

## FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY 27 September 2009

### Foray to Greens Bush

#### Baldry Crossing, Greens Bush, Mornington Peninsula National Park

GPS reading at carpark: 38 degrees 25' 20" S 144 degrees 57' 33" E

Our foray to Upper Yarra Reservoir on 19 July 2009 was scheduled to be the last for the year. However, the heavy spring rains prompted a change in plans. The FNCV Fungi Group usually doesn't run forays after mid winter - that's when the weather seems to get too cold for fruitings. I knew from my personal ramblings that many fungi do fruit in spring, including the beautiful *Hygrocybes*. So the question was asked do we have a spring fungi season as well as the usual autumn season? We also thought that this would be a good opportunity to visit Greens Bush for the third time this year. Would we find fungi? And if so, would they be different to what we found on our previous forays to this location earlier in the year? Despite a few sceptics in our midst, a group of eight 'die-hards' set out to see if we could find some answers.

The calendar may have said it was spring, but the weather was pretty wintry – cold and squally with a few showers.

A total of 45 species were found on this foray. This is a relatively small number, compared to 91 species in June, but is about the same number as we found in April (46 species). So there definitely are fungi to be found in Spring.

In this latest foray, 23 (or 51%) had not been seen at any of the previous forays to Greens Bush this year. So perhaps these 'Spring' fungi are different. 16 species (36%) had been seen once before this year and only 6 species (6%) had been seen at all forays to Greens Bush this year. This latter group included: *Calocera* sp., *Coltricia cinnamomea*, *Fistulinella mollis*, *Galerina hypnorum* group, *Hypholoma fasciculare*, and *Mycena viscidocruenta*.

The species not found at previous forays included: an unidentified black disc on soil, *Chlorociboria aeruginascens* group, *Clitocybe* sp. (probably *australiana*), *Crepidotus variabilis*, *Daldinia grandis*, *Geoglossum* sp., *Hygrocybe ?chromolimonea*, *Hygrocybe* sp. (possibly *miniata*), *Hyphodontia* sp., *Hypoxylon bovei*, *Hypoxylon howeanum*, *Inocybe australiensis*, *Inocybe* sp., *Lachnum?* sp., *Lichenomphalia* sp. *?ericetorum*, *Mycena* sp., *Pluteus ?lutescens*, *Poronia erici*, *Psathyrella* sp., *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*, *Simocybe phlebophora*, *Trichoderma* sp., and *Tubaria* sp. If there are any similarities in this group, it is that most of them were not mycorrhizal.

*Daldinia grandis* was a new find for the group – it looks identical in all field characteristics to *D. concentrica*, the famous 'King Arthur's Cakes'. However, our specimen was identified by Jurrie Hubregtse, who put it in a small jar of Potassium Hydroxide solution and noted that the liquid turned deep lilac / purple. By comparison, *D. concentrica* has hazel or amber extractable pigment.

If we look at all the forays to this location this year, we found a total of 149 species. Of these, 122 (or 67%) were only found at one foray; 21 species (12%) were found at two forays; and only 6 species (3%) were found at every foray.

After pouring over my spreadsheets for a few hours, my doubts about this analytical approach were making me uncomfortable. About the only thing I was certain of was that we kept finding new species at every foray. Some of the problems I came across include:

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1. Small sample size. We need to do this over many years and many sites to see if trends are consistent.
2. Collection bias. It is quite possible that we the observers tend to overlook or ignore common or 'boring' species when there is an abundance of 'interesting' fungi and tend to seek out the smaller, less exciting species when there is not much else to find. The species could be skewed as a result.
3. How complete are our inventories? We can't be sure that we have found most (if not all) the species that were present.
4. There is a problem matching up names across various forays over the years. The names may change over time, or we may be more able to confidently identify them.
5. It is difficult to deal with fungi identified to genus only. We may be seeing the same *Cortinarius* sp. at many forays, but unless we have a way of distinguishing them in the field, we can't be sure.

We have now built up records from 61 forays to 20 locations over a period of six years. I would welcome your thoughts on how we may extend and improve our analyses of this data.

Thanks to Pat Grey for writing the species list and Ed, Jurrie and Virgil for their additions.

