



Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Field Book

(A Self-Managed Format)

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http://www.fungiperth.org.au/fieldbook/cat_index.html

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Perth Urban Bushland Fungi (PUBF) began in 2004 and is a collaborative project between the Urban Bushland Council and the Western Australian Naturalists' Club in conjunction with the Department of Environment and Conservation (formerly Department of Conservation and Land Management), Western Australian Herbarium. The project is supported by Lotterywest.



Department of
Environment and Conservation



See www.fungiperth.org.au for further details

Contents

Acknowledgements	<i>iii</i>
Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Field Book	<i>v</i>
When to see fungi in the Perth Region	<i>vi</i>
Fungi Conservation	<i>vi</i>
Visual Index – Ascomycetes	<i>vii</i>
Visual Index – Basidiomycetes	<i>ix</i>
Visual Index – Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes	<i>xvii</i>
Visual Index – Slime Moulds	<i>xvii</i>
Ascomycetes	A-E
Cup and Disc Fungi	A
Earth Tongues & Morels	B
Pustular & Miniscule Fungi	C
Various Ascomycetes	D
Truffle Fungi	E
Basidiomycetes	I-R
Truffle Fungi	I
Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills	J
Boletes – Fleshly Mushrooms, Toadstools with Pores	K
Puffballs, Earthballs, Stinkhorns Cannonballs & Birds Nests	L
Coral & Club Fungi	M
Bracket & Shelf Fungi & Tough Fungi with Pores	N
Resupinates – Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi	O
Toothed Fungi	P
Jelly & Ear Fungi	Q
Various Basidiomycetes	R
Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes	Y
Slime Moulds	Z
<u>Index: Common & Scientific Names</u>	<i>xviii</i>
Checklist	<i>xxii</i>
Additions, Errors, Omissions and Corrections	xxx

Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Field Book

One of the best ways initially to learn about fungi is to recognise and identify some individual species of fungi. A useful way to do this is to carry a field book with photographs of fungi. Because fungi species often appear slightly different in different regions such a guide is especially useful if the photographs are of local examples of fungi species in a local habitat.

We have initiated this field book for fungi of the Perth Region, Western Australia to meet these needs. The book is presented as an expanding 'work in progress'. Photos and information about different fungi will be added to subsequent editions of the field book. The book is arranged such as to enable additions, e.g. pagination and arrangement of fungi into broad groups.

The 3rd edition (2007) is expanded with 29 additional species. For the first time fungi that are Fungimap target species are indicated - by the symbol . Former indexes have been replaced with a single index to common & scientific names.

At least one photograph of each fungus is provided. Each fungus occupies one page so that the order in which they are arranged can reflect your preference. Concise information about each fungus is given in the following format:

PHOTOGRAPH
COMMON NAME: Golden Wood Fungus  (if a Fungimap target species)
SCIENTIFIC NAME: <i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>
HABITAT: On dead wood, often <i>Banksia</i> wood. LIFE MODE: Decomposer.
▪ CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
▪ SIZE: cap 10-40 mm:
▪ SPORE PRINT COLOUR: bright ochre brown:
Notes
(Blank section for adding your own notes and diagrams for each fungus)

Please refer to the Perth Urban Bushland Fungi website at <http://www.fungiperth.org.au> for details about sourcing the photos and how to produce your field book.

When to see fungi in the Perth Region

Fungi may fruit at any time of the year in temperate regions such as Perth, but locally there can be at least two distinct, but highly variable fruiting periods:

February to April: There are often one or more brief seasonal flushes of fungi in Perth's parks, lawns and gardens during the early months of the year. Warm, humid days coinciding with bursts of rain will often entice the fruiting bodies of fungi to appear. Many respond rapidly, fruit briefly and disappear, such as some of the Ink Cap species featured in this book. The fungi also include those favouring disturbed areas such as the quite long-lasting, dog poo fungus *Pisolithus* and also fungi common to tropical or subtropical regions such as the green-gilled *Chlorophyllum molybdites*.

May to July: Most of the fungal fruiting bodies occurring in Perth's bushlands do not appear until after the onset of substantial autumn rains. Mid June to mid July is usually the peak time to search for bushland fungi in the Perth region, but any time within mid-May through to late July is usually a fruitful period. Several early-season species of large boletes often herald the start of the local bushland fungi season, usually in May. Other fungi species appear in succession for various lengths of time over the duration of the season.

Fungi Conservation

Fungi are protected biodiversity in Western Australia and you need a licence to collect fungi in this State.

A licence is required from the Department of Conservation and Environment (DEC) and/or the managing agency of particular urban bushlands, e.g. the Botanic Gardens and Park Authority for Kings Park and Bold Park. Some fungi may be rare or restricted to specific habitats. The pink-gilled *Amanita* featured on page j-32 of this field book is currently listed on WA's Flora Conservation Codes.

Only collect fungi if you have a real purpose and a licence. Otherwise look, perhaps photograph, and leave.

Visual Index -Ascomycetes-

Cup & Disc Fungi

Pages A



A-1 Fleshy Cup Fungus



A-2 Woolly Cup Fungus



A-3 *Pulvinula constellatio*



A-4 Eyelash Cup Fungus



A-5 *Inermisia fusispora*

Earth Tongues & Morels

Pages B



B-1 Earth Tongue



B-2 Black Morel

Pustular & Miniscule Fungi

Pages C



C-1 Tuart Nut Fungus

Visual Index -Ascomycetes-

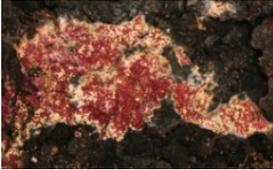
Various Ascomycetes *Pages D*



D-1 Dung Buttons



D-2 *Xylaria hypoxylon*



D-3 Rosy Hypomyces

Truffle Fungi (Ascomycetes) *Pages E*



E-1 Truffle-like Peziza

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-

Truffle Fungi (Basidiomycetes)

Pages I



I-1 White Sessile Truffle



I-2 Pink False Truffle



I-3 Truffle-like *Descolea*



I-4 *Austrogautieria manjimupana*



I-5 Underground
Scleroderma



I-6 Underground Dog Poo
Fungus

Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills

Pages J



J-1 Common *Agrocybe*



J-2 Australian Honey
Fungus

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-



J-3 Egg Yolk Fungus



J-4 Shy Funnel Cap



J-5 Magpie Fungus



J-6 Flocculose Ink Cap



J-7 Impatient Ink Cap



J-8 Tiny Hairy Ink Cap



J-9 Parasol Ink Cap



J-10 Glistening Ink Cap



J-11 Golden Tuart
Cortinarius



J-12 Volvate Cortinar



J-13 Eucalypt Crepidotus



J-14 Dark Pinkgill



J-15 Golden Wood



J-16 Violet Stem Fibre



J-17 Brick Red Laccaria

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-

Fungus

Cap



J-18 Smooth Parasol



J-19 Dark Melanoleuca



J-20 Spotted Pixie Cap



J-21 Ghost Fungus



J-22 Conehead Fungus



J-23 Dusky Helmets



J-24 Hairy Panus



J-25 Poison Pax



J-26 Common Pholiota



J-27 Orange Mosscap



J-28 Erupting Russula



J-29 Red Woodchip
Fungus

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-



J-30 Common Rosegill



J-31 Pin Wheel Agaricus



J-32 Pink-gilled Amanita



J-33 Spotted Descolea



J-34 Archer's Cortinar



J-35 *Crepidotus prostratus*



J-36 *Amanita umbrinella*



J-37 Plum & Custard
Fungus



J-38 Clarke's Pixie Cap



J-39 *Cortinarius*
sinapicolor



J-40 *Rhodocollybia* sp.



