Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond

A Self-Managed Field Book

Neale L. Bougher

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Perth

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Image on Cover: Tall Stiltball (see page L-9).

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For further details see: www.fungiperth.org.au

Contents

Introduction

Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond
A self-managed 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 examples of fungi species as they appear in a local habitat.

This field book is provided to meet these needs for fungi of the Perth Region, Western Australia. The book is titled "… and Beyond" because many of the fungi presented can be found beyond the Perth region throughout south west Australia and over much of southern Australia. Some are even more widespread.

The book is presented as an expanding '*work in progress*'. Photographs and information about different fungi have been, and will continue to be, added to subsequent editions of the field book. 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. The book is arranged such as to enable additions, e.g. pagination and arrangement of fungi into broad groups. This has the advantage of enabling new pages of each broad group simply to be appended into previous editions, but has the disadvantage of not presenting fungi species together in consecutive pages within their genera. Users of this book may choose to arrange printed pages into genera, or to maintain the pages in numerical order and rely upon the index to find all fungi of any particular genus.

There are several sections at the back of this book which provide additional help to users. These include an "Additions, errors, omissions and corrections" section which outlines the changes in subsequent editions of the book. The information in this section enables users to select the particular pages they may need to print out in order to append to, or substitute into, their copy of a previous edition. A "Spore colour guide" is provided to group the fungi according to the colour of their spore print. The text associated with this guide explains about how to make a spore print. A "Checklist" is provided to enable users to summarize their sightings of each of the fungi presented in this book.

Information about each fungus is given in the following format:

PHOTOGRAPH

COMMON NAME: Golden Wood Fungus ◙ (if a Fungimap target species)

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Gymnopilus allantopus*

HABITAT: On dead 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)

Fungimap target species are a group of easily identifiable fungi selected by the Fungimap project. Fungimap aims to create distribution maps of these fungi in Australia. The Fungimap project encourages people to send them their records and photographs of target fungi. Please see the Fungimap website for further details.

Please refer to the Perth Urban Bushland Fungi website at www.fungiperth.org.au for details about **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 around Perth, but in this region there can be at least two distinct, but highly variable fruiting periods:

February to April: There are often one or more brief 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 or humidity will often entice the fruiting bodies of some fungi to appear. Many respond rapidly, fruit briefly and disappear, such as the Conehead Fungus on lawns (see page J-22), and some Ink Caps that wither by early morning such as the Hairy Ink Cap on woodchips (p. J-8). The early responding fungi also include some fungi that favour disturbed areas such as the quite long-lasting dog poo

fungus *Pisolithus* (p. L-3), and also some fungi common to tropical or subtropical regions such as the Green-gilled Mushroom (p. J-41).

May to July: In Perth's natural bushlands most fungal fruiting bodies 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 greater Perth region, but any time from mid-May through to late July is usually a fruitful period. Several early-season species of large boletes such as the Variable Gyroporus (p. K-3), and Amanitas such as the Small Warty Tuart Amanita (p. J-62) often herald the start of the local bushland fungi season, usually some time in May. Other fungi species appear in succession for various lengths of time over the duration of "the fungi season".

Some people swear by their favourite locations around the Perth region as dependable treasure-troves of fungi. But generally fungi are not reliable beasts. Most fungi do not fruit at precisely the same location year after year– mostly they fruit only once or perhaps intermittently at the same spot. However, a few fungi have proven to be quite predictable, such as the giant Cleland's Gilled Bolete (p. K-5) which has been conspicuous under gum trees alongside May Drive in Perth's Kings Park during the month of May virtually every year since at least the early 1970's.

Fungi Biodiversity and Conservation

There are probably at least 10 times more species of fungi than plants in the world. For Western Australia that equates to about 140,000 fungi and 14,000 plant species. No one really knows how many fungi we have. Many are yet to be discovered and named. Most fungi are microscopic but probably at least several thousand species are macrofungi of the types in this book. Most bushlands in Perth region have not been surveyed for fungi, or poorly surveyed, including Perth's renowned Kings Park. However it is likely that many thousands of fungi species occur in the region, including many hundreds of macrofungi. Over 350 species of macrofungi have been recorded so far in recent surveys at Bold Park, one of Perth's major inner urban bushlands (437 hectares).

The Perth region is blessed with numerous bushlands that harbour colourful displays of local Flora, Fauna, and Fungi. Without fungi many plants and animals in the bushlands would struggle to thrive. Fungal networks recycle and distribute precious nutrients throughout bushlands. Many native plants such as eucalypts, wattles, and orchids have symbiotic mycorrhizal partnerships with fungi. The fungi act like an extra root

system by extracting nutrients from soil and supplying nutrients to the plants. Fungi also provide food and/or habitat for many animals ranging from bandicoots and woylies to beetles and flies. Flora, Fauna and Fungi and the interdependencies between them need to be understood and managed in order to nurture bushlands in the Perth region and beyond.

Fungi are protected biodiversity in Western Australia. You need a licence to collect fungi on public land in this State. A licence is required from the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and/or the managing agency of particular bushlands, e.g. the Botanic Gardens and Park Authority for Kings Park and Bold Park. Some fungi may be rare or restricted, and some are listed on WA's Flora Conservation Codes, e.g. the Pink-gilled Amanita (p. J-32).

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

Fungi Names

The scientific names of fungi sometimes reflect a distinguishing feature of the fungus, e.g. *Hydnangium carneum* (p. I-2) is pink (*carneus* – Latin, flesh-coloured). Unfortunately, the scientific names of many fungi can be less informative and difficult to pronounce or remember. In recent years the scientific names of many fungi have been changing rapidly, particularly due to molecular revelations. Many fungi or groups of fungi previously assigned to a particular genus because of their similar appearance are being dispersed and assigned new names. e.g. In 2001 most of the Ink Caps were split up from the old familiar genus *Coprinus* into *Coprinellus*, *Coprinopsis* and *Parasola*. In this book names current at the time are given for the fungi, e.g. Red Woodchips Fungus (p. J-29) formerly widely known as *Stropharia aurantiaca* is presented as *Leratiomyces ceres*. Names will continue to be updated in subsequent editions when necessary. The common or informal names given for many fungi in this book are either widely adopted, or names coined by locals in the Perth region, e.g. *Calocera guepinioides* (p. Q-1) locally has been likened to the ginger stubble of a Scotsman's Beard. Many fungi have so far defied a meaningful common name. Suggestions are welcome.

A small number of fungi without a species name are included in this book. These are included because of their distinctive nature. Far more could have been included but they are restricted in number in preference

for including identified fungi in the book. In such cases an informal descriptor is used for a distinguishing feature of the fungus, e.g. *Amanita* sp. "sour yellow stainer" (p. J-61). Further studies are required to determine if such fungi match named species or are new species to Science. Also requiring further studies are a number of species in this book designated "aff." e.g. *Gyroporus aff. cyanescens* (p. K-3). The local fungus is considered to be very similar to (affiliated with) a known species but may not be identical.

To facilitate future studies, the specimens photographed for each fungus in this book are permanently lodged at the Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH).

Index: Common and Scientific Names

Some fungi do not have common names assigned to them. If you are able to suggest a common name please contact PUBF.

◙ = *Fungimap target species*

A

B

C

D

E

F

M

N

O

P

R

S

Visual Index

Navigation hint: Click the name to go to the description.

Visual Index - Ascomycetes

Cup & Disc Fungi
Pages A

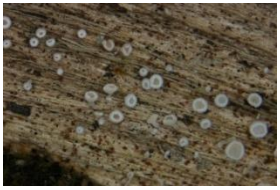
A-1 Fleshy Cup Fungus

A-2 Woolly Cup Fungus

A-3 *Pulvinula constellatio*

A-4 Eyelash Cup Fungus

A-5 *Inermisia fusispora*



A-6 *Lachnum virgineum*

A-7 Yellow Cobweb Cup Fungus

A-8 A Banksia Cup fungus

A-9 Flat Black Cup Fungus

A-10 Lemon Disco

A-11 *Peziza vesiculosa*

Earth Tongues & Morels
Pages B

B-1 Earth Tongue

B-2 Black Morel

Pustular & Miniscule Fungi
Pages C

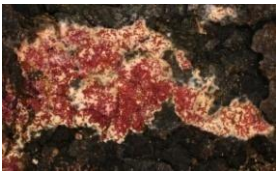
C-1 Tuart Nut Fungus

C-2 Hakea Tar Spots

Various Ascomycetes
Pages D

D-1 Dung Buttons

D-2 Candle Snuff Fungus



D-3 Rosy Hypomyces

D-4 *Creopus gelatinosus*

D-5 *Hypocrea sp.*

Truffle Fungi (Ascomycetes)
Pages E

E-1 Truffle-like Peziza

E-2 Labyrinthine Truffle

Visual Index - Basidiomycetes

Truffle Fungi (Basidiomycetes)

