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

Wilfrid K. Adjimoti[1*], Olyvia G. Fadeyi[1], Sydney T. Ndolo Ebika[2], Cathy Sharp[3], David Minter[4] and Nourou S. Yorou[1]

**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.

1 Research Unit Tropical Mycology and Plant-Soil Fungi Interactions, Faculty of Agronomy, University of Parakou, BP 123, Parakou, Benin.

2 Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, Marien Ngouabi University,BP 69, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.

3 Matobo Conservation Society, PO Box FM 648, Famona, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

4 CABI, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW209TY, UK.

* Corresponding author ✉. E-mail address: WKA (wiladjimoti@gmail.com)

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Afroboletus costatisporus* (Beeli) Watling 1993 | Malawi | | | | (Kabacia and Muchane 2023) |
| *Afroboletus luteolus* (Heinem.) Pegler and T.W.K. Young | Zambia, Malawi | | Burundi, Tanzania | Benin, Togo | (Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Sharp and Minter 2014) |
| *Afrocantharellus fistulosus* (Tibuhwa and Buyck) Tibuhwa 2012 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Afrocantharellus splendens* (Buyck) Tibuhwa 2012 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Afrocantharellus symoensii* (Heinem.) Tibuhwa 2012, | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Afrocastellanoa ivoryana* (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) |
| *Agaricus adiposus* Batsch 1786 | | | Ethiopia | | (Dejene et al. 2017) |
| *Agaricus amboensis* (Fayod) Sacc. 1895 | | | Somalia, Uganda | | (Kabacia and Muchane 2023) |
| *Agaricus arvensis* sensu Cooke (1885) | | | Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda | | (Dejene et al. 2017; Kabacia and Muchane 2023; Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014b) |
| *Agaricus augustus* Fr. 1838 | | | Kenya, Tanzania | | (Pegler and Rayner 1969; Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014). |
| *Agaricus bambusicola* Heinem. 1956 | | Republic of Congo | | | (Bastos et al. 2023) |

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agaricus bingensis* Heinem. 1956 | Malawi | DRC | Uganda | Benin | (Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993; Boa 2004) |
| *Agaricus bisporus* (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) |
| *Agaricus campestroides* (Heinem and Gooss. - Font | | | Ethiopia | | (Dejene et al. 2017) |
| *Agaricus croceolutescens* Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1956 | Malawi | DRC | | | (Boa 2004 ; De Kesel et al. 2017) |
| *Agaricus crocopeplus* Berk. and Broome 1871 | | Republic of Congo | | | (Munyaneza 2018) |
| *Agaricus goossensiae* Heinem. 1956 | | DRC, Gabon | | Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali | (De Kesel et al. 2002; Hussein et al. 2020; Ndong et al. 2011) |
| *Agaricus kivuensis* Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1956 | | DRC | | | (Bastos et al. 2023) |
| *Agaricus moelleri* Wasser, (1976) | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Agaricus subedulis* Heinem. 1956 | | | Ethiopia | | (Dejene et al. 2017) |
| *Agaricus subsaharianus* L.A. Parra, Hama and De Kesel 2010 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014) |
| *Agaricus sylvaticus* Schaeff., Fung. bavar. palat. nasc. (Ratisbonae) 4: 62 (1774) | | | Kenya | | (Njuguini 2018) |
| *Agaricus sylvicola* (Vittad.) Peck 1872 | | | Rwanda | | (Degreef et al. 2016) |
| *Agaricus volvatulus* Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1956 | | DRC, | Kenya | Benin | (Degreef et al. 2016; Njuguini 2018) |
| *Agrocybe broadwayi* (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agrocybe elegantior* Watling 1973 | | DRC | | Ivory Coast | (Yian and Tiebre 2018) |
| *Agrocybe pediades* (Fr.) Fayod 1889 | | | Ethiopia | | (Dejene et al. 2017) |
| *Amanita* aff. *calopus* Beeli (sp. 13, TH 9950) | Malawi | | | | (Kabacia and Muchane 2023) |
| *Amanita afrospinosa* Pegler and Shah-Smith 1997 | | | | Ivory Coast | (Soro et al. 2019) |
| *Amanita annulatovaginata* Beeli 1927 | | Republic of Congo | | Mali | (Kashiki et al. 2021; Thoen and Ducousso 1989) |
| *Amanita aurea* (Beeli) E.-J. Gilbert 1941 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014) |
| *Amanita bingensis* (Beeli) R. Heim 1940 | Malawi | | | | (Dijk et al. 2003) |
| *Amanita bweyeyensis* Fraiture, Raspé and Degreef 2019 | | | Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania | | (Fraiture et al. 2019) |
| *Amanita* cf. *beninensis* nom. prov. Buyck | | | | Burkina Faso | (Guissou et al. 2014) |
| *Amanita curtipes* E.-J. Gilbert, in Bresadola 1941 | | | | Mali | (Thoen and Ducousso 1989) |
| *Amanita* cf. *fulvopulverulenta* | | | | Mali | (Thoen and Ducousso 1989) |
| *Amanita congolensis* (Beeli) Tulloss, B.E. Wolfe, K.W. Hughes, Kudzma and D. Arora 2015 | | | | Ivory Coast | (Guissou et al. 2014) |
| *Amanita crassiconus* Bas 1969 | Zambia | | Burundi | Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Mali | (De Kesel et al. 2017; Yorou et al. 2001) |
| *Amanita echinulata* Beeli | | Republic of Congo | | | (Mighell 2020) |