J-41 Shaggy Parasol

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-



J-42 *Leucoagaricus
meleagris*

Boletes; Fleshy Mushrooms & Toadstools with Pores

Pages K



K-1 Rhubarb Bolete



K-2 Red-capped Boletus



K-3 Variable Gyroporus



K-4 *Tylopilus* sp.

Puffballs, Earthballs, Stinkhorns, Cannonballs & Birds Nests

Pages L



L-1 Red Fingers



L-2 Tennis Ball Puffball

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-



L-3 Dog Poo Fungus



L-4 Earthballs



L-5 Cannonballs



L-6 Stalked Puffballs



L-7 Bird's Nest Fungus
Cyathus olla



L-8 Bird's Nest Fungus
Cyathus stercoreus

Coral & Club Fungi *Pages M*



M-1 Slender Coral Fungus



M-2 Fairy Clubs

Bracket & Shelf Fungi & Tough Fungi with Spores *Pages N*



N-1 Tough Cinnamon
Fungus



N-2 Lilac Bracket Fungus

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-



N-3 Wasp Nest Polypore



N-4 White punk



N-5 Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus



N-6 Wood-layered Bracket Fungus



N-7 Curry Punk



N-8 Scarlet Bracket Fungus



N-9 Beefsteak Fungus

Resupinates – Skin, Crust & Paint Fungus

Pages O



O-1 Pine Skin Fungus



O-2 Rosy Skin Fungus

Visual Index -Basidiomycetes-



O-3 Byssoidium Fungus



O-4 Golden Splash Tooth



O-5 Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus



O-6 Purplish Stereum



O-7 *Hyphodontia arguta*

Jelly & Ear Fungi

Pages Q



Q-1 Scotsmans Beard



Q-2 Yellow Brain Fungus

Various Basidiomycetes

Pages R



R-1 Miniature Chimney Pots



R-2 Split Gill Fungus



R-3 Orange Aleurodiscus



R-3 *Merismodes anomalus*

Visual Index –Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes & Slime Moulds-

Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes *Pages Y*

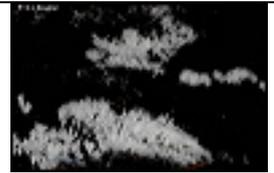


Y-1 Shotgun Fungus

Slime Moulds *Pages Z*



Z-1 *Badhamia foliicola*



Z-2 *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*



Z-3 *Trichia decipiens*



Z-4 Dog Vomit Slime mould



Z-5 *Stemonitis*



Z-6 *Diachea leucopodia*



Fleshy Cup Fungus

Aleurina ferruginea

In litter, often buried under thick layer. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies dull yellow, gelatinous-fleshy.
- Outer surface with minute dark brown dots.
- Rim of cup thick, blunt.
- Cup 10-25 mm.

Notes



Woolly Cup Fungus

Lasiosphaeria ovina

In colonies on dead wood, fallen bark. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies spherical, minute (up to 1 x 1mm).
- White to grey, felty-woolly.
- Black dot at mouth (apex).

Notes



Common Name?

Pulvinula constellatio

On sand, soil, amid moss, or on burnt ground. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies bright orange, up to 8 mm wide, smooth.
- Flat to slightly concave.
- Tapering to a blunt base, stem absent.

Notes



Eyelash Cup Fungus

Scutellinia scutellata

On dead wood, often burnt logs. Decomposer.

- Disks bright orange.
 - Disks fringed with thin black hairs.
 - Usually on burnt wood.
 - Size of disk 3-20 mm.
 - Spores print, not applicable.
-

Notes



Common Name?

Inermisia fusispora

In clusters on litter – leaves, woody debris, or soil.

Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies bright orange, minute (up to 1mm wide).
- Tea-cup-shaped. Top of cups flat, waxy.
- Rim of cup fringed with whitish scales.

Notes



Earth Tongues

Geoglossum cookeianum

On grass, lawns. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 80 mm tall, black, smooth.
- Club-shaped, often flattened, but variable.
- Stem often twisted or contorted.

Notes



Black Morel



Morchella elata

On ground or in litter, sometimes after fire.

Decomposer/
Mycorrhizal?.

- Up to 175mm tall.
- Head with longitudinal and cross ridges which darken with age.
- Stem white to yellow-cream, surface with minute granules.

Notes



Tuart Nut Fungus

Harknessia uromycoides

On fallen eucalypt nuts, especially Tuart. Less often, fallen buds or leaves. Decomposer.

- Minute, yellowish, pustules up to 1mm wide.
- Black material (spores) in pustules seen with hand lens.

Notes



Dung Buttons



Poronia erici

On dung. Decomposer.

- Button-like fruit bodies.
- Surface wrinkled, pitted with minute pores (see under a hand lens).
- Buttons up to 3-5 mm wide.



Notes



Candle Snuff Fungus

Xylaria hypoxylon

In litter, usually attached to woody debris. Decomposer.

- Contorted, tough, finger-like, up to 80 mm tall.
- Black, covered with copious white powder.

Notes



Rosy Hypomyces

Hypomyces rosellus

On burnt dead eucalypt wood. Parasite/Decomposer.

- Minute red flasks, up to 0.3 mm tall.
- Flasks partly embedded in cream-yellowish growth.

Notes



Truffle-like Peziza

Hydnoplicata convoluta

Under litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies underground, below litter.
- Convoluted, white to cream.
- Up to 20-30 x 12 mm.
- Photo is of excavated specimens.

Notes



White Sessile Truffle

Cystangium sessile

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens) Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 15 mm wide, underground.
 - Surface white with some yellow to tan blotches.
 - Interior of minute, white, irregular chambers.
-

Notes



Pink False Truffle

Hydnangium carneum

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens)

Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 25 mm wide, underground.
- Surface pink.
- Interior of minute, pale pink, irregular chambers.

Notes



Truffle Like Descolea

Setchelliogaster tenuipes (= *Descolea rheophylla*)

In litter or grass around eucalypts. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 40mm wide, dark red-brown, sometimes wrinkled.
- Dull tan scales adhering near margin of some caps.
- Stem with a tan, untidy or disappearing, membranous ring.
- No spore print is produced.

