Supplement

The following supplementary materials are available for this article: Chang, C.-C., C.-Y. Chen, W.-W. Lin, H.-W. Kao. 2020. *Mycena jingyinga*, *Mycena luguensis*, and *Mycena venus*: three new species of bioluminescent fungi from Taiwan. Taiwania 65(3): 396-406. Doi: *10.6165/tai.2020.65.396*

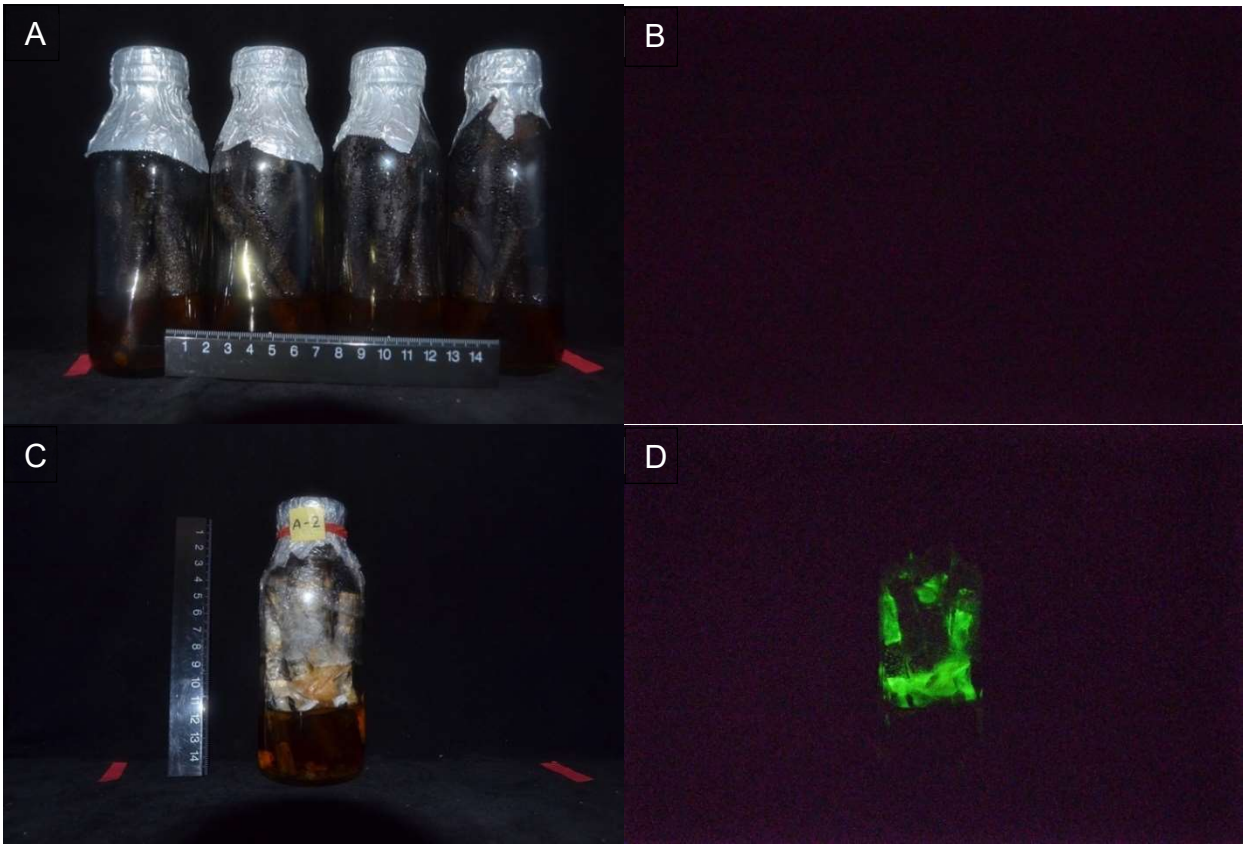

Fig. S1. These are the photos of the same, sealed and autoclaved bottles, which contained autoclaved dead branches in the light (**A**) and dark (**B**) environment before inoculation. Photo **A** was taken by a Nikon 3100 camera in light under auto-mode, and photo **B** was taken in the dark under 128000 IOS sensitivity with 30 seconds of exposure. If dead branches admitted the luminescence, we should observe light in photo **B**. However, there was no luminescence. Thus, we confirmed that dead branches did not admit luminescence. Take *M. jingyinga*, for example. After inoculation, we took a photo of the dead branches with mycelia in the light (**C**) and dark (**D**) environment. Photo C was taken by a Nikon 3100 camera in light under auto-mode, and photo D was taken in the dark under 128000 IOS sensitivity with 30 seconds of exposure. In photo D, we observed the luminescence. Thus, the bioluminescence is from the mycelia we inoculated in the branches

