

# Fungal Resources for Human Well-being: Implications for Poverty and Gender Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa

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## ABSTRACT

Wild Useful Fungi (WUF) offer substantial yet underexplored opportunities to enhance livelihoods, address gender disparities and alleviate poverty across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This paper synthesizes the growing body of empirical literature on the socio-economic and ecological roles of WUF to examine their contribution to food security, healthcare and reducing the gender inequalities. A systematic literature review of 95 high-quality peer-reviewed studies published between January, 2000 and June 2025 was conducted using the PRISMA and Cadima methodology. The analysis highlights 396 WUF, 47 of which have documented medicinal uses. These fungi significantly contribute to the diversity of nutritional properties through their rich protein content, vitamins and minerals, and play a crucial role in local food preservation and fermentation practices. Medicinal properties, including antimicrobial and pharmacological benefits, position WUF as promising resources for healthcare innovation. Economically, WUF harvesting and trade serve as vital livelihood strategies, particularly for rural women. Women's involvement in WUF value chains fosters household income generation and food security. Based on the results of this study, it is recommended the cultivation of nutritious fungal species, strengthening value chains and implementation of gender-sensitive policies to maximize the sustainable management and utilization of WUF.

**Keywords:** Food security, Gender equality, Poverty alleviation, Sub-Saharan Africa, Wild useful fungi.

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## Additional Files

**Add File 1.** Common edible mushroom across different zones in Sub-Sahara Africa.

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Afroboletus costatisporus</i> (Beeli) Watling 1993	Malawi				(Kabacia and Muchane 2023)
<i>Afroboletus luteolus</i> (Heinem.) Pegler and T.W.K. Young	Zambia, Malawi		Burundi, Tanzania	Benin, Togo	(Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Sharp and Minter 2014)
<i>Afrocantharellus fistulosus</i> (Tibuhwa and Buyck) Tibuhwa 2012			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Afrocantharellus splendens</i> (Buyck) Tibuhwa 2012			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Afrocantharellus symoensii</i> (Heinem.) Tibuhwa 2012,			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Afrocastellanoa ivoryana</i> (Castellano, Verbeken and Thoen) M.E. Sm. and Orihara, in Orihara and Smith 2017		Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Gabon, Guinea	Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo	(Verbeken et al. 2000)
<i>Agaricus adiposus</i> Batsch 1786			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Agaricus amboensis</i> (Fayod) Sacc. 1895			Somalia, Uganda		(Kabacia and Muchane 2023)
<i>Agaricus arvensis</i> sensu Cooke (1885)			Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda		(Dejene et al. 2017; Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014b)
<i>Agaricus augustus</i> Fr. 1838			Kenya, Tanzania		(Pegler and Rayner 1969; Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014).
<i>Agaricus bambusicola</i> Heinem. 1956		Republic of Congo			(Bastos et al. 2023)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Agaricus bingensis</i> Heinem. 1956	Malawi	DRC	Uganda	Benin	(Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Boa 2004)
<i>Agaricus bisporus</i> (J.E. Lange) Imbach [as 'bispora'] 1946	Malawi, Madagascar	Cameroon, DRC,	Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania		(Anchang 2014; Bastos et al. 2023; Dejene et al. 2017; Williamson 1974)
<i>Agaricus campestris</i> (Heinem. and Gooss. - Font)			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Agaricus croceolutescens</i> Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1956	Malawi	DRC			(Boa 2004 ; De Kesel et al. 2017)
<i>Agaricus crocopleus</i> Berk. and Broome 1871		Republic of Congo			(Munyaneza 2018)
<i>Agaricus goossensiae</i> Heinem. 1956		DRC, Gabon		Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Hussein et al. 2020; Ndong et al. 2011)
<i>Agaricus kivuensis</i> Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1956		DRC			(Bastos et al. 2023)
<i>Agaricus moelleri</i> Wasser, (1976)			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Agaricus subdulcis</i> Heinem. 1956			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Agaricus subsaharianus</i> L.A. Parra, Hama and De Kesel 2010			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014)
<i>Agaricus sylvaticus</i> Schaeff., Fung. bavar. palat. nasc. (Ratisbonae) 4: 62 (1774)			Kenya		(Njuguini 2018)
<i>Agaricus sylvicola</i> (Vittad.) Peck 1872			Rwanda		(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Agaricus volvatulus</i> Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1956		DRC,	Kenya	Benin	(Degreef et al. 2016; Njuguini 2018)
<i>Agrocybe broadwayi</i> (Murrill) Dennis 1953			Kenya	Ivory Coast	(Njuguini 2018; Yian and Tiebre 2018)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Agrocybe elegantior</i> Watling 1973		DRC		Ivory Coast	(Yian and Tiebre 2018)
<i>Agrocybe pediades</i> (Fr.) Fayod 1889			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Amanita</i> aff. <i>calopus</i> Beeli (sp. 13, TH 9950)	Malawi				(Kabacia and Muchane 2023)
<i>Amanita afrospinosa</i> Pegler and Shah-Smith 1997				Ivory Coast	(Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Amanita annulatovaginata</i> Beeli 1927		Republic of Congo		Mali	(Kashiki et al. 2021; Thoen and Ducouso 1989)
<i>Amanita aurea</i> (Beeli) E.-J. Gilbert 1941			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014)
<i>Amanita bingensis</i> (Beeli) R. Heim 1940	Malawi				(Dijk et al. 2003)
<i>Amanita bweyeyensis</i> Fraiture, Raspé and Degreef 2019			Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania		(Fraiture et al. 2019)
<i>Amanita</i> cf. <i>beninensis</i> nom. prov. Buyck				Burkina Faso	(Guissou et al. 2014)
<i>Amanita curtipes</i> E.-J. Gilbert, in Bresadola 1941				Mali	(Thoen and Ducouso 1989)
<i>Amanita</i> cf. <i>fulvopulverulenta</i>				Mali	(Thoen and Ducouso 1989)
<i>Amanita congolensis</i> (Beeli) Tulloss, B.E. Wolfe, K.W. Hughes, Kudzma and D. Arora 2015				Ivory Coast	(Guissou et al. 2014)
<i>Amanita crassiconus</i> Bas 1969	Zambia		Burundi	Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Mali	(De Kesel et al. 2017; Yorou et al. 2001)
<i>Amanita echinulata</i> Beeli		Republic of Congo			(Mighell 2020)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Amanita flammeola</i> Pegler and Pearce 1980	Malawi, Zambia	DRC,			(De Kesel et al. 2017; Mjaika 2022; Pegler and Pearce 1980)
<i>Amanita fulva</i> Fr. 1815	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Amanita goossensiae</i> Beeli 1927	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Amanita hemibapha</i> (Berk. and Broome) Sacc. 1887	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Amanita loosei</i> Beeli 1936	Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Angola, DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Kenya, Benin, Togo	(Boa 2004; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen 2001; Pegler and Pearce 1980; Sharp and Minter 2014; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Amanita mafingensis</i> Härk. and Saarim. 1994	Malawi, Zambia	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania		(De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen 2001; Nzigidahera 2007; Ryvardeen et al. 1994; Sharp 2011; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Amanita marmorata</i> (Cleland and E.-J. Gilbert) E.-J. Gilbert 1941		Republic of Congo	Burundi	Niger	(Ibrahim et al. 2017; Ndong et al. 2011a; Walley and Verbeken 1998)
<i>Amanita masasiensis</i> Härk. and Saarim	Zambia, Mozambique	DRC,	Tanzania	Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger	(De Kesel et al. 2017; Härkönen 2001; Härkönen et al. 2015; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Amanita rhodophylla</i> Beeli 1931	Malawi				(Boa 2004)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Amanita robusta</i> Beeli 1931	Malawi	DRC			(Boa 2004; Buyck 1994; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2015; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Amanita rubescens</i> Pers., 1797	Malawi, Zambia, South Africa	Cameroon, Gabon	DRC, Burundi	Benin, Togo	(Boa 2004; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Amanita strobilaceovolvata</i> Beeli 1935	Zambia	DRC		Ivory Coast, Benin	(Gryzenhout et al. 2012; Härkönen et al. 2015; Morris 1987)
<i>Amanita subviscosa</i> Beeli 1931,		DRC		Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger	(Fadeyi et al. 2019; Guissou et al. 2008; Hama et al. 2012; Shah-Smith 1998)
<i>Amanita tanzanica</i> Härk. and Saarim. 1994			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Amanita vaginata</i> f. <i>vaginata</i> (Bull.) Lam.,	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Amanita verna</i> Bull. ex Lam. 1783	Burundi				(Nteziryayo et al. 2019)
<i>Amanita xanthogala</i> Bas 1969				Ivory Coast, Niger	(Ibrahim et al. 2017; Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Amanita zambiana</i> Pegler and Pearce 1980	Malawi, Burundi		Kenya		(Boa 2004; Nteziryayo et al. 2019; Wandati et al. 2013)
<i>Armillaria borealis</i> Marxm. and Korhonen 1982		DRC	Rwanda		(Degreef et al. 2016; Mjaika, 2023)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Armillaria cepistipes</i> Velen. 1920			Rwanda		(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Armillaria gallica</i> Marxm. and Romagn., in Boidin, Gilles and Lanquetin, Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société Mycologique de France 103(2): 152 (1987)			Rwanda		(ABAD et al. 2013)
<i>Armillaria heimii</i> Pegler 1977	South Africa, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia,	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, Congo, DRC, Gabon	Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania	Ivory Coast, Liberia	(Coetzee et al. 1998; Makambila 1994; Mjaika 2022; Otieno et al. 2015)
<i>Armillaria mellea</i> (Vahl) P. Kumm. 1871			Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda		(Härkönen et al. 2003; Njuguini 2018; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Armillaria ostoyae</i> (Romagn.) Herink			Rwanda		(Munyaneza 2018)
<i>Armillaria tabescens</i> (Scop.) Emel 1921			Rwanda		(Munyaneza 2018)
<i>Asproinocybe russuloides</i> Heinem. 1977	Madagascar				(Ralaiveloarisoa et al. 2020)
<i>Auricularia cornea</i> Ehrenb., in Nees von Esenbeck (Ed.), <i>Horae Phys. Berol.</i> : 91 (1820)	South Africa, Malawi, Madagascar, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya,	Benin, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria	(Ekun 2017; Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018; Yian and Tiebre 2018)
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Mont. Ex Fr.) Henn. 1893	Malawi, Zambia	DRC, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	Benin, Nigeria	(Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018; Yian and Tiebre 2018)
<i>Auricularia fuscosuccinea</i> (Mont.) Henn. 1893			Tanzania		(Kabacia and Muchane 2023)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Sacc.	South Africa		Tanzania, Kenya		(Boa 2004; Härkönen et al. 2003; Hussein et al. 2016; Njuguni 2018; Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014)
<i>Boletus vitellinus</i> (Pers.) Fr. 1838	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Boletus clavipes</i> (Peck) Pilát and Dermek 1974			Tanzania		(Kabacia and Muchane 2023)
<i>Boletus edulis</i> Bull. 1782	South Africa, Zimbabwe				(Rasalanavho et al. 2019; Ryvarde et al. 1994)
<i>Boletus loosei</i> Heinem., Bull. Jard. bot. État Brux. 34: 452 (1964)	Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania,		(Buyck 1994; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Morris 1987; Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Boletus mirabilis</i> (Murrill) Murrill 1912	South Africa				(Rasalanavho et al. 2019)
<i>Boletus pallidissimus</i> Watling 2003			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Boletus pruinosus</i> Fr. 1835,			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Boletus spectabilissimus</i> Watling 2003			Tanzania		(Sharp and Minter 2014; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Calvatia cyathiformis</i> (Bosc) Morgan 1890				Nigeria	(Oyetayo 2011)
<i>Calvatia rubroflava</i> (Cragin) Lloyd 1899			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Calvatia utriformis</i> (Bull.) Jaap 1918	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Candolleomyces tuberculatus</i> (Pat.) D. Wächt. and A. Melzer, Mycology Progress 19(11): 1234 (2020)			Rwanda	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Nigeria	(Morris 1987; Oso 1975; Pegler 1977)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Cantharellus addaiensis</i> Henn. 1898	Zambia	DRC	Tanzania	Benin	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Cantharellus afrocibarius</i> Buyck and V. Hofst. 2012	Zambia	DRC			(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> Fr. 1821 var. <i>defibulatus</i> Heinem.	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Cantharellus congolensis</i> Beeli 1928	Angola, Zambia	Malawi, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Cameroon, Burundi, Tanzania	Benin, Togo	(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Hussein et al. 2020; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Cantharellus conspicuus</i> Eyssart., Buyck and Verbeken 2002		DRC		Benin	(Ndong et al. 2011; Yorou and De Kesel 2001)
<i>Cantharellus cyanescens</i> Buyck 1994			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)
<i>Cantharellus cyanoxanthus</i> R. Heim ex Heinem. 1958			Burundi, Tanzania		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)
<i>Cantharellus defibulatus</i> (Heinem.) Eyssart. and Buyck 2001	Angola	DRC	Burundi		(Degreef et al. 2016).
<i>Cantharellus densifolius</i> Heinem. 1958	Zambia	Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Tanzania	Togo	(Boa 2004; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Nzigidahera 2007; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus floridulus</i> Heinem. 1958		Republic of Congo, Gabon	Tanzania	Burkina Faso	(Härkönen et al. 2003; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus</i> Fr. var. <i>latifolius</i> Heinem.			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Cantharellus gracilis</i> Buyck and V. Hofst. 2012		DRC			(Degreef et al. 2016 ; Härkönen et al. 2015)
<i>Cantharellus guineensis</i> De Kesel and Yorou 2016				Benin	(De Kesel et al. 2017)
<i>Cantharellus humidicola</i> Buyck and V. Hofst. 2012	Mozambique	DRC	Tanzania		(De Kesel et al. 2017 ; Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Cantharellus isabellinus</i> Heinem. 1958		Cameroon, DRC, Republic of Congo	Tanzania	Benin	(Degreef et al. 2016; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus longisporus</i> Heinem. 1958	Malawi	DRC, Republic of Congo			(Buyck et al. 2012; Degreef et al. 2016 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003; Morris 1987)
<i>Cantharellus luteopunctatus</i> (Beeli) Heinem. 1958		Cameroon, DRC, Republic of Congo, Gabon	Kenya, Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003; Hussein et al. 2020; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus mikemboensis</i> De Kesel and Degreef 2016	Zambia, Mozambique	DRC	Kenya, Tanzania		(De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Degreef et al. 1997; Kashiki et al. 2021)
<i>Cantharellus miniatescens</i> Heinem. 1958		Republic of Congo, Gabon			(Degreef et al. 1997; Degreef and Ndong 2007)
<i>Cantharellus miomboensis</i> Buyck and V. Hofst. 2012	Mozambique, Zambia	DRC	Kenya, Tanzania		(Degreef et al. 2016; Mjaika 2022; Ndifon 2022)
<i>Cantharellus parvisporus</i> (Eyssart. and Buyck) Buyck and V. Hofst. 2018			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus platyphyllus</i> Heinem. 1966	Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia	DRC, Gabon	Burundi, Tanzania,	Benin, Togo	(De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Cantharellus pseudocibarius</i> Henn. 1905			Burundi		(Boa 2004)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Cantharellus pseudofriesii</i> Heinem. 1958		Republic of Congo			(Buyck et al. 1996)
<i>Cantharellus pseudomiomboensis</i> De Kesel and Kasongo 2016	Angola	DRC			(De Kesel et al. 2002, 2017)
<i>Cantharellus rhodophyllus</i> Heinem. 1958		Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon	Tanzania		(De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus ruber</i> Heinem. 1966	Angola, Zambia	DRC, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Härkönen et al. 2003; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus rufopunctatus</i> (Beeli) Heinem. 1958		DRC, Republic of Congo, Gabon	Burundi, Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Nzigidahera 2007; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Cantharellus solidus</i> De Kesel, Yorou and Buyck 2011				Benin	(De Kesel 2011)
<i>Cantharellus splendens</i> Buyck 1994		Angola, DRC	Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; De Kesel 2011; Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Cantharellus stramineus</i> De Kesel 2016		DRC			(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; De Kesel 2011; Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Cantharellus subcyanoxanthus</i> Buyck, Randrianj. and Eyssart. 2012	Madagascar, Zambia	DRC, Gabon	Burundi, Tanzania		(Buyck et al. 2012; Kashiki et al. 2021)
<i>Cantharellus subincarnatus</i> Eyssart. and Buyck 2001	Angola, Zambia	DRC			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Cantharellus symoensii</i> Heinem. 1966	Zambia, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania		(Buyck 1994; Degreef et al. 1997; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Cantharellus tenuis</i> Heinem. 1958	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Cantharellus tomentosus</i> Eyssart. and Buyck 2000			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Chlorophyllum hortense</i> (Murrill) Vellinga 2002		DRC			(De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 1997; Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Chlorophyllum molybdites</i> (G. Mey.) Masee, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Kew (no. 138): 136 (1898)				Nigeria	(Adedokun et al. 2016)
<i>Chlorophyllum palaeotropicum</i> Z.W. Ge and A. Jacobs 2018				Benin	(Furneau et al. 2020)
<i>Clavulina albiramea</i> (Corner) Buyck and Duhem 2007	Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia	DRC	Tanzania		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015)
<i>Clavulina cristata</i>	South Africa				(Rasalanavho et al. 2019)
<i>Clavulina wisoli</i> R.H. Petersen 2003			Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003)
<i>Collybia aurea</i> (Beeli) Pegler 1968			Burundi, Rwanda	Ivory Coast	(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Yian et al. 2020)
<i>Collybia butyracea</i> (Bull.) P. Kumm. 1871				Nigeria	(Elekes et al. 2010)