Notes



Common Name?

Austrogautieria manjimupana

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens) Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface pinkish-brown, smooth, dry.
- Interior of minute, greenish, irregular chambers.

Notes



Underground Scleroderma

Scleroderma sp.

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens) Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 15 mm wide, underground.
- Surface brown, tough, dry.
- Interior yellow with black, tar-like, filled chambers.

Notes



Underground Dog Poo Fungus

Pisolithus hypogaeus

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimen, left. Compared with Underground Scleroderma [see page I-5] on right)
Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 12 mm wide, underground.
- Surface pale brown, dry.
- Interior with brown, filled chambers.

Notes



Common Agrocybe

Agrocybe pediades

In grassy areas, parks, playing fields. Decomposer.

- Buttons golden orange, buttons soon fading.
 - Cap 15-50 mm wide, convex to flat.
 - Spore print dark brown.
-

Notes



Australian Honey Fungus ◻

Armillaria luteobubalina

In clusters on or near living, dying, or dead trees and woody shrubs. Pathogen.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, yellow to golden orange.
 - Cap covered with tiny dark raised scales.
 - Stem tough, often with tapering base.
 - White ring near top of stem.
 - Spore print white, copious.
-

Notes



Egg Yolk Fungus ■

Bolbitius vitellinus

In grassy areas, woodchips, richly organic areas. Decomposer.

- Buttons round, slimy, bright yellow, soon fading.
- Cap 10-50 mm wide.
- Stem pale yellow, delicate.
- Spore print brown.

Notes



Shy Funnel Cap

*Clitocybe
semioculta*

Gregarious in clusters on rotting logs, bark and wood. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, white then cream, with in-rolled margin.
- Gills very crowded, shallow, white then cream.
- Stem white, often excentric, some centrally joined to cap.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Western Australian Magpie Fungus

Coprinus aff. stanglianus

In highly disturbed, weedy areas. Decomposer.

- Buttons white to cream, enveloped by thick, felty veil.
- Buttons 60 x 50 mm. Mature cap up to 100-125 mm wide.
- Becoming inky; dissected old cap weeping from the apex of white stem 100-150 mm long.
- Spore print black.

Notes



Flocculose Ink Cap

Coprinus flocculosus

In woodchips, sawdust, rich garden beds. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, finely radially grooved.
- Covered with white, small, fibrillose patches, easily removed.
- Stem tall (up to 90mm), white.
- Spore print black.

Notes



Impatient Ink Cap

Coprinus impatiens

In woodchips, rich litter/soil. Decomposer.

- Cap 3-25 mm, finely radially grooved, with central caramel spot.
- Cap surface smooth to the eye, without veil particles.
- Stem to 50 x 2 mm, smooth to the eye (covered with minute hairs).
- Spore print black.

Notes



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Tiny Hairy Ink Cap

Coprinus lagopus

In woodchips, rich litter/soil, lawn. Decomposer.

- Cap 5-35 mm, finely radially grooved, with central grey spot.
- Bundles of white to pale grey hairs lying on cap surface.
- Stem up to 55 x 3 mm, white, fragile.
- Spore print black.

Notes



Parasol Ink Cap

Coprinus plicatilis

In grassy areas, parks, playing fields. Decomposer.

- Delicate, thin-fleshed, appears early morning, withered by noon.
- Cap radially grooved-pleated, with central tan spot.
- Gills become black but with little or no ink.
- Cap 10-25 mm wide.
- Spore print black.

Notes



Glistening Ink Cap

Coprinus truncorum

In clusters or troops on or near dying or dead trees and woody shrubs. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, golden ochre then grey, finally inky black.
- Young caps with glistening white granules that disappear later.
- Almost identical to *C. micaceus* - microscope required.
- Spore print black.

Notes



Golden Tuart Cortinarius

Cortinarius ochraceofulvus

In litter or on grass near trees, particularly near Tuart.
Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, golden yellow-brown, often pocked by collembola.
- Gills pale fawn, never becoming rusty.
- Cobweb-like, whitish, rapidly disappearing veil.
- Spore print rusty brown.

Notes



Volvate Cortinar

Cortinarius phalarus

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap 25-70 mm, bright brown with adhering white patches.
- Stem cream, with white cup (volva) at base.
- Gills fawn brown.
- Spore print brown.

Notes



Eucalypt Crepidotus

Crepidotus eucalyptorum

- On living eucalypt trees, particularly on tuart. Decomposer.
- Fruit bodies up to 40 mm wide, shell-shaped, soft.
 - Surface pale yellowish-brown, with minute brown fibrils and scales.
 - Gills cream then pale tan.
 - Spore print rusty brown.
-

Notes



Dark Pinkgill

Entoloma moongum

In litter, on soil. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 35 mm wide, black.
 - Gills pale bluish then dusky pink.
 - Stem purplish-brown, smooth.
 - Spore print dull pinkish brown.
-

Notes



Golden Wood Fungus

Gymnopilus allantopus

On dead wood, often *Banksia* wood. Decomposer.

- Gills bright orange-yellow.
 - Young caps with white flap on margin.
 - Abundant white fan-like threads in rotting wood.
 - Cap 10-40 mm.
 - Spore print ochre brown.
-

Notes



Violet Stem Fibre Cap

Inocybe violaceocaulis

In litter and grassy areas under eucalypts. Mycorrhizal.

- Button entirely violet, including the gills.
 - Cap scaly brown with various degrees of violet tinge.
 - Stem pale violet.
 - Cap 15-45 mm.
 - Spore print dark brown.
-

Notes



Brick Red Laccaria

Laccaria lateritia

In litter, grassy areas, disturbed areas. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap reddish-brown, pale tan upon drying.
- Cap up to 35mm wide.
- Stem smooth, similar colour. No ring.
- Spore print white.

Notes



**Smooth
parasol**

*Leucoagaricus
naucinus*

On grass, lawns,
pastures. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 120 mm wide, pale grey button then white, smooth.
- Gills free, white.
- Stem with white membranous ring.
- Spore print white or pale cream.



Notes



Dark Melanoleuca

Melanoleuca fusca

In woodchips, garden beds. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, dark grey with black areas.
- Gills white to pale grey.
- Spore print cream.

Notes



Spotted Pixie Cap

Mycena nargan

On well decayed wood, often underside of wood lying in litter.
Decomposer.

- Cap 10-25 mm, stem up to 50 mm.
- Cap colour dark chestnut, covered with white, easily removed scales.
- Stipe slender, pale, shiny with matted fibrils near base.
- Gills cream.
- Spore print cream.

Notes



Ghost Fungus ■

Omphalotus nidiformis

On and around dead and living trees and stumps. Decomposer / Pathogen.

