

FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY 5 July 2009
Blackwood, Jack Cann Reserve

Eleven members, and five visitors including two children, assembled at the Garden of St. Erth car park, Blackwood, for our foray in the Jack Cann Reserve. The weather was fine, mostly overcast, and cold as one might expect at an elevation of 600 m in mid-winter. Rainfall in the district for the first six months of this year has been only one half of the long-term average, and numbers of fungi species and actual numbers seen were lower than in some previous years. We were keen to find the yellow *Dermocybe canaria* and the 'Earpick' fungi seen on previous years, but only saw one of them, but we did see some interesting new species.

We made our way through the upper car parks towards the River Heritage Walk, on the way seeing some fungi growing on animal dung; 'dungy' fungi as Owen Cook, the boy in our group called them. One of them was the small, sticky-capped *Psilocybe coprophila*, which had tiny white scales around the cap margin. Another species was one of the *Panaeolus* species. This one was on marsupial dung and had a parabolic, mottled dark brown cap on a 60 mm stem. Another minute, less than 1 mm diameter, fungus on wombat dung was the Cannon-ball fungus *Pilobolus* sp. This one is somewhat similar in shape to the bird nest fungi, but has only one dark peridiole, a package of spores that is ejected a metre into the air to disperse its spores.

We started along the River Heritage Walk above the Lerderderg road through an area that had been control-burnt last year. The trees here included Messmate, Manna gum, Narrow-leafed Peppermint and Blackwoods. Understorey plants were scarce but included some of the pea family. Some coral fungi were seen here, but they were past their best for identification purposes. An interesting fungus in this area was *Cortinarius globuliformis*. This was the first sighting of this fungi species for many of our group. This is an almost underground species, probably seen only because the leaf litter had been burnt. The short, button-shaped caps were bright yellow and were embedded in the soil amongst bright yellow mycelium. The cobwebby veil on this species often remains intact, trapping the rust-brown spores.

One fungus seen low down on a tree trunk was *Postia pelliculosa*, a small, 80 mm-wide bracket that had a dense brown layer of coarse hair on the upper surface and white pore surface underneath. Some light grey-white capped *Tricholomas* were seen. On one of these, pink staining could be seen where the cap had split. Paul said that this feature was seen on some species of *Tricholoma*. Two Boletes were seen in this area. On one mature specimen, we were unable to get much blue staining on the yellow pored surface when it was marked with a small twig. When a small section of the cap was cut, a band of sky-blue colour, about 5 mm wide, developed on the bright yellow flesh above the pores. A number of unidentified brown *Cortinars* were also seen. Among the *Cortinars* identified were the well-named Slimy Yellow *Cortinarius sinapicolor* and a group of *Cortinarius austroalbidus*. *C. austroalbidus* has a white cap and curry smell, which everybody had to sniff. There was some amusement in the group about members sniffing fungi. No hallucinogenic effects in this instance were observed.

On our way back to the car park for lunch, a large group of *Psathyrella echinata* were seen growing on a fallen dead pine tree. The young brown caps are covered with soft spines, which soon fall off. While we were having lunch we noticed Earth Stars *Geastrum triplex*, *Russula integra*, *Calocera*

sinensis (yellow spikes) and *Clitocybe* species. On a nearby dead pine stump grew more yellow *Calocera* and *Ryvardenia campyla*. The usual display of Fly Agarics *Amanita muscaria* and Saffron Milkcaps *Lactarius deliciosus* was absent this year, but a few Fly Agarics were seen under pine trees elsewhere.

After lunch we made our way to the Great Dividing Trail on the northern side of the Lerderderg road and the tree where the 'Earpick' fungus *Auriscalpium* sp. had been seen previously. We were pleased that it was there again this year on the trunk of the same Narrow-leaf Peppermint tree. The tiny 3 mm, shell shaped brackets were on the bark. Some were a caramel colour and smooth; others were darker brown and hairy. This was in an area that had not been control-burnt. It might not have appeared on bark that had been burnt. A small Elegant Blue Webcap *Cortinarius rotundisporus* was found in the litter in the bottom of a disused water race. The small cap still had a cobweb-like veil covering its gills. Farther along the water race Jurrie found the tiny white Frosted Bonnet *Mycena piringa* on a twig. The minute 3 mm caps have a dimple in the centre and the slender stipe is attached with a mealy disc. You needed a magnifying glass to see all this.