Pages I

I-1 White Sessile Truffle

I-2 Pink False Truffle

I-3 Truffle-like Descolea

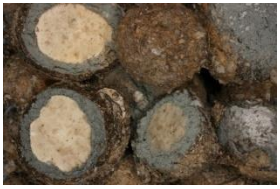
I-4 *Austrogautieria manjimupana*

I-5 Underground Scleroderma

I-6 Underground Dog Poo Fungus

I-7 *Cystangium sp.*

I-8 *Hysterangium sp.*



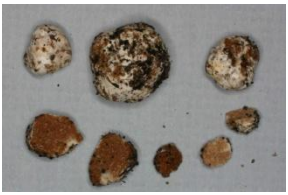
I-9 A Stone Truffle

I-10 *Descomyces albus*

I-11 *Nothocastoreum cretaceum*

I-12 Greyish Jelly Truffle

I-13 Rosy Beard Truffle



I-14 *Descomyces angustisporus*

I-15 Terracotta Milk Truffle

I-16 Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster

Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills

Pages J

J-1 Common Agrocybe

J-2 Australian Honey Fungus

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 Hairy Ink Cap

J-9 Parasol Ink Cap

J-10 Glistening Ink Cap

J-11 Golden Tuart Cortinar

J-12 Volvate Cortinar

J-13 Eucalypt Crepidotus

J-14 Dark Pinkgill

J-15 Golden Wood Fungus

J-16 Violet Stem Fibre Cap

J-17 Brick Red Laccaria

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

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 Slimy Yellow Cortinar

J-40 *Rhodocollybia sp.*

J-41 Shaggy Parasol

J-42 *Leucoagaricus meleagris*

J-43 Green-edge Pinkgill

J-44 Yellow-Gilled Pluteus

J-45 Southern Oyster Mushroom

J-46 Fan Pax

J-47 Grey Pixie Cap

J-48 Woolly and Scaly Button

J-49 *Cortinarius microarcheri*

J-50 Southern Hypholoma

J-51 Small Grey Anemone

J-52 Californian Agaricus

J-53 Field Mushroom

J-54 Almond Mushroom

J-55 Vermillion Grisette

J-56 Grey Powdery Amanita

J-57 Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita

J-58 Ochre Amanita

J-59 Pale Carneiphylla Amanita

J-60 Peach Amanita

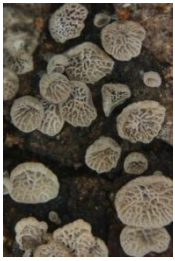
J-61 Sour Yellow-staining Amanita

J-62 Small Warty Tuart Amanita

J-63 Orange Fan

J-64 Mueller's Funnel Cap

J-65 *Pluteus petasatus*



J-66 Gregarious Shells

J-67 Green-gilled Mushroom

J-68 *Clitocybe kenkulunea*

J-69 *Coprinellus aff. pyrrhanthes*

J-70 Olive Wrinkled Bolbitius

J-71 *Inocybe austrofibrillosa*

J-72 Splendid Red Skinhead

J-73 Poison Pie

J-74 *Hohenbuehelia bingarra*

J-75 *Inocybe murrayana*

J-76 Terracotta Mushroom

J-77 *Lentinellus pulvinulus*

J-78 Yellow Navel

J-79 Slimacella

J-80 Horsehair Fungus

J-81 *Mycena tenerrima*

J-82 Bleeding Mycena

J-83 Dung Mottlegill

J-84 Tiny Tongue Panellus

J-85 Spiny Psathyrella

J-86 *Resupinatus cinerascens*

J-87 *Russula persanguinea*

J-88 Common Tubaria

J-89 Mundroola Rooting Shank

J-90 *Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus*

J-91 Conical Wax Cap

J-92 *Laccaria proxima*

J-93 *Lepiota exocarpi*

J-94 *Russula flocktoniae*

J-95 Dung Cap Psilocybe

J-96 *Amanita ochroterrea*

J-97 Milky Cone Cap

J-98 Burgundy Psathyrella

J-99 *Dermocybe sp. "clelandii-like white mycelium"*

J-100 *Mycena sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil"*

J-101 Spectacular Rustgill

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.*

K-5 Cleland's Gilled Bolete

K-6 Slippery Jack

K-7 Collinitus Slippery Jack

K-8 Pagoda Fungus

Puffballs, Earthballs, Stinkhorns, Cannonballs & Birds Nests

Pages L

L-1 Red Fingers

L-2 Tennis Ball Puffball

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

L-9 Tall Stiltball

L-10 Hadrian's Stinkhorn

L-11 Collared Earthstar

L-12 *Calvatia sp.*

Coral &Club Fungi

Pages M

M-1 Slender Coral Fungus

M-2 Fairy Wands

M-3 Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus

Bracket &Shelf Fungi & Tough Fungi with Pores

Pages N

N-1 Tough Cinnamon Fungus

N-2 Lilac Bracket Fungus

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

N-10 *Coltriciella dependens*

N-11 Stonemaker Fungus

N-12 *Royoporus badius*

N-13 Hairy Stereum

N-14 Rainbow Bracket Fungus

N-15 Blushing Rosette

Resupinates – Skin, Crust & Paint Fungus

Pages O

O-1 Pine Skin Fungus

O-2 Rosy Skin Fungus

O-3 Bysso Skin Fungus

O-4 Golden Splash Tooth

O-5 Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus

O-6 Purplish Stereum

O-7 *Hyphodontia arguta*

O-8 *Botryobasidium subcoronatum*

O-9 *Gyrodontium sacchari*

O-10 Violet Skin Fungus

O-11 *Trechispora farinacea*

O-11 Split Pore Crust

Toothed Fungi

Pages P

P-1 Bearded Tooth Fungus

P-2 Hedgehog Tooth Fungus

Jelly & Ear Fungi

Pages Q

Q-1 Scotsmans Beard

Q-2 Yellow Brain Fungus

Q-3 A Wood Ear

Q-4 Spatula Jelly

Various Basidiomycetes

Pages R

R-1 Miniature Chimney Pots

R-2 Split Gill Fungus

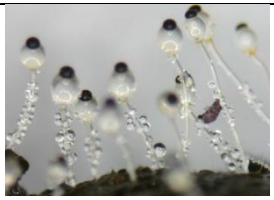
R-3 Orange Aleurodiscus

R-4 Coral Polyps

R-5 Bridal Creeper Rust Fungus

Visual Index - Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes

Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes
Pages Y



Y-1 Shotgun Fungus

Y-2 Large-spored Pea Truffle

Visual Index - Slime Moulds

Slime Moulds
Pages Z

Z-1 *Badhamia foliicola*

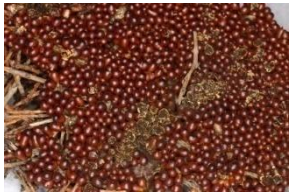
Z-2 *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*

Z-3 Cute Baubles

Z-4 Dog Vomit Slime mould

Z-5 *Stemonitis*

Z-6 *Diachea leucopoda*



Z-7 *Leocarpus fragilis*

Z-8 Strawberry Slime Mould

Species Descriptions

A description of each species follows.

Ascomycetes

Descriptions of the Ascomycete taxa follow.

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

(Pulvinula constellatio)

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.

Notes

(Inermisia fusispora)

Inermisia fusispora

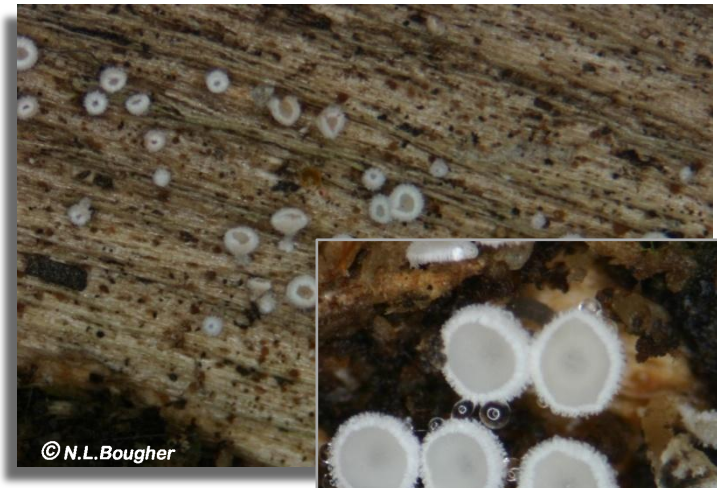
In clusters on litter – leaves, woody debris, or soil.
Decomposer.

- 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

(Lachnum virgineum)

Lachnum virgineum



On fallen branches and other dead wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies tiny (up to 1 mm wide) white.
- Stalk up to 1.5 mm long, slender, white.
- Rim of cup and surface of stalk covered with soft white hairs.

Notes

Yellow Cobweb Cup Fungus

Arachnopeziza aurata

On fallen branches and other dead wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies tiny (up to 1 mm wide), grey to yellowish.
- Stalk absent.
- Short hairs on rim and outer surface of disks.
- Cobweb-like growth on wood surrounding fruit bodies.

Notes

A Banksia Cup fungus

Banksiamyces sp.

On fallen *Banksia* cones. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 4 mm wide, dull bluish-grey.
- Stalk up to 2mm tall.

Notes

Flat Black Cup Fungus

Plicaria sp.

Prostrate or partly embedded in sand.
Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 40 mm wide, black, with sand adhering.
- Saucer-shaped, undulating and folding when older.
- Stalk up to 15 mm long, dull semi-translucent, smooth.
- Quite fragile and easily broken upon handling.

Notes

Lemon Disco

Bisporella citrinum

On fallen branches and other dead wood.
Decomposer.

- Flat disks up to 3 mm wide, entirely bright yellow.
- Rim of cup without any hairs.
- Often in large colonies.

Notes

(Peziza vesiculosa)

Peziza vesiculosa

In crowded clumps on woodchips, dung, or manured gardens. Decomposer.

- Cup-shaped, up to 100 mm wide, tan with whitish bloom.
- At first urn-shaped with incurved margin and small round opening.
- Often becoming contorted, deeply split, and brittle/fragile with age.

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

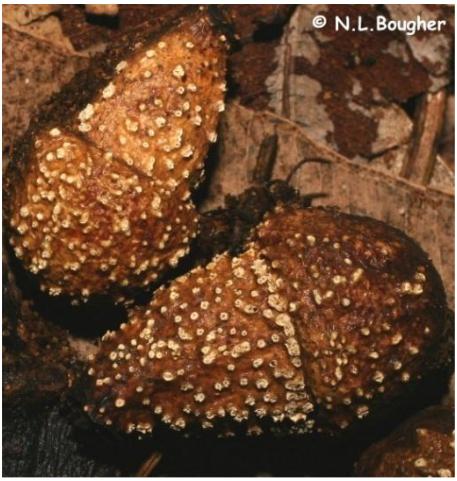
On ground or in litter, sometimes after fire. Decomposer/ Mycorrhizal?

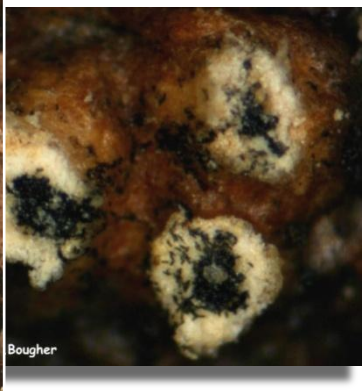
- Up to 175 mm tall.
- Head with longitudinal and cross ridges which darken with age.
- Stem white to yellow-cream, surface with minute granules.

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

Hakea Tar Spots

Phyllachora amplexicaulis

On Prickly Hakea (*Hakea amplexicaulis*) leaves.
Pathogen.

- Black shiny spots on both sides of leaves.
- Pale halo surrounds the spots.

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

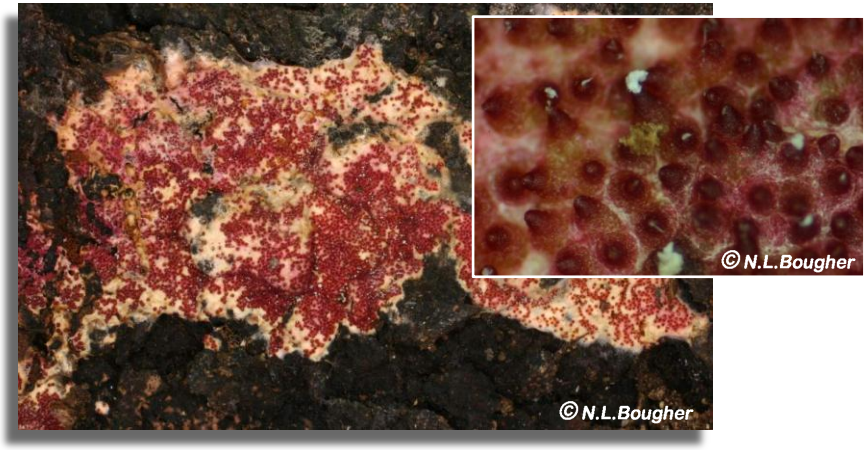
In litter, usually attached to woody debris.
Decomposer.

- 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

(Creopus gelatinosus)

Creopus gelatinosus

In groups seated on dead wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies tiny (up to 2 mm wide) cushion-shaped, soft-gelatinous.
- Bright yellow when young.
- With green dots on top surface when mature.

Notes

(Hypocrea sp.)

Hypocrea sp.

Seated on rotting wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 2 mm wide, cushion-shaped.
- Dark sea green, with darker dots on top surface.

Notes

Truffle-like Peziza

Hydnoplicata convoluta

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

- Fruit bodies underground, below litter.
- Convoluted, white to cream.
- Up to 20-30 x 12 mm.

