

**FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY  
CORANDERRK BUSHLAND, HEALESVILLE 21 June 2009**

A large number of forayers, over 20, arrived to participate in the FNCV's first fungi foray to Coranderrk Bush Sanctuary. We were fortunate to have the assistance of several members of a local Landcare Group. At the Bush Hut, everyone scattered in smaller groups to look for fungi along the Badgers Creek in *Eucalyptus viminalis* Riparian vegetation zone, and back up in the dryer area of the Flood Plain (*E. viminalis* FP) while in the afternoon we went across the creek and up the hill into the *Kunzea* zone.

One unexpected sighting was that of a *Tulastoma* sp., a small stalked puffball, the stem quite woody, found growing in the middle of a vehicular track, and, once noticed, it was seen all along the track across the creek. It is more usual to find these fungi in drier or more desert-like areas.

It was interesting that the majority of fungi were saprotrophic, i.e. found on wood of some sort. There were very few *Cortinarius* spp. (despite being the largest genus of fungi in the world) except for the very distinctive slimy, purple *Cortinarius archeri*. No *Russula* spp. However, a row of four large stately *Macrolepiota clelandii* was found up the slope from the creek and characterised by a white/cream cap with dense brown scales in the centre which radiate out and thin towards the margin; the gills were free (not attached to the stem) and on the white stem was a membranous white floppy ring. As with many fungi, the name of this species is in flux, but it is probably *M. clelandii* rather than *M. konradii*.

It is important to look carefully at all the fungi. Near the *Trametes versicolor* growing on a log was another thin bracket with brown zoning on the top, and we assumed that it was another *T. versicolor*, but on careful examination it was found to have pale gills, not pores. The key in Hood (Ian Hood 2003, An Introduction to Fungi on Wood in Queensland), on macrocharacteristics, indicated that it was *Gloeophyllum* sp. - *G. sepiarum* comes closest in colour, brown top and pale gills (Fuhrer no 393), but apparently it grows only on pines, either native or exotic, which was not the case here. Paul George thought that it was more likely to be a *Lenzites* (Gilled Polypore), such as *L. betula* and Dr Tom May, after seeing the images, concurred for the following reasons: the colours of the cap and especially the gills are too pale for *Gloeophyllum* (which end to rusty yellows and browns) and *Lenzites* has a good match with the pale wavy gills with occasional branches, especially near the margin. Descriptions in Phillips and D Arora (Mushrooms Demystified) seem to support my view. Arora says the cap of *L. betulina* can be velvety or hairy and grows on a range of hardwoods, but I have no idea what type of wood this was (it was a large log and was most likely a Eucalypt, maybe *E. viminalis*). Arora also states '.....the multicolored, hairy, zoned cap bearing an uncanny resemblance to *Trametes* species. In fact, it sometimes can't be distinguished from those mushrooms without examining the underside of the cap. It can also be confused with *Gloeophyllum* which has brown gills ...'

At the base of senescing *E. viminalis* and half hiding in shed bark was *Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum*. This species with a yellow-brown, flattened to depressed cap and off-white gills is distinguished by the mass of white mycelium at the base of the stem. Several *Hebeloma* specimens were found with sticky, fawn caps, pinkish gills and an off-white stem. This typifies all *Hebeloma* species, but this species was identified as *Hebeloma kammala* rather than the Ghoul Fungus, *H. aminophilum*, only on the grounds that there were no bones or animal remains present. A number of a very small *Mycena* sp. was found on bark. These had a minute white cap ca 1 mm diam. white widely spaced slightly decurrent gills and a yellow stem (ca 12mm long) becoming white at the top. A feature was the relative toughness of the tiny fruit bodies and hence a tentative field name (attributed to T May and B Fuhrer) of *Mycena* sp. 'marasmioides'. This most closely resembles *Mycena* sp. indet. A (C. Grgurinovic, *The Genus Mycena in SE Australia*, 2003).

On the slope leading up from the bridge over Badger Creek we found a number of puffballs with smooth shiny brown surface skin. These had no real stem, appeared to be growing on the ground as individual fruit-bodies. A vigorous discussion ensued as to whether these were *Lycoperdon* sp. (possibly *L. scabrum*) or *Morganella subincarnata*. Although the specimens were not obviously growing on wood, they could have been associated with small woody pieces of litter. No final ID was reached, a further complication being that recent work has shown that all *Lycoperdon* spp. should be classified as *Morganella* (J Hubregtse, pers. comm).