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Armillaria cepistipes* Velen. 1920 | | | Rwanda | | (Degreef et al. 2016) |
| *Armillaria gallica* 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) |
| *Armillaria heimii* 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) |
| *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl) P. Kumm. 1871 | | | Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda | | (Härkönen et al. 2003; Njuguini 2018; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Armillaria ostoyae* (Romagn.) Herink | | | Rwanda | | (Munyaneza 2018) |
| *Armillaria tabescens* (Scop.) Emel 1921 | | | Rwanda | | (Munyaneza 2018) |
| *Asproinocybe russuloides* Heinem. 1977 | Madagascar | | | | (Ralaiveloarisoa et al. 2020) |
| *Auricularia cornea* Ehrenb., in Nees von Esenbeck (Ed.), Horae Phys. Berol.: 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) |
| *Auricularia delicata* (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) |
| *Auricularia fuscosuccinea* (Mont.) Henn. 1893 | | | Tanzania | | (Kabacia and Muchane 2023) |

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Auricularia polytricha* (Mont.) Sacc. | South Africa | | Tanzania, Kenya | | (Boa 2004; Härkönen et al. 2003; Hussein et al. 2016; Njuguini 2018; Tibuhwa and Mwanga 2014) |
| *Bolbitius vitellinus* (Pers.) Fr. 1838 | Malawi | | | | (Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Boletus clavipes* (Peck) Pilát and Dermek 1974 | | | Tanzania | | (Kabacia and Muchane 2023) |
| *Boletus edulis* Bull. 1782 | South Africa, Zimbabwe | | | | (Rasalanavho et al. 2019; Ryvarden et al. 1994) |
| *Boletus loosei* 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) |
| *Boletus mirabilis* (Murrill) Murrill 1912 | South Africa | | | | (Rasalanavho et al. 2019) |
| *Boletus pallidissimus* Watling 2003 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Boletus pruinatus* Fr. 1835, | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Boletus spectabilissimus* Watling 2003 | | | Tanzania | | (Sharp and Minter 2014; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Calvatia cyathiformis* (Bosc) Morgan 1890 | | | | Nigeria | (Oyetayo 2011) |
| *Calvatia rubroflava* (Cragin) Lloyd 1899 | | | Ethiopia | | (Dejene et al. 2017) |
| *Calvatia utriformis* (Bull.) Jaap 1918 | Malawi | | | | (Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Candolleomyces tuberculatus* (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cantharellus addaiensis* Henn. 1898 | Zambia | DRC | Tanzania | Benin | (De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017) |
| *Cantharellus afrocibarius* Buyck and V. Hofst. 2012 | Zambia | DRC | | | (Degreef et al. 2016) |
| *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. 1821 var. defibulatus Heinem. | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Cantharellus congolensis* Beeli 1928 | Angola, Malawi, Zambia | DRC, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo | Burundi, Tanzania | Benin, Togo | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Hussein et al. 2020; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Cantharellus conspicuus* Eyssart., Buyck and Verbeken 2002 | | DRC | | Benin | (Ndong et al. 2011; Yorou and De Kesel 2001) |
| *Cantharellus cyanescens* Buyck 1994 | | | Burundi | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995) |
| *Cantharellus cyanoxanthus* R. Heim ex Heinem. 1958 | | | Burundi, Tanzania | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995) |
| *Cantharellus defibulatus* (Heinem.) Eyssart. and Buyck 2001 | Angola | DRC | Burundi | | (Degreef et al. 2016). |
| *Cantharellus densifolius* 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 Walleyn 1993; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Cantharellus floridulus* Heinem. 1958 | | Republic of Congo, Gabon | Tanzania | Burkina Faso | (Härkönen et al. 2003; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Cantharellus* Fr. var. *latifolius* Heinem. | | | Burundi | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995) |

