

Species authority	Distribution	Dimensions (mm tall × mm wide)	Characteristics	Spore size (µm) shape
Etymology				
<i>C. africanus</i> H.J. Brodie (1967)	Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)	4–6 × 6–8	exoperidium not plicate, woolly, hairs of equal length knotted into tight curls; endoperidium smooth with faint or irregular ridges; peridioles 2–2.5 mm in diameter, silvery with tunica	6.5–8.5 × 8.5–12 ovoid, with a distinct apiculus
L. African				
<i>C. amazonicus</i> Trierweiler-pereira & Baseia (2009)	Brazil	9–11 × 5–7	exoperidium finely plicate, woolly, hairs yellowish-brown; endoperidium distinctly plicate; peridioles 2–3 × 1.2–2 mm, dark gray and shiny	14–19 × 12–16 subglobose
L. Amazon				
<i>C. annulatus</i> H.J. Brodie (1970)	Cypress Hills (Canada)	7–10 × 7–12	pale brown, covered on exoperidium with tomentum; basal emplacement small and inconspicuous; endoperidium pale buff, shiny, lightly striate; lip of peridium with deep brown ring 0.5 mm wide; peridioles 1.5–1.75 mm, roughly triangular with shiny tunica	15.5–17 × 15–19 ellipsoid to ovate or roughly spherical
<i>C. badius</i> Kobayasi (1937)	Japan	8–10 × 6–8	Exoperidium dark brown, fruiting bodies arising from wooly base 3–mm in diameter; peridioles lenticular, 2.3 mm long by 2 mm wide by 0.6–0.9 mm thick, silvery-lead colored, with tunica.	15–18 × 11–13
L. <i>badius</i> (dull brown)				
<i>C. berkeleyanus</i> (Tul. & C. Tul.) Lloyd (1906)	Widespread distribution in the tropics: West Indies, Florida, Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, Hawaiian Islands	6–8 × 4–6	Exoperidium hairy in fresh specimens, but wears off in age, leaving surface smooth and plicate; inner surface variably plicate; peridioles dark brown, 1.5–3 mm in diameter; typically elliptical, with a thin tunica.	6–9 × 4–7
<i>C. bulleri</i> H.J. Brodie (1967)	West Indies, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico	5–9 × 5–8	Exoperidium with fine tomentum and long, converging downward-pointing hairs, plicate in upper third; ectoperidial surface plicate, silvery; epiphragm white with vertical tufts of hyphae; peridioles 2–2.5 mm in diameter with thick tunica, silvery when fresh, dark-brown when old.	5–8.5 spherical
<i>C. canna</i> Lloyd (1906)	Tropical locales: Jamaica, Costa Rica, Barbados, Mexico,	7–8 × 6–8	Exoperidium dark brown, scabrous with short tomentum; endoperidial surface smooth, white; peridioles with thin tunica on upper side.	7–9 roughly spherical
L. from Gr. <i>canna</i> (a reed)				

	Mauritius			
<i>C. chevalieri</i> Har. & Pat. (1909)	Oubangui	Up to 20 × 5–7	Resembles <i>C. striatus</i>	8 × 5 ovoid
<i>C. colensoi</i> Berk. (1855)	New Zealand, Australia	6–7 × 5–6	Cups bell-shaped, smooth with fine hairs pressed down on exoperidium; peridioles approximately 2 mm	Some ellipsoid, 10–12 × 8–10; some subglobose, 9–12
W. Colenso				
<i>C. confusus</i> Tai & Hung (1948)	Yunnan (China)	11–17 × 5–9	Exterior surface light cinnamon colored, shaggy; interior surface light buff, smooth; tunica thick.	7–10 × 5–6.4 elliptic or narrowly obovate
<i>L. confusus</i> (confused)				
<i>C. cornucopiodes</i> T.X. Zhou & W. Ren (1992)	China			
<i>C. costatus</i> Lloyd (1936)	Puerto Rico	2.5–3 mm diameter	Exoperidium covered with dark, strigose hairs, ribbed, plicate; peridioles small (1 mm), black.	16–× 5– elliptical
<i>L. costatus</i> (ribbed)				
<i>C. crassimurus</i> H.J. Brodie (1971)	Hawaii	5 × 6–7	Golden colored, plicate, external hairs; radially wrinkled dark brown peridioles. Has a two-layered cortex and long narrow spores.	17–20 × 11–12 ellipsoid, very thick-walled (2.5–4 μm)
<i>L. crassus</i> (thick) <i>muris</i> (wall)				
<i>C. crispus</i> H.J. Brodie (1974)	Ghana		Golden-colored, plicate peridia covered on external surface with curls of hyphal hairs	
<i>C. earlei</i> Lloyd (1906)	Tropical or subtropical: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Hawaii	6–7 × 8	Dark brown exterior, silvery (almost white) interior surface; tomentum of short hairs; peridioles up to 2 mm wide, thin tunica on upper side	12 × 10 to 22 × 12
F.S. Earle				
<i>C. ellipsoideus</i> H.J. Brodie (1974)	Mysore India		Pale colored and plicate; has peridioles and spores with an ellipsoidal outline.	
<i>C. elmeri</i> Bres.	Philippines	7–10 × 7–9	Peridioles ash-grey, powdery, 1.3–1.5 mm in diameter; thin tunica (100–150 μm thick).	18–22 × 10–12 ellipsoidal
A.D.E. Elmer				
<i>C. fimicola</i> Berk. (1881)	Puerto Rico, Mexico	2–3 × 4–5	Pale, with strigose matted hairs; peridioles small, black, 1.5 mm	8 × 16
<i>C. gayanus</i> Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	Chile, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Venezuela	153 × 5–6	Narrow, conic, dark brown, inner surface striate, outer surface only faintly striate; peridioles black, 3 mm with thick outer wall.	20–32 roughly spherical
C. Gay				
<i>C. gracilis</i> H.J. Brodie (1973)	Luzon (Philippines)	4–7 × 8–10	Peridium slender, obconic, thin-walled (0.2–0.4 mm); outer surface umber- or rust-colored and covered with conical tufts of hairs, not plicate, inner surface same color as outer or lighter; epiphragm pale buff with	20 × 10 ellipsoidal
<i>L. gracilis</i> (slender)				

