

# Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond

A Self-Managed Field Book



Revised 2017

**Neale L. Bougher**

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Western Australian Naturalists' Club (Inc.)  
Perth

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

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Department of  
Parks and Wildlife



# Contents

Acknowledgements	iii
Introduction	vii
When to see fungi in the Perth Region	viii
Fungi Biodiversity and Conservation	ix
Fungi Names	x
<b>Index: Common &amp; Scientific Names</b>	<b>xii</b>
Visual Index – Ascomycetes	xviii
Visual Index – Basidiomycetes	xx
Visual Index – Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes	xxxv
Visual Index – Slime Moulds	xxxv
<hr/>	
<b>Species Descriptions</b>	
<b>Ascomycetes</b>	<b>A-E</b>
Cup and Disc Fungi	A
Earth Tongues & Morels	B
Pustular & Miniscule Fungi	C
Various Ascomycetes	D
Truffle Fungi	E
<b>Basidiomycetes</b>	<b>I-R</b>
Truffle Fungi	I
Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills	J
Boletes – Fleshy Mushrooms, Toadstools with Pores	K
Puffballs, Earthballs, Stinkhorns Cannonballs & Birds Nests	L
Coral & Club Fungi	M
Bracket & Shelf Fungi & Tough Fungi with Pores	N
Resupinates – Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi	O
Toothed Fungi	P
Jelly & Ear Fungi	Q
Various Basidiomycetes	R
<b>Glomeromycetes &amp; Zygomycetes</b>	<b>Y</b>
<b>Slime Moulds</b>	<b>Z</b>
<hr/>	
Spore Colour Guide	ccxl
Checklist	ccxliv
Additions, Errors, Omissions and Corrections	cclxiv
Blank Description Sheet	cclxvii

## Introduction

### Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond A self-managed Field Book


One of the best ways initially to learn about fungi is to recognise and identify some individual species of fungi. A useful way to do this is to carry a field book with photographs of fungi. Because fungi species often appear slightly different in different regions such a guide is especially useful if the photographs are of examples of fungi species as they appear in a local habitat.

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

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

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

Information about each fungus is given in the following format:

<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	
<b>COMMON NAME:</b> Golden Wood Fungus  (if a Fungimap target species)	
<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME:</b> <i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>	
<b>HABITAT:</b> On dead wood.	<b>LIFE MODE:</b> Decomposer.
<b>CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>SIZE:</b> cap 10-40 mm:</li> <li>▪ <b>SPORE PRINT COLOUR:</b> bright ochre brown:</li> </ul>	
<b>Notes</b>	
(Blank section for <u>adding your own</u> notes and diagrams for each fungus)	

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

**The current (2017) revision of the field guide** does not add more species onto the 2009 field guide. However it does update many species names in light of recent taxonomic studies and where previous errors were evident. Also the revision flags fungi that have become *Fungimap* target species since the 2009 edition. A list of updated species names and Fungimap targets is provided at the back of this guide.

## When to see fungi in the Perth Region

Fungi may fruit at any time of the year in temperate regions such as around Perth, but in this region there can be at least two distinct, but highly variable fruiting periods:

**February to April:** There are often one or more brief flushes of fungi in Perth's parks, lawns and gardens during the early months of the year. Warm, humid days coinciding with bursts of rain or humidity will often entice the fruiting bodies of some fungi to appear. Many respond rapidly, fruit briefly and disappear, such as the Conehead Fungus on lawns (see page J-22), and some Ink Caps that wither by early morning such as the Hairy Ink Cap on woodchips (p. J-8). The early responding fungi also include some fungi that favour disturbed areas such as the quite long-lasting dog poo

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

**May to July:** In Perth's natural bushlands most fungal fruiting bodies do not appear until after the onset of substantial autumn rains. Mid June to mid July is usually the peak time to search for bushland fungi in the greater Perth region, but any time from mid-May through to late July is usually a fruitful period. Several early-season species of large boletes such as the Variable Gyroporus (p. K-3), and Amanitas such as the Small Warty Tuart Amanita (p. J-62) often herald the start of the local bushland fungi season, usually some time in May. Other fungi species appear in succession for various lengths of time over the duration of "the fungi season".

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

## Fungi Biodiversity and Conservation

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

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



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

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

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

## Fungi Names

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

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

for including identified fungi in the book. In such cases an informal descriptor is used for a distinguishing feature of the fungus, e.g. *Amanita* sp. “sour yellow stainer” (p. J-61). Further studies are required to determine if such fungi match named species or are new species to Science. Also requiring further studies are a number of species in this book designated “aff.” e.g. *Gyroporus aff. cyanescens* (p. K-3), or as “cf.” e.g. *Heterotextus cf. peziziformis* (p. Q-4). The local fungus is considered to be very similar to, or affiliated with, a known species but may not be identical.

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

## Index: Common and Scientific Names

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

■ = Fungimap target species

Yellow shading = new names in this revised edition

### A

A Banksia Cup fungus	A-8
A Stone Truffle	I-9
A Wood Ear	Q-3
<i>Abortiporus biennis</i>	N-15
<i>Agaricus californicus</i>	J-52
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	J-53
<i>Agaricus rotalis</i>	J-31
<i>Agaricus subrufescens</i>	J-54
<i>Agrocybe pediades</i>	J-1
<i>Aleurina ferruginea</i>	A-1 ■
<i>Aleurodiscus cf. mirabilis</i>	R-3 ■
Almond Mushroom	J-54
<i>Amanita carneiphylla</i>	J-32
<i>Amanita ochroterrea</i>	J-96
<i>Amanita</i> sp. "grey-powdery"	J-56
<i>Amanita preissii</i>	J-58
<i>Amanita conicobulbosa</i>	J-59
<i>Amanita fibrillopes</i>	J-60
<i>Amanita</i> sp. "small warty tuart"	J-62
<i>Amanita</i> sp. "sour yellow stainer"	J-61
<i>Amanita</i> sp. "xanthocephala-like"	J-57
<i>Amanita cf. umbrinella</i>	J-36
<i>Amanita xanthocephala</i>	J-55

<i>Amphinema byssoides</i>	O-1
<i>Anthracophyllum archeri</i>	J-63 ■
<i>Arachnopeziza aurata</i>	A-7
<i>Arcangeliiella daucina</i>	I-15
Archer's Cortinar	J-34 ■
<i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i>	J-2 ■
<i>Asterostroma persimile</i>	O-2
<i>Auricularia cornea</i>	Q-3
<i>Auriscalpium barbatum</i>	P-1
Australian Honey Fungus	J-2 ■
<i>Austrogautieria manjimupana</i>	I-4
<i>Austropaxillus muelleri</i>	J-64

### B

<i>Badhamia foliicola</i>	Z-1
<i>Banksiamyces cf. toomansii</i>	A-8
<i>Battarrea stevenii</i>	L-9 ■
Bearded Tooth Fungus	P-1
Beefsteak Fungus	N-9 ■
Bird's Nest Fungus	L-7
Bird's Nest Fungus2	L-8
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	A-10
Black Morel	B-2 ■
Bleeding Mycena	J-82
Blushing Rosette	N-15
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i> var. <i>olivaceus</i>	J-70
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	J-3 ■
<i>Boletellus obscurecoccineus</i>	K-1 ■
<i>Boletus</i> sp.	K-2
<i>Botryobasidium subcoronatum</i>	O-8
Brick Red Laccaria	J-17
Bridal Creeper Rust Fungus	R-5
Burgundy Psathyrella	J-98
Byssos Skin Fungus	O-3 ■
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	O-3 ■
<i>Byssonectria fusispora</i>	A-5

## C

Californian Agaricus	J-52	
Calocera guepinioides	Q-1	
Calvatia sp. "pyramidal warts"	L-12	
Campanella gregaria	J-66	
Candle Snuff Fungus	D-2	
Cannonball Fungus	L-5	☐
Ceratomyxa fruticulosa	Z-2	☐
Chlorophyllum brunneum	J-41	☐
Chlorophyllum molybdites	J-67	☐
Cinnamon-ring Lepidella	J-58	
Clarke's Pixie Cap	J-38	
Clavulina vinaceocervina	M-3	
Cleland's Gilled Bolete	K-5	
Clitocybe kenkulunea	J-68	
Clitocybe semiocculta	J-4	
Collared Earthstar	L-11	
Collinitus Slippery Jack	K-7	
Coltricia cinnamomea	N-1	
Coltriciella dependens	N-10	☐
Colus pusillus	L-1	☐
Common Agrocybe	J-1	
Common Pholiota	J-26	
Common Rosegill	J-30	☐
Common Tubaria	J-88	
Conehead Fungus	J-22	
Conical Wax Cap	J-91	
Conocybe apala	J-97	
Coprinellus pyrghanthes	J-69	
Coprinellus flocculosus	J-6	
Coprinellus impatiens	J-7	
Coprinellus truncorum	J-10	
Coprinopsis aff. stangliana	J-5	
Coprinopsis lagopus	J-8	
Coral Polyps	R-4	
Cortinarius archeri	J-34	☐
Cortinarius ochraceofulvus	J-11	
Cortinarius microarcheri	J-49	
Cortinarius persplendidus	J-72	
Cortinarius phalarus	J-12	☐
Cortinarius sinapicolor	J-39	☐
Cortinarius piriformis	L-16	☐
Cortinarius	J-90	
vinaceolamellatus		
Creopos gelatinosa	D-4	☐
Crepidotus eucalyptorum	J-13	
Crepidotus prostratus	J-35	
Curry Punk	N-7	☐
Cute Baubles	Z-3	
Cyathus olla	L-7	
Cyathus stercoreus	L-8	
Cystangium balpineum	I-1	
<b>D</b>		
Dark Melanoleuca	J-19	
Dark Pinkgill	J-14	
Dermocybe sp. "clelandii-like white mycelium"	J-99	
Dermocybe splendida	J-72	☐
Descolea rheophylla	I-3	
Descolea maculata	J-33	☐
Descomyces albus	I-10	
Descomyces angustisporus	I-14	
Diachea leucopoda	Z-6	
Dog Poo Fungus	L-3	
Dog Vomit Slime Mould	Z-4	☐
Dung Buttons	D-1	☐
Dung Cap Psilocybe	J-95	
Dung Mottlegill	J-83	
Dusky Helmets	J-23	
<b>E</b>		
Earth Tongue	B-1	
Earthballs	L-4	
Egg Yolk Fungus	J-3	☐
Entoloma moongum	J-14	
Entoloma viridomarginatum	J-43	☐
Erupting Russula	J-28	
Eucalypt Crepidotus	J-13	
Eyelash Cup Fungus	A-4	☐