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inocybe* sp. (Fr.) Fr. | Malawi | | | Mali | (Boa 2004) |
| *Inonotus* P. Karst. | | | Tanzania | | (Mdachi et al. 2004) |
| *Itajahya rosea* (Delile) E. Fisch. 1929 | | | | Burkina-Faso | (Guissou et al. 2008) |
| «Joga kadzonzo» | | | Kenya | | (Wandati et al. 2013) |
| «Joga muhama» | | | Kenya | | (Wandati et al. 2013) |
| *Kuehneromyces mutabilis* (Schaeff.) Singer and A.H. Sm. 1946 | | | Tanzania | | (Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Lactarius acutus* R. Heim 1955 | | Republic of Congo | | | (Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018) |
| *Lactarius chromospermus* Pegler 1982 | Zambia | DRC | Burundi, Tanzania | | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Sharp and Minter 2014; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactarius deliciosus* (L.) Gray 1821 | Malawi, South Africa | | Tanzania, Burundi | | (Härkönen et al. 2003; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Lactarius edulis* Verbeken and Buyck 1994 | Zimbabwe | | Burundi, Tanzania | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995; Verbeken et al. 2000) |
| *Lactarius gymnocarpoides* Verbeken 1995 | Malawi, Zimbabwe | | Tanzania | Burkina-Faso | (Boa 2004; Härkönen et al. 2003; Verbeken et al. 2000) |
| *Lactarius gymnocarpus* R. Heim ex Singer 1948 | | | Burundi | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995) |
| *Lactarius inversus* 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lactarius kabansus* var. *kabansus* Pegler and Piearce 1980 | Mozambique, Zambia, | DRC | Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania | | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Sharp 2011; Verbeken et al. 2000; Verbeken and Sharp 2003; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus luteolus* (Peck) Verbeken, Mycotaxon 120: 446 (2012) | | | Tanzania | Burkina-Faso | (Guissou et al. 2014; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Lactarius medusae* Verbeken 1995 | | | Tanzania | | (Karhula et al. 1998) |
| *Lactarius pelliculatus* (Beeli) Buyck 1989 | | Republic of Congo | Tanzania | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Lactarius phlebophyllus* R. Heim 1938 | | | Tanzania | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Lactarius pumilus* Verbeken 1996 | | | Tanzania | | (Härkönen et al. 2003; Karhula et al. 1998; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Lactarius rubroviolascens* R. Heim 1938 | | | Tanzania | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Lactarius sciaphilus* Verbeken and Sharp 2003 | Zimbabwe | | | | (Verbeken and Sharp 2003) |
| *Lactarius tanzanicus* Karhula and Verbeken | | | Tanzania | | (Härkönen et al. 2003; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Lactarius tenellus* Verbeken and Walleyn 2000 | Malawi, Zambia | Cameroon, DRC | Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania | Benin, Togo | (Buyck 1994; Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2003, 2015; Nzigidahera, 2007; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lactarius volemoides* Karhula 1998 | | | Tanzania | | (Härkönen et al. 2003; Karhula et al. 1998; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Lactifluus annulatoangustifolius* (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 Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus brunnescens* (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012 | Malawi, Zambia | Cameroon, DRC | Burundi | | (Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus densifolius* (Verbeken and Karhula) Verbeken 2011 | Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique | DRC | Burundi, Tanzania | Togo | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Njouonkou et al. 2016; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus edulis* (Verbeken and Buyck) Buyck 2011 | | | Burundi | | (Degreef et al. 2016) |
| *Lactifluus gymnocarpoides* (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 Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus gymnocarpus* (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 Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus heimii* (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 Piearce 1980; Verbeken et al. 2000) |