<i>Collybia confluens</i> (Pers.) P. Kumm. 1871	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Collybia dryophila</i> (Bull.) P. Kumm. 1871	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i> (Pers.) J.E. Lange 1938		DRC, Republic of Congo			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Coprinellus domesticus</i> (Bolton) Vilgalys, Hopple and Johnson 2001			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Coprinellus truncorum</i> (Scop.) Redhead, Vilgalys and Moncalvo, in Redhead, Vilgalys, Moncalvo, Johnson and Hopple, Taxon 50(1): 235 (2001)			Kenya, Tanzania		(Njuguini 2018; Pegler 1977)
<i>Coprinopsis nivea</i> (Pers.) Redhead, Vilgalys and Moncalvo 2001			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Coprinus africanus</i> Pegler 1966				Ivory Coast	(Yian et al. 2020)
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i> (Bull.) Fr. 1838			Tanzania	Nigeria	(Mshandete and Cuff 2007)
<i>Coprinus cinereus</i> (Schaeff.) Gray 1821			Tanzania		(Mshandete and Cuff 2007)
<i>Coprinus comatus</i> (O.F. Müll.) Pers. 1797	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Coprinus disseminatus</i> (Pers.) Gray 1821	Malawi		Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya		(Boa 2004; Njuguini 2018; Pegler 1977; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Coprinus molestus</i> Bouriquet 1946			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)
<i>Coprinus picaceus</i> (Bull.) Gray 1821,				Nigeria	(Markson et al. 2017)
<i>Coprinus pseudoplicatilis</i> Voglino 1886			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Coprinus setulosus</i> Berk. and Broome 1871				Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo	(Pegler 1968)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Coprinus sterquilinus</i> (Fr.) Fr. 1838			Kenya		(Boa 2004)
<i>Cotylidia aurantiaca</i> (Pat.) A.L. Welden 1958		Republic of Congo	Burundi, Rwanda		(Degreef et al. 2016a)
<i>Craterellus</i> Pers.			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Cymatoderma dendriticum</i> (Pers.) D.A. Reid 1959	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Cystodermella elegans</i> (Beeli) Harmaja 2002			Rwanda		(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Cystolepiota</i> sp.		Republic of Congo			(Muñoz et al. 2012)
<i>Dacryopinax spathularia</i> (Schwein.) G.W. Martin 1948	South Africa,	DRC	Rwanda	Benin	(De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016; Gryzenhout et al. 2012)
<i>Daldinia eschscholtzii</i> (Ehrenb.) Rehm 1904		Republic of Congo			(Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Dictyophora duplicata</i> var. <i>obliterata</i> Malençon, Bulletin de la Société Nationale. Oyonnax 10-11(Suppl. (Mém. hors sér. 2)		Republic of Congo			(Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Echinochaete brachypora</i> (Mont.) Ryvarden 1978		Cameroon, DRC			(De Kesel et al. 2017; Douanla-Meli 2007)
<i>Entoloma argyropus</i> (Alb. and Schwein.) P. Kumm., Führ. Pilzk. (Zerbst): 98 (1871)			Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Favolaschia calocera</i> R. Heim 1945	Zambia	DRC	Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015)
<i>Favolaschia tonkinensis</i> (Pat.) Kuntze 1898			Rwanda, Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015)
<i>Favolus brasiliensis</i> (Fr.) Fr. 1830	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Favolus tenuiculus</i> P. Beauv. 1806	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Rwanda, Tanzania	Benin, Mali, Togo	(Bastos et al. 2023; De Kesel et al. 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003; Kamou et al. 2015)
<i>Gerronema hungo</i> (Henn.) Degreef and Eyi 2007		Cameroon, DRC, Gabon			(Degreef and Ndong 2007; Härkönen et al. 2003)
<i>Gymnopilus zenkeri</i> (Henn.) Singer 1951	Malawi	DRC, Gabon		Ivory Coast	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Morris 1987; Ndong et al. 2011)
<i>Gymnopus bisporus</i> (J. Carbó and Pérez-De-Greg.) J. Carbó and Pérez-De-Greg. 2006		Republic of Congo			(Antonín et al. 2013)
<i>Gyrodon miretipes</i> Heinem. and Rammeloo, Bulletin du Jardin Botanique National de Belgique. Brussels 53(1/2) : 295 (1983)	Angola		Burundi		(Kissanga et al. 2022; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Gyroporus castaneus</i> (Bull.) Quéf. 1886	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Hohenbuehelia aurantiocystis</i> Pegler, Kew Bull., Addit. Ser. 6: 103 (1977)				Ivory Coast	(Yian and Tiebre 2018)
<i>Hygrocybe cantharellus</i> (Schwein.) Murrill 1911		Republic of Congo			(Buyck et al. 2016)
<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i> (Wulfen) Maire ex Martin-Sans 1929			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Hymenagaricus</i> sp. Heinem.			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Hypholoma acutum</i> (Sacc.) E. Horak 1971			Burundi		(Nteziryayo et al. 2019)
<i>Hypholoma subviride</i> (Berk. and M.A. Curtis) Dennis 1961			Burundi, Rwanda		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Nteziryayo et al. 2019)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Inocybe</i> sp. (Fr.) Fr.	Malawi			Mali	(Boa 2004)
<i>Inonotus</i> P. Karst.			Tanzania		(Mdachi et al. 2004)
<i>Itajahya rosea</i> (Delile) E. Fisch. 1929				Burkina-Faso	(Guissou et al. 2008)
«Joga kadzonzo»			Kenya		(Wandati et al. 2013)
«Joga muhama»			Kenya		(Wandati et al. 2013)
<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i> (Schaeff.) Singer and A.H. Sm. 1946			Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Lactarius acutus</i> R. Heim 1955		Republic of Congo			(Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Lactarius chromospermus</i> Pegler 1982	Zambia	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Sharp and Minter 2014; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactarius deliciosus</i> (L.) Gray 1821	Malawi, South Africa		Tanzania, Burundi		(Härkönen et al. 2003; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Lactarius edulis</i> Verbeken and Buyck 1994	Zimbabwe		Burundi, Tanzania		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Verbeken et al. 2000)
<i>Lactarius gymnocarpoides</i> Verbeken 1995	Malawi, Zimbabwe		Tanzania	Burkina-Faso	(Boa 2004; Härkönen et al. 2003; Verbeken et al. 2000)
<i>Lactarius gymnocarpus</i> R. Heim ex Singer 1948			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)
<i>Lactarius inversus</i> Gooss.-Font. and R. Heim 1955			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Lactarius kabansus</i> var. <i>kabansus</i> Pegler and Pearce 1980	Mozambique, Zambia,	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Kenya,	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Sharp 2011; Verbeken et al. 2000; Verbeken and Sharp 2003; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus luteolus</i> (Peck) Verbeken, Mycotaxon 120: 446 (2012)			Tanzania	Burkina-Faso	(Guisso et al. 2014; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Lactarius medusae</i> Verbeken 1995			Tanzania		(Karhula et al. 1998)
<i>Lactarius pelliculatus</i> (Beeli) Buyck 1989		Republic of Congo	Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Lactarius phlebophyllus</i> R. Heim 1938			Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Lactarius pumilus</i> Verbeken 1996			Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003; Karhula et al. 1998; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Lactarius rubroviolascens</i> R. Heim 1938			Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Lactarius sciophilus</i> Verbeken and Sharp 2003	Zimbabwe				(Verbeken and Sharp 2003)
<i>Lactarius tanzanicus</i> Karhula and Verbeken			Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Lactarius tenellus</i> Verbeken and Walley 2000	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Kenya, Benin, Togo	(Buyck 1994; Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Nzigidahera, 2007; Verbeken and Walley 2012)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Lactarius volemoides</i> Karhula 1998			Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003; Karhula et al. 1998; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Lactifluus annulatoangustifolius</i> (Beeli) Buyck 2011,	Madagascar, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Guinea, Republic of Congo		Benin, Liberia	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus brunnescens</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC	Burundi		(Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus densifolius</i> (Verbeken and Karhula) Verbeken 2011	Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Togo	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Njouonkou et al. 2016; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus edulis</i> (Verbeken and Buyck) Buyck 2011			Burundi		(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Lactifluus gymnocarpoides</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia	DRC	Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania,	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Togo, Senegal	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus gymnocarpus</i> (R. Heim ex Singer) Verbeken 2012	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Guinea	Tanzania	Benin, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal, Togo	(Codjia and Yorou 2014; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus heimii</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2011	Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Togo	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Eyi Ndong 2009; Härkönen et al. 2003; Karhula et al. 1998; Morris 1987; Ndong et al. 2011; Pegler and Pearce 1980; Verbeken et al. 2000)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Lactifluus kigomaensis</i> De Crop and Verbeken 2012			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Lactifluus laevigatus</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2011	Malawi, Zambia	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Karhula et al. 1998; Sharp and Minter 2014; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus longipes</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2011		Cameroon, Gabon	DRC,	Togo	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus longisporus</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Kenya,	Benin	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Verbeken et al. 2000; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus luteopus</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Malawi, Zambia	DRC	Tanzania	Benin, Burkina Faso, Togo	(Codjia and Yorou 2014; De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus medusae</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia	DRC	Tanzania	Mali	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Karhula et al. 1998; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus pelliculatus</i> (Beeli) Buyck 2011		DRC			(Maba et al. 2014)
<i>Lactifluus pseudovolemus</i> (R. Heim) Verbeken 2012			Madagascar	Benin	(Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus pumilus</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Zambia		Burundi, Tanzania	Kenya, Benin, Senegal	(Karhula et al. 1998; Maba et al. 2014; Verbeken and Walley 2012)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Lactifluus rubiginosus</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Zambia		Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2015; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus rubroviolascens</i> (R. Heim) Verbeken 2012	Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC	Kenya,	Benin	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Verbeken and Walley 2012 ; Zeller 1982)
<i>Lactifluus tanzanicus</i> (Karhula and Verbeken) Verbeken 2012			Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2015; Karhula et al. 1998)
<i>Lactifluus velutissimus</i> (Verbeken) Verbeken 2011	Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015; Karhula et al. 1998; Sharp and Minter 2014; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus volemoides</i> (Karhula) Verbeken 2012			Kenya, Tanzania	Benin	(Härkönen et al. 2015; Karhula et al. 1998; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Lactifluus xerampelinus</i> (Karhula and Verbeken) Verbeken 2012	Zambia, Zimbabwe		Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Verbeken et al. 2000; Verbeken and Walley 2012)
<i>Laetiporus baudonii</i> (Pat.) Ryvarden 1991				Burkina-Faso	(Guisso et al. 2008)
<i>Laetiporus discolor</i> (Klotzsch) Corner 1984	Zambia, Zimbabwe		Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015)
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> (Bull.) Murrill 1920			Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Dejene et al. 2017; Nteziryayo et al. 2019; Tibuhwa 2011; Woldegiorgis 2015)
<i>Langermannia gigantea</i> (Batsch) Rostk. 1839			Burundi		(Boa 2004)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Lentinula novae-zelandiae</i> (G. Stev.) Pegler [as 'novaezealandiae'] 1983		DRC			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Lentinus brunneofloccosus</i> Pegler 1971		Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Central Africa			(Dijk et al. 2003; Pegler 1971)
<i>Lentinus cladopus</i> Lév. 1844;	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, DRC, Republic of Central Africa, Tchad	Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania	Ivory Coast	(Eyi Ndong 2009; Malaisse et al. 2008; Mpulusu et al. 2010; Ndong et al. 2011)
<i>Lentinus prolifer</i> (Pat. and Har.) D.A. Reid 1977			Uganda		(Boa 2004)
<i>Lentinus retinervis</i> Pegler 1983		Cameroon, DRC			(Degreef et al. 2016; Njouonkou et al. 2016)
<i>Lentinus sajor-caju</i> (Fr.) Fr. 1838	South-Africa	Cameroon, Gabon	Tanzania		(Hussein et al. 2016; Njouonkou et al. 2016)
<i>Lentinus squarrosulus</i> Mont. 1842		Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Tanzania	Benin, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Nigeria	(Boa 2004; Douanla-Meli 2007; Gryzenhout et al. 2012; Härkönen et al. 2015; Ndong et al. 2011)
<i>Lentinus velutinus</i> Fr. 1830,		Republic of Congo			(Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Lentinus villosus</i> Klotzsch 1833	South Africa				(Rasalanavho et al. 2019)
<i>Lepista cafferorum</i> (Kalchbr. and MacOwan) Singer, [1949]	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Lepista nuda</i> (Bull.) Cooke 1871			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Lepista sordida</i> (Schumach.) Singer 1951			Rwanda		(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Leucoagaricus carminescens</i> Heinem. 1973		Republic of Central Africa			(Heinemann 1973)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Leucoagaricus holosericeus</i> (Gillet) M.M. Moser 1967			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Leucoagaricus leucothites</i> (Vittad.) Wasser 1977			Tanzania, Ethiopia		(Boa 2004; Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Leucoagaricus rhodocephalus</i> (Berk.) Pegler 1975			Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Leucoagaricus rubrotinctus</i> (Peck) Singer 1948			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Leucocoprinus birnbaumii</i> (Corda) Singer 1962			Tanzania, Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Leucocoprinus cepistipes</i> (Sowerby) Pat. 1888		Republic of Congo	Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Leucocoprinus cretaceus</i> (Bull.) Locq. 1945				Benin	(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Leucocoprinus cretatus</i> Locq. Ex Lanzoni 1986				Ivory Coast, Burkina-Faso	(Guissou et al. 2014)
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i> Pers. 1796			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Lycoperdon pratense</i> Pers., (1794)	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Mackintoshia persica</i> Pacioni and C. Sharp 2000,	Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe	DRC	Tanzania		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003; Pacioni and Sharp 2000; Sharp and Minter 2014)
<i>Macrocybe lobayensis</i> (R. Heim) Pegler and Lodge 1998	South Malawi	Africa, DRC		Burkina-Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005; De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Gryzenhout et al. 2012; Härkönen et al. 2015; Ndong et al. 2011)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Macrolepiota aberdarensis</i> Mbaluto and Otieno 2018			Kenya		(Otieno 2018)
<i>Macrolepiota africana</i> (R. Heim) Heinem. 1969	Zambia	Republic of Central Africa, Cameroon, DRC, Gabon	Kenya, Tanzania	Rwanda,	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016; Heinemann 1969; Munyaneza 2018)
<i>Macrolepiota clelandii</i> Grgur., (1997)	Malawi, Zambia	DRC, Gabon	Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania	Kenya, Rwanda,	Benin (De Kesel et al. 2017; Dejene et al. 2017; Heinemann 1969)
<i>Macrolepiota mastoidea</i> (Fr.) Singer 1951			Kenya		(Pegler 1977)
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i> (Scop.) Singer 1948	Zambia, Malawi	Republic of Central Africa, DRC Gabon	Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda	Kenya,	(Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Degreef and Ndong, 2007; Pegler and Rayner 1969; Pegler and Young 1972)
<i>Macrolepiota rhacodes</i> (Vittad.) Singer 1951,			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Marasmiellus inoderma</i> (Berk.) Singer 1955	Angola, Malawi,	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania	Kenya, Rwanda,	Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, Ivory Coast (Degreef et al. 2016; Eyi Ndong 2009; Ndong et al. 2011)
<i>Marasmius bekolacongoli</i> Beeli 1928	Malawi	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania	Kenya, Rwanda,	Benin, Nigeria, Togo (Antonín 2007; Eyi Ndong 2009; Kaliyaperumal et al. 2018; Ndong et al. 2011; Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Marasmius brunneolus</i> (Beeli) Singer 1964		DRC		Nigeria	(Antonín et al. 2013; Walshaw 2004)
<i>Marasmius buzungolo</i> Singer 1964		DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo			(Antonín 2007; Makanua et al. 2015; Mjaika 2022)
<i>Marasmius confertus</i> Berk. and Broome 1873		Republic of Congo			(Antonín and Buyck 2006)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference	
<i>Marasmius heinemannianus</i> Antonín 1999				Benin	(Antonín 2007; Eyi Ndong 2009; Ndong et al. 2011)	
<i>Marasmius oreades</i> (Bolton) Fr. 1836			Burundi		(Boa 2004)	
<i>Micropsalliota bambusicola</i> (Heinem.) Heinem. 1988		DRC			(Ndong et al. 2011a)	
<i>Micropsalliota brunneosperma</i> (Singer) Pegler 1969	Malawi				(Boa 2004)	
<i>Morchella crassipes</i> (Vent.) Pers. 1801			Kenya, Tanzania,	Rwanda,	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)	
<i>Morchella elata</i> Fr. 1822			Burundi		(Boa 2004)	
<i>Morchella esculenta</i> (L.) Pers. 1794,			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)	
<i>Mycoamaranthus congolensis</i> (Dissing and M. Lange) Castellano and Walley 2000	Malawi, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015; Sharp and Minter 2014; Verbeken et al. 2000)	
<i>Neonothopanus hygrophanus</i> (Mont.) De Kesel and Degreef 2011		DRC, Guinea	Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda,	Uganda, Tanzania, Benin, Faso, Niger, Leone, Togo	Burkina Ghana, Sierra	(Buyck 1994; Degreef et al. 1997; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015; Walshaw 2004)
<i>Oudemansiella canarii</i> (Jungh.) Höhn. 1909		DRC			(Degreef et al. 2016)	
<i>Oudemansiella tanzanica</i> nom. prov. Magingo			Tanzania		(Magingo et al. 2004)	
<i>Panus conchatus</i> (Bull.) Fr. 1838			Tanzania		(Hussein et al. 2016)	
<i>Paxillus brunneotomentosus</i> Heinem. and Rammeloo 1985		DRC	Burundi, Rwanda	Kenya,	(Akyüz and Kirbağ 2010)	

