

## **FNCV FUNGI GROUP FORAY 5 August 2007**

### **Dom Dom Saddle, nr Narbathong**

A cold drizzly and misty morning greeted our group as we set off passed the rotunda and up the track to Carters Gap. As on recent forays the cold weather and a heavy snow fall had finished the fleshy ground dwelling fungi and most species were growing on wood or litter.

On the ground underneath an introduced Redwood (Sequoia) at the entry to the car park were white wrinkled spikes of the coral *Clavulina rugosa* (Wrinkled Coral). The fruit-bodies of this species vary in shape from simple clubs to forked or knobby specimens. The Fungimap target species *Dictyopanus pusillus* (Litte Ping-pong Bat) was found on the same living Mountain Ash at the edge of the carpark where it has been seen on every previous foray. It was pleasing to find several examples of *Marasmius crinis-equi* group which could be positively identified by the very thin 'horse-hair' stem, the minute cap with the dark knob in the centre of the depression and the gills attached to a collar.

Numbers of leathers were on logs and branches including *Stereum illudens*, *S. ostromia*, *Punctularia strigosozonatum* and one unidentified *Stereum* with a chestnut to dark-brown upper surface and brown-orange lower surface. A number of apparently new fans were at the margin of the main fruit body and these had a pale margin and gave the fruit-body a ruffled look. Of particular interest was a soft gelatinous shelf fungus found on the side of a log. This had a white downy edge which will later become the upper surface and a tan fertile surface with deep, convoluted maze-like folds – this was later identified as *Merulius tremellosus*. By comparison another shelf *Byssomerulius corium* found on a twig was all-white with much shallower convoluted folds on the fertile surface. In the short grass on the edge of the track were numerous specimens of the Stalked Orange Peel (*Aleuria rhenana*).

Interest grew as under *Acacia* ssp (Silver Wattle and Blackwood) again on the side of the track were numbers of the dark twig-like *Cordyceps robertsii*. It was amazing that there were so many fruit-bodies – they stretched along the track for about 25 m in the open areas under the Silver Wattles and they looked like dark-brown spiky remains of tiny bracken fronds and were everywhere we looked. Some of them were being parasitised by *C. cranstounii* in the form of cream attachments although we did find a couple of the cream clustered clubs of *C. cranstounii* arising from a parasitised larva. In fact, we were able to take advantage of a fallen Silver Wattle and the loosened soil to liberate one specimen of *C. cranstounii* which had a long (ca 350 mm) lacy underground stem and the dark red-brown parasitised moth larva. Cordyceps are intriguing asco-clubs that grow from underground larvae. These are the Victorian Swift Moth larvae *Oxycanus diremptus* which live in vertical tunnels in the ground and come up at night to feed on the leaf litter. It is not actually known how the larva becomes infected, but probably when it comes up to feed. The length of underground stem of the Cordyceps depends on how far down the larva is when it becomes fully parasitised. For more information see Grey and Barker 1993, *The Victorian Naturalist* 110 (2), the references by J H Willis are also particularly useful.

As the foray ended the misty rain stopped and most of the group departed for coffee in Healesville.

**Ed and Pat Grey**

**Dom Dom Saddle, nr Narbathong, 5 August 2007**

Car park location 37deg.35'S 145deg.38'E).

Vegetation - Eucalypt forest (including Mountain Ash), tree ferns, grassy clearing

**am nos 1-45**– on south track to Carter’s Gap**pm nos 46-67**– across rd on north track**No** = sequential numbering of species as they were found; **S** = specimens taken for further examination; species in bold are Fungimap Target Species**See CD** = FNCV Fungi Group CD of species recognisable in the field; illustrates 112 species with over 450 photos. Available from FNCV or Paul George.**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