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lactifluus kigomaensis* De Crop and Verbeken 2012 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Lactifluus laevigatus* (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 Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus longipes* (Verbeken) Verbeken 2011 | | Cameroon, DRC, Gabon | | Togo | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus longisporus* (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012 | Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe | DRC | Burundi, Kenya, | Benin | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Verbeken et al. 2000; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus luteopus* (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 Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus medusae* (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012 | Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia | DRC | Tanzania | Mali | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Karhula et al. 1998; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus pelliculatus* (Beeli) Buyck 2011 | | DRC | | | (Maba et al. 2014) |
| *Lactifluus pseudovolemus* (R. Heim) Verbeken 2012 | | | Madagascar | Benin | (Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |
| *Lactifluus pumilus* (Verbeken) Verbeken 2012 | Zambia | | Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania | Benin, Senegal | (Karhula et al. 1998; Maba et al. 2014; Verbeken and Walleyn 2012) |

to be continued...

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

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| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lentinula novae-zelandiae* (G. Stev.) Pegler [as 'novaezelandiae'] 1983 | | DRC | | | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017) |
| *Lentinus brunneofloccosus* Pegler 1971 | | Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Central Africa | | | (Dijk et al. 2003; Pegler 1971) |
| *Lentinus cladopus* 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) |
| *Lentinus prolifer* (Pat. and Har.) D.A. Reid 1977 | | | Uganda | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Lentinus retinervis* Pegler 1983 | | Cameroon, DRC | | | (Degreef et al. 2016; Njouonkou et al. 2016) |
| *Lentinus sajor-caju* (Fr.) Fr. 1838 | South-Africa | Cameroon, Gabon | Tanzania | | (Hussein et al. 2016; Njouonkou et al. 2016) |
| *Lentinus squarrosulus* 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) |
| *Lentinus velutinus* Fr. 1830, | | Republic of Congo | | | (Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018) |
| *Lentinus villosus* Klotzsch 1833 | South Africa | | | | (Rasalanavho et al. 2019) |
| *Lepista caffrorum* (Kalchbr. and MacOwan) Singer, [1949] | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Lepista nuda* (Bull.) Cooke 1871 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Lepista sordida* (Schumach.) Singer 1951 | | | Rwanda | | (Degreef et al. 2016) |
| *Leucoagaricus carminescens* Heinem. 1973 | | Republic of Central Africa | | | (Heinemann 1973) |