There were a lot of earthballs, *Scleroderma cepa* at all stages of development, from complete yellow balls to just the remains of the skin in the form of rays left after all the spores had been dispersed. Numerous *Rickenella fibula* were found in moss, mostly *Pseudoscleropodium purum*. As Bruce Fuhrer explained, this is a weedy, aggressively expansive moss running everywhere and smothering native species. He showed us another moss, *Tayloria octoblepharum*, whose spore dispersal is like that of a Stinkhorn fungus: by emitting a distinctly fetid odour, like rotting meat, flies are attracted to the two-tone cigar-shaped spore capsules and disperse the large bright green spores that get attached to them. *Tayloria octoblepharum* is common in drier forests, often growing on old dung.

Small, gungy pieces of the rotted *Laetiporus portentosus* (White Punk), looking like old polystyrene were found around the bases of several *E. viminalis*. As its earlier common name Eucalyptus Punk implies, it is found exclusively on Eucalypts, and the disintegration of its fruit-body - which originally grew high on the trunk, with a brownish top and pale pores - was caused by invertebrate larvae. It is possible that we saw a fruit-body high on the trunk of *E. viminalis* in the Kunzea area. This species grows on living trees and causes brown cubic rot - some of this rot was noticed on a fallen branch.

One of the most curious specimens was the last recorded, when it was almost too dark to see in the woodland, was what looked like a *Cordyceps* sp. (Vegetable Caterpillar) BUT seemed very atypical - it was growing in wood (they usually parasitise pupating Lepidoptera caterpillars in the ground, and when it was dug out, extremely carefully, the insect, thought to be a beetle larva, could not be seen. The club-shaped fruit-body was long, quite thin, for its length, and it appeared floppy where they are usually fairly rigid. It was collected for the Herbarium (RBG Melbourne) for study, and all will be revealed.....All is revealed the "Cordyceps" was the mycelium of *Laetiporus portentosus* which enlarged because it found a borer hole. The hole and mycelium were exposed to us because the wood fell off from higher up the tree and shattered into several large pieces.

Thanks to Paul George and Virgil and Jurrie Hubregtse for a and microscopic descriptions.

**FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY SPECIES LIST**  
**Coranderrk Bushland, Healesville 21 June 2009**

**Vegetation Type** = **FP** *Eucalyptus viminalis* Flood Plain, **K** Kunzea woodland, **R** *E. viminalis* Riparian; **T** = Fungimap Target species; **S** = specimens taken for further examination

There is usually only one reference in the table, but the species can often be seen in a number of fungi books.

**See *The Fungi CD* (2008 edition 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 #*** = *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 Virgil and Jurrie Hubregste for the microscopic and macroscopic descriptions

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

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
FP			gill	Agaricus sp. (pinkish bloom)	fairly smooth cap	ground, amongst grass
FP		T	gill	<i>Amanita xanthocephala</i>	Vermilion Grisette. <b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 21</i></b> ;	ground, amongst grass
FP		T	gill	<i>Amauroderma rude</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 63</i></b> ; Red Staining Stalked Polypore; old black specimen but with a typical woody cap and stem	wood, rotten stump
FP		T	gill	<i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 23</i></b> ; Australian Honey Fungus; a couple of small fruit-bodies which had characteristic minute black scales on the cap and a ring on the stem	wood, buried under grass
R			asco-disc	<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; tiny lemon-yellow discs, covering a whole section of a small log	wood, log
FP			pores	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	Cap brown with red tints; pores yellow going brown; stem red	ground, side of track
K			pores	<i>Boletus</i> sp. aff <i>Xerocomus multicolor</i>	Characterised by yellow tubes with red mouths, red and yellow stem, dry cap; cap very dark red; stem deep red; <i>B. prolinus</i> is similar but the stem is yellow with red spotting	ground
FP			crust	<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; white patches on the underside of fallen wood,	wood, small branch