## F

Fairy Wands	M-2	☐
Fan Pax	J-46	
Field Mushroom	J-53	
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	N-9	☐
<i>Fistulina spiculifera</i>	N-9	☐
Flat Black Cup Fungus	A-9	
Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus	M-3	
Fleshy Cup Fungus	A-1	☐
Flocculose Ink Cap	J-6	
<i>Fomitiporia robusta</i>	N-6	
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	Z-4	☐
<i>Funneliformis caledonium</i>	Y-2	

## G

<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	L-11	
<i>Geoglossum cookeanum</i>	B-1	
Ghost Fungus	J-21	☐
Glistening Ink Cap	J-10	
Golden Splash Tooth	O-4	☐
Golden Tuart Cortinarius	J-11	
Golden Wood Fungus	J-15	☐
Green-edge Pinkgill	J-43	☐
Green-gilled Mushroom	J-67	☐
Gregarious Shells	J-66	
Grey Pixie Cap	J-47	
Grey Powdery Amanita	J-56	
Greyish Jelly Truffle	I-12	
<i>Cystangium sp.</i>	I-7	
<i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i>	J-15	☐
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	J-101	☐
<i>Gyrodontium sacchari</i>	O-9	
<i>Gyroporus aff. cyanescens</i>	K-3	

## H

Hadrian's Stinkhorn	L-10	
Hairy Ink Cap	J-8	
Hairy Panus	J-24	☐

Hairy Stereum	N-13	☐
Hakea Tar Spots	C-2	
Hedgehog Tooth Fungus	P-2	☐
Horsehair Fungus	J-80	
<i>Harknessia uromycoides</i>	C-1	
<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>	J-73	
<i>Henningsomyces candidus</i>	R-1	☐
<i>Heterotextus cf. peziziformis</i>	Q-4	☐
<i>Hexagonia vesparia</i>	N-3	☐
<i>Hohenbuehelia bingarra</i>	J-74	
<i>Hohenbuehelia ligulata</i>	J-84	
<i>Hydnangium carneum</i>	I-2	
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	P-2	☐
<i>Hydnoplicata convoluta</i>	E-1	
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	J-91	
<i>Hymenopellis mundroola</i>	J-89	
<i>Hyphodontia arguta</i>	O-7	
<i>Hypholoma australe</i>	J-50	
<i>Hypocrea gelatinosa</i>	D-4	☐
<i>Hypocrea lixii</i>	D-5	
<i>Hypomyces rosellus</i>	D-3	
<i>Hysterangium sp.</i>	I-8	

## I


Icicle Fairy Fans	Z-2	☐
Impatient Ink Cap	J-7	
<i>Inocybe serrata complex</i>	J-71	
<i>Inocybe sp.</i>	J-75	
<i>Inocybe violaceocaulis</i>	J-16	☐

## L

Labyrinthine Truffle	E-2	
<i>Labyrinthomyces varius</i>	E-2	
<i>Laccaria lateritia</i>	J-17	
<i>Laccaria proxima</i>	J-92	
<i>Laccocephalum tumulosum</i>	N-11	
<i>Lachnum virgineum</i>	A-6	
<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>	J-76	☐
<i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>	N-4	☐
<i>Lasiosphaeria ovina</i>	A-2	
Lavender-pored Bracket	N-5	

Fungus			
Lemon Disco	A-10		
<i>Lentinellus pulvinulus</i>	J-77		
<i>Leocarpus fragilis</i>	Z-7	☑	
<i>Lepiota exocarpis</i>	J-93		
<i>Leratiomyces ceres</i>	J-29	☑	
<i>Leucoagaricus meleagris</i>	J-42		
<i>Leucoagaricus leucothites</i>	J-18	☑	
<i>Lichenomphalia chromacea</i>	J-78	☑	
Lilac Bracket Fungus	N-2		
<i>Limacella pitereka</i>	J-79	☑	
<b>M</b>			
<i>Macrotrophula juncea</i>	M-2	☑	
<i>Marasmius crinisequi</i>	J-80		
<i>Melanoleuca cf. fusca</i>	J-19		
<i>Merismodes anomala</i>	R-4		
<i>Mesophellia brevispora</i>	I-9		
Milky Cone Cap	J-97		
Miniature Chimney Pots	R-1	☑	
<i>Morchella elata</i>	B-2	☑	
Mueller's Funnel Cap	J-64		
Mundroola Rooting Shank	J-89		
<i>Mycena clarkeana</i>	J-38		
<i>Mycena kuurkacea</i>	J-82		
<i>Mycena nargan</i>	J-20	☑	
<i>Mycena sp.</i> "chlorine grey-cap on soil"	J-100		
<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>	J-47		
<i>Mycena tenerrima</i>	J-81		
<i>Mycenastrum corium</i>	L-2		
<i>Myoacia subceracea</i>	O-4	☑	
<b>N</b>			
<i>Nothocastoreum cretaceum</i>	I-11		
<b>O</b>			
Ochre Amanita	J-58		
Olive Wrinkled Bolbitis	J-70		
<i>Omphalina chromacea</i>	J-78	☑	
<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>	J-21	☑	
Orange Aleurodiscus	R-3		
Orange Fan	J-63		
Orange Mosscap	J-27		
<b>P</b>			
Pagoda Fungus	K-8	☑	
<i>Panaeolopsis nirimbi</i>	J-22		
<i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>	J-23		
<i>Panaeolus papilionaceus</i>	J-83		
<i>Panus fasciatus</i>	J-24	☑	
Parasol Ink Cap	J-9		
<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>	J-9		
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	J-25		
Peach Amanita	J-60		
Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster	I-16		
<i>Peziza repanda</i>	A-11		
<i>Phaeotrametes decipiens</i>	N-5		
<i>Phallus hadriani</i>	L-10		
<i>Phlebia rufa</i>	O-5		
<i>Phlebia subceracea</i>	O-4	☑	
<i>Phlebiopsis crassa</i>	O-10		
<i>Pholiota communis</i>	J-26		
<i>Phyllachora amplexicaulis</i>	C-2		
<i>Phylloporus clelandii</i>	K-5		
<i>Picipes badius</i>	N-12		
<i>Pilobolus sp.</i>	Y-1		
Pin Wheel Agaricus	J-31		
Pine Skin Fungus	O-1		
Pink False Truffle	I-2		
Pink-gilled Amanita	J-32		
<i>Piptoporus australiensis</i>	N-7	☑	
<i>Pisolithus hypogaeus</i>	I-6		
<i>Pisolithus species</i>	L-3		
<i>Pleuroflammula praestans</i>	J-48		
<i>Pleurotus australis</i>	J-45	☑	
<i>Plicaria cf. alveolata</i>	A-9		
Plum and Custard Fungus	J-37		
<i>Pluteus pauperculus</i>	J-44		
<i>Pluteus petasatus</i>	J-65		
<i>Podoserpula pusio</i>	K-8	☑	

Poison Pax	J-25	Scotsman's Beard	Q-1
Poison Pie	J-73	<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>	A-4 
<i>Poronia erici</i>	D-1 	<i>Setchelliogaster tenuipes</i>	I-3
<i>Protuberia canescens</i>	I-12	Shaggy Parasol	J-41 
<i>Psathyrella bipellis</i>	J-98	Shotgun Fungus	Y-1
<i>Psathyrella echinata</i>	J-85 	Shy Funnel Cap	J-4
<i>Psilocybe coprophila</i>	J-95	Slender Coral Fungus	M-1
<i>Puccinia myrsiphylli</i>	R-5	Slimacella	J-79 
<i>Pulvinula archeri</i>	A-3	Slime Mould ( <i>Badhamia foliicola</i> )	Z-1
Purplish Stereum	O-6	Slime Mould ( <i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i> )	Z-2 
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	N-8	Slime Mould ( <i>Diachea leucopoda</i> )	Z-6
<b>R</b>		Slime Mould ( <i>Fuligo septica</i> )	Z-4 
Rainbow Bracket Fungus	N-14	Slime Mould ( <i>Leocarpus fragilis</i> )	Z-7
<i>Ramaria gracilis</i>	M-1	Slime Mould ( <i>Stemonitis</i> sp.)	Z-5
Red Fingers	L-1 	Slime Mould ( <i>Trichia decipiens</i> )	Z-3
Red Woodchips Fungus	J-29 	Slimy Yellow Cortinar	J-39 
Red-capped bluing bolete	K-2	Slippery Jack	K-6
<i>Resupinatus cinerascens</i>	J-86	Small Grey Anemone	J-51
<i>Resupinatus merulioides</i>	J-66	Small Warty Tuart Amanita	J-62
<i>Resupinatus subapplicatus</i>	J-51	Smooth Parasol	J-18 
<i>Rhizopogon roseolus</i>	I-13	Southern Hypholoma	J-50
<i>Rhodocollybia</i> sp.	J-40	Southern Oyster	J-45 
<i>Rhodofomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>	N-2	Mushroom	
Rhubarb Bolete	K-1 	Sour Yellow-staining Amanita	J-61
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	J-27	Spectacular Rustgill	J-101
Rosy Beard Truffle	I-13	<i>Sphaerobolus stellatus</i>	L-5 
Rosy Hypomyces	D-3	Spiny Psathyrella	J-85 
Rosy Skin Fungus	O-2	Splendid Red Skinhead	J-72
<i>Russula erumpens</i>	J-28	Split Pore Crust	O-12
<i>Russula flocktonae</i>	J-94	Split-gill Fungus	R-2 
<i>Russula persanguinea</i>	J-87 	Spotted Descolea	J-33 
<b>S</b>		Spotted Pixie Cap	J-20 
Scarlet Bracket Fungus	N-8	Stalked Puffballs	L-6
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	R-2 		
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	O-12		
<i>Scleroderma</i> sp (underground)	I-5		
<i>Scleroderma</i> species	L-4		

