

## **FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY 6th April 2008**

### **Myrtle Loop Walk, The Beeches, Marysville, and an area 1.1 km up the road**

Report:

This was our first foray of the season, in what has appeared to be a quite warm and dry year so far. Despite the fact that there had been rain falls of between 8 and 26 mm over the previous 8 to 13 days, many of us were wondering how prolific the fungi would be. A total of 57 species were found, including 8 Fungimap targets..

We were unable to find the *Rozites* spp. and *Cuphocybe* spp., which seem unique to Nothofagus forests, but we did find *Calostoma rodwayi* whose beautiful red 'pretty mouths' (peristome) decorate a brown spore case mounted on a wonderfully thick and contorted gelatinous ropey stem. We were also surprised to see so many yellow disc fungi, *Bisporella citrina* group, growing on rotten wood on the ground. Many of these seemed larger than the 3 mm maximum diameter specified in Fuhrer (2005).

One interesting find was a small drab olive-green mushroom growing on a small piece of rotten wood. The gills had a pinkish tinge to them and the stem had many white mycelial hairs – characteristics that are often seen in *Entoloma* spp. – although *Entoloma* spp. are usually found growing on soil (sometimes we have found them growing on tree-fern trunks). However, *Pluteus* spp. also has pinkish gills and grow on decaying wood. *Pluteus* typically have close free gills - the gills of our specimen were not crowded and appeared to be either just free or more probably adnexed. The cap of our specimen seemed quite gelatinous and somewhat translucent-striate towards the margin. Closer inspection with a hand-lens revealed that the centre of the cap was quite wrinkled and I suspected that we had found *Simocybe phlebophora*, which is nicely illustrated in Fuhrer (2005) p. 174. To be sure we would have to examine the spores under a microscope and Virgil was give some 'homework' to find the answers. The genus *Entoloma* has distinctly angular spores and would be quickly identified. *Pluteus* spp., in common with *Entoloma*, has pink spores, but they are typically smooth and elliptical. Virgil was able to report that the spore print was dark brown (immediately eliminating *Entoloma* and *Pluteus*) and the spores were smooth and bean-shaped.

*Dibaesis arcuata* is a distinctive lichen that is often found disturbed ground, especially on roadside cuttings – which was where we found our specimen. The tiny stalked fruitbodies have pinkish orange heads (apothecia - more like a blobs really) atop a pale stem that emerge from a crusty green lichen surface that is often slimy from algae. We were fortunate to have our specimen identified by Dr Simone Louwhoff, a lichenologist from the Melbourne Herbarium. She also pointed out the very similar *Baeomyces heteromorphus*, which has translucent pale greenish stalks and lacks the orange head.

*Pholiota malicola* is another species that seems to prefer disturbed ground and especially roadsides. The large caespitose clusters vary quite considerably as they age but are none the less distinctive. Unlike, many *Pholiota* spp., they lack prominent scales on the stem or cap, but they do have white veil remnants on the cap margin and a few wispy white fibrillose patches on the stem

An ugly roadside campfire, littered with the cans, melted plastics and other detritus, was the preferred habitat of *Pholiota highlandensis*. We are recognising this fire-loving species more frequently now.

Thanks to Virgil Hubregtse for taking the field notes and copiling the species list.

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**Vegetation: Myrtle Beech forest**

**GPS reading: 37° 28' 57" S 145° 49' 57" E (and 37° 28' 34" S 145° 49' 25" E)**

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

See **CD** = FNCV Fungi Group CD of species recognisable in the field

See **Fungi Down Under p. #** = Fungi down under: the Fungimap guide to Australian fungi by Pat Grey and Ed Grey. 2005

See **Fuhrer photo #** = A field guide to Australian fungi by Bruce Fuhrer. 2005

See **McCann p. #** = Australian fungi illustrated by I. R. McCann. 2003

**Table is sorted into alphabetic order.**

	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>substrate</b>
			gill	Amanita sp.	Cap just pushing through soil. Brownish grey with many white warts	soil
		<b>T</b>	polypore bracket	Amauroderma rude	Red-staining Stalked Polypore. See Fungi Down Under p.63; Fuhrer #379; McCann p. 74 (bottom right)	wood, stump
		<b>T</b>	asco-disc	Ascocoryne sarcoides	Purple Jelly-disc. See Fungi Down Under p 111; Fuhrer #465; McCann p. 111 (top left)	wood, log
1			asco-disc	Bisporella citrina group	Yellow discs, some tiny, others small. In large numbers. See Fuhrer #470; McCann p. 112 (top right) CD Spores c. 12 x 5 microns, septate, with an oil drop in each half	wood
			jelly	Calocera sp.	Pale yellow jelly spikes. Cf. Fuhrer # 450; Cf. McCann p. 90	wood, log
			jelly	Calocera sp.	Bright yellow, starts more or less spherical, then expands to a spoon shape, Very small.	wood
		<b>T</b>	puffball	Calostoma rodwayi	'Forest Prettymouth'. See Fungi down under p.91; Fuhrer #347	ground
			gill	Collybia eucalyptorum	See Fuhrer # 36	wood, living Mountain Ash
			pore	Coltricia cinnamomea	See Fuhrer # 385; McCann p. 80 (top left)	decaying wood
			gill	Cortinarius sp.	Dark tan cap (the colour of shoe polish) ; pale creamy-coloured margin with two radial splits	ground near <i>Nothofagus</i> and <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
			lichen	Dibaesis arcuata	Fruiting body of lichen	ground, clay roadside cutting
			asco-disc	Disc fungus	Tiny, pale yellow, smooth, stalked discs in large numbers	wood
			soft crust	Gloeoporus taxicola	See Fuhrer #432	wood
			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	Pale. See CD	wood
			gill	Hygrocybe lewellinae	Lilac cap, radially split even when young See Fungi down under p. 41; Fuhrer #119	ground, in leaf litter
			asco-crust	Hypoxyton sp.	Old, misshapen, tiny black fruit-bodies	fallen branch
			gill	Inocybe australiensis	See Fuhrer #140	ground
			polypore bracket	Inonotus nothofagi	See Fuhrer # 401 Old fruit-bodies	Nothofagus stump
			gill	Laccaria sp. "A"	Cf. Fuhrer #147	ground
			gill	Lactarius eucalypti	See CD; Fuhrer #150; McCann p. 67 (top right)	ground

