

FUNGAL FORAY, DOCTORS CREEK WALK, REEFTON 19-07-2009

This, our final official foray for the year, was a particularly enjoyable one, since we were joined by some of the FNCV Juniors for the morning session. With their keen vision and powers of observation, they found plenty of interesting fungi and generally seemed to have a good time.

Seventy-eight fungi species were recorded, including eight Fungimap targets. There was a wonderful variety of fruit-bodies: about 57% were gilled, and the remainder included corals, truffles, leathers, polypores, earthstars, jelly and spine fungi, asco discs and cups, as well as a fungal gall (*Uromycladium* sp.) on a dead twig of a living acacia.

There were some species that we had not seen before and have not yet identified, such as some smooth brown asco discs that were growing in a cluster on the ground near the car park, and a very dark grey gilled fungus, also growing on soil. Other fungi that we had not seen in this area previously – all growing on wood – were the small white jelly ‘blobs’ of *Sirobasidium brefeldianum*; *Mycena carmeliana*, a delicate, pale little gilled fungus that has a distinctive orange collar around the base of the stipe; and *Calyptella* sp.

Although the deer had caused further extensive trampling of the undergrowth, so much so that we could easily see right through to the creek this year, we were able to find a few ‘ground fungi’ including two of the spectacular species of red *Dermocybe* - *D. splendida* (Fungimap Target) and *D. kula*. They are differentiated mainly by the colour of the mycelium at the base of the stem: the former had yellow, the latter orange/pink. There were also a couple of coral tongues, the yellow *Clavaria amoena* and the red/pink *Clavaria corallinorosacea*. The latter is differentiated from the other red coral tongues, *C. miniata*, by the change in colour from the head (red) to pinkish red (sterile base). By the side of the track we saw the delicate white *Cystolepiota* aff *sistrata* with its fringed mealy cap and mealy white stem. This species was originally known as a *Lepiota* because it had a pale brown slightly scaly cap, free white gills and a ring on the stem. Most of the fungi found on the ground and, in fact, even those on wood, had fewer fruit-bodies and were smaller than those we had found in previous years - only one fruit-body of the beautiful blue ‘Pixie’s parasol’ *Mycena interrupta* (a Fungimap ‘target’) was located. An exception to this was the large amount of Fungimap ‘target’ *Stereum ostrea* whose yellow/orange shelves brightened up fallen branches.

We were fortunate to have with us Bruce Fuhrer, who identified (amongst many other species of fungi) the reddish brown, globose galls on the end of an Acacia stem as *Uromycladium* sp. This is actually an Australian rust fungus that produces galls when its spores infect a wattle. These galls are found on the leaves, flowers and stems of Acacia spp. The largest galls are produced by *U. tepperianum* (that may have been the species we saw) which can grow for several years. Apart from causing damage to the Wattle, they provide food and shelter for a number of insects including mites, moth larvae, beetles and mealy bugs. Some moths and beetles breed only in rust fungus galls. They tunnel into the gall to feed but have nothing to do with producing the gall. As R Bashford (*The Australian Entomologist*, vol 29, pt 3, 2002) notes “Recent studies in Tasmania have found that 32 species of insects, including moths, beetles and wasps use the galls formed by *Uromycladium tepperianum* as a food source or refuge. Some beetles and their larvae feed on the spores that cover the outer surface of the fungus, while some insects use the tunnelled-out galls as refuges. Parasitic wasps, in turn, hunt in and around the galls. Some species of moth lay their eggs and complete their development within the galls. These gall-inhabiting moths probably have a mutually beneficial association with the fungus. The moths benefit because the galls give them protection and a food source. The fungus benefits because the moths disperse the spores when they emerge from the galls and travel to other acacias”. Holmes, P.M. and R.M. Cowling. 1997. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 34: 317-332 say “An interesting example of a plant, animal and fungi interaction can be seen in the round galls that form on silver wattles (*Acacia dealbata*) and other acacias. These galls are the result of infection by the rust fungus *Uromycladium tepperianum*. Young, stressed trees and older, declining trees are particularly susceptible to attack from the rust fungus, which forms round galls on the stems, phyllodes (leaves) and tips of the

flowering shoots. Sometimes, new galls develop on older ones. If this happens, the galls can become large, globular masses that damage branches and kill mature trees". The seven species of this genus occur only on acacias in Australia.

