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# FUNGI IN AUSTRALIA

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J. Hubregtse

## Part 6

### A Photographic Guide to Gilled Fungi



© Jurrie Hubregtse

*Pholiota malicola*



Est. 1880

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### A Photographic Guide to Gilled Fungi

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# CONTENTS

<b>Contents</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1 Gilled Fungi with a Central Stipe</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 White spored fungi . . . . .	2
1.2 Pink spored fungi . . . . .	106
1.3 Green spored fungi . . . . .	121
1.4 Brown spored fungi . . . . .	123
1.5 Black spored fungi . . . . .	176
<b>2 Gilled Fungi with a Lateral or No Stipe</b>	<b>191</b>
2.1 White spored fungi . . . . .	192
2.2 Brown spored fungi . . . . .	205
<b>Species Index</b>	<b>212</b>

## CHAPTER 1

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### GILLED FUNGI WITH A CENTRAL STIPE

When you mention fungi most people think of mushrooms or toadstools, fungi that have a central stipe (stem) supporting a pileus (cap) with lamellae (gills) underneath the pileus, although these are only the tip of the iceberg in terms of species within the Kingdom Fungi. These fungi are collectively known as agarics and are the most common group of mushrooms, consisting of about 50% of the fungi described in these pages (Fungi in Australia). Here we have broken down this large group of mushrooms based on spore print colour. In each spore colour section the species are arranged in alphabetical order.

## 1.1 White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales

Family: Amanitaceae

### *Amanita armeniaca*



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This distinctive *Amanita* is readily recognised by its bright orange pileus, and lamellae that have an orange margin, especially near the pileus margin. The stipe has a membranous annulus but lacks a volva. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forest and heathy woodland.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita farinacea*

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This white *Amanita* is recognised by its powdery coating, which more or less covers the whole fungus, and pendulous tissue that remains on the pileus margin. Its annulus is very fragile and quickly crumbles away. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forests and woodlands.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita grisella* complex

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This complex of *Amanita* species is characterised by a pileus that is mouse grey and covered with soft, almost mealy velar scales. This complex includes other species such as *A. luteolovelata*, *A. luteofusca* and *A. griselloides*; all of these are relatively difficult to separate using only macro features.

white spore print



Order: Agaricales Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita muscaria*

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This introduced species can be found under a number of exotic trees such as pines, birches, beeches, etc. It is also becoming associated with Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii* where it may be replacing some of the native mycorrhizal fungi. Distorted forms often occur (see image 5).

white spore print

Order: Agaricales Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita ochrophylla* complex

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© Paul George



© Ivan Margitta



© Ivan Margitta



© Jurrie Hubregtse

This fungus can grow to the size of a dinner plate. Its lamellae are cream to pale brown, and it has a thick stipe with a bulbous base. It grows on the ground amongst leaf litter in eucalypt forests.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita phalloides*

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© Virgil Hubregtse



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This is an introduced species normally found on the ground under oak trees. The pileus varies in colour from pale grey to yellowish to greenish. The lamellae are white. The stipe has an annulus and a cup-like volva at its base. This species is **Deadly Poisonous**.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita vaginata* complex

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This complex consists of at least 6 species. The common features are: pellucid-striate pileus with felty patches, stipe with fibrils but no annulus or bulbous base, and a volva that may be saccate or friable. These species are usually found on the ground in sclerophyll forest.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Amanitaceae

*Amanita xanthocephala*

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The patches on the pileus (remnants of the universal veil) can be washed off by rain. The stipe has a bulbous base, usually with a yellow to orange rim. It grows on the ground under eucalypts.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Physalacriaceae

*Armillaria hinnulea*

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This parasitic species causes wood rot and is found in wet or dry sclerophyll forests in Australia and New Zealand. It is recognised by its predominantly brownish colour, non-viscid pileus and light pinkish brown lamellae. Fruit-bodies can be solitary or in dense groups, usually growing on dead wood.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Physalacriaceae

*Armillaria luteobubalina*

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This species is a virulent pathogen of eucalypts and other trees and will most likely kill the tree it has infected. It forms clusters of fruit-bodies, usually at the base of the infected tree or on its shallow roots.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Physalacriaceae

*Armillaria novae-zelandiae**Armillariella novae-zelandiae*

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This parasitic species usually has a largish pale honey-yellow pileus, up to 100 mm in diameter, which is plane when mature and viscid when moist. The lamellae are whitish and there is an annulus on the stipe. Fruit-bodies can be solitary or in dense groups, usually growing on dead wood.

white spore print



Order: Agaricales

Family: Lyophyllaceae

*Asterophora mirabilis**Nyctalis mirabilis*

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This small parasitic species grows in groups on species of fungi belonging to the genus *Russula*. It is usually found in wet forest areas. To date this is the only known agaric in Australia that is parasitic on other agarics.

white spore print

Order: Cantharellales

Family: Cantharellaceae

*Cantharellus concinnus**Cantharellus cibarius* var. *australiensis*    *Cantharellus cinnabarinus* var. *australiensis*

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This species is solitary or gregarious on soil in deep litter in various forest types. Its characteristic features are its colour (orange to pinkish-orange) and its thick, decurrent, often forked lamellae.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Chlorophyllum brunneum**Macrolepiota rachodes* var. *hortensis**Lepiota brunnea**Macrolepiota rachodes* sensu Australian authors

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This large fungus with free white lamellae is readily recognised by the large brown scales with white in between, and a smooth stipe with a membranous annulus and a bulbous base. It grows under introduced trees, on compost heaps, and in well mulched garden beds. This fungus was most likely imported into Australia in the late 19th century.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Clitocybula* sp. “streaky yellow”

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This is a fairly recognisable species. It usually grows in clumps on wood, has a greyish yellow depressed pileus that is dark brown in the centre with radiating fibrils, and creamy yellow to yellow lamellae.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Collybia eucalyptorum*

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This species is identified by the colour of its pileus, the pale creamy lamellae and smooth pale brown to reddish brown stipe. It usually grows in colonies at the base of eucalypt trunks, or on the fibrous bark.

**white spore print**

Order: Cantharellales

Family: Cantharellaceae

*Craterellus australis**Cantharellus cinereus* var. *australis*

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This species is recognised by the blackish to blackish-brown funnel-shaped fruit-body, with lamellae consisting of whitish ridges that are often forked, and a distinct hollow blackish stipe. There are also non-gilled species in this genus.

**white spore print**

Order: Cantharellales

Family: Cantharellaceae

*Craterellus sinuosus**Pseudocraterellus sinuosus* *Pseudocraterellus undulatus*

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This is a small trumpet-shaped species which is usually grey-brown on the inside and grey to whitish on the outside. It is normally found in association with *Nothofagus* species. There are also gilled species in this genus.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Cruentomycena viscidocruenta**Mycena viscidocruenta*

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This species occurs on small twigs and similar material in litter on the woodland or forest floor, often under eucalypts. The pileus and stipe are viscid.

**white spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Physalacriaceae

*Cyptotrama asprata**Cyptotrama aspratium*

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This distinctive and brightly coloured species grows on decaying wood in eucalypt forests. The conical scales on the pileus disappear with age.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Cystolepiota* cf. *adulterina*

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The identity of this species is uncertain but it is easily recognised by its flocculent white powdery coating, which is readily shed, and its white lamellae, which are free from the stipe. It grows on decaying Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii* wood.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Cystolepiota* cf. *sistrata*

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The identity of this distinctive species is uncertain but it is recognised by the pendulous veil remnants at the margin of the pileus, and its white lamellae, which are free from the stipe. This species grows in forest leaf litter.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Echinoderma asperum**Lepiota acutesquamosa*  
*Cystolepiota aspera**Lepiota friesii*  
*Lepiota aspera*

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*Echinoderma asperum* is recognised by the small brown sharp scales on the pileus, the flimsy membranous annulus, and close white lamellae that are free from the stipe. There are other similar looking species, so care should be taken when identifying this one.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Physalacriaceae

*Flammulina velutipes**Collybia velutipes*

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This species usually grows in dense clusters on dead or living trees, with a preference for *Acacia* spp. The pileus is viscid when wet. The lamellae are whitish, and the stipe has a dark brown velvety layer that is more pronounced at the base.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Gliophorus graminicolor**Hygrocybe graminicolor*

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When young, this species has a green pileus and stipe, and its lamellae are white. The pileus and stipe have a thick glutinous coating, and the lamellae have a glutinous margin. On ageing the pileus turns pinkish or brownish, and on drying it turns pinkish. This fungus grows amongst bryophytes and leaf litter in wet eucalypt forests.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Omphalotaceae

*Gymnopus* sp. “pink furry”

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This small distinctive species is found on the bark of living eucalypt trunks as well as on logs. It is readily recognised by its rust-brown to pinkish brown fibrillose-scaly pileus, finely serrate pale lamellae, and furry stipe. It usually grows in crevices in the bark, either solitary or in groups.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Omphalotaceae

*Gymnopus subpruinus**Collybia subpruinosa*    *Marasmius subpruinus*

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The pileus of this little mushroom is brown, soon fading to pale tan, and is radially grooved from margin to disc. The stipe is two-toned. This species has been introduced from the northern hemisphere, and is usually found in colonies on rotting woody debris in urban garden beds.

white spore print



Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Humidicutis mavis**Hygrocybe mavis* *Hygrophorus mavis*

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© Paul George



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This species is recognised by its pure white waxy pileus that is usually radially split. It grows on the ground in wet eucalypt forest and heathland.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe acutoconica**Mycena acutoconica**Hygrocybe konradii**Hygrophorus acutoconicus**Hygrocybe persistens**Hygrophorus persistens*