Paul George

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**GREENS BUSH, Baldry Crossing, Mornington Peninsula National Park**

**GPS reading at carpark:** 38 degrees 25' 20" S 144 degrees 57' 33" E

The group forayed along the upper area of the short circuit walk and also into a small gully.

**VEGETATION** Greens Bush has the largest area of remnant vegetation on the Mornington peninsula.

**HEATHY EUCALYPT FOREST - species nos (see No in table): 1 - 23, 39-45**

The dominant Eucalypts are *E. radiata* (Peppermint), *E. obliqua* (Messmate) and *E. viminalis* (Manna Gum). They can roughly be distinguished by the bark type – *E. radiata* has grey-brown, somewhat fibrous bark, never stringy; *E. obliqua* has pale brown fibrous, stringy bark, even to the small branches, and *E. viminalis* has a pale whitish trunk usually with persistent bark at the base of the trunk, often with 'ribbons' of bark. The understorey, some in flower, consisted of *Pomaderris*, most likely *aspera* (Hazel Pomaderris), *Olearia lirata* with white daisy flowers, *Bossiaea* probably *cinerea* (Showy Bossiaea) which had arrow-shaped leaves and red and yellow flowers. Apart from the Bracken, *Xanthorrhoea australis* (Austral Grass-tree) was very prominent, and appears to be recovering from the Phytophthora infection that decimated the Grass-trees a couple of years ago. There was a lot of *Drosera apiculata* (Tall Sundew) (with spike-like protuberances amongst the dew trap. We were also lucky enough to see *Chiloglottis valida* (Common Bird-orchid, pers. comm. Cecily Falkingham)

**OPEN SANDY AREA – species nos (see No in table): 10, 24 - 26,** - only small shrubs, number of open sandy areas with moss or algae

**TI-TREE GULLY – species nos (see No in table): 27 - 33** - enclosed vegetation

**OPEN HEATHY AREA WITH GRASS-TREES - species nos (see No in table):34 - 38**

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

See **CD 2008** = FNCV Fungi CD with 240 species and over 1100 images

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 #** = the number of the species from *A field guide to Australian fungi* by Bruce Fuhrer 2005; images of many of the fungi seen

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

**No** = sequential numbering of species as they were found (note - where there is a gap in the numbering, a species was recorded x2)

**S** = specimens taken for further examination; **C** = collection taken for MEL; **T** = Fungimap Target species;

**( )** brackets in substrate column = substrate not observed by recorder – probable substrate suggested

**\*** at end of species name means the species has been seen here in previous forays

Thanks to : PG, Paul George; VH, Virgil Hubregtse; JH, Jurrie Hubregtse, and EG, Ed Grey for their input.

**Although only the fruit-bodies seen are described, in addition they each have the characteristics of the genus.** For common species only the distinctive characteristics of that particular fruit body are mentioned e.g. large (for the species); only one fruit-body; distorted fruit-body etc.