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
					identified by the reticulated or wrinkled under surface and the edges forming white shelves	
FP, K			jelly	Calocera sinensis group	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; Jelly Spikes; the ones we saw were simple spikes but can be branched	wood, log
R, FP, K			asco-discs	Cheilymenia aff coprinaria group	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; tiny orange discs with stiff pale hairs around the margin; the colours of this group can vary from yellow to red	dung, macropod
K			asco-discs	Chlorociboria aeruginascens	Green discs.	wood, broken branch
FP			gill	Clitocybe clitocyboides	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; just one specimen; cap deeply funnel-shaped	ground, under Eucalypt
FP			gill	Clitocybe paraditopa	Characterised by a strong scent of wattle, drab colour and greyish gills	ground
			gill	Clitocybe sp.	Cap depressed in centre, dark grey, paler outside	ground
R			gill	Collybia eucalyptorum	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; small; cap buffy cinnamon; gills cream, crowded; stem red-brown	ground
K			pores	Coltricia cinnamomea	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; small, brown; cap zoned concentrically, hairy; pores brown; stem dark brown, velvety	wood, buried
FP			gill	Coprinellus (Coprinus) disseminatus	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; Inkcap; small; caps tan when young, aging grey, slightly furrowed	wood, buried
			gill	Coprinus sp	tiny, cap grey covered in tan scales	wood, end of small branch
FP			gill	Cortinarius archeri	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; small specimen, quite dried out, cap brownish, but underneath the stem and ring were slimy and purple.	ground
FP			gill	Crepidotus variabilis	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; one tiny group of white overlapping fans;	wood, small twig
R			gills	Cystolepiota sistrata	cap pale fawn, diam 10 mm; gills free, off-white; stipe 50 mm darker at base	wood
K			gill	Descolea recedens	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; small, brown; recognised by the pleated ring on the stem, yellow scales on the brown cap; yellow-brown gills; rust brown spore print	ground
K		T	pores, bracket	Dictyopanus pusillis	<b>See Fungi Down Under p. 64</b> ; Little Ping-pong Bat;	wood, upright trunk
FP			gill	Entoloma sp.	cap zoned, dark brown to pale fawn at margin; gills pinkish; stem off-white	wood, decayed
FP, K			pores	Fistulinella mollis	beautiful young specimen; cap pale brownish; pores soft and pink	ground
R, FP			pores, bracket	Fomitopsis lilacinogilva	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; overlapping brackets, good examples of fresh specimens; top brown with pink edge; pores pale, typically stained red when scratched; causes brown rot in wood	wood, log
R			gill	Galerina hypnorum group	<b>See The Fungi CD</b> ; small; typical brown-orange specimens, with a	moss, on log

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
					bell-shaped cap.	
FP			gill	Galerina patagonica	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; brown fruit-body; cap convex with a nipple in the centre, fawn with a paler margin; stem longitudinally fibrillose with a ring	wood, decayed Acacia
FP			earthstar	Geastrum pectinatum	<b>See <i>McCann p. 96 M</i></b> ; beaked, pleated stoma (mouth), endoperidium (spore sac) on a thin stalk; exoperidium divided into 9 rays, non hygroscopic; diam of fruit-body ca 50 mm; bits of debris attached to underside of rays	ground
FP			earthstar	Geastrum triplex	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; Collared Earthstar;	ground
FP			gill	Gymnopolis allantopus	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; small, gold fruit-bodies; caps convex, gold with paler margin; identified by the 'stitching' around the cap margin and whitish zoned fibrillose stem	wood, log
FP		T	gill	Gymnopolis junonius	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 37</i></b> ; Spectacular Rustgill; small cluster of extremely young golden fruit-bodies	wood, base of trunk
FP			gill	Hebeloma sp. ? kammala/aminophilum 'no bones'	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 101</i></b> ; ca 40 mm diameter, pinkish gills and an off-white stem	ground
			pores	Hexagonia sp.	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 398, 399, 400</i></b> ; bracket with very large 'coffin-shaped' pores	wood, fallen dead branch
K			gill	Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 276</i></b> ; cap 7 mm, dark chocolate brown over an orange ground, velvety, inrolled margin; gills decurrent, bright orange; stem 20 mm, pale yellow	wood, decaying
FP			gill	Hypholoma fasciculare	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; Sulphur Tuft; cap yellowish with hints of green; gills greenish at first, turning dark with maturing spores; stem brown at base	wood, log
FP			asco-cushion	Hypocrea sulphurea	<b>See <i>CD</i></b> . Now probably called <i>H. victoria</i> ; bright yellow 'cushions' with dark ostioles looking like dots	wood, dead
			asco-disc	Inermisia fuispora	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 503</i></b> small orange discs on the ground. Bruce Fuhrer found them, and Jurrie photographed them and checked them with the microscope.	ground
K			gill	Laccaria sp. (dimpled cap)	The Deceiver; small specimen with yellow-brown cap, pink gills and reddish-brown stipe	ground
K			asco-club	Laetiporus portentosus ( <b>NOT</b> Cordyceps sp.)	club long, thin, cream, floppy; unable to see the insect (probably a beetle larva) at the end of the stem. Study at the RBG revealed that	wood

