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An Annotated Checklist of the Macrofungi (Fungi: Dikarya) of Pelawan Forest, Bangka Island, Sumatra

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Abstract
This study provides an annotated checklist of macrofungi in Pelawan Forest, Bangka Island, Indonesia. A total of 59 species of macrofungi from 22 families were documented, highlighting the presence of macrofungi in the area. The families Polyporaceae, Agaricaceae, and Marasmiaceae were the most diverse, accounting for over 50% of the total species recorded. The most common family found was Polyporaceae, with 13 species. Our findings indicate that Pelawan Forest has significant economic potential related to macrofungi, such as species used as food or medicine. This study can serve as a reference for developing effective conservation and management strategies for the forest ecosystem in Bangka Island.

Keywords: Bangka Island, biodiversity, Indonesia, macrofungi, Pelawan Forest.

Introduction

Spanning from Sumatra to the Indonesian Papua, the varying physical landscapes and island sizes are the primary factors shaping the Indonesia's remarkable high biological diversity, particularly macrofungi (Supratman *et al.* 2024; Yusran *et al.* 2024). Macrofungi are a group of fungi that have large and visible fruiting bodies, such as mushrooms, brackets, and conks (Chang & Miles 1992). They play a crucial role in ecosystems, including as decomposers, antibiotic producers, and food sources for animals (Zotti *et al.* 2013; Niego *et al.* 2023). Additionally, macrofungi have potential applications as sources of medicine, food and industrial materials (Lu *et al.* 2004).

Bangka Island, located off the eastern coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, is a region of high conservation value due to its unique geology, diverse ecosystems, and rich biodiversity (Iqbal *et al.* 2012, 2017). The island's tropical forests, mangrove swamps, and coral reefs support a wide range of plant and animal species, many of which are found nowhere else in the world (Syahputra & Iqbal 2016; Syafutra *et al.* 2018, 2024). Despite its unique geology and high biodiversity, Bangka Island has received relatively little scientific attention, particularly with regards to macrofungi (Lingga *et al.* 2021; Putri *et al.* 2024a).

The Pelawan Forest in Bangka Island, Indonesia, is a tropical forest ecosystem that harbors a rich biodiversity (Henri *et al.* 2017). The unique environmental conditions in Pelawan Forest, including

rainfall and stable temperatures throughout the year, create an ideal habitat for various fungal species (Helbert *et al.* 2019; Widayanti *et al.* 2025). While the fungi are considered edible, particularly famous known Kulat Pelawan or Jamur Pelawan (*Heimioporus* sp.), it is essential to exercise caution when foraging for wild mushrooms (Octaviana 2017; Henri *et al.* 2018; Putri *et al.* 2024b). In this paper, we provide checklist of species diversity of macrofungi to contribute to our understanding of macrofungi diversity in Pelawan Forest, Bangka Island, Indonesia.

Methods

A visit to Pelawan Forest or Hutan Pelawan was conducted on 7 December 2024. Administratively, Pelawan Forest was located in Namang Village (02°22'S, 106°11'E), Central Bangka District, Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Indonesia (Fig. 1). The Pelawan Forest has a total area are 300 ha, and there 47 ha has been allocated as a Biodiversity Park of Pelawan Forest in 2013 (Henri 2017). This area is managed by POKDARWIS (Kelompok Sadar Wisata) or a community-based volunteer organization in increasing tourism development in the village. The area is dominated by Pelawan Tree *Tristaniopsis merguensis,* a species from family of Myrtaceae (Fig. 2). In general, the Pelawan Forest is important area for public education to introduce the profile of biodiversity in Bangka Belitung Province (Akbarini *et al.* 2019).

The method used in this research was a direct survey or exploration method, involving direct observations in the field. During our visit to Pelawan Forest, we observed and documented macrofungi species. The macroscopic fungi found were identified morphologically based on characteristics such as shape, size, color, texture, and substrate, and were documented with photographs (Fig. 3). To review species diversity of macrofungi in Pelawan Forest, we combine our observation and previous reports of macrofungi in this area (Table 1).

Results and Discussion

A total of 59 species of macrofungi from 22 families was documented in Pelawan Forest, Bangka Island, Indonesia (Table 1). The survey results show that Pelawan Forest in Bangka Island has a high diversity of macrofungi. Several notable genera were identified, including: Marasmius, characterized by its small size, spaced lamellae, and growth on dead leaf litter and wood (Putra 2020); *Lentinus*, with a fruit body resembling a curved umbrella, white lamellae on the bottom, and a hard central stem, typically growing on rotten wood or dead trees (Oktaviani 2024); *Collybiopsis*, featuring a light brown cap with a darker center, lamellae on the bottom, and growth on dead stems (Nugroho, 2024); *Marasmiellus*, generally small in size with white caps, soft and thin fruit bodies, and growth on dead tree trunks or branches (Nugroho 2024; Oktaviani 2024); *Phallus*, a hooded fungus with a brown, slightly slimy hood that can grow up to 12 cm, typically found in soil (Widayanti 2025); and *Microporus*, with a fruit body resembling a crust, board, or umbrella, and a strong, hard, corky, and woody texture, characteristic of the Polyporaceae family (Saputra 2015).