Bruce also found a *Calyprella* species, which he says is usually found in NSW and Queensland. This genus is like a small white *Mycena* without gills. In fact it doesn't have a stem either, being suspended by a very short stalk from the top of the cap.

We found another blue *Entoloma* that is very similar to that we have found at Greens' Bush and were calling *E. panniculum*. However, after examining this specimen under the microscope (and also the Green's Bush specimen) we found that the angular spores are sub-isodiametric (almost round) and smaller (mean = 6.8 * 5.9 µm) than described by Horak for *E. panniculum* (9.5 - 12 * 7 - 8 µm.), so it clearly was not that. Paul discussed this with Genevieve Gates, an expert on Tasmanian entolomas, who gave him some excellent hints on how to make a radial section of the cap for microscopical examination. He was then able to determine that the pileipellis was a cutis – that is the cells of the cap lie flat and spread radially from the centre. Genevieve has described a pretty blue species called *E. coeruleogracilis*, which has similar shaped and sized spores, and a cutis pileipellis, except that her species is more slender and mycenoid (stipe 1-3 mm diameter, 30 - 60 mm tall compared to ours (c.3-4 * 45 mm). We agreed to call it *E. cf. coeruleogracilis*.

Another interesting find was *Gymnopus* aff. *alkalivirens*. This beautiful mushroom has deep magenta to bright claret-red cap, stem and gills and was growing on a mossy log. At first glance it resembles *Tubaria rufofulva*, but lacks veil remnants on the stipe and has white spores. It is remarkable in that all cells changes colour to green when exposed to an alkali (in this case KOH).

Fungi grow on many different substrates, so the presence of tree ferns meant that we were on the lookout for fungi that grow on them. We were rewarded with finding *Lachnum pteridophyllum*, tiny discs that are white and hairy on the outside, but yellow and smooth on the inside. They grow only on the rachises (central stems) of dead tree fern fronds.

At the foray specimens of the ascomycete *Hypoxylon* were thought to be *H. fuscum* because of their colour and appearance. Some were taken for further study on the colours of the pigments and the spore size. KOH (potassium hydroxide) shows up the pigment colour released by the granules underneath the stomatal surface. The colours help to identify *Hypoxylon* species as stated in *Pyrenomycetes of SW France* (2003) by Fournier J and Magni J-F. The result of this was that an orange colour was released immediately and spore size was 7.2 x 3.6 microns. However, this result differs in both colour and spore size from *H. fuscum*, which has an amber to greenish yellow to olivaceous colour, and spore size 14 x 7 microns, *Fuhrer* 501.

Further information was found in the three articles by R. Anderson in *Field Mycology* (vol 9) where Pat was able to relate the colour to species, and found the address of a *Hypoxylon* site on the internet (www.pyrenomycetes.free.fr). Here the dichotomous key and species descriptions fitted *H. howeianum* which is a worldwide species and not host-specific. Could this be the species we saw? Obviously a lot more work needs to be done on the Australian material that we find on our forays.

Thanks to Carol Page for taking the field notes. The writing of this report was a collaborative effort from Pat Grey, Virgil Hubregtse and Paul George.

FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY 4th MAY 2008

Upper Yarra Reservoir – Doctors Creek Walking Track, Reefton, nr Warburton

FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY SPECIES LIST

GPS 37° 40' 23" S, 145° 52' 59" E, car park

Vegetation Eucalypt forest: Manna Gum, Grey Gum and Messmate Stringybark with Silver Wattle, Prickly Currant Bush and Tree Ferns

There is usually only one reference in the table, but the species can often be seen in a number of fungi books.

See *The Fungi CD (2008 edition available)* = FNCV Fungi CD with 240 species and over 1100 images

See *CD 06* = 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 #* = the number of the species from *A field guide to Australian fungi* by Bruce Fuhrer 2005; images of many of the fungi seen

See *McCann p. #* = *Australian fungi illustrated* by I.R. McCann. 2003; images of many species

Names are as those used by the RBG Melbourne interactive catalogue

Thanks to Paul George, Virgil and Jurrie Hubregtse, and Ed Grey for additional information.