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
					it was the mycelium of <i>Laetiporus portentosus</i> which enlarged because it found a borer hole The hole and mycelium were exposed to us because the wood fell off from higher up the tree and shattered into several large pieces. I have never seen such a large mycelium before!	
FP, K			pores, bracket	<i>Laetoporus portentosus</i>	White Punk	wood, high on trunk, remains on ground
R			gill	<i>Lenzites ?betulina</i> (NOT <i>Gloeophyllum</i> sp. ? separium)	From above this looked like a pale form of <i>Trametes versicolor</i> , but on closer inspection, it had pale gills, not pores under the cap. From Paul George: The gills of this specimen were pallid, wavy with ragged edges, with occasional branches and cross-veins, especially near the margin. It is possible that this is a <i>Lenzites</i> sp. - I think it is very similar to <i>Lenzites betulina</i> .	wood, log
FP			gill	<i>Lepiota haemorrhagica</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; with typical <i>Lepiota</i> features plus cap brown with rough red-brown scales; gills cream but bruising markedly red	ground
R, FP			gill	<i>Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; cap pale-brown; gills off-white; identified by the large mass of white mycelium spreading from the stem base	ground, under senescing <i>E. viminalis</i>
FP			puffball	<i>Lycoperdon</i> sp. (? <i>scabrum</i> ) / <i>Morganella subincanarta</i> (if growing on buried wood)	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 331, McCann p 101 TR</i></b> ; ca 30-40 mm diam; smooth, shiny brown	ground
FP			gill	<i>Macrolepiota clelandii</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; cap white/cream, centre with dense brown scales radiating outwards and thinning towards the margin	ground
FP		T	gill	<i>Marasmius elegans</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 44</i></b> ; Velvet Parachute	ground, soil, leaf litter
FP			gill	<i>Melanoleuca</i> sp.	<b>See <i>aff Fuhrer 183</i></b> ; cap diam 60 mm, slightly depressed in centre, fawn; gills cream to white, narrow and crowded (very close together); stem fawn with longitudinal fibres	ground
			asco-discs	<i>Mollisia</i> aff. <i>cinerea</i>	a large group of very tiny blue-grey, sessile discs, ca 1–3 mm diameter	wood, small rotten fallen branch
FP			gill	<i>Mycena ?yuulongicola</i>	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 214</i></b> ; sometimes difficult distinguish from <i>M. subgalericulata</i> , but the darker caps had a prominent nipple, none of the young caps had a white margin; this group occurred on a <i>E. viminalis</i> trunk	wood, log