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This medium-sized waxy cap is characterised by its conical pileus with yellow to reddish colours, and the fact that it does not blacken with age or when bruised. It occurs on calcareous or granitic sandy soils, usually in the company of various grasses.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe aurantiopallens**Camarcophyllus aurantiopallens*

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This beautiful species is identified by its overall apricot-yellow to light orange colour, and by the cross-veining between the lamellae. It is widespread in eastern Australia (Qld, N.S.W., Vic. and Tas.), and occurs on the ground amongst litter in wet forest or rainforest.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe austropratensis*

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This rare, robust *Hygrocybe* has a distinctive pale cream thick stipe, an orange to light orange-brown pileus, and pale orange-buff lamellae. It occurs solitary or in groups in eucalypt forest, often amongst moss.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe cheelii**Cantharellus lilacinus* *Camarophyllus lilacinus*

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The colour of this species ranges from pinkish mauve to lilac. There are other species of *Hygrocybe* with similar colours, but this species is identifiable by its finely velvety pileus with an inrolled margin, and yellowish tints at the base of its stipe. It occurs solitary or in groups in eucalypt forest, often amongst moss.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe chromolimonea*

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This species is completely yellow and viscid or slimy. It grows on decaying wood and leaf litter in wet eucalypt forest.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe lilaceolamellata**Hygrophorus lilaceolamellatus*

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This beautiful species is readily identified by its brownish pileus and stipe, and lilac lamellae. It is widespread in eastern Australia (N.S.W., Vic. and Tas.), and New Zealand. It occurs on the ground amongst leaf litter or moss in wet forest or rainforest.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe miniata*

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This brilliant red species grows on the ground in wet eucalypt forest and heathland, and is waxy to the touch. The stipe is a similar colour to the pileus, but the lamellae vary in colour, from red to yellowish pink.

**white spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe rodwayi**Camarophyllus rodwayi*

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This species, found on the ground amongst leaf litter or moss, can be recognised by the brownish tint at the centre of its whitish to cream-coloured pileus, the widely spaced decurrent lamellae, and longish stipe.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrocybe siccitatopapillata*

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This species has a crimson pileus with a pronounced papillate umbo, and orange lamellae. It is found on the ground amongst moss in sclerophyll forest or warm temperate rainforest gullies.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Hygrophorus involutus*

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This species, found on the ground amongst leaf litter or moss, can be recognised by its viscid or sticky whitish to pale apricot-coloured pileus, pale apricot-coloured lamellae, and usually distinctive clear droplets at the apex of the stipe.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hydnangiaceae

*Laccaria canaliculata**Laccaria glabripes*

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*Laccaria* species are difficult to identify, but this species is recognised by its association with tree ferns. It has an orange-brown pileus with translucent striations extending a long way towards the centre, reddish brown lamellae, and a brick-red stipe.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Lactarius clarkeae*

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This species is found in eucalypt forests. It is readily recognised by its orange pileus and stipe and white lamellae, which, when damaged, produce a white latex (milky juice) that turns brownish when it dries.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Lactarius deliciosus*

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This exotic species is associated (mycorrhizal) with pine trees. When cut it exudes carrot-orange coloured milky latex, which does not change colour. The flesh turns green when bruised.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Lactarius eucalypti*

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This species is common in eucalypt forests. The pileus is convex at first, becoming centrally depressed. Its colour ranges from brownish red to brownish orange. The lamellae are paler than the pileus, and when damaged they produce white latex (milky juice) that remains white when it dries.

**white spore print**

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Lactarius plumbeus**Lactarius necator*    *Lactarius turpis*

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This brittle, dark coloured and rather unattractive fungus is an introduced species associated (mycorrhizal) with birch trees. Earth, mulch and debris cling to the sticky pileus. When cut or broken, the flesh and lamellae produce an acrid white latex, which dries a dull creamy white.

**white spore print**



Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Lactifluus wirrabara**Lactarius wirrabara*

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This uncommon species is associated (mycorrhizal) with *Eucalyptus* trees. When cut it exudes white milky latex. Its brown pileus, brown stipe and distant whitish lamellae make this species readily recognisable.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Lepiota haemorrhagica*

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The pileus of this species has reddish brown fibrillose scales. The annulus and stipe are also reddish brown. The lamellae are white, free from the stipe, and turn blood-red when bruised.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Lepiota* sp. “pale blue”

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This fragile *Lepiota* is readily identified by its pale blue scaly pileus with a dark blue centre, white free lamellae and pale blue fibrillose stipe with an annulus that falls off easily. It grows in groups on the ground under eucalypts in wet forest.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Leucoagaricus naucinus**Leucoagaricus leucothites*    *Lepiota leucothites**Lepiota naucina*

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This species is recognised by its fondness for grassy areas, its predominantly dull white fruit-body, lamellae which are free from the stipe, and membranous annulus on the stipe. Care must be taken not to confuse this species with *Lepiota* or *Amanita* species.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Leucocoprinus birnbaumii**Leucocoprinus luteus*    *Lepiota lutea*  
*Lepiota birnbaumii*

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This species is most easily recognised by the brilliant yellow fruit-bodies when they first appear. This is a subtropical species and is often observed on the soil of potted plants in greenhouses or sheltered courtyards.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Leucopaxillus cerealis**Leucopaxillus albissimus*

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Often found in fairy rings, this species grows with a variety of trees, including conifers and eucalypts. The fruit-body is white to cream, with copious white mycelium at the base of the stipe. It takes a long time both to grow and to decay.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Tricholomataceae

*Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum**Clitocybe eucalyptorum*

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This species is found in *Eucalyptus* forests, usually in the vicinity of ageing trees that are past their prime. Distinctive features of this species are its pale brownish pileus, white stipe and lamellae, and dense white mycelium at the base of the stipe.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Leucopaxillus gentianeus**Leucopaxillus amarus*

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This species grows under conifers and is recognised by its brown pileus, white lamellae and white stipe. It could be confused with *L. eucalyptorum* but the latter does not grow under conifers.

**white spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Leucopaxillus lilacinus*

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© Jurrie Hubregtse



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Distinctive features of this species are its lilac pileus and incurved margin. It is usually found on the ground, either solitary or in dense groups near *Eucalyptus* trees.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Lichenomphalia chromacea*

*Omphalina chromacea*    *Botrydina chromacea*  
*Phytoconis chromacea*    *Omphalia chromacea*



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This small bright yellow species grows on algae-covered earth, especially in areas where there has been disturbance. The association with the algae is essential not only for its growth but also for its identification.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Amanitaceae

*Limacella pitereka*

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This white *Limacella* is recognised by its glutinous pileus which often has brownish tints in its centre, and glutinous stipe which does not have an annulus. It grows in eucalypt forest and woodlands.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Macrolepiota clelandii*

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This species is readily identified by its long slender stipe with a distinctive movable annulus, pileus with brownish fibrillose scales, and whitish free lamellae. It grows either solitary or in small groups on soil in open forest.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Macrolepiota dolichaula*

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This species is readily identified by its ivory-white pileus up to 200 mm diameter, with small buff scales, a light brownish umbo and a long slender stipe with a distinctive movable annulus. It grows either solitary or in small groups on soil or in open grassland.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Omphalotaceae

*Marasmiellus candidus**Marasmius candidus*

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Colonies of this species can be found on dead wood in moist forests. Some of its identifying features are the widely spaced lamellae, and initially white stipe that darkens from the base with age.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Marasmius alveolaris*

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This small fungus has a pileus up to 5 mm in diameter, and is about 30 mm tall. It grows on shed eucalypt bark, where it sometimes forms large colonies. An identifying feature is the blistery or pitted pileus surface.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Marasmius* sp. “angina”

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This species is recognised by its bluish grey pileus, pale lamellae with a whitish margin, and a thin blackish brown insititious (emerging directly out of substrate) stipe, usually with a pale zone at its apex. It is found on damp forest litter such as fallen leaves and small twigs.

white spore print



Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Marasmius crinis-equi**Marasmius equicrinis**Marasmius graminum* var. *equicrinis**Marasmius repens*

© Jurrie Hubregtse



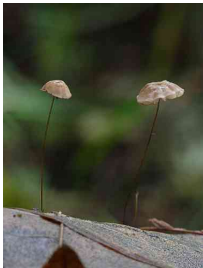
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This small (up to 5 mm across) fungus gets its common name from the horsehair-like stipe, and can be found growing on damp leaf litter. It can be readily identified by its pileus, which has radial plicate furrows and a central dimple with a minute dark knob in its centre.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Marasmius elegans**Collybia elegans*

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The colour of the smooth to velvety pileus ranges from reddish brown to orange-brown. The lamellae are usually white but may be light cream. The stipe is two-toned, ranging from white at the apex to a colour similar to that of the pileus at the base. There is usually a tuft of white mycelium at the base.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Marasmius oreades*

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This species has an umbonate pileus, which is light tan in colour but changes to pale buff when it dries. The fruit-bodies are relatively tough, and grow in grassy areas such as lawns, where they sometimes form fairy rings.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena albidofusca*

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This species is readily recognised by the distinctive pale spot at the apex of the pileus, which is often a little flattened. The pileus can be up to 25 mm across, brownish and translucent-striate. Grows in colonies amongst leaf litter.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena austrofilopes**Mycena austropullata*

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The brownish grey pileus is conical, and usually covered with a whitish bloom over the centre. The stipe is longish (120 mm). Fruit-bodies are single rather than caespitose, and grow amongst litter. There are no criniform stipes.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena carmeliana*

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This species grows in small colonies on rotting wood. The fruit-bodies are almost white in colour, and the pileus can be slightly viscid. The orange disc at the base of the stipe is a distinctive feature of this fungus.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena clarkeana*

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This species is distinctive because of its pileus, which is bell-shaped, dull vinaceous in colour, and has a translucent-striate margin. It is slightly hygrophanous, and usually occurs in caespitose groups on decaying wood in eucalypt woodlands.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena cystidiosa**Fayodia cystidiosa* *Mycena hispida*

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The stipe of this species is up to 200 mm long and fairly tough. The fruit-bodies are single rather than caespitose, and grow amongst leaf litter or sometimes on wood. An identifying feature is the accompanying abundance of white threads, called sterile stipes, each tipped by a minute, aborted pileus that can be seen with a hand lens.