Although only the fruit-bodies seen are described, in addition they each have the characteristics of the genus.

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
5	1		gill	Agaricaceae. Unidentified agaric, seems to belong somewhere in the Tricholomataceae	CAP diameter 18 mm; convex with a slight dimple in the centre; very dark grey; hygrophanous, drying to light brown but with dark band on the margin; smooth. GILLS adnate; mid-grey; crowded; up to 7 lamellulae between gills. STIPE 34 x 3 mm; very dark grey; mostly cylindrical but widens slightly at base; central; pruinose at top; smooth; creamy white inside; hollow. FLESH creamy white; firm. SMELL none. SPORES c. 6 x 3.5 microns; may be finely ornamented; possibly hyaline (spore print not obtained). BASIDIA c. 22 x 5 microns; 4-spored; slender clavate. STERIGMATA c. 3 microns long. V Hubregtse	ground, moist
46			gill	Agaricus sp.	Cap with reddish brown fibrils Slightly umbonate, but with the typical chocolate-brown coloured gills caused by maturing spores	ground
52		T	Gill	Amanita xanthocephala	See <i>Fungi Down Under p 21, Fuhrer 16 The Fungi CD 2008</i>	ground
59	2		disc	Anthracobia? sp.	Disc diameter c. 5 mm. Spores 14 x 8 microns; 8 per ascus. Asci c. 190 microns long. V Hubregtse	ground
28			crust	Byssomerulius corium	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 429</i> ; White, resupinate, In shelves along fallen log. Fertile surface flat on the substrate with a maze-like pattern	wood, wet branch
65			jelly	Calocera sinensis group	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008</i> ; small yellow spikes with a simple tip or maybe forked	wood
26			cup	Calyptella sp.	See <i>AM Young 2005, A Field Guide to the Fungi of Australia</i> ; Usually seen in more northern latitudes. White bell shaped cups. From P George: spores pip shaped (lacrymoid), smooth,	wood

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					mean = 7.7 * 5.6 µm; L:B = 1.4, n = 16.	
54			asco disc	Chlorociboria aeruginascens group	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer # 474</i>	wood, dead branch
47			coral	Clavaria amoena	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 302</i> ; only a few yellow tongues were seen; the problem is that the deer break down the undergrowth and many of the ground fungi are destroyed	ground, amongst moss
76			coral	Clavulina corallinorosacea	See <i>Fuhrer 303</i> ; Pink/ red; the characteristic colour change was difficult to see, but did show in some photos – this is the characteristic that differentiates it from <i>C. miniata</i> . Spores c. 7 x 4 microns. J Hubregtse	ground
20			gill	Clitocybe clitocyboides	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer #31</i> ; This <i>Clitocybe</i> was darker than the <i>C. clitocyboides</i> we are used to seeing. Examination of the pileal tissue revealed the distinctive inflated cells apparently peculiar to this species. V Hubregtse	ground
63			gill	Clitocybe semioculta	See <i>Fuhrer 33</i> ; the name was very appropriate as only half the cap could be seen, the other half was hidden by the branch; cream, bleach smell	wood, branch
74			gill	Conocybe filaris	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 38</i> ; a small tan-caramel species (with a darker stem) that can be recognised in the field by the large skirted ring on the slender stem	ground
53			gill	Cortinarius sinapicolor	'Slimy Yellow Cortinar'. See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 56</i> ; Cap yellow with a darker centre .Cap and stipe very glutinous.	ground
8			gill	Cortinarius sp.	Cap chestnut/rufous brown with definite darker umbo 20mm; Gills yellow brown; Stipe whitish	ground
71			gill	Crepidotus sp.	Off-white hairy cap	wood, branch
30			gill	Cystolepiota aff sistrata	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06</i> ; Cap with veil remnants; Lamellae free and white, like a small <i>Lepiota</i> sp. with a fringed and mealy cap	ground
3		T	gill	Dermocybe austroveneta	See <i>Fungi Down Under p 34</i> ; a number of fruit-bodies was seen, the group showed a variety of colours from darkish green to almost black	ground, grassy nr car park
9			gill	Dermocybe kula	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, C. Grgurinovic (1997) Larger fungi of South Australia</i> ; Cap deep red 25mm; Stipe darker; Orange/pink mycelium	ground
69		T	gill	Dermocybe splendida	See <i>Fungi Down Under p 35, The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 77</i> ; Cap red /brown, gills paprika red. Stipe red, becoming yellow towards the base. Yellow mycelium at the base of the stem	ground, grassy picnic area
67			disc	Discinella terrestris	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 488</i> ; Pale yellow discs on soil, frequently seen.	ground
66			gill	Entoloma cf. coeruleogracilis	Cap dark 12mm. Gills pinkish. Stipe dark 40mm From Paul George: Deep blue cap and stipe. Convex cap (c.12 mm diameter). Fibrillose stipe (c.3-4 * 45 mm) with white flecks, lighter at the top. Spores angular sub-isodiametric, mean =	ground