No	S	Type	Species	Description	Substrate
17	5	asco-cup	Aleuria rhenana	(& S 8) Stalked Orange-peel Fungus; several small groups, growing caespitose; an orange stalked smallish cup fungus with the texture of orange peel. <b>See CD</b>	soil
26		gill	Amanita ?farinacea	white amanita, with powdery meal still on the cap and on the ground around the fruit-body; no warts on cap. <b>See Fuhrer photo 8</b>	soil
30		gill	<b>Amanita xanthocephala</b>	old sample. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 21</b>	soil
11		polypore	<b>Amauroderma rude</b>	woody; cap brown; gills grey, stain red when scratched; stem brown. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 63</b>	wood
27	3	leather	Byssomerulius corium	white; fertile surface finely wrinkled. <b>See Fuhrer photo 429</b>	wood, small twig
31		jelly	Calocera ?sinensis	pale yellow, jelly spikes with no branching, small less than 10 mm	wood, fallen log
58		coral	Clavaria amoema	like yellow flames. <b>See CD</b>	ground
1		coral	Clavulina rugosa	white, wrinkled spikes, single or forked; growing under introduced Redwood tree. <b>Somewhat similar to Fuhrer photo 310</b>	ground
6		gill	Clitocybe clitocybioides	cap beige/pale fawn, darker central depression, gills decurrent, white, stem beige, hollow; the only fleshy fungi that was numerous today . <b>See CD</b>	ground
22		gill	Coprinus sp.	cap greyish with brown umbo, pleated	ground
42	23	asco-club	Cordyceps cranstounii	clustered cream-coloured clubs above the ground, or as cream growths parasitising C. robertsii. <b>See CD</b>	larvae, parasitised moth
43		asco-club	Cordyceps robertsii	dark-brown pointed fruit-bodies in the ground; some with simple branching; some parasitised by C. cranstounii. <b>See Fuhrer photo 483</b>	larvae, parasitised moth
46		gill	Cortinarius archeri	glutinous purple species, cap goes brown, but purple always remains on the stipe. <b>See CD</b>	ground
61		gill	<b>Cortinarius rotundisporus</b>	blue-cap with yellow centre. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 30</b>	ground
36		gill	Crepidotus variabilis	small samples, soft white shell bracket, no stem, just white, ‘woolly’ attachment, gills white then brown with spores. <b>See CD</b>	wood, fallen twig

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49		gill	<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i>	only one specimen. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 34</b>	ground
3		polypore	<i>Dictyopanus pusillus</i>	very small, polypore bracket, with large pores; on the same Mountain Ash in the car park as it has been for the years we go there. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 64</b>	wood
20		gill	<i>Entoloma?</i> sp.		
51		gill	<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	these fruit-bodies were rather old, but had the typical furry/velvet stipe. <b>See Fuhrer photo 90</b>	wood, living trunk
39		gill	<i>Galerina patagonica</i>	brown species, cap with darker umbo. <b>See Fuhrer photo 92</b>	wood
44		gill	<i>Galerina</i> sp		ground, in moss
47		polypore	<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	large bracket - upper surface tan; pores white. <b>See CD</b>	wood, log
16		earthstar	<i>Geastrum indicum</i>	Earthstar, rays tan, fleshy, spore sac no stem, definite whitish pointed mouth. <b>See CD</b>	ground
8		jelly	<i>Heterotextus peziziformis</i> group 'ping-pong bat'	Jelly bells, orange jelly bats on wood; some were found on small fallen branches, others on fallen trunks and varied from 'bat-like' to almost triangular structure. <b>See CD</b>	wood
48		jelly	<i>Heterotextus peziziformis</i> group 'solid triangles'	Jelly bells, orange jelly bats on wood; some were found on small fallen branches, others on fallen trunks and varied from 'bat-like' to almost triangular structure. <b>See CD</b>	wood
12		tooth	<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	Hedgehog; apricot cap and white teeth. <b>See CD</b>	ground
55		asco-cushion	<i>Hypocrea sulphurea</i>	tiny, yellow-orange cushions. <b>See CD</b>	wood
37	12	asco	<i>Hypoxyylon bovei</i>	small, clustered, black 'domes'. <b>See Fuhrer photo 499</b>	wood, fallen trunk
9		asco	<i>Hypoxyylon rubiginosum</i>	dark purple patch on fallen log. <b>See CD</b>	wood
21	7	gill	<i>Laccaria</i> sp.	cap brownish with darker centre, frilly edge	soil
24		gill	<i>Laccaria</i> sp.	cap small, orange; gills very pale	soil
25		gill	<i>Laccaria</i> sp.	cap reddish-brown; gills dark	soil
41	12	asco-cup	<i>Lachnum lachnoderma</i>	numerous minute cups on wood; cup inside lemon, smooth, outside pale lemon, very hairy with white hairs; stalk downy with white hairs; young specimens ball of white hairs. <b>See CD</b>	wood, dead fern frond stem
57		gill	<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>	small, red brown sp., cap reddy brown, stem brittle, gills light pink-brown exudes white 'milk'. <b>See CD</b>	ground
63		puffball	<i>Lycoperdon ?pyriforme</i>	lost all the warts. <b>See CD</b>	wood, rotted
45		gill	<i>Marasmius crinis-equi</i> group	<b>See CD, McCann p. 51, lower left photo</b>	wood, litter
10		gill	<i>Melanoleuca melaleuca</i>	cap 120 mm, greyish-brown, darker in centre; gills attached, creamy-white; stipe concolorous with cap, lighter towards base	ground
34		gill	<i>Melanotus hepatrochus</i>	small fan bracket with lateral stem, distinctive. <b>See Fuhrer photo 185</b>	wood, fallen branch