**white spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena epipterygia* complex

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This complex is distinguished by having a slimy yellow stipe and a pale yellow to grey pileus. Although *Mycena epipterygia* probably does not occur in Australia, the name is used to group several similar species that can be distinguished only by microscopic characters.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena fumosa*

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This species grows in small colonies on rotting wood. The pileus can be slightly viscid and is pale brownish to pale brownish grey in colour. There is a whitish disc at the base of the stipe.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena interrupta*

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This species usually forms small colonies on wet rotting wood. It is highly probable that it is the only blue, gilled fungus growing on wood in Australia.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena kurramulla**Mycena erythromyces*    *Mycena rosella*

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This distinctive *Mycena* is identified by its pinkish to vinaceous coloration, translucent striate pileus, and pale arched lamellae with a red margin. It is gregarious, growing in clusters on fallen eucalypt wood.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena kuurkacea**Mycena sanguinolenta*

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The conic pileus is brownish red, often darker in the centre, although rather pale forms do occur. The stipe is also brownish red. The lamellae are white with a dark reddish margin. A reddish juice is produced when the lamellae or stipe are cut or damaged. This species grows on litter and dead wood in eucalypt forests.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

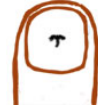
Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena cf. lazulina*

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This minute species is best observed with the aid of a 10× hand lens. Its minute size (normally less than 3 mm across), white pileus, blue stipe, vivid blue basal disc and its substrate, usually dead tree fern rachises, makes this species readily recognisable. This species is bioluminescent.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena leaiana* var. *australis*

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This species usually forms caespitose clusters on dead wood in eucalypt and Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii* forests. The pileus and stipe are usually smooth and viscid to glutinous. The lamellae have distinctive orange margins.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena maldea*

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This fragile small white species of *Mycena* has criniform stipes (stipe-like growths with no attached pileus). It forms colonies on decaying fern fronds, twigs and leaf litter. Its lamellae margins are finely toothed. A similar species is *Mycena albidocapillaris*, and it is suspected that there may be others.

white spore print



Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena* aff. *mamaku*

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This small species is easily overlooked but once spotted is readily recognised by its striate cylindrical pileus and by its habitat on mossy tree fern trunks.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena mijoi*

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This *Mycena* has a moist convex pileus and a glutinous stipe. It is similar to *M. subvulgaris* but in mature specimens the pileus is paler and translucent striate, with a flat or shallowly depressed centre. It grows on leaf litter in eucalypt forests.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena mulawaestris*

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This species usually forms caespitose clusters on dead wood. The pileus and stipe are very glutinous (slimy) and the lamellae are white with distinct brownish margins. The pileus is usually conic, dark brown and darker in the centre. A number of brown *Mycena* species grow in clusters on wood, but no others combine the glutinous pileus with the brown lamellae margins.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena nargan*

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The white scales on the dark brown to almost black pileus readily identify this species of *Mycena*. As this species matures it loses its white scales, and the pileus becomes lighter in colour, thus making identification difficult. It grows on dead wood in wet areas of native forest.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

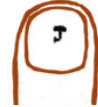
Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena piringa*

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This minute species usually forms colonies on shed eucalypt bark. It is recognised by the white mealy granular pileus, and white basal disc where it attaches to the substrate.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena roseoflava*

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This species is readily recognised by the small, almost translucent fruit-body, which is a distinctive pinkish colour. It grows on dead wood, bark and twigs. It is also found in New Zealand.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena subgalericulata*

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This variable fungus grows in caespitose colonies on the bark of eucalypt trunks and also on dead stumps and logs. The pileus has an umbo and becomes a lot paler as it ages. The young caps have a narrow pale margin.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena subvulgaris*

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This species grows on the ground amongst leaf litter. It can be recognised by its dimpled grey-brown pileus and glutinous stipe.

**white spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena toyerlaricola*

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The conic striate pileus is red, often darker in the centre, the stipe is brownish red and the lamellae are pallid with a brownish red margin. A red juice is produced when the lamellae or stipe are cut or damaged. This species grows on litter in Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii* forest.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena tuvara*

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This species is readily identified by its tough flesh, grey to brownish grey greasy convex pileus, and pale greyish stipe which may be brownish to orange-brown at the base. It can form large clusters on decaying stumps or fallen wood in wet Victorian and Tasmanian forests.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Mycena vinacea*

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Grows on the ground amongst litter, usually in eucalypt forests, but also reported from pine plantations. The fruit-bodies grow solitary or a few together, and have an odour of radishes. This species includes *Mycena nullawarrensii*, differing mainly in microscopic characters.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Physalacriaceae

*Oudemansiella gigaspora**Oudemansiella radicata* *Hymenopellis gigaspora*  
*Xerula gigaspora*

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This species is readily identified by its grey-brown to dark brown viscid pileus, pure white lamellae, and long whitish stipe, which has a mealy coating. This fungus grows on buried wood to which it is attached by a root-like extension.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Physalacriaceae

*Oudemansiella mundroola**Xerula radicata* var. *mundroola* *Hymenopellis mundroola**Xerula mundroola*

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This species usually has a smaller and more delicate fruit-body than *Oudemansiella gigaspora* and can be identified by its viscid to glutinous light brown pileus, white lamellae, and whitish stipe. This fungus grows on buried wood to which it is attached by a root-like extension.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hygrophoraceae

*Porpolomopsis lewellinae**Humidicutis lewellinae**Hygrocybe lewellinae**Hygrophorus lewellinae*

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This species is recognised by its lilac to grey-violet waxy pileus that is usually radially split. It grows on the ground in wet eucalypt forest and heathland.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Omphalotaceae

*Rhodocollybia* cf. *incarnata*

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This is a widespread species found on the ground in woodland and in grass. An identifying feature is the greasy (not viscid) feel of the pileus. It has white lamellae that are almost free from the stipe. When bent the stipe tends to split lengthways.

**white spore print**

Order: Hymenochaetales

Family: Rickenellaceae

*Rickenella fibula*

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This is an exclusively moss-dwelling species. The small yellow pileus (to 10 mm diameter) sits on a tall slender stipe which is covered with very small hairs. A hand lens is required to see the protruding hairs on the stipe.

white spore print



Order: Hymenochaetales

Family: Rickenellaceae

*Rickenella swartzii**Agaricus swartzii* *Omphalina swartzii**Mycena swartzii*

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This is an exclusively moss-dwelling species, readily identified by its small pileus (to 10 mm diameter), with dark purple-brown centre and pale orange-brown margin. The stipe is slender and covered with very small protruding fibrils, visible under a hand lens.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Roridomyces austrororidus**Mycena veroniciae* *Mycena austrororida*

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This species grows in small colonies on rotting wood. The fruit-bodies are almost white in colour, but the pileus can be brownish and is covered with fine squamules. The stipe is very glutinous.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula clelandii* complex

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The common features of this fungus are the dark purple (or dark vinaceous grey) pileus, the white to cream lamellae, and the pinkish or purplish stipe. It is commonly found on the ground in eucalypt forest.

**white spore print**

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula flocktonae*

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This species usually occurs either solitary or in small groups on the ground in eucalypt forest. It is identified by the orange pileus and white to pale cream lamellae that are sometimes bifurcate (split into two) near the margin. With age the lamellae may turn pale brown.

**white spore print**

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula iterika*

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This species is identified by its greenish pileus and white to pale cream lamellae that are bifurcate (split into two) near the stipe, which is white. It occurs either solitary or in small groups on the ground in eucalypt forest. A similar green species, *Russula viridis*, does not have bifurcate lamellae.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula marangania**Russula delica* sensu Cleland

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This species can be recognised by its whitish colour, often with pale brownish stains. Its flesh is fragile and its pileus seldom exceeds 75 mm diameter. This species can be confused with *R. erumpens*, which when mature often is larger, with an infundibuliform pileus.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula neerimea*

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The identifying features of this species are its viscid yellow-brown to yellow-orange pileus, its pale cream lamellae, and white stipe. It is commonly found on the ground in eucalypt forest. It is possible that this species may belong to a complex of related species.

**white spore print**

Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula persanguinea*

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The identifying features of this species are the clear red pileus (no purple or yellow tints or patches), pure white lamellae (no coloured margins) and white stipe. It is commonly found on the ground in eucalypt forest.