Also seen in this unburnt area was a pale orange coral fungus *Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor*; the best specimen of *Ramaria* seen for the day. The boy with us described it as a 'cool' coral. It had a cauliflower shape, a stout stem with pale orange tips. *Fomitopsis lilacinogilva* brackets were growing on a log. On another moss covered log was *Galerina hypnorum* in its usual habitat.

Several species of *Dermocybe* were seen. Patches of the green *Dermocybe austroveneta* were seen in both burnt and unburnt areas. The small red species *D. sanguinea* and the larger red *D. splendida* were also seen. The last named has yellow basal mycelium, unlike the white mycelium seen under the somewhat similar *Cortinarius austrocinnabarinus* (*D. cramesina*) seen earlier. We did not find the yellow *D. canaria* this foray, but hope to see it again soon.

Les Hanrahan

Quite close to the 'Earpick' fungus *Auriscalpium* sp. we noticed a bright yellow slime mould (no 60) on a patch of leafy liverwort. It was still transforming from the plasmodial stage, but the very weak stand-like stalks and pendant sporangia suggested it was *Badhamia* sp. While photographing I was surprised to see a tiny creature feasting on the slime mould! This stunningly beautiful little beastie (it was only about 3-4 mm long) had a purple body with two rows of long pink processes down each flank. Penny Greenslade identified it as an uchid Collembola: *Acanthanura* sp. (subfamily Uchidanurinae) – a large log-inhabiting springtail that feeds on slime moulds. Greenslade co-authored an article in *The Victorian Naturalist* 119 (5), 2002, pp. 221-223 documenting records of these springtails feeding on the plasmodial stage of slime moulds in Victoria and Tasmania.

Paul George

CORANDERRK addendum

Ian Endersby raised an interesting point re Willis' list for Coranderrk 1972, which is important to include:

*"I note in the Coranderrk report a record for *Astraeus hygrometricus* (*Geastrum hygrometricum*). I realise that the species was originally described as *Geastrum hygrometricum* and wonder if this old name is being resurrected.*

*Binder & Bresinsky (Mycologia 94: 85-98, 2002) erected Sclerodermatinae within the Boletales and it contained *Astraeus hygrometricus*. Their phylogenetic tree was rooted with, inter alia, two species of *Geastrum*, a difference at the level of Order.*

*I know a week is a long time in the world of molecular phylogeny. In the 2006 "Deep Hypha" issue of Mycologia, *Geastrum* appears in the Gomphoid-Phalloid clade (where, incidentally, *Geastrales* are raised to Order). In their contribution on the Boletales, Binder & Hibbert (pp. 971-981) retain Sclerodermatinae which is substantially the same as that of Binder & Bresinsky but their taxon sampling seems to omit *Astraeus*. Either that or it has gone back to *Geastrum*, which I find hard to believe.*

*Unless these results have been superseded, *Astraeus* and *Geastrum* are phylogenetically a long way apart. Have there been new discoveries in the taxonomy of *Astraeus* of which I am not aware?"*

Paul George replied with the following information:

"Thank you for the interesting points you have made. It certainly highlights the difficulties to be faced when trying to understand (or translate) older lists. Jim Willis' 1972 list for Coranderrk contains many names that have been superseded - I am grateful to Pat and Ed Grey for attempting to match up the latest names.

The FNCV Fungi Group often struggles to keep up with taxonomic developments, and in an effort to find at least a common reference for the names we use, we try (with varying degrees of success) to standardise on the names used in The Interactive Catalogue - Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne (http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/research_and_conservation/fungi/cat).