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No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
41			asco-disc	Black cup/discs ?Plectania	<i>Plectania platensis</i> (Speg.) M.A. Rifai – The fruit bodies are medium to large cups, the upper surface deeply concave, brownish black to almost black, smooth, with the lower surface marked by vertical ridges, brownish black, finely tomentose or velvety. On dead eucalypt wood. Spores 19–23 x 8.5–12 µm, ornamented with horizontal striations. Illustration – Rifai (1968, figs 10–14).	ground
13			jelly	Calocera aff sinensis*	See <b>Fuhrer 450</b> ; but here only small single spikes	wood, tiny stick
22			asco-disc	Chlorociboria aeruginascens group	See <b>CD 08</b> ; Only the blue stain was seen on a small piece of stick	wood, small piece
16				Clitocybe, probably australiana	See <b>Grgurinovic, C.A. Larger Fungi of South Australia page 330</b> CAP diameter to at least 80 mm; broadly convex when young, then centrally depressed with a wavy, sometimes uplifted, margin (margin inrolled when young); pale biscuit colour, smooth, kid leather feel., FLESH white. GILLS subdecurrent, creamy white, narrow, close; lamellulae present. STIPE c. 68 x 10-22 mm, central, near cylindrical, some widening towards base; somewhat fibrillose; with copious white basal mycelium found after scraping away the litter. SPORES 4.6-5.0 x 3.0-3.4 microns, ellipsoidal, smooth. BASIDIA 24-29 x 5.2-5.7 microns, 4-spored, clavate. STERIGMATA c. 4.2 microns long. CLAMP CONNECTIONS present. This fungus resembles a <i>Leucopaxillus</i> , but the spores are smooth and there appeared to be no forked gills. JH and VH had seen this here before and their microscopical work indicated <i>Clitocybe australiana</i> . The sterigmata are longer than in C.A. G's description, but how significant is this?	ground at base of Euc., also in moss and sandy soil under <i>Melaleuca</i> sp.
10			pore	<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i> *	See <b>CD 08</b> ; <b>very short, central stemmed polypore, brown zoned, radially hairy cap, pores brown.</b>	ground
3			gill	<i>Cortinarius</i> sp. 'mammary' *	Thanks to Carol Page for the field name. This brown species that we have seen a number of times before has a very prominent nipple in the middle of the cap. And with detailed field notes and confirmation by microscopic work we should be able to recognise it in the field; the mature cap had a glossy-brown centre with a dark prominent nipple, paler around the edge; stipe had zones of horizontal fibres and rusty coloured spores trapped in them. Description from VH: CAP diameter 15 mm, conico-convex with a conical central umbo; brown, hygrophanous (drying to biscuit colour or paler), smooth but splits up when drying out. FLESH yellowish brown. ODOUR none. GILLS adnate, rusty brown, sub-distant to distant; lamellulae present. STIPE 37 x 2 mm, central, cylindrical, yellow-brown, smooth, with white mycelium at base. SPORES 6.4-8.7 x 4.6-7.2 microns, ellipsoidal, minutely warty. BASIDIA 30.6-33.7 x 8.1-8.5 microns, 4-spored, clavate. STERIGMATA c. 5.5 microns long. CYSTIDIA 16 x 8 microns (light-globe	ground

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					shaped), and 31.4 x 7.5 microns (globose with a tapering stalk).	
8			gill	<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	See <b>CD 08</b> ; Tiny white fans with brown maturing spores staining the white gills	wood, very tiny stick, fern frond stem
45			asco-ball	<i>Daldinia grandis</i>	‘Cramp Balls’; this species had always been called <i>D. concentrica</i> which produces brownish dye, <i>D. grandis</i> produces purplish dye. JH at lunch, put part of the <i>Daldinia</i> in KOH and it turned purple, getting a deeper colour as time went on; the following is the description by Gates & Ratkowsky <i>Ascomycetes of Mt Wellington, Tasmania - Daldinia grandis</i> Child – The broadly rounded, pinkish brown, firm to hard fruit bodies, found on decaying wood, blacken with age and are covered with minute ostioles. Concentric growth zones are seen when the fruit bodies are cut in half. Illustrations – Bougher & Syme (1998, p. 97); McCann (2003, p. 119); Robinson (2003, p. 67); Fuhrer (2005, p. 315), all as <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> . Information from JH: <i>D. concentrica</i> produces brownish dye in the UK as well as in the US. <i>D. grandis</i> produces purplish dye. There are other <i>Daldinias</i> that also produce a purplish dye. In the US, <i>D. grandis</i> was originally called <i>D. concentrica</i> until 1932 when its name was changed. The article “Revision of the Genus <i>Daldinia</i> ” can be found in <i>Mycotaxon</i> 1997 Vol. 61 pp. 243-293. A low resolution scan of the article can be found on the WEB at <a href="http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/">http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/</a> in their journals section.	wood, rotten log under Hazel Pomaderris
1			gill	<i>Descolea recedens</i> *	See <b>CD 2008</b> ; numerous fruit-bodies, probably the most frequently seen species, many a lot larger (50 mm), than we were used to, also many of the caps had lost their yellow scales, but it was always recognisable by the mustard-coloured pleated ring on the stem;	ground
17			disc	<i>Discinella terrestris</i>	See <b>CD 08</b> ; some specimens were large and more orange coloured than yellow.	ground, soil
32			pore	<i>Fistulinella mollis</i>	Marshmallow Fungus. See <b>CD 08</b> , bolete. Very bright, rufous cap with pink soft pores	ground
18			gill	<i>Galerina hypnorum</i> group	See <b>CD 08</b> ; one specimen on fallen mossy log	moss on log
38			asco-tongue	<i>Geoglossum</i> sp.	See <b>McCann p 110, bottom</b> ; This black earth tongue was found in moss below a Grass-tree; it sounds similar to the following description by Gates & Ratkowsky <i>Ascomycetes of Mt Wellington, Tasmania Geoglossum cookeanum</i> Nannf. – An “earth tongue” on soil, blackish throughout, dry when fresh, ascospores regularly 7-septate. Illustration – A similar-appearing species, possibly the same species, is illustrated by McCann (2003, p. 110, as <i>Geoglossum</i> sp.).	ground under Grass-tree
4			jelly	<i>Heterotextus peziziformis</i>	See <b>CD 08</b> ; a few yellow Jelly Bells found on a small branch; group includes <i>H.</i>	wood