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

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Macrolepiota aberdarense* Mbaluto and Otieno 2018 | | | Kenya | | (Otieno 2018) |
| *Macrolepiota africana* (R. Heim) Heinem. 1969 | Zambia | Republic of Central Africa, Cameroon, DRC, Gabon | Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania | | (De Kesel et al. 2002; Degreef et al. 2016; Heinemann 1969; Munyaneza 2018) |
| *Macrolepiota clelandii* Grgur., (1997) | Malawi, Zambia | DRC, Gabon | Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania | Benin | (De Kesel et al. 2017; Dejene et al. 2017; Heinemann 1969) |
| *Macrolepiota mastoidea* (Fr.) Singer 1951 | | | Kenya | | (Pegler 1977) |
| Macrolepiota procera (Scop.) Singer 1948 | Zambia, Malawi | Republic of Central Africa, DRC Gabon | Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda | | (Degreef et al. 2016; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Degreef and Ndong, 2007; Pegler and Rayner 1969; Pegler and Young 1972) |
| *Macrolepiota rhacodes* (Vittad.) Singer 1951, | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Marasmiellus inoderma* (Berk.) Singer 1955 | Angola, Malawi, | Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo | Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania | Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, Ivory Coast | (Degreef et al. 2016; Eyi Ndong 2009; Ndong et al. 2011) |
| *Marasmius bekolacongoli* Beeli 1928 | Malawi | Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo | Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania | Benin, Nigeria, Togo | (Antonín 2007; Eyi Ndong 2009; Kaliyaperumal et al. 2018; Ndong et al. 2011; Qwarse et al. 2021) |
| *Marasmius brunneolus* (Beeli) Singer 1964 | | DRC | | Nigeria | (Antonín et al. 2013; Walshaw 2004) |
| *Marasmius buzungolo* Singer 1964 | | DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo | | | (Antonín 2007; Makanua et al. 2015; Mjaika 2022) |
| *Marasmius confertus* 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Marasmius heinemannianus* Antonín 1999 | | | | Benin | (Antonín 2007; Eyi Ndong 2009; Ndong et al. 2011) |
| *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) Fr. 1836 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Micropsalliota bambusicola* (Heinem.) Heinem. 1988 | | DRC | | | (Ndong et al. 2011a) |
| *Micropsalliota brunneosperma* (Singer) Pegler 1969 | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Morchella crassipes* (Vent.) Pers. 1801 | | | Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, | | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017) |
| *Morchella elata* Fr. 1822 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Morchella esculenta* (L.) Pers. 1794, | | | Ethiopia | | (Dejene et al. 2017) |
| *Mycoamaranthus congolensis* (Dissing and M. Lange) Castellano and Walleyn 2000 | Malawi, Zimbabwe | DRC | Burundi | | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015; Sharp and Minter 2014; Verbeken et al. 2000) |
| *Neonothopanus hygrophanus* (Mont.) De Kesel and Degreef 2011 | | DRC, Gabon, Guinea | Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, | Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo | (Buyck 1994; Degreef et al. 1997; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Härkönen et al. 2015; Walshaw 2004) |
| *Oudemansiella canarii* (Jungh.) Höhn. 1909 | | DRC | | | (Degreef et al. 2016) |
| *Oudemansiella tanzanica* nom. prov. Magingo | | | Tanzania | | (Magingo et al. 2004) |
| *Panus conchatus* (Bull.) Fr. 1838 | | | Tanzania | | (Hussein et al. 2016) |
| *Paxillus brunneotomentosus* Heinem. and Rammeloo 1985 | | DRC | Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda | | (Akyüz and Kırbağ 2010) |

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

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| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pleurotus limpidus* (Fr.) P. Karst. 1879 | | | Tanzania | | (Pegler 1977) |
| *Pleurotus luteoalbus* Beeli 1928 | | Cameroon | Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda | Nigeria | (Njouonkou et al. 2016; Pegler 1977; Woldegiorgis 2015) |
| *Pleurotus opuntiae* (Durieu and Lév.) Sacc. 1887 | | | Kenya | | (Pegler 1977) |
| *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Jacq.) P. Kumm. 1871 | | Cameroon | | Nigeria | (Peter et al. 2019; Yongabi et al. 2014) |
| *Pleurotus parsonsiae* 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) |
| *Pleurotus sapidus* Quél. 1883 | | | Kenya | | (Musieba et al. 2013; Otieno et al. 2015) |
| *Pleurotus squarrosulus* (Mont.) Singer 1962 | | | | Nigeria | (Adedokun et al. 2022) |
| *Pleurotus tuber-regium* (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 Walleyn 1993; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Pluteus atromarginatus* (Konrad) Kühner, (1935) | | | Tanzania | | (Hussein et al. 2016) |
| *Pluteus congolensis* Beeli 1928 | | | | Ivory Coast | (Ndong et al. 2011a) |
| *Podaxis pistillaris* (L.) Fr. 1829 | South Africa, | | | Benin, Mali, Burkina-Faso | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Guissou et al. 2014; Muhsin et al. 2012) |
| *Polyozellus multiplex* (Underw.) Murrill 1910 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Polyporus brasiliensis* Speg. 1889 | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004) |