Notes

Labyrinthine Truffle

Labyrinthomyces varius

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

- Fruit bodies up to 35 mm wide.
- Exterior hard rind-like, smooth, brown.
- Interior of cream, maze-like (labyrinthine) chambers.

Notes

Basidiomycetes

Descriptions of the Basidiomycetes group follow.

White Sessile Truffle

Cystangium balpineum

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

(formerly 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

(Austrogautieria manjimupana)

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, 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 on left. Compare with Underground Scleroderma, on right. [see page I-5]) Mycorrhizal.

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

Notes

(Cystangium sp.)

Cystangium sp.

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

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface white to cream, smooth, dry.
- Interior of minute, white, irregular chambers.

Notes

(Hysterangium sp.)

Hysterangium sp.

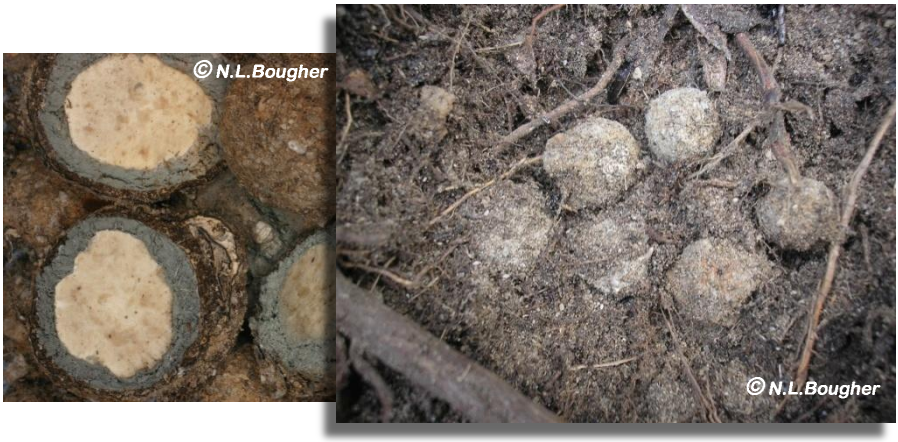
Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens).
Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface with adhering soil and rootlets, dull white, bruising pinkish.
- Interior dull greenish, gelatinised with gel-filled irregular chambers.

Notes

A Stone Truffle

Mesophellia brevispora



Buried at least 10 -20 cm deep in soil. (photo is of excavated specimens). Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 25 mm wide, with a brittle shell embedded with dark rootlets.
- Interior powdery, dull greyish-greenish, with a central, solid, pale core.
- In clusters deep underground amid dry hydrophobic soil-mycelial mass.

Notes

(Descomyces albus)

Descomyces albus

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

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface white with scattered adhering yellow fibrils, dry.
- Interior of minute, brown, irregular chambers.

Notes

(Nothocastoreum cretaceum)

Nothocastoreum cretaceum

Under litter then becoming exposed. Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide.
- Spherical when young, with a brittle, dirty ochre-yellowish shell.
- Opening up like an earthstar, revealing a powdery white spore mass.

Notes

Greyish Jelly Truffle

Protubera canescens

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

- Fruit bodies up to 25 mm wide, whitish-greyish, underground.
- Interior with an olive-brown, solid core.
- Core seated in a jelly-like layer with white radial sutures.
- White cords extending from base.

Notes

Rosy Beard Truffle

Rhizopogon roseolus

Under litter of pines (*Pinus*). (photo is of excavated specimens). Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 30 mm wide, underground.
- Surface with pinkish-red tinges when young, then predominantly yellow.
- Interior of minute, dull greenish-yellow irregular chambers.

Notes

(*Descomyces angustisporus*)

Descomyces angustisporus

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

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface white, dry.
- Interior of minute, bright chestnut brown, irregular chambers.

Notes

Terracotta Milk Truffle

Arcangeliella daucina

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

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface red-brown, thin (interior chambers visible).
- Interior of minute irregular chambers, cream, staining brown.
- Exuding whitish latex when fresh.

Notes

Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster

Cortinarius piriforme

(formerly Thaxterogaster piriformis)

Emerging from leaf litter. (Photo includes excavated specimens). Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, under litter or emerging.
- Surface slimy, faintly lilac then brown.
- Stem up to 15 mm long, white.
- Interior of brown, distorted gills.

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 semiocculta

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 eccentric, some centrally joined to cap.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Western Australian Magpie Fungus

Coprinopsis aff. stangliana

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

Coprinellus 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

Coprinellus 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

Hairy Ink Cap

Coprinopsis 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

Parasola 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

Coprinellus 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 springtails.
- Gills pale fawn, never becoming rusty.
- Cobweb-like, whitish, rapidly disappearing veil.
- Spore print rusty brown.

Notes

Volvate Cortinar

Cortinarius phalarus

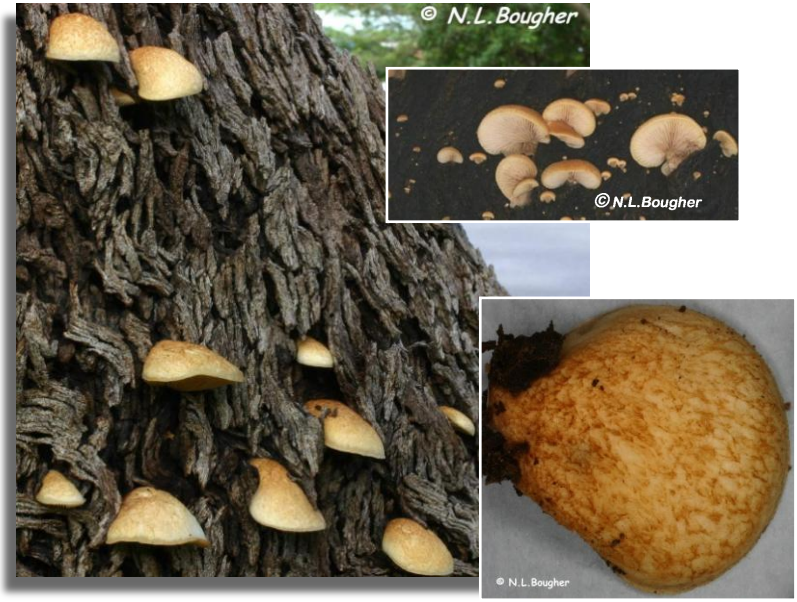
In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- 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 nirimbii

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

Leratiomyces ceres

(formerly 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

(Crepidotus prostratus)

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

(Amanita umbrinella)

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

(Rhodocollybia sp.)

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

(Leucoagaricus meleagris)

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

Green-edge Pinkgill

Entoloma viridomarginatum

On soil or in litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 30 mm wide, dark green, dimpled centre.
- Gills yellowish to pinkish with dark green edge.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, smooth/shiny, green upper part, yellow lower part.
- Spore print dull pinkish brown.

Notes

Yellow Gilled Pluteus

Pluteus pauperculus

On rotting wood and bark, often amid fallen litter. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, brown but yellow where eroded.
- Gills bright yellow then pink, free from the stem.
- Stem bright yellow.
- Spore print pink salmon.

Notes

Southern Oyster Mushroom

Pleurotus australis

In clusters on living or dead trees. Decomposer or weak pathogen.

- Cap up to 200 mm wide, shell-shaped, grey to brown.
- Gills extending down stem often forming a network.
- Spore print white, drying pale tan.

Notes

Fan Pax

Tapinella panuoides

On wood or woody litter in pine plantations. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, spatulate to fan-shaped, margin inrolled.
- Gills yellow, bifurcating and corrugated.
- Stem short, tapering, violet/ lilac at least near base
- Spore print ochre.

Notes

Grey Pixie Cap

Mycena subgalericulata

In dense clumps, on logs, stumps, or at base of living trees. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 25 mm wide, conical to bell-shaped, smoky brown.
- Gills white then pale grey.
- Stem long, narrow, with soft, long, matted hairs at base.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Woolly and Scaly Button

Pleuroflammula praestans

On fallen wood or bark.

Decomposer

- Cap up to 30 mm wide, shell-shaped, coarsely woolly-scaly.
- Gills brown with coarsely toothed edge.
- Stem short, woolly-scaly like cap.
- Spore print bright rusty brown.

Notes

(Cortinarius microarcheri)

Cortinarius microarcheri

In litter.

Mycorrhizal

- Cap up to 60 mm wide, intensely violet fading to brown with age.
- Gills violet in button, then rusty brown.
- Stem streaked with pale violet.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

Southern Hypholoma

Hypholoma australe

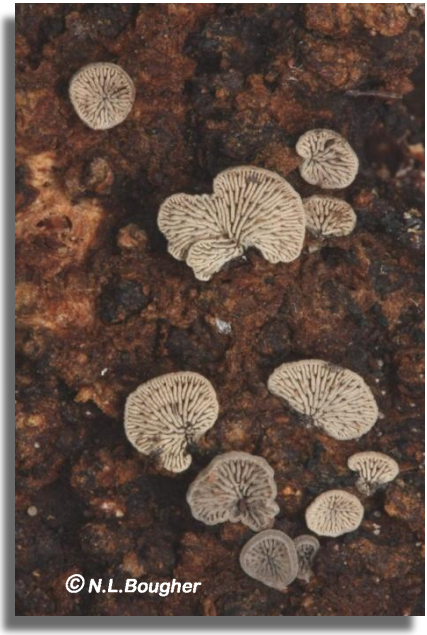
In dense clumps on stumps and fallen wood.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, buttons deep red, later orange-brown.
- White veil fragments on cap, especially near margin.
- Gills pale grey with slight greenish tinge when young.
- Spore print dark purplish brown.

Notes

Small Grey Anemone

Resupinatus subapplicatus



On fallen wood, bark, or woody debris. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 15 mm wide, circular, cup-shaped or fan-shaped,
- Pale grey when young, then darker grey to black.
- Gills thick, whitish then greyish.
- Stem absent.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Californian Agaricus

Agaricus californicus

In grass in park, eucalypts nearby. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, white, button marshmallow shaped.
- Gills cream in button, then pink-brown, finally dark brown.
- Stem up to 90 mm tall, thick collar-like ring.
- Spore print chocolate brown.

Notes

Field Mushroom

Agaricus campestris

In grass or lawns. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, white, button dome shaped.
- Gills bright pink in button, then pink-brown, finally dark brown.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, with thin untidy ring.
- Spore print chocolate brown.

Notes

Almond Mushroom

Agaricus subrufescens

In woodchips, garden beds, or compost.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 200 mm wide, white with small scales, button marshmallow shaped.
- Gills cream in button, then pink-brown, finally dark brown.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, with skirt-like but collapsing ring.
- Spore print chocolate brown.

Notes

Vermillion Grisette

Amanita xanthocephala

In litter, usually few and scattered. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, yellow, bright orange, or whitish.
- Cap with flat, coloured or white veil patches.
- Gills white to pale yellow.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, white to pale yellow, without a ring, base with coloured rim.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Grey Powdery Amanita

Amanita sp. "grey-powdery"

In litter, or on grass near eucalypts. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 60 mm wide, dull dark grey, soft surface with small mealy scales.
- Gills cream.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, grey, with disintegrating broad, flat, white ring at apex
- Base of stem tapering, without a cup.
- Spore print pale cream.

