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## *Mycena mijoii*

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*Mycena mijoii* is a very common fungus in forests, woodlands and coastal heath of the southwest of Western Australia. It may fruit singly, but is more often found in groups scattered amongst leaf and twig litter on the floor of jarrah, karri, tingle and other eucalypt forests in late autumn and winter. It appears to be common throughout southern Australia.

*Mycena mijoii* develops small distinct mushroom-like fruit bodies. Caps are up to 12mm diameter, dome-shaped becoming convex with a distinct depression in the centre, moist, shiny, dark brown becoming light brown with age. The margin is generally grooved or striate. Gills are white, not crowded, and may extend a fraction down the stem at the point of attachment. Stems are generally 4–6cm long, cylindrical, creamy white or greyish turning brown near the base. The surface of the stem is coated with a thick clear glutinous substance which makes them very slippery. Stiff white hairs are usually present at the base of the stem and amongst the leaf litter where they grow (see above).

The shape of the cap with the distinct central depression and the very slippery, glutinous stem make *Mycena mijoii* easy to identify. *Mycena austrororida* is very similar with a glutinous stem, but it grows on dead wood, generally in small clusters joined at the base.

The scientific name honours the describing mycologist Cheryl Grgurinovic's father. *Mycena*:- ancient Greek term for mushroom, *mijoii*: after Mijo (Vic) Grgurinovic.