Table 1. The list of the species of macrofungi reported in Pelawan Forest, Namang Village, Central Bangka District, Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Sumatra, Indonesia.

No.	Species	Family	Remarks
1	*Agaricus* sp.	Agaricaceae	Octaviana 2017
2	*Leucocoprinus* sp.	Agaricaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs.*
3	*Macrolepiota albuminosa*	Agaricaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
4	*Lepiota* sp.	Agaricaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
5	*Termitomyces albuminosus*	Agaricaceae	Octaviana 2017
6	*Amanita vaginata*	Amanitaceae	Octaviana 2017
7	*Auricularia* sp.	Auriculariaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
8	*Auricularia auricula-judae*	Auriculariaceae	Octaviana 2017
9	*Auricularia* sp.	Auriculariaceae	Octaviana 2017
10	*Boletus* sp.	Boletaceae	Octaviana 2017
11	*Heimioporus* sp.	Boletaceae	Octaviana 2017
12	*Phylloporus* sp.	Boletaceae	Octaviana 2017
13	*Phylloporus rhodoxanthus*	Boletaceae	Octaviana 2017
14	*Corticioid fungi* sp.	Corticiaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*

15	*Clavaria* sp.	Clavariaceae	Octaviana 2017
16	*Clavaria fragilis*	Clavariaceae	Octaviana 2017
17	*Clavaria rosea*	Clavariaceae	Octaviana 2017
18	*Dacryopinax spathularia*	Dacrymycetaceae	Octaviana 2017
19	*Ganoderma applanatum*	Ganodermataceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
20	*Ganoderma* sp.1	Ganodermataceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
21	*Ganoderma* sp.2	Ganodermataceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
22	*Geastrum saccatum*	Geastraceae	Octaviana 2017
23	*Hygrophorus* sp.	Hygrophoraceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
24	*Hygrocybe* sp.	Hygrophoraceae	Octaviana 2017
25	*Hygrocybe cantharellus*	Hygrophoraceae	Octaviana 2017
26	*Marasmius* sp. 1	Marasmiaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
27	*Marasmius* sp. 2	Marasmiaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
28	*Marasmius* sp. 3	Marasmiaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
29	*Marasmius rotula*	Marasmiaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
30	*Collybiopsis* sp.	Marasmiaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
31	*Rigidoporus microporus*	Meripilaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
32	*Gymnopus* sp.	Omphalotaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
33	*Gymnopus dryophilus* (*Collybia dryophila*)	Omphalotaceae	Octaviana 2017
34	*Marasmiellus* sp.	Omphalotaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
35	*Phallus indicus*	Phallaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
36	*Phallus indusiatus*	Phallaceae	Octaviana 2017
37	*Pleurotus* sp.	Pleurotaceae	Octaviana 2017
38	*Pleurotus sapidus*	Pleurotaceae	Octaviana 2017
39	*Pleurotus ostreatus*	Pleurotaceae	Octaviana 2017
40	*Hohenbuehelia* sp.	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
41	*Polyporus gayanus*	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
42	*Polyporus gramocephalus*	Polyporaceae	Octaviana 2017
43	*Polyporus arcularius*	Polyporaceae	Octaviana 2017
44	*Hexagonia* sp.	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
45	*Lentinus* sp.	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, Octaviana 2017
46	*Lentinus sajor-cajor*	Polyporaceae	Octaviana 2017
47	*Lentinus squarrosulus*	Polyporaceae	Octaviana 2017
48	*Lentinus strigosus*	Polyporaceae	Octaviana 2017
49	*Trametes versicolor*	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
50	*Microporus xanthopus*	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
51	*Microporus affinis*	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
52	*Microporus vernicipes*	Polyporaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
53	*Russula* sp.	Russulaceae	Octaviana 2017
54	*Russula fragilis*	Russulaceae	Octaviana 2017
55	*Russula xerampelina*	Russulaceae	Octaviana 2017
56	*Tremella mesenterica*	Tremellaceae	Octaviana 2017
57	*Xylaria hypoxylon*	Xylariaceae	Widayanti *et al.* 2025, *Pers. Obs*
58	*Cookeina tricholoma*	Sarcoscyphaceae	Octaviana 2017
59	*Schizophylum commune*	Schizophyllaceae	Octaviana 2017