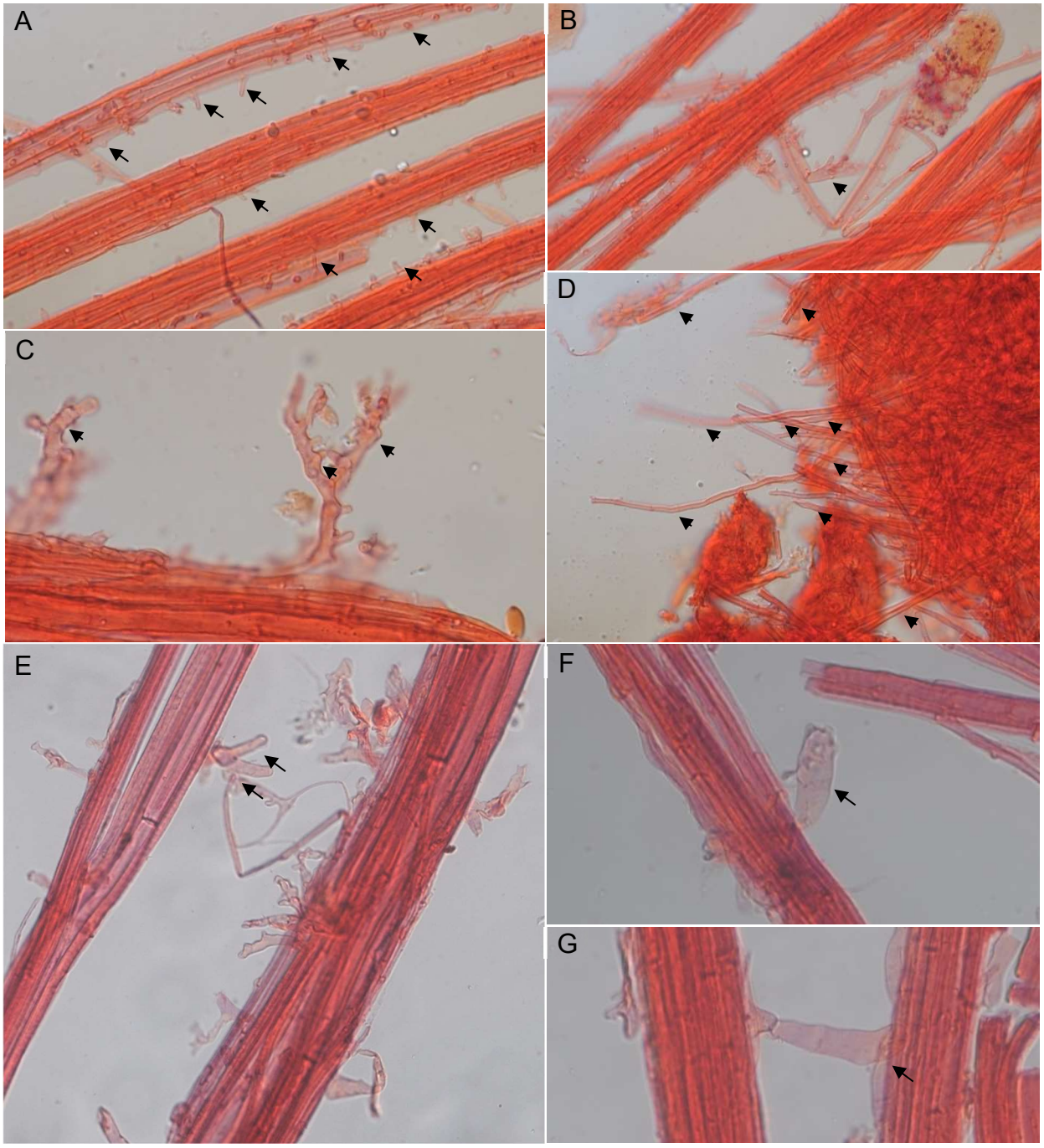

Fig. S2. The stiptipellis of ***M. venus*** covers with scattering, short and cylindrical excrescences (**A**, black arrow), and slightly swollen terminal cells (**B** and **C**, black arrow). The base of the stipe covers with fibers (**D**, black arrow). The white ornamentation on the stipe of *M. venus* was not caulocystidia. In contrast, there are caulocystidia on the stipe of *M. jingyinga* (**E–G**, black arrow).