Notes

Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita

Amanita sp. "xanthocephala-like"

In litter, or sand. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, bright orange-yellow, with pale yellow raised scales.
- Gills white.
- Stem up to 70 mm tall, white, without a ring.
- Base of stem with cup having a free margin with yellow fringe.
- Spore print pale cream.

Notes

Ochre Amanita

Amanita sp. "ochre"

In litter, or sand.
Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 85 mm wide, pale ochre, with filmy pale yellow patch.
- Gills cream.
- Stem up to 120 mm tall, with multiple ochre scales and ring at apex.
- Base of stem with ovoid bulb.
- Odour strongly sour.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Pale Carneiphylla Amanita

Amanita sp. "pale carneiphylla"

Barely emerging in sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, cream, with inconspicuous white flat patches.
- Gills with or without faint pink tinge in button, then cream.
- Stem up to 180 mm tall, with ring near apex.
- Base of stem rooting carrot-like shape, with multiple concentric grooves.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Peach Amanita

Amanita sp. "persicina"

Barely emerging in sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 70 mm wide, pastel pinkish-orange when young.
- Cap with warty veil scales.
- Gills white to pale cream.
- Stem up to 110 mm tall, skirt-like ring at apex.
- Base of stem without cup.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Sour Yellow-staining Amanita

Amanita sp. "sour yellow stainer"

In sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 55 mm wide, smooth-polished, pastel orange.
- Cap without conspicuous scales.
- Gills cream with white edge.
- Stem up to 75 mm tall, with fragile skirt-like ring.
- Base of stem turbinate, staining bright yellow changing to ochre.
- Odour sour unpleasant disinfectant.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Small Warty Tuart Amanita

Amanita sp. "small warty tuart"

In sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, white with crowded raised white warts.
- Gills cream.
- Stem up to 55 mm tall, with fragile collapsing ring at apex.
- Base of stem abruptly swollen, no cup, not rooting, not staining.
- Odour not distinctive.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Orange Fan

Anthracophyllum archeri

Clasping on fallen wood, including narrow twigs. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 35 mm wide, fan-like, bright orange but may fade, tough.
- Gills similar colour to cap, widely spaced.
- Stem mostly absent.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Mueller's Funnel Cap

Austropaxillus muelleri

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 65 mm wide, funnel-shaped.
- Gills forked and running part way down stem.
- Stem up to 50 mm tall, tapering, no ring.
- Spore print bright brown.

Notes

(Pluteus petasatus)

Pluteus petasatus

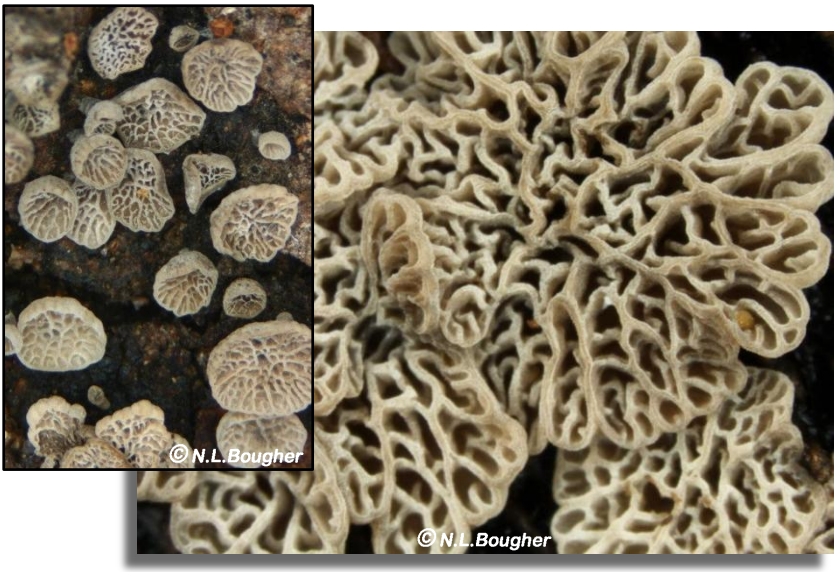
Clumps and clusters in woodchips. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 150 mm wide, buttons dark reddish brown.
- Gills free from the stem, cream then dull pink to rusty pink.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, cylindric, white, smooth.
- Spore print clay pink.

Notes

Gregarious Shells

Campanella gregaria



Gregarious on fallen logs, particularly on inside of banskia bark. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 15mm wide, cup-shaped, shell-shaped, greyish brown.
- Semi-translucent, jelly-like in wet conditions.
- Gills radiating from central point, completely interlinked.
- Stem absent.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Green-gilled Mushroom

Chlorophyllum molybdites

On lawns, sometimes forming fairy rings after warm humid weather.

Decomposer.

- Cap up to 120 mm wide, white, with coarse brownish scales.
- Gills free from the stem, dull cream, eventually dull kakhi.
- Stem up to 140 mm tall, cylindric, with narrow membranous ring.
- Spore print kahki, turning to tan/ochre after many weeks.

Notes

(Clitocybe kenkulunea)

Clitocybe kenkulunea

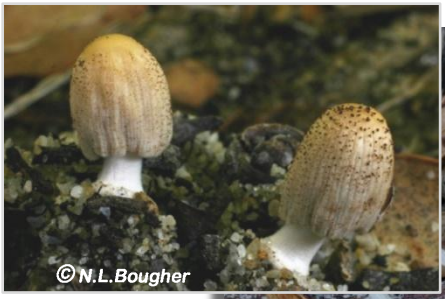
In large spreading troops on soil or in litter.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, uniformly grey, then paler from centre outwards.
- Gills crowded, running part way down stem, dull cream.
- Stem up to 35 mm tall, cylindric, white, smooth.
- Odour aniseed
- Spore print white.

Notes

(Coprinellus aff. pyrrhanthes)

Coprinellus aff. pyrrhanthes



On soil. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 30 mm wide, button orange, later grey with tan centre.
- Cap sprinkled with minute dark brown crystalline granules.
- Gills thin, grey, turning black with age.
- Stem up to 60 x 2 mm, cylindric, white, minutely pubescent.
- Spore print black.

Notes

Olive Wrinkled Bolbitius

Bolbitius titubans var. olivaceus

On rich garden beds, woodchips, or dung.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, greyish with yellowish wrinkled/pitted centre, semi-liquifying.
- Button olive-yellow, reticulate/pitted, glutinous.
- Gills brown, crowded.
- Stem up to 80 x 4 mm, pale yellow, no ring.
- Spore print rust brown.

Notes

(Inocybe austrofibrillosa)

Inocybe austrofibrillosa

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, brown, with white silky fibrils radiating from centre.
- Gills brown.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, densely clothed with whitish fibrils.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

Splendid Red Skinhead

Dermocybe splendida

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 60 mm wide, dull dark red-brown.
- Gills bright paprika red.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, yellowish with ragged bands of dark brown fibrils.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

Poison Pie

Hebeloma crustuliniforme

In litter under pines (Pinus), oaks, and other exotic trees. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, cream to light tan, smooth, sticky.
- Gills pale brown, often weeping some clear droplets.
- Stem up to 70 mm tall, white, no ring.
- Odour radish-like
- Spore print brown.

Notes

(Hohenbuehelia bingarra)

Hohenbuehelia bingarra

On fallen logs. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 35 mm wide, fan-shaped, undulating, grey with pale scalloped margin.
- Gills white then cream.
- Stem absent, tufts of white fibrils at point of attachment.
- Spore print pale cream.

Notes

(Inocybe murrayana)

Inocybe murrayana

In litter or on grass near euclaypts. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, bluntly conic to bell-shaped, with coarse radial fibrils.
- Gills pale then dull tan.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, white with pinkish tinge, with longitudinal fibrils.
- Odour not distinctive.
- Spore print dull brown.

Notes

Terracotta Mushroom

Lactarius eucalypti

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 45 mm wide, uniformly red-brown.
- Gills red-brown, exuding white latex droplets when moist.
- Stem up to 35 mm tall, red-brown, smooth.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(Lentinellus pulvinulus)

Lentinellus pulvinulus

Spreading along trunks of living trees, or fallen logs.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 30 mm wide, shell-shaped, tan (paler when drying out), rubbery.
- Gills cream, edge coarsely jagged.
- Stem absent.
- Spore print pale cream.

Notes

Yellow Navel

Lichenomphalia chromacea

(formerly Omphalina chromacea)

On ground, rocks, or wood usually amid moss.
Lichen-former.

- Cap up to 30 mm wide, orange-brown button, then chrome, sunken at centre.
- Gills similar colour to cap, extending part way down stem.
- Stem up to 20mm tall, bright yellow, smooth.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Slimacella

Limacella pitereka

On ground, in litter. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 60 mm wide, tan centre at first, then cream or white, slimy.
- Gills cream to white.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, white or with brown tinges, slimy.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Horsehair Fungus

Marasmius crinisequi

On fallen leaves and litter. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 3 mm wide, tan centre at first, then cream or white, slimy.
- Gills dull cream.
- Stem up to 125 mm tall, thin wiry- pliable, dark.
- Horsehair-like strands tangled amid litter.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(Mycena tenerrima)

Mycena tenerrima

On fallen wood.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 5 mm wide, white to pale cream, covered with granules.
- Gills white.
- Stem up to 25 mm tall, thin, with minute hairs.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Bleeding Mycena

Mycena kuurkacea

On litter or fallen wood.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 15 mm wide, red-brown with dark red radial lines.
- Gills with red-brown edge.
- Stem up to 70 mm tall, thin, red-brown, long hairs at base.
- Young, fresh specimens exude reddish-brown watery latex.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Dung Mottlegill

Panaeolus papilionaceus

On dung or manure near dung.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, bell-shaped, with scalloped fringed margin.
- Gills dark grey to black, mottled.
- Stem up to 150 mm tall, thin, no ring.
- Spore print black.

Notes

Tiny Tongue Panellus

Panellus ligulatus

On logs and rotting wood. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 25 mm wide, spoon-shaped, orange.
- Gills yellowish to orange.
- Stem lateral, up to 10 mm long, whitish.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Spiny Psathyrella

Psathyrella echinata

In crowded groups on logs and fallen wood.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 20 mm wide, coarsely scaly at first.
- Gills dark brown, covered at first by a cobweb veil.
- Stem up to 30 mm tall, whitish.
- Becoming watery and semi-dissolved with age.
- Spore print purplish black.

Notes

(Resupinatus cinerascens)

Resupinatus cinerascens

On fallen wood, bark, or woody debris.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 15 mm wide, cup-shaped or fan-shaped.
- Purplish grey when young then grey, covered with matted hairs.
- Gills grey.
- Stem absent.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(Russula persanguinea)

Russula persanguinea

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 85 mm wide, bright cherry or blood red, sticky at first.
- Gills white.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, entirely white.
- Taste biting hot.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Common Tubaria

Tubaria serrulata

On rotting woody debris and soil amid litter.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 45 mm wide, dark reddish-brown then rapidly pale, smooth.
- Gills brown then pale, with toothed edge (use hand lens).
- Stem up to 50 mm tall, with cream funnel-like ring when young.
- Spore print yellowish brown.

