

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.

	S	T	type	Species	Description	substrate
			gill	Amanita sp.	Cap just pushing through soil. Brownish grey with many white warts	soil
		T	polypore bracket	Amauroderma rude	Red-staining Stalked Polypore. See Fungi Down Under p.63; Fuhrer #379; McCann p. 74 (bottom right)	wood, stump
		T	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
		T	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	Hypoxydon 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