*Willis' list originally contained an entry for *Geastrum hygrometricum*. (I should make it clear that we didn't see either *Geastrum floriforme* or *Astraeus hygrometricus* on our foray). When the Interactive Catalogue is searched, we find *Geastrum hygrometricum* superseded by two synonyms. 1) *Geastrum hygrometricum* Pers. : Pers. = *Astraeus hygrometricus*, and 2) *Geastrum hygrometricum* Pers. : Pers sensu Swan R., Drummond at K = *Geastrum floriforme*. So the question to be asked is: which species was Jim Willis recording? I don't know - the copy of the list I have does not include habitat (or other) details. It might have been safer to have chosen the *Geastrum* sp., assuming that it was found under native vegetation, but we don't know that. Interestingly, Willis did include *Pinus radiata* in his list, so the *Astraeus* sp. is possible, but again we don't know for sure. That is why we included Willis' original species when we tried to match up the names. Perhaps we should have included both possible synonyms."*

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Site: Lerderderg River Walk. From carpark at Garden of St Erth, Jack Cann Reserve, Simmons Reef Road, Blackwood.

GPS reading at lower carpark: S 37°28.648' E 144°17.467'

Vegetation: River Heritage Walk in Eucalypt open forest with Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Manna Gum and Messmate Stringybark (*Eucalyptus radiata*, *E. viminalis* and *E. obliqua*) and an understorey of various wattles including Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*, Banksias and Peas. Picnic area with pine trees.

No = sequential numbering of species as they were found; **S/C** = S= specimens taken for further examination C= collection for RBG; **T** = Fungimap Target species;

Veg represents the vegetation types we walked through: **Pines** = Upper and Lower car park areas; **Eucalypt, burnt** = River Heritage Walk; **Eucalypt, unburnt** = Great Dividing Trail

See *The Fungi CD (2008 edition now available)* = FNCV Fungi CD with 240 species and over 1100 images

See CD 05 = FNCV Fungi Group CD of species recognisable in the field; illustrates 112 species with over 450 photos.

See *Fungi Down Under p. #* = *Fungi Down Under: the Fungimap guide to Australian fungi* / by Pat Grey and Ed Grey. 2005, images and descriptions of 100 Fungimap Target Species (T)

See *Fuhrer photo #* = *A field guide to Australian fungi* / by Bruce Fuhrer. 2005, many of the species are also described here

See *McCann p. #* = *Australian fungi illustrated* / by I.R. McCann. 2003, images of many species

Names are as those used by the RBG Melbourne interactive catalogue

Thanks to Paul George and Virgil and Jurrie Hubregtse for additional information and microscopical work

Although only the fruit-bodies seen are described, in addition they each have the characteristics of the genus