**white spore print**



Order: Russulales

Family: Russulaceae

*Russula purpureoflava*

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Distinguished by the combination of a purple or reddish purple pileus, yellow lamellae and at least a strong flush of purple or purplish red on the stipe, this species grows on the ground in eucalypt forest and heathland. The *Russula clelandii* group differs by having white or pale cream lamellae.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Singerocybe clitocyboides**Clitocybe clitocyboides*

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This species grows on the ground in wet eucalypt forests. Its pileus is funnel-shaped, pale cream to brownish cream in colour, and has a waxy texture. The lamellae are pale cream to pinkish cream, and the stipe is a similar colour to the pileus.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Tricholoma eucalypticum**Tricholoma coarctata* *Lyophyllum eucalypticum*

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This largish species grows in clumps under eucalypts, with which it is mycorrhizal. It can be identified by the brownish to pinkish pileus, which is usually sticky-viscid when moist, pale lamellae and robust pale stipe.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Tricholomopsis rutilans**Tricholoma rutilans*

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This species is readily identified by the purplish red fibrillose tufts on a deep yellow pileus, bright yellow lamellae, and a yellow stipe covered in reddish-purple fibrils. It often appears in small clusters on rotting wood. *Gymnopilus dilepis* looks similar, but has an annulus.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Xeromphalina leonina**Omphalia leonina**Xeromphalina racemosa**Omphalia epichysium*

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This species forms very large clusters on rotting logs. The small tough fruit-bodies have a central stipe. The pileus colour can vary from yellow to reddish-brown, and the lamellae are the same colour or slightly paler than the pileus.

white spore print

## 1.2 Pink spored fungi

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

### *Entoloma albidocoeruleum*



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*Entoloma albidocoeruleum* is recognised by its fawn pileus, which has a dimple in the centre (some fruit-bodies have a knob in the centre of the dimple), and by its blue-grey stipe with white mycelium at the base.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma albidosimulans*

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This *Entoloma* is found on the ground, or sometimes on the trunks (caudices) of tree ferns, in wet sclerophyll forests and rainforests. With its small, white, finely fibrillose pileus and slender white stipe, it can easily be confused with *E. sericellum*, and microscopic examination is required to separate the two species.

pink spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma aromaticum*

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*Entoloma aromaticum* usually has a pale fawn conical pileus with a dark brown pointed umbo. The most striking character of this species is its strong fruity smell, which is not so noticeable in older fruit-bodies.

**pink spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma baronii*

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This species can be identified by its largish fleshy fruit-body. Its pileus is glabrous, pale brown to greyish brown, and paler to almost whitish towards the margin. It is found on the ground in litter of mixed or sclerophyll forests.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma brevispermum*

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This species has a pale brownish pileus that is distinctly striate, hygrophanous, and usually umbonate. The lamellae are pale pink, and the stipe is silvery and longitudinally striate. It is usually found amongst litter on the ground in wet sclerophyll forest.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma readiae**Entoloma sulphureum*

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This *Entoloma* has a convex yellowish brown pileus with a darker depressed centre. The stipe is also yellowish brown, becoming darker towards the base where there is a wad of white mycelium.

pink spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma rodwayi*

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This species has a yellow-green pileus and stipe, and no dark margin on its lamellae. When the pileus dries it changes colour from yellow-green to bright blue-green. The stipe stays yellow-green and has white mycelium at its base.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma sericellum**Alboleptonia sericella*

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This whitish fungus, found in damp soil in forests, can be identified by the finely appressed fibrils (seen under a hand lens) on its pileus, which can have yellow and pink tints. Its lamellae are initially white, becoming pinkish as spores mature.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Entolomataceae

*Entoloma viridomarginatum**Leptonia viridomarginata*

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This species has a scaly, green to blue-green pileus. The lamellae have a dark green margin, and the stipe is very dark green with white mycelium at the base. It grows amongst grass or moss on the ground in wet forests.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Lepista nuda**Clitocybe nuda*

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A large fleshy terrestrial fungus. The pileus colour ranges from pale violaceous brown to reddish brown; the lamellae when young have a distinct violet tinge, which becomes pinkish as spores mature.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Pluteaceae

*Pluteus atromarginatus*

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The specific name *atromarginatus* refers to the dark, almost black margins of the lamellae, which distinguish this fungus from other *Pluteus* species. The pileus is broadly convex to flattened, with dark grey radial fibrils. Grows on decaying wood or woodchips.

**pink spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Pluteaceae

*Pluteus cervinus*

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The pileus is usually slightly umbonate and radially fibrillose. The lamellae are free of the stipe, close and whitish at first, becoming pink as the spores mature. The stipe is usually swollen at the base. Grows on decaying wood, woodchips, sawdust, or on the ground above buried wood.

**pink spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Pluteaceae

*Pluteus pauperculus**Pluteus flammipes* var. *depauperatus*

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This species is normally found on decaying wood and is identified by its uniformly brown pileus, yellow stipe which may sometimes have a conspicuous orange to reddish orange base, and yellow lamellae that are free from the stipe. A similar looking northern hemisphere species with which it may be confused is *Pluteus romellii*.

pink spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Pluteaceae

*Pluteus* sp. “yellow”

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Found on rotting wood, this species is readily recognised by its yellow to olive-yellow pileus, yellow stipe, and pale lamellae that are free from the stipe. There are similar looking fungi on wood but they do not have lamellae that are free from the stipe.

pink spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Pluteaceae

*Volvopluteus gloiocephalus**Volvariella speciosa**Volvariella speciosa* var. *gloiocephala**Volvariella gloiocephala*

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This species is easily recognised by its large, initially conical, sticky, white to light greyish brown pileus, long stipe, volva, and absence of an annulus.

**pink spore print**

## 1.3 Green spored fungi

Order: Agaricales      Family: Amanitaceae

### *Amanita chlorophylla* complex



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The *Amanita chlorophylla* complex includes *A. austroviridis*. Members of this complex are readily identified by their overall greenish colour and olive-green lamellae. They often occur under trees in coastal vegetation. The fragile membranous ring on the stipe often disappears as the fruit-body ages. On the base of the stipe there is usually a ridge, which is the remains of the volva.

green spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Melanophyllum haemospermum**Melanophyllum echinatum*

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This species grows in forest litter, and can be identified by its mealy-coated pileus, which has pendulous veil remnants at the margin. It also has a mealy-coated stipe. Its spore print is initially dark green but turns brown when it dries.

**green spore print**

## 1.4 Brown spored fungi

Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

### *Agaricus xanthodermus*



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The flesh of this mushroom has a tendency to stain bright yellow when bruised, especially at the pileus margin and at the base of the stipe.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Agrocybe parasitica**Cyclocybe parasitica*

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This large species can grow on a variety of native hardwood trees. It can easily be identified by its large brown pileus, large membranous annulus — usually with a covering of a brown spore deposit — and it grows on wood, predominantly on living trees.

brown spore print



Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Agrocybe pediades*

*Agrocybe arenaria*    *Agrocybe semiorbicularis*  
*Agrocybe arenicola*



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This exotic cosmopolitan species can be found in grass and woodchip mulch in parks and gardens. It is similar to *Agrocybe praecox* but lacks a veil, and is usually significantly smaller.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Agrocybe praecox* complex*Pholiota praecox*

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This exotic cosmopolitan species can be found in grass and woodchip mulch in parks and gardens. Lamellae are initially whitish, becoming brown as spores mature. When young it has a fragile membranous annulus that disappears completely with age. There are a number of similar species that can be separated by their microscopic features.

**brown spore print**

Order: Boletales

Family: Serpulaceae

*Austropaxillus infundibuliformis**Paxillus infundibuliformis*

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The lamellae are deeply decurrent, and have numerous forks. The pileus colour may vary from yellow to dark brown, and its surface can vary from dry to viscid. Fruit-bodies from under Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii* are often more yellow and more viscid. This group includes *A. muelleri* (separated on microscopic characteristics).

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Bolbitiaceae

*Bolbitius titubans**Bolbitius vitellinus*

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This delicate fungus is usually found in grass. Its pileus can be up to 50 mm across, and its surface is bright yellow and viscid; with age it dries and fades to buff white. Usually its stipe has a mealy coating.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Bolbitiaceae

*Conocybe apala**Conocybe lactea*

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This fragile ephemeral species, with a pale conical pileus and long hollow slender minutely mealy stipe, usually appears on lawns overnight and withers by mid-morning. A similar species, *Conocybe crispa*, may be separated using microscopic features (some experts believe it to be a variant of the same species).

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Bolbitiaceae

*Conocybe filaris**Pholiotina filaris*

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The main characteristics of this species are the conical to planar tawny brown to brown pileus and the long slender minutely mealy stipe with a prominent movable annulus. It grows on decaying vegetable matter, in grass or on rotting wood.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius abnormis*

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Some of the distinctive features of this species are the yellow-brown colour of its pileus, which is lighter in colour at the margin, and the stipe, which is pale with a ring of brown fibrils (the remains of the cortina with spores caught in it). It is common and grows under eucalypts, usually in troops.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius aff. alboviolaceus*

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This pale lilac species has a satin smooth (almost viscid) pileus. It grows on the ground, solitary or in small groups amongst leaf litter in eucalypt forests, where it forms a mycorrhizal relationship with eucalypts and other closely related trees.

