyphal system in _G. chocoense_. Phylogenetically, _G. chocoense_ is distinct from all taxa presently known to occur in the genus, with the closest species from the megablast search using the full ITS sequence being _G. podocarpense_ (GenBank MF796661; 100 % Query Coverage, Identities = 544/568 (96 %), 11 gaps (1 %)). _Ganoderma podocarpense_ was first described as a new species from Ecuador in 2017 (Crous et al. 2017b). Subsequent megablast hits are of _Ganoderma_ species from Argentina and Brazil. The ITS phylogenetic tree of the top 10 megablast hits for the _G. chocoense_ holotype sequence substantiates that it is a new species.