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Phlebopus colossus</i> (R. Heim) Singer 1936	Malawi		Burundi		(Boa 2004; Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Phlebopus sudanicus</i> (Har. and Pat.) Heinem. 1954	Malawi, Zambia	DRC		Benin, Burkina Faso	(De Kesel et al. 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015)
<i>Pholiota nameko</i> (T. Itô) S. Ito and S. Imai 1933			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Pisolithus tinctorius</i> (Pers.) Coker and Couch 1928				Burkina-Faso	(Sanon et al. 2009)
<i>Pleurocybella porrigens</i> (Pers.) Singer 1947			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Pleurotus</i> (Jack. Ex. (Fr.) P. Kumm.			Uganda, Kenya		(Gateri et al. 2014; Nakalembe et al. 2009)
<i>Pleurotus citrinopileatus</i> Singer 1943			Kenya		(Musieba et al. 2013)
<i>Pleurotus contrarius</i> Sacc. 1887			Tanzania		(Pegler 1977)
<i>Pleurotus cystidiosus</i> O.K. Mill. 1969		Republic of Congo	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Hussein et al. 2016; Kabamba et al. 2021)
<i>Pleurotus djamor</i> (Rumph. ex Fr.) Boedijn 1959		DRC	Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda,		(Buyck 1994; De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Pleurotus eryngii</i> (DC.) Quéf. 1872			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013, 2011)
<i>Pleurotus floridanus</i> Singer 1948			Kenya		(Wandati et al. 2013)
<i>Pleurotus fuscusquamulosus</i> D.A. Reid and Eicker 1998				Ivory Coast	(Yian and Tiebre 2018)
<i>Pleurotus lignatilis</i> (Pers.) P. Kumm. 1871			Uganda		(Pegler 1977)