**brown spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius archeri*

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This species has a glutinous (slimy) pileus and stipe. It grows on the ground amongst leaf litter in eucalypt forests, where it forms a mycorrhizal relationship with eucalypts and other closely related trees.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius areolatoimbricatus*

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This species is very robust, thick and fleshy. Its pileus is usually dry and covered with scales. It is generally found in dense caespitose clumps on the ground under eucalypts.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius australiensis**Rozites australiensis*

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This robust species is readily identifiable in the field by its large size, whitish pileus, and white thick bulbous stipe which has a membranous annulus often coated with a rust-brown spore deposit. It is found on the ground in wet eucalypt forests.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius austroalbidus*

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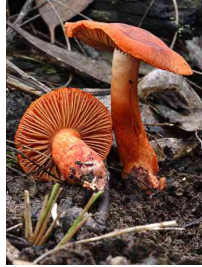
This distinctive species grows on the ground under eucalypts. When fresh its pileus and stipe are glutinous (very slimy). The pileus is white to buff, and the stipe may show traces of violet. When dry this fungus may smell of fenugreek or curry.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius austrocinnabarinus*

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This uncommon fungus can be readily identified by its colour: the pileus is a bright orange-red and the stipe is yellowish with fibrillose bands that are the same colour as the pileus. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forests.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius austrovenetus**Dermocybe austroveneta*

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This is a very distinctive fungus with its green pileus, yellowish lamellae and sometimes fibrillose remains of the cortina on the stipe. It grows on the ground amongst leaf litter in eucalypt forests, where it forms a mycorrhizal relationship with eucalypts and closely related trees.

brown spore print

Order: Agaricales Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius austroviolaceus*

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This species is recognised by its overall dark violet colour, smooth pileus, and fibrillose stipe. Even the lamellae are dark violet, becoming almost a rusty black when the spores mature. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forests.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius canarius**Dermocybe canaria*

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This uncommon fungus can be readily identified by its colour: both the pileus and stipe are bright yellow. The pileus is dry and the stipe is slightly bulbous at the base. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forests.

**brown spore print**



Order: Agaricales Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius cystidiocatenatus**Inocybe cystidiocatenata*

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This species has a dense covering of pale fibrils on the reddish brown to orange-brown pileus, which is usually between 25 to 40 mm in diameter. The slender stipe is also covered with white fibrils so as to appear furry.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius globuliformis*

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This difficult-to-locate species fruits just under the surface of the ground or just below the leaf litter. This is probably an adaptation so that it can survive dry conditions. Although it fruits under the ground it still has fully formed lamellae, a cortina and a very short stipe.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius kula**Dermocybe kula**Cortinarius sanguineus**Dermocybe sanguinea*

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This species, which is solitary or gregarious on the ground under *Eucalyptus* trees, is identified largely by the blood-red to brownish red colour of the pileus, lamellae, stipe and flesh. The mycelium at the base of the stipe is orangey pink. The lamellae are not as brightly coloured as those of *Cortinarius persplendidus*.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius metallicus**Rozites metallica*

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This species grows on the ground in Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii* forests. Its distinctive features are a slimy bluish to lilac pileus, which sometimes has a yellowish to brownish centre, and a membranous ring on the stipe.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius perfoetens**Rozites foetens*

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This species has a glutinous pileus, usually with whitish velar remnants hanging from the margin, and a whitish shaggy stipe. It is one of the few species of *Cortinarius* that has a membranous veil and annulus, and it has a strong unpleasant odour. It grows on the ground and is associated with Myrtle Beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii*.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius persplendidus**Dermocybe splendida*

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This species has a dry reddish brown pileus and bright paprika-red lamellae. The stipe is red at the apex, tending towards yellow at the base. An important identifying feature is the yellowish mycelium at the base of the stipe. This fungus is normally found in eucalypt forests and woodlands.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius phalarus*

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The unique features of this rare species are the white volva at the base of the stipe, and the whitish patch of velar remains at the centre of a usually golden brown pileus. This is a mycorrhizal species, usually found in association with Tea-tree, Willow Myrtle and eucalypt species.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius rotundisporus**Cortinarius austroevernius*    *Cortinarius oleaginus*

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This species grows on the ground in eucalypt forests. Its distinctive features are a bluish to lilac pileus with a yellowish to brownish centre; when moist both pileus and stipe are viscid (slimy).

**brown spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Cortinariaceae

*Cortinarius sinapicolor**Cortinarius ochraceus*

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The main distinctive features of this species are the yellow pileus with an orangey centre, and the very glutinous pileus and stipe. The stipe has a slightly bulbous base with whitish to pale yellow mycelial threads. Usually found on the ground in eucalypt forests.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Bolbitiaceae

*Descolea recedens**Pholiota recedens*

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The pileus is brown to dark brown, up to 50 mm in diameter, and its surface is dry, with small yellow scales that disappear with age. The upper surface of the distinctive annulus is striate.

brown spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Galerina patagonica*

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This species grows on decaying wood. Its pileus is normally 25 mm or more in diameter, and usually has a small, distinct umbo. It is strongly hygrophanous, and the stipe has a persistent membranous annulus.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Gymnopilus allantopus*

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This species grows on rotting wood, which may be buried. Its main identifying features are the white fibrils on the pileus margin, and its whitish zoned fibrillose stipe.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Gymnopilus dilepis*

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This species grows on rotting wood, or woody debris. Its main identifying features are the reddish purple fibrils covering the young pileus, the yellow lamellae, and the purplish stipe. This species mimics the colour scheme of *Tricholomopsis rutilans*, which has no annulus.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Gymnopilus eucalyptorum**Flammula eucalyptorum*

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This small *Gymnopilus* species grows on eucalypt bark, either shed or on living trees, and on eucalypt logs in wet forests. It can be recognised by its orangey to yellowish brown convex pileus, usually with a pale ochre margin, yellow-orange lamellae, and slender stipe that is usually covered with a whitish bloom.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Gymnopilus ferruginosus*

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This species grows on rotting wood. Its main identifying features are the orange-brown pileus covered with fine scales, the yellowish margin of the pileus, and the rust-coloured stipe.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Gymnopilus junonius**Gymnopilus spectabilis*    *Gymnopilus pampeanus*

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This species colonises dead wood, forming spectacular yellow-orange clumps or clusters. It is often found at the base of dead or living tree stumps. The pileus is dry, scaly and fibrous, and the stipe has a prominent annulus.

**brown spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Hebeloma aminophilum*

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This fungus loves nutrient-enriched soil such as that found under rotting carcasses of dead animals. As a result the fruit-bodies are often found near skeletal remains. The pileus is pinkish brown, usually with a whitish bloom, and the stipe is finely fibrillose.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Hebeloma crustuliniforme*

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This introduced species grows in groups amongst exotic trees such as pine and oak. It is recognised by its pale colour, pileus that is slightly viscid when moist, lamellae that have finely serrate margins, and absence of an annulus or cortina on the stipe.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Hebeloma victoriense*

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This species of *Hebeloma*, which occurs solitary or caespitose in eucalypt forest, can easily be mistaken for a species of *Agaricus*. But unlike an *Agaricus*, its pileus is viscid when moist. Also, as it matures its lamellae stay a pinkish colour, whereas those on an *Agaricus* turn dark brown.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Inocybe atrisquamosa*

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This species is recognised by the erect pointy dark brown coarse scales in the centre of the brown pileus, the pruinose surface of the stipe, and the light brown lamellae. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forests. There are a number of morphologically similar species so care must be taken in its identification.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Inocybe* sp. “pale yellow”

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This sturdy *Inocybe* is recognised by its light yellow, fibrillose pileus and pale yellow stipe. It grows on the ground in eucalypt forest.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Inocybe sindonia**Inocybe eutheles*

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This species has a pale fibrillose pileus. It has been introduced from the northern hemisphere, and grows under pine trees.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Inocybe violaceocaulis*

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This rather small but robust species is recognised by its cinnamon-brown pileus which may have a lilac or violet tinge, pale greyish lamellae, and distinctly lilac or violet stipe. It is usually found on the ground under various woody myrtaceous species, and also in wet eucalypt forests.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Leratiomyces ceres**Stropharia aurantiaca*  
*Hypholoma aurantiaca**Naematoloma aurantiaca*

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This is a relatively common species, found in forest litter and garden woodchip mulch. There are often white veil remnants around the margin of the pileus.

**brown spore print**



Order: Boletales

Family: Paxillaceae

*Paxillus cuprinus*

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This species, introduced from the northern hemisphere, is normally found in sunny locations in urban parks and gardens, where it is associated with exotic trees such as birch, hazel, other introduced broad-leaved trees and occasionally pine. Identifying features are its inrolled margin, and decurrent lamellae.

brown spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Pholiota communis*

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The pileus of this species is viscid when moist, and has fibrillose scales that become paler towards the margin. Sometimes there are yellow veil remnants on the margin. The lower part of the stipe is covered in brownish scales. This fungus grows on the ground in leaf litter or wood mulch, sometimes forming large colonies.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Pholiota highlandensis**Pholiota carbonaria*

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This species is readily recognised by its occurrence on burnt ground or on burnt wood. Its pileus is slightly sticky when moist, and the stipe is covered with brownish squamules. It grows in groups or is caespitose on the ground amongst charcoal, usually from eucalypt wood.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Pholiota malicola**Flammula malicola*

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This species forms clusters on decaying wood such as old tree stumps, buried wood, woodchips, etc. Lamellae are initially a creamy yellow, becoming darker as the spores mature.

brown spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Pholiota squarrosipes*

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The identifying features of this species are a pileus that may be viscid when moist, fibrils on the pileus, and the coarse shaggy fibrils on the stipe below the annulus. It grows solitary or in groups on the ground in native and pine forests.

**brown spore print**

Order: Boletales

Family: Boletaceae

*Phylloporus rhodoxanthus*

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This species grows on the ground in eucalypt forest. Its lamellae stain green or bluish when bruised. This species of fungus is classified as a gilled bolete.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Psathyrella candolleana**Hypholoma candolleanum*    *Hypholoma cutifractum*

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This fragile species can be recognised by its brownish pileus, brown lamellae and white stipe. The pileus fades to whitish as it matures. This is a common cosmopolitan species, usually found in parks and gardens, on lawns and garden beds.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Psathyrella echinata**Psilocybe echinata*

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The young fruit-bodies have bundles of fibres that form very obvious scales on the surface and margin of the pileus. The pileus is hygrophanous, changing colour from dark brown to a much paler brown on drying. This fungus colonises rotting wood.