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					6.8 * 5.9 µm; L:B = 1.1, n = 16. Pileipellis is a cutis with narrow suprapellis hyphae c. 4.5 µm diameter, with intracellular pigment. Thicker subpellis hyphae c. 14 µm diameter, with clamp connections. This is quite similar to <i>E. coeruleogracilis</i> described in Gates & Noordelos (2007, 'Preliminary studies in the genus <i>Entoloma</i> in Tasmania - I', <i>Persoonia</i> 19/2 157 - 226) p.167. However, Genevieve Gates says this is a more mycenoid (i.e. slender) species than our find, with a stipe 1-3 mm diameter, 30 - 60 mm tall.	
72	12		gill	<i>Entoloma</i> sp.	CAP diameter 20 mm; convex with central dimple; light brown, dimple darker; striate to central dimple; smooth; as it dries, a distinct concentric 'furrow' develops around the central area. GILLS adnate; subdistant; pinkish; 7 lamellulae between gills. STIPE 40 x 2 mm; cylindrical, central, dark greyish brown with a greenish tinge; smooth; with white mycelium at base. SPORES c.6.5 x 5 microns, angular (6 angles), with prominent apiculus. BASIDIA c. 30 x 9 microns, 4-spored, clavate. STERIGMATA c. 4 microns long. V Hubregtse	wood, log
31			jelly	<i>Exidia</i> sp.	See McCann p.91 ; Grey, with black ostioles, jelly like, rubbery. Irregular and convoluted lobes.	wood
48			pore	<i>Fistulinella mollis</i>	See The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 291 ; Soft and spongy texture with pink spore tissue set back from the stipe	ground
61			gill	<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	See Fuhrer 90 ;	wood, live Pomaderris
14	4 & 6		gill	<i>Galerina hypnorum</i> group	See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06 ; CAP diameter 9 mm, height 8 mm; rounded conical; light yellow-brown (honey-coloured), striate for about two-thirds of radius, but smooth in central area. GILLS sinuate/adnate; concolorous with cap. STIPE 30 x 1 mm; cylindrical; central; concolorous with cap, or a little paler; pruinose at top. SPORES c. 8.1-10.4 x 5.4-6.8 microns, with an obvious perispore. BASIDIA c. 29.5 x 11 microns, 4-spored, plump clavate. STERIGMATA c. 4.5 microns long. V Hubregtse	wood, mossy log
41			gill	<i>Galerina patagonica</i>	The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 93 ; Cap warm honey colour, with veil remnants. Gills cream. Stem fibrillose striate.	wood
19			pore	<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Old specimen. See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06; Fuhrer # 390	wood, tree stump
56			earth star	<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fungi CD 2005 (as Indicum) & 2008 Fuhrer 334 . One specimen growing adjacent to <i>Peziza thozetii</i> .	litter
12			truffle	<i>Gymnomyces</i> sp.	Yellow 20mm. Smelt of yeast bread	ground, in soil exposed by lyrebirds?
57			gill	<i>Gymnopilus eucalyptorum</i> group	See C. Grgurinovic (1997) Larger fungi of South Australia p 123 (not mentioned in the index); characterised by its very small size and slightly off-centre stem; golden colour, often solitary	wood, large log