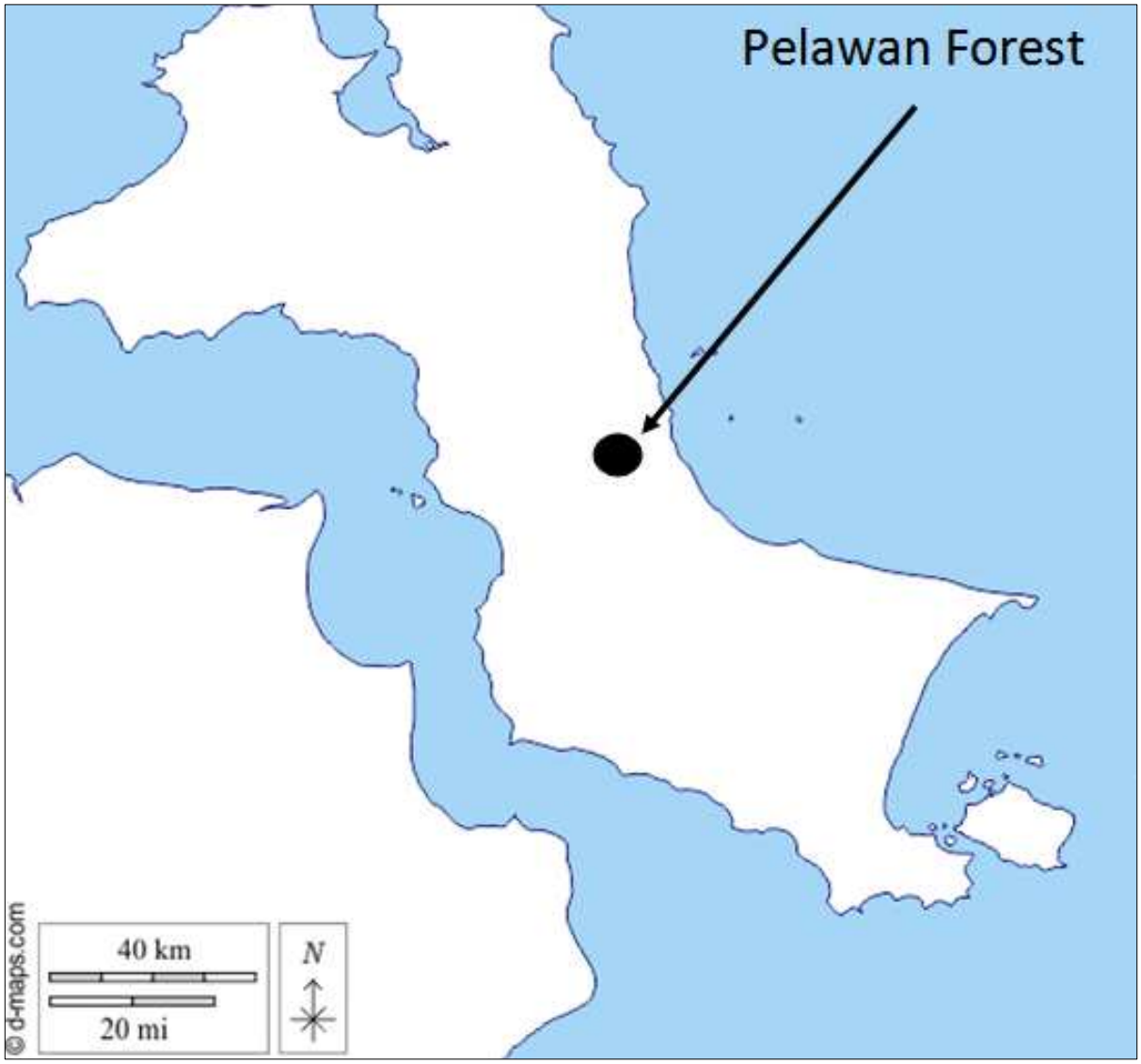

Figure 1. Map of Bangka Island (Sumatra), showing the location of Pelawan Forest (indicated by a black circle at 2°22'S, 106°11'E).

Figure 2. The typical habitat of Pelawan Forest. The area is dominated by Pelawan Tree *Tristaniopsis merguensis,* a species from family of Myrtaceae (Photograph: Muhammad Iqbal).

Figure 3. Photographic documentation of macrofungi from Pelawan Forest, Bangka Island, Sumatra, Indonesia: 3a. *Marasmius* sp. 1, 3b. *Lentinus sajor-cajor*, 3c. *Marasmius* sp. 2, 3d. *Marasmius* sp. 3, 3e. *Collybiopsis* sp., 3f. *Marasmiellus* sp., 3g. *Gymnopus* sp., 3h. *Phallus indicus*, 3i. *Microporus xanthopus,* and 3j. *Microporus affinis* (Photographs: Gita Cindy Asyavira).