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No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
				group *	<i>miltinus</i>	
37			teeth	Hydnum repandum *	See <b>CD 08</b> ; single fruit-body but with the distinctive rufous cap and apricot teeth under the cap	ground
35			gill	Hygrocybe ?chromolimonea	Fruit body, very pale yellow; from VH.; it was not viscid as far as I can tell, and was much too pale to be chromolimonea. My photo shows two fruit-bodies. cf H. chromolimonea on CD 08	ground
34			gill	Hygrocybe sp. possibly miniata	See <b>CD 08</b> ; young fruit bodies were very red, as they matured the caps became more brightly orange and yellow; in heathy area with Grass-trees	ground
33			pore	Hyphodontia sp	Flattish, soft bracket, buff-coloured, shelf section had kid leather texture, spines/broken pores. This could be the white version of the orange convoluted bracket, with teeth uppermost, that forms in cracks on tree-trunks; PG - this used to be called Schizopora carneolutea, but has now been renamed Hyphodontia flavipora. The species we saw had long broken teeth so does not seem to be a pale form of Hyphodontia australis as in Fuhrer 433 who mentions that H australis produces an instant violet colour in strong alkali solutions which perhaps we should try.	wood, old fallen log
14			gill	Hypholoma fasciculare *	See <b>CD 08</b> ; Just one fruit-body on buried wood	wood, buried
29			asco-balls	Hypoxyton (Annulohypoxyton) bovei	See <b>Fuhrer 499, Ju &amp; Rogers 2005, Molecular phylogeny of Hypoxyton and Closely related genera, Mycologia 97 (4)</b> ; EG gave this description: ball-shaped stromata in groups ca 2-3 mm across, balls, black, hard, brittle; ostioles papillate and surrounded by an annulate (ring) disc; olive-green pigments released in KOH; spores 7-9 x 3.5-4 microns, ellipsoidal, brown, smooth. The spore size is too small for H. bovei (10.5-13 x 5-6.5 microns) but is a close match for H. bovei var. microspora (7-10.5 x 3-5 microns). H. bovei and var. microspora are now placed in the Annulata as Annulohypoxyton	wood, dead branch
30			asco-balls	Hypoxyton howeanum	See <b>Field Mycology 2008 Vol 9 (3) R Anderson p 97-103; A preliminary sensus of the Macrofungi of Mt Wellington, Tasmania - the Ascomycota by Gates &amp; Ratkovsky</b> ; From EG: balls 4-5 mm across, semicircular, red brown, individual stromata with umbilicate ostioles; orange pigments released in KOH; spores 7 x 3.5 microns, ellipsoidal, black-dark brown, smooth	wood, bark of dead fallen branch
6			gill	Inocybe australiensis	See <b>Fuhrer #140</b> Hairy Head is very appropriate for Inocybe, this cap was dark brown and very hairy; Description from JH: CAP diameter 21 mm; convex; dark brown, hygrophanous; covered in rough scales, scales pointy near cap centre; margin eroded; has tendency to split radially. FLESH creamy coloured, firm. ODOUR not much. GILLS Adnate with a decurrent tooth, pale at first, becoming dull brown as spores mature. STIPE 26 x 3 mm; central, cylindrical	ground, sandy soil under eucalypts