- Glows in the dark.
- Fan or trumpet-shaped fruit bodies with white to cream gills.
- Mild to taste, but causes vomiting.
- Cap 75-150 mm.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Conehead Fungus

Panaeolopsis nirimpii

In grassy areas, parks, playing fields. Decomposer.

- Cap conical and never expands – edge of cap clasps stem.
 - Gills dark, mottled.
 - Stem narrow, dull.
 - Up to 60 mm tall.
 - No spore print produced.
-

Notes



Dusky Helmets

Panaeolus fimicola

In grassy areas, parks, playing fields. Decomposer.

- Stem tall, stiff, easily snapped and removed from cap.
- Gills dark greyish-blackish, mottled.
- Cap becomes much paler as it dries out.
- Cap 10-30 mm, stem up to 100 mm.
- Spore print black.

Notes



Hairy Panus ◻

Panus fasciatus

On dead wood, logs, stumps, branches. Decomposer.

- Cap with coarse, erect scales. Stem with smaller scales.
- Fruit bodies tough, leathery.
- Gills shallow, running down the stem, purplish when young, brown later.
- Cap 20-50 mm.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Poison Pax

Paxillus involutus

In litter, always near exotic trees.

Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 150 mm, dull ochre-brown, upturning.
- Margin thick, inrolled when young.
- Stains dark red-brown when bruised.
- Spore print mustard brown.

Notes



Common Pholiota

Pholiota communis

In litter or on soil, often near dead wood. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, viscid becoming dry.
 - Cap orange-brown with flat brown scales.
 - Gills bright yellow then duller tan.
 - Stem with brown scales over lower half.
 - Spore print dark brown.
-

Notes



Orange Mosscap

Rickenella fibula

In moss beds. Decomposer and/or partner or parasite of moss.

- Cap up to 5 mm wide, orange, centrally depressed.
- Gills pale, run down side of stem.
- Stem orange, narrow.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Erupting Russula

Russula erumpens

Erupting from deep under litter or soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 120 mm wide, white to cream with rusty stains.
- Stem white, short.
- Consistency hard, dense.
- Spore print white.



Notes



Red Woodchips Fungus

Stropharia aurantiaca

In woodchips. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 70 mm wide, persistently orange-red to blood red.
 - White flecks near and overhanging the cap margin.
 - Gills pale greyish at first then purplish-black.
 - Stem, white with orange-red stains near base.
 - Spore print dark purplish-black.
-

Notes



Common Rosegill ◻

Volvariella speciosa

In grass, woodchips, richly organic beds. Decomposer.

- Buttons egg-shaped.
- Cap up to 120 mm wide, slimy, becomes waterlogged.
- Stem tall, up to 120 mm. Cup at base. No ring.
- Gills not attached to stem, white then pink, finally dark brownish-pink.
- Spore print dark salmon.

Notes



Pin Wheel Agaricus

Agaricus rotalis

In grassy areas, nurseries, gardens. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 70 mm wide, with radial black and white strips.
- Gills cream then pale pink then chocolate.
- Flesh yellow at and near base of stem when bruised.
- Spore print chocolate.

Notes



Pink-gilled Amanita

Amanita carneiphylla

Deeply rooted and emerging from sandy soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, with small white warts.
- Gills pastel pink then dull pink.
- Stem with rooting base, and ring at apex.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Spotted Descolea

Descolea maculata

In litter and soil, abundant near eucalypts and paperbark trees.
Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, dark brown becoming paler and wrinkling.
- Cap with ochre scales (often rubbed or washed away).
- Skirt-like ring on stem adorned with imprint of gills.

Notes



Archer's Cortinar

Cortinarius archeri

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 100mm wide, violet.
 - Cap and stem viscid when young.
 - Stem with violet membrane-like veil, stained rusty due to spores.
 - Spore print rusty brown.
-

Notes



Common Name?

Crepidotus prostratus

In litter/soil, attached to buried wood often near base of eucalypt. Decomposer.

- Funnel-shaped, margin in-rolled when young.
 - Cap up to 70 mm wide, cream then bright orange-brown.
 - Stem short, often eccentric.
 - Spore print dull brown.
-

Notes



Common Name?

Amanita umbrinella

In litter, or on soil, often near eucalypts. Mycorrhizal.

- Robust, large: cap up to 130 mm wide.
- Cap dark grey, with flat pale grey patches.
- Stem smoky grey, with broad, longitudinally striate ring.
- Grey cup (volva) at base of stem.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Plum and Custard Fungus

Tricholomopsis rutilans

On rotting wood. Decomposer.

- Cap purplish-red, scaly, up to 80 mm wide.
 - Stem with similar coloured abundant fibrils.
 - Gills bright yellow.
 - Spore print white.
-

Notes



Clarke's Pixie Cap

Mycena clarkeana

In clusters on rotting wood & living trees, often paperbarks.
Decomposer.

- Cap dark purplish in button then pink, up to 40 mm wide.
 - Soon fading to dull pink-brown.
 - Gills pale pink, fading.
 - Stem with woolly mycelium at base.
 - Spore print white.
-

Notes



Slimy Yellow Cortinar

Cortinarius sinapicolor

In litter, or on soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, golden yellow-ochre, very slimy.
- Stem similar colour and slimy.
- Odour strong peppery.
- Spore print rusty brown.

Notes



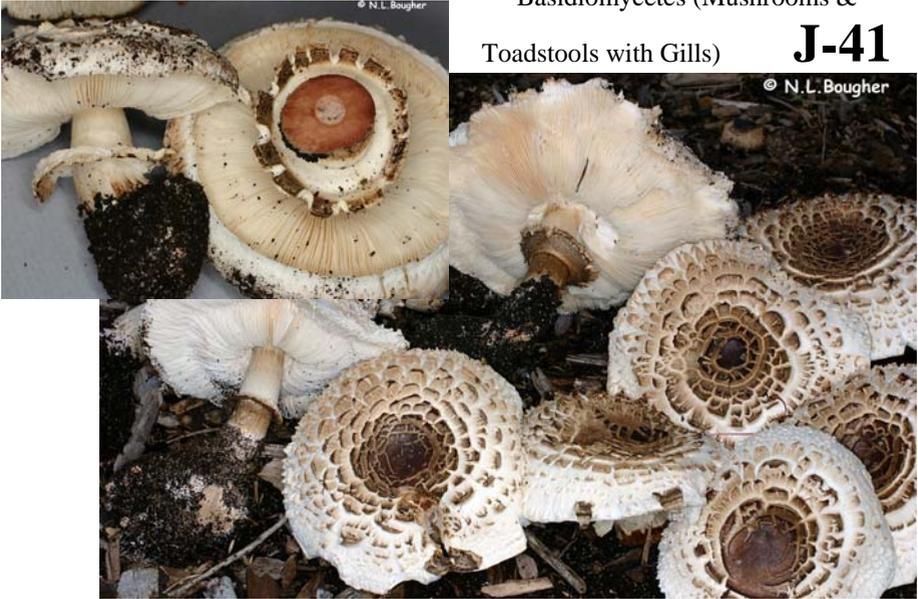
Common Name?