**brown spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Hymenogastraceae

*Psilocybe subaeruginosa**Psilocybe eucalypta**Psilocybe tasmaniana**Psilocybe australiana*

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The main characteristic of this fungus is that the stipe and lamellae stain blue when bruised, or with age. It colonises decaying plant material such as grass, mulch, rotting wood and leaf litter.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Simocybe phlebophora*

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This species is normally found on decaying wood and is recognised by the distinctly wrinkled, gelatinous texture at the centre of the pileus.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tubariaceae

*Tubaria rufofulva**Pholiota rufofulva*    *Pholiota imperfecta*  
*Pholiota serrulata*

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This species, normally found on moist decaying wood and forest debris, is recognised by its wine-red colour. When young the stipe has a whitish membranous annulus that disappears with age.

**brown spore print**

## 1.5 Black spored fungi

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

### *Coprinellus disseminatus*

*Coprinus disseminatus*

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Usually occurs in large colonies on the ground, over buried decaying wood. The pileus is yellowish at first, becoming greyish.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Coprinellus truncorum**Coprinus truncorum*

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The young pileus is covered with mica-like flecks. The stipe is long, thin, hollow and fragile. Often found in dense clumps at the base of old stumps. When mature, the fruit-bodies deliquesce into a black inky mass. This species is similar to the European *Coprinus micaceus*.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Coprinopsis atramentaria**Coprinus atramentarius*

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Usually found growing in clusters on buried decaying wood. It prefers disturbed habitats and hence is usually found along paths, in gardens and grassy areas. The fruit-body deliquesces when it matures.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Coprinopsis lagopus**Coprinus lagopus*

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*Coprinopsis lagopus* is one of a group of very similar looking “Woolly Ink Caps”. The young conical to ovoid pileus is covered with woolly fibrils, which are lost as it ages, revealing a striate surface. Eventually the pileus becomes planar and then deliquesces. This fungus grows in troops in leaf litter and on woody mulch.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Coprinopsis nivea**Coprinus niveus*

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This species grows on herbivore dung. It is completely white, and the pileus and stipe have a mealy coating.

**black spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Agaricaceae

*Coprinus comatus*

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Often grows in large groups where plant material has been buried. It deliquesces when mature. It normally has a loose annulus that usually falls away.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Hypholoma australe*

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The pileus is brick-red, with dense, loose white scales around the margin when young. The stipe is also scaly when young. The lamellae are yellow at first, becoming darker as the purple-brown spores mature. Grows in clusters on wood, or on the ground over buried wood.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Hypholoma brunneum**Hypholoma brunnea*

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The pileus is brown to dark brown, and there are usually pale fibrous scales towards the margin of the pileus. This fungus is typically found on large fallen timber or stumps. When young the lamellae are yellowish to greenish, and darken as spores mature.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Hypholoma fasciculare**Naematoloma fasciculare*

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This species grows in tight clusters on wood or stumps, but may also occur on the ground above buried wood. The pileus may be coloured from yellowish to greenish brown, lacking strong red or orange tints. When young the lamellae are greenish. There is a form with bright apricot orange lamellae and a more orange pileus.

Order: Agaricales

Family: Bolbitiaceae

*Panaeolus antillarum*

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At first the pileus of this species is white or silver-grey and viscid. On drying it becomes shiny with brown discolorations. The lamellae are mottled sooty grey with fine serrations on their margin. This fungus is usually found in small colonies on herbivore dung, especially horse or cow dung.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Bolbitiaceae

*Panaeolus papilionaceus**Panaeolus sphinctrinus*    *Panaeolus retirugis*  
*Panaeolus campanulatus*

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This can be a relatively difficult species to identify because of variations in its shape and size caused by either weather or habitat. Usually this species can be identified by the colour and shape of the pileus, the velar remains on its rim and the mottled lamellae. It is often found in small colonies on herbivore dung, especially horse dung.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Parasola plicatilis**Coprinus plicatilis*

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This delicate species grows on the ground, amongst grass or on bare soil. It appears overnight and usually withers by mid morning. The radially plicate pileus, and lamellae that are separated from the stipe by a collar, are identifying features.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales Family: Strophariaceae

*Protostropharia semiglobata**Stropharia semiglobata*

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When fresh the pileus and stipe are very slimy. The lamellae are mottled black, and the annulus is only a glutinous ring that is often coated with spores. Always found growing on animal dung.

**black spore print**



Order: Agaricales

Family: Psathyrellaceae

*Psathyrella asperospora**Lacrymaria asperospora*

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The main identifying characteristics of this species are the shaggy-fibrillose to scaly covering on the pileus and stipe, and the blackish mottled lamellae. It is associated with buried rotting wood. In wet weather, spore-laden droplets form on the lamellae.

**black spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Stropharia formosa**Psilocybe formosa*

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This handsome fungus, found on the ground or on rotting wood, is readily recognised by its slimy burgundy-coloured pileus that has pale yellowish appendiculate veil remnants on its margin, greyish lamellae and a scaly stipe.

**black spore print**

## CHAPTER 2

---

### GILLED FUNGI WITH A LATERAL OR NO STIPE

This photographic guide contains images of gilled fungi that either have an eccentric to lateral stipe or are laterally attached with no stipe. They are grouped according to their spore print colour. A relatively small group of species fall into this category and most of them grow on wood. At present there are only records of white and brown spored species. Some of the white spored genera are *Anthracophyllum*, *Hohenbuehelia*, *Pleurotus*, *Schizophyllum*; brown spored genera include *Crepidotus* and *Deconica*.

## 2.1 White spored fungi

Order: Agaricales

Family: Omphalotaceae

### *Anthracophyllum archeri*



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The distinctive shell-shaped bracket fungus has a short lateral stipe, and grows on dead wood in moist native forests. This species is normally gregarious, and can appear in large groups.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales Family: Tricholomataceae

*Conchomyces bursiformis**Agaricus bursaeformis**Agaricus euphyllus**Agaricus guilfoylei**Agaricus sordulentus**Conchomyces verrucisporus**Pleurotus bursaeformis**Hohenbuehelia bursaefomis**Hohenbuehelia dimorphocystis**Resupinatus sordulentus**Conchomyces bursaeformis*

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This species is readily recognised by its smooth, pale cream to light brown, rubbery, shell-shaped pileus (up to 60 mm broad), which is attached to decaying wood by a very short stipe, and its white lamellae and spores. It is found throughout Australasia and Java (Indonesia).

**white spore print**

Order: Russulales Family: Auriscalpiaceae

*Lentinellus pulvinulus**Lentinellus hepatotrichus*    *Lentinellus pseudobarbatus*  
*Lentinellus hyracinus*

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This smallish bracket-like fungus is readily identified by the serrated margins of its lamellae, which is a characteristic feature of the genus *Lentinellus*. It is usually found in small groups on rotting wood or on the bark of living trees in moist areas.

white spore print

Order: Russulales

Family: Auriscalpiaceae

*Lentinellus tasmanicus**Lentinellus tasmanica*

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This species is identified by its lamellae with serrated margins, which is a characteristic feature of the genus *Lentinellus*, and by its lateral to central hairy stipe. It is found solitary or in small groups on rotting wood.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Omphalotaceae

*Marasmiellus affixus*

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© Geoff Lay

This species forms dense colonies of small, fan-shaped fruit-bodies on dead eucalypt bark and branches. It tends to bleach the wood in areas where it is growing. It has a strong, unpleasant odour, like that of rotting cabbage.

white spore print



Order: Agaricales

Family: Omphalotaceae

*Omphalotus nidiformis**Pleurotus nidiformis* *Pleurotus phosphorus**Pleurotus lampas*

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This fungus occurs on dead wood either solitary or in large clusters. At night it is readily identified by its luminescence. The pileus colour varies from white to shades of brown or grey. The stipe may be central or eccentric and is usually purplish grey at the base.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Mycenaceae

*Panellus stipticus*

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This small kidney-shaped bracket with a lateral stipe grows on decaying wood. It is readily identified by the sticky latex it exudes. The fruit-body feels sticky when pressed between two fingers. There may also be some cross veins between some of the lamellae. There are also non-gilled species in this genus.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Resupinatus cinerascens**Pleurotus cinerascens*

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This small gelatinous dark greyish bracket, up to 12 mm across, is usually found in groups, its overlapping shell-like fruit-bodies attached to decaying wood by their upper surface. When young the fruit-bodies are covered with a white hoary tomentum, which they lose as they mature. On the undersurface the lamellae radiate from the point of attachment.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales Family: Tricholomataceae

*Resupinatus subapplicatus**Pleurotus subapplicatus*

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The small grey shell-like fruit-bodies of *Resupinatus subapplicatus* are usually gregarious, and grow on decaying *Eucalyptus* wood or woody bark. This species can be readily confused with *R. cinerascens*, but is usually much smaller.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Rimbachia bryophila**Cantharellus bryophilus**Mniopetalum bryophilum**Leptoglossum bryophilum*

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This species is found growing on mosses, and can be recognised by its small size, laterally attached white pileus, lack of stipe, and lamellae that look like thick folds. The latter feature helps to separate it from other diminutive species such as those of *Crepidotus*.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Schizophyllaceae

*Schizophyllum commune*

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This common species of bracket fungus is readily identified by its furry or felted pileus, and lamellae that appear split along the margin. It colonises many types of dead wood. This fungus should not be smelled, as the spores may be pathogenic.