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| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Polyporus moluccensis* (Mont.) Ryvarden 1990 | Malawi | | Tanzania | | (Boa 2004; Tibuhwa 2011) |
| *Favolus tenuiculus* 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) |
| *Psathyrella atroumbonata* Pegler 1966 | Malawi | DRC, | Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania | Benin, Nigeria, Ivory Coast | (Ayodelea and Okhuoya 2009; Degreef and De Kesel 2017; Mwita et al. 2010) |
| *Psathyrella candolleana* (Fr.) Maire 1913 | Malawi | DRC, | Rwanda, Tanzania | Benin, Nigeria | (Degreef et al. 2016; Morris 1987; Oso 1975; Pegler and Young 1972) |
| *Pulveroboletus aberrans* Heinem. and Gooss. -Font. 1951 | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Pulveroboletus* sp. | Malawi | | | | (Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Royoporus spatulatus* (Jungh.) A.B. De [as 'spathulatus'] 1996 | Malawi, Zambia | DRC | Tanzania | | (Degreef et al. 2016; Douanla-Meli 2007) |
| *Rubinoboletus luteopurpureus* (Beeli) Heinem. and Rammeloo 1983 | Malawi | Republic of Congo | | | (Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Russula acuminata* Buyck 1988 | Angola, Mozambique | DRC | Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania | 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) |
| *Russula afronigricans* Buyck 1989 | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Russula albofloccosa* Buyck 1989 | | | Tanzania | | (Härkönen et al. 2003) |

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Suillus cavipes* (Klotzsch) A.H. Sm. and Thiers 1964 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Suillus granulatus* (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 Walleyn 1993; Ryvarden et al. 1994; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Suillus luteus* (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) |
| *Termitomyces aurantiacus* (R. Heim) R. Heim 1977 | Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe | Cameroon, DRC, Congo | 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 Walleyn 1993; Sharp and Minter 2022; Tibuhwa, 2012, Woldegiorgis 2015) |
| *Termitomyces clypeatus* R. Heim 1951 | South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe. | Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon | Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia | Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, | (De Kesel et al. 2002; Härkönen et al. 2015; Sharp and Minter 2022) |
| *Termitomyces eurrhizus* (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Termitomyces fuliginosus* 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) |
| *Termitomyces globulus* R. Heim and Gooss. -Font. 1951 | Zimbabwe | Congo | Kenya, Uganda | Nigeria | (Nakalembe et al. 2009; Pegler 1977; Sharp and Minter 2022) |
| *Termitomyces le-testui* f. *le-testui* (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) |
| *Termitomyces mammiformis* R. Heim 1942 | | Cameroon, Republic of Congo | Burundi, Tanzania | Nigeria | (Degreef et al. 2016, 2016; Ndong et al. 2011; Pegler 1977; Tibuhwa 2012, 2013) |
| *Termitomyces medius* R. Heim and Grassé 1951 | Zambia | DRC | | Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast | (Yongabi et al. 2014) |
| *Termitomyces microcarpus* (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 Piearce 1980) |
| *Termitomyces rabuorii* Otieno 1966 | | | Kenya | | (Pegler 1977) |
| *Termitomyces reticulatus* Van der Westh. and Eicker 1990 | South Africa, Zambia | DRC | | Benin, Ghana, Togo | (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Termitomyces robustus* (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 Walleyn 1993; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Termitomyces sagittiformis* (Kalchbr. and Cooke) D.A. Reid 1975 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2012) |
| *Termitomyces schimperi* (Pat.) R. Heim 1942 | Malawi, Zambia | Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, DRC, Gabon | Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania | Ghana, Guinee, Togo, Ivory Coast | (Boa 2004; Degreef et al. 2016; Dejene et al. 2017; Pegler 1977; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993; Yongabi et al. 2014 Kabede 2017) |
| *Termitomyces singidensis* 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 Piearce 1980) |
| *Termitomyces striatus* (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) |
| *Termitomyces titanicus* Pegler and Piearce 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Termitomyces tylerianus* Otieno 1966 | | | Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania | | (Degreef et al. 2016; Härkönen et al. 2003; Nakalembe et al. 2009; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Termitomyces umkowaan* (Cooke and Massee) D.A. Reid 1975 | | | Tanzania | | (Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Trametes elegans* (Spreng.) Fr. 1838 | | | Tanzania | | (Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Trametes polyzona* (Pers.) Corner 1989 | | | Burundi | | (Nteziryayo et al. 2019) |
| *Trametes suaveolens* (L.) Fr. 1838 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Trametes variegata* (Berk.) Zmitr., Wasser and Ezhov, 2012 | | | | Burkina Faso | (Ngom et al. 2022) |
| *Tremella fuciformis* Berk. 1856 | | | Tanzania, Uganda | Ivory Coast | (Ngom et al. 2022; Tibuhwa 2013) |
| *Tricholoma lobayense* R. Heim 1970 | Malawi | | | | (Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |
| *Tricholoma magnivelare* (Peck) Redhead 1984 | | | Burundi | | (Boa 2004) |
| *Tricholoma spectabile* Peerally and Sutra 1972 | | | Burundi | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995) |
| *Tricholomopsis aurea* (Beeli) Desjardin and B.A. Perry 2017 | | DRC | Burundi, Rwanda | Togo | (Degreef and De Kesel 2017) |
| *Trogia infundibuliformis* Berk. and Broome 1873 | | DRC, Gabon, Republic of Congo | | Ivory Coast | (Antonín 2007; Soro et al. 2019) |
| *Tubosaeta brunneosetosa* (Singer) E. Horak 1967 | Malawi | | | | (Boa 2004; Rammeloo and Walleyn 1993) |