Research conducted in December 2024 found that there were 59 species of macroscopic fungi in the Pelawan Forest. The large number of fungi species found in this study is thought to be due to the rainy season, which creates more humid forest conditions. According to Hu *et al.* (2022), the presence of macrofungi species in topography, vegetation and environmental conditions, such as temperature and rainfall. Based on the PPID (2023), Namang Subdistrict is located in lowland forest at a height of 0-10 meters sea level, the average rainfall is above 1,200 mm/year and has a fine to coarse soil texture. The combination of these factors are affected the presence of high number of macrofungi species in Pelawan Forest.

The most diverse families are Polyporaceae, Agaricaceae, and Marasmiaceae, which together account for more than 50% of the total species recorded. The Polyporaceae family is the most dominant, with 13 species recorded, representing 22% of the total species. This family includes many species of bracket fungi, which are common in tropical forests. According to (Adarsh *et al.* 2019), a study was conducted to document the diversity and distribution of macrofungi in wet evergreen and shola forests of Silent Valley National Park, India, suggest Family Polyporaceae was the dominant family with 30 species, followed by Hymenochaetaceae with 16 species, and Fomitopsidaceae and Meripilaceae with three species each The Agaricaceae family, which includes many species of mushrooms, was the second most diverse family in Pelawan Forest, with 8 species recorded. The Marasmiaceae family, which includes many species of small to medium-sized fungi, was the third most diverse family, with 6 species recorded. The abundance of fungi from the Agaricaceae, Marasmiaceae, and Polyporaceae families is likely due to the forest environment's rich substrate of litter and dead trees. According to Widayanti *et al.* (2024), leaf litter, dead trees, and rotting twigs provide a favorable environment for the growth of these fungi.

During our survey in Pelawan Forest, some species were not identified to the species level due to various reasons. One of the main reasons is the lack of distinctive morphological characteristics that can be used to distinguish between closely related species. Many fungal species, especially those in the genera *Agaricus*, *Marasmius*, and *Polyporus*, have similar morphological characteristics (Desjardin *et al.* 2000; Zhao *et al.* 2024), making it difficult to identify them to the species level without additional information. Another reason for not identifying some species to the species level is the limited availability of reference materials and expert knowledge. Fungal taxonomy is a complex and constantly evolving field, and many species are still undescribed or poorly understood (Hawksworth & Rossman 1997; Blackwell 2011; Hawksworth 2018). In some cases, the survey team may not have had access to the necessary reference materials or expert knowledge to accurately identify certain species to the species level.

The study results also show that some of the macrofungi species found have high economic potential, such as species that can be used as food or medicine. Previous study was recorded 19 to 33 species of 17 known edible macroscopic fungal families around Pelawan Forest (Octaviana 2017; Putri *et al.* 2024b). For example, the species *Heimioporus* sp. (locally called as “Kulat Pelawan” or “Jamur Pelawan”) has been famous as a delicious and nutritious food ingredient (Putra & Hafazallah 2020; Putra *et al.* 2022). Kulat Pelawan is a symbiosis macrofungi with the roots of the Pelawan tree *Tristaniopsis merguensis* that a quite popular with the community in village around Pelawan Forest as well as other villages in Namang Subdistrict (Putri *et al.* 2024b). According to Hasibuan (2022), the presence of “Kulat Pelawan” in Pelawan Forest can improve the economy community because of the high selling price *c.* IDR 1.000.000 to IDR 2.000.000 (*c.* USD 61 to USD 122). In addition, the local village around Pelawan Forest takes advantage of “Kulat Pelawan” for a side dish in a traditional ceremony, wedding and other culinary purpose (Putri *et al.* 2024). Unfortunately, this study did not encounter any pelawan mushrooms, likely because the survey was conducted after their peak growing period. This result can be used as a reference for the development of macrofungi-based industries in Bangka Island.

The species and family composition in Pelawan Forest suggests that the forest supports a diverse range of fungal taxa, including saprotrophic and ectomycorrhizal species, such as those from the Ganodermataceae, Phallaceae, and Boletaceae families. The dominance of the Polyporaceae family suggests that the forest has a high level of decaying organic matter, which provides a habitat for many species of bracket fungi. In order to conserve and manage the forest ecosystem in Bangka Island, the survey results can be used as a reference for the development of effective conservation strategies. According to Akbarini *et al.* (2017), Pelawan Forest has an important function for conservation, ecotourism and research in the Central Bangka District. Protection of habitats and sustainable management of natural resources can help maintain the diversity of macrofungi in Pelawan Forest and

increase the economic potential associated with macrofungi. Further research is needed to understand the ecological roles of these fungal species and their interactions with other organisms in the forest ecosystem.

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