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
47			?	?Purple Fluff	flat patches of wrinkled purple, cottony-purple in parts	wood, leaf litter	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
7			gill	Agaricus sp.	cap creamy-brown, smooth	soil	mix, nr upper carpark	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
50		T	gill	Amanita muscaria	See Fungi Down Under p. 19; 'Fly Agaric'; red caps with white pyramidal scales; only one specimen seen all day.	under pines	Pine area	2009
62		T	gill	Amanita xanthocephala	See Fungi Down Under p. 21; 'Vermillion Grisette'; very orange cap with pale orange flat scales; orange rim on the volva was very prominent; only one specimen.	soil & litter in ditch	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
58			teeth	Auriscalpium sp.	'Earpick fungus'; shell shaped on living Narrow-leaf Peppermint (Eucalyptus radiata) trunk, well camouflaged. GPS 37°-28'-35" S 144°-17'-13" E, still found on the same, one tree; From Jurrie Hubregtse -few scattered small shells - c 3mm; some were a caramel/tan colour and smooth, others were the typical darker brown and extremely hairy, the smooth ones had a very hairy stipes. Spores 4.7-5.8 x 4.5-5.1 microns, globose to subglobose, finely ornamented; basidia 18-23 x 5-6 microns, cylindro-clavate, 4-spored; clamp connections present.	wood, living bark	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
60			slime mould	Badhamia sp. or Physarum sp.	Transforming plasmodium. Head a yellow ball, pendant, on weak translucent stipe	moss	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
			pore	Boletus sp.	From Virgil Hubregtse - cap diameter 47 mm, convex, part yellowish, part reddish brown, surface, uneven, sticky; pores yellow, decurrent, 2-3 per mm - vary in size- stain blue when bruised; stipe 29 x 14 mm, yellow inside and out, solid, with 3 small holes just above base and one small hole at top; stains blue when bruised; flesh yellow, slowly turns blue after cutting or bruising; smell fungussy; spores c. 8-9 x 5-6 microns, smooth; spore print not obtained, but spores look yellowish in small amount of Congo red; basidia c. 25 x 11 microns, clavate; sterigmata c. 4 microns long			
28			pore	Boletus sp. ?possibly multicolor	Cap 60mm, convex, brown with red tints not slimy; pores yellow, stain blue and red; stipe yellow paler at top, with red stain, stained blue	soil, in bank at side of track	Eucalypt, burnt	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
37			pore	Boletus sp. 'sky blue stain'	Cap 75mm diam, convex (bun-shaped), dark; pores yellow; stipe 25mm tall x 20mm diam; wider at base; flesh watery yellow stains sky blue immediately after being cut, then sometime later deepens to dark blue	soil, in bank at side of track	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
25			crust	Byssomerulius corium	See The Fungi CD ; white patches on the underside of fallen wood; identified by the reticulated or wrinkled under surface and the edges forming white shelves	wood, small branch	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
15			jelly	Calocera sinensis	See The Fungi CD 08 ; Yellow jelly spikes, seen several times in all areas, some simple spikes others with flat forked tops.	wood, logs, roots	all areas	2009
77			coral	Clavicornia piperata group	See The Fungi CD 08 (<i>Artomyces austropiperatus</i>), CD 05 ; pale off-white; terminals in turrets; latest name <i>Artomyces austropiperatus</i> ; included in the group is <i>C. colensoi</i> , which is smaller and finer than <i>C. piperatus</i>	wood, in ditch	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
				Clitocybe sp.	From Virgil Hubregtse - smallish specimen collected; cap diameter 36 mm, irregular, centrally depressed, mid-grey-brown, smooth, hygrophanous, margin upturned or downturned; gills decurrent, crowded, very light grey-brown; stipe 15 x 6 mm, concolorous with cap, more or less central, narrows toward base, hollow, splits easily; flesh light grey-brown; smell fungussy; spores c. 5.9-6 x 3.3-3.5 microns, smooth, spore print not obtained; basidia c. 19.5-25 x 6-6.5 microns; 4-spored; sterigmata c. 4 microns long	soil and grass	??Soil and grass lower carpark	
13			gill	Coprinellus aff. truncorum	See The Fungi CD 08 ; cap tan to grey with pale sparkly dots, strongly plicate margin, but not deeply pleated	litter	pinus nr top walk	2009
42		T	gill	Cortinarius australbidus	See Fungi Down Under p. 27 ; 'Australian White Webcap'; smells of curry/fenugreek. See Fungi down Under p 27	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