Notes

Mundroola Rooting Shank

Xerula mundroola

Solitary or few, deeply rooting near buried wood. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 75 mm wide, greyish-brown, sticky when fresh, smooth.
- Gills white, broad (up to 10 mm).
- Stem up to 120 mm tall, slender with a deeply rooting base.
- Spore print cream.

Notes

(Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus)

Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, violet-tinged then brown.
- Gills violet-tinged then brown, covered by a thick veil at first.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, with membranous ring or multiple veil patches.
- Odour of fresh beans or cut grass.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

Conical Wax Cap

Hygrocybe conica

On lawns or on soil. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, conical, with bright orange, red and yellow colours.
- Blackening with age and when handled.
- Gills pale yellow to orange.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, longitudinally fibrous or splitting.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(*Laccaria proxima*)

Laccaria proxima

In large numbers near pine trees.

Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, pinkish to dark reddish-brown.
- Gills pale pinkish.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, similar colour to cap, longitudinally fibrillose.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(*Lepiota exocarpi*)

Lepiota exocarpi

In litter or on ground. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 35 mm wide, reddish-brown with dark brown scales.
- Gills cream, free from the stem.
- Stem up to 30 mm tall, with dark brown fibrils, ring not consistent.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(*Russula flocktoniae*)

Russula flocktoniae

In litter or on ground. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, bright orange, often sunken in centre.
- Gills cream, thick, well-spaced.
- Stem up to 30 mm tall, paler orange than cap, smooth.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Dung Cap Psilocybe

Psilocybe coprophila

On dung. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 15 mm wide, semi-hemispherical, sticky.
- Gills dark brown.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, dull.
- Spore print purplish-black.

Notes

(*Amanita ochroterrea*)

Amanita ochroterrea

In sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 110 mm wide, pale olivaceous or buff.
- Gills light brown.
- Stem up to 190 mm tall, with a pale brown, friable ring.
- Base of stem rooting, no cup.
- Odour not distinctive.
- Spore print cream to pale yellow or buff.

Notes

Milky Cone Cap

Conocybe apala

On grass. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 25 mm wide, pale, smooth or faintly wrinkled.
- Gills pale then brown.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, white, very fragile.
- Fruit bodies at best in early morning, then rapidly shrivelling up.
- Spore print rust brown.

Notes

Burgundy Psathyrella

Psathyrella bipellis

In woodchips, often in large troops.
Decomposer.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, wine red then rapidly fading and pale.
- Cap with white or pale pink fringe when young.
- Gills dull brown to grey.
- Stem up to 60 mm tall, whitish, without a ring.
- Spore print black.

Notes

(*Dermocybe sp. "clelandii-like white mycelium"*)

Dermocybe sp. "clelandii-like white mycelium"

In litter, sometimes in large numbers. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, dull brown, paler at margin.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, pale yellow with some ragged red-brown belts.
- Gills dull yellow when young then rusty brown.
- Mycelium at base of stem white.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

(*Mycena sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil"*)

Mycena sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil"

On soil amid litter. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 10 mm wide, greyish brown, with darker centre.
- Stem up to 80 mm tall x 1 mm wide, entirely with minute hairs, greyish.
- Gills dull grey, edge paler.
- Odour of chlorine.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Spectacular Rustgill

Gymnopilus junonius

In large clusters around base of trees or on stumps. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 300 mm wide, orange-brown, finely scaly.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, with membranous ring.
- Gills yellow-brown.
- Spore print rusty brown.

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 prolinius

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

(Tylopilus sp.)

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

Cleland's Gilled Bolete

Phylloporus clelandii

Emerging from soil and litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 300 mm wide, robust, dull fawn.
- Gills bright yellow with greenish tinge, bruise blue (dulls to kahki after much time).
- Stem up to 200 mm tall, pale yellow bruising brown, smooth.
- Flesh instantly bluing.
- Spore print olive brown.

Notes

Slippery Jack

Suillus luteus

In litter under pines (*Pinus*). Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 150 mm wide, slimy when fresh, brown.
- Stem up to 100 mm tall, with sleeve-like ring.
- Stem whitish to pale yellow, upper part with dark brown spots.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

Collinitus Slippery Jack

Suillus collinitus

In litter under pines (*Pinus*). Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 110 mm wide, slimy when fresh, brown.
- Stem up to 70 mm tall, no ring.
- Stem lemon, reddish near base, with brown spots entire length.
- Spore print olive green.

Notes

Pagoda Fungus

Podoserpula pusio

In litter. Decomposer.

- Delicate multi-storied fruit bodies up to 100 mm tall.
- Soft pinkish to apricot lobes arranged in tiers.
- Underside of each lobe with low folds and ridges.
- Spore print white.

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 2

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

Tall Stiltball

Battarrea stevenii

In sand with or without any litter. Decomposer.

- Stem up to 400 mm, woody, shaggy/scaly, forming a disc at apex.
- Fleshy/membranous but fragile cup at base of stem (under ground).
- Shell of the whitish skull-cap discarded onto ground.
- Rusty, powdery spore mass

Notes

Hadrian's Stinkhorn

Phallus hadriani

On sandy soil or amid litter, usually in disturbed areas. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 160 mm tall, stalk white, hollow and spongy.
- Head honey-combed, first covered with olive-brown slime, later white as slime recedes.
- Gelatinous egg stage embedded or buried in ground, turning pink when handled.
- Odour of dog poo.

Notes

Collared Earthstar

Geastrum triplex

In litter or on soil. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 100 mm wide, splitting into 4-7 thick fleshy rays.
- Often with a saucer-like collar.
- Central sac spherical, thin-walled, containing dark brown powdery spore mass.
- Stem absent.

Notes

(Calvatia sp. "pyramidal warts")

Calvatia sp. "pyramidal warts"

In litter or on soil. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 50 mm wide, spherical.
- At first thick-walled, white, with brown-tipped, pyramidal, flat-topped warts.
- Later thin-walled, smooth, dull brownish, torn near top.
- Interior at first white solid, then brown powdery.
- Stem and sterile base absent.

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 Wands

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

Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus

Clavulina vinaceocervina

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Individual or co-joined into mat-like growths, up to 50 mm tall.
- Dull pinkish flesh-coloured, often with dark red to black tips.
- Branches crowded, often wrinkled or uneven.
- 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

Fomitiporia robusta

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

(Coltriciella dependens)

Coltriciella dependens

In spreading clusters on underside of fallen burnt wood. Decomposer.

- Pendent, attached to wood by very short stem.
- Soft, rusty brown fruit bodies amid rusty, coarsely felty mycelium.
- Pores shallow, angular.
- Spore print brown.

Notes

Stonemaker Fungus

Laccocephalum tumulosum

Emerging from soil soon after fire (within 2 weeks) in wooded areas. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 300 mm wide, pale brown, smooth becoming cracked.
- Stem up to 50 mm long, impregnated with soil and stones.
- Stem attached to a very heavy tuber-like sclerotium below the ground.
- Pores minute, dull pale tan.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(*Royoporus badius*)

Royoporus badius

On stumps, logs
and fallen wood. Decomposer.

- Tough-rubbery fruit bodies, firmly attached.
- Cap up to 100 mm wide, white to mouse grey at first, later mottled bright red-brown.
- Stem up to 25mm, smooth, becoming black and with an encroaching white growth.
- Pores minute, white.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Hairy Stereum

Stereum hirsutum

Spreading along logs, fallen wood and stumps. Decomposer.

- Shelf-like fruit bodies, firmly and broadly attached.
- Upper surface brownish-orange, covered by short hairs, margin smooth and paler.
- Lower surface smooth, bright orange or yellow or pinkish-orange.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Rainbow Bracket Fungus

Trametes versicolor

On logs, stumps and fallen wood. Decomposer.

- Thin but tough bracket-like fruit bodies.
- Upper surface smooth or minutely felty, brownish and greyish zoned, margin paler.
- Lower surface with minute pale cream pores.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Blushing Rosette

Abortiporus biennis

On or near stumps and in woody litter. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies distorted, gnarled masses incorporating leaves and wood.
- With a soft, pale pinkish, irregularly ridged and pored surface.
- Interior tough, bruising dark red-brown.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Pine Skin Fungus

Amphinema byssoides

On underside of dead wood, near living pines (*Pinus*). 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

Bysso 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

Phlebia subceracea

(formerly 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

(Hyphodontia arguta)

Hyphodontia arguta

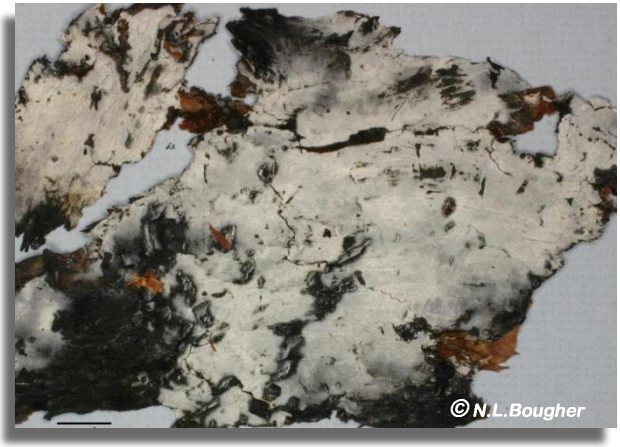
On dead wood. Decomposer.

- 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

(Botryobasidium subcoronatum)

Botryobasidium subcoronatum



On dead wood, or bark of living or dead tree.
Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies thin, fully resupinate (flat) patches. (Bar scale in photo = 10 mm)
- Surface velvety, minutely granular.
- Colour ash grey to whitish.
- Spore print white.

Notes

(Gyrodontium sacchari)

Gyrodontium sacchari

On logs or on living tree. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies spreading resupinate (flat) patches.
- Surface with crowded, leathery-gelatinous, blunt, short tubular projections.
- Colour yellow or grey. Under-layer and margin white.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Violet Skin Fungus

Hjortstamia crassa

On logs or fallen branches. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies spreading, smooth, resupinate (flat) patches.
- Entirely magenta to violet, increasingly grey when older
- Spore print white.

Notes

(Trechispora farinacea)

Trechispora farinacea

On fallen burnt bark, litter and leaves. Decomposer.

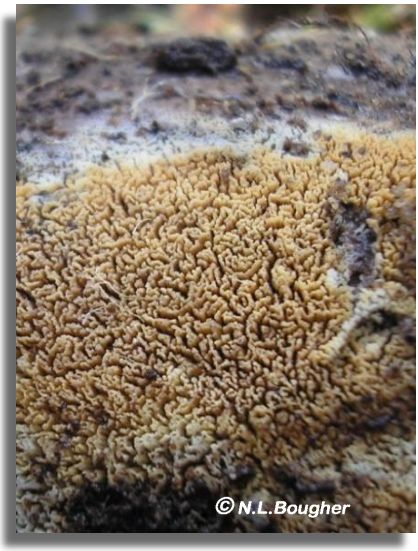
- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat) thin patches.
- White, soft matted threads, easily removed.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Split Pore Crust

Schizopora paradoxa

On well-rotted logs or fallen wood. Decomposer.



- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat) patches, tightly adhering.
- Surface with a labyrinthine network of broken narrow plates.
- Cream sometimes with orange stains, paler and harder when dry.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Bearded Tooth Fungus

Auriscalpium barbatum

In litter, sand, or attached at base to plants.
Mycorrhizal?

