A Photographic Guide to Gilled Fungi with a Lateral or No Stipe

Pseudomerulius curtisii
Fungi in Australia

Part 8

A Photographic Guide to Gilled Fungi with a Lateral or No Stipe

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This photographic guide contains images of gilled fungi that either have an eccentric to lateral stipe or are laterally attached with no stipe. They are grouped according to their spore print colour. A relatively small group of species fall into this category and most of them grow on wood. At present there are only records of white and brown spored species. Some of the white spored genera are *Anthracophyllum, Hohenbuehelia, Pleurotus, Schizophyllum*; brown spored genera include *Crepidotus* and *Deconica*. 
1.1 White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales  Family: Omphalotaceae

*Anthracophyllum archeri*

The distinctive shell-shaped bracket fungus has a short lateral stipe, and grows on dead wood in moist native forests. This species is normally gregarious, and can appear in large groups.
Conchomyces bursiformis

- Agaricus bursaeformis
- Agaricus euphyllus
- Agaricus guilfoylei
- Agaricus sordulentus
- Conchomyces verrucisporus

This species is readily recognised by its smooth, pale cream to light brown, rubbery, shell-shaped pileus (up to 60 mm broad), which is attached to decaying wood by a very short stipe, and its white lamellae and spores. It is found throughout Australasia and Java (Indonesia).
1.1. White spored fungi

Order: Russulales  Family: Auriscalpiaceae

**Lentinellus pulvinulus**

*Lentinellus hepatotrichus*  *Lentinellus pseudobarbatus*  *Lentinellus hyracinus*

This smallish bracket-like fungus is readily identified by the serrated margins of its lamellae. It is usually found in small groups on rotting wood or on the bark of living trees in moist areas. A characteristic feature of the genus *Lentinellus* is serrated lamellae margins.
1.1. White spored fungi

Order: Russulales  Family: Auriscalpiaceae

*Lentinellus tasmanicus*

*Lentinellus tasmanica*

This species is identified by its lateral to central hairy stipe and lamellae with serrated margins. It is found solitary or in small groups on rotting wood. The serrated lamellae margins are a common feature of the *Lentinellus* genus.
1.1. White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales    Family: Omphalotaceae

*Marasmiellus affixus*

This species forms dense colonies of small, fan-shaped fruit-bodies on dead eucalypt bark and branches. It tends to bleach the wood in areas where it is growing. It has a strong, unpleasant odour, like that of rotting cabbage.
1.1. White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales
Family: Omphalotaceae

**Omphalotus nidiformis**

*Pleurotus nidiformis*  *Pleurotus phosphorus*  *Pleurotus lampas*

This fungus occurs on dead wood either singly or in large clusters. At night it is readily identified by its luminescence. The pileus colour varies from white to shades of brown or grey. The stipe may be central or eccentric and is usually purplish grey at the base.

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**white spore print**
1.1. White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales    Family: Mycenaceae

*Panellus stipticus*

This small kidney-shaped bracket with a lateral stipe grows on decaying wood. It is readily identified by the sticky latex it exudes. The fruit-body feels sticky when pressed between two fingers. There may also be some cross veins between some of the lamellae. There are also non-gilled species in this genus. CF
This species grows on hardwood logs or stumps, on which it usually forms large overlapping clusters. It is similar in appearance to the poisonous *Omphalotus nidiformis*.
This small gelatinous dark greyish bracket, up to 12 mm across, is usually found in groups, its overlapping shell-like fruit-bodies attached to decaying wood by their upper surface. When young the fruit-bodies are covered with a white hoary tomentum, which they lose as they mature. On the undersurface the lamellae radiate from the point of attachment.
Order: Agaricales       Family: Tricholomataceae

Resupinatus subapplicatus

Pleurotus subapplicatus

The small grey shell-like fruit-bodies of Resupinatus subapplicatus are usually gregarious, and grow on decaying Eucalyptus wood or woody bark. This species can be readily confused with R. cinerascens, but is usually much smaller.
1.1. White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales    Family: Tricholomataceae

**Rimbachia bryophila**

*Cantharellus bryophilus*  *Mniopetalum bryophilum*

*Leptoglossum bryophilum*

This species is found growing on mosses, and can be recognised by its small size, laterally attached white pileus, lack of stipe, and lamellae that look like thick folds. The latter feature helps to separate it from other diminutive species such as those of *Crepidotus*. 
Order: Agaricales  
Family: Schizophyllaceae

*Schizophyllum commune*

This common species of bracket fungus is readily identified by its furry or felted pileus, and lamellae that appear split along the margin. It colonises many types of dead wood. This fungus should not be smelled, as the spores may be pathogenic.
Order: Agaricales  Family: Tricholomataceae

**Scytinotus longinquus**

*Panellus longinquus  Pleurotopsis longinquus*

The pileus of this beautiful fungus is slimy, and ranges in colour from pink to almost white. It grows on dead wood in wet forests.
Order: Agaricales   Family: Marasmiaceae

Tetrupyrgos olivaceonigra

Pterospora olivaceonigra   Campanella olivaceonigra

This species is usually found in loose colonies on dead twigs and small branches. The pileus is tinted blackish to bluish green and has a pruinose (powdery) surface.
1.2 Brown spored fungi

Order: Agaricales       Family: Inocybaceae

*Crepidotus crocophyllus*

*Crepidotus nephrodes*

This relatively common fungus grows on moist dead wood, where it usually forms gregarious colonies of overlapping fruit-bodies. It is recognised by its size and yellowish-brown colour.
1.2. Brown spored fungi

Order: Agaricales    Family: Inocybaceae

*Crepidotus eucalyptorum*

This relatively common fungus is usually found on the bark of living eucalypt species. It is recognised by its convex shape and moderately scaly yellowish brown pileus.
1.2. Brown spored fungi

Order: Agaricales  
Family: Inocybaceae

*Crepidotus variabilis*

This fungus is variable in size and form. Initially the pileus and lamellae are whitish, and the lamellae darken to a brownish colour as spores mature. Usually found on moist dead branches and twigs.
1.2. Brown spored fungi

Order: Agaricales  Family: Strophariaceae

Deconica horizontalis

Melanotus haematochrous  Psilocybe hepatochrous
Melanotus horizontalis  Psilocybe horizontalis
Melanotus hepatochrous

This small distinctive brown bracket fungus with a lateral stipe is usually found on dead wood or twigs. The lamellae are often covered with a white bloom.
1.2. Brown spored fungi

Order: Boletales  Family: Tapinellaceae

**Pseudomerulius curtisii**

*Tapinella curtisii  Meiorganum curtisii  Paxillus curtisii*

This small distinctive bracket, with its pale pileus and pale yellow to orangey yellow lamellae, grows on decaying logs where it causes brown rot.
Order: Boletales  
Family: Tapinellaceae

**Tapinella panuoides**

*Paxillus panuoides*

This species is readily identified by its distinctive fan-shaped pileus, absence or near absence of a lateral stipe, and by its lamellae which usually are wrinkled, forked or connected by cross-veins. It prefers decaying pine wood (logs, stumps, mulch, etc.), and causes brown rot.
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