to be continued...

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

to be continued...

| Edible mushroom | Southern Africa | Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Xerocomus subspinulosus* Heinem. 1964 | | | Burundi | | (Buyck and Nzigidahera 1995) |
| *Xerula radicata* (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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agaricus subsaharianus L.A. Parra, Hama and De Kesel 2010 | Treatment of swollen parts of the body. | Djerma people (Niger) | (Hama et al. 2012) |
| Amanita crassiconus Bas 1969 | Used to treat pimples on the body. | Yom (Benin) | (Fadeyi et al. 2019) |
| Amanita masasiensis 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) |
| Amanita subviscosa Beeli 1931 | Hard feet or hard hands. | Yom (Benin) | (Hama et al. 2012) |
| Auricularia auricula-judae (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) |
| Auricularia delicata (Mont. ex Fr.) Henn. 1893 | Rheumatic pain, injuries, skin inflammation, hemorrhoids, and hemoptysis. | Ruvuma Region (Tanzania) | (Qwarse et al. 2021) |
| Auricularia nigricans (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) |
| Boletus spectabilis Peck 1872 | Alleviate cold symptoms. | Ruvuma Region (Tanzania) | (Qwarse et al. 2021) |
| Calvatia candida (Rostk.) Hollós 1902 | Powder used to treat wounds0 | Agew and Sidama ethnic groups (Ethiopia) | (Dejene et al. 2017; Zeleke et al. 2020) |
| Candolleomyces tuberculatus (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) |
| Cantharellus isabellinus 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) |
| Clavulina wisoli R.H. Petersen 2003 | Improve heartbeats and other heart condition, relieve stomach pain, skin infection. | Ruvuma Region (Tanzania) | (Qwarse et al. 2021) |

to be continued...