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15	9	leather	Merulius ?tremellosus	flattish patch; tan with white; gelatinous; maze-like folds. <b>Looked like Fuhrer photo 434</b>	wood, log
56	16	asco-disc	Mollisia aff cinerea	tiny, grey discs	wood, inside log
59	17	gill	Mycena albidocapillaris group	tiny white mycena; cap (4 mm) with dimple in centre, grooved; gills very distant (ca 12), bristle with cystidia. <b>See Fuhrer photo 187</b>	wood, twig
60		gill	<b>Mycena interrupta</b>	tiny blue-capped species, with disc at base of stem. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 47</b>	wood, log
13	1	birdnest	Nidula sp.	only one sample; not open, cap covered 'nest'; hairy on the outside. <b>See CD</b>	wood, fallen small branch
62		gill	Psathyrella sp.	silky-white stem with horizontal banding	ground
28		gill	Psilocybe ?subaeruginosa	cap brown, smooth; gills brown, stem fibrillose. <b>See CD</b>	ground
40		leather	Punctularia strigosozonatum	leather; upper surface brown zoned, hairy; lower smooth grey. This is not Stereum rugosum ( <b>See Fuhrer photo 443</b> ). Stereum's are very difficult to tell apart macroscopically. This is Punctularia because the grey bloom on the lower surface can be rubbed away to reveal a brown underneath	wood, fallen branch
65		gill	Rhodocybe sp.	cap diam 67 mm (some larger), plano-convex; pinkish/light-brownish/yellowish, smooth; gills decurrent, 5 mm deep, close; some forked, some connected by cross veins, 3 lamellulae between gills, pinkish brown; stipe central, 90 mm x 14 mm; cylindrical, very pale yellowish brown, solid; tough; flesh creamy white; firm; smell faintly fungussy. Spores Pinkish; c. 7.5-8 x 5-5.5 microns; angular in profile; Basidia c. 30-35 x 6-7 microns; sterigmata c. 3 microns long. (Description by Virgil Hubregste).	soil
23		gill	Rickenella fibula	Orange pin; very small growing in moss. <b>See CD</b>	various mosses
18		gill	Russula purpureoflava	old sample; flesh snaps like chalk; cap purple/vinaceous, gills yellow, stem pink tinged. <b>See CD</b>	ground
2		earthball	Scleroderma sp.	Earthball, thick yellowish skin, very bright yellow, numerous	ground
4		leather	Stereum illudens	top brown hairy zones, below purple with white edge. <b>See Fuhrer photo 440</b>	wood
7		leather	<b>Stereum ostrea</b>	bright orange/yellow funnel-shaped shelves; fruit-bodies looked very bright, mostly fairly young. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 79</b>	fallen branch
54	15	leather	Stereum sp.	upper surface chestnut to dark brown, edge with apparently numerous newly-grown fans with a pale edge; lower surface brown-orange, radially marked	wood
29		gill	Stropharia semiglobata	on wombat dung, cap brown, domed, slimy, gills dark, stem tall, very slimy gluten forms at base. <b>See CD</b>	dung, wombat
66		polypore	Trametes versicolor	bracket, in tiers, top brown in radial zones, pores cream. <b>See CD</b>	wood
35		jelly	<b>Tremella fuciformis</b>	White Brain-jelly; small pieces, best samples were those protected by the bark of	wood, fallen log

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				the log. <b>See Fungi Down Under p 83</b>	
19	10	jelly	Tremella sp.	tiny (5x3 mm), cream jelly	wood
33	4	jelly	Tremella sp.	tiny (5x3 mm), brown, convoluted	wood
14	2	gill	Unidentified shell	tiny shell, very pale fawn; cap pale with white hairs; gills distant, thick, cream, radiate from off centre point near attachment; attachment narrow, hairy	wood/moss
32	11	gill	Unidentified agaric	cap diam 28 mm; plano-convex-umbonate with shallow depression encircling the umbo, dark brown with darker umbo, smooth; gills light grey, becoming darker after picking, adnexed; up to 4 mm deep, moderately close, 2 lamellulae (1 long, 1 short) between gills; stipe 37 mm x 4 mm, white on the top third, then grey on the bottom 2 thirds, cylindrical, central; smooth, solid; flesh grey when freshly cut, drying to creamy white; smell none detected. Spores white; globose; c. 5 microns across; ornamented; basisia c. 30-35 x 7 microns; sterigmata c. 4 microns long. (Description by Virgil Hubregste).	ground
38		cup	Unidentified cup	minute cups, white, lower surface smooth, white	wood, fallen trunk
53	14	cup	Unidentified minute cup	minute (3 mm) cups, very pale fawn; outer surface coarse white hairs; fertile surface dotted with brown	moss
67	18	jelly	Unidentified jelly-type	white jelly-like	wood, post outside toilets
52		asco-spikes	Xylaria hypoxylon	Candle Snuff fungus; small black spikes with white tips	wood, log
50	13	truffle	Zelleromyces sp.	like a small orange potato; convoluted inside; it was not like the typical Z. daucus, and the consensus was that it may not be Z. daucus	ground