			brown hairs; peridioles 2 mm in diameter, circular.	
<i>C. griseocarpus</i> H.J. Brodie (1984)				
<i>C. helenae</i> H.J. Brodie (1966)	Alpine and boreal, and dry areas of Idaho			15–19 × 12–14
<i>C. hirtulus</i> B. Liu & Y.M. Li (1989)				18–25.5 × 7.5–9
<i>C. hookeri</i> Berk. (1854)	India, New Zealand, Yunnan (China)	up to 14 × 10	Bell-shaped	
J. Hooker				
<i>C. intermedius</i> (Mont.) Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	West Indies, Florida, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Philippines	8–9 × 7–8	Pale fawn color, when young covered with tomentum organized in nodules; peridioles about 2 mm in diameter, with a thin tunica.	10–× 16 elliptical
<i>C. jiyuguanensis</i> J. Yu, T.X. Zhou & L.Z. Zhao (2002)				
<i>C. julietae</i> H.J. Brodie (1967)	Jamaica	7–8 × 7–8	Pale brown or yellow, obconic with straight sides, thin-walled; exoperidium not plicate, covered with very fine hairs; inside wall smooth, glossy; narrow basal emplacement; epiphragm pale brown or yellowish; peridioles black, elliptical, wrinkled on upper surface, 1.5–1.75 mm long; thin tunica, single-layered cortex.	5–9 × 5–7 subglobose to ellipsoid, thin-walled.
L. from the name Juliet				
<i>C. lanatus</i> (H.J. Brodie) R.L. Zhao (2007)				
<i>C. lijiangensis</i> T.X. Zhou & R.L. Zhao (2004)	China	6–9 × 3–6	Obconic or funnel-shaped, outer surface covered by greyish-white hairs and narrow tufts, plicate externally and internally, lip not setose; peridioles 1.5–2 × 1.5–1.8 mm, depressed, mostly round or ellipsoid.	15.5–18.5 × 11–15
<i>C. limbatus</i> Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	British Guiana, West Indies, China, India, Africa, South America, Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Islands	7–10 × 6–7	Dark brown color, inner and outer surfaces plicate; peridioles 2 mm wide or more, deep brown to black, shiny. Synonymous with <i>C. cheliensis</i>	16–22 × 10–12
L. limbatus (bordered, or fringed)				
<i>C. luxiensis</i>				

T.X. Zhou, J. Yu & Y. Hui Chen (2003)	China			
<i>C. microsporus</i> Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	San Domingo, Cuba, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Hawaii, Florida	5–7 × 6–8	Obconic, exoperidium no plicate, at times hairy; endoperidium smooth or with faint ridges, but not plicate; peridioles black, about 2 mm	5–6 × 4
Gr. <i>mikros</i> (small) and <i>spora</i> (seed)				
<i>C. minimus</i> Pat.	China	4–5 × 4	Exoperidium covered with hairs pressed-down. Interior surface smooth. Peridioles approximately 1 mm, with a thin tunica. Single-layered cortex, 50 µm thick.	18–20 × 10–12
<i>L. minimus</i> (smallest)				
<i>C. montagnei</i> Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	Brazil, West Indies, Central America, Venezuela, Congo, Philippines, Thailand	7–10 × 8	dark brown, fading with age, outside hirsute, faintly plicate; inside walls widely plicate, silvery-colored Peridioles are black and shiny, with a thin tunica, cortex one-layered but may appear two-layered	20 × 12 ellipsoid
for Jean P. Montagne, French mycologist				
<i>C. nigroalbus</i> Lloyd (1906)	Samoa, Fiji			
<i>C. novae-zeelandiae</i> Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	New Zealand			
<i>C. olivaceobrunneus</i> Tai & Hung (1948)	Yunnan (China)	7–8 × 6		16–19 × 8.6–10 elliptic, rounded at both ends
<i>L. oliva</i> (olive) and <i>brunneus</i> (brown)				
<i>C. olla</i> (Batsch) Pers. (1801)	Common, widespread	10–15 × 8–10	Flared outwards towards the mouth; exoperidium grey, fine-textured; endoperidium smooth; peridioles large, up to 3.5 wide, irregularly shaped, with tunica.	10–14 × 6–8
<i>L. olla</i> (pot)				
<i>C. pallidus</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis (1868)	West Indies, Mexico, South America (Brazil and Peru), United States (Georgia and Florida), Hawaiian Islands	5–7 × 5–7	Crucible shaped, pale buff-colored; thin and friable peridium walls; exoperidium covered with long downward-bent hairs; peridioles dark grey to black; 2 mm diameter; with a thin tunica.	7.5–15 × 4–8.5 Mostly ellipsoid.
<i>L. pallidus</i> (pale-colored)				
<i>C. pictus</i> H.J. Brodie (1971)	Mexico	8–9 × 5	Outer surface with fine hairs clumped into small mounds; cinnamon brown when dry, dark brown when moist; the mouth has a distinct red-brown band (0.2–0.3 mm wide) immediately below the rim; inside wall smooth, not plicate, lead-grey; emplacement large (7 mm); peridioles situated deep	26–32 globose
<i>L. picted</i> (painted)				