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
FP			gill	<i>Mycena albidofusca</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; brownish; cap striate with distinctive lens-like umbo (pale spot in centre). Seeing this species close to <i>M. austrofilopes</i> , made it easier to see the difference between <i>M. albidofusca</i> (lens) and <i>M. austrofilopes</i> (bloom)	ground, on litter
FP			gill	<i>Mycena austrofilopes</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; cap brown-grey with a characteristic white bloom	ground, litter
FP			gill	<i>Mycena cystidiosa</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; can be a very tall species; brownish often with purplish tints; recognised by abundant white thread-like criniform stipes weaving through the litter	ground, on litter
FP			gill	<i>Mycena kuurkacea</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; Bleeding <i>Mycena</i> ; only a few small red-brown fruit-bodies, which had the distinctive dark red stem that 'bled' (oozed dark red droplets) when broken	wood, buried in grass
FP			gill	<i>Mycena</i> sp. ('marasmioides')	minute, white <i>Mycena</i> ; cap minute 1 mm; gills slightly decurrent, widely spaced, white; stem yellow, becoming white at top. Tough for a <i>Mycena</i> .	wood, bark
K			gill	<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; clustered on upright tree trunks; cap with distinct umbo and the young caps had a distinctive narrow pale margin	wood, base of trunk
FP		T	teeth	<i>Mycoacia subceracea</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 76</b> ; Golden Splash Tooth; looking like yellow patches on the side of a large log; the teeth could be seen under a hand lens	wood, log
K			birdsnest	<i>Nidula emodensis</i> group	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; only 1 specimen, near groups of <i>Omphalina</i> ; cup diam ca 5 mm, very hairy with white hairs on outside, slightly flared shape; 'eggs' (petioles) brown, very small, usually less than 1 mm; the slightly flared shape of the cup indicates that it is <i>N. emodensis</i> not <i>N. niveotomentosum</i> whose cup has parallel sides (note that both these species are very similar and included as a 'group', rather than separate them out), but the supposed gel holding the 'eggs' in the cup was not noted	ground
R, K			gill	<i>Omphalina</i> ( <i>Lichenomphalia</i> ) sp	<b>cf <i>Fuhrer</i> 223</b> <i>Omphalina umbellifera</i> ; numerous; light to dark tan caps, deeply funnel shaped, decurrent gills	lichen
		T		<i>Omphalina chromacea</i>	Yellow Navel. <b>See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 52</b> ; small, bright yellow; cap centrally depressed, margin wavy grooved; gills decurrent; there were a number of other species, smaller and	lichen

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
					darker, more like <i>O. umbellifera</i>	
			gill	<i>Panaeolus</i> sp.	Cap diam 7 mm, light tan, dry; gills grey, mottled; stipe 20 mm, pale fawn	dung, macropod
FP			gill	<i>Pluteus atromarginatus</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; cap dark brown with radial fibres; gills coloured, but what characteristically identified this specimen from other <i>Pluteus</i> sp. was the dark edging on the gills	wood, log
FP			leather	<i>Podoscypha petalodes</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; small brown to pale brown, attractive funnel-shaped species, thin, leather-like texture; usually forms rosetted colonies	wood
FP		T	smooth	<i>Podoserpula pusio</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 61</b> ; Pagoda Fungus	
FP			pores	<i>Polyporus melanopus</i>	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 415</i></b> ; cap dark brown; pores off-white; stipe brown/black	wood, dead twig
FP		T	asco-discs	<i>Poronia erici</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 113</b> ; Small Dung Button; button-like discs, pale with distinct dark ostioles (holes) on the surface	dung, macropod
FP			pores, bracket	<i>Postia lactea</i>	<b>See <i>Fuhrer 417</i></b> ; White brackets with slightly pallid zones, upper surface densely hairy. Pore surface white with very fine pores.	wood, dead branch.
	3		gill	<i>Psilocybe</i> sp.	Liberty Cap; typical cap shape and colour, somewhat similar to <i>P. subaerugonosa</i> but no indication of bluing	
R, FP, K			gill	<i>Psilocybe subaerugonosa</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; lots of these, especially lining the tracks; identified by the cap shape and colour and by the blue staining on the stem and cap edge	ground, amongst grass, bracken, all along the creek bridge track
FP			leather	<i>Punctularia strigosozonata</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 brown underneath	wood, log
R			pores, bracket	<i>Pynoporus coccineus</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; The Scarlet Bracket, one of the most common fungi found in Australia; forms tiers of orange red brackets with brilliant orange pores; some of those we saw were distorted red-orange lumps	wood, log
FP			coral	<i>Ramaria lorithamnus</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ;	
FP			gill	<i>Rhodocollybia</i> ( <i>Collybia</i> ) <i>butyracea</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; Butter Caps; caps brown with a greasy feel; gills close together, white; stem watery grey-brown, slightly flared at base.	ground
	1		gill	<i>Rhodocybe</i> sp.	This specimen was at first thought to be a <i>Lepista</i> - medium sized,	ground