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					but narrows slightly towards base; dull brown, fibrillose, lighter at top where it is mealy; stuffed. SPORES 6.9-9.1 x 4.5-5.3 microns, smooth. BASIDIA 22-27 x 7-10 microns, 4-spored, clavate. CYSTIDIA 63-65 x 12-17 microns, metuloidal, apex encrusted. CLAMP CONNECTIONS present.	
23			gill	Inocybe sp.	This description from VH; CAP diameter 20 mm, broadly conical, dull mid-brown, fibrillose (looks fairly smooth when fresh, but fibrils become obvious as it dries). FLESH pallid, smells strongly fungussy when cut. GILLS sinuate (notched with a slightly decurrent tooth), dull brown but a little lighter than pileus, close. STIPE c. 27 x 4 mm, central, cylindrical, pale yellowish brown, fibrillose, solid with pale central core, splits easily, smells fungussy when cut. SPORES c. 6.8 x 4.7 microns, nodulose, brown. BASIDIA c. 28-30.6 x 8.2-8.5 microns, 4-spored, clavate. STERIGMATA c. 3 microns long. CYSTIDIA c. 52-70.5 x 16-19 microns, metuloidal, apex encrusted.	ground, sandy soil near eucalypts and Acacia melanoxylon
2			gill	Laccaria sp. 'very pale gills' *	This species was seen several times and appeared to be the same as VH had described from an earlier foray here; apart from the very pale gills, the cap was 40mm, convex to plane, tan but was paler at the margin – hygrophanous; stipe dark reddish-brown; this differed from previously because the specimen described had only a slightly darker stipe, see below From VH: 'very pale pink gills' CAP diameter 19 mm, convex, centrally depressed; very finely fibrillose, hygrophanous; the fruit-body has dried out to a beige colour with a slightly darker centre, but is pale pink at the margin GILLS adnexed, close, VERY pale pink; 7 lamellulae between gills STIPE c.60 x 2 mm, cylindrical but slightly flattened in places, slightly darker beige than cap, longitudinally fibrillose, hollow FLESH not found ODOUR none SPORE PRINT white SPORES c.6 x 6 microns, globose, spiny, hyaline BASIDIA c.30-43 x 9 microns, 4-spored, clavate STERIGMATA c.5 microns long	ground
7			asco-disc	Lachnum? sp.	A group of minute (hand lens look) yellow stalked discs on a fern frond stem; cup outside pale, a little hairy, but not as much as one would expect for a Lachnum; inside smooth and yellow	wood, fern frond stem
20			bracket	Laetiporus portentosus *	'White Punk'. See CD 08; Only the remains of the 'polystyrene' block was found on the ground. As insects eat the bracket high on the tree it becomes holey and eventually falls to the ground, where we noted it	wood, (living tree, remains on ground)
25			gill	Lichenomphalia (Omphalina) sp. ?ericetorum *	See <i>Fuhrer 223, Fungi Down Under p 52</i> ; EG gave the following description: tiny, yellow fruit bodies; gills decurrent; compared with L. chromacea, it seemed to be less yellow, smaller and more deeply funnel-shaped, <b>but</b> it was definitely yellow, not any hint of orange; spores 7-8.5 x 5-6 microns, colourless, smooth with hilar appendage. The spore size and description matched published data for various Lichenomphalia,	ground, sandy area with algal mat