**white spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Tricholomataceae

*Scytinotus longinquus**Panellus longinquus* *Pleurotopsis longinqua*

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The pileus of this beautiful fungus is slimy, and ranges in colour from pink to almost white. It grows on dead wood in wet forests.

white spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Marasmiaceae

*Tetrapyrgos olivaceonigra**Pterospora olivaceonigra*    *Campanella olivaceonigra*

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This species is usually found in loose colonies on dead twigs and small branches. The pileus is tinted blackish to bluish green and has a pruinose (powdery) surface.

white spore print



## 2.2 Brown spored fungi

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

### *Crepidotus eucalyptorum*



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This relatively common fungus is usually found on the bark of living eucalypt species. It is recognised by its convex shape and moderately scaly yellowish brown pileus.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Crepidotus cf. nephrodes*

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This relatively common fungus grows on moist dead wood, where it usually forms gregarious colonies of overlapping fruit-bodies. It is recognised by its large size and its pale yellow to brownish yellow colour.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Crepidotus* aff. *variabilis*

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This fungus is variable in size and form. Initially the pileus and lamellae are whitish; eventually the lamellae darken to a brownish colour as spores mature. Usually found on moist dead twigs and small branches.

brown spore print

Order: Agaricales

Family: Inocybaceae

*Crepidotus* sp. “yellow orange”

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This *Crepidotus* species grows on moist dead wood, where it usually forms colonies of overlapping fruit-bodies. It is recognised by the overall yellow-orange colour of the fruit-body.

**brown spore print**

Order: Agaricales

Family: Strophariaceae

*Deconica horizontalis**Melanotus haematochrous*    *Psilocybe hepatochrous**Melanotus horizontalis*    *Psilocybe horizontalis**Melanotus hepatochrous*

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This small distinctive brown bracket fungus with a lateral stipe is usually found on dead wood or twigs. The lamellae are often covered with a white bloom.

brown spore print

Order: Boletales

Family: Tapinellaceae

*Pseudomerulius curtisii**Tapinella curtisii* *Meiorganum curtisii**Paxillus curtisii*

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This small distinctive bracket, with its pale pileus and pale yellow to orangey yellow lamellae, grows on decaying logs where it causes brown rot.

**brown spore print**

Order: Boletales

Family: Tapinellaceae

*Tapinella panuoides**Paxillus panuoides*

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This species is readily identified by its distinctive fan-shaped pileus, absence or near absence of a lateral stipe, and by its lamellae which usually are wrinkled, forked or connected by cross-veins. It prefers decaying pine wood (logs, stumps, mulch, etc.), and causes brown rot.

brown spore print

## SPECIES INDEX

- Agaricus bursaeformis*, 193  
*Agaricus euphyllus*, 193  
*Agaricus guilfoylei*, 193  
*Agaricus sordulentus*, 193  
*Agaricus swartzii*, 93  
*Agaricus xanthodermus*, 123  
*Agrocybe arenaria*, 125  
*Agrocybe arenicola*, 125  
*Agrocybe parasitica*, 124  
*Agrocybe pediades*, 125  
*Agrocybe praecox*, 126  
*Agrocybe semiorbicularis*, 125  
*Alboleptonia sericella*, 113  
*Amanita armeniaca*, 2  
*Amanita chlorophylla*, 121  
*Amanita farinacea*, 3  
*Amanita grisella*, 4  
*Amanita muscaria*, 5  
*Amanita ochrophylla*, 6  
*Amanita phalloides*, 7  
*Amanita vaginata*, 8  
*Amanita xanthocephala*, 9  
*Anthracophyllum archeri*, 192  
*Armillaria hinnulea*, 10  
*Armillaria luteobubalina*, 11  
*Armillaria novae-zelandiae*, 12  
*Armillariella novae-zelandiae*, 12  
*Asterophora mirabilis*, 13  
*Austropaxillus infundibuliformis*,  
 127  
*Bolbitius titubans*, 128  
*Bolbitius vitellinus*, 128  
*Botrydina chromacea*, 54  
*Camarophyllum aurantiopallens*, 31  
*Camarophyllum lilacinus*, 33  
*Camarophyllum rodwayi*, 37  
*Campanella olivaceonigra*, 204  
*Cantharellus bryophilus*, 201  
*Cantharellus cibarius* var.  
*australiensis*, 14  
*Cantharellus cinereus* var. *australis*,  
 18  
*Cantharellus cinnabarinus* var.  
*australiensis*, 14  
*Cantharellus concinnus*, 14  
*Cantharellus lilacinus*, 33  
*Chlorophyllum brunneum*, 15  
*Clitocybe clitocyboides*, 102  
*Clitocybe eucalyptorum*, 51  
*Clitocybe nuda*, 115  
*Clitocybula* sp. “streaky yellow”, 16  
*Collybia elegans*, 62  
*Collybia eucalyptorum*, 17  
*Collybia subpruinosa*, 28  
*Collybia velutipes*, 25  
*Conchomyces bursaeformis*, 193  
*Conchomyces bursiformis*, 193  
*Conchomyces verrucisporus*, 193  
*Conocybe apala*, 129  
*Conocybe filaris*, 130  
*Conocybe lactea*, 129  
*Coprinellus disseminatus*, 176



- Coprinellus truncorum*, 177  
*Coprinopsis atramentaria*, 178  
*Coprinopsis lagopus*, 179  
*Coprinopsis nivea*, 180  
*Coprinus atramentarius*, 178  
*Coprinus comatus*, 181  
*Coprinus disseminatus*, 176  
*Coprinus lagopus*, 179  
*Coprinus niveus*, 180  
*Coprinus plicatilis*, 187  
*Coprinus truncorum*, 177  
*Cortinarius abnormis*, 131  
*Cortinarius* aff. *alboviolaceus*, 132  
*Cortinarius archeri*, 133  
*Cortinarius areolatoimbricatus*, 134  
*Cortinarius australiensis*, 135  
*Cortinarius austroalbidus*, 136  
*Cortinarius austrocinnabarinus*, 137  
*Cortinarius austroevernius*, 148  
*Cortinarius austrovenetus*, 138  
*Cortinarius austroviolaceus*, 139  
*Cortinarius canarius*, 140  
*Cortinarius cystidiocatenatus*, 141  
*Cortinarius globuliformis*, 142  
*Cortinarius kula*, 143  
*Cortinarius metallicus*, 144  
*Cortinarius ochraceus*, 149  
*Cortinarius oleaginus*, 148  
*Cortinarius perfoetens*, 145  
*Cortinarius persplendidus*, 146  
*Cortinarius phalarus*, 147  
*Cortinarius rotundisporus*, 148  
*Cortinarius sanguineus*, 143  
*Cortinarius sinapicolor*, 149  
*Craterellus australis*, 18  
*Craterellus sinuosus*, 19  
*Crepidotus eucalyptorum*, 205  
*Crepidotus* cf. *nephrodes*, 206  
*Crepidotus* aff. *variabilis*, 207  
*Crepidotus* sp. “yellow orange”, 208  
*Cruentomyцена viscidocruenta*, 20  
*Cyclocybe parasitica*, 124  
*Cyptotrama asprata*, 21  
*Cyptotrama aspratium*, 21  
*Cystolepiota* cf. *adulterina*, 22  
*Cystolepiota aspera*, 24  
*Cystolepiota* cf. *sistrata*, 23  
*Deconica horizontalis*, 209  
*Dermocybe austroveneta*, 138  
*Dermocybe canaria*, 140  
*Dermocybe kula*, 143  
*Dermocybe sanguinea*, 143  
*Dermocybe splendida*, 146  
*Descolea recedens*, 150  
*Echinoderma asperum*, 24  
*Entoloma albidocoeruleum*, 106  
*Entoloma albidosimulans*, 107  
*Entoloma aromaticum*, 108  
*Entoloma baronii*, 109  
*Entoloma brevispermum*, 110  
*Entoloma readiae*, 111  
*Entoloma rodwayi*, 112  
*Entoloma sericellum*, 113  
*Entoloma sulphureum*, 111  
*Entoloma viridomarginatum*, 114  
*Fayodia cystidiosa*, 68  
*Flammula eucalyptorum*, 154  
*Flammula malicola*, 168  
*Flammulina velutipes*, 25  
*Galerina patagonica*, 151  
*Gliophorus graminicolor*, 26