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Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Pleurotus limpidus</i> (Fr.) P. Karst. 1879			Tanzania		(Pegler 1977)
<i>Pleurotus luteoalbus</i> Beeli 1928		Cameroon	Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda	Nigeria	(Njouonkou et al. 2016; Pegler 1977; Woldegiorgis 2015)
<i>Pleurotus opuntiae</i> (Durieu and Lév.) Sacc. 1887			Kenya		(Pegler 1977)
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> (Jacq.) P. Kumm. 1871		Cameroon		Nigeria	(Peter et al. 2019; Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Pleurotus parsonsiae</i> G. Stev. [as 'parsonsii'], (1964)	Malawi	Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo	Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania	Ivory Coast	(Degreef et al. 2016; Hama et al. 2012; Härkönen et al. 2003; Pegler and Young 1972)
<i>Pleurotus sapidus</i> QuéL. 1883			Kenya		(Musieba et al. 2013; Otieno et al. 2015)
<i>Pleurotus squarrosulus</i> (Mont.) Singer 1962				Nigeria	(Adedokun et al. 2022)
<i>Pleurotus tuber-regium</i> (Fr.) Singer 1951	Malawi	Republic of Congo	Burundi, Tanzania	Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Burkina Faso	(Boa 2004; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Pluteus atromarginatus</i> (Konrad) Kühner, (1935)			Tanzania		(Hussein et al. 2016)
<i>Pluteus congolensis</i> Beeli 1928				Ivory Coast	(Ndong et al. 2011a)
<i>Podaxis pistillaris</i> (L.) Fr. 1829	South Africa,			Benin, Mali, Burkina-Faso	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Guissou et al. 2014; Muhsin et al. 2012)
<i>Polyozellus multiplex</i> (Underw.) Murrill 1910			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Polyporus brasiliensis</i> Speg. 1889	Malawi				(Boa 2004)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Polyporus moluccensis</i> (Mont.) Ryvardeen 1990	Malawi		Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Tibuhwa 2011)
<i>Favolus tenuiculus</i> P.Beauv. 1806		Gabon, Republic of Congo	Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda,	Ivory Coast	(Ndolo Ebika et al. 2018 ; Hussein et al. 2016; Nakalembe et al. 2009; Njuguini 2018; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Psathyrella atroumbonata</i> Pegler 1966	Malawi	DRC,	Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania	Benin, Nigeria, Ivory Coast	(Ayodelea and Okhuoya 2009; Degreef and De Kessel 2017; Mwita et al. 2010)
<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i> (Fr.) Maire 1913	Malawi	DRC,	Rwanda, Tanzania	Benin, Nigeria	(Degreef et al. 2016; Morris 1987; Oso 1975; Pegler and Young 1972)
<i>Pulveroboletus aberrans</i> Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1951	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Pulveroboletus</i> sp.	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Royoporos spatulatus</i> (Jungh.) A.B. De [as 'spathulatus'] 1996	Malawi, Zambia	DRC	Tanzania		(Degreef et al. 2016; Douanla-Meli 2007)
<i>Rubinoboletus luteopurpureus</i> (Beeli) Heinem. and Rammeloo 1983	Malawi	Republic of Congo			(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula acuminata</i> Buyck 1988	Angola, Mozambique	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Kenya, Benin, Togo	(Buyck 1994; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 1997; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003; Kissanga et al. 2022; Nzigidahera 2007)
<i>Russula afronigricans</i> Buyck 1989	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Russula albofloccosa</i> Buyck 1989			Tanzania		(Härkönen et al. 2003)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Russula annulata</i> R. Heim 1938		Republic of Congo			(Buyck et al. 1996)
<i>Russula atropurpurea</i> (Krombh.) Britzelm. 1893	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula cellulata</i> Buyck 1989			Burundi, Tanzania		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Russula ciliata</i> Buyck 1987	Zambia, Zimbabwe Malawi, Mozambique	DRC	Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania	Benin	(Buyck 1994; De Kesel et al. 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Morris 1987; Pearce 1981; Sharp 2011)
<i>Russula compressa</i> Buyck 1989	Zambia, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Benin	(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Buyck and Sharp 2007; De Kesel et al. 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Sharp 2011; Sharp and Minter 2014)
<i>Russula congoana</i> Pat. 1914	Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe	DRC	Burundi, Tanzania	Benin, Burkina-Faso	(Buyck and Sharp 2007; De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, Sharp 2011; Sharp and Minter 2014; Yorou et al. 2002)
<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i> (Schaeff.) Fr. 1863	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula delica</i> Fr. 1838	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula edulis</i> Buyck 2008	Madagascar				(Buyck 2008)
<i>Russula flavobrunnea</i> Buyck 1989	Angola	DRC	Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Russula hiemisilvae</i> Buyck 1993			Burundi, Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003; Mdachi et al. 2004)
<i>Russula inflata</i> Buyck 1988		Republic of Congo			(Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Russula ionochlora</i> Romagn. 1952				Ivory Coast, Benin	(Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Russula liberiensis</i> Singer 1948			Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Russula madecassese</i>	Madagascar				(Buyck 2008)
<i>Russula meleagris</i> Buyck 1988		Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo		Benin	(Buyck 1994; Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Russula ochrocephala</i> Buyck 1989		Cameroon, DRC,		Senegal	(Buyck 1994; Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i> Fr. 1838	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula oleifera</i> Buyck 1989	Zimbabwe			Ivory Coast, Benin	(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Buyck and Sharp 2007)
<i>Russula phaeocephala</i> Buyck 1989	Angola, Malawi	DRC, Republic of Congo	Burundi	Ivory Coast	(Mjaika 2022; Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Russula prolifica</i> Buyck 2008	Madagascar				(Buyck 2008)
<i>Russula pruinata</i> Buyck 1989		Republic of Congo			(Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Russula pseudovesca</i> J.Z. Ying 1989	Madagascar				(Buyck and Ovrebo 2002)
<i>Russula rosea</i> Pers. 1796	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula roseoviolacea</i> Buyck 1989		DRC	Burundi		(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Russula schizoderma</i> Pat. 1924	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Russula sejuncta</i> Buyck 1988			Burundi		(Degreef et al. 2016)
<i>Russula sese</i> Beeli 1928		DRC			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Russula sesemoindu</i> Beeli 1928		DRC, Republic of Congo			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Russula sesenagula</i> Beeli 1928				Burkina-Faso	(Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Russula striatoviridis</i> Buyck 1989		DRC, Republic of Congo			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Russula sublaevis</i> (Buyck) Buyck 1993			Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Russula tanzaniae</i> Buyck 1993			Tanzania		(Boa 2004)
<i>Russula xerampelina</i> (Schaeff.) Fr. 1838			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> Fr. 1815	South Africa, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon,	Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	Benin, Mali, Nigeria, Ivory Coast	(De Kesel et al. 2017; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003; Njuguini 2018; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Sparassis crispa</i> (Wulfen) Fr. 1819			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Stereopsis hiscens</i> (Berk. and Ravenel) D.A. Reid 1965	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Strobilomyces echinatus</i> Beeli 1926			Burundi		(Sharp and Minter 2014)
<i>Stropharia rugosoannulata</i> Farl. ex Murrill 1922			Kenya		(Njuguini 2018)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Swillus cavipes</i> (Klotzsch) A.H. Sm. and Thiers 1964			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Swillus granulatus</i> (L.) Roussel 1796	Malawi, Zambia		Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania		(Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Njuguini 2018; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Ryvarden et al. 1994; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Swillus luteus</i> (L.) Roussel 1796	Malawi, South Africa		Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya		(Boa 2004; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Dejene et al. 2017; Mdachi et al. 2004; Njuguini 2018)
<i>Termitomyces aurantiacus</i> (R. Heim) R. Heim 1977	Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe	Cameroon, Congo	DRC, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya	Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger,	(Boa 2004; Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Dejene et al. 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003; Nakalembe et al. 2009; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Sharp and Minter 2022; Tibuhwa, 2012, Woldegiorgis 2015)
<i>Termitomyces clypeatus</i> R. Heim 1951	South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe.	Cameroon, public of Central Africa, Gabon	Re-DRC, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia	Benin, Nigeria, Ivory Coast,	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Härkönen et al. 2015; Sharp and Minter 2022)
<i>Termitomyces eurrhizus</i> (Berk.) R. Heim 1942	Malawi		Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda		(Boa 2004; Dejene et al. 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003; Morris 1986; Nakalembe et al. 2009; Tibuhwa 2012)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Termitomyces fuliginosus</i> R. Heim 1942		DRC, Gabon		Guinea, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Dijk et al. 2003; Douanla-Meli 2007; Härkönen et al. 2003; Malaisse et al. 2008; Morris 1987;. Ndong et al. 2011; Oso 1975; Pegler and Rayner 1969; Sharp and Minter 2022)
<i>Termitomyces globulus</i> R. Heim and Gooss. -Font. 1951	Zimbabwe	Congo	Kenya, Uganda	Nigeria	(Nakalembe et al. 2009; Pegler 1977; Sharp and Minter 2022)
<i>Termitomyces le-testui</i> f. <i>le-testui</i> (Pat.) R. Heim 1942	Zambia	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon	Burundi, Tanzania, Ethiopia	Benin, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Togo	(Ndong et al. 2011, 2011; Sharp and Minter 2022; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Termitomyces mammiformis</i> R. Heim 1942		Cameroon, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Tanzania	Nigeria	(Degreef et al. 2016, 2016; Ndong et al. 2011; Pegler 1977; Tibuhwa 2012, 2013)
<i>Termitomyces medius</i> R. Heim and Grassé 1951	Zambia	DRC		Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast	(Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Termitomyces microcarpus</i> (Berk. and Broome) R. Heim 194	South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon	Burundi; Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania	Benin, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Härkönen et al. 2015; Pegler and Pearce 1980)
<i>Termitomyces rabuorii</i> Otieno 1966			Kenya		(Pegler 1977)
<i>Termitomyces reticulatus</i> Van der Westh. and Eicker 1990	South Africa, Zambia	DRC		Benin, Togo, Ghana,	(De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016; Eyi Ndong 2009; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Morris 1987; Ndong et al. 2011; Nzigidahera 2007; Pegler and Young 1972)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Termitomyces robustus</i> (Beeli) R. Heim 1951	Malawi	Cameroon, Republic of Congo	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda	Nigeria	(Boa 2004; Degreef et al. 2016; Dejene et al. 2017; Ngom et al. 2022; Pegler 1977; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Termitomyces sagittiformis</i> (Kalchbr. and Cooke) D.A. Reid 1975			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2012)
<i>Termitomyces schimperi</i> (Pat.) R. Heim 1942	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon	Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania	Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Ivory Coast	(Boa 2004; Degreef et al. 2016; Dejene et al. 2017; Pegler 1977; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Yongabi et al. 2014 Kabede 2017)
<i>Termitomyces singidensis</i> Saarim. and Härk. 1994		DRC	Tanzania	Togo, Ghana	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Codjia and Yorou 2014; De Kesel et al. 2002; Malaisse et al. 2008; Morris 1987; Njouonkou et al. 2016; Nzigidahera 2007; Pegler and Pearce 1980)
<i>Termitomyces striatus</i> (Beeli) R. Heim 1942	Malawi, Zambia	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon	Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda	Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Mjaika 2022; Mossebo et al. 2009; Sitati et al. 2021)
<i>Termitomyces titanicus</i> Pegler and Pearce 1980	Malawi, Zambia,	Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC	Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi	Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	(Buyck 1994; De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016; Eyi Ndong 2009; Härkönen et al. 2015; Malaisse et al. 2008; Ndong et al. 2011; Njouonkou et al. 2016; Nzigidahera 2007; Parent and Thoen 1977)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Termitomyces tylerianus</i> Otieno 1966			Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania		(Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003; Nakalembe et al. 2009; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Termitomyces umkowaan</i> (Cooke and Masee) D.A. Reid 1975			Tanzania		(Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Trametes elegans</i> (Spreng.) Fr. 1838			Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Trametes polyzona</i> (Pers.) Corner 1989			Burundi		(Nteziryayo et al. 2019)
<i>Trametes suaveolens</i> (L.) Fr. 1838			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Trametes variegata</i> (Berk.) Zmitr., Wasser and Ezhov, 2012				Burkina Faso	(Ngom et al. 2022)
<i>Tremella fuciformis</i> Berk. 1856			Tanzania, Uganda	Ivory Coast	(Ngom et al. 2022; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Tricholoma lobayense</i> R. Heim 1970	Malawi				(Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Tricholoma magnivelare</i> (Peck) Redhead 1984			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Tricholoma spectabile</i> Peerially and Sutra 1972			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)
<i>Tricholomopsis aurea</i> (Beeli) Desjardin and B.A. Perry 2017		DRC	Burundi, Rwanda	Togo	(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)
<i>Trogia infundibuliformis</i> Berk. and Broome 1873		DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo		Ivory Coast	(Antonín 2007; Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Tubosaeta brunneosetosa</i> (Singer) E. Horak 1967	Malawi				(Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Tylophilus niger</i> (Heinem. and Gooss. -Font.) Wolfe 1980			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
Vascellum F. Smarda			Ethiopia		(Dejene et al. 2017)
<i>Verpa bohemica</i> var. <i>pallida</i> Pilát and Svrček 1968			Burundi		(Boa 2004)
<i>Volvariella bombycina</i> (Schaeff.) Singer 1951	Malawi		Tanzania		(Boa 2004; Pegler 1977; Rammeloo and Walley 1993)
<i>Volvariella esculenta</i> (Masse) Singer 1951				Nigeria	(Fasidi 1996)
<i>Volvariella gloiocephala</i> (DC.) Boekhout and Enderle 1986		Cameroon			(Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Volvariella parvispora</i> Heinem. 1975		DRC			(Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Volvariella</i> sp.		Republic of Congo		Burkina Faso	(Zanh et al. 2016)
<i>Volvariella speciosa</i> (Fr.) Singer 1951			Uganda		(Nakalembe et al. 2009)
<i>Volvariella volvacea</i> var. <i>heimii</i> Singer 1975	Malawi		Tanzania, Uganda	Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Burkina-Faso	(Boa 2004; Härkönen et al. 2003; Mshandete and Cuff 2007; Rammeloo and Walley 1993; Tibuhwa 2013)
<i>Volvopluteus earlei</i> (Murrill) Vizzini, Contu and Justo 2011		DRC		Benin, Mali, Ivory Coast.	(De Kesel et al. 2017 ; Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Xerocomus pallidiporus</i> Heinem., (1951)	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Xerocomus soyeri</i> Heinem. 1964	Malawi				(Boa 2004)
<i>Xerocomus spinulosus</i> Heinem. and Gooss. -Font.		DRC			(Degreef and De Kesel 2017)