*Stemonitis* species Z-5  
*Stereum hirsutum* N-13   
 Stonemaker Fungus N-11  
 Strawberry Slime Mould Z-8  
*Stropharia aurantia* J-29  
*Suillus collinitus* K-7  
*Suillus luteus* K-6




## T

Tall Stiltball L-9   
*Tapinella panuoides* J-46  
 Teal green cushions D-5  
 Tennis Ball Puffball L-2  
 Terracotta Milk Truffle I-15  
 Terracotta Mushroom J-76   
 Tiny Tongue J-84  
*Thaxterogaster piriformis* I-16  
 Tough Cinnamon fungus N-1  
*Trametes coccinea* N-8  
*Trametes versicolor* N-14  
*Trechispora farinacea* O-11  
*Tremella mesenterica* group Q-2   
*Trichia decipiens* Z-3  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans* J-37  
 Truffle-like Descolea I-3  
 Truffle-like Peziza E-1  
 Tuart Nut Fungus C-1  
*Tubaria serrulata* J-88  
*Tubifera ferruginosa* Z-8  
*Tulostoma* sp. L-6  
*Tylophilus* sp. K-4



## U

Underground Dog Poo I-6  
 Fungus  
 Underground Scleroderma I-5

## V

Variable Gyroporus K-3  
 Vermillion Grisette J-55  
 Violet Skin Fungus O-10  
 Violet Stem Fibre Cap J-16   
 Volvate Cortinar J-12   
*Volvopluteus gloiocephalus* J-30 


## W

Wasp Nest Polypore N-3   
 Western Australian Magpie J-5  
 Fungus  
 White Punk N-4   
 White Sessile Truffle I-1  
 Woody Layered Bracket N-6  
 Fungus  
 Woolly and Scaly Button J-48  
 Wooly Cup fungus A-2  
 Wrinkled Waxy Skin O-5  
 Fungus

## X

Xanthocephala look-alike J-57  
 Amanita  
*Xerula mundroola* J-89  
*Xylaria hypoxylon* D-2  
*Xylobolus illudens* O-6

## Y

Yellow Brain Fungus Q-2   
 Yellow Cobweb Cup A-7  
 Fungus  
 Yellow Gilled Pluteus J-44  
 Yellow Navel J-78



## Visual Index

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

---

### Visual Index - Ascomycetes

---

#### Cup & Disc Fungi

*Pages A*



**A-1** Fleshy Cup Fungus



**A-2** Woolly Cup Fungus



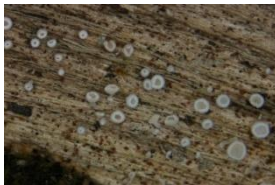
**A-3** *Pulvinula archeri*



**A-4** Eyelash Cup Fungus



**A-5** *Byssonectria fusispora*



**A-6** *Lachnum virgineum*



**A-7** Yellow Cobweb Cup Fungus



**A-8** A Banksia Cup fungus



**A-9** Flat Black Cup Fungus



**A-10** Lemon Disco



**A-11** *Peziza repanda*

## Visual Index

**Earth Tongues & Morels**  
*Pages B*



**B-1 Earth Tongue**



**B-2 Black Morel**

**Pustular & Miniscule Fungi**  
*Pages C*



**C-1 Tuart Nut Fungus**



**C-2 Hakea Tar Spots**

**Various Ascomycetes**  
*Pages D*



**D-1 Dung Buttons**



**D-2 Candle Snuff Fungus**



**D-3 Rosy Hypomyces**



**D-4 *Hypocrea gelatinosa***



**D-5 Teal Green Cushions**

**Truffle Fungi (Ascomycetes)**  
*Pages E*



**E-1 Truffle-like Peziza**



**E-2 Labyrinthine Truffle**

**Visual Index**

# Visual Index - Basidiomycetes

## Truffle Fungi (Basidiomycetes) *Pages I*



**I-1** White Sessile Truffle



**I-2** Pink False Truffle



**I-3** Truffle-like *Descolea*



**I-4** *Austrogautieria manjimupana*



**I-5** Underground *Scleroderma*



**I-6** Underground Dog Poo Fungus



**I-7** *Cystangium* sp.



**I-8** *Hysterangium* sp.



**I-9** A Stone Truffle



**I-10** *Descomyces albus*



**I-11** *Nothocastoreum cretaceum*

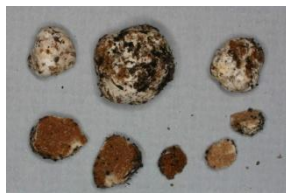
## Visual Index



**I-12** Greyish Jelly Truffle



**I-13** Rosy Beard Truffle



**I-14** *Descomyces angustisporus*



**I-15** Terracotta Milk Truffle



**I-16** Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster

**Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills**  
*Pages J*



**J-1** Common Agrocybe



**J-2** Australian Honey Fungus



**J-3** Egg Yolk Fungus



**J-4** Shy Funnel Cap



**J-5** W.A. Magpie Fungus

**Visual Index**



**J-6 Flocculose Ink Cap**



**J-7 Impatient Ink Cap**



**J-8 Hairy Ink Cap**



**J-9 Parasol Ink Cap**



**J-10 Glistening Ink Cap**



**J-11 Golden Tuart Cortinar**



**J-12 Volvate Cortinar**



**J-13 Eucalypt Crepidotus**



**J-14 Dark Pinkgill**



**J-15 Golden Wood Fungus**



**J-16 Violet Stem Fibre Cap**



**J-17 Brick Red Laccaria**



**J-18 Smooth Parasol**



**J-19 Dark Melanoleuca**



**J-20 Spotted Pixie Cap**

## Visual Index



**J-21** Ghost Fungus



**J-22** Conehead Fungus



**J-23** Dusky Helmets



**J-24** Hairy Panus



**J-25** Poison Pax



**J-26** Common Pholiota



**J-27** Orange Mosscap



**J-28** Erupting Russula



**J-29** Red Woodchip Fungus



**J-30** Common Rosegill



**J-31** Pin Wheel Agaricus



**J-32** Pink-gilled Amanita



**J-33** Spotted Descolea



**J-34** Archer's Cortinar



**J-35** *Crepidotus prostratus*

## Visual Index



**J-36** *Amanita umbrinella*



**J-37** Plum & Custard Fungus



**J-38** Clarke's Pixie Cap



**J-39** Slimy Yellow Cortinar



**J-40** *Rhodocollybia* sp.



**J-41** Shaggy Parasol



**J-42** *Leucoagaricus meleagris*



**J-43** Green-edge Pinkgill



**J-44** Yellow-Gilled Pluteus



**J-45** Southern Oyster Mushroom



**J-46** Fan Pax



**J-47** Grey Pixie Cap

## Visual Index



**J-48** Woolly and Scaly Button



**J-49** *Cortinarius microarcheri*



**J-50** Southern Hypholoma



**J-51** Small Grey Anemone



**J-52** Californian Agaricus



**J-53** Field Mushroom



**J-54** Almond Mushroom



**J-55** Vermillion Grisette



**J-56** Grey Powdery Amanita



**J-57** Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita



**J-58** Cinnamon-ring Lepidella



**J-59** *Amanita carneiphylla*

## Visual Index





**J-60** Peach Amanita



**J-61** Sour Yellow-staining Amanita



**J-62** Small Warty Tuart Amanita



**J-63** Orange Fan



**J-64** Mueller's Funnel Cap



**J-65** *Pluteus petasatus*



**J-66** Gregarious Shells



**J-67** Green-gilled Mushroom



**J-68** *Clitocybe kenkulunea*



**J-69** *Coprinellus pyrphanthes*



**J-70** Olive Wrinkled Bolbitius



**J-71** *Inocybe serrata* complex

## Visual Index



**J-72** *Splendid Red Skinhead*



**J-73** *Poison Pie*



**J-74** *Hohenbuehelia bingarra*



**J-75** *Inocybe sp.*



**J-76** *Terracotta Mushroom*



**J-77** *Lentinellus pulvinulus*



**J-78** *Yellow Navel*



**J-79** *Slimacella*



**J-80** *Horsehair Fungus*



**J-81** *Mycena tenerrima*



**J-82** *Bleeding Mycena*



**J-83** *Dung Mottlegill*

## Visual Index



**J-84** *Tiny Tongue*



**J-85** *Spiny Psathyrella*



**J-86** *Resupinatus cinerascens*



**J-87** *Russula persanguinea*



**J-88** *Common Tubaria*



**J-89** *Mundroola Rooting Shank*



**J-90** *Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus*



**J-91** *Conical Wax Cap*



**J-92** *Laccaria proxima*



**J-93** *Lepiota exocarpi*



**J-94** *Russula flocktonae*



**J-95** *Dung Cap Psilocybe*

### Visual Index



**J-96** *Amanita ochroterrea*



**J-97** Milky Cone Cap



**J-98** Burgundy Psathyrella



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



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



**J-101** Spectacular Rustgill

**Boletes;  
Fleshy Mushrooms  
& Toadstools with  
Pores  
*Pages K***



**K-1** Rhubarb Bolete



**K-2** Red-capped Bolete



**K-3** Variable Gyroporus



**K-4** *Tylopilus* sp.



**K-5** Cleland's Gilled Bolete



**K-6** Slippery Jack



**K-7** *Collinitus* Slippery Jack



**K-8** Pagoda Fungus

**Visual Index**

**Puffballs,  
Earthballs,  
Stinkhorns,  
Cannonballs &  
Birds Nests**  
*Pages L*



**L-1 Red Fingers**



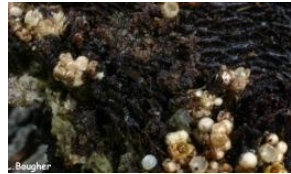
**L-2 Tennis Ball Puffball**



**L-3 Dog Poo Fungus**



**L-4 Earthballs**



**L-5 Cannonballs**



**L-6 Stalked Puffballs**



**L-7 Bird's Nest Fungus**  
*Cyathus olla*



**L-8 Bird's Nest Fungus**  
*Cyathus stercoreus*



**L-9 Tall Stiltball**



**L-10 Hadrian's Stinkhorn**



**L-11 Collared Earthstar**

**Visual Index**



L-12 *Calvatia* sp.