40			gill	Dermocybe cramesina	See The Fungi CD 08 ; (<i>Cortinarius austrocinnabarinus</i> - this is the name that R Jones gave on his thesis unpubl.) cap vermilion (orange-red) with darker umbo, gills red; apart from the less dense colour of the gills this species can be differentiated from <i>Dermocybe splendida</i> by the pink basal mycelium. This tallies with Fuhrer #75, <i>Dermocybe cramesina</i>	soil	Eucalypt, burnt, unburnt	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
21	C2		gill	Cortinarius globuliformis	N Bougher & K Syme, Fungi of Southern Australia p.236. Our first sighting here, and first sighting of this species for many of us. It is almost an underground species, barely reaching the surface, but has notable features; cap small, flat, bright yellow; barely a stipe; embedded in masses of bright yellow mycelium; gills disintegrate with age, but the veil over the gills often remains, trapping the rust brown spores. From Paul George: spores yellow, brown in transmitted light; broadly ellipsoidal; thick walled, coarsely labyrinthine warty; mean size= 9.3 * 6.5 µm; L:B = 1.4, n = 20.	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
65		T	gill	Cortinarius rotundisporus 'short and small'	See Fungi Down Under p. 30; 'Elegant Blue Webcap'. Cap blue with typical yellowish centre; but it was a small version	soil, in ditch	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
29			gill	Cortinarius sinapicolor	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; 'Slimy Yellow Webcap; fairly widespread in the native areas, but sparse, only a few fruit-bodies seen.	soil	Eucalypt, burnt & unburnt	2009
30			gill	Cortinarius sp.	cap slimy dark brown	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
33			gill	Cortinarius sp.	cap 45mm diam, umbonate, chestnut brown with darker centre; gills brown; stipe 20mm tall, yellowish	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
36			gill	Cortinarius sp.	cap darkish with blue tints;	soil	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
76			gill	Crepidotus sp.	Cap to 40mm diam, yellowish; gills become brown with maturing spores; not so yellow as illustrated in McCann p 28 TL. Growing on bark of eucalypt trunk. From Virgil Hubregtse - cap diameter 23 mm (some were larger), fan-shaped; yellow-brown, fibrillose, rough, with a tuft of white mycelium underneath, where it joins on to the bark; gills moderately close, yellow-brown, with very finely serrated edges,; darken to brown as spores mature, 3 lamellulae between gills; flesh yellow-brown (3 days after picking); smell none detected; spores c. 10-11 x 7 microns (one 15 x 8 microns!), ovoid with a hollow on one side; basidia c. 28 x 10 microns, some 2-spored, others 4-spored; sterigmata c. 5 microns long; cystidia looked white in Congo red, shaped like large light globes; clamp connections absent as far as I could tell	wood, living Euc	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
24		T	gill	<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i>	See Fungi Down Under p.34; 'Green Skinhead'; several patches of fruit-bodies; some caps were very large (90mm); caps varied from green to olive and dark olive	soil	Eucalypt, burnt & unburnt	2009
16	S1		gill	<i>Dermocybe sanguinea</i>	See Fuhrer 76; small red species; cap diam 30 mm; convex, red with darker red centre, dry; gills orange-red; stipe 45mm red-orange with dark red longitudinal fibres; see Fuhrer #76	soil & litter	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
72		T	gill	<i>Dermocybe splendida</i>	See Fungi Down Under p. 35; 'Splendid Red Skinhead'; cap reddish-brown; gills paprika red; white with red, yellow at the base, differentiated from other similar red species by the yellow basal mycelium	soil, litter	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
17			gill	<i>Entoloma viridomarginatum</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; cap green, gills pale with dark green edge	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
70			pore	<i>Fistulinella mollis</i>	See The Fungi CD 08; 'Marshmallow Bolete'; cap flat, pinkish brown; pores large, pink-brown, soft; stipe white with brown	soil, in ditch	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
71			bracket	<i>Fomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05	wood	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
78			gill	<i>Galerina hypnorum</i> group	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05;	wood, mossy log	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
11			gill	<i>Galerina</i> sp.	Almost same place as 2006; cap small, domed, honey colour; possibly <i>G. unicolor</i>	soil bank	mix, nr upper car park	2009
2			puffball	<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Earth Star',	soil	Pines, lower carpark	2009
3			gill	<i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>	See Fuhrer 95, McCann p 24 TL; Golden colour; 'stitching' round cap, white 'sleeve' on stem	wood, log	mix, upper car park	2009