| Fungal species | Diseases treated | Local people and country | References |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collybia sp | Treatment of fever, blood tonic. | Asantes, Brongs (Ghana) | (Apetorgbor et al. 2005) |
| Coprinus disseminatus (Pers.) Gray 1821 | Used as blood tonic. | Brongs, Asantes (Ghana) | (Apetorgbor et al. 2005) |
| Daldinia childiae 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, Gueré (Ivory Coast); Nigeria; Cameroon | (Guissou et al. 2008; Oyetayo 2011; Soro et al. 2019) |
| Daldinia eschscholtzii (Ehrenb.) Rehm 1904 | Navel pain in newborns. | Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) | (Guissou et al. 2014) |
| Echinochaete rachypora (Mont.) Ryvarden 1978 | Heart condition. | Ivory Coast | (Soro et al. 2019) |
| Ganoderma orbiforme (Fr.) Ryvarden 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; Oshana and Ohangwena regions (Namibia), Ivory Coast | (Oyetayo 2011; Soro et al. 2019; Yongabi et al. 2014) |
| Ganoderma resinaceum Boud. 1889 | Heart problems; lowering blood sugar level and protecting liver cells. | Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); Nigeria | (Guissou et al. 2008; Oyetayo 2011) |
| Lactarius densifolius 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) |
| Lentinus squarrosulus 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lentinus tuber-regium (Fr.) Fr. 1836 | Heart problems, paediatrics, burn's wound. | Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); Nigeria; Ivory Coast | (Akpaja et al. 2003; Soro et al. 2019) |
| Lycoperdon perlatum Pers. 1796 | Treat wounds and skin disease. | Ethiopia | (Zeleke et al. 2020) |
| Ophiocordyceps sinensis (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) |
| Phellinus allardii (Bres.) S. Ahmad 1972 | Treatment of dizziness and cardiovascular disorders | Ivory Coast | (N'douba et al. 2022) |
| Pleurotus tuber-regium (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) |
| Podaxis pistillaris (L.) Fr. 1829 | Treatment of wounds and intestinal worms. | Gourmantchés people (Niger) | (Hama et al. 2012) |
| Psilocybe cubensis (Earle) Singer 1948 | Use for their mind healing properties and to improve the quality of life. | South Africa | (Nkadimeng et al. 2021) |
| Psilocybe natalensis 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) |
| Royoporus spatulatus (Jungh.) A.B. De 1996 | Skin treatment highly valued. | Ruvuma Region (Tanzania) | (Qwarse et al. 2021) |
| Schizophyllum commune Fr. 1815 | Treat wounds and breast inflammation. | Nigeria (Anabera region); Congo | (Apetorgbor et al. 2005; Milenge Kamalebo et al. 2018) |
| Termitomyces clypeatus R. Heim 1951 | Rheumatism, diarrhoea. | Ghana (Sefwis region) | (Apetorgbor et al. 2005) |
| Termitomyces globulus R. Heim and Gooss.-Font. 1951 | Blood tonic, 'kwashiorkor'. | Ghana (Asantes, Adangbes regions) | (Apetorgbor et al. 2005) |

to be continued...

| 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 Piearce 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 antineoplastic | 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 Psathyrella atroumbonata Pegler, a Nigerian edible mushroom | Nigeria | Cultivated Psathyrella atroumbonata 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 biofactories 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 Lentinus squarrosulus (Agaricomycetes) from Gabon | Gabon | Lentinus squarrosulus 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 properties1. |
| (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 Lentinus sajor-caju from an indigenous forest in Tanzania | Tanzania | Lentinus sajor-caju 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 Caesalpiniaceae from W Niger National Park (West Africa) | Niger | Diverse basidiomycete fungi are associated with Caesalpiniaceae 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 Pleurotus cystidiosus à Kinshasa en R.D. Congo | DR Congo | Pleurotus cystidiosus 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 | Termitomyces striatus f. Pileatus f. Nov. And f. Brunneus f. Nov. From Cameroon with a key to central African species | Cameroon | Describes two new forms of Termitomyces striatus 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 Pleurotus citrinopileatus singer: An indigenous mushroom in Kenya | Kenya | Pleurotus citrinopileatus 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 Termitomyces schimperi (Pat.) R. Heim (Lyophyllaceae) and kaolin, a recipe used traditionally in cancer management in Cote d'Ivoire | Côte d'Ivoire | Termitomyces schimperi 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 (Termitomyces spp.) in Kitengué, Republic of the Congo | Republic of the Congo | Wild harvesting of Termitomyces 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 (Pleurotus) | Kenya | Kenyan native Pleurotus 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 Termitomyces striatus | Kenya | Termitomyces striatus 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 Lactarius species. 9. Records from Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe | Documents new records of Lactarius 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 | Cameroun | 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 a 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 (Auricularia cornea, A. auricula-judae) and 8 Basidiomycetes (Volvariella volvacea, V. gloiocephala, Coprinus comatus, Psathyrella tuberculata, Psathyrella atroumbrata, Termitomyces striatus, T. medius, T. letestui) |
| (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 Termitomyces and Volvariella. 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 psammohygrophile : cas du Parc national du Banco, sud de la Côte d'Ivoire | Ivory Coast | The psammohygrophilous 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 |