to be continued...

Edible mushroom	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Reference
<i>Xerocomus subspinulosus</i> Heinem. 1964			Burundi		(Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995)
<i>Xerula radicata</i> (Relhan) Dörfelt 1975	Malawi				(Boa 2004)

**Add File 2.** Medicinal mushrooms and their therapeutic potential in Sub-Saharan Africa traditional medicine (All regions together)

Fungal species	Diseases treated	Local people and country	References
<i>Agaricus subsaharianus</i> L.A. Parra, Hama and De Kesel 2010	Treatment of swollen parts of the body.	Djerma people (Niger)	(Hama et al. 2012)
<i>Amanita crassiconus</i> Bas 1969	Used to treat pimples on the body.	Yom (Benin)	(Fadeyi et al. 2019)
<i>Amanita masasiensis</i> Härk. and Saarim. 199	Treatment of wound when dry, ulcer or heart disease.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania); Yom (Benin)	(Hama et al. 2012; Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Amanita subviscosa</i> Beeli 1931	Hard feet or hard hands.	Yom (Benin)	(Hama et al. 2012)
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> (Bull.) Quél. 1886	Treatment of hemorrhoids and hemoptysis, infertility in both men and women, anaemia and weakness of the body.	Nigeria, Ghana	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Oyetayo 2011)
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Mont. ex Fr.) Henn. 1893	Rheumatic pain, injuries, skin inflammation, hemorrhoids, and hemoptysis.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania)	(Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Auricularia nigricans</i> (Sw.) Birkebak, Looney and Sánchez-García 2013	Rheumatic pain, skin inflammation, and conjunctivitis.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania), Ivory Coast	(Qwarse et al. 2021; Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Boletus spectabilis</i> Peck 1872	Alleviate cold symptoms.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania)	(Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Calvatia candida</i> (Rostk.) Hollós 1902	Powder used to treat wounds	Agew and Sidama ethnic groups (Ethiopia)	(Dejene et al. 2017; Zeleke et al. 2020)
<i>Candolleomyces tuberculatus</i> (Pat.) D. Wächt. and A. Melzer 2020	Used to treat a disease called “Itankpa” which results in loss of skin on the palms of the feet, asthma.	Benin; Ivory Coast	(Codjia and Yorou 2014; N’douba et al. 2022)
<i>Cantharellus isabellinus</i> Heinem., Bulletin du Jardin botanique de l’état, Bruxelles 28: 399 (1958)	Clean liver, improve vision, regulate the breath, nourish the lung and for diuresis.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania)	(Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Clavulina wisoli</i> R.H. Petersen 2003	Improve heartbeats and other heart condition, relieve stomach pain, skin infection.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania)	(Qwarse et al. 2021)