**Coral & Club  
Fungi**  
*Pages M*



M-1 Slender Coral Fungus



M-2 Fairy Wands



M-3 Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus

**Bracket & Shelf  
Fungi & Tough  
Fungi with Pores**  
*Pages N*



N-1 Tough Cinnamon Fungus



N-2 Lilac Bracket Fungus



N-3 Wasp Nest Polypore



N-4 White punk



N-5 Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus

**Visual Index**



**N-6 Wood-layered Bracket Fungus**



**N-7 Curry Punk**



**N-8 Scarlet Bracket Fungus**



**N-9 Beefsteak Fungus**



**N-10 *Coltriciella dependens***



**N-11 Stonemaker Fungus**



**N-12 *Royoporus badius***



**N-13 Hairy Stereum**



**N-14 Rainbow Bracket Fungus**



**N-15 Blushing Rosette**

**Resupinates –  
Skin, Crust &  
Paint Fungus**

***Pages O***



**O-1 Pine Skin Fungus**



**O-2 Rosy Skin Fungus**

**Visual Index**



O-3 Bysso Skin Fungus



O-4 Golden Splash Tooth



O-5 Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus



O-6 Purplish Stereum



O-7 *Hyphodontia arguta*



O-8 *Botryobasidium subcoronatum*



O-9 *Gyrodontium sacchari*



O-10 Violet Skin Fungus



O-11 *Trechispora farinacea*



O-11 Split Pore Crust

**Toothed Fungi**  
*Pages P*



P-1 Bearded Tooth Fungus



P-2 Hedgehog Tooth Fungus

**Visual Index**



---

**Jelly & Ear Fungi**  
*Pages Q*



**Q-1** Scotsmans Beard



**Q-2** Yellow Brain Fungus



**Q-3** A Wood Ear



**Q-4** *Heterotextus cf. peziziformis*

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**Various  
Basidiomycetes**  
*Pages R*



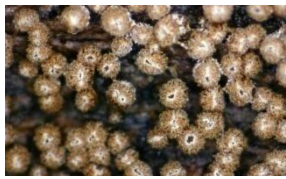
**R-1** Miniature Chimney  
Pots



**R-2** Split Gill Fungus



**R-3** Orange Aleurodiscus



**R-4** Coral Polyps



**R-5** Bridal Creeper Rust  
Fungus

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**Visual Index**

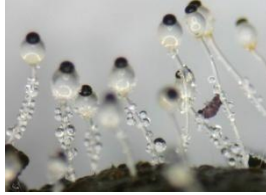
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## Visual Index - Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes

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### Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes

*Pages Y*



**Y-1** Shotgun Fungus



**Y-2** *Funnelformis caledonium*

---

## Visual Index - Slime Moulds

---

### Slime Moulds

*Pages Z*



**Z-1** *Badhamia foliicola*



**Z-2** *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*



**Z-3** Cute Baubles



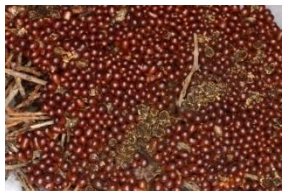
**Z-4** Dog Vomit Slime mould



**Z-5** *Stemonitis*



**Z-6** *Diachea leucopoda*



**Z-7** *Leocarpus fragilis*



**Z-8** Strawberry Slime Mould

---

### Visual Index

# Species Descriptions

A description of each species follows.

# ***Ascomycetes***

Descriptions of the Ascomycete taxa follow.



## **Ascomycetes**

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## Fleshy Cup Fungus ◻

*Aleurina ferruginea*



In litter, often buried under thick layer. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies dull yellow, gelatinous-fleshy.
- Outer surface with minute dark brown dots.
- Rim of cup thick, blunt.
- Cup 10-25 mm.

---

### Notes

#### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

# Woolly Cup Fungus

## *Lasiosphaeria ovina*



In colonies on dead wood, fallen bark. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies spherical, minute (up to 1 x 1mm).
- White to grey, felty-woolly.
- Black dot at mouth (apex).

---

### Notes

### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

## (*Pulvinula archeri*)

### *Pulvinula archeri*



On sand, soil, amid moss, or on burnt ground. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies bright orange, up to 8 mm wide, smooth.
- Flat to slightly concave.
- Tapering to a blunt base, stem absent.

---

### Notes

### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

## Eyesh Cup Fungus

*Scutellinia scutellata*



On dead wood, often burnt logs. Decomposer.

- Disks bright orange.
- Disks fringed with thin black hairs.
- Usually on burnt wood.
- Size of disk 3-20 mm.

---

### Notes

#### **Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)**



# (*Byssonectria fusispora*)

## *Byssonectria fusispora*



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

Decomposer.

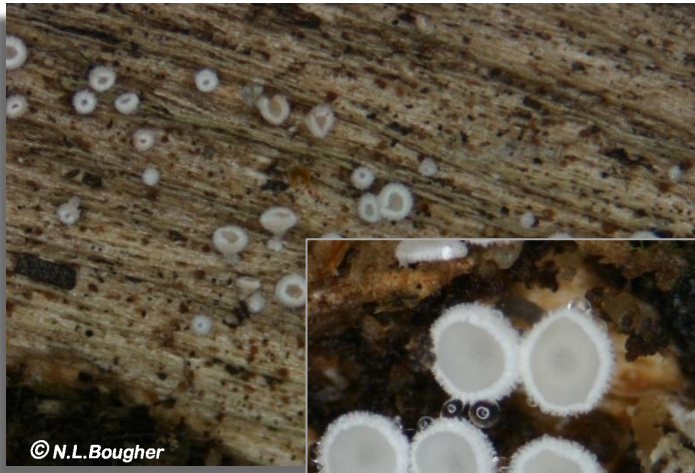
- Fruit bodies bright orange, minute (up to 1mm wide).
- Tea-cup-shaped. Top of cups flat, waxy.
- Rim of cup fringed with whitish scales.

---

## Notes

### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

## (Lachnum virgineum)

*Lachnum virgineum*

On fallen branches  
and other dead wood.  
Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

# Yellow Cobweb Cup Fungus

## *Arachnopeziza aurata*



On fallen branches and other dead wood. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

**A Banksia Cup fungus**  
*Banksiomyces cf. toomansis*



On fallen *Banksia* cones. Decomposer.

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

---

**Notes**

**Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)**

## Flat Black Cup Fungus

*Plicaria cf. alveolata*



Prostrate or partly embedded in sand.

Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)

## Lemon Disco

*Bisporella citrina*



On fallen branches and other dead wood.

Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### **Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)**

## (*Peziza repanda*)

### *Peziza repanda*



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

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

---

### Notes

#### **Ascomycetes (Cup and Disc Fungi)**

# Earth Tongues

*Geoglossum cookeanum*



On grass, lawns. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 80 mm tall, black, smooth.
- Club-shaped, often flattened, but variable.
- Stem often twisted or contorted.

---

## Notes

**Ascomycetes (Earth Tongues & Morels)**





**Black  
Morel**   
*Morchella  
elata*

On ground or in  
litter, sometimes  
after fire.

Decomposer/  
Mycorrhizal?

- Up to 175 mm tall.
- Head with longitudinal and cross ridges which darken with age.
- Stem white to

yellow-cream, surface with minute granules.

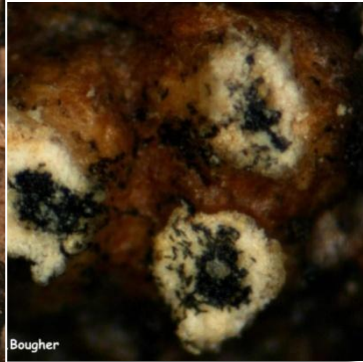
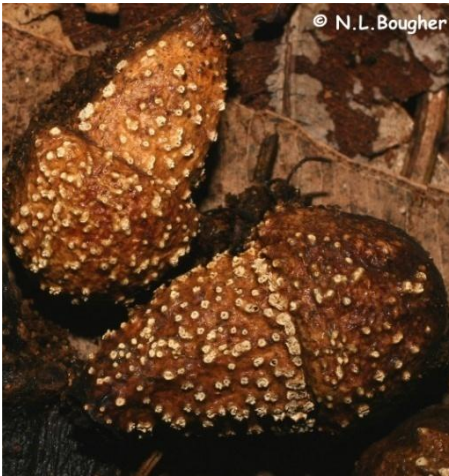
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**Notes**

**Ascomycetes (Earth Tongues & Morels)**

## Tuart Nut Fungus

*Harknessia uromycoides*



On fallen eucalypt nuts, especially Tuart. Less often, fallen buds or leaves. Decomposer.

- Minute, yellowish, pustules up to 1mm wide.
- Black material (spores) in pustules seen with hand lens.

---

### Notes

#### Ascomycetes (Pustular & Miniscule Fungi)

## Hakea Tar Spots

*Phyllachora amplexicaulis*



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

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

---

### Notes

**Ascomycetes (Pustular & Miniscule Fungi)**

## Dung Buttons

*Poronia erici*



On dung. Decomposer.

- Button-like fruit bodies.
- Surface wrinkled, pitted with minute pores (see under a hand lens).
- Buttons up to 3-5 mm wide.

---

### Notes

**Ascomycetes (Various)**

## Candle Snuff Fungus

*Xylaria hypoxylon*



In litter, usually attached to woody debris.

Decomposer.

- Contorted, tough, finger-like, up to 80 mm tall.
- Black, covered with copious white powder.