Rhodocollybia sp.

In litter, often in disturbed areas of bushland. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, pinkish-brown, smooth, dry.
- Gills cream, crowded.
- Spore print yellow-buff to clay.

Notes



Shaggy Parasol

Chlorophyllum brunneum

In garden beds, compost and soil. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 200 mm wide, coarsely scaly.
- Gills white, free from the stem.
- Stem with ring.
- Flesh reddening when cut.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Common Name?

Leucoagaricus meleagris

Gregarious in woodchip heaps and compost. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, finely scaly, darkest at centre.
- Gills white, free from the stem.
- Buttons flat-topped.
- Orange-red when bruised (esp. base of stem).
- Spore print white.

Notes



Rhubarb Bolete ◻

Boletellus obscurecoccineus

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap 40-70 mm, bright rosy red, smooth, soft, dry.
- Stem slender, red, with scattered small red scales.
- Pores and tubes bright yellow.
- Flesh not bluing when cut.
- Spore print dull dark brown.

Notes



Red-capped Boletus

Boletus prolinus

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap 70-95 mm, wine red, smooth, dry.
- Stem entirely densely covered with small red scales.
- Pores tinged red and yellow. Tubes pale greenish-yellow.
- Flesh yellow, quickly bluing when cut.
- Spore print dull olive.

Notes



Variable Gyroporus

Gyroporus aff. cyanescens

In litter, sand or grassy areas. Mycorrhizal.

- Rapidly bright purple when cut or upon touch.
- Cap up to 150 mm wide, dull yellowish-ochre.
- Stem develops internal chambers and a hard brittle rind.
- Spore print yellow.

Notes



Common Name?

Tylopilus sp.

In litter, or soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 150 mm wide, purplish date brown, bruising darker.
- Stem bruising reddish turning dark date brown.
- Spore print dusky brown.

Notes



Red Fingers ◻

Colus pusillus

In litter, sand, often near swampy ground.

Decomposer.

- Horizontally-wrinkled, red arms emerging from a jelly-like white 'egg'.
- Arms up to 65 mm tall. 'Egg' 35 x 25 mm.

- Inside of arms coated with foul smelling slimy spore mass.

Notes



Tennis Ball Puffball

Mycenastrum corium

In soil, litter, amid grass.

Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 15 cm, white at first, soft and embedded in soil.
- Becoming dark

purplish and hard, cracking near top.

- Skin thick, tough/leathery, forming earthstar-like rays.
- Dark brown spore powder remaining in crater.

Notes



Dog Poo Fungus

Pisolithus species

In litter, on soil, often in disturbed areas, e.g. pushing

up bitumen. Mycorrhizal.

- Interior when young sticky, tar-like, with small, bright yellow-orange chambers.
- Chambers become brown then powdery from top of fruit body downwards.
- Disintegrated, powdery stump often persists.
- Size and shape variable; can be up to 250 mm tall.

Notes



Earthballs

Scleroderma species

In litter, on soil, often in disturbed areas. Mycorrhizal.

- Interior when young solid, white then purplish.
- Interior finally powdery, brown.
- Skin thick, leathery, yellowish, dull reddish after cut.
- Often persisting as disintegrated stellate base.

Notes



Cannonball Fungus

Sphaerobolus stellatus

On wood, dung. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies minute, up to 1 mm wide.
- Spherical when unopened, then star-shaped and yellow inside.
- Brown spore mass shot out by inverting membrane.
- White bubble (inverted membrane) present immediately after.

Notes



Stalked Puffballs

Tulostoma sp.

Emerging from litter or
on soil. Decomposer.

- Spore sac spherical,
up to 20 mm wide, sand adhering.
- Mouth circular, with tube up to 1mm tall.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, tough, dull brown, scaly.
- Spore mass powdery, bright ochre.



Notes



Bird's Nest Fungus

Cyathus olla

Gregarious amid and upon woodchips and mulch in garden beds.
Decomposer.

- Trumpet-shaped, margin turned outward.
 - Up to 12 mm tall x 15 mm wide.
 - Exterior finely matted-felty.
 - Eggs (peridioles) slate grey, lens-shaped, up to 10 per nest.
-

Notes



Bird's Nest Fungus

Cyathus stercoreus

Gregarious amid and upon woodchips and mulch in garden beds.
Decomposer.

- Cone-shaped, margin not turned outward.
- Up to 10 mm tall x 10 mm wide.
- Exterior shaggy.
- Eggs (peridioles) dark grey to black, lens-shaped, up to 10 per nest.

Notes



Slender Coral Fungus

Ramaria gracilis

In eucalypt and pine litter, often deeply buried. Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies with dull yellowish-tan, narrow, upright branches to 70 mm tall.
- Branch tips with 2-5 sharp pointed or blunt protrusions.
- White rhizomorphic mycelium adhering to woody material.
- Spore print yellow-brown.

Notes



Fairy Clubs ■

Macrotyphula juncea

On wood twigs and leaves. Decomposer.

- Upright, slender, unbranched, bendable.
- Usually 15-50 mm tall x 1.5 mm wide.
- Stem slightly darker and thinner than fertile head.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Tough Cinnamon Fungus

Coltricia cinnamomea

In litter. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies leathery-tough, cinnamon-rusty.
- Cap thin, silky-shiny, concentrically zoned. 30-50 mm wide.
- Pores brown, shallow, angular.
- Stem dark brown, felty, often several joined to commonly fused caps.
- Spore print yellowish-brown.

Notes



Lilac Bracket Fungus

Fomitopsis lilacinogilva

On dead wood, often large eucalypt logs. Decomposer.

- Pink to mauve colouration – pores bruise intense mauve upon touch.
- Fruit bodies tough, rubbery, variable from large brackets to amorphous excrescences.
- Flesh dense rusty-brown, dulling to dark brown after cut.
- Variable in form, brackets up to 250 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Wasp Nest Polypore

Hexagonia vesparia

On dead wood. Decomposer.

- Brackets tough, hard, broadly attached to wood.
- Pores very large (up to 3 mm wide), polygonal-angular, dull cream.
- Size up to 80 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

Notes



White Punk

Laetiporus portentosus

On trees. Pathogen.

- Brackets white to pale brown, large.
- Flesh white.
- Pores straw to yellow.
- Size up to 400 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus

Phaeotrametes decipiens

On living, dying or dead trees. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies to 50mm wide, shell-shaped to hemispherical hard brackets.
- Pores pale lavender, large (up to 1 or 2mm wide).
- Upper surface rich red-brown, concentrically zoned, velvety.
- Spore print pale lavender, turning yellowish.