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
				(NOT <i>Lepista</i> sp.)	cap buff-coloured, and pinkish brown on the gills but, under the microscope, the characters pointed to a <i>Rhodocybe</i> (also with pink spores); buff-coloured fruit-body; spores mostly subglobose, about 5 x 4 microns, some a bit larger, rugulose, and in some views look angular. There wasn't much left of the fruit-body to describe, but the cap diameter was about 38 mm, planate, pinkish buff with a yellow centre (all this when 24 hours old). The gills were light pinkish brown, close, and were attached to the stipe (can't tell how any more). Didn't obtain a spore print, unfortunately.	
FP, K			gill	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; Little Pin; tiny, orange-brown; cap centrally depressed, gills decurrent, white; stem watery light brown, with a fuzz of hairs sticking out (seen with a hand lens)	moss
R		T	gill	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 57</b> ; Split Gill; several groups of overlapping tiers; the furry grey caps were very distinctive as were the brownish gills split lengthways into patterns	wood, log
FP			earthball	<i>Scleroderma cepa</i>	<b>See <i>Fuhrer</i> 339</b> ; yellow balls split to reveal purple-brown spores. Thick white mycellial threads at base. Peridium stains red when cut.	ground
FP, K			leather	<i>Stereum illudens</i>	fans thin, brown, hairy; smooth surface purple-brown with paler edge	wood, log
R		T	leather	<i>Stereum ostrea</i>	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 79</b> ; Golden Curtain Crust; thin shelves zoned brown, gold to pale yellow at the margin, smooth underneath; there was an age range from the old, green algae covered fruit-bodies to the bright fresh specimens	wood, log
R			gill	<i>Stropharia aurantiaca</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; only a few seen, usually they cluster in mulch in large groups; cap red with white scales near margin; stem whitish with red-brown marks	ground, in litter
FP			gill	<i>Stropharia semiglobata</i>	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; small specimens; cap semi hemispherical, slightly slimy; stem pale, and only on one very young specimen could the white slime covering, like a sleeve, be seen	dung, disintegrated
FP			asco-pin	<i>Torrendiella eucalyptorum</i>	minute pin-like fruit-bodies, distinguished from other <i>Torrendiella</i> spp. because <i>T. eucalyptorum</i> only grows on <i>A. melanoxylon</i> . The strange name was given when the collection was sent to Kew (UK)	leaf, <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Black wood

Vegetation Type	S	T	type	Species	Description	Substrate
					for identification and the leaf was thought to come from a Eucalypt; cup to 2 mm diam, yellowish white when fresh, drying pale yellow; slender cylindrical or downward tapering stalk, the margin rimmed with stiff, dark brown hairs	
FP			pores, bracket	Trametes versicolor	<b>See <i>The Fungi CD</i></b> ; Turkey Tails; overlapping thin, brackets of varying ages from creams and browns to all black and covered in green algae; top cream, brown and black zoned; pores cream, very fine	wood, log
R		T	jelly	Tremella mesenterica	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 83</i></b> ; Yellow Brain; a number of small specimens; deep gold colour and very convoluted	wood, small branches, logs
FP	*	T	gill	Tubaria rufofulva	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 58</i></b> ; Burgundy Wood Tubaria	wood, old rotten log
FP	*		puffball	Tulostoma sp. (yellow mouth)	<b>See <i>Fuhrer</i></b> ; Typical small stalked puffball; stem brown, woody; spore sac globose, pale, opening definite, yellow. From Paul George: Peridium ~10 mm diameter, depressed globose, pale to white. White flaky remnants over pallid (slightly pinkish) endoperidium. Stoma slightly raised. In many of the fruit-bodies the stoma was irregular and torn which makes it difficult to say whether they are definite or not. Exoperidium persisting as flaps at base of endoperidium. The gleba was a brown colour. Stipe coarsely fibrillose, woody, scaly, brown; at least 30 mm tall. Spores were sub-globose, irregular, with blunt pedicel, warty, possibly reticulated, yellowish ornamentation over darker base. Spore size 3.6 x 4. µm. Capillitia thick-walled, tubular, hyaline, with blunt yellowish-brown end in KOH, some forked, with septa. There are many species of Tulostoma and I was unable to find a good match in the literature.	ground, in centre and side of track
R		T	gill	Xerula (Oudemansiella) australis	<b>See <i>Fungi Down Under p. 54</i></b> ; Rooting Shank; several tall stately fruit-bodies with typical features - brown cap contrasting with white gills	ground

