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## *Panus fasciatus* — hairy trumpet

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*Panus fasciatus*, or hairy trumpet, is found throughout southern and eastern Australia. It's more common in drier woodland environments. The densely hairy cap and chestnut bristles on the stem make it easy to identify. In the southwest it can be found in jarrah forest, fruiting on dead wood in late winter and early spring. In warm weather the mushrooms dry out but can rehydrate following rain.

Caps are 2–5cm in diameter, flat or with a depressed centre, light creamy brown, covered with coarse hairy scales. In young specimens the margin of the cap is rolled under. The crowded gills extend a short way down the stem, are purple but become brown as they mature. Stems are short and robust, 1.5–2cm tall, 5–10mm thick and covered with short chestnut bristles. The whole mushroom has a firm, tough texture.

The fungus appears to colonise the decayed wood in the centre of logs or branches and the mushrooms tend to extend from deep surface cracks in the outer wood.

The scientific name is ambiguous as there are several possible derivations. *Panus*: tumor, or more likely from *pannosus* (adj.): felted or with the appearance or texture of felt, *fasciatus* (adj.): marked with broad stripes of colour — may refer to the pattern of the gills