FUNNZ FORAY REPORT FOR 2011

Jerry Cooper 20th March 2011

STATISTICS

- 746 records were added to the FUNNZ database (c.f. 602 on the 2010 FUNNZ foray)
- The FUNNZ foray records database now contains 7,979 observation/collection records
- The 746 records represent 347 taxa (c.f. 362 taxa on the 2010 FUNNZ foray)

149 collections were added to the PDD national collection (c.f. 311 collections on the 2010 FUNNZ foray). More details and images of these collections, and all other foray collection deposited in PDD can be found on the NZFUNGI2 website. Please note that Landcare Research has upgraded the collection database management systems and the website, which remains a work in progress. http://nzfungi2.landcareresearch.co.nz/

SITES WITH MOST COLLECTIONS

The Clements Mill Road sites were by far the most productive with around 300 records.

NEW RECORDS FOR NEW ZEALAND

A number of new *Cortinarius* names appeared in the list. These are Karl Soop's unpublished names. The same is true for *Russula* and *Lactarius* where Pat Leonard and I will shortly publish a number of new descriptions. The other new name on the list was *Gymnopilus tyallus* originally described from Australia.

ASSESSMENT USING DOC CRITERIA FOR CONSERVATION STATUS

- 6 records of Nationally Critical taxa: *Russula papakaiensis* (Desert Road), *Ramaria piedmontiana* (Clements Mill Road x 2), *Ramaria aureorhiza* (Clements Mill Road, Waikari Scenic Reserve), *Gyroporus castaneus* (Clements Mill Road [doubtful record]). However, similar to records of Nationally Critical taxa from previous years, russulloid and clavarioid fungi are taxonomically difficult groups where further work is required (especially molecular) to establish morphologically robust species boundaries.
- 102 records of 50 taxa listed as 'Data deficient'

Agaricus bambusae var. australis, Astrosporina leptospermi, Camarophyllus impurus, Chlorociboria argentinensis, Clavaria phoenicea var. persicina, Clavogaster novozelandicus, Clitocybe nebularis, Clitopilus hobsonii s.l., Cortinarius anauensis, Cortinarius atrolazulinus, Cortinarius bellus, Cortinarius caryotis, Cortinarius ignotus, Cortinarius chrysma, Cortinarius collybianus, Cortinarius cucumeris, Cortinarius cupreonatus, Cortinarius dysodes, Cortinarius indolicus, Cortinarius naphthalinus, Cortinarius periclymenus, Cortinarius persicanus, Cortinarius picoides, Cortinarius taylorianus, Cortinarius veronicae, Cortinarius vitreopileatus, Crepidotus novae-zealandiae, Cyphellostereum laeve, Cystoderma amianthinum, Entoloma nothofagi, Entoloma phaeomarginatum, Gliophorus graminicolor, Gliophorus subheteromorphus, Hebeloma mediorufum, Hohenbuehelia nothofaginea, Humidicutis multicolor, Humidicutis rosella, Hygrocybe blanda, Hygrocybe julietae, Hygrocybe miniata, Hygrocybe miniceps, Hygrophorus involutus, Lepiota calcarata, Marasmius gelatinosipes, Mycena pura, Mycena viscidocruenta, Pholiota chrysmoides, Ramaria perfluopunicea, Rozites rugosiceps, Simocybe luteomellea.

JERRY'S NOTES ON SELECTED COLLECTIONS

Pat Leonard and I were rather pre-occupied with *Russula* and *Lactarius* on the 2010 foray and so my notes on other collections are more sparse than usual. In addition we did not sequence many collections and so the interesting insights that sequencing provides were lacking.

http://nzfungi2.landcareresearch.co.nz/

Crinipellis roseola (=Mycena stevensonii ined.)

FUNNZ2011/770 (PDD96008), on dead leaves of *Nothofagus fusca*, Clements Mill Road, 18/5/2011, Collector/Identifier J. Cooper

This species was named by Greta Stevenson and isn't a *Crinipellis* (characterized most clearly by dextrinoid cap hairs) but is actually a *Mycena*. It is common in beech forest and Pat Leonard and I have made several collections over the years. I assigned the tag name Mycena sp. 'Mt Holdsworth (PDD87426)' J.A. Cooper [nom. ined.] (http://bit.ly/GD3vkc). The authors of a recent paper looked at the type of *Crinipellis roseola* at Kew and decided it was a *Mycena* (Kerekes, J.F. and Desjardin, D.E. (2009). A monograph of the genera *Crinipellis* and *Moniliophthora* from Southeast Asia including a molecular phylogeny of the nrITS region. Fungal Diversity 37: 101-152). It was only then I twigged it was the same common pink *Mycena*. Unfortunately the recombination *Mycena roseola* cannot be made as the name is preoccupied (Murrill, 1916). It needs a new name, appropriately *M. stevensoniae* I think. This *Mycena* is small, has a viscid cap, looses its colour with age, and bleaches the beech leaves on which it grows. An ITS sequence of this material (JQ694102) places it in a clade with *Mycena laevigata* (JF908397), a species assigned to the section fragilipedes.

THE RANGITAIKI FROST FLATS

Whilst in the Clements Mill Road area I made a visit to the Rangitaiki Reserve. At first sight this is an unpromising foraying lacility as there aren't any trees and the area is dominated by *Dracophyllum*. These 'frost flats' are ecologically special, unique to this area, and perhaps one of our few fire-adapted ecosystems. They are one of a number of New Zealand habitats recently identified as historically rare and potentially under threat (http://bit.ly/GBk3J8). I wanted to know if the flats had any unusual fungi. These ecologically important sites are surveyed for their flora and fauna but the fungi are ignored – as usual – despite the critical role fungi play in ecosystem function. My 30 minute visit yielded 13 collections (*Marsmius* sp, *Pholiota* JAC1101 x 2, *Leucoagaricus* sp. x 2, E*ntoloma translucidum*, *Echinoderma* sp., *Omphalina pyxidata*, *Pulvinula miltina*, *Cystoderma amianthinum*,

Mycena JAC10774, *Omphalina* sp., hypogeus fungus). Only some of these I have seen before, usually in areas rich in bryophytes.

Pulvinula miltina

FUNNZ2011/880 (PDD96283), soil with moss and Dracophyllum, Rangitaki Reserve, 18/5/2011, Collector/Identifier J. Cooper