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Fungal species	Diseases treated	Local people and country	References
<i>Collybia</i> sp	Treatment of fever, blood tonic.	Asantes, Brongs (Ghana)	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005)
<i>Coprinus disseminatus</i> (Pers.) Gray 1821	Used as blood tonic.	Brongs, Asantes (Ghana)	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005)
<i>Daldinia childiae</i> J.D. Rogers and Y.M. Ju 1999	Hernia, stomach ache, pediatrics (stomach ache), reduction of big navel of newborn babies, invigoration of kidney's activity; skin disease, and whooping cough and prevention of excessive growth of foetus to ease the delivery.	Baoulé, Guéré (Ivory Coast); Nigeria; Cameroon	(Guissou et al. 2008; Oyetayo 2011; Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Daldinia eschscholtzii</i> (Ehrenb.) Rehm 1904	Navel pain in newborns.	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	(Guissou et al. 2014)
<i>Echinochaete rachypora</i> (Mont.) Ryvar den 1978	Heart condition.	Ivory Coast	(Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Ganoderma orbiforme</i> (Fr.) Ryvar den 2000	Stomach ache, to ease giving birth, use as antibiotic after giving birth, hemorrhoid, healing wound, rheumatism, insecticide, treatment of arthritis and neoplasia; traditional medicine to treat skin infections, boils, abscesses.	Nigeria, Cameroon; Os-hana and Ohangwena regions (Namibia), Ivory Coast	(Oyetayo 2011; Soro et al. 2019; Yongabi et al. 2014)
<i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> Boud. 1889	Heart problems; lowering blood sugar level and protecting liver cells.	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); Nigeria	(Guissou et al. 2008; Oyetayo 2011)
<i>Lactarius densifolius</i> Verbeken and Karhula 1996	Strengthen weak body condition, stomach condition, relieve pain, nourish lungs, regulate breath and used in the treatment of cancer.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania)	(Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Lentinus squarrosulus</i> Mont. 1842	Treatment of mumps and heart diseases; system cleansing.	Nigeria; Cameroon	(Oyetayo 2011)

to be continued...

Fungal species	Diseases treated	Local people and country	References
<i>Lentinus tuber-regium</i> (Fr.) Fr. 1836	Heart problems, paediatrics, burn's wound.	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); Nigeria; Ivory Coast	(Akpaja et al. 2003; Soro et al. 2019)
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i> Pers. 1796	Treat wounds and skin disease.	Ethiopia	(Zelege et al. 2020)
<i>Ophiocordyceps sinensis</i> (Berk.) G.H. Sung, J.M. Sung, Hywel-Jones and Spatafora 2007	Used to induce restful sleep, acts as anti-cancer, anti-aging, and anti-asthma agents, effective for memory improvement and as sexual rejuvenator.	Namibia, Cameroon, Uganda	(Van Itterbeeck and Pelozuelo 2022)
<i>Phellinus allardii</i> (Bres.) S. Ahmad 1972	Treatment of dizziness and cardiovascular disorders	Ivory Coast	(N'douba et al. 2022)
<i>Pleurotus tuber-regium</i> (Fr.) Singer 1951	Treatment of headache, cold, fever, stomach ache, constipation, bronchitis, breastmilk stimulation and against bed-wetting.	Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo	(Akpaja et al. 2003; Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Podaxis pistillaris</i> (L.) Fr. 1829	Treatment of wounds and intestinal worms.	Gourmantchés people (Niger)	(Hama et al. 2012)
<i>Psilocybe cubensis</i> (Earle) Singer 1948	Use for their mind healing properties and to improve the quality of life.	South Africa	(Nkadimeng et al. 2021)
<i>Psilocybe natalensis</i> Gartz, D.A. Reid, M.T. Sm. and Eicker 1995	Use for chronic diseases including cardiovascular conditions, cancer, arthritis, neurodegeneration, chronic depression and aging.	South-Africa, Uganda	(Nkadimeng et al. 2021)
<i>Royoporus spatulatus</i> (Jungh.) A.B. De 1996	Skin treatment highly valued.	Ruvuma Region (Tanzania)	(Qwarse et al. 2021)
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> Fr. 1815	Treat wounds and breast inflammation.	Nigeria (Anabera region); Congo	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018)
<i>Termitomyces clypeatus</i> R. Heim 1951	Rheumatism, diarrhoea.	Ghana (Sefwis region)	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005)
<i>Termitomyces globulus</i> R. Heim and Gooss.-Font. 1951	Blood tonic, 'kwashiorkor'.	Ghana (Asantes, Adangbes regions)	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005)

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Fungal species	Diseases treated	Local people and country	References
Termitomyces le-testui (Pat.) R. Heim 1942	Treat various illnesses, including bacterial infection.	Cameroon	(Mahamat et al. 2018)
Termitomyces microcarpus (Berk. and Broome) R. Heim 1941	Treatment of gonorrhoea, health promoter and breastmilk stimulation, bone strengthening in children and fever.	Ghana, Nigeria (Anabera region), Tanzania, Cameroon	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Chelela et al. 2014; Njouonkou et al. 2016; Tibuhwa 2011)
Termitomyces robustus (Beeli) R. Heim 1951	Anaemia and high blood pressure.	Nigeria (Anabera region); Ghana (Asantes, Adangbes regions)	(Akpaja et al. 2005; Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Degreef et al. 2016; Dejene et al. 2017)
Termitomyces schimperi (Pat.) R. Heim 1942	Treatment of hepatitis, asthma, hypertension, diabetes and cancer	Ivory Coast	(N'guessan et al. 2021)
Termitomyces titanicus Pegler and Pearce 1980	Dried, ground, and mixed with a pastry for the consumption of children that are underweight	Cameroon	(Yongabi et al. 2014)
Tomophagus colossus (Fr.) Murrill 1905	Used as aphrodisiacs in many forms	Gourmantchés people (Niger)	(Hama et al. 2012)
Volvariella volvacea (Bull.) Singer 1951	Fat removal, antibiotic and anti-neoplastic	Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Ghana, Benin	(Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Soro et al. 2019)