Notes



Woody Layered Bracket Fungus

Phellinus robustus

On trees. Pathogen.

- Hard, perennial, woody brackets up to 120 mm wide.
- Multi-layered; uppermost blackened and fissured
- Youngest at base. Pores minute, dull greyish-brown.

Notes



Curry Punk

Piptoporus australiensis

On dead or living eucalypt trees, often Tuart. Pathogen / Decomposer.

- Brackets bright orange, large, usually solitary.
- Flesh orange and with a staining juice.
- Odour pungent-spicy or musty.
- Up to 400 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Scarlet Bracket Fungus

Pycnoporus coccineus

On dead, often well white-rotted wood. Decomposer.

- Brackets tough, bright orange. Can persist and become dull and paler when old.
- Pores and flesh bright orange.
- Variable in shape and size; up to 150 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Beefsteak Fungus

Fistulina hepatica

On living or dead trees, usually solitary.

Pathogen/Decomposer.

- Brackets up to 250mm wide, tongue-like or similar shape.
- Pink-red when young, later with brown upper surface.
- Tubes separated from each other (see close-up photo).
- Flesh fleshy, juicy, marbled.
- Spore print pale brown.

Notes



Pine Skin Fungus

Amphinema byssoides

On underside of dead wood, near living pines.

Decomposer & Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat), loosely attached to the wood.
- Bright yellow and cream patches, often silky with many strands.

Notes



Rosy Skin Fungus

Asterostroma persimile

On dead wood, branches and leaves. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies thin, fully resupinate (flat).
- Surface fibrillose or felty.
- Mottled with yellow, cream and rose or burgundy areas.
- Size: spreading growths, usually less than 300 mm.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Byso Skin Fungus

Byssomerulius corium

On dead wood, often on fallen branches. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat), with upturning or shelf-like margin.
- Surface white to cream, wrinkled, labyrinthine.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Golden Splash Tooth ◻

Mycoacia subceracea

On dead wood. Decomposer.

- Forms completely resupinate (flat) patches.
- Golden yellow blunt teeth up to 1.5 mm long.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus

Phlebia rufa

On bark of living trees. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat), firmly attached, rubbery/gelatinous patches.
 - Surface convoluted/wrinkled, dull tan, margin paler.
 - Two-layered in section, reddening when cut.
-

Notes



Purplish Stereum ◻

Stereum illudens

On rotting logs and wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies vary: resupinate (flat) patches, shelf-like or shell-shaped.
- Upper surface rusty brown, zoned with coarse sharp-pointed hairs.
- Lower surface smooth then wrinkled, purplish-brown, margin white.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Common Name?

Hyphodontia arguta

On dead wood. Decomposer.

- Forms completely resupinate (flat) patches.
- Cream becoming dull brown when old.
- Surface with variously-shaped projections to 0.5 mm long.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Scotsman's Beard

Calocera guepinioides

On dead wood, often *Banksia* wood. Decomposer.

- Tiny cylindrical or slightly tapering fingers on wood.
- Colour orange or yellow.
- Gelatinous texture.
- Up to 5 mm tall.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Yellow Brain Fungus ■

Tremella mesenterica group (incl. *T. aurantia*)

On rotting wood. Decomposer.

- Brain-like, bright orange when young.
 - Up to 100 mm, paler yellowish with flabby lobes when mature.
 - Parasitic on other fungi that occupy rotting wood.
-

Notes



Miniature Chimney Pots

Henningsomyces candidus

In colonies on bark or de-barked dead wood, branches, twigs and leaves.

Decomposer.

- White individual tubular ‘chimney pots’.
- Often in dense patches on wood.
- Minute size – under 1 mm in width and height.
- Spore print, not applicable.

Notes



Split-Gill Fungus

Schizophyllum commune 

On rotting logs, stumps and wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 40 mm, fan-shaped, pinkish, drying pale greyish, tough.
- Upper surface covered with short hairs, greenish with algae when old.
- Gills split lengthways, curled outwards when dry.
- Spore print white.

Notes



Orange
Aleurodiscus
Aleurodiscus sp.



On wood, *Banksia*
cones. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies pinkish-orange, up to 4 mm wide, coalescing.
- Surface frosty to the eye, glistening granular under lens.
- Granules also in between fruit bodies.
- Spore print pastel apricot.

Notes



Common Name?

Merismodes anomalus

In densely crowded colonies on bark or wood. Decomposer.

- Cup- to urn-shaped, minute (4-5 per mm, up to 0.3 mm tall).
 - Densely clothed with cinnamon, granular, coarse hairs.
 - Margin of apical mouth whitish.
-

Notes



Shotgun Fungus

Pilobolus

On dung. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies gregarious, short-lived, up to 3 mm tall.
 - Semi-translucent, bending towards light.
 - Black spore package at apex forcibly shot off.
-

Notes



Slime Mould

Badhamia folliicola

On grass. Decomposer.

- Clusters of sporangia to 1 mm wide.
- Bright orange, shiny when young.
- Purplish and brown powdery when older.

Notes



Icicle Fairy Fans ❑

Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa

On wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies in delicate clusters and rosettes.
 - White, semi-translucent, club-shaped structures to 1 mm tall.
-

Notes



Slime Mould

Trichia decipiens

On wood. Decomposer.

- Sporangia stalked, up to 2 mm tall.
 - Head iridescent orange, shiny when young.
 - Yellow-brown, powdery when mature.
-

Notes



Dog Vomit Slime Mould

☐ *Fuligo septica*

On woodchips, litter, wood, mulched garden beds.

Decomposer.

- Slimy plasmodium develops amorphous yellow growths.
- Growths become crusty, dull pinkish.

Notes



Slime Mould

Stemonitis sp.

On wood.

Decomposer.

- Delicate clusters of slender sporangia.
- Sporangia stalked, with tubular, sometimes feathery head.
- Some species up to 3-4 mm tall, other species may be up to 15-20 mm tall.



Notes

Slime Mould**Slime Mould*****Diachea leucopodia***

On wood, including masses on woodchips. Decomposer.