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					and the colour of the fruit-body appears to be the only observable difference - <i>L. ericetorum</i> tends to orange, especially when dried out, and there is a dark dot in the centre of the cap, cf the bright yellow of <i>L. chromacea</i> . This description from VH of a previous sample from Greensbush that tends to be orange: CAP diameter 8 mm, umbiculate, brownish yellow; GILLS decurrent, distant, concolorous with cap; STIPE central, concolorous with cap (measurements not recorded, sorry); SPORES c. 6.5 x 4.5 microns; BASIDIA c. 25 x 5 microns, 4-spored; STERIGMATA c. 4 microns long	
28			gill	<i>Marasmius crinisequi</i> group *	<b>See CD 08</b> ; black hair-like stem, with pale cap. On closer inspection through a lens, the cap had a depressed centre with a black pyramid in the middle.	ground, litter - ground, litter leaves
9			gill	<i>Mycena</i> sp.	Small species; cap bell-shaped, dark almost black with a pale margin, translucent-striate; stipe pale; gills dirty white	wood, litter
12			gill	<i>Pluteus cervinus</i> *	<b>See CD 08</b> ; fairly characteristic fruit-body; sturdy fruit-body; cap pale with dark scales especially in the centre; gills cream tinged pink with maturing spores; stipe pale with dark scales, particularly near the club-shaped base	wood
5			gill	<i>Pluteus lutescens</i> ?	<b>See CD 08</b> . This fruit-body was very yellow; cap convex, yellow; free gills; attachment like a tuft of yellow mycelium. V.H., we have seen this fungus in a number of localities.	wood, branch
43	s		gill	<i>Psathyrella</i> sp.	brown spore print; fragile, easily broken; spores ellipsoidal, smooth, with germ pore, 3.6-6 x 7.2-9.6 microns, dark brown, thick walled, in a lot of the spores inside lines appeared to divided them in two. The following details are from 'A Preliminary Study into the Taxonomy of the Genus <i>Psathyrella</i> (Fr.) Quel. in Southern Tasmania: thesis by Michelle Dunstan, supervisor Genevieve Gates. Our specimen seems to have many of the characteristics of Species A, particularly in the spore representation, but differences or those characters not apparent included: no pileus appendicular remnants on younger specimens; lamellae seceding, not seen; stipe no details; microscopical details - only the spore details (which fit in with this species) were found; and the habitat was not regeneration after fire.	ground, side of track
11			leather	<i>Punctularia strigosozonatum</i> *	Covered in a grey bloom that can be rubbed off to reveal a brown colour underneath. Stereums are very difficult to tell apart macroscopically, and this species can be mistaken for <i>Stereum rugosum</i> . But as a bloom on the lower surface rubs away this is <i>P. strigosozonatum</i> .	wood, dead branches
44			gill	<i>Simocybe phlebophora</i>	<b>See Fuhrer 263</b> ; we should have been able to recognise this species with its distinctive green khaki colour and gelatinous cap centre, but didn't until VH did the microscopic	wood rotting log

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					work and confirmed this species: VH - Simocybe phlebophora. I took a sample because I could see no white mycelium at the base of the stipe (but it was seen on the photo viewed later); the spore print is brown, and the spores are slightly bean-shaped.	
39			asco	Trichoderma sp.	Blue green patch which is the anamorph phase of an Hypoxylon sp.	wood, small piece of wood
24			gill	Tubaria sp.	small brown fruit-body, dark gills, stipe with evidence of ring	ground
21		T	gill	Amanita xanthocephala	<b>See Fungi Down Under p 21;</b> on small but beautifully typical fruit-body	ground
36		T	gill	Hygrocybe lewellinae*	<b>See Fungi Down Under p 41;</b> just the one fruit-body, clear lavender, with typical radial splitting around the cap	ground
40		T	slime mould	Lycogala epidendrum*	'Wolf's Milk'. <b>See Fuhrer 540.</b> One of the new Fungimap Target Species – globular, orange with a warty surface. This is the Aethalium fruit-body type – cushion shaped, sessile and relatively large (for a slime mould).	wood, small branch
15		T	gill	Marasmius elegans *	<b>See Fungi Down Under p 44;</b> one beautiful specimen	ground, litter
26		T	gill	Mycena viscidocruenta *	<b>See Fungi Down Under p. 50.</b> Extremely minute specimen; cap red,	ground
31		T	pore	Panellus (Dictyopanus) pusillus *	<b>See Fungi Down Under p. 64.</b> small pale bracket, with large pores;	wood, large fallen branch
42		T	asco-disc	Poronia erici	<b>See Fungi Down Under p 113;</b> The dung was probably Eastern Grey Kangaroo, judging by the size and shape (thanks to Cecily Falkingham pers.com.)	dung, macropod
19		T	gill	Pseudohydnum gelatinosum	<b>See Fungi Down Under p 82;</b> one fruit-body	wood, side of log
27		T	gill	Schizophyllum commune *	'Split Gill' <b>See Fungi Down Under p. 57.</b> A tier of these on the trunk of a Melaleuca, some tinged green with algae	wood, dead standing tree