67			gill	<i>Gymnopilus eucalyptorum</i> group.	See C Grgurinovic, Larger Fungi of South Australia; small; cap convex, orangey, stains brown, velvety; stem brown with white tomentose, slightly off centre. The small size and slightly off-centre, tomentose stem are characteristic	wood, several small stumps	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
10			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Jelly Bells; there were scattered groups, but none was very large, often no more than 5 fruit-bodies	wood, small branches	mix, nr upper car park	2009
26			gill	Hypholoma fasciculare	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; seen in several places; what was interesting was that a number of the fruit-bodies were a dense bright yellow, but under the cap, typical sulphur/green gills were identifiable	wood, buried burnt	Eucalypt, burnt & unburnt	2009
66			asco-cushion	Hypocrea sulphurea	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; yellow cushions with dark ostioles covering the surface	wood	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
23	C1		gill	Laccaria sp.	typical pink bloom to gills, rufous brown, growing in many of the burnt patches of soil	soil, burnt	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
56			gill	Laccaria sp. 'large'	one specimen of this large size; pink bloom to gills; cap unusually large (40 mm); cap lighter more pink colour, dries hygrophanous	soil	Pine area	2009
1			asco-disc	Lachnellula subtilissima	See Fungi of Switzerland, Vol 1, p.235; stalked discs; custard yellow inside a white woolly stalked shallow cup (2-3 mm diameter). From Paul George - spores smooth ellipsoid, mean size = 5.6 * 1.4 µm; L:B = 4.2, n = 10. Paraphyses filiform, sometimes septate and forked. Hairs thick-walled, many septate, round tips.	wood pine branch	Pines	2009
63			gill	Lactarius eucalypti	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Rufus-brown cap, decurrent gills, white latex produced when stipe broken; couple of specimens	soil	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
5			gill	Lepiota sp	cap white with dense dark brown scales in centre, radiating out to edge; stipe white	soil	mix, nr upper car park	2009
61			gill	Marasmiellus affixus	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Little Stinker; numerous; small cream fans on wood.	small twigs,	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
6			gill	Marasmius crinisequi group	See The Fungi CD 08; stipe black, thin like a horse-hair; cap brown, centre with pyramid in centre of depression; collar around top of stem.	litter, leaf, small twigs	mix, nr upper car park	2009
69			gill	Mycena cystidiosa	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Only one specimen, cap dark, stipe dark, identified by the criniform stipes all over the litter and logs nearby	litter	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
68			gill	<i>Mycena piringa</i>	See C Grgurinovic, The Genus <i>Mycena</i> in S-E Australia ; 'Frosted Bonnet'; white, minute; cap ca 3mm, dimple in centre; gills attached to collar; stipe slender, mealy, attached to substrate with a minute mealy disc	wood, small twig	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
34			gill	<i>Mycena</i> sp.	cap convex, some with central flat umbo, black, translucent-striate; gills sinuate, fairly distant; stipe very black, smooth	soil, clayey	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
45	S		gill	<i>Mycena</i> sp. 'dark grey'	From Virgil Hubregtse - some growing individually on the ground; others in clusters on burnt wood. The specimen on burnt wood collapsed after a couple of days, while those from the ground retained their shape; otherwise they seemed similar but are not necessarily the same. Virgil Hubregtse - cap diameter 18 mm, conic to broadly conic, with umbo, margin turns up as cap dries out, dark grey with darker umbo; gills slightly decurrent, mid-grey with pale edge; close to sub-distant, lamellulae present but irregularly arranged (one specimen had one tier); stipe 56 x 1.5 mm, cylindrical, central, smooth; dark grey, only just hollow; flesh creamy white; smell none; spores c. 11-12 x 6-7 microns; basidia c. 30-40 x 6-12 microns, 4-spored; sterigmata c. 8 microns long; cystidia c. 56 x 13 microns, fusoid-ventricose with long tapering necks, similar to those in <i>M. kuurkacea</i> ; abundant	wood, burnt root	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