- Sporangia stalked, up to 2 mm tall.
 - Head black, shiny when young.
 - White stalks may remain after head becomes powdery.
-

Notes

Index: Common and Scientific Names

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F	
Fairy Clubs	M-2 ◻
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	N-9 ◻
Fleshy Cup Fungus	A-1
Flocculose Ink Cap	J-6
<i>Fomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>	N-2
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	Z-4 ◻
G	
<i>Geoglossum cookeianum</i>	B-1
Ghost Fungus	J-21 ◻
Glistening Ink Cap	J-10
Golden Splash Tooth	O-4 ◻
Golden Tuart Cortinarius	J-11
Golden Wood Fungus	J-15
<i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>	J-15
<i>Gyroporus aff. cyanescens</i>	K-3
H	
Hairy Panus	J-24 ◻
<i>Harknessia uromycoides</i>	C-1
<i>Henningomyces candidus</i>	R-1
<i>Hexagonia vesparia</i>	N-3
<i>Hydnangium carneum</i>	I-2
<i>Hydnoplicata convoluta</i>	E-1
<i>Hyphodontia arguta</i>	O-7
<i>Hypomyces rosellus</i>	D-3
I	
Impatient Ink Cap	J-7
<i>Inermisia fusispora</i>	A-5
<i>Inocybe violaceocaulis</i>	J-16
L	
<i>Laccaria lateritia</i>	J-17
<i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>	N-4 ◻
<i>Lasiosphaeria ovina</i>	A-2
Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus	N-5
<i>Leucoagaricus meleagris</i>	J-42
<i>Leucoagaricus naucinus</i>	J-18
Lilac Bracket Fungus	N-2
M	
<i>Macrotyphula juncea</i>	M-2 ◻
<i>Melanoleuca fusca</i>	J-19
<i>Merismodes anomalus</i>	R-4
Miniature Chimney Pots	R-1
<i>Morchella elata</i>	B-2 ◻
<i>Mycena clarkeana</i>	J-38
<i>Mycena nargan</i>	J-20 ◻
<i>Mycenastrum corium</i>	L-2
<i>Mycoacia subceracea</i>	O-4 ◻
O	
<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>	J-21 ◻
Orange Aleurodiscus	R-3
Orange Moss-cap	J-27
P	
<i>Panaeolopsis nirimpii</i>	J-22
<i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>	J-23
<i>Panus fasciatus</i>	J-24 ◻
Parasol Ink Cap	J-9
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	J-25
<i>Phaeotrametes decipiens</i>	N-5
<i>Phellinus robustus</i>	N-6
<i>Phlebia rufa</i>	O-5
<i>Pholiota communis</i>	J-26
<i>Pilobolus</i>	Y-1
Pin Wheel Agaricus	J-31
Pine Skin Fungus	O-1

Index: Common and Scientific Names

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Pink False Truffle	I-2	Slime Mould (<i>Ceratiomyxa</i>	Z-2 ◻
Pink-gilled Amanita	J-32	<i>fruticulosa</i>)	
<i>Piptoporus australiensis</i>	N-7 ◻	Slime Mould (<i>Trichia</i>	Z-3
<i>Pisolithus hypogaeus</i>	I-6	<i>decepiens</i>)	
<i>Pisolithus</i> species	L-3	Slime Mould (<i>Fuligo septica</i>)	Z-4 ◻
Plum and Custard Fungus	J-37	Slime Mould (<i>Stemonitis</i>)	Z-5
Poison Pax	J-25	Slime Mould (<i>Diachea</i>	Z-6
<i>Poronia erici</i>	D-1 ◻	<i>leucopodia</i>)	
<i>Pulvinula constellatio</i>	A-3	Smooth Parasol	J-18
Purplish Stereum	O-6 ◻	<i>Sphaerobolus stellatus</i>	L-5
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	N-8	Split-gill Fungus	R-2 ◻
		Spotted Descolea	J-33
		Spotted Pixie Cap	J-20 ◻
		Stalked Puffballs	L-6
		<i>Stemonitis</i> species	Z-5
		<i>Stereum illudens</i>	O-6 ◻
		<i>Stropharia aurantiaca</i>	J-29
R		T	
<i>Ramaria gracilis</i>	M-1	Tennis Ball Puffball	L-2
Red Fingers	L-1 ◻	Tiny Hairy Ink Cap	J-8
Red Woodchips Fungus	J-29	Tough Cinnamon fungus	N-1
Red-capped Boletus	K-2	<i>Tremella mesenterica</i> group	Q-2 ◻
<i>Rhodocollybia</i> sp.	J-40	<i>Trichia decepiens</i>	Z-3
Rhubarb Bolete	K-1 ◻	<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>	J-37
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	J-27	Truffle-like Descolea	I-3
Rosy Hypomyces	D-3	Truffle-like Peziza	E-1
Rosy Skin Fungus	O-2	Tuart Nut Fungus	C-1
<i>Russula erumpens</i>	J-28	<i>Tulostoma</i> sp.	L-6
		<i>Tylopilus</i> sp.	K-4
		U	
		Underground Dog Poo Fungus	I-6
		Underground Scleroderma	I-5
		V	
		Variable Gyroporus	K-3
S			
Scarlet Bracket Fungus	N-8		
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	R-2 ◻		
<i>Scleroderma</i> sp (underground)	I-5		
<i>Scleroderma</i> species	L-4		
Scotsman's Beard	Q-1		
<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>	A-4		
<i>Setchelliogaster tenuipes</i>	I-3		
Shaggy Parasol	J-41		
Shotgun Fungus	Y-1		
Shy Funnel Cap	J-4		
Slender Coral Fungus	M-1		
Slime Mould (<i>Badhamia</i>	Z-1		
<i>folliicola</i>)			

Index: Common and Scientific Names

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Violet Stem Fibre Cap	J-16
<i>Volvariella speciosa</i>	J-30 
Volvate Cortinar	J-12

W

Wasp Nest Polypore	N-3
Western Australian Magpie Fungus	J-5
White Punk	N-4 
White Sessile Truffle	I-1
Woody Layered Bracket Fungus	N-6
Wooly Cup fungus	A-2
Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus	O-5

X

<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	D-2
--------------------------	-----

Y

Yellow Brain Fungus	Q-2 
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Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
<i>Amanita umbrinella</i>			
Archer's Cortinar <i>Cortinarius archeri</i>			
Australian Honey Fungus <i>Armillaria_luteobubalina</i>			
<i>Austrogautieria manjimupana</i>			
<i>Badhamia folliicola</i> (Slime Mould)			
Beefsteak Fungus <i>Fistulina hepatica</i>			
Bird's Nest Fungus <i>Cyathus olla</i>			
Bird's Nest Fungus <i>Cyathus stercoreus</i>			
Black Morel <i>Morchella elata</i>			
Brick Red Laccaria <i>Laccaria lateritia</i>			
Byssos Skin Fungus <i>Byssomerulius corium</i>			
Cannonball Fungus <i>Sphaerobolus stellatus</i>			
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i> (Slime Mould)			
Clarke's Pixie Cap <i>Mycena clarkeana</i>			

Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
Common Agrocybe <i>Agrocybe pediades</i>			
Common Pholiota <i>Pholiota communis</i>			
Common Rosegill <i>Volvariella speciosa</i>			
Conehead Fungus <i>Panaeolopsis nirimbi</i>			
<i>Cortinarius sinapicolor</i>			
<i>Crepidotus prostrates</i>			
Curry Punk <i>Piptoporus australiensis</i>			
Dark Melanoleuca <i>Melanoleuca fusca</i>			
Dark Pinkgill <i>Entoloma moongum</i>			
<i>Diachea leucopodia</i> (Slime Mould)			
Dog Poo Fungus <i>Pisolithus</i> sp.			
Dog Vomit Slime Mould <i>Fuligo septica</i>			
Dung Buttons <i>Poronia erici</i>			
Dusky Helmets <i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>			

Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
Earth Tongues <i>Geoglossum cookeianum</i>			
Earthballs <i>Scleroderma</i> sp.			
Egg Yolk Fungus <i>Bolbitius vitellinus</i>			
Erupting Russula <i>Russula erumpens</i>			
Eucalypt Crepidotus <i>Crepidotus eucalyptorum</i>			
Eyelash Cup Fungus <i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>			
Fairy Clubs <i>Macrotyphula juncea</i>			
Fleshy Cup Fungus <i>Aleurina ferruginea</i>			
Flocculose Ink Cap <i>Coprinus flocculosus</i>			
Ghost Fungus <i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>			
Glistening Ink Cap <i>Coprinus truncorum</i>			
Golden Splash Tooth <i>Mycoacia subceracea</i>			
Golden Tuart Cortinarius <i>Cortinarius ochraceofulvus</i>			
Golden Wood Fungus <i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>			

Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
Hairy Panus <i>Panus fasciatus</i>			
<i>Hyphodontia arguta</i>			
Impatient Ink Cap <i>Coprinus impatiens</i>			
<i>Inermisia fusispora</i>			
Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus <i>Phaeotrametes decipiens</i>			
<i>Leucoagaricus meleagris</i>			
Lilac Bracket Fungus <i>Fomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>			
<i>Merismodes anomalus</i>			
Miniature Chimney Pots <i>Henningsomyces candidus</i>			
Orange Aleurodiscus <i>Aleurodiscus sp.</i>			
Orange Mosscap <i>Rickenella fibula</i>			
Parasol Ink Cap <i>Coprinus plicatilis</i>			
Pine Skin Fungus <i>Amphinema byssoides</i>			
Pink False Truffle <i>Hydnangium carneum</i>			

Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
Plum and Custard Fungus <i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>			
Poison Pax <i>Paxillus involutus</i>			
<i>Pulvinula constellation</i>			
Purplish Stereum <i>Stereum illudens</i>			
Red Fingers <i>Colus pusillus</i>			
Red Woodchips Fungus <i>Stropharia aurantiaca</i>			
Red-capped Boletus <i>Boletus prolinius</i>			
<i>Rhodocollybia</i> sp.			
Rhubarb Bolete <i>Boletellus obscurecoccineus</i>			
Rosy Hypomyces <i>Hypomyces rosellus</i>			
Rosy Skin Fungus <i>Asterostroma persimile</i>			
Scarlet Bracket Fungus <i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>			
Scotsman's Beard <i>Calocera guepinioides</i>			
Shaggy Parasol <i>Chlorophyllum brunneum</i>			

Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
Shotgun Fungus <i>Pilobolus</i>			
Shy Funnel Cap <i>Clitocybe semioculta</i>			
Slender Coral Fungus <i>Ramaria gracilis</i>			
Smooth Parasol <i>Leucoagaricus naucinus</i>			
Split-Gill Fungus <i>Schizophyllum commune</i>			
Spotted Descolea <i>Descolea maculata</i>			
Spotted Pixie Cap <i>Mycena nargan</i>			
Stalked Puffballs <i>Tulostoma</i> sp.			
<i>Stemonitis</i> (Slime Mould)			
Tennis Ball Puffball <i>Mycenastrum corium</i>			
Tiny Hairy Ink Cap <i>Coprinus lagopus</i>			
Tough Cinnamon Fungus <i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i>			
<i>Trichia decipiens</i> (Slime Mould)			
Truffle-like Descolea <i>Setchelliogaster tenuipes</i>			

Checklist

Fungus	Date	Location	Comments
Truffle-like Peziza <i>Hydnoplicata convoluta</i>			
Tuart Nut Fungus <i>Harknessia uromycoides</i>			
<i>Tylophilus sp.</i>			
Underground Dog Poo Fungus <i>Pisolithus</i> <i>hypogaeus</i>			
Underground Scleroderma <i>Scleroderma sp.</i>			
Variable Gyroporus <i>Gyroporus aff. cyanescens</i>			
Violet Stem Fibre Cap <i>Inocybe violaceocaulis</i>			
Volvate Cortinar <i>Cortinarius phalarus</i>			
Wasp Nest Polypore <i>Hexagonia vesparia</i>			
Western Australian Magpie Fungus <i>Coprinus aff. stanglianus</i>			
White Punk <i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>			
White Sessile Truffle <i>Cystangium sessile</i>			
Woody Layered Bracket Fungus <i>Phellinus robustus</i>			

Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Field Book

Additions, Errors, Omissions and Corrections

Unlike a printed book when the user must wait on a new edition for the correction of any errors or additions, it is possible to correct errors immediately in an electronic Field book. Many of the changes simply involve a re-ordering or re-numbering that is necessary following a single correction. To allow users to alter their earlier print run by hand without reprinting or so that they may selectively choose the individual pages on which changes have occurred, this AEOC has been added to provide a record of major changes and to assist users ensure their Field book is 'up to date'.

<i>Change</i>	<i>Pages changed</i>	<i>Date</i>
Additions & replacement of index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 new species added. (Various pages). • Fungimap target fungi are indicated on species pages and in the index. (Various pages). • 'Common name index' and 'Genus/species index' replaced with 'Index: Common & Scientific names' (Pages xviii to xxi). • Introduction text altered slightly to reflect this 3rd edition. • The super group Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes added (Contents page, Visual Index). • <i>Peziza whitei</i> changed to <i>Hydnoplicata convoluta</i> (page E-1). 	2-2-07 3 rd Edition
Additions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEOC page added (Page xxix). • Additional entry in Contents (Page iv). • Image added to <i>Coprinus truncorum</i> (Page J-10). 	29-11-05
Correction of 'misplacement'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aleurodiscus</i> moved from sect. D to R (Move D-1 to R-3). • Associated pages renumbered. (Renumber D-2 to D-1). • Corrections to visual, common name, & genus/species indices (Pages ix & xvii to xxv). 	26-11-05
Addition of Contents page and other minor changes & different placement of indices in response to users requests, and change to page O-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contents page added (Page iv). • 'Text' pages renumbered to reflect this addition (Renumber pages v to xxviii). • The Common, Genus/species indices and Checklist are now located at the back of the book. • The Checklist now has the common & scientific name on each entry. (Corrections to pages ix & xii to xviii). • The genus/species index has coloured headings added. (Corrections to pages xix & xii to xxi). • <i>Asterostroma persimile</i> spore print entry changed from 'not applicable' to 'white'. (Corrections to page O-2). 	21-11-05
Re-write of fieldbook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 new species added. (Various pages). • All sections upgraded and all require re-printing. • Taxonomic index added. 	6-11-05