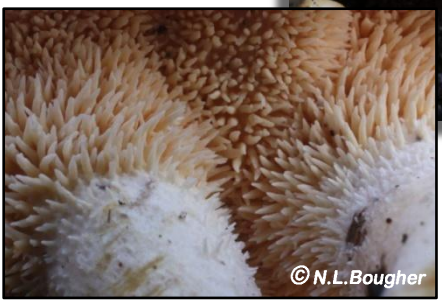
- Cap up to 30 mm wide, dull brown, with minute scales.
- With crowded, sharp-pointed, cream to flesh-coloured teeth up to 7 mm long.
- Stem up to 30 mm long, felty or with soft scales, dark brown.
- Spore print white.

Notes

Hedgehog Tooth Fungus

Hydnum repandum

In litter, natural forests and pine plantations. Mycorrhizal.



- Cap up to 100 mm wide, cream to pinkish-orange, smooth.
- With crowded, cream to pinkish teeth up to 6 mm long.
- Stem up to 60 mm long, thick, smooth, paler or similar to cap.
- 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

A Wood Ear

Auricularia cornea

In crowded clusters on wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 50 mm wide, rubbery, undulating or wrinkling.
- Outer surface dull brown, minutely felty.
- Inner surface purplish brown, smooth.

Notes

Spatula Jelly

Dacrymyces aff. flabelliformis

On fallen logs and wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 5 mm wide, rubbery, bright orange.
- Spatula-shaped, with short stalk (1 mm or less).

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

Coral Polyps

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

Bridal Creeper Rust Fungus

Puccinia myrsiphylli

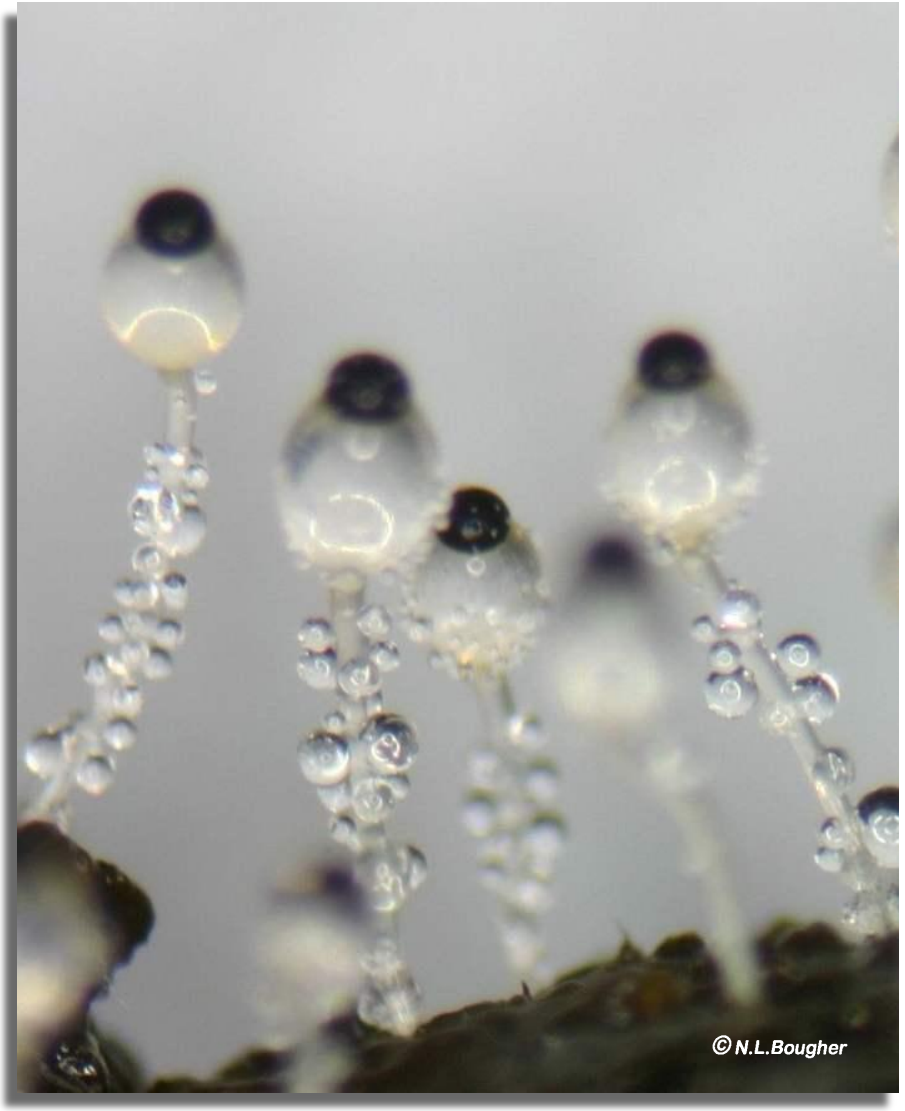
On Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*).
Pathogen.

- Orange patches on leaves.
- Patches surrounded by pale zone.

Notes

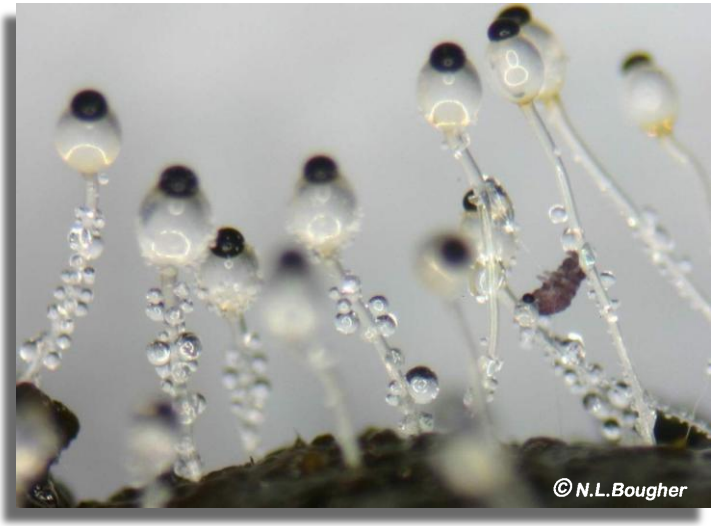
Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes

Descriptions of these taxa follow.



Shotgun Fungus

Pilobolus sp.



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

Large-spored Pea Truffle

Glomus macrocarpum

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens).

Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide.
- Exterior white/cream with some tan areas, smooth to cottony.
- Interior to the eye – granular, mottled.
- Interior under lens - with shiny, spherical brown spores.
- Spores embedded in white cottony material.

Notes

Slime Moulds

Descriptions of the Slime Moulds group follow.

(Badhamia foliicola)

Badhamia foliicola

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

Cute Baubles

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

(Stemonitis sp.)

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

(Diachea leucopoda)

Diachea leucopoda

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

(Leocarpus fragilis)

Leocarpus fragilis

On litter, wood. Decomposer.

- Crowded clusters of shiny, chestnut to purplish fruit bodies.
- Fruit bodies ellipsoid or globular, up to 4 mm long x about 1 mm wide.
- Spores brown.

Notes

Strawberry Slime Mould

Tubifera ferruginosa

On wood, often burnt wood. Decomposer.

- Young fruit bodies bright red, cushion-like, up to 10 mm wide.
- Becoming dark brown and powdery when ripe.

Notes

Spore Colour Guide

Spore colour is one of the easiest ways to help identify many of the macrofungi as each fungus has a particular colour.

Many fungi disperse their spores by forcibly shooting them into the air. Sometimes thick, visible deposits of spores are formed on surfaces close to the fungus such as when a spore print is made. A spore print can be made by placing a mushroom cap which is mature but not too old, with the stem removed and the spore-bearing gills facing down, onto white paper. This setup can be covered with paper or glass for protection against air movements and desiccation. After a period of one hour to overnight (depending on the size and condition of the fungus), there should be a visible deposit of spores on the paper.

Spore prints can be made from many types of fungi such as mushrooms, brackets, corals and clubs. Cup fungi also shoot their spores into the air but spore prints are difficult to capture from them.

Fungi such as truffles, puffballs, and stinkhorns generally do not produce spore prints.

Green Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Chlorophyllum molybdites	Green-gilled Mushroom	J-67

Salmon/ pink or clay Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Entoloma moongum	Dark Pinkgill	J-14
Volvariella speciosa	Common Rosegill	J-30
***Rhodocollybia* sp.**		J-40
Entoloma viridomarginatum	Green-edge Pinkgill	J-43
Pluteus pauperculus	Yellow Gilled Pluteus	J-44
Pluteus petasatus		J-65

Black or Purplish-black Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Coprinellus aff. pyrrhanthes	Western Australian Magpie Fungus	J-5

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Coprinellus flocculosus	Flocculose Ink Cap	J-6
Coprinellus impatiens	Impatient Ink Cap	J-7
Coprinopsis lagopus	Hairy Ink Cap	J-8
Parasola plicatilis	Parasol Ink Cap	J-9
Coprinellus truncorum	Glistening Ink Cap	J-10
Panaeolus fimicola	Dusky Helmets	J-23
Leratiomyces ceres	Red Woodchips Fungus	J-29
Hypholoma australe	Southern Hypholoma	J-50
Panaeolus papilionaceus	Dung Mottlegill	J-83
Psathyrella echinata	Spiny Psathyrella	J-85
Psilocybe coprophila	Dung Cap Psilocybe	J-95
Psathyrella bipellis	Burgundy Psathyrella	J-98

Brown Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Bolbitius vitellinus	Egg Yolk Fungus	J-3
Cortinarius ochraceofulvus	Golden Tuart Cortinarius	J-11
Cortinarius phalarus	Volvate Cortinarius	J-12
Crepidotus eucalyptorum	Eucalypt Crepidotus	J-13
Gymnopilus allantopus	Golden Wood Fungus	J-15
Inocybe violaceocaulis	Violet Stem Fibre Cap	J-16
Paxillus involutus	Poison Pax	J-25
Pholiota communis	Common Pholiota	J-26
Agaricus rotalis	Pin Wheel Agaricus	J-31
Descolea maculata	Spotted Descolea	J-33
Cortinarius archeri	Archer's Cortinarius	J-34
Crepidotus prostratus		J-35
Cortinarius sinapicolor	Slimy Yellow Cortinar	J-39
Tapinella panuoides	Fan Pax	J-46
Cortinarius microarcheri		J-49
Agaricus californicus	Californian Agaricus	J-52
Agaricus campestris	Field Mushroom	J-53
Agaricus subrufescens	Almond Mushroom	J-54
Austropaxillus muelleri	Mueller's Funnel Cap	J-64
Inocybe austrofibrillosa		J-71
Dermocybe splendida (Cort. persplendida)	Splendid Red Skinhead	J-72
Hebeloma crustuliniforme	Poison Pie	J-73
Inocybe murrayana		J-75
Tubaria serrulata	Common Tubaria	J-88
Cortinarius violaceolamellatus		J-90
Conocybe apala	Milky Cone Cap	J-97
Dermocybe sp. "clelandii-like white mycelium"		J-99
Gymnopilus junonius	Spectacular Rustgill	J-101
Boletellus obscurecoccineus	Rhubarb Bolete	K-1