			in cup, black, irregular shape (1.75–2 mm wide × 2–2.5 mm long), with depression on upper side; no tunica.	
<i>C. poeppigii</i> Tul. & C. Tul. (1844)	Warm countries: West Indies, South America, Hawaiian Islands, Asia, Africa, China, Florida	6–8 × 6	Narrowly obconic, felty or shaggy, reddish brown to dark brown, almost black in age; both inner and outer surface deeply fluted or plicate; peridioles black and shiny. Synonymous with <i>C. megasporus</i>	30–42 × 20–28 elliptical
Poeppig, the collector				
<i>C. pullus</i> Tai & Hung (1948)	Yunnan China			
<i>C. pygmaeus</i> Lloyd (1906)	United States: Washington State, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, California; Santiago (Chile)	4–4.5 × 3.5–4	Exoperidium greyish brown, smooth, with appressed hairs; peridioles about 1 mm, with thin tunica. Synonymous with <i>C. gansuensis</i>	12–14 × 8–9
<i>L. pygmaeus</i> (dwarf)				
<i>C. renweii</i> T.X. Zhou & R.L. Zhao (2004)	China	8–10 × 5–6	Obconic or cup-shaped; outer surface brownish, with yellowish to pinkish hairs and narrow tufts, strongly plicate; peridioles 2 mm diameter	21–31 × 10.5–13.5 ellipsoid to elongate-ellipsoid
<i>C. rudis</i> Pat. (1924)	New Caledonia, Amboina	5–10 × 5–8	Conic; striate on inner surface, with reddish squamules on outer surface; interior surface silvery-white; peridioles black-brown with thin tunica, 1 mm wide	9–12 × 5 elliptical
<i>C. setosus</i> H.J. Brodie (1967)	St Lucia, Trinidad, Guadelope, Jamaica, Mexico, Bolivia	8–10 × 7–8	Mouth of cup has stiff, dark setae 0.5–1 mm long; outside surface with fine appressed hairs and some longer tangled hairs; inside surface barely plicate, silvery; basal emplacement narrow (1.5–2 mm wide); epiphragm thin, white to pale buff; peridioles angular, black, shiny, 2.5 or more wide.	17–24 × 10–14
<i>L. setosus</i> (bristly or hairy)				
<i>C. sinensis</i> Imazeki (1950)	Kyushu Islands (Japan)	5–6 × 2.5–5	Peridium with obconic shape, woolly exoperidial surface (hairs tufted), cinnamon-brown color; inner surface smooth, lead-white; peridioles grey, 1.3 mm wide, 0.5 mm thick.	12.5–18.5 × 8.3–10.3 ellipsoid
<i>L. sinensis</i> (Chinese)				
<i>C. stercoreus</i> (Schwein.) De Toni (1888)	Worldwide			
<i>L. "stercorarius</i> (<i>of dung</i>)				

<i>C. striatus</i> (Huds.) Willd. (1787)	Widespread in temperate regions; Europe, America, India, Japan, China, Mexico			18–20 × 8–10
<i>C. subglobisporus</i> R.L. Zhao, Desjardin & K.D. Hyde (2008)	Northern Thailand		Ivory-coloured fruiting bodies covered with shaggy hairs, plications on the inner surface of the peridium and subglobose basidiospores.	
<i>C. triplex</i> Lloyd (1906)	West Indies, Florida, Venezuela, Hawaii, Philippines, Thailand	5–6 × 5	Outer surface smooth, covered with scabrous hairs, inner surface smooth, silvery white; peridioles 2 mm with very thin tunica.	16–22 × 12–14 ellipsoid
<i>L. triplex</i> (threefold)				
<i>C. yunnanensis</i> B. Liu & Y.M. Li (1989)	China			14.5–22.5 × 10.5–18

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