**Add File 3.** Characteristics of the studies included in this paper

Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Adedokun et al. 2016)	2016	Mushroom: Molecular characterization of indigenous species in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria	Nigeria	Indigenous mushrooms in Nigeria show significant genetic diversity, supporting their conservation and potential for local food and health applications.
(Adejumo et al. 2015)	2015	Identification and evaluation of nutritional status of some edible and medicinal mushrooms in Akoko Area, Ondo State, Nigeria	Nigeria	Edible and medicinal mushrooms from Akoko, Nigeria, are rich in protein, minerals, and vitamins, supporting their use in nutrition and health.
(Akinyele et al. 2017)	2017	Effect of fermentation on chemical composition of cassava peels	Nigeria	Fermentation improves the nutritional quality of cassava peels, increasing protein content and reducing anti-nutritional factors.
(Andrew et al. 2013)	2013	Diversity and distribution of macrofungi (mushrooms) in the Mount Cameroon Region	Cameroon	The Mount Cameroon Region hosts a high diversity of macrofungi, important for food, medicine, and local livelihoods.
(Apetorgbor et al. 2006)	2006	Indigenous knowledge and utilization of edible mushrooms in parts of southern Ghana	Ghana	Local communities in southern Ghana possess rich indigenous knowledge on edible mushrooms, vital for food security and cultural heritage.
(Atikpo et al. 2008)	2008	Sustainable mushroom production in Africa: A case study in Ghana	Ghana	Sustainable mushroom cultivation in Ghana improves food security, generates income, and empowers rural communities, especially women.
(Ayodele and Okhuoya 2009)	2009	Nutritional and phytochemical evaluation of cultivated <i>Psathyrella atroumbonata</i> Pegler, a Nigerian edible mushroom	Nigeria	Cultivated <i>Psathyrella atroumbonata</i> is rich in nutrients and phytochemicals, supporting its value as a food and medicinal resource.
(Birhanu et al. 2018)	2018	Traditional knowledge on mushroom consumption habits of amhara region in four selected districts Mecha, Fogera, Bahirdarzuria and Zege	Ethiopia	Traditional knowledge in Amhara, Ethiopia, guides safe mushroom consumption and supports food security in rural communities.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Boa 2004)	2004	Wild edible fungi: A global overview of their use and importance to people	Africa	Wild edible fungi are crucial for nutrition, culture, and income, especially in rural and indigenous communities worldwide.
(Boni and Yorou 2015)	2015	Diversité et variabilité inter-ethniques dans la consommation de champignons sauvages de la région de N'Dali au Bénin	Benin	Consumption of wild mushrooms in N'Dali, Benin, varies by ethnic group, reflecting cultural diversity and local ecological knowledge.
(Bourdeaux et al. 2003)	2003	Wild edible mushrooms from a Zambezian woodland area (Copperbelt Province, Zambia)	Zambia	Zambezian woodlands in Zambia host diverse wild edible mushrooms, important for local diets and livelihoods.
(Buyck 2008)	2008	The edible mushrooms of Madagascar: An evolving enigma	Madagascar	Madagascar's edible mushroom diversity is high, but local use and taxonomy remain poorly documented, limiting their potential for food security and economic development.
(Chelela et al. 2014)	2014	Wild edible mushroom value chain for improved livelihoods in Southern highlands of Tanzania	Tanzania	Wild mushroom value chains in Tanzania support rural livelihoods, providing food, income, and empowering women, but face challenges in market access and sustainability.
(Chioza and Ohga 2014)	2014	Cultivated mushrooms in Malawi: a look at the present situation	Malawi	Mushroom cultivation in Malawi is growing but constrained by limited technical knowledge, infrastructure, and market development.
(Codjia and Yorou 2014)	2014	Ethnicity and gender variability in the diversity, recognition and exploitation of Wild Useful Fungi in Pobè region (Benin, West Africa)	Benin	Ethnic and gender differences shape knowledge and exploitation of wild fungi in Benin; women play a central but undervalued role in mushroom value chains.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Coulibaly et al. 2014)	2014	Les levures et les bactéries lactiques impliquées dans les bières traditionnelles à base de sorgho produites en Afrique subsaharienne (synthèse bibliographique)		Yeasts and lactic acid bacteria are essential for fermentation in traditional sorghum beers, affecting flavor, safety, and nutritional value.
(De Kesel 2011)	2011	Cantharellus solidus, a new species from Benin (West-Africa) with a smooth hymenium	Benin	Describes Cantharellus solidus, a newly identified edible mushroom species from Benin, expanding knowledge of regional fungal biodiversity.
(De Kesel et al. 2017)	2017	Champignons comestibles du Haut-Katanga. RD Congo	DR Congo	Documents edible mushroom species in Haut-Katanga, DR Congo, highlighting their diversity and importance for local diets and livelihoods.
(Degreef et al. 2016)	2016	Wild edible mushrooms, a valuable resource for food security and rural development in Burundi and Rwanda	Burundi, Rwanda	Wild edible mushrooms are vital for food security and rural income in Burundi and Rwanda, especially for women.
(Dijk et al. 2003)	2003	Knowledge and utilization of edible mushrooms by local populations of the rain forest of South Cameroon	Cameroon	Local populations in South Cameroon possess extensive knowledge of edible mushrooms, which are important for nutrition and culture.
(Dube et al. 2021)	2021	Collection and consumption of wild edible mushrooms In three villages of Binga, Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Wild mushroom collection and consumption support nutrition and income in rural Zimbabwe, with women leading most harvesting activities.
(Duflo 2012)	2012	Women empowerment and economic development	Africa	Women's empowerment is closely linked to economic development; reducing gender inequality improves household welfare and growth.
(Dzomeku et al. 2023)	2023	Diversity and domestication of mushroom species in the Atewa forest reserve and Bia Biosphere, Ghana	Ghana	Ghana's Atewa and Bia forests host diverse mushrooms; domestication efforts can improve food security and conservation.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Ebika et al. 2018)	2018	Les champignons sauvages comestibles et connaissances endogènes des peuples autochtones Mbènzèlè et Ngombe de la République du Congo	Republic of Congo	Indigenous Mbènzèlè and Ngombe peoples possess rich knowledge of wild edible mushrooms, crucial for food and cultural heritage.
(El Enshasy et al. 2013)	2013	Mushrooms and truffles: Historical bio-factories for complementary medicine in Africa and in the Middle East	Africa, Middle East	Mushrooms and truffles have long been used in African and Middle Eastern traditional medicine, offering antimicrobial and pharmacological benefits for healthcare innovation.
(Eyi Ndong et al. 2021)	2021	A study of the therapeutic potential of <i>Lentinus squarrosulus</i> (Agaricomycetes) from Gabon	Gabon	<i>Lentinus squarrosulus</i> from Gabon shows significant therapeutic potential, supporting its use in traditional medicine.
(Fadeyi et al. 2025)	2025	Comparative analysis of Naming criteria for wild edible mushrooms across linguistic families in Benin	Benin	Naming criteria for wild edible mushrooms in Benin vary across linguistic groups, reflecting cultural diversity and ecological knowledge.
(Fadeyi et al. 2017)	2017	Etudes ethnomycologiques et identification des champignons sauvages comestibles les plus consommés dans la région des Monts-Kouffè au Bénin (Afrique de l'ouest)	Benin	Local communities in Monts-Kouffè, Benin, rely on wild mushrooms for food and income, with women playing key roles in collection and trade.
(Fernandes et al. 2021)	2021	Mushroom nutrition as preventative healthcare in Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Mushrooms provide essential nutrients and bioactive compounds, supporting preventative healthcare and nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa.
(Furneaux et al. 2020)	2020	Comparison of wild mushroom use by ethnic groups surrounding the Upper Ouémé Reserve Forest in Benin, West Africa	Benin	Wild mushroom use differs among ethnic groups in Benin, shaped by cultural practices and ecological knowledge.
(Gryzenhout et al. 2012)	2012	The status of mycology in Africa: A document to promote awareness	Africa	Mycology in Africa is underdeveloped; increased research and awareness are needed to realize fungi's potential for food, health, and livelihoods.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Guissou et al. 2008)	2008	Declining wild mushroom recognition and usage in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Recognition and use of wild mushrooms are declining in Burkina Faso, threatening local food traditions and biodiversity.
(Hama et al. 2012)	2012	Utilisations de quelques espèces de Macromycètes (champignons à chapeau) dans la pharmacopée traditionnelle au Niger occidental (Afrique de l'ouest)	Niger	Several macromycete species are used in traditional medicine in western Niger, valued for their therapeutic properties.
(Härkönen 2001)	2001	Mushroom collection in Tanzania and Hunan (Southern China): Inherited wisdom and folklore of two different cultures	Tanzania	Mushroom collection practices in Tanzania and China are shaped by inherited wisdom and folklore, reflecting deep cultural connections to fungi.
(Hussein et al. 2016)	2016	Successful domestication of <i>Lentinus sajor-caju</i> from an indigenous forest in Tanzania	Tanzania	<i>Lentinus sajor-caju</i> was successfully domesticated in Tanzania, offering potential for sustainable mushroom cultivation and rural income.
(Ibrahim et al. 2017)	2017	Diversity of carpophoric basidiomycete fungi infected with some species of <i>Caesalpinaceae</i> from W Niger National Park (West Africa)	Niger	Diverse basidiomycete fungi are associated with <i>Caesalpinaceae</i> in Niger, highlighting fungal biodiversity in West African national parks.
(Immanuel and Oyedeji 2023)	2023	Impact of changes in climatic variables on wild and cultivated mushroom in Rivers State, Nigeria	Nigeria	Climate change negatively affects wild and cultivated mushrooms in Rivers State, Nigeria, impacting food security and rural livelihoods.
(Nteziryayo et al. 2019)	2019	Characterization and domestication of wild edible mushrooms from selected indigenous forests in Burundi	Eastern Africa	Domestication of wild edible mushrooms offering potential for food security, income, and sustainable resource use, but faces technical and socio-economic challenges.
(Kabamba et al. 2021)	2021	Essai de gobetage des mycéliums de <i>Pleurotus cystidiosus</i> à Kinshasa en R.D. Congo	DR Congo	<i>Pleurotus cystidiosus</i> mycelium successfully cultivated in Kinshasa, demonstrating potential for mushroom farming and local food production.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Kadhila-Muandingi and Chimwamurombe 2012)	2012	Uses of Ganoderma and other mushrooms as medicine in Oshana and Ohangwena regions of Northern Namibia	Namibia	Ganoderma and other mushrooms are widely used in northern Namibia for traditional medicine, supporting local health practices.
(Kashiki et al. 2021)	2021	Edible fungi consumed by the Lamba and Bemba people of Haut-Katanga (DR Congo)	DR Congo	The Lamba and Bemba people of Haut-Katanga consume diverse edible fungi, which are important for nutrition and cultural heritage.
(Kewessa et al. 2024)	2024	Fungal biodiversity in Ethiopia: Distribution, threats and prospects	Ethiopia	Ethiopia harbors rich fungal biodiversity, but faces threats from habitat loss and climate change; conservation and sustainable use are urgently needed.
Kewessa, Dejene & Martín-Pinto, 2023	2023	Assessing the potential of forest stands for edible mushrooms productivity as a subsistence ecosystem service in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopian forests support edible mushroom productivity, providing essential ecosystem services and subsistence benefits for rural communities.
(Kimole 2012)	2012	The adoption of mushroom farming among smallholder farmers: A case of women mushroom farmers in Makuyu, Kenya	Kenya	Women in Makuyu, Kenya, adopt mushroom farming for income and empowerment, but face barriers including training and market access.
(Kinge et al. 2014)	2014	Mushroom research, production and marketing in Cameroon: A review	Cameroon	Mushroom research and production in Cameroon are increasing, but marketing and value chain development remain limited.
(Kinge et al. 2011)	2011	Ethnomycological studies of edible and medicinal mushrooms in the mount Cameroon region (Cameroon, Africa)	Cameroon	Mount Cameroon communities possess extensive knowledge of edible and medicinal mushrooms, vital for food, medicine, and culture.
(Kissanga et al. 2022)	2022	Biochemical and molecular profiling of wild edible mushrooms from Huila, Angola	Angola	Wild edible mushrooms from Huila, Angola, show diverse biochemical and molecular profiles, supporting their nutritional and medicinal value.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Mabuza et al. 2014)	2014	Effects of transaction costs on mushroom producers' choice of marketing channels: Implications for access to agricultural markets in Swaziland	Swaziland (Eswatini)	High transaction costs limit mushroom producers' access to profitable markets in Swaziland, affecting income and market participation.
(Mahonya et al. 2019)	2019	Non-timber forest product use and market chains along a deforestation gradient in southwest Malawi	Malawi	Non-timber forest products, including mushrooms, are vital for livelihoods in Malawi, but market chains are affected by deforestation and resource access.
(Masika et al. 2022)	2022	Ethnomycological study of macromycetes used in the Funa district, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo	DR Congo	Funa district communities in Kinshasa use diverse macromycetes for food and medicine, with significant local knowledge and cultural value.
(Mayanja and Tipi 2017)	2017	The economic empowerment of women in Uganda through mushroom production	Uganda	Mushroom production empowers Ugandan women economically, enhancing income, food security, and social status.
(Mdachi et al. 2004)	2004	Amino acid composition of some Tanzanian wild mushrooms	Tanzania	Tanzanian wild mushrooms are rich in essential amino acids, supporting their role as valuable protein sources in local diets.
(Mikobi et al. 2023)	2023	Diversité et usages des macromycètes de la Réserve de Biosphère de Luki (Kongo Central /République démocratique du Congo)	DR Congo	Luki Biosphere Reserve hosts diverse macrofungi, widely used for food and medicine by local communities.
(Milenge Kamalebo and De Kesel 2020)	2020	Wild edible ectomycorrhizal fungi: An underutilized food resource from the rainforests of Tshopo province (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	DR Congo	Wild edible ectomycorrhizal fungi in Tshopo are abundant but underutilized, representing a promising food resource.
(Mjaika 2022)	2022	A systematic review of biodiversity and conservation of indigenous mushrooms (Basidiomycotina, Ascomycotina) of central Africa countryside: uses, distribution and checklists	Central Africa	Central Africa's indigenous mushrooms are diverse but threatened; conservation and documentation are urgently needed for sustainable use.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Mlambo and Maphosa 2022)	2022	Indigenous knowledge on wild mushrooms in communities bordering miombo woodlands of central Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Communities near miombo woodlands in Zimbabwe possess rich indigenous knowledge of wild mushrooms, crucial for food security and culture.
(Mossebo et al. 2009)	2009	<i>Termitomyces striatus</i> f. <i>Pileatus</i> f. Nov. And f. <i>Brunneus</i> f. Nov. From Cameroon with a key to central African species	Cameroon	Describes two new forms of <i>Termitomyces striatus</i> from Cameroon, expanding knowledge of edible mushroom diversity in Central Africa.
(Munyaneza 2018)	2018	Diversity and ecology of wild mushrooms of Riparian zone of Lake Kivu, Rwanda	Rwanda	Lake Kivu's riparian zones in Rwanda support diverse wild mushrooms, important for local ecosystems and livelihoods.
(Musieba et al. 2013)	2013	Proximate composition, amino acids and vitamins profile of <i>Pleurotus citrinopileatus</i> singer: An indigenous mushroom in Kenya	Kenya	<i>Pleurotus citrinopileatus</i> in Kenya is rich in protein, amino acids, and vitamins, supporting its nutritional value.
N'DOUBA et al., 2022	2022	Status of therapeutic macromycetes in traditional medicine in Daloa (Centre-West, Côte d'Ivoire)	Côte d'Ivoire	Several macromycetes are used in traditional medicine in Daloa, Côte d'Ivoire, valued for their therapeutic properties.
(N'guessan et al. 2021)	2021	Toxicity, mutagenicity and trace metal constituent of <i>Termitomyces schimperi</i> (Pat.) R. Heim (Lyophyllaceae) and kaolin, a recipe used traditionally in cancer management in Cote d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Termitomyces schimperi</i> and kaolin, used in cancer management, show trace metals and low toxicity, supporting their traditional use.
(Ndolo Ebika et al. 2024)	2024	Wild harvesting of Termite Mushrooms ( <i>Termitomyces</i> spp.) in Kitengué, Republic of the Congo	Republic of the Congo	Wild harvesting of <i>Termitomyces</i> mushrooms in Kitengué provides food and income, with women playing a key role in collection.
(Ndong et al. 2011)	2011	Champignons comestibles des forêts denses d'Afrique centrale. Taxonomie et identification.	Central Africa	Provides taxonomic identification and documentation of edible mushrooms in Central African dense forests, aiding sustainable use.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Nelima et al. 2021)	2021	Evaluation of cost-benefits of oyster mushroom production using innovative water hyacinth substrate for sustainable development of SME, Kenya	Kenya	Using water hyacinth as a substrate for oyster mushroom production is cost-effective and supports SME development in Kenya.
(Nikuze et al. 2020)	2020	Analyse socio-économique de la filière des champignons sauvages comestibles des forêts claires de Rumonge (sud-ouest du Burundi)	Burundi	Wild mushroom value chains in Rumonge, Burundi, contribute significantly to rural incomes and livelihoods.
(Njouonkou et al. 2016)	2016	Diversity of edible and medicinal mushrooms used in the Noun Division of the West Region of Cameroon	Cameroon	Noun Division communities in Cameroon use diverse edible and medicinal mushrooms, vital for nutrition and traditional medicine.
(Nkadimeng et al. 2021)	2021	Anti-inflammatory effects of four psilocybin-containing magic mushroom water extracts in vitro on 15-lipoxygenase activity and on lipopolysaccharide-induced cyclooxygenase-2 and inflammatory cytokines in human U937 macrophage cells	South Africa	Psilocybin-containing mushroom extracts show significant anti-inflammatory effects in vitro, supporting their potential for therapeutic applications.
(Osemwegie et al. 2014)	2014	Ethnomycological conspectus of West African mushrooms: An awareness document	West Africa	West African mushrooms are diverse and culturally important, but remain under-documented and underutilized for food, income, and medicine.
(Otieno et al. 2015)	2015	Genetic diversity of Kenyan native oyster mushroom ( <i>Pleurotus</i> )	Kenya	Kenyan native <i>Pleurotus</i> mushrooms exhibit high genetic diversity, supporting their potential for breeding and cultivation.
(Owusu et al. 2021)	2021	Gender dynamics in consumer preferences and willingness to pay for edible mushrooms in Ghana	Ghana	Gender influences consumer preferences and willingness to pay for edible mushrooms in Ghana, affecting market strategies and value chain development.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Rasalanavho et al. 2019)	2019	Elemental distribution including toxic elements in edible and inedible wild growing mushrooms from South Africa	South Africa	Wild mushrooms in South Africa accumulate both essential and toxic elements, with implications for food safety and health.
(Saado 2018)	2018	Effects of land use on the diversity of Macrofungi in Kereita Forest Kikuyu Escarpment, Kenya	Kenya	Land use changes reduce macrofungal diversity in Kereita Forest, impacting ecosystem services and local livelihoods.
(Sitati et al. 2021)	2021	Phytochemical profile and antimicrobial activities of edible mushroom <i>Termitomyces striatus</i>	Kenya	<i>Termitomyces striatus</i> contains bioactive compounds with antimicrobial properties, supporting its use in food and medicine.
(Sitotaw et al. 2015)	2020	Ethnomycological study of edible and medicinal mushrooms in Menge District, Asossa Zone, Benshangul Gumuz Region, Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Local communities in Menge District, Ethiopia, use diverse edible and medicinal mushrooms, vital for food security and traditional healthcare.
(Soro et al. 2019)	2019	Phytogeographical and sociolinguistical patterns of the diversity, distribution, and uses of wild mushrooms in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Wild mushroom diversity and use in Côte d'Ivoire are shaped by geography and sociolinguistic factors, reflecting rich traditional knowledge.
(Teketay et al. 2018)	2018	Enhancement of diversity, stand structure and regeneration of woody species through area exclosure: The case of a mopane woodland in northern Botswana	Botswana	Area exclosure in mopane woodland increases woody species diversity and regeneration, supporting ecosystem restoration.
(Tibuhwa 2012)	2012	Folk taxonomy and use of mushrooms in communities around Ngorongoro and Serengeti National Park, Tanzania	Tanzania	Communities near Ngorongoro and Serengeti use detailed folk taxonomy for mushrooms, supporting safe consumption and cultural practices.
(Tibuhwa 2013)	2013	Wild mushroom an underutilized healthy food resource and income generator: Experience from Tanzania rural areas	Tanzania	Wild mushrooms are nutritious and provide income in rural Tanzania, but remain underutilized due to limited awareness and market access.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Verbeken et al. 2000)	2000	Studies in tropical African <i>Lactarius</i> species. 9. Records from Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Documents new records of <i>Lactarius</i> species in Zimbabwe, expanding knowledge of tropical African fungal diversity.
(Yian et al. 2020)	2020	Edible Wild Mushrooms and Traditional Pharmacopoeia in the Forest Zone of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Edible wild mushrooms are integral to traditional medicine in Côte d'Ivoire's forest zone, supporting health and cultural practices.
(Yongabi et al. 2014)	2014	Ethnomycological studies on wild mushrooms in Cameroon, central Africa	Cameroon	Wild mushrooms in Cameroon are diverse and widely used for food, medicine, and cultural rituals, with significant local knowledge.
(Kamou et al. 2015)	2015	Les champignons sauvages comestibles du Parc National Fazao-Malfakassa (PNFM) au Togo (Afrique de l'Ouest): Diversité et connaissances	Togo	Ethnomycological study documented 17 edible mushroom species (14 families) used by local Kotokoli people. Mushrooms provide food, medicine, and income. Lyophilaceae and Amanitaceae are dominant families. Elderly women are most knowledgeable about mushrooms, emphasizing cultural transmission and sustainable use.
(Kouame et al. 2018)	2018	Caractérisation physicochimique de trois espèces de champignons sauvages comestibles couramment rencontrées dans la région du Haut-Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire)	Ivory Coast	Physicochemical analysis of three commonly found wild edible mushrooms revealed high moisture, protein (up to ~25%), low fat, significant fiber, and important minerals (potassium, calcium). These mushrooms have good nutritional potential and could contribute to local diets and food security.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(Teke et al. 2019)	2019	Ethnomycological study in the kilum-ijim mountain forest, northwest region, cameroon	Cameroon	Study reveals deep indigenous knowledge of mushroom species used by local communities for food, medicine, and cultural rituals. Identification of important species supports conservation and sustainable harvesting, highlighting socio-cultural and ecological significance in Northwest Cameroon
(Zanh et al. 2016)	2016	Usages des produits forestiers non-ligneux selon les communautés riveraines de la forêt classée du Haut-Sassandra (Centre-Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire)	Côte d'Ivoire	Non-timber forest products, including mushrooms, are vital for the livelihoods of communities near Haut-Sassandra Forest, Côte d'Ivoire.
(N'Douba et al. 2021)	2021	Contribution à l'étude des champignons sauvages comestibles de la ville de Daloa (centre-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire)	Ivory Coast	Ten species of edible mushrooms were inventoried, including 2 Ascomycetes ( <i>Auricularia cornea</i> , <i>A. auricula-judae</i> ) and 8 Basidiomycetes ( <i>Volvariella volvacea</i> , <i>V. gloiocephala</i> , <i>Coprinus comatus</i> , <i>Psathyrella tuberculata</i> , <i>Psathyrella atroumbrata</i> , <i>Termitomyces striatus</i> , <i>T. medius</i> , <i>T. letestui</i> )
(Madamo Malasi et al. 2017)	2017	Champignons comestibles de la région de Kikwit en République Démocratique du Congo : Approche écologique, nutritionnelle et socioéconomique	DR Congo	Mushroom gathering supports livelihoods, substitutes meat, and is culturally embedded. Popular genera include <i>Termitomyces</i> and <i>Volvariella</i> . Important socio-economic role for communities.
(Koni Muluwa et al. 2013)	2013	Champignons consommés par les Pygmées du Gabon : analyse linguistique des myconymes baka et kóya	Gabon	Indigenous Pygmies (Baka, Kóya) possess extensive linguistic and ethnomycological knowledge. Mushrooms serve as essential food sources and cultural identifiers among the Pygmy populations of Gabon.