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
70			gill	Gymnopilus ferruginosus	See Fuhrer 98 ; Cap dry covered with dark fibrillose scales Gills golden yellow	wood
77			gill	Gymnopus aff. alkalivirens	From Paul George: Deep red cap, gills and stipe. Margin striate. This group is distinctive in that all cells turn green in KOH. Spores smooth ellipsoid, mean = 5.2 * 3.7 µm; L:B = 1.4, n = 16. The spores of <i>Gymnopus alkalivirens</i> (syn. <i>Collybia alkalivirens</i>) are longer, narrower and lacrymoid. Refer Halling, R.E. (2009) A revision of <i>Collybia</i> s.l. in the northeastern United States & adjacent Canada. http://www.nybg.org/bsci/res/col/ (accessed 23 July 2009).	wood, Old mossy log
32			gill	Hemimycena sp.	See R Phillips 1998 P. 87 ; Small mycenoid type. Cap white 15mm. Gills white, arcuate. Stipe white, hairs at base 40mm	wood
40			jelly	Heterotextus peziziformis group	Golden Jelly-bells. See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 451	wood, twig
36			toothed	Hydnum repandum	See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 374 ;	ground, side of track
60			asco cushion	Hypocrea sp.? aff rufa	Fuhrer 496 ; Browner than illustrated. Asci 70-100 microns long; 16 spores per ascus. Spores globose, c. 3 microns across. J Hubregtse	wood
11			asco cushion	Hypocrea sulphurea	See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 497 . We saw many specimens of this yellow cushion with the dark dots (ostioles)	wood, branch
42			asco cushion	Hypoxylon sp.	See The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 501 ; Both scattered and tightly formed colony warm brown These specimens appeared similar to Hypoxylon fuscum which is found in the Northern Hemisphere, but spore size and colour in KOH differ from those of H. fuscum. Literature and internet search suggest our material might be H. howeianum. E Grey	wood, branch
2			gill	Laccaria sp.	Cap brown 20mm. Gills pale with the typical pinkish bloom that identifies the genus	ground, grassy nr car park
17			disc	Lachnum pteridophyllum	See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 504 ; minute discs, white and hairy on the outside, yellow on the smooth inside; always grows on dead Tree-fern fronds.	wood, dead tree fern frond
35			gill	Lactarius eucalypti	See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 104 ; Gills exude milky white substance; cap chestnut red, gills cream, slightly decurrent, stem red- brown.	ground
45			gill	Lentinellus aff ursinus	See Fuhrer 156 ; Caps light to darker brown. Gills cream and unevenly serrated	wood
4	5		gill	Lepista? sp.	CAP diameter 73 mm; planate with a slight central depression; yellowish pinkish brown, with a few darker spots; darker in centre; very slightly sticky. GILLS decurrent, with multiple forking near margin, pinkish brown; c. 6 mm deep. STIPE 30 x 9 mm, cylindrical but slightly narrower in middle; more or less central; very pale creamy brown; solid. FLESH creamy white, soft. SMELL none. SPORES 6.6-10.1 x 4.4-7.1 microns; very variable in size; finely warty; plump-looking, ellipsoidal; prominent apiculus; no spore print obtained. BASIDIA c. 27 x 9 microns,	ground, grassy nr car park