S	T	type	Species	Description	substrate
		gill	<i>Lepiota haemorrhagica</i>	See Fuhrer #158; McCann p. 33 (bottom left)	ground
		gill	<i>Leucoagaricus ?rubrotinctus</i>	Cf. Fuhrer #165 Cap pale brown with dark centre; gills and stipe white; annulus nearly half-way down stipe	leaf litter
	T	slime mould	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	Some orange, some brown See Fuhrer #540	dead wood
			<i>Marasmius</i> sp.	Pale biscuit-coloured cap 8 mm across; wavy margin; horsehair-like stipe	mossy wood
2			<i>Marasmius</i> sp.	Small pale fawn cap; two-toned stipe with pale top and brown bottom. Spores 8 x 3 microns	wood
		asco-disc	<i>Mollisia</i> 'yellow-staining discs'	See CD	wood, dead
		gill	<i>Mycena cystidiosa</i>	See Fuhrer #194; McCann p. 53 (bottom right)	
		gill	<i>Mycena epipterygia</i> group	See Fuhrer #195; CD; McCann p. 54 (top left)	leaf litter
	T	gill	<i>Mycena interrupta</i>	See Fuhrer #197; See Fungi Down Under p 47; McCann p. 54 (top right)	
3		gill	<i>Mycena toyerlaricola</i>	See Fuhrer #211; CD Spores 7-8 x 5 microns; basidia c. 27 x 8 microns, 4-spored	leaf litter
	T	gill	<i>Mycena viscidocruenta</i>	See Fuhrer #213; See Fungi Down Under p 50; McCann p. 55 (top left)	leaf litter
4		gill	<i>Mycena</i> sp.	Cap diameter c. 20 mm, conic with slight umbo; pale fawn with dark brown umbo area; stipe brownish and very tough, darker in older specimens. Spores c. 8 x 5-6 microns, ellipsoid; basidia 4-spored, c. 25 x 7 microns; sterigmata c. 4-5 microns long	mossy log
			<i>Mycena</i> sp.	Cap c. 30 mm across, broadly conic, dusky pink; stipe brownish purple, c. 60 mm long. A very brittle fungus, which broke up as we examined it.	leaf litter
	T	gill	<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>	See Fuhrer #277; See Fungi Down Under p 53; McCann p. 62	wood
		gill	<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	See CD; Fuhrer #230; McCann p. 57 (top)	wood
		gill	<i>Pholiota highlandensis</i>	See Fuhrer #236	burnt ground amongst charcoal
		gill	<i>Pholiota malicola</i>	See Fuhrer #237	buried wood
		gill	<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Smooth cap. Gills were free and pale with no colour on the margin.	wood
		polypore bracket	<i>Postia pelliculosa</i>	Upper surface densely hairy, pores white. See Fuhrer # 418	wood
		gill	<i>Russula</i> sp.	Yellowish green cap with purple-black centre; gills light creamy yellow; stipe flushed with very pale pink	ground
		gill	<i>Russula</i> sp.	Cap pale claret pink; gills and stipe white	soil and leaf litter
5		polypore	<i>Ryvardenia campyla</i>	Cf. Fuhrer # 421 Small to large, fairly thin, pale fan-shaped brackets, some with several brackets arising from a common base. Spores 5-6 x 4 microns, rather pip-shaped; clamp connections present.	very wet log
		polypore bracket	<i>Ryvardenia cretacea</i>	Cap pale, pores white, turns a chalky texture when dry and old. See Fuhrer # 422	wood - buttress
		gill	<i>Stropharia semiglobata</i>	See Fuhrer #264; CD	rotted dung
6		gill	<i>Simocybe phlebophora</i>	See Fuhrer #263 Cap diameter c. 25 mm. Spores c. 7-8 x 5 microns, indented on one side (tending towards bean-shape), brownish yellow in 5% KOH; spore print brown (fairly dark); basidia 4-spored, c. 17-25 x 6-7 microns; sterigmata c. 3 microns long; clamp connections present	wet, rotting wood
			<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	See Fuhrer #424; CD	wood
	T	jelly	<i>Tremella fuciformis</i>	'White Brain' fungus. See Fungi Down Under p 83	wood, log