Fungi Group Weekend Foray in the Otways, 1 – 3 May 2009

Following the success of last year's weekend away to the Otways, the FNCV Fungi Group decided to return to the area. The moist temperate rainforests, with Beech Myrtle, tall Eucalypts and tree fern gullies promised rich fungi finds and we were not disappointed.

Our first foray was to Marriner Falls. This was a pleasant flat walk along the creek, terminating at the waterfall.

We were pleasantly surprised to find *Pseudocolus fusiformis* again, a small stinkhorn with three wrinkled orange arms joined at the base and apex. Last year was the first time the group found this species (although that was at Melba Gully). At the first location we found 6 or 7 'eggs' and one orange fruitbody about 40 mm tall. Closer to the falls we found about a dozen mature fruiting bodies and more 'eggs'.

Scleroderma cepa has a relatively smooth skin compared to other Scleroderma species, but it shares the typical purple/black spore mass. However, when the peridium is bruised or cut, it turns a deep red or crimson colour, which is quite distinctive.

A large group of the dark bell-shaped caps of fresh *Coprinus atramentarius* was found in a typical habitat under a wet log, alongside some deliquescing older specimens.

The next day we spent at Melba Gully. One early find was a dull orange Cortinarius that turned out to be the relatively uncommon *Dermocybe canaria.* This was quite unexpected and I don't think anyone recognised this species until we reviewed our photographs later that night!

Mycenas were plentiful, and twelve species were found, including *M. austrororida, M. epipterygia, M. interrupta, M. kuurkacea, M. nargan, M. subvulgaris, M. toyerlaricola* and *M. viscidocruenta.*

Several clumps of the Coral Tooth *Hericium coralloides* were found in rotting Beech Myrtle trunks, including a particularly large specimen over 20 cm in diameter, with large drooping spines. Much smaller, and arguably more attractive, fruitbodies with more stellate spines were also found.

An interesting mushroom was fond with dark fibrillose pyramid scales on the cap; close white, free gills and a large pedant annulus - it looked a lot like an Amanita. We had seen this species last year but had been unable to identify it. However it turned out to be *Lepiota* aff. *aspera.* This species is confusingly similar to an Amanita and it is very difficult to tell them apart in the field. However, Amanitas have amyloid (or inamyloid) spores and divergent gill tissue, while Leptiotas typically have dextrinoid spores, parallel to interwoven gill tissue and never have a volva. (Arora, 1979, p.262). Under the microscope I was able to see dextrinoid spores (i.e. they turned reddish brown in Melzer's Reagent). The size of the spores matched Fuhrer's description (2005, p.108) and we are able to confirm the identification.

Small tiny specimens of *Craterellus cornucopioides* were found. Not very exciting to look at, but they are somewhat uncommon – possibly because the dark grey fruitbodies are hard to see amongst the leaf litter.

A tantalising mystery: tiny (about 5 mm diameter) pink, frilly, round cabbage-like fruitbodies in the mossy fork of a tree. Virgil Hubregtse found a tangled mass of hyphae, and spores 9 x 8 - 10 x 10 microns, globose, hyaline, growing on the ends of hyphae. Virgil suggests that the fungus is a conidial stage of something.

On Sunday morning we went to Mait's Rest where we found more beautiful *Hericium coralloides, Plectania campylospora*, more *Lepiota* aff. *aspera* and again many species of Mycena. A small yellow species, its cap with slightly depressed centre, decurrent gills, often forked and anastomosing, on a smooth stem, we tentatively called *Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca*, but it had all the features of a pale Austropaxillus (see Fuhrer, 2005, p.181). Unfortunately we did not collect this specimen, so its identity remains a mystery.

Our last record for the day was the Fungimap target *Cymatoderma elegans.* A total of 165 species were recorded over this very enjoyable weekend.

Thanks to Pat and Ed Grey who took on the demanding task of recording the field notes. Thanks also to Virgil Hubregtse for microscopical analyses of the specimens.

MARRINER FALLS

Car park **38 42 57.8 S 143 38 29.3 E**
near Pseudocolus **38 42 30.3 S 143 38 42 E**

No = sequential numbering of species as they were found (**note** - where there is a gap in the numbering, a species was recorded x2 or inadequate field notes made the reporting irrelevant)
S/C = **S**pecimens taken for further examination or **C**ollection taken for MEL; **T** = Fungimap Target species
See *The Fungi CD* (2008 edition now available) = FNCV Fungi CD with 240 species and over 1100 images
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See *McCann* p. # = *Australian fungi illustrated /* by I.R. McCann. 2003, images of many species

No	S	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
7			gill	Agaricus sp. 'lightweight'	Seen in the area last year and given the name 'lightweight' because of its very small size; cap with radiating fibres; stem with ring; gills free, pinkish maturing brown. In stature looks more like a Lepiota species, but the gill colour indicates Agaricus.	ground
31		T	gills	Armillaria luteobubalina	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 23;** yellow-brown cap with minute black squamules that make it feel like sandpaper	wood
32			gills	Armillaria novaezelandiae	**See *Fuhrer* # 21.** We saw a lot of these; important features to note are the viscid brownish cap, and stem viscid below the ring.	wood
50			coral	Artomyces (Clavicorona) colensoi	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05 as Clavicorona piperata.** A. colensoi is more delicate than C. piperata, and has a delayed peppery taste as opposed to an immediate one. One of the few corals to grow on wood	wood
			slime mould	Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa	**New Fungimap Target Species**; **See *Fuhrer* # 536;** white mass looking like spiky snowflakes.	rotting wood
24			coral	Clavulina aff cristata	**See *Fuhrer* #309;** white spiky coral	Tree Fern trunk
13			Gill	Parasola (Coprinus) plicatilis	**See *The Fungi CD* 08;** small, cap grey with a depressed tan centre; gills joined to a collar; stem pale	ground
9			gill	Coprinellus aff disseminatus	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05 as Coprinus disseminatus**; older fruit-bodies grey, plicate, young	base of stump

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					fruit-bodies pale yellow-tan.	
55			gill	Coprinus atramentarius	Large grey Coprinus, cap with a circle of dense brown scales in the centre; stipe with a white 'sleeve' ; some of the older fruit-bodies were deliquescing	ground
16			gills	Crepidotus variabilis	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** Small white shells, caps abut the substrate; gills at first white, but becoming brown with mature spores.	small piece of branch
33			jelly	Calocera sp.	Tiny (to 5 mm) translucent white jelly clubs	small piece of wood
42			gill	Entoloma 'biscuit tan'	Cap light tan with a darker biscuit centre, gills short, pinkish, stipe off-white with lots of white basal mycelium	ground
11			gill	Entoloma sp.	Cap pale with a mouse brown centre - masses of white mycelium at the base of the stem	wood
39			bracket	Fomitopsis lilacinogilva	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** Noted for the pink margin (usually) and the pale pores staining deep pinkish mauve	wood
30			polypore bracket	Ganoderma australe	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** very large bracket, brown on top, with a white margin and white pores. Tan brown spores were seen on the top of the cap and nearby on the wood.	butt of dead Euc
8			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	Jelly Bells, **See *The Fungi CD* 08 (under H miltinus), *CD* 05;** small spathulate or turbinate, yellow jellies clustered on wood; this group includes H. peziziformis and H. miltinus, they are very difficult to tell apart, even microscopically	fallen twig
19			Gill	Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur Tuft. **See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** Cap orange brown to yellowish with orange-brown centre; gills greenish yellow; stipe has white fibrils	fallen branch
58			asco-cushion	Hypocrea sulphurea	**See *The Fungi CD* 08 (as H. victoriensis), *CD* 05.** yellow 'cushions' with dark spots of the ostioles showing	wood
44			slime mould	**Lycogala epidendrum**	'Wolf's Milk'. This is a **new Fungimap Target Species** – globular, orange with a warty surface. It was a very small sample – 1 globule, about 5 mm across. This is the Aethalium fruit-body type – cushion shaped, sessile and relatively large (for a slime mould). Another example of this fruit-body type(and Fungimap Target) is Fulgio septica or Dog Vomit slime mould	wood
21			puffball	**Lycoperdon perlatum**	**See *Fuhrer* #329;** white puffballs with a fairly long 'stem' and soft spines on cap and 'stem'	
18			gill	Macrolepiota clelandii	**See *Fuhrer* #173, 175, *McCann* p. 34 middle;** white cap had a brown centre and pale brown scales radiating to edge; gills white; stem tall, with a ring	ground

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47			gills	Marasmius crinisequi group	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** Colour on gill edge. Long stipe - 50mm. Cap biscuit colour; some M. crinisequi group fungi appear to have a dark edge, some don't. The M. crinisequi group, characterised by the thin, horsehair stem	litter
15		T	gills	Mycena austrororida	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 46;** can always be recognised by the 'gloop' on the stipe, if very dry, only at the base.	
12			gill	Mycena cystidiosa	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** white criniform stipes were present	litter
46			gills	Mycena epipterygia group	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05**; Mycena with pale cap, but yellowish, slimy stem.	soil/litter/moss
51		T	gills	Mycena interrupta	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.47;** blue Pixie's Parasol, it is the only blue Mycena on wood and visible to the naked eye	upright trunk
29			gill	Mycena kuurkacea	Bleeding Mycena. **See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** cap pinkish, stem red 'bleeds' when broken	wood
17			gill	Mycena sp. (aff subalbida)	tiny white Mycena; cap 2 mm, convex, outside of cap bulges between the gills, hairy bristles like sugar granules (cystidia?); stem 6 mm, central, cylindrical, almost translucent, slightly hairy, joined to the substrate with a pale disc; gills widely spaced, interspaced with 1 set lamellulae; young fruit-bodies are minute (less than 0.5 mm) white round balls bristling with white hairs; smell of nitric chemical.	Tree Fern frond
49		T	Gill	Omphalotus nidiformis	'Ghost Fungus'**. See *Fungi Down Under* p.53**; large overlapping funnel shaped shells, caps white with shades of brown, black, blue etc.	wood on ground
54			Asco-spike	Paecilomyces tenuipes	Parasitises beetles. **See *Fuhrer* #515;** head spiky, feathery, pale yellow covered with white powdery conidia which puffed off when touched; stipe pale yellow; beetle was pupating just below the fibre layer on the Tree Fern trunk	parasitised beetle larva, found in fibre stem of a Tree Fern
52			gill	Pleurotopsis longinqua (Panellus longinquus)	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** pink-capped overlapping shells	wood
57			bracket	Postia pelliculosa	**See *Fuhrer* #418;** dense red-brown layer of coarse hair on top, pores white which stain brown	wood
10			gill	Psathyrella ?candolleana	**See *McCann* 13, LL**; cap mouse brown; gills brownish; stem white, hollow	ground
43			Gill	Psathyrella echinata	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** brown species only identified in the field by the small spiky young fruit-bodies	

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20			stinkhorn	Pseudocolus fusiformis	**cf *Fuhrer* #364;** 3 orange arms joined at top arising from whitish egg and dark gleba in centre. Top of arms wrinkled horizontally. Some of the off-white 'eggs' were nearby**.**	ground
27			gill	Rhodocollybia (Collybia) butyracea	**See *The Fungi CD* 08;** pink-brown cap with a greasy feel, gills white; stem flaring towards base.	ground
53		T	gill	Schizophyllum commune	Split Gill; **See *Fungi Down Under* p. 57;** these split gills are very decorative and a distinctive feature of this fungus; cap off–white/grey and furry.	side of fallen log
14			earth ball	Scleroderma sp. aff cepa	**cf *Fuhrer* #339;** yellow smooth skin; **See *McCann* 104, UR**; the species looks just like McCann's image - smooth round outer cover, inside the skin stained red where it was bruised or cut, and there was masses of white mycelium at base of 'stem'	ground
1			gill	Stropharia aurantiaca	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** This has become one of the fungi that you can see while driving past a mulched roundabout – red cap with white scales around the edge, spore print dark	especially wood mulch
56		T	jelly	Tremella fuciformis	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 83.** White, translucent, lobed jelly fungus	
45		T	jelly	Tremella mesenterica	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.84;** dense yellow/orange, lobed jelly fungus	wood
4			slime mould	Trichoderma sp. aff. viride	Green powdery cushions. This is an anamorph, the conidial form of Hypocrea sp. (Tom Volk, http://botit.botany.wisc.edu/toms_fungi/nov2004.html)	wood, small piece
6			puffball	Vascellum pratense	**See *The Fungi CD* 08;** white puffball with small spikes all over the outside, which when cut in half showed a skin-like division between the khaki-coloured spore mass and the white sterile base	grass, side of track
2			asco-spike	Xylaria aff hypoxylon	**See *CD* 05;** tiny spikes (to 15 mm) coming out of wood, black at base with white tips; some fatter wider clubs near them. The genus is under review.	wood, small piece

MELBA GULLY

Picnic Ground 38deg.41'51"S 143deg.22'10"E

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69			gill	Agaricus sp. 'lightweight'	very small cap with radiating fibres; stem with ring; gills free, brown. In stature looks more like a Lepiota species, but the gill colour (pink to brown) indicates Agaricus. The extremely small stature enabled us to recognise it from last year	ground
46		T	gill	Armillaria luteobubalina	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 23.** Widespread and numerous in this area	fallen dead logs
31			gill	Armillaria novae- zelandiae	**See *Fuhrer* # 21** Important features to note are the viscid cap, and stem viscid below the ring.	wood
64		T	asco-jelly	Ascocoryne sarcoides	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 111,** purple/pink jelly blobs, or discs.	end of a log
27			asco-	Beauveria bassiana	**See *The Fungi CD* 08** (under Cordyceps), like blobs of white icing sugar over a parasitised caterpillar.	
41			asco-disc	Bisporella citrina group	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05,** small lemon-yellow (to 3 mm) discs on wood.	dead wood
16	S			Cabbage fungus	from Geoff Lay. This description from Virgil Hubregtse:, pink, frilly, small, almost spherical; At first all I found was a tangled mass of hyphae, then...; SPORES 9 x 8 - 10 x 10 microns, globose, hyaline?, growing on the ends of hyphae. This means that	

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					the fungus is a conidial stage of something.	
29			jelly	Calocera sinensis	**See *The Fungi CD* 08,** tiny jelly-like, yellow spikes (occasionally forked).	fallen branch
11			gill	Campanella olivaceonigra	**See *The Fungi CD* 08**, **See** *CD* 05, tiny grey-white hanging shell, with widely-spaced gills.	twig
42			asco-disc	Chlorociboria aeruginascens group	**See *CD* 05,** very deep green; stains the wood blue.	dead branch
61			gill	Clitocybe sp. aff clitocyboides	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05 –** as Clitocybe clitocyboides, only this specimen looked a lot darker than the typical fruit-bodies	ground
53			pores	Coltricia cinnamomea	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** stalked polypore**,** zoned hairy brown cap, pores rusty brown, stem brown.	wood
67			gill	Conocybe filaris	**See *The Fungi CD* 08,** Tiny to minute brown species identified by the definite ring on a slender stem.	rotting wood
18			gill	Coprinellus disseminatus	***See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05, under Coprinus disseminatus***	wood
70			coral	Coral aff Clavulina cristata	**See *Fuhrer* #309**; white, small, branched spikes	ground
17			asco-club	Cordyceps sp. ? hawkesii	Vegetable Caterpillar **See *Fungi Down Under* p. 105,** this two-stemmed specimen had fawn clubs with white cap.	ground
55		T	crater elles	Craterellus cornucopioides	Horn of Plenty; **See *Fungi Down Under* p. 60.** Lots of typical fruit bodies but seemed very small and difficult to see at first until the 'fungi eye' had got in; trumpet-shaped with grey wrinkled outside; inside dark brown.	ground
26			gill	Crepidotus variabilis	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05.** Small white shells, caps abut the substrate; gills at first white, but becoming brown with mature spores.	twig
4			gill	Dermocybe canaria	**See *The Fungi CD* 08.** This was an exciting find, previously only found west of Melbourne and in the Grampians	ground
24			gill	Entoloma aff 'fawn bluey'	**See *CD* 05**, specimen had darker cap and darker blue stem, did not resemble material from earlier forays.	ground
51			gill	Entoloma moongum	**See *Fuhrer* # 83;** blue-black cap and stem with white gills.	Tree fern stem
1			gill	Flammulina velutipes	**See *The Fungi CD* 08.** Velvety cap, dark velvety stem.	wood
19			bracket	Ganoderma australe	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05,**	fallen log
58		T	spine	Hericium coralloides	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.75.** The largest masses that we had ever seen. The smaller young masses had very	large upright