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					4-spored, clavate. STERIGMATA c. 6 microns long. V Hubregtse	
73			gill	Macrolepiota clelandii group	The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 173 ; Fine elegant specimen; cap with a centre of dark brown convalesced scales that radiate outwards until very sparse at edge of cap	ground, grassy picnic area
39			gill	Marasmiellus candidus	See The Fungi CD 2008 ; cap to 25mm diam, convex becoming flattened with age, white; gills distant, white colouring pink-brown with age; stipe length to 12mm, diam 1mm, pale at top, greyish at base, becoming darker (brown-black) with age; spores 9.6-13.2 x 3.6-6.0 microns, colourless, tear-drop shape – thus confirming the specimen to be <i>M. candidus</i> . Fuhrer 177 says the spore size is 14 x 4 microns; D Arora, Mushrooms Demystified (1986) p 206 ; spores 10-15 x 3.5-6 microns, also that the stem darkens upwards with age to brownish-black. In comparison, Arora - M. nigripes spore shape triangular or jack-shaped, stipe black –. The Interactive Catalogue says that <i>M. nigripes</i> is not known from Australia. E Grey	wood
24			gill	Marasmius sp. ‘angina’	See CD 06 ; cap diameter ca 8 mm, convex, purple-grey; stipe length ca 40mm, slender, dark; rhizomorphs not observed	wood, small piece of fallen bark
23			gill	Meiorganum (Tapinella) curtisii	See Fuhrer 281 ; forming shelves on the side of a large log; which with irregularly-arranged broken gills	wood, log
44			leather	Merulius sp.	Resupinate; Dry, golden yellow with dense maze like folds. Paler on furry edges; looks a bit like <i>Byssomerulius corium</i> , but yellow	wood
13			gill	Mycena carmeliana group	CD 06, Fuhrer 192 ; small <i>Mycena</i> recognised by the reticulated, definitely orange basal disc; looks very similar-to <i>M. fumosa</i> but this species has a whitish disc attachment with perhaps a slight brown tint	wood, old damp branch
62		T	gill	Mycena interrupta	See Fungi Down Under p 35, The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 197 ; only one fruit-body was seen, on a small log	wood
15			gill	Mycena kuurkacea group	Bleeding <i>Mycena</i> . See The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06 ; stem ‘bleeds’ a red fluid when broken; caps pinkish-red	wood, small branch
27			gill	Mycena maldea.	Tiny white <i>Mycena</i> with a very strong smell of bleach. Stipe greyish, hairy, off-white with no basal disc attachment	wood, log
51			gill	Mycena minya	See Fuhrer 204 ; Tiny white specimens, attached to substrate with a mealy white disc; young fruit-bodies a greyish-white mealy knob	wood, bark in car park area
10			gill	Omphalina aff umbellifera.	See Fuhrer 223 ; Orange, not yellow and slightly smaller, more deeply funnel-shaped than <i>O. chromacea</i> ; height 10mm;	ground, algae bed
78	13		gill	Panaeolus? rickenii	See C. Grgurinic (1997) Larger fungi of South Australia p 487 ; CAP diameter 18 mm; conic-umbonate; very dark grey-brown, a little lighter at the very edge of the margin; hygrophanous; wrinkled; noticeably fibrillose when drying out; dries from the top. GILLS close,	ground

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
					very dark grey-brown mottled; lighter at edges; very finely serrate; lamellulae present. STIPE 112 x 2 mm; cylindrical, with a small knob at base; central; smooth; very dark brown; hollow; fragile. SPORES c. 12.5 x 9 microns, smooth, black, with a prominent germ pore. BASIDIA c. 23 x 14 microns, 4-spored, look short and wide. STERIGMATA c. 3.5-4 microns long. CAP CUTICLE more or less globose cells, c. 26.5 x 20 microns. V Hubregtse	
49			gill	Panellus longinquus	syn Pleurotopsis longinqua; See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 239</i> ; shell-shaped, pink translucent cap with short lateral stipe	wood
75			cup	Peziza thozetii	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 521</i> ; Brown cups with smooth inner surface and rough outer surface. Spores c. 25 x 10 microns, ellipsoidal, finely warty with conical ornamentation at each end. J Hubregtse	ground, probably above rotting wood
7			gill	Pholiota communis	<i>The Fungi CD 2008</i> ; Cap tan to 45mm slimy. Gills dark brown. Stipe rough, holding brown spore print	ground
37			gill	Pluteus aff lutescens	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 162</i> ; Small lemon yellow fruit bodies with free white gills that become pink from the spores. The gills sometimes have a pale yellow margin. The cap surface has fine scales or granules.	wood, small fallen log
34			leather	Podoscypha petalodes	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 436</i> ; just a few very small pale brown rosettes	wood, buried wood
25		T	spine	Pseudohydnum gelatinosum	See <i>Fungi Down Under p 82, The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 452</i>	wood, log
6			gill	Psilocybe subaeruginosa	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 247</i> ; cap shaped like a 'liberty cap', pale caramel; stem white, tough and characteristically showed the blue staining; sometimes this stain is also visible on older caps	ground, grassy picnic area
29			leather	Punctularia strigosozonatum	Similar to Stereum spp. but the greyish bloom rubs off to reveal brown. Dark hairy upper surface	wood
			coral	Ramaria lorithamnus group	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06</i> Yellow, stalks very short or absent	ground, grassy nr car park
16			coral	Ramaria sp.	Creamy yellow few branches. Height 80mm	ground
38			coral	Ramaria sp. aff gracilis	See <i>Fuhrer 325</i> ; Beige Main stem 100mm. Smaller stems to the side had u shaped pointed divisions	ground
50			gill	Rhodocollybia butyracea	<i>The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 34</i> ; Cap greasy and hygrophanous. Gills white and crowded. Stipe, when bent tends to split sideways	ground
43			gill	Russula persanguinea	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06, Fuhrer 258</i> ; Clear red pileus and pure white lamellae and stipe	ground, amongst litter
33			polypor	Ryvardenia campyla	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, CD 06 Fuhrer</i> ; Multi-layered bracket usually with a white margin	wood, base of