In 1972 Jim Willis compiled a list of fungi made from the lists of A J Swaby in June 1968 and June 1971, and J H Willis in February 1972. The list has been included for interest. The names have been updated where necessary from the RBG Melbourne interactive catalogue, and then the names from Willis' list italicised in brackets  
\* Also seen June 2009

No	Type	Species
25*	pore	Amauroderma rude
5*	gill	Clitocybe paraditopa ( <i>peraditopa</i> )
26*	pore	Coltricia cinnamomea ( <i>oblectans</i> )
63 ?*	asco-ball	Daldinia concentrica
14*	gill	Mycena filopes ( <i>pullata</i> )
29*	pore	Hexagonia vesparia ( <i>Osmoporus gunnii</i> )
34*	pore	Laetiporus ( <i>Piptoporus</i> ) portentosus
47*	leather	Podoscypha petalodos / Stereum elegans'
23*	gill	Schizophyllum commune
58*	earthball	Schleroderma cepa ( <i>flavidum</i> )
49*	leather	Stereum illudens
50*	leather	Stereum ostrea ( <i>vellereum</i> )
39*	pore	Pycnoporus cinnabarinus ( <i>Trametes cinnabarina</i> )
41*	pore	Trametes fomitopsisililacinogilva ( <i>lilacinogilva</i> )
42*	pore	Trametes versicolor
61*	jelly	Tremella mesenterica
1	gill	Agaricus ?austrovinaceus (? <i>vinaceus</i> , small, in leaf mould, pink gilled)
2	gill	Amanita ochrophylla
3	gill	Amanita sp. aff A. umbrinella
4	gill	Cantharellus cibarius (var)
6	gill	Clitocybe sp., white

No	Type	Species
7	gill	Collybia sp., small, white, delicate
8	gill	Coprinus atramentarius
9	gill	Cortinarius sp.
10	gill	Crepidotus applantus (? <i>globigerus</i> ('mollis'))
11	gill	Gymnopilus crociphyllus ( <i>Flammula excentrica</i> )
12*	gill	Hypholoma fasciculare
13*	gill	Macrolepiota ( <i>Lepiota</i> ) konradii, now more likely to be M. clelandii
15	gill	Omphallia sp.
16*	gill	Xerula australis ( <i>Oudemansiella radicata/Collybia radicata</i> )
17	gill	Panaeolus ?campanulatus
18	gill	Tapinella ( <i>Paxillus</i> ) panuoides
19	gill	Pluteus cervinus
20	gill	Russula emetica
21	gill	Russula rosacea syn ?lepida, white form
22	gill	Russula lenkunya/clelandii ( <i>mariae</i> )
24	gill	Stopharia sp., small, white, delicate
27	pore	Coltricia sp.
28	pore	Gloeoporus dichrous
30	pore	Fulvifomes ( <i>Phellinus</i> ) rimosus
31	pore	Fomitiporia ( <i>Phellinus</i> ) robustus
32	pore	Fomitiporia gilva ( <i>Phellinus scruposus</i> )
33	pore	Piptoporus australiensis

No	Type	Species
35	pore	Polyporus 'pelliculosus' [various names now applicable]
36	pore	Panellus (Dictyopanus) pusillus ( <i>Polyporus 'rhipidium'</i> )
37	pore	Skeletocutis ( <i>Poria</i> ) ?lenis
38	pore	Skeletocutis ?lenis ( <i>Poria</i> ? <i>minutipora</i> )
40	pore	Trametes lactinea
43	pore	Trametes ochracea ( <i>zonata</i> )
44	pore	Antrodiella citrea ( <i>Tyromyces 'semisupinum'</i> )
45	pore	Aleurodiscus sp
46	leather	Hymenochaete sp.
48	leather	Stereum hirsutum
51	coral	Clavulinopsis amoena
52	coral	Clavulina ( <i>Clavaria</i> ) cinerea
53	coral	Ramaria ochrosalmonicolor ( <i>salmonicolor</i> )
54	coral	Ramariopsis crocea
55	earthstar	Astraeus hygrometricus ( <i>Geastrum hygrometricum</i> ) [note that this species is associated with exotic trees]
56	puffball	Lycoperdon glabrescens
57	puffball	Lycoperdon ?spadiceum (? <i>spediceum</i> )
59	jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis
60	jelly	Tremella fuciformis
62	asco-cup	Aleuria aurantia
64	slime-m	Stemonitis sp.