				<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>	From Virgil Hubregtse - growing in a caespitose group low on burnt trunk of eucalypt cap diameter 17 mm, conic-campanulate with an umbo, light brown with dark brown umbo, striate to the umbo, radially split; gills adnate, creamy white, moderately distant, with one tier of lamellulae; stipe 16 x 2 mm (complete stipe was not collected), narrowing toward base, creamy white, central, smooth, curved, hollow; flesh creamy white; smell not detected; spores c. 11 x 7.5 microns; smooth; hyaline; basidia c. 41 x 10 microns; 4-spored; sterigmata c. 8.5 microns long; robust.	wood, burnt log		
44			birdnest	<i>Nidula emodensis</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05 ; vase-shaped, hairy on the outside, brown 'eggs' on the inside	wood, burnt on the ground	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
39			gill	<i>Omphalina</i> sp.	?aff. Fuhrer 223 , <i>O. umbellifera</i>	lichen	Eucalypt, burnt	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
43			gill	Panaeolus campanulatus group	See Arora p. 356 ; From Virgil Hubregtse - Cap diameter 17 mm, height 13 mm, conic-campanulate with small distinct umbo, very dark grey-brown to almost black, covered in a network of fibrils that are more easily seen as the cap dries out; gills concolorous with cap, close, 3 lamellulae between gills; stipe 68 x 2 mm, cylindrical, central, dark brown, smooth but a little fibrillose at top, hollow; flesh not detected; smell none; spores c. 8-9 x 13-14 microns, smooth, black, with a prominent germ pore; basidia c. 20-24 x 10 microns, 4-spored.	Dung (wombat)	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
			gill	Panellus ligulatus	Small orange fans with long horizontal lateral stipe.	Mossy log	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
12			gill	Pholiota lubrica group (close to P. lenta)	See Arora p. 392 ; we had thought that this species may have been a Hebeloma, but, after the microscopic work, it was found to be a Pholiota; From Virgil and Jurrie Hubregtse - Cap diameter 36 mm, convex with downcurved margin, yellowish brown with orange-brown centre, fibrils radiating from centre, very glutinous; gills adnexed to adnate, with a tiny subdecurrent tooth, close, 7 mm deep, fawn; stipe 48 x 5 mm, cylindrical, or narrowing toward base in some specimens, central, pallid at top, has annular zone of brown fibrils c. 11 mm from top, below this zone the stipe is covered in brown fibrils, making it almost the same colour as the centre of the cap; tough, only just hollow; flesh very pale with touch of fawn; smell fungussy; spores c.7.6-8 x 4.4-5 microns, ellipsoidal, smooth, tiny germ pore visible in some, dull yellowish brown in KOH; spore print not obtained; basidia c. 20-25 x 6 microns, 4-spored; sterigmata c. 4-5 microns long; cystidia 32-56 x 11-13 microns, fusoid-ventricose, some with long necks, abundant; clamp connections present.	ground, under pines	pinus nr top walk	2009
8				Pilobolus sp.	'Shot Gun Fungus'. See Bougher, N. L. (2009). <i>Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond: A self-managed field book</i>. Western Australian Naturalists Club (Inc.), Perth, Western Australia. http://www.fungiperth.org.au (accessed 1/6/2009); From Paul George - minute, less than 1 mm; under hand lens, white translucent stalks, yellow swollen tops, often with black dot in centre (from which spores explode); bend up; quite a lot of the wombat dung in the various areas grew this fungus.	dung, wombat	Mix, nr upper carpark	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
32			bracket	<i>Postia pelliculosa</i>	See Fuhrer 418 ; cap with dense red-brown layer of hairs; pores white, bruising brown	wood, burnt euc	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
9			gill	<i>Psilocybe coprophila</i>	See N Bougher & K Syme, Fungi of Southern Australia 236 ; small; cap sticky, fresh caps with tiny white scales around margin; stipe base pale, cottony	Dung	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
57			gill	<i>Psilocybe subaeruginosa</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05 ; ; just the one specimen, with distinctive bluing stain on stipe	soil	Pine area	2009
74			leather	<i>Punctularia strigosozonatum</i>	shelf; upper brown zoned, hairy; lower smooth grey. This is not <i>Stereum rugosum</i> . <i>Stereum</i> 's are very difficult to tell apart macroscopically. This is <i>Punctularia</i> because the grey bloom on the lower surface can be rubbed away to reveal a brown underneath	wood, thick twig	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
18			coral	<i>Ramaria</i> aff. <i>lorithamnus</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05 ; small, yellow	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
20			coral	<i>Ramaria botrytis</i> var. <i>holorubella</i>	See Fuhrer 320 ; cauliflower shape, creamish body with roundish, densely dark-pink tips. This species was seen in 2005, 2006	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