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Tylopilus sp.		K-4
Phylloporus clelandii	Cleland's Gilled Bolete	K-5
Ramaria gracilis	Slender Coral Fungus	M-1
Coltricia cinnamomea	Tough Cinnamon Fungus	N-1
Coltriciella dependens		N-10

White or Cream Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Armillaria_luteobubalina	Australian Honey Fungus	J-2
Clitocybe semiocculta	Shy Funnel Cap	J-4
Laccaria lateritia	Brick Red Laccaria	J-17
Leucoagaricus naucinus	Smooth Parasol	J-18
Melanoleuca fusca	Dark Melanoleuca	J-19
Mycena nargan	Spotted Pixie Cap	J-20
Omphalotus nidiformis	Ghost Fungus	J-21
Panus fasciatus	Hairy Panus	J-24
Rickenella fibula	Orange Moss Caps	J-27
Russula erumpens	Erupting Russula	J-28
Amanita carneiphylla	Pink-gilled Amanita	J-32
Amanita umbrinella		J-36
Tricholomopsis rutilans	Plum and Custard Fungus	J-37
Mycena clarkeana	Clarke's Pixie Cap	J-38
Leucoagaricus meleagris		J-42
Pleurotus australis	Southern Oyster Mushroom	J-45
Mycena subgalericulata	Grey Pixie Cap	J-47
Pleuroflammula praestans	Wooly and Scaly Button	J-48
Resupinatus subapplicatus	Small Grey Anenome	J-51
Amanita xanthocephala	Vermillion Grisette	J-55
Amanita sp. "grey powdery"	Grey Powdery Amanita	J-56
Amanita sp. "xanthocephala-like"	Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita	J-57
Amanita sp. "ochre"	Ochre Amanita	J-58
Amanita sp. "pale carneiphylla"	Pale Carneiphylla Amanita	J-59
Amanita sp. "persicina"	Peach Amanita	J-60
Amanita sp. "sour yellow stainer"	Sour Yellow-staining Amanita	J-61
Amanita sp. "small warty tuart"	Small Warty Tuart Amanita	J-62
Anthracophyllum archeri	Orange Fan	J-63
Campanella gregaria	Gregarious Shells	J-66
Clitocybe kenkulunea		J-68
Hohenbuehelia bingarra		J-74
Lactarius eucalypti	Terracotta Mushroom	J-76
Lentinellus pulvinulus		J-77
Lichenomphalia chromacea	Yellow Navel	J-78
Limacella pitereka	Slimacella	J-79

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
Marasmius crinisequi	Horsehair Fungus	J-80
Mycena tenerrima		J-81
Mycena kuurkacea	Bleeding Mycena	J-82
Panellus ligulatus	Tiny Tongue Panellus	J-84
Resupinatus cinerascens		J-86
Russula persanguinea		J-87
Xerula mundroola	Mundroola Rooting Shank	J-89
Hygrocybe conica	Conical Wax Cap	J-91
Laccaria proxima		J-92
Lepiota exocarpi		J-93
Russula flocktoniae		J-94
Amanita ochroterrea		J-96
Mycena sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil"		J-100
Podoserpula pusio	Pagoda Fungus	K-8
Macrotyphula juncea	Fairy Wands	M-2
Clavulina vinaceocervina	Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus	M-3
Fomitopsis lilacinogilva	Lilac Bracket Fungus	N-2
Hexagonia vesparia	Wasp Nest Polypore	N-3
Laetiporus portentosus	White Punk	N-4
Piptoporus australiensis	Curry Punk	N-7
Pycnoporus coccineus	Scarlet Bracket Fungus	N-8
Laccocephalum tumulosum	Stonemaker Fungus	N-11
Royoporus badius		N-12
Stereum hirsutum	Hairy Stereum	N-13
Trametes versicolor	Rainbow Bracket Fungus	N-14
Abortiporus biennis	Blushing Rosette	N-15
Amphinema byssoides	Pine Skin Fungus	O-1
Asterostroma persimile	Rosy Skin Fungus	O-2
Byssomerulius corium	Bysso Skin Fungus	O-3
Phlebia subceracea	Golden Splash Tooth	O-4
Phlebia rufa	Wrinled Waxy Skin Fungus	O-5
Stereum illudens	Purplish Stereum	O-6
Hyphodontia arguta		O-7
Botryobasidium subcoronatum		O-8
Gyrodontium sacchari		O-9
Hjortstamia crassa	Violet Skin Fungus	O-10
Trechispora farinacea		O-11
Schizopora paradoxa	Split Pore Crust	O-12
Auriscalpium barbatum	Bearded Tooth Fungus	P-1
Hydnum repandum	Hedgehog Tooth Fungus	P-2
Calocera guepinioides	Scotsman's Beard	Q-1
Tremella mesenterica group	Yellow Brain Fungus	Q-2
Auricularia aurea	AWood Ear	Q-3
Dacrymyces aff. flabelliformis	Spatula Jelly	Q-4
Schizophyllum commune	Split-gill Fungus	R-2

Checklist

This checklist is provided for recording sightings of the fungi in this book.