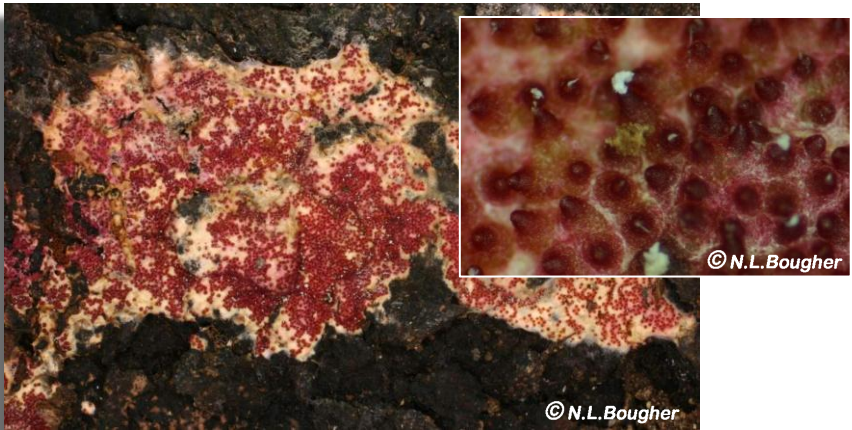
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### Notes

**Ascomycetes (Various)**

## Rosy Hypomyces

*Hypomyces rosellus*



On burnt dead eucalypt wood. Parasite/Decomposer.

- Minute red flasks, up to 0.3 mm tall.
- Flasks partly embedded in cream-yellowish growth.

---

### Notes

#### Ascomycetes (Various)

**(*Hypocrea gelatinosa*)** ◻*Hypocrea gelatinosa*

In groups seated  
on dead wood.  
Decomposer.



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(formerly *Creopus gelatinosa*)

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

---

## Notes

### Ascomycetes (Various)

## Teal Green Cushions

*Hypocrea lixii*



Seated on rotting wood. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

**Ascomycetes (Various)**



## Truffle-like Peziza *Hydnoplicata convoluta*



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

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

---

### Notes

**Ascomycetes (Truffle fungi)**

# Labyrinthine Truffle

*Labyrinthomyces varius*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Ascomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# ***Basidiomycetes***

Descriptions of the Basidiomycetes group follow.



## **Basidiomycetes**

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# White Sessile Truffle

*Cystangium balpineum*



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

- Fruit bodies up to 15 mm wide, underground.
- Surface white with some yellow to tan blotches.
- Interior of minute, white, irregular chambers.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

## Pink False Truffle

*Hydnangium carneum*



Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens)

Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 25 mm wide, underground.
- Surface pink.
- Interior of minute, pale pink, irregular chambers.

---

### Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

## Truffle-like Descolea

*Setchelliogaster tenuipes*



*(formerly Descolea rheophylla)*

In litter or grass around eucalypts. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 40mm wide, dark red-brown, sometimes wrinkled.
- Dull tan scales adhering near margin of some caps.
- Stem with a tan, untidy or disappearing, membranous ring.
- No spore print is produced.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# (*Austrogautieria manjimupana*)

## *Austrogautieria manjimupana*



Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens)

Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies up to 20 mm wide, underground.
- Surface pinkish-brown, smooth, dry.
- Interior of minute, greenish, chambers.

---

### Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# Underground Scleroderma

*Scleroderma sp.*



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

- Fruit bodies up to 15 mm wide, underground.
- Surface brown, tough, dry.
- Interior yellow with black, tar-like, filled chambers.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)



# Underground Dog Poo Fungus

## *Pisolithus hypogaeus*



Under litter. (Photo is of excavated specimen on left. Compare with Underground Scleroderma, on right. [see page I-5] ) Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

(*Cystangium* sp.)

*Cystangium* sp.



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

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)**

(*Hysterangium* sp.)

*Hysterangium* sp.



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# A Stone Truffle

## *Mesophellia brevispora*



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

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

---

### Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# (*Descomyces albus*)

## *Descomyces albus*



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

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

---

### Notes

#### **Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)**

# (*Nothocastoreum cretaceum*)

## *Nothocastoreum cretaceum*



Under litter then becoming exposed. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# Greyish Jelly Truffle

*Protuberera canescens*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# Rosy Beard Truffle

*Rhizopogon roseolus*



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

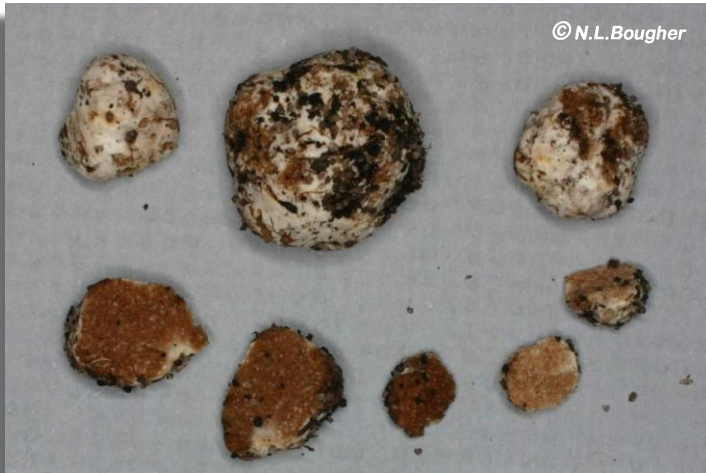
- Fruit bodies up to 30 mm wide, underground.
- Surface with pinkish-red tinges when young, then predominantly yellow.
- Interior of minute, dull greenish-yellow irregular chambers.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)



*(Descomyces angustisporus)**Descomyces angustisporus*

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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# Terracotta Milk Truffle

*Arcangeliella daucina*



Under litter. (Photo is of excavated specimens).

Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster  
*Cortinarius piriformis*



*(formerly Thaxterogaster piriformis)*

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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Truffle fungi)

# Common Agrocybe

## *Agrocybe pediades*



In grassy areas, parks, playing fields.

Decomposer.

- Buttons golden orange, buttons soon fading.
- Cap 15-50 mm wide, convex to flat.
- Spore print dark brown.

---

### Notes

#### **Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

# Australian Honey Fungus

## *Armillaria luteobubalina*



In clusters on or near living, dying, or dead trees and woody shrubs. Pathogen.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, yellow to golden orange.
- Cap covered with tiny dark raised scales.
- Stem tough, often with tapering base.
- White ring near top of stem.
- Spore print white, copious.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Egg Yolk Fungus ◻

*Bolbitius titubans*



*(formerly Bolbitius vitellinus)*

In grassy areas, woodchips, richly organic areas.  
Decomposer.

- Buttons round, slimy, bright yellow, soon fading.
- Cap 10-50 mm wide.
- Stem pale yellow, delicate.
- Spore print brown.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**



## Shy Funnel Cap

*Clitocybe  
semioculta*

Gregarious in clusters on rotting logs, bark and wood.

Decomposer.

- Cap up to 40 mm wide, white then cream, with in-rolled margin.
- Gills very crowded, shallow, white then cream.
- Stem white, often eccentric, some centrally joined to cap.

- Spore print white.

---

## Notes



Western  
Australian  
Magpie  
Fungus  
*Coprinopsis*  
*aff. stangliana*



In highly disturbed, weedy areas. Decomposer.

- Buttons white to cream, enveloped by thick, felty veil.
- Buttons 60 x 50 mm. Mature cap up to 100-125 mm wide.
- Becoming inky; dissected old cap weeping from the apex of white stem 100-150 mm long.
- Spore print black.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)



## Flocculose Ink Cap

*Coprinellus flocculosus*



In woodchips, sawdust, rich garden beds.

Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, finely radially grooved.
- Covered with white, small, fibrillose patches, easily removed.
- Stem tall (up to 90mm), white.
- Spore print black.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Impatient Ink Cap

*Coprinellus impatiens*



In woodchips, rich litter/soil. Decomposer.

- Cap 3-25 mm, finely radially grooved, with central caramel spot.
- Cap surface smooth to the eye, without veil particles.
- Stem to 50 x 2 mm, smooth to the eye (covered with minute hairs).
- Spore print black.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Hairy Ink Cap

### *Coprinopsis lagopus*



In woodchips, rich  
litter/soil, lawn.

Decomposer.

- Cap 5-35 mm,  
finely radially grooved, with central grey spot.
- Bundles of white to pale grey hairs lying on cap  
surface.
- Stem up to 55 x 3 mm, white, fragile.
- Spore print black.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Parasol Ink Cap

*Parasola plicatilis*



In grassy areas, parks, playing fields.

Decomposer.

- Delicate, thin-fleshed, appears early morning, withered by noon.
- Cap radially grooved-pleated, with central tan spot.
- Gills become black but with little or no ink.
- Cap 10-25 mm wide.
- Spore print black.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Glistening Ink Cap

### *Coprinellus truncorum*



In clusters or troops on or near dying or dead trees and woody shrubs. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, golden ochre then grey, finally inky black.
- Young caps with glistening white granules that disappear later.
- Almost identical to *C. micaceus* - microscope required.
- Spore print black.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Golden Tuart Cortinariarius

*Cortinarius ochraceofulvus*

In litter or on grass near trees, particularly near Tuart. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, golden yellow-brown, often pocked by springtails.
- Gills pale fawn, never becoming rusty.
- Cobweb-like, whitish, rapidly disappearing veil.
- Spore print rusty brown.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

**Volvate Cortinar** *Cortinarius phalarus*

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap 25-70 mm, bright brown with adhering white patches.
- Stem cream, with white cup (volva) at base.
- Gills fawn brown.
- Spore print brown.

---

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

# Eucalypt Crepidotus

## *Crepidotus eucalyptorum*



On living eucalypt trees, particularly on tuart.  
Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 40 mm wide, shell-shaped, soft.
- Surface pale yellowish-brown, with minute brown fibrils and scales.
- Gills cream then pale tan.
- Spore print rusty brown.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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Dark Pinkgill  
*Entoloma moongum*



In litter, on soil. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 35 mm wide, black.
- Gills pale bluish then dusky pink.
- Stem purplish-brown, smooth.
- Spore print dull pinkish brown.