22			coral	<i>Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor</i>	See Fuhrer 321 ; buff coloured, not so much orange visible as there sometimes is.	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
64			coral	<i>Ramaria</i> sp. 'pale orange' (probably <i>R. ochraceosalmonicolor</i>)	Cauliflower shape, thick stem, orange; tips pale orange; ?aff. Fuhrer 327, <i>R. ochraceosalmonicolor</i>).	soil	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
4			gill	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>	See The Fungi CD 08 ; cap brown-rufous, greasy feel; only a few specimens widely scattered.	litter		2009
83			gill	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05 ; 'Little Pin'; small orangish species, with white decurrent gills, fuzz of hairs on stipe; only two specimens.	moss on soil	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
79			bracket	<i>Rigidoporus laetus</i>	See Fuhrer 420 ;	wood, upright trunk	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
51			gill	<i>Russula integra</i>	European species, See Roger Phillips, Mushrooms ; cap purple-blue, mauve; gills pale turning chrome yellow with maturing spores, spore print is a	soil	Pines, lower	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
					distinctive chrome yellow; stipe white.		carpark	
35			gill	<i>Russula persanguinea</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Rose red cap, white stipe, white gills.	soil	Eucalypt, unburnt	2009
46			gill	<i>Russula purpureoflava</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; cap pink-blue; gills turning strong yellow; stipe pink	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
38			gill	<i>Russula</i> sp. <i>clelandii</i> group	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; Purple cap with white gills and stipe.	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
53			bracket	<i>Ryvardenia campyla</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; 'Weeping Polypore'; overlapping layers, pink-brown with a pale edge; lots of water droplets were visible; causes brown rot.	wood, tall stump	Pines, lower carpark	2009
27			earthball	<i>Scleroderma cepa</i>	See Fuhrer 339, McCann p 104 T; outside yellow, leathery; all sizes, one larger 800mm diam	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
48			teeth	<i>Steccherinum</i> sp.	See Fuhrer 378; flat white patches, with teeth and cottony material round the edge	wood, small branch	Eucalypt, burnt	2009
55			bracket	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05; 'Turkey Tail', relatively thin bracket, with concentric zones on the upper surface; pores pale, small	wood, tall stump	Pines, lower carpark	2009
54		T	jelly	<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	See Fungi Down Under p. 84; 'Yellow Brain'; convoluted deep yellow/orange jelly in several small groups around the trunk	wood, tall stump	Pines, lower carpark	2009
84			gill	<i>Tricholoma</i> aff. <i>terreum</i>	See Roger Phillips, Mushrooms; <i>T. terreum</i> is an exotic fungus found only under pines; cap light grey, dark grey radial scales; gills white, slightly serrate edge but this specimen did not have the serrate edges - I think the gills might be eroded or nibbled rather than serrate; no smell. Cf common native species which has a strong smell and more soapy cap; (2008) From Virgil Hubregtse - the specimen collected was the smaller of two growing together on the ground under <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> but also near pine trees; cap diameter 56 mm; convex, wavy, grey – some areas dark grey, others light grey;	soil under Blackwood	Pines, lower carpark	2009

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate	Veg	Year
					dark grey in centre; scaly; gills sinuate, close, white near stipe, grading to grey towards cap margin, 3 lamellulae between gills; stipe 52 x 13 mm, creamy white, longitudinally fibrillose, central, hollow, splits easily (the base of this specimen had split widely); flesh cross-section revealed a triangular (apex facing downwards) creamy white patch at the top of the stipe, surrounded by light grey, inside of stipe creamy white; smell none; spores c. 7.5 x 5-5.5 microns, smooth, spore print not obtained; basidia c. 30-40 x 7-9 microns, 4-spored sterigmata c. 5 microns long.			
84			gill	Tricholoma sp.	Cap dark grey, smooth but fibrillose; gills light greyish white, sinuate; stipe off-white, smooth but fibrillose,	Soil under Blackwoods	Pines, lower carpark	2009
19			gill	Tricholoma eucalypticum	See Bougher & Syme p 217 & Cole Fuhrer & Holland (the 1978 folder plate 6). From John Eichler - largish fungus cap reddish brown; gills pale with red brown blotches .It seems to be a good match macroscopically for Tricholoma eucalypticum.	soil	Eucalypt, burnt	2009