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					spiky spines, but the larger mature masses had long spines that started to hang down, and was a creamy colour as opposed to almost white.	trunk
14			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	Jelly Bells, **See *The Fungi CD* 08**, ***CD* 05,** small spathulate or turbinate, yellow jellies clustered on wood.	wood
45	S			Hypoxylon sp.	**See *CD* 05.** Purple cushions on wood. It looks like H. rubiginosum but DNA studies suggest this species does not occur in Australia and it is likely to be H. placentiforme. More recently this species has been placed in Daldinia with the name Daldinia placentiformis! Our specimens are purple, not red-brown (as is H. placentiforme) so the saga continues. This description from Virgil Hubregtse: when KOH is applied to a piece on a microscope slide, a yellow-green colour oozes into the KOH; SPORES black, 14 x 7 microns (NB spores of H. rubiginosum are 10 x 5, and KOH should produce an orange colour)	dead log
23			gill	Laccaria canaliculata	**See *Fuhrer* # 144**, pink bloom on gills. Typically has a darker stipe.	living tree-fern
6			gill	Laccaria sp.	had the typical pink bloom on the gills	ground
62			gill	Laccaria sp. A	The largest Australian Laccaria and always associated with Nothofagus – 'Large Myrtle', most other Laccaria sp are very difficult to distinguish.	ground
21			asco-cup	Lachnum pteridophyllum	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05**, small, hairy discs with yellowish centre.	tree-fern stalk
33		T	asco-jelly	Leotia lubrica	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 117,** some with green caps were infected by Hypomyces sp.	ground
45			gill	Leucoagaricus ooliekirrus (Leucocoprinus sp. 'biscuit centre')	See *CD* 05 - **Leucocoprinus sp. 'biscuit centre'.** Cf. Leucoagaricus ooliekirrus Fuhrer #164. All the characteristics of a Lepiota and the cap was small and white with biscuit-coloured centre.	
65	S		gill	**Leucoagaricus rubrotinctus**	**See *Fuhrer* #165**; large species (like a 'smooth-capped' Macrolepiota, Macrolepiota are now mostly named Chlorophyllum), cap with reddish brown fibrils darker in the centre. This description from Virgil Hubregtse: CAP diameter 47 mm; convex with slight umbo; pinkish brown with a very dark brown centre, cap much darker when wet; covered in a network of fibrils, many of which are radial; flesh creamy white, firm; GILLS creamy white, crowded, free; STIPE 70 x 5 mm, central, widens slightly	ground

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					toward a very bulbous base; creamy white, solid; ANNULUS one quarter of the way down the stipe, upturned; SMELL fungussy, mushroomy; SPORES 8-9 x 5 microns, ellipsoid, with germ pore; spore print not obtained; BASIDIA 25 x 10 microns, appear to be two-spored but this could be an illusion; sterigmata c 5 microns long; CYSTIDIA present; various shapes and sizes	
59			puffball	**Lycoperdon (Morganella) pyriforme**	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05.** Brown warty club-shaped fruit-bodies, with an apical pore.	buried wood
2			gill	**Lyophyllum decastes**	**See** *CD* 05	ground
30		T	coral	Macrotyphula juncea	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.80**,'Fairy Club'. The greatest numbers we have seen.	dead fallen leaves and litter
3			gill	Marasmius crinisequi group	'Horse-hair Fungus' **See** *CD* 05. Numerous, all caps were typical – small pyramid in dimple, gills attached to a collar. A number of specimens had caps to 8mm diam. which is extremely large for this group.	small twigs, litter and leaves
12			gill	Marasmius elegans	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 44**, typical velvety-orange cap.	ground
32			gill	Marasmius sp. 'angina'	**See *CD* 08,** cap pink-purple, single specimen with very long stem ca.120mm.	litter
15			gill	Melanotus hepatochrous	**See *The Fungi CD* 08** small brown shell on wood, with a tiny white knob for a stem.	wood
38			asco-disc	Mollisia sp.	white discs.	twig
39			gill	Mollisia sp. 'yellow-stainer'	**See *The Fungi CD* 08**. These tiny (to 5 mm) off-white discs immediately turn a bright chrome yellow when touched, and after some time return to almost white again.	dead wood
50		T	gill	Mycena austrororida	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 46,**small white or tan cap; 'gloop' very obvious on stem.	wood
49			gill	Mycena cystidiosa	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** copious white rhizomorphs present.	litter
28			gill	Mycena epipterygia group	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05,**small fruit-bodies with yellow stems.	leaf litter