---

### Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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## Golden Wood Fungus ◻

*Gymnopilus allantopus*



On dead wood,  
often *Banksia*  
wood.  
Decomposer.

- Gills bright orange-yellow.
- Young caps with white flap on margin.
- Abundant white fan-like threads in rotting wood.
- Cap 10-40 mm.
- Spore print ochre brown.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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Violet Stem Fibre Cap ◻*Inocybe violaceocaulis*

In litter and grassy areas under eucalypts.

Mycorrhizal.

- Button entirely violet, including the gills.
  - Cap scaly brown with various degrees of violet tinge.
  - Stem pale violet.
  - Cap 15-45 mm.
  - Spore print dark brown.
- 

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Brick Red Laccaria

### *Laccaria lateritia*



In litter, grassy areas, disturbed areas.

Mycorrhizal.

- Cap reddish-brown, pale tan upon drying.
- Cap up to 35mm wide.
- Stem smooth, similar colour. No ring.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

Smooth parasol *Leucoagaricus leucothites*

On grass, lawns, pastures. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 120 mm wide, pale grey button then white, smooth.
- Gills free, white.
- Stem with white membranous ring.
- Spore print white or pale cream.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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## Dark Melanoleuca *Melanoleuca cf. fusca*



In woodchips, garden beds. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, dark grey with black areas.
- Gills white to pale grey.
- Spore print cream.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Spotted Pixie Cap ◻

*Mycena nargan*



On well decayed wood, often underside of wood lying in litter. Decomposer.

- Cap 10-25 mm, stem up to 50 mm.
- Cap colour dark chestnut, covered with white, easily removed scales.
- Stipe slender, pale, shiny with matted fibrils near base.
- Gills cream.
- Spore print cream.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Ghost Fungus ◻

*Omphalotus nidiformis*



On and around dead and living trees and stumps.

Decomposer / Pathogen.

- Glows in the dark.
- Fan or trumpet-shaped fruit bodies with white to cream gills.
- Mild to taste, but causes vomiting.
- Cap 75-150 mm.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Conehead Fungus

*Panaeolopsis nirimpii*



In grassy areas, parks, playing fields. Decomposer.

- Cap conical and never expands – edge of cap clasps stem.
- Gills dark, mottled.
- Stem narrow, dull.
- Up to 60 mm tall.
- No spore print produced.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Dusky Helmets

*Panaeolus fimicola*



In grassy areas, parks, playing fields. Decomposer.

- Stem tall, stiff, easily snapped and removed from cap.
- Gills dark greyish-blackish, mottled.
- Cap becomes much paler as it dries out.
- Cap 10-30 mm, stem up to 100 mm.
- Spore print black.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Hairy Panus ◻

*Panus fasciatus*



On dead wood, logs, stumps, branches. Decomposer.

- Cap with coarse, erect scales. Stem with smaller scales.
  - Fruit bodies tough, leathery.
  - Gills shallow, running down the stem, purplish when young, brown later.
  - Cap 20-50 mm.
  - Spore print white.
- 

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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Poison Pax  
*Paxillus involutus*



In litter, always near exotic trees. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 150 mm, dull ochre-brown, upturning.
- Margin thick, inrolled when young.
- Stains dark red-brown when bruised.
- Spore print mustard brown.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# Common Pholiota

## *Pholiota communis*



In litter or on soil, often near dead wood.

Decomposer.

- Cap up to 80 mm wide, viscid becoming dry.
- Cap orange-brown with flat brown scales.
- Gills bright yellow then duller tan.
- Stem with brown scales over lower half.
- Spore print dark brown.

---

## Notes

### **Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

# Orange Mosscap

*Rickenella fibula*



In moss beds. Decomposer and/or partner or parasite of moss.

- Cap up to 5 mm wide, orange, centrally depressed.
- Gills pale, run down side of stem.
- Stem orange, narrow.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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# Erupting Russula

## *Russula erumpens*



Erupting from deep under litter or soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 120 mm wide, white to cream with rusty stains.
- Stem white, short.
- Consistency hard, dense.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Red Woodchips Fungus ◻

*Leratiomyces ceres*



*(formerly Stropharia aurantiaca)*

In woodchips.                      Decomposer.

- Cap up to 70 mm wide, persistently orange-red to blood red.
- White flecks near and overhanging the cap margin.
- Gills pale greyish at first then purplish-black.
- Stem, white with orange-red stains near base.
- Spore print dark purplish-black.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Common Rosegill ◻ *Volvariella gloiocephalus*



In grass,  
woodchips,

richly organic beds. Decomposer.

- Buttons egg-shaped.
- Cap up to 120 mm wide, slimy, becomes waterlogged.
- Stem tall, up to 120 mm. Cup at base. No ring.
- Gills not attached to stem, white then pink, finally dark brownish-pink.
- Spore print dark salmon.

---

### Notes

#### **Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

Pin Wheel Agaricus  
*Agaricus rotalis*



In grassy areas, nurseries, gardens. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 70 mm wide, with radial black and white strips.
- Gills cream then pale pink then chocolate.
- Flesh yellow at and near base of stem when bruised.
- Spore print chocolate.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

**Pink-gilled Amanita**  
*Amanita carneiphylla*



Deeply rooted and emerging from sandy soil.  
Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, with small white warts.
- Gills pastel pink then dull pink.
- Stem with rooting base, and ring at apex.
- Spore print white.

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Spotted Descolea

*Descolea maculata*



In litter and soil, abundant near eucalypts and paperbark trees. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, dark brown becoming paler and wrinkling.
- Cap with ochre scales (often rubbed or washed away).
- Skirt-like ring on stem adorned with imprint of gills.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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Archer's Cortinar ◻*Cortinarius archeri*

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 100mm wide, violet.
- Cap and stem viscid when young.
- Stem with violet membrane-like veil, stained rusty due to spores.
- Spore print rusty brown.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

**(Crepidotus prostratus)*****Crepidotus prostratus***

In litter/soil, attached to buried wood often near base of eucalypt. Decomposer.

- Funnel-shaped, margin in-rolled when young.
- Cap up to 70 mm wide, cream then bright orange-brown.
- Stem short, often eccentric.
- Spore print dull brown.

---

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

(*Amanita cf. umbrinella*)

*Amanita cf. umbrinella*



In litter, or on soil, often near eucalypts.

Mycorrhizal.

- Robust, large: cap up to 130 mm wide.
- Cap dark grey, with flat pale grey patches.
- Stem smoky grey, with broad, longitudinally striate ring.
- Grey cup (volva) at base of stem.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# Plum and Custard Fungus

*Tricholomopsis rutilans*



On rotting wood. Decomposer.

- Cap purplish-red, scaly, up to 80 mm wide.
- Stem with similar coloured abundant fibrils.
- Gills bright yellow.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Clarke's Pixie Cap

*Mycena clarkeana*



In  
clusters  
on  
rotting wood & living trees, often paperbarks.  
Decomposer.

- Cap dark purplish in button then pink, up to 40 mm wide.
- Soon fading to dull pink-brown.
- Gills pale pink, fading.
- Stem with woolly mycelium at base.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Slimy Yellow Cortinar ◻

*Cortinarius sinapicolor*



In litter, or on soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, golden yellow-ochre, very slimy.
- Stem similar colour and slimy.
- Odour strong peppery.
- Spore print rusty brown.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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**(*Rhodocollybia* sp.)*****Rhodocollybia* sp.**

In litter, often in disturbed areas of bushland.


Decomposer.

- Cap up to 100 mm wide, pinkish-brown, smooth, dry.
- Gills cream, crowded.
- Spore print yellow-buff to clay.

---

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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Shaggy Parasol   
*Chlorophyllum brunneum*



In garden beds, compost and soil. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 200 mm wide, coarsely scaly.
- Gills white, free from the stem.
- Stem with ring.
- Flesh reddening when cut.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

(*Leucoagaricus meleagris*)

*Leucoagaricus meleagris*



Gregarious in woodchip heaps and compost. Decomposer.

- Cap up to 50 mm wide, finely scaly, darkest at centre.
- Gills white, free from the stem.
- Buttons flat-topped.
- Orange-red when bruised (esp. base of stem).
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

Green-edge Pinkgill   
*Entoloma viridomarginatum*



On soil or in litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Yellow Gilled Pluteus

*Pluteus pauperculus*



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

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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# Southern Oyster Mushroom

*Pleurotus australis*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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## Fan Pax

*Tapinella panuoides*

On wood or woody litter in pine plantations. Decomposer.



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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

Grey Pixie Cap  
*Mycena subgalericulata*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# Woolly and Scaly Button

*Pleuroflammula praestans*

On fallen  
wood or  
bark.

Decomposer



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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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**(*Cortinarius microarcheri*)**

*Cortinarius microarcheri*



In litter.

Mycorrhizal

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Southern Hypholoma

### *Hypholoma australe*



In dense clumps on stumps and fallen wood.  
Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### **Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Small Grey Anemone *Resupinatus subapplicatus*



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

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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# Californian Agaricus

## *Agaricus californicus*



In grass in park, eucalypts nearby. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# Field Mushroom

*Agaricus campestris*



In grass or lawns. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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# Almond Mushroom

*Agaricus subrufescens*



In woodchips, garden beds, or compost.

Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Vermillion Grisette

*Amanita xanthocephala*



In litter,  
usually  
few and  
scattered. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Grey Powdery Amanita *Amanita* sp. "grey-powdery"



In litter, or on grass near eucalypts. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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**Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita**  
*Amanita sp. "xanthocephala-like"*



In litter, or sand. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Cinnamon-ring Lepidella

### *Amanita preissii*



In litter, or sand.  
Mycorrhizal.



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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# (*Amanita conicobulbosa*)

## *Amanita conicobulbosa*



Barely emerging in sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

Peach Amanita  
*Amanita fibrilloses*



Barely emerging in sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Sour Yellow-staining Amanita

*Amanita* sp. "sour yellow stainer"



In sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)



## Small Warty Tuart Amanita

*Amanita sp. "small warty tuart"*



In sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

Orange Fan ◻*Anthracophyllum archeri*

Clasping on fallen wood, including narrow twigs.

Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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**Mueller's Funnel Cap**  
*Austropaxillus muelleri*



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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# (*Pluteus petasatus*)

## *Pluteus petasatus*



Clumps and clusters in woodchips. Decomposer.

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

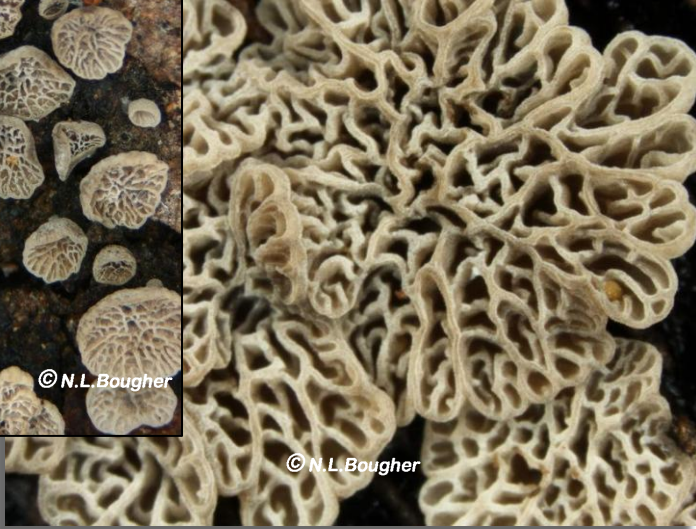
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## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Gregarious Shells

*Campanella gregaria* (= *Resupinatus merulioides?* \*)



### \* awaiting confirmation

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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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## Green-gilled Mushroom ◻

*Chlorophyllum molybdites*

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



Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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# (*Clitocybe kenkulunea*)

## *Clitocybe kenkulunea*



In large spreading troops on soil or in litter.

Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# (*Coprinellus pyrghanthes*)

## *Coprinellus pyrghanthes*



On soil. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)



## Olive Wrinkled Bolbitius

*Bolbitius titubans* var. *olivaceus*



On rich garden beds, woodchips, or dung.

Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

**(*Inocybe serrata* complex)*****Inocybe serrata* complex**

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Splendid Red Skinhead ◻

*Dermocybe splendida* (*Cortinarius persplendidus*)



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Poison Pie

### *Hebeloma crustuliniforme*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

# (*Hohenbuehelia bingarra*)

## *Hohenbuehelia bingarra*



On fallen logs. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

(*Inocybe* sp.)

*Inocybe* sp.



In litter or on grass near euclaypts. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Terracotta Mushroom

*Lactarius eucalypti*



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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# (*Lentinellus pulvinulus*)

## *Lentinellus pulvinulus*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)



Yellow Navel *Lichenomphalia chromacea*

© N.L. Bougher

*(formerly Omphalina chromacea)*

On ground, rocks, or wood usually amid moss.

Lichen-former.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

**Slimacella** ***Limacella pitereka***

On ground, in litter. Decomposer.

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

---

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

# Horsehair Fungus

## *Marasmius crinisequi*



On fallen leaves and litter. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### **Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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# (*Mycena tenerrima*)

## *Mycena tenerrima*

On fallen wood.

Decomposer.

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



---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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# Bleeding Mycena

## *Mycena kuurkacea*

On litter or fallen wood.

Decomposer.

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



---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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# Dung Mottlegill

## *Panaeolus papilionaceus*

On dung or manure near dung.

Decomposer.

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



---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

**Tiny Tongue**  
*Hohenbuehelia ligulata*



On logs and rotting wood. Decomposer.

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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## Spiny Psathyrella

### *Psathyrella echinata*



In crowded groups on logs and fallen wood.

Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)



# (*Resupinatus cinerascens*)

## *Resupinatus cinerascens*

On fallen wood, bark, or woody debris.

Decomposer.

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



---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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(*Russula persanguinea*) 

*Russula persanguinea*



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Common Tubaria

### *Tubaria serrulata*



On rotting woody debris and soil amid litter.

Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

## Mundroola Rooting Shank

*Hymenopellis mundroola* (*Xerula mundroola*)



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

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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**(*Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus*)*****Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus***

In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Conical Wax Cap *Hygrocybe conica*



On lawns or on soil. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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*(Laccaria proxima)**Laccaria proxima*

In large numbers near pine trees.



## Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

*(Lepiota exocarpi)*  
*Lepiota exocarpi*



In litter or on ground. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)



*(Russula flocktonae)**Russula flocktonae*

In litter or on ground. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

**Notes****Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Dung Cap Psilocybe *Psilocybe coprophila*



On dung. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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*(Amanita ochroterrea)**Amanita ochroterrea*

In sand or litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

**Milky Cone Cap**  
*Conocybe apala*



On grass. Decomposer.

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

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Burgundy Psathyrella

### *Psathyrella bipellis*



In woodchips, often in large troops.  
Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)

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

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



In litter, sometimes in large numbers. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

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

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



On soil amid litter. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**

## Spectacular Rustgill ◻

*Gymnopilus junonius*



In large clusters around base of trees or on stumps.

Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Mushrooms & Toadstools with Gills)**



## Rhubarb Bolete ◻

*Boletellus obscurecoccineus*



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap 40-70 mm, bright rosy red, smooth, soft, dry.
  - Stem slender, red, with scattered small red scales.
  - Pores and tubes bright yellow.
  - Flesh not bluing when cut.
  - Spore print dull dark brown.
- 

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

## Red-capped Boletus

*Boletus sp.*



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap 70-95 mm, wine red, smooth, dry.
- Stem entirely densely covered with small red scales.
- Pores tinged red and yellow. Tubes pale greenish-yellow.
- Flesh yellow, quickly bluing when cut.
- Spore print dull olive.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

Variable *Gyroporus*  
*Gyroporus aff. cyanescens*



In litter, sand or grassy areas. Mycorrhizal.

- Rapidly bright purple when cut or upon touch.
- Cap up to 150 mm wide, dull yellowish-ochre.
- Stem develops internal chambers and a hard brittle rind.
- Spore print yellow.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

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**(Tylopilus sp.)***Tylopilus sp.*

In litter, or soil. Mycorrhizal.

- Cap up to 150 mm wide, purplish date brown, bruising darker.
- Stem bruising reddish turning dark date brown.
- Spore print dusky brown.

---

**Notes**

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

## Cleland's Gilled Bolete

*Phylloporus clelandii*



Emerging from soil and litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

# Slippery Jack

*Suillus luteus*



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

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

## Collinitus Slippery Jack



© N.L.Bougher

*Suillus*  
*collinitus*



© N.L.Bougher

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

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

# Pagoda Fungus

*Podoserpula pusio*



In litter. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Boletes – fleshy with pores)**

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## Red Fingers ◻

*Colus pusillus*



In litter, sand, often near swampy ground.

Decomposer.

- Horizontally-wrinkled, red arms emerging from a jelly-like white 'egg'.
  - Arms up to 65 mm tall.
- Inside of arms coated with foul smelling slimy spore mass.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

# Tennis Ball Puffball

*Mycenastrum corium*



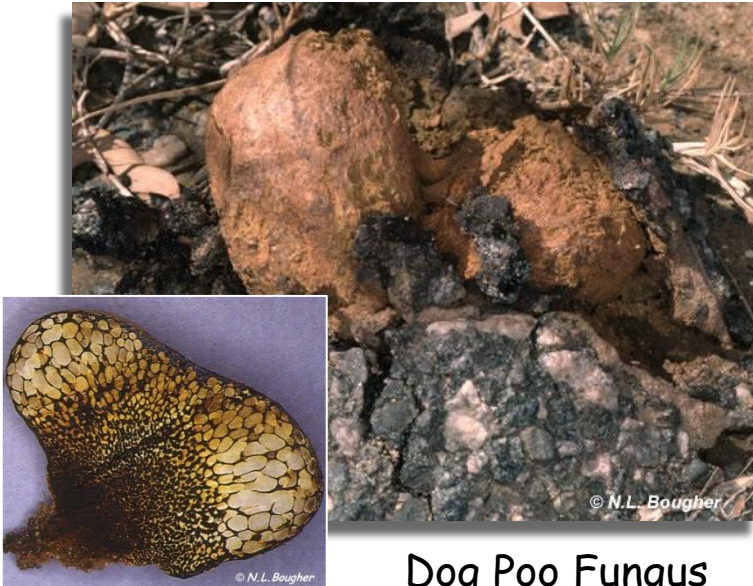
In soil, litter, amid grass.  
Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 15 cm, white at first, soft and embedded in soil.
- Becoming dark purplish and hard, cracking near top.
- Skin thick, tough/leathery, forming earthstar-like rays.
- Dark brown spore powder remaining in crater.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)



## Dog Poo Fungus

### *Pisolithus species*

In litter, on soil, often in disturbed areas, e.g. pushing up bitumen. Mycorrhizal.

- Interior when young sticky, tar-like, with small, bright yellow-orange chambers.
- Chambers become brown then powdery from top of fruit body downwards.
- Disintegrated, powdery stump often persists.
- Size and shape variable; can be up to 250 mm tall.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

# Earthballs

## *Scleroderma* species



In litter, on soil, often in disturbed areas.

Mycorrhizal.

- Interior when young solid, white then purplish.
- Interior finally powdery, brown.
- Skin thick, leathery, yellowish, dull reddish after cut.
- Often persisting as disintegrated stellate base.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

## Cannonball Fungus

### *Sphaerobolus stellatus*



On  
wood, dung. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies minute, up to 1 mm wide.
- Spherical when unopened, then star-shaped and yellow inside.
- Brown spore mass shot out by inverting membrane.
- White bubble (inverted membrane) present immediately after.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

# Stalked Puffballs

*Tulostoma* sp.



Emerging from litter or on soil. Decomposer.