- Gymnopilus allantopus*, 152  
*Gymnopilus dilepis*, 153  
*Gymnopilus eucalyptorum*, 154  
*Gymnopilus ferruginosus*, 155  
*Gymnopilus junonius*, 156  
*Gymnopilus pampeanus*, 156  
*Gymnopilus spectabilis*, 156  
*Gymnopus* sp. "pink furry", 27  
*Gymnopus subpruinosis*, 28
- Hebeloma aminophilum*, 157  
*Hebeloma crustuliniforme*, 158  
*Hebeloma victoriense*, 159  
*Hohenbuehelia bursaefomis*, 193  
*Hohenbuehelia dimorphocystis*, 193  
*Humidicutis lewellinae*, 90  
*Humidicutis mavis*, 29  
*Hygrocybe acutoconica*, 30  
*Hygrocybe aurantiopallens*, 31  
*Hygrocybe austropratensis*, 32  
*Hygrocybe cheelii*, 33  
*Hygrocybe chromolimonea*, 34  
*Hygrocybe graminicolor*, 26  
*Hygrocybe konradii*, 30  
*Hygrocybe lewellinae*, 90  
*Hygrocybe lilaceolamellata*, 35  
*Hygrocybe mavis*, 29  
*Hygrocybe miniata*, 36  
*Hygrocybe persistens*, 30  
*Hygrocybe rodwayi*, 37  
*Hygrocybe siccitatopapillata*, 38  
*Hygrophorus acutoconicus*, 30  
*Hygrophorus involutus*, 39  
*Hygrophorus lewellinae*, 90  
*Hygrophorus lilaceolamellatus*, 35  
*Hygrophorus mavis*, 29  
*Hygrophorus persistens*, 30
- Hymenopellis gigaspora*, 88  
*Hymenopellis mundryi*, 89  
*Hypholoma aurantiaca*, 164  
*Hypholoma australe*, 182  
*Hypholoma brunnea*, 183  
*Hypholoma brunneum*, 183  
*Hypholoma candolleianum*, 171  
*Hypholoma cutifractum*, 171  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*, 184
- Inocybe atrisquamosa*, 160  
*Inocybe cystidiocatenata*, 141  
*Inocybe eutheles*, 162  
*Inocybe* sp. "pale yellow", 161  
*Inocybe sindonia*, 162  
*Inocybe violaceocaulis*, 163
- Laccaria canaliculata*, 40  
*Laccaria glabripes*, 40  
*Lacrymaria asperospora*, 189  
*Lactarius clarkeae*, 41  
*Lactarius deliciosus*, 42  
*Lactarius eucalypti*, 43  
*Lactarius necator*, 44  
*Lactarius plumbeus*, 44  
*Lactarius turpis*, 44  
*Lactarius wirrabara*, 45  
*Lactifluus wirrabara*, 45  
*Lentinellus hepatotrichus*, 194  
*Lentinellus hyracinus*, 194  
*Lentinellus pseudobarbatus*, 194  
*Lentinellus pulvinulus*, 194  
*Lentinellus tasmanica*, 195  
*Lentinellus tasmanicus*, 195  
*Lepiota acutesquamosa*, 24  
*Lepiota aspera*, 24  
*Lepiota birnbaumii*, 49

- Lepiota brunnea*, 15  
*Lepiota friesii*, 24  
*Lepiota haemorrhagica*, 46  
*Lepiota leucothites*, 48  
*Lepiota lutea*, 49  
*Lepiota naucina*, 48  
*Lepiota* sp. "pale blue", 47  
*Lepista nuda*, 115  
*Leptoglossum bryophilum*, 201  
*Leptonia viridomarginata*, 114  
*Leratiomyces ceres*, 164  
*Leucoagaricus leucothites*, 48  
*Leucoagaricus naucinus*, 48  
*Leucocoprinus birnbaumii*, 49  
*Leucocoprinus luteus*, 49  
*Leucopaxillus albissimus*, 50  
*Leucopaxillus amarus*, 52  
*Leucopaxillus cerealis*, 50  
*Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum*, 51  
*Leucopaxillus gentianeus*, 52  
*Leucopaxillus lilacinus*, 53  
*Lichenomphalia chromacea*, 54  
*Limacella pitereka*, 55  
*Lyophyllum eucalypticum*, 103
- Macrolepiota clelandii*, 56  
*Macrolepiota dolichaula*, 57  
*Macrolepiota rachodes* var.  
    *hortensis*, 15  
*Macrolepiota rachodes*, 15  
*Marasmiellus affixus*, 196  
*Marasmiellus candidus*, 58  
*Marasmius alveolaris*, 59  
*Marasmius* sp. "angina", 60  
*Marasmius candidus*, 58  
*Marasmius crinis-equi*, 61  
*Marasmius elegans*, 62
- Marasmius equicrinis*, 61  
*Marasmius graminum* var.  
    *equicrinis*, 61  
*Marasmius oreades*, 63  
*Marasmius repens*, 61  
*Marasmius subpruinus*, 28  
*Meiorganum curtisii*, 210  
*Melanophyllum echinatum*, 122  
*Melanophyllum haematospermum*,  
    122  
*Melanotus haematochrous*, 209  
*Melanotus hepatochrous*, 209  
*Melanotus horizontalis*, 209  
*Mniopetalum bryophilum*, 201  
*Mycena acutoconica*, 30  
*Mycena albidofusca*, 64  
*Mycena austrofilopes*, 65  
*Mycena austropullata*, 65  
*Mycena austrororida*, 94  
*Mycena carmeliana*, 66  
*Mycena clarkeana*, 67  
*Mycena cystidiosa*, 68  
*Mycena epipterygia*, 69  
*Mycena erythromyces*, 72  
*Mycena fumosa*, 70  
*Mycena hispida*, 68  
*Mycena interrupta*, 71  
*Mycena kurramulla*, 72  
*Mycena kuurkacea*, 73  
*Mycena* cf. *lazulina*, 74  
*Mycena leaiana* var. *australis*, 75  
*Mycena maldea*, 76  
*Mycena* aff. *mamaku*, 77  
*Mycena mijoi*, 78  
*Mycena mulawaestris*, 79  
*Mycena nargan*, 80  
*Mycena piringa*, 81

- Mycena rosella*, 72  
*Mycena roseoflava*, 82  
*Mycena sanguinolenta*, 73  
*Mycena subgalericulata*, 83  
*Mycena subvulgaris*, 84  
*Mycena swartzii*, 93  
*Mycena toyerlaricola*, 85  
*Mycena tuvara*, 86  
*Mycena veroniciae*, 94  
*Mycena vinacea*, 87  
*Mycena viscidocruenta*, 20
- Naematoloma aurantiaca*, 164  
*Naematoloma fasciculare*, 184  
*Nyctalis mirabilis*, 13
- Omphalia chromacea*, 54  
*Omphalia epichysium*, 105  
*Omphalia leonina*, 105  
*Omphalina chromacea*, 54  
*Omphalina swartzii*, 93  
*Omphalotus nidiformis*, 197  
*Oudemansiella gigaspora*, 88  
*Oudemansiella mundroola*, 89  
*Oudemansiella radicata*, 88
- Panaeolus antillarum*, 185  
*Panaeolus campanulatus*, 186  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus*, 186  
*Panaeolus retirugis*, 186  
*Panaeolus sphinctrinus*, 186  
*Panellus longinquus*, 203  
*Panellus stipticus*, 198  
*Parasola plicatilis*, 187  
*Paxillus cuprinus*, 165  
*Paxillus curtisii*, 210  
*Paxillus infundibuliformis*, 127  
*Paxillus panuoides*, 211
- Pholiota carbonaria*, 167  
*Pholiota communis*, 166  
*Pholiota highlandensis*, 167  
*Pholiota imperfecta*, 175  
*Pholiota malicola*, 168  
*Pholiota praecox*, 126  
*Pholiota recedens*, 150  
*Pholiota rufofulva*, 175  
*Pholiota serrulata*, 175  
*Pholiota squarrosipes*, 169  
*Pholiotina filaris*, 130  
*Phylloporus rhodoxanthus*, 170  
*Phytoconis chromacea*, 54  
*Pleurotopsis longinqua*, 203  
*Pleurotus bursaeformis*, 193  
*Pleurotus cinerascens*, 199  
*Pleurotus lampas*, 197  
*Pleurotus nidiformis*, 197  
*Pleurotus phosphorus*, 197  
*Pleurotus subapplicatus*, 200  
*Pluteus atromarginatus*, 116  
*Pluteus cervinus*, 117  
*Pluteus flammipes* var.  
    *depauperatus*, 118  
*Pluteus pauperculus*, 118  
*Pluteus* sp. "yellow", 119  
*Porpolomopsis lewellinae*, 90  
*Protostropharia semiglobata*, 188  
*Psathyrella asperospora*, 189  
*Psathyrella candolleana*, 171  
*Psathyrella echinata*, 172  
*Pseudocraterellus sinuosus*, 19  
*Pseudocraterellus undulatus*, 19  
*Pseudomerulius curtisii*, 210  
*Psilocybe australiana*, 173  
*Psilocybe echinata*, 172  
*Psilocybe eucalypta*, 173

- Psilocybe formosa*, 190  
*Psilocybe hepatochrous*, 209  
*Psilocybe horizontalis*, 209  
*Psilocybe subaeruginosa*, 173  
*Psilocybe tasmaniana*, 173  
*Pterospora olivaceonigra*, 204
- Resupinatus cinerascens*, 199  
*Resupinatus sordulentus*, 193  
*Resupinatus subapplicatus*, 200  
*Rhodocollybia* cf. *incarnata*, 91  
*Rickenella fibula*, 92  
*Rickenella swartzii*, 93  
*Rimbachia bryophila*, 201  
*Roridomyces austrororidus*, 94  
*Rozites australiensis*, 135  
*Rozites foetens*, 145  
*Rozites metallica*, 144  
*Russula clelandii*, 95  
*Russula delica*, 98  
*Russula flocktonae*, 96  
*Russula iterika*, 97  
*Russula marangania*, 98  
*Russula neerimea*, 99  
*Russula persanguinea*, 100  
*Russula purpureoflava*, 101  
*Schizophyllum commune*, 202
- Scytinotus longinquus*, 203  
*Simocybe phlebophora*, 174  
*Singerocybe clitocyboides*, 102  
*Stropharia aurantiaca*, 164  
*Stropharia formosa*, 190  
*Stropharia semiglobata*, 188
- Tapinella curtisii*, 210  
*Tapinella panuoides*, 211  
*Tetrapyrgos olivaceonigra*, 204  
*Tricholoma coarctata*, 103  
*Tricholoma eucalypticum*, 103  
*Tricholoma rutilans*, 104  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*, 104  
*Tubaria rufofulva*, 175
- Volvariella gloiocephala*, 120  
*Volvariella speciosa*, 120  
*Volvariella speciosa* var.  
*gloiocephala*, 120  
*Volvopluteus gloiocephalus*, 120
- Xeromphalina leonina*, 105  
*Xeromphalina racemosa*, 105  
*Xerula gigaspora*, 88  
*Xerula mundroola*, 89  
*Xerula radicata* var. *mundroola*, 89