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48			gill	Mycena fumosa	**See *Fuhrer* # 196**. Small creamy-brown fruitbody attached to the substrate with a slightly coloured disc. It differs from M. carmeliana which has a bright orange disc	wood
8		T	gill	Mycena interrupta	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 47,** blue Pixie's Parasol, it is the only blue Mycena on wood and visible to the naked eye.	dead log
25			gill	Mycena kuurkacea	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05.** Mycena with stem that 'bleeds' a red fluid when cut or broken.	moss on wood
54			gill	Mycena maldea	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** Smelled of nitric; tiny white fruit-bodies, with criniform stipes. The presence of criniform stipes (stems without caps) indicates the species. cf with M albidocapillaris group, a similar-looking species but which has no criniform stipes, no smell and is attached to the substrate with a whorl of radiating mycelium.	Tree fern frond
5		T	gill	**Mycena nargan**	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 49,** at first we could only see the darker more mature caps, but then there was a young specimen with the characteristic white scales on the cap.	dead wood and on living Blackwood
37			gill	Mycena subvulgaris	**See *The Fungi CD* 08,** brownish cap, white, glutinous stem.	forest litter
43			gill	Mycena toyerlaricola	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05,**small red species with conical cap, appears restricted to Nothofagus cunninghamii rainforest; M. toyerlaricola differs from M. viscidocruenta – a similar-looking species – because it does not have a bright red glutinous stem. .	leaf litter
36			gill	**Mycena vinacea**	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05**, brownish cap, white gills, dark stem.	ground
9		T	gill	Mycena viscidocruenta	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 50,** tiny, red species with a glutinous stem.	litter
22		T	spines	Mycoacia subceracea	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 76,**tiny yellow species on the underside of small pieces of wood; under a hand lens bright yellow 'teeth' can be seen.	small branch
60		T	gill	Omphalotus nidiformis	'Ghost Fungus'; **See *Fungi Down Under* p.53.**. Very old cream specimens.	wood
35			gill	Pluteus cervinus	**See *The Fungi CD* 08,** brown cap, whitish gills.	dead wood

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40			polypore	Polyporus melanopus	**See Fuhrer # 415,** red-brown cap with central depression, white pores slightly decurrent on one side of the blackish stem of this specimen.	fallen dead branch
7			gill	Psathyrella asperospora	**See *The Fungi CD* 08,** fibrillose cap, mottled gills	ground
44			gill	Psathyrella echinata	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05,** brown fruit bodies recognised in the young stage by the dense covering of whitish scales on the cap and margin.	dead wood
66			gill	Resupinatus aff cinerascens	See ***CD* 05.** Grey Shell, pale grey hoary cap, closely attached to substrate; looks almost upside-down	wood
63			slime mould	Stemonitis sp.	Groups of clustered, black stalks, tops white with infection.	
52		T	leather	Stereum ostrea	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 79;** thin, funnel-shaped fruit-bodies, massed along several fallen logs, bright yellow zoned upper surface.	dead wood
47			asco-disc	Torrendiella eucalypti	minute (0.5 mm) stalked discs always found on fallen Blackwood (A. melanoxylon) leaves. It was given the name 'eucalypti' when the Kew mycologist described it and did not recognise the leaf as an Acacia (perhaps it should be Torrendiella blackwoodi or melanoxyloni ??). Disc 0.5 mm, yellow, rim with dark spiky hairs coming up and over the disc; stalk dark.	
10			jelly	Tremella ?sp	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 84**, this specimen had a mixture of yellow and white tints. In texture and appearance it was more like T. fuciformis.	wood
34		T	gill	Xerula australis	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 54,** brown cap and white gills.	buried wood
44			asco-spike	Xylaria polymorpha (castorea)	Dead man's Fingers; **See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** black, club-like stumps. Recent work indicates that X. polymorpha is not found here, and smaller spore size gives rise to the name X. castorea.	dead wood

MAITS REST

Vegetation: Temperate rainforest: Myrtle Beech, Messmate, Tree Ferns
GPS reading: 38°45'22"S 143°33'16"E

No = sequential numbering of species as they were found (**note** - where there is a gap in the numbering, a species was recorded x2 or inadequate field notes made the reporting irrelevant)
S/C = **S**pecimens taken for further examination or **C**ollection taken for MEL; **T** = Fungimap Target species
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* # = *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

No	S/C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
28			gill	Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca	Small yellow species - cap with slightly depressed centre, decurrent gills, often forked and anastomosing, stem smooth. This has the all the characteristics of a small Austropaxillus as suggested by ***Fuhrer* #276**, but is paler – could be a pale form	log
2			gill	Amanita xanthocephala	**See *Fungi Down Under* p 21;** small orange-capped species with a zone of orange around the top of the volva	ground, under Bedfordia arborescens
		T	gill	Armillaria luteobubalina	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 23.** Widespread and numerous in this area	fallen dead logs
6			asco-disc	Bisporella citrina group	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05** small **lemon**-yellow discs on wood. The yellow is more densely lemon than the paler, yellow discs of Discinella citrina which grow in soil (or substrate composed of decayed material like soil)	hard wood
18			gill	**Collybia eucalyptorum**	**See *The Fungi CD* 08;** cap red/brown; stem reddish-brown	wood
25	S		gill	?Hygrocybe sp.	This description from Virgil Hubregtse: its spores are definitely not angular, but smooth so therefore NOT an Entoloma as we had thought. Many clamp connections are present in this fungus – reminds me of Collybia spp.; SPORES 5 x 3 microns, smooth, probably hyaline; no spore print obtained; BASIDIA c. 20-25 x 5 microns, 4-spored, clavate; STERIGMATA c. 3 microns long	Tree Fern trunk in moss
30			gill	Conocybe filaris	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05** a species easily recognised by its very small	

No	S/C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					stature and large (for the size of the fruit-body) skirted ring on the thin stem. It can be differentiated from Descolea recedens group (which also has a large skirted ring), by its smaller, less robust stature and lack of yellow fleck-like scales on cap and stem.	
42		T	leather	Cymatoderma elegans	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 77;** looks just like a goblet; this is one of the most south-westerly sightings of the species.	rotting wood
7			asco-disc	Discinella terrestris	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** yellow discs with undulating margin (cf no 6)	decomposed fibre at base of Tree Fern
26			gill	Entoloma	cap campanulate, purple/dark blue; gills pale; stem a paler purple/blue to the cap	Tree Fern trunk
22	S		gill	Entoloma sp.	from Pat Grey . This description from Virgil Hubregtse: very small; CAP diameter 10 mm, convex, dark grey; GILLS pallid, subdistant; 3 lamellulae between gills; STIPE 20 x 1 mm, dark grey, central, widens toward base where there is white mycelium; SPORES globose but angular, 8 x 7 microns; BASIDIA 33-35 x 8 – 12 microns, 4-spored; STERIGMATA c. 4 microns long	Tree Fern trunk
3			bracket	Ganoderma australe	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** very large bracket, brown on top, with a white margin and white pores. Tan brown spores were seen on the top of the cap and nearby on the wood.	log
14			teeth	Hydnellum sp. aff auratile	**See Fuhrer 373; dark** brown zoned cap, teeth light brown, stem brown; cf Phellodon niger with black cap, grey teeth and dark stem	leaf litter
23			gill	Hypholoma? sp. ‘Large’	A large species with black/purple spores. This species was thought to be a large Hypholoma ; cap 45 mm, chestnut; gills varied from pale to dark (with developing black/purple spores); stem light yellow at top, below ring line pale scales, becoming darker at base, quite tough	ground
35			asco-disc	Lachnum pteridophyllum	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** minute (hand-lens species); outside white with dense hairs; bowl yellowish	Tree Fern, dead frond stem
32			gill	Lactarius eucalypti	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** cap orange-red ; gills white which produce a white latex when broken	ground
10	S		gill	Lepiota ?aspera group	This description from Virgil Hubregtse: CAP diameter 72 mm; convex then planate, margin upturned in older specimens; pallid but covered in fibrillose brown scales, centre dark brown and covered with closely packed spiky warts;	

No	S/C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					flesh creamy white, soft, 8mm thick in centre of cap; GILLS adnexed*, 5-6 mm deep, crowded, creamy coloured, with age becoming darker and blotched with light orangey brown tints; STIPE 67 x 10 mm, central, longitudinally fibrillose, creamy white, widens slightly toward base, hollow; ANNULUS one third of the way down the stipe, decaying in this specimen but prominent in others, hangs down; SPORES 7 x 3 microns, elongated egg shape; spore print not obtained; BASIDIA not observed, probably decayed because the specimen was old and becoming smelly. * Paul George's photographs show free gills, which is in keeping with Lepiota sp.	
36			puffball	Lycoperdon (Morganella) pyriforme	See ***The Fungi CD* 08**, ***CD* 05;** the only pear-shaped brown puffball that grows on wood	wood
5			gill	**Marasmiellus affixus**	Little Stinker. **See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** white/cream overlapping shells, with a smell like sewerage	small twig
21		T	gill	Marasmius elegans	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.44;** orange-red velvety caps, two-toned stem	litter
11			gill	Marasmius sp. 'angina'	**See *CD* 05;** cap with purple tints, very dark stem	litter
33			gill	Melanophyllum haematospermum	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05** several 'typical-looking fruit-bodies'; cap mouse brown with hanging veil remnants on the margin; gills pink-brown which produce a dark green print when fresh.	
38			asco-disc	**Mollisia sp. 'Yellow Stainer'**	Small whitish discs, that stain a yellow when rubbed, then go back to the original colour	wood
40			puffball	Morganella subincarnata group	**See McCann p. 101, top right.** The other puffball that grows on wood – but is small, brownish and spherical; M. purpurascens is very similar, and can only be separated on microscopic grounds	mossy log
37			gill	Mycena aff piringa	tiny white Mycena (cap less than 6 mm); Frosted Bonnet, with a minute mealy basal disc	wood
9			gill	Mycena cystidiosa	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05**; white criniform stipes were present. The fruit-bodies had darkish caps and a long stem	litter
8			gill	Mycena epipterygia group	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05** small fruit-bodies with slimy almost greenish-yellow stems; some grow on tree stumps, logs etc	litter
34			gill	Mycena interrupta	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.47;** blue Pixie's Parasol, it is the only blue Mycena visible to the naked eye	old gumnut

No	S/C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
39		T	gill	**Mycena nargan**	**See *Fungi Down Under* p. 49;** at first we could only see the darker more mature caps, but then there was a young specimen with the characteristic white scales on the cap.	wood
16		T	gill	Mycena viscidocruenta	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.50;** red fruit-body with a slimy stem	forest litter
20		T	asco-cup	Plectania campylospora	'Brown Forest Cup'. **See *Fungi Down Under* p.109;** large cup, rough black on outside, smooth brown on inside	wood
1			gill	Pluteus aff lutescens	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05**; small, yellowish fruit-body, with free gills and a pink spore print.	buried wood
				Podoserpula pusio		
4			smooth	Podoscypha petalodes	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** brown rosette with zones of brown, underneath is a smooth fertile layer	base of tree trunk
31			gill	Psathyrella echinata	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** numerous on several logs; brown species only identified in the field by the small spiky young fruit-bodies	logs
27		T	jelly	Pseudohydnum gelatinosum	**See *Fungi Down Under* p;** a toothed jelly or a jellied tooth fungus; grey top, white teeth below	
12			gill	Russula clelandii (lenkunya)	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** cap purple/red, gills white; stem with a pink blush	ground
17			gill	Russula sp. aff neerimea	cap pale biscuit, with brown spots and striate margin, viscid when moist; gills white, stipe white. According to Bougher & Syme (1998) p.152 (Fungi of Southern Australia), this species has a strong odour apparently somewhat unpleasant, but we did not detect the smell.	ground
41			bracket	Ryvardenia campyla	**See *The Fungi CD* 08, *CD* 05;** common base, top brown, pores white	wood
19		T	leather	Stereum ostrea	**See *Fungi Down Under* p.79;** large shelves with bright orange and yellow on top, glows in the gloom	dead wood
24			asco-spike	Xylaria aff hypoxylon	**cf Fuhrer 534;** white spikes at tips of black thin spikes	dead log amongst moss
15			truffle	Zelleromyces sp.	**cf Fuhrer 373;** truffle with smooth orange outside, inside convoluted; latex was not noted when cut	ground