- Spore sac spherical, up to 20 mm wide, sand adhering.
- Mouth circular, with tube up to 1mm tall.
- Stem up to 40 mm tall, tough, dull brown, scaly.
- Spore mass powdery, bright ochre.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

# Bird's Nest Fungus

## *Cyathus olla*



Gregarious amid and upon woodchips and mulch in garden beds. Decomposer.

- Trumpet-shaped, margin turned outward.
- Up to 12 mm tall x 15 mm wide.
- Exterior finely matted-felty.
- Eggs (peridioles) slate grey, lens-shaped, up to 10 per nest.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

## Bird's Nest Fungus 2

*Cyathus stercoreus*



Gregarious amid and upon woodchips and mulch in garden beds. Decomposer.

- Cone-shaped, margin not turned outward.
- Up to 10 mm tall x 10 mm wide.
- Exterior shaggy.
- Eggs (peridioles) dark grey to black, lens-shaped, up to 10 per nest.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)



# Tall Stiltball

## *Battarrea stevenii*



In sand with or without any litter. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

# Hadrian's Stinkhorn

## *Phallus hadriani*



On  
sandy  
soil  
or  
amid

litter, usually in disturbed areas. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

## Collared Earthstar

*Geastrum triplex*



In litter or on soil. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

## (*Calvatia* sp. "pyramidal warts")

*Calvatia* sp. "pyramidal warts"



In litter or on soil. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Puffballs and others)

## Slender Coral Fungus

### *Ramaria gracilis*



In eucalypt and pine litter, often deeply buried.

Mycorrhizal.

- Fruit bodies with dull yellowish-tan, narrow, upright branches to 70 mm tall.
- Branch tips with 2-5 sharp pointed or blunt protrusions.
- White rhizomorphic mycelium adhering to woody material.
- Spore print yellow-brown.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Coral & Club Fungi)

## Fairy Wands

*Macrotyphula juncea*



On wood twigs and leaves. Decomposer.

- Upright, slender, unbranched, bendable.
- Usually 15-50 mm tall x 1.5 mm wide.
- Stem slightly darker and thinner than fertile head.
- Spore print white.

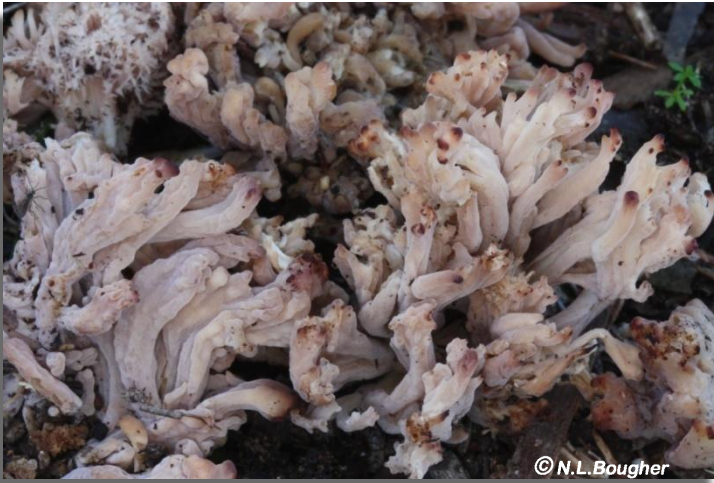
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### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Coral & Club Fungi)

## Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus

*Clavulina vinaceocervina*



In litter. Mycorrhizal.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Coral & Club Fungi)

# Tough Cinnamon Fungus

## *Coltricia cinnamomea*



In litter.

Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies leathery-tough, cinnamon-rusty.
  - Cap thin, silky-shiny, concentrically zoned.  
30-50 mm wide.
  - Pores brown, shallow, angular.
  - Stem dark brown, felty, often several joined to commonly fused caps.
  - Spore print yellowish-brown.
- 

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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## Lilac Bracket Fungus

### *Rhodofomitopsis lilacinogilva*



On dead wood, often large eucalypt logs.  
Decomposer.

- Pink to mauve colouration – pores bruise intense mauve upon touch.
- Fruit bodies tough, rubbery, variable from large brackets to amorphous excrescences.
- Flesh dense rusty-brown, dulling to dark brown after cut.
- Variable in form, brackets up to 250 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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## Wasp Nest Polypore ◻

*Hexagonia vesparia*



On dead wood.                  Decomposer.

- Brackets tough, hard, broadly attached to wood.
  - Pores very large (up to 3 mm wide), polygonal-angular, dull cream.
  - Size up to 80 mm wide.
  - Spore print white.
- 

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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## White Punk ◻

*Laetiporus portentosus*



On trees. Pathogen.

- Brackets white to pale brown, large.
- Flesh white.
- Pores straw to yellow.
- Size up to 400 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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# Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus

## *Phaeotrametes decipiens*



On living, dying or dead trees. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies to 50mm wide, shell-shaped to hemispherical hard brackets.
- Pores pale lavender, large (up to 1 or 2mm wide).
- Upper surface rich red-brown, concentrically zoned, velvety.
- Spore print pale lavender, turning yellowish.

---

### Notes

#### **Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

# Woody Layered Bracket Fungus

*Fomitiporia robusta*



On trees. Pathogen.

- Hard, perennial, woody brackets up to 120 mm wide.
- Multi-layered; uppermost blackened and fissured
- Youngest at base. Pores minute, dull greyish-brown.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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## Curry Punk ◻

*Piptoporus australiensis*



On dead or living eucalypt trees, often Tuart.

Pathogen / Decomposer.

- Brackets bright orange, large, usually solitary.
- Flesh orange and with a staining juice.
- Odour pungent-spicy or musty.
- Up to 400 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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# Scarlet Bracket Fungus

*Pycnoporus coccineus* (now *Trametes coccinea*)



On dead, often well white-rotted wood.

Decomposer.

- Brackets tough, bright orange. Can persist and become dull and paler when old.
- Pores and flesh bright orange.
- Variable in shape and size; up to 150 mm wide.
- Spore print white.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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# Beefsteak Fungus ◻

## *Fistulina hepatica*



**Note:** sometimes referred to as *Fistulina spiculifera*.  
The status of that name is yet to be verified.

On living or dead trees, usually solitary.

Pathogen/Decomposer.

- Brackets up to 250mm wide, tongue-like or similar shape.
- Pink-red when young, later with brown upper surface.
- Tubes separated from each other (see close-up photo).
- Flesh fleshy, juicy, marbled.
- Spore print pale brown.

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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## (*Coltriciella dependens*)

### *Coltriciella dependens*



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

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

---

## Notes

### **Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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# Stonemaker Fungus

## *Laccocephalum tumulosum*



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

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)

*(Picipes badius)**Picipes badius*

On stumps, logs  
and fallen wood. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)

## Hairy Stereum ◻

*Stereum hirsutum*



Spreading along logs, fallen wood and stumps. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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# Rainbow Bracket Fungus

*Trametes versicolor*



On logs, stumps and fallen wood. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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# Blushing Rosette

*Abortiporus biennis*



On or near stumps and in woody litter. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Bracket, Shelf & Tough Fungi- Pored)**

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## Pine Skin Fungus

### *Amphinema byssoides*



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

- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat), loosely attached to the wood.
- Bright yellow and cream patches, often silky with many strands.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

## Rosy Skin Fungus

*Asterostroma persimile*



On dead wood, branches and leaves. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies thin, fully resupinate (flat).
- Surface fibrillose or felty.
- Mottled with yellow, cream and rose or burgundy areas.
- Size: spreading growths, usually less than 300 mm.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)



## Byssos Skin Fungus ◻

*Byssomerulius corium*



On dead wood, often on fallen branches.

Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat), with upturning or shelf-like margin.
- Surface white to cream, wrinkled, labyrinthine.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

## Golden Splash Tooth

*Phlebia subceracea*



*(formerly Mycoacia subceracea)*

On dead wood.          Decomposer.

- Forms completely resupinate (flat) patches.
- Golden yellow blunt teeth up to 1.5 mm long.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

**Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)**

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# Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus

*Phlebia rufa*



On bark of living trees.          Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies resupinate (flat), firmly attached, rubbery/gelatinous patches.
- Surface convoluted/wrinkled, dull tan, margin paler.
- Two-layered in section, reddening when cut.

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

## Purplish Stereum

*Xylobolus illudens*



On rotting logs and wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies vary: resupinate (flat) patches, shelf-like or shell-shaped.
- Upper surface rusty brown, zoned with coarse sharp-pointed hairs.
- Lower surface smooth then wrinkled, purplish-brown, margin white.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

# (*Hyphodontia arguta*)

## *Hyphodontia arguta*



On dead wood. Decomposer.

- Forms completely resupinate (flat) patches.
- Cream becoming dull brown when old.
- Surface with variously-shaped projections to 0.5 mm long.
- Spore print white.

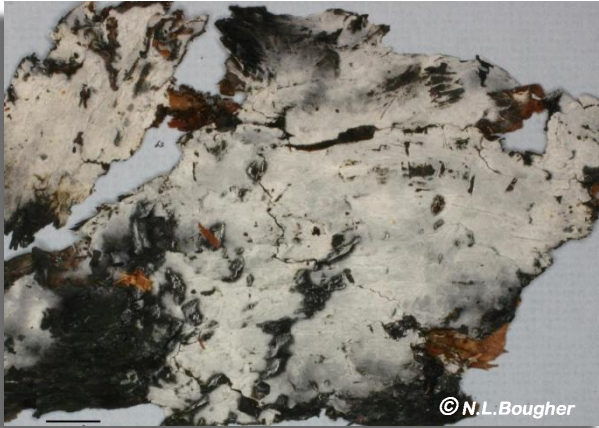
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## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

# (*Botryobasidium subcoronatum*)

## *Botryobasidium subcoronatum*



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

Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

(*Gyrodontium sacchari*)  
*Gyrodontium sacchari*



On logs or on living tree. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

# Violet Skin Fungus

*Phlebiopsis crassa*



On logs or fallen branches. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### **Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)**

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# (*Trechispora farinacea*)

## *Trechispora farinacea*



On fallen burnt bark, litter and leaves. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

## Split Pore Crust

### *Schizopora paradoxa