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Citation	Year	Article Title	Country of Study	Key finding extracted
(SEKONGO et al. 2022)	2022	Diversité et abondance des Macromycètes (champignons supérieurs) d'une forêt psammohyrophile : cas du Parc national du Banco, sud de la Côte d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast	The psammohyrophilous forest supports diverse and abundant macromycetes, key to ecosystem balance. The park provides ecological services; fungi contribute to forest health and biodiversity conservation crucial for the region
(Mshandete and Cuff 2007)	2017	Proximate and nutrient composition of three types of indigenous edible wild mushrooms grown in Tanzania and their utilization prospects	Tanzania	Three indigenous edible mushrooms showed 17-28% protein, rich mineral and vitamin content, low fat, and high fiber. These nutritional qualities highlight their potential as food supplements, supporting food security and sustainable utilization prospects in Tanzania.
(Nakalembe et al. 2015)	2015	Comparative nutrient composition of selected wild edible mushrooms from two agro-ecological zones, Uganda	Uganda	Nutrient composition varies by species and agro-ecological zone. They are valuable dietary supplements contributing to rural and urban nutrition diversity.
(Khady et al. 2018)	2018	Contribution to the knowledge of fungal Biodiversity in Senegal by a study of Basidiomycete species of the order of Agaricales in the Dakar Region	Senegal	Fifteen Basidiomycete morphotypes identified in Dakar region across several habitats. Knowledge on fungal biodiversity is limited but mushrooms have significant food and pharmacological potentials