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
A Banksia Cup fungus A-8 *Banksiamyces sp.*		
A Stone Truffle I-9 *Mesophellia brevispora*		
A Wood Ear Q-3 *Auricularia cornea*		
Almond Mushroom J-54 *Agaricus subrufescens*		
Amanita ochroterrea J-96		
Amanita umbrinella J-36		
Archer's Cortinar J-34 *Cortinarius archeri*		
Australian Honey Fungus J-2 *Armillaria luteobubalina*		
Austrogautieria manjimupana I-4		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Badhamia foliicola Z-1		
Bearded Tooth Fungus P-1 *Auriscalpium barbatum*		
Beefsteak Fungus N-9 *Fistulina hepatica*		
Bird's Nest Fungus L-7 *Cyathus olla*		
Bird's Nest Fungus2 L-8 *Cyathus stercoreus*		
Black Morel B-2 *Morchella elata*		
Bleeding Mycena J-82 *Mycena kuurkacea*		
Blushing Rosette N-15 *Abortiporus biennis*		
Botryobasidium subcoronatum O-8		
Brick Red Laccaria J-17 *Laccaria lateritia*		
Bridal Creeper Rust Fungus R-5 *Puccinia myrsiphylli*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Burgundy Psathyrella J-98 *Psathyrella bipellis*		
Bysso Skin Fungus O-3 *Byssomerulius corium*		
Californian Agaricus J-52 *Agaricus californicus*		
Calvatia sp."pyramidal warts" L-12		
Candle Snuff Fungus D-2 *Xylaria hypoxylon*		
Cannonball Fungus L-5 *Sphaerobolus stellatus*		
Clarke's Pixie Cap J-38 *Mycena clarkeana*		
Cleland's Gilled Bolete K-5 *Phylloporus clelandii*		
Clitocybe kenkulunea J-68		
Collared Earthstar L-11 *Geastrum triplex*		
Collinitus Slippery Jack K-7 *Suillus collinitus*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Coltriciella dependens N-10		
Common Agrocybe J-1 *Agrocybe pediades*		
Common Pholiota J-26 *Pholiota communis*		
Common Rosegill J-30 *Volvariella speciosa*		
Common Tubaria J-88 *Tubaria serrulata*		
Conehead Fungus J-22 *Panaeolopsis nirimbii*		
Conical Wax Cap J-91 *Hygrocybe conica*		
Coprinellus aff. pyrrhanthes J-69		
Coral Polyps R-4 *Merismodes anomalus*		
Cortinarius microarcheri J-49		
Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus J-90		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Creopus gelatinosus D-4		
Crepidotus prostratus J-35		
Curry Punk N-7 *Piptoporus australiensis*		
Cute Baubles Z-3 *Trichia decipiens*		
Cystangium sp. I-7		
Dark Melanoleuca J-19 *Melanoleuca fusca*		
Dark Pinkgill J-14 *Entoloma moongum*		
Dermocybe sp. "clelandii-like white mycelium" J-99		
Descomyces albus I-10		
Descomyces angustisporus I-14		
Diachea leucopoda Z-6		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Diachia leucopodia Z-6		
Dog Poo Fungus L-3 *Pisolithus* species		
Dog Vomit Slime Mould Z-4 *Fuligo septica*		
Dung Buttons D-1 *Poronia erici*		
Dung Cap Psilocybe J-95 *Psilocybe coprophila*		
Dung Mottlegill J-83 *Panaeolus papilionaceus*		
Dusky Helmets J-23 *Panaeolus fimicola*		
Earth Tongue B-1 *Geoglossum cookeianum*		
Earthballs L-4 *Scleroderma* species		
Egg Yolk Fungus J-3 *Bolbitius vitellinus*		
Erupting Russula J-28 *Russula erumpens*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Eucalypt Crepidotus J-13 *Crepidotus eucalyptorum*		
Eyelash Cup Fungus A-4 *Scutellinia scutellata*		
Fairy Wands M-2 *Macrotyphula juncea*		
Fan Pax J-46 *Tapinella panuoides*		
Field Mushroom J-53 *Agaricus campestris*		
Flat Black Cup Fungus A-9 *Plicaria sp.*		
Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus M-3 *Clavulina vinaceocervina*		
Fleshy Cup Fungus A-1 *Aleurina ferruginea*		
Flocculose Ink Cap J-6 *Coprinellus flocculosus*		
Ghost Fungus J-21 *Omphalotus nidiformis*		
Glistening Ink Cap J-10 *Coprinellus truncorum*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Golden Splash Tooth O-4 *Phlebia subceracea*		
Golden Tuart Cortinarius J-11 *Cortinarius ochraceofulvus*		
Golden Wood Fungus J-15 *Gymnopilus allantopus*		
Green-edge Pinkgill J-43 *Entoloma viridomarginatum*		
Green-gilled Mushroom J-67 *Chlorophyllum molybdites*		
Gregarious Shells J-66 *Campanella gregaria*		
Grey Pixie Cap J-47 *Mycena subgalericulata*		
Grey Powdery Amanita J-56 *Amanita sp. "grey-powdery"*		
Greyish Jelly Truffle I-12 *Protubera canescens*		
Gyrodontium sacchari O-9		
Hadrian's Stinkhorn L-10 *Phallus hadriani*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Hairy Ink Cap J-8 *Coprinopsis lagopus*		
Hairy Panus J-24 *Panus fasciatus*		
Hairy Stereum N-13 *Stereum hirsutum*		
Hakea Tar Spots C-2 *Phyllachora amplexicaulis*		
Hedgehog Tooth Fungus P-2 *Hydnum repandum*		
Hohenbuehelia bingarra J-74		
Horsehair Fungus J-80 *Marasmius crinisequi*		
Hyphodontia arguta O-7		
Hypocrea sp. D-5		
Hysterangium sp. I-8		
Icicle Fairy Fans Z-2 *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Impatient Ink Cap J-7 *Coprinellus impatiens*		
Inermisia fusispora A-5		
Inocybe austrofibrillosa J-71		
Inocybe murrayana J-75		
Labyrinthine Truffle E-2 *Labyrinthomyces varius*		
Laccaria proxima J-92		
Lachnum virgineum A-6		
Large-spored Pea Truffle Y-2 *Glomus macrocarpum*		
Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus N-5 *Phaeotrametes decipiens*		
Lemon Disco A-10 *Bisporella citrinum*		
Lentinellus pulvinulus J-77		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Leocarpus fragilis Z-7		
Lepiota exocarpi J-93		
Leucoagaricus meleagris J-42		
Lilac Bracket Fungus N-2 *Fomitopsis lilacinogilva*		
Milky Cone Cap J-97 *Conocybe apala*		
Miniature Chimney Pots R-1 *Henningsomyces candidus*		
Mueller's Funnel Cap J-64 *Austropaxillus muelleri*		
Mundroola Rooting Shank J-89 *Xerula mundroola*		
Mycena sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil" J-100		
Mycena tenerrima J-81		
Nothocastoreum cretaceum I-11		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Ochre Amanita J-58 *Amanita sp. "ochre"*		
Olive Wrinkled Bolbitius J-70 *Bolbitius titubans var. olivaceus*		
Orange Aleurodiscus R-3 *Aleurodiscus sp.*		
Orange Fan J-63 *Anthracophyllum archeri*		
Orange Mosscap J-27 *Rickenella fibula*		
Pagoda Fungus K-8 *Podoserpula pusio*		
Pale Carneiphylla Amanita J-59 *Amanita sp. "pale carneiphylla"*		
Parasol Ink Cap J-9 *Parasola plicatilis*		
Peach Amanita J-60 *Amanita sp. "persicina"*		
Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster I-16 *Cortinarius piriforme*		
Peziza vesiculosa A-11		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Pin Wheel Agaricus J-31 *Agaricus rotalis*		
Pine Skin Fungus O-1 *Amphinema byssoides*		
Pink False Truffle I-2 *Hydnangium carneum*		
Pink-gilled Amanita J-32 *Amanita carneiphylla*		
Plum and Custard Fungus J-37 *Tricholomopsis rutilans*		
Pluteus petasatus J-65		
Poison Pax J-25 *Paxillus involutus*		
Poison Pie J-73 *Hebeloma crustuliniforme*		
Pulvinula constellation A-3		
Purplish Stereum O-6 *Stereum illudens*		
Rainbow Bracket Fungus N-14 *Trametes versicolor*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Red Fingers L-1 *Colus pusillus*		
Red Woodchips Fungus J-29 *Leratiomyces ceres*		
Red-capped Boletus K-2 *Boletus prolinius*		
Resupinatus cinerascens J-86		
Rhodocollybia sp. J-40		
Rhubarb Bolete K-1 *Boletellus obscurecoccineus*		
Rosy Beard Truffle I-13 *Rhizopogon roseolus*		
Rosy Hypomyces D-3 *Hypomyces rosellus*		
Rosy Skin Fungus O-2 *Asterostroma persimile*		
Royoporus badius N-12		
Russula flocktoniae J-94		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Russula persanguinea J-87		
Scarlet Bracket Fungus N-8 *Pycnoporus coccineus*		
Scotsman's Beard Q-1 *Calocera guepinioides*		
Shaggy Parasol J-41 *Chlorophyllum brunneum*		
Shotgun Fungus Y-1 *Pilobolus sp.*		
Shy Funnel Cap J-4 *Clitocybe semiocculta*		
Slender Coral Fungus M-1 *Ramaria gracilis*		
Slimacella J-79 *Limacella pitereka*		
Slimy Yellow Cortinar J-39 *Cortinarius sinapicolor*		
Slippery Jack K-6 *Suillus luteus*		
Small Grey Anemone J-51 *Resupinatus subapplicatus*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Small Warty Tuart Amanita J-62 *Amanita sp. "small warty tuart"*		
Smooth Parasol J-18 *Leucoagaricus naucinus*		
Sour Yellow-staining Amanita J-61 *Amanita sp. "sour yellow stainer"*		
Southern Hypholoma J-50 *Hypholoma australe*		
Southern Oyster Mushroom J-45 *Pleurotus australis*		
Spatula Jelly Q-4 *Dacrymyces aff. flabelliformis*		
Spectacular Rustgill J-101 *Gymnopilus junonius*		
Spiny Psathyrella J-85 *Psathyrella echinata*		
Splendid Red Skinhead J-72 *Dermocybe splendida*		
Split Pore Crust O-12 *Schizopora paradoxa*		
Split-gill Fungus R-2 *Schizophyllum commune*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Spotted Descolea J-33 *Descolea maculata*		
Spotted Pixie Cap J-20 *Mycena nargan*		
Stalked Puffballs L-6 *Tulostoma sp.*		
Stemonitis species Z-5		
Stonemaker Fungus N-11 *Laccocephalum tumulosum*		
Strawberry Slime Mould Z-8 *Tubifera ferruginosa*		
Tall Stiltball L-9 *Battarrea stevenii*		
Tennis Ball Puffball L-2 *Mycenastrum corium*		
Terracotta Milk Truffle I-15 *Arcangeliella daucina*		
Terracotta Mushroom J-76 *Lactarius eucalypti*		
Tiny Tongue Panellus J-84 *Panellus ligulatus*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Tough Cinnamon fungus N-1 *Coltricia cinnamomea*		
Trechispora farinacea O-11		
Truffle-like Descolea I-3 *Setchelliogaster tenuipes*		
Truffle-like Peziza E-1 *Hydnoplicata convoluta*		
Tuart Nut Fungus C-1 *Harknessia uromycoides*		
Tylopilus sp. K-4		
Underground Dog Poo Fungus I-6 *Pisolithus hypogaeus*		
Underground Scleroderma I-5 *Scleroderma sp. (underground)*		
Variable Gyroporus K-3 *Gyroporus aff. cyanescens*		
Vermillion Grisette J-55 *Amanita xanthocephala*		
Violet Skin Fungus O-10 *Hjortstamia crassa*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Violet Stem Fibre Cap J-16 *Inocybe violaceocaulis*		
Volvate Cortinar J-12 *Cortinarius phalarus*		
Wasp Nest Polypore N-3 *Hexagonia vesparia*		
Western Australian Magpie Fungus J-5 *Coprinopsis aff. stangliana*		
White Punk N-4 *Laetiporus portentosus*		
White Sessile Truffle I-1 *Cystangium balpineum*		
Woody Layered Bracket Fungus N-6 *Fomitiporia robusta*		
Woolly and Scaly Button J-48 *Pleuroflammula praestans*		
Wooly Cup fungus A-2 *Lasiosphaeria ovina*		
Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus O-5 *Phlebia rufa*		
Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita J-57 *Amanita sp. "xanthocephala-like"*		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
Yellow Brain Fungus Q-2 *Tremella mesenterica group*		
Yellow Cobweb Cup Fungus A-7 *Arachnopeziza aurata*		
Yellow Gilled Pluteus J-44 *Pluteus pauperculus*		
Yellow Navel J-78 *Lichenomphalia chromacea*		

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'.

2009

Change	***Pages changed***	***Date***
New title	Current title: *Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond* Previous title: *Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Field Book*	April 2009
New Publisher	Current publisher: The Western Australian Naturalists' Club (Inc) Previous publisher: Perth Urban Bushland Fungi.	April 2009
Updated and expanded	• Introductory pages incl. title, index, visual index, & text pages. • Index moved from back of the book to the front. • Expanded checklist at back of the book	April 2009
Additions	• 108 new species. • The new species Pages are: A-6 to A-11, C-2, D-4, E-2, I-7 to I-16, J-43 to J-101, K-5 to K-8, L-9 to L-12, M-3, N-10 to N-15, O-9 to O-12, P-1 to P-2, Q-3 to Q-4, R5, Y-2, Z-7 to Z-8. • New "Divider or Title"pages for main groups – Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes, Slime Moulds. • New Spore colours guide Table (not incl. in previous editions)	April 2009
Updated species names	• Page I-1: was *Cystangium sessile*, now *Cystangium balpineum* • Page J-5: *Coprinus aff. stanglianus*, now *Coprinopsis aff. stangliana* • Page J-6: *Coprinus flocculosus*, now *Coprinellus flocculosus* • Page J-7: *Coprinus impatiens* now *Coprinellus impatiens* • Page J-8: *Coprinus lagopus*, now *Coprinopsis lagopus* • Page J-9: *Coprinus plicatilis*, now *Parasola plicatilis* • Page J-10: *Coprinellus truncorum*, now *Coprinellus truncorum* • Page J-29: *Stropharia aurantiaca*, now *Leratiomyces ceres* • Page N-6: *Phellinus robustus*, now *Fomitipora robusta* • Page O-4: *Mycoacia subceracea*, now *Phlebia subceracea* • Page Z-3: *Trichia decipiens* now called "Cute Baubles"	April 2009
Old pages with new images	• Page J-8: Hairy Ink Cap (a button) • Page J-15: Golden Wood Fungus (a range of specimens) • Page N-4: White Punk (a better image)	April 2009
Other	Page 0-6: *Stereum illudens* is not a Fungimap target species.	April 2009

Prior to 2009

Change	*Pages changed*	*Date*
Reformatting	• All pages brought together so hyperlinks could be added. • Hyperlinking between index names and description pages	Aug. 2008
Additions & replacement of index	• 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 refect this 3rd edition. • The super group Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes added (Contents page, Visual Index). • *Peziza whitei* changed to *Hydnoplicata convoluta* (page E-1).	2-2-07 3rd Edn.
Additions	• AEOC page added (Page xxix). • Additional entry in Contents (Page iv). • Image added to *Coprinus truncorum* (Page J-10).	29-11-05
Correction of 'missplacement'	• *Aleurodiscus* 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	• 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). • *Asterostroma persimile* spore print entry changed from 'not applicable' to 'white'. (Corrections to page O-2).	21-11-05
Re-write of fieldbook	• 30 new species added. (Various pages). • All sections upgraded and all require re-printing. • Taxonomic index added.	6-11-05

Common Name

Genus Species

Photograph

(adjust to your needs)

Habitat. Life Mode.

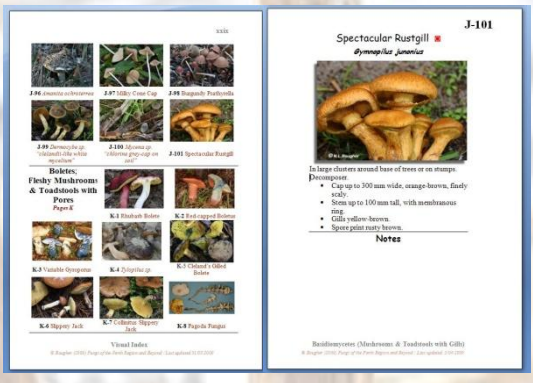
- Characteristic (i)
- Characteristic (ii)
- Characteristic (iii)
- Size.
- Spore print colour.

Notes

Essential guide to the colourful fungi of Australia's south west

The south west corner of Australia, in which the Perth region lies, harbours colourful displays of Flora, Fauna, and Fungi. More than 200 of the local fungi are presented in this colourful book, *Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond*.

This book has an open design to enable more fungi to be appended as knowledge about them becomes available. It is accessible on-line to maximize its availability and flexible use.



The book can be carried easily in the field to help recognize local fungi, and the author encourages users to add their own photos and notes to the book.

Western Australian Naturalists' Club (Inc.)

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