No	S/ C	T	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
			e		and clear or amber droplets on the upper surface. White lower surface. An important characteristic is that when cut, the flesh stains pale blue, particularly near the attachment. (Paul George pers comm)	dead eucalypt
55		T	gill	Schizophyllum commune	See <i>Fungi Down Under p 57, The Fungi CD 08, Fuhrer 261</i> ; a group of the shell-like overlapping fruit-bodies was seen on the side of an upright dead tree, they had the typical grey-white hairy tops	wood, dead tree in creek
64			jelly	Sirobasidium brefeldianum	See <i>Fuhrer 454</i> ; A small colony of white globose fruit bodies,	wood, very decomposed
21		T	leather	Stereum ostrea	See <i>Fungi Down Under p 79, The Fungi CD 08, Fuhrer 285</i> ; Many of these colourful specimens were seen on logs throughout the walk	wood
58			truffle	Thaxterogaster sp.	See <i>CD 06, Fuhrer 370</i> ; a group of these underground species had been exposed by Lyrebird, or deer diggings; Fruit body pale and unevenly globose. When cut, exposed pale columella and brown spore mass. From Paul George: Spores ellipsoid, warty, yellow in transmitted light; mean = 6.9 * 4.9 µm; L:B = 1.4, n = 16.	ground, partially exposed in soil
18			disc	Torrendiella sp.	Pale olive grey discs See <i>Fuhrer 530</i>	wood, log
68			jelly	Tremella fimbriata	See <i>The Fungi CD 2008, Fuhrer 456</i> ; A number of adjacent brown specimens, more leafy than illustrated	wood, branches
22			fungal gall	Uromycladium sp. aff tepperianum	A cluster of brown-globose galls, possibly because of its size Uromycladium tepperianum. Uromycladium tepperianum is a microcyclic rust that infects more than one hundred species of Acacia (Gathe 1971) and several other genera in the Fabaceae, causing large, conspicuous galls (Morris 1987). Acacia pycnantha Benth., cultivated in Australia for its bark, is severely affected by U. tepperianum, which causes significant yield losses and eventually the death of the host (Gathe 1971). However, this rust has potential as a biocontrol agent for weedy acacias outside of Australia, for example, U. tepperianum has been proven a highly effective against A. saligna in South Africa (Morris 1997, Wood & Morris 2007). P Grey	wood, dead twig on a living wattle
			truffle	Zelleromyces sp.	See <i>Fuhrer 371</i> ; Fruit body pale and unevenly globose. When cut, exposed pale convoluted gills; no latex observed. From Paul George: Spores round, reticulated; mean = 6.8 * 6.7 µm; L:B = 1.4, n = 16.	ground, partially exposed in soil