

FUNGAL FORAY 19 April 2009
Macedon Ranges National Park: Sanatorium Lake / Days Picnic Ground Walking Track

Global warming was temporarily forgotten as 15 fungi enthusiasts quickly donned hats, jumpers, coats and gloves in the chilly, misty, windy conditions at Sanatorium Lake car park, where our first foray for this year began.

Although the area was moist, there hadn't been sufficient rain to give the area a good soaking. Some fungi were just beginning to grow, while others had much smaller fruit-bodies than we are accustomed to seeing. About 52 species (including 11 Fungimap 'targets') were recorded. More than half of these were not seen in the area last year, and nearly two thirds were growing on wood.

One feature of fungi that people find attractive is their colours. Although many fungi are various shades of brown, they often come in bright or delicate hues. The brilliant red, white-spotted cap of *Amanita muscaria*, growing under *Pinus radiata* in the car park, was the first species to command our attention. Another red fungus, *Mycena viscidocruenta*, was found in leaf litter: this was a tiny specimen that we were lucky to see. Fan-shaped fruit-bodies of the 'Rainbow fungus' *Trametes versicolor* were well established on some dead wood, while the beautiful blue-green discs of *Chlorociboria aeruginascens* and the 'yellow jelly bells' of *Heterotextus peziziformis* decorated fallen twigs and branches.

Velvety orange caps of *Marasmius elegans* were scattered amongst leaf litter. One of the distinctive features of this fungus is its two-toned white and orange stipe: the white part is at the top, and can be quite short in some specimens. A group of *Russula persanguinea* fruit-bodies made a lovely picture. This species usually has a red cap and white gills and stipe, but in this case much of the red colour had been washed away by rain, leaving the caps a delicate pink.

Distinguishing characteristics of some fungi are evident only in the younger fruit-bodies. Examples seen included *Mycena nargan* – a dark brown to black-capped *Mycena* initially covered with white scales that fall or wash off – and *Psathyrella echinata*, the young caps of which are covered in soft, pale spines. Other distinctive features can last longer, as we saw with the 'Bleeding *Mycena*' *M. kuurkacea*, where the cut stipes exude red fluid, and also with *Lepiota haemorrhagica*, where the white gills turn red when bruised.

After having lunch at Days Picnic Ground, where the ground was drier and the wind colder and stronger, we searched for more fungi along the walking track, and were rewarded with a few more species, including a bowl-shaped *Peziza repanda* at the base of a eucalypt, the beautiful blue *Mycena interrupta*, and the white lobed jelly fungus *Tremella fuciformis*, both growing

on logs. A large Amanita species, with flat white veil patches on its 120 mm diameter grey-brown cap, was growing on the ground near the spot where we turned back. An appropriate sighting to end an enjoyable day.

Many thanks to Pat Grey for taking the field notes and compiling the species list.

Virgil Hubregtse

Macedon Ranges National Park – Sanatorium Lake / Days Picnic Ground Walking Tracks

The area of the Sanatorium Lake was fairly moist and in the morning misty and very cold and in the afternoon at Days Picnic Ground area it was very cold but also a lot drier. Most of the specimens seen were very young and small. The foray date was probably a bit too early.

Vegetation: wet messmate/gum forest; introduced species [pine, poplar, *Ilex* (holly) & others]; understorey: musk daisy bush (*Olearia argophylla*), ferns in wetter gullies (more open, drier at Days on higher slopes)

GPS reading at carparks: 37° 22' 74" S 144° 36' 71" E, elevation 907m (Sanatorium Lake); 37° 22' 28" S 144° 36' 41" E, elevation 950m (Days)

No = sequential numbering of species as they were found (Note: Specimen No. = Sanatorium Lake, No. = Days)

S = specimens taken for further examination (descriptions in table provided by Pat Grey); **T** = Fungimap Target species; **coll** = collection taken

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

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 photo #** = *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

All the microscopic examination was done by Virgil and Jurrie Hubregtse

Sanatorium Lake

No	S	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
1		T	gill	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	See Fungi Down Under p 19. under <i>Pinus radiata</i> pine, very red	soil/litter
8		T	gill	<i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i>	'Australian Honey Fungus'. See Fungi Down Under p 23 ; cluster of very young specimens, ring had not broken away from gills, but cap had the rough feel like sandpaper. No maturer forms were seen	small dead stump
11		T	asco-disc	<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>	'Purple jelly disc' See Fungi Down Under p.111 , central photo (smooth clubs of asexual phase)	stump
29			asco-disc	<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	See The Fungi CD 08, CD 05 ; lemon yellow discs, several patches of them on different pieces of wood. Microscopic examination confirmed by Jurrie Hubregtse	wood - fallen branches, logs
38			pores	Brown Bolete group	brown boletus type with shallow netting on stem	grass in BBQ area
22			jelly	<i>Calocera</i> sp. aff. <i>clavata</i>	This description from Jurrie Hubregtse: Fruit-body small, c. 4 mm long, spathulate, yellow. Spores c. 14-15 x 5 microns. No clamp connections	growing on dead wood:

No	S	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					present. Basidia seemed to be decaying, so we have no definite information about those	
19			asco-disc	Chlorociboria aeruginascens group	See <i>The Fungi CD08, CD 05</i> . Green-blue. Small patches on fallen logs	log
12	2		gill	Conocybe filaris	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> ; small brownish species with a recognisable membranous striate ring on stem, cap smooth, pale yellow/tan, gills tan, stem equal, furry at top	grass
7			gill	Coprinellus (Coprinus) disseminatus	See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> ; very small yellowish fruit-body with apricot centre, just coming up	litter
37			gill	Coprinus atramentarius	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> , large grey domed caps, looked a bit furrowed, but on rubbing became smooth; cap parabolic 35 mm diam x 50 mm tall, greyish/off white; stem 70 mm x 5 mm, equal, whitish, speckled brown below; smell almost fruity; gills beginning to deliquesce turning from pale to black, spore print black	in grass in track centre divide
18			gill	Crepidotus nephrodes	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> . Confirmed by microscopic examination. Jurrie Hubregtse.	log
26			gill	Crepidotus variabilis	See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> . Small, <1cm diam	small piece of wood and thin stalk of grass
9			pores	Fomitopsis lilacinogilva	See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> ; very young specimen, not very typical, but bruising and lower section showed pink	base of tree
30			leather	Gloeoporus taxicola	See <i>Fuhrer #432</i> . Reddy-brown flat patches with white edges	side of log
25			gill	Hebeloma crustuliniforme	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> ; strong radish odour. Microscopic examination confirmed by Virgil Hubregtse. Probably introduced to this area.	ground
34			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	'Jelly-bells'. See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> ; found in several areas.	fallen branches
14	1		gill	Inocybe sp.	This description from Virgil Hubregtse: CAP diameter 42 mm, planate with a slight umbo, mid brown, radially fibrillose, hygrophane (dries from centre). GILLS adnexed, dull brown, close, with 3 lamellulae between gills. STIPE 60 x 5 mm, narrows towards top, creamy white, scaly, central, hollow, separates easily from cap. SPORES c. 7.5 x 4 microns, smooth, shaped a bit like a rectangle with rounded corners. Cystidia cylindro-ventricose, c. 44-51 x 13-14 microns. BASIDIA c. 22 x 9 microns, 4-spored.	growing on ground amongst leaf litter under mixed native e.g. Musk Daisy Bush (<i>Olearia argophylla</i>), and introduced plants, e.g. Holly and Birch
39			gill	Laccaria sp.	See <i>Fuhrer 144-146, McCann 47-48</i> . Pink bloom on gills	ground
28			gill	Lepiota haemorrhagica	See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> . white free gills stain red	ground
36			gill	Leucocoprinus sp. 'biscuit centre'	See <i>CD 05</i> . Small white cap with biscuit-coloured centre	ground

No	S	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
6		T	gill	Marasmius elegans	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 44. Specimens with typical velvet orange cap, 2-toned stem	litter
20			gill	Mycena albidocapillaris (austrocapillaris) group	See CD 05, extremely small white Mycena	dead branch
4			gill	Mycena austrofilopes	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05; very small specimens, could just see the bloom on the cap	litter near logs
17			gill	Mycena cystidiosa	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05. Smaller specimens, but the white criniformstipes were very evident	litter
15			gill	Mycena kuurkacea	'Bleeding Mycena' See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05. Stems 'bleed' a red fluid when cut	log & living mossy trunk, possibly Olearia sp
10		T	gill	Mycena nargan	'Nargan's Bonnet'. See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 49. A few small specimens, with dark caps and white speckles	small lumps of wood
21		T	gill	Mycena viscidocruenta	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p. 50. Tiny, red with slimy stem	litter
24			gill	Paxillus involutus	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08. Cap 80 mm, brown, centre depressed, margin undulating; gills yellow-brown, crowded; stem 40 x 5 mm, swollen at base; spore print brown	ground under pines, eucs
16			gill	Pleurotopsis (Panellus) longinquus	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05. One specimen, pink shell	wood
3			gill	Psathyrella echinata	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05; brown, young very spiky knobs, older with a zone of scales around cap, older ones indistinguishable from other small brown fungi. This species was seen the greatest number of times	log in area of Olearia
32			gill	Russula persanguinea	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05. Nice close group of Rose Russula, red cap, white gills, white stem	soil between logs
2			bracket	Trametes versicolor	See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08, CD 05; a rosette of 'Turkey Tails', zones of colour on cap, pores white	log in area of Olearia
13			jelly	Tremella frondosa (= T. fimbriata)	'Witches butter', See <i>The Fungi</i> CD 08; brown to dark brown, wavy lobes, several small groups	small branch
5		T	gill	Xerula australis (formerly Oudemansiella radicata)	'Rooting Shank'. See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p.54. First specimen was very small in soil of fallen tree roots; the other two were taller and in grass	ground

Days Picnic Ground

No	S	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
27		T	gill	Amanita muscaria	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p 19	pin
21				Amanita sp. 'grey, white patch'	cf. <i>A. eucalypti</i> (Bougher & Syme); looked too big to belong to the <i>A. grisella</i> group. Large fungus - cap diam 120 mm, convex, grey-brown, with striate margin and flat white veil patches; stipe 100 mm long, white, shaggy, with a prominent striate annulus about halfway down.	ground
24		T	gill	Armillaria luteobubalina	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p 23	wood
20			coral	Artomyces (Clavicornia) colensoi	See Fuhrer #306 . Microscopic examination confirmed. by Virgil Hubregtse. Delayed peppery taste, <i>A. austropiperatus</i> has an immediate peppery taste, tends to be larger, less delicate	log
17			gill	Collybia eucalyptorum	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> . Pale buff cap with reddish-brown stem	rotting stump
22		T	polypore	Fistulina hepatica	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p 65. Small specimen of Beefsteak fungus	wood
12			gill	Gymnopilus allantopus	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> . White 'stitches' on golden cap margin, white fibrillose zones on stem	log
7			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	'Jelly-bells'. <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> ; found in several areas.	fallen branches
10			gill	Hypholoma fasciculare	'Sulphur Caps' See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> .	log
9			asco-crust	Hypocrea sulphurea	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> . Small golden convoluted patches with dark ostioles	logs
26			gill	Lactarius deliciosus	<i>The Fungi CD 08</i> ,	pin
6			gill	Lepiota haemorrhagica	See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> . Free white gills stain red.	ground
25		T	gill	Marasmius oreades	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p 45	grass in BBQ area
14			gill	Mycena cystidiosa	See <i>The Fungi CD 08, CD 05</i> . White criniformstipes were mixed up with several fruit-bodies	litter
19		T	gill	Mycena interrupta	See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p 47; tiny blue specimen	log
			gill	Mycena sp.?(aff atrata)	See Fuhrer 189 , dark <i>Mycena</i>	ground/litter
23			gill	Panaeolus sp	Cap brown/grey, parabolic; gills mottled dark brown	wombat dung
2			asco-cup	Peziza repanda	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> ; large cup, fairly convoluted, pinkish brown. Microscopic examination confirmed by Jurrie Hubregtse.	on base of Euc. Regnans (Mt Ash)
5			polypore	Polyporus melanopus	See Fuhrer #415 under <i>P. badius</i> ; brown cap, minute pale pores, black stipe;	dead log
18			leather	Stereum illudens	See <i>The Fungi CD 08</i> . Leather with smooth purple undersurface, top brown, hairy	log
16	9		gill and pores	Tapinella/Lentinus? sp; Polypore bracket	2 specimens - a shell growing on the side of a polypore. <i>Gilled species</i> : shell with no apparent stem, 15 mm diam x 5 mm; cap slightly hairy, edge pale and turned up; gills cream, fairly thick and with lumpy irregular serrations on edge. <i>Polypore bracket</i> 30 mm x 35 mm, cap extremely hairy with long brown hairs	Fungus growing in hollow in eucalypt, caespitose on charcoal in old lightning strike:

No	S	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					radiating from attachment, edge pale and seems devoid of hairs; pores white, irregularly round, very hairy with white hairs, stain dark brown with marking, stains paler brown with rubbing; there seems to be a very small 'wood' attachment	
3		T	jelly	Tremella fuciformis	'White Brain Fungus'. See <i>Fungi Down Under</i> p.83; white lobed jelly	log
15	8		gill	Collybia eucalyptorum	This description from Virgil Hubregtse: CAP diameter 27 mm, planate with very slight umbo, pale beige, tough. GILLS Adnexed, finely serrate, concolorous with cap, crowded. Lamellulae present. STIPE 85 x 2 mm, pinkish brown, wavy, tough, fibrous, pruinose at top, central, cylindrical. SPORES 5-6 x 4 microns with prominent apiculus, smooth. Spore print white. BASIDIA c. 30 x 6 microns, 4-spored, clavate. Sterigmata fine and thin, 5 microns long. Clamp connections present. The gill edge was unusual as this fungus isn't noted for having serrated gill edges, although the gill edges are often ragged.	in a hollow in eucalypt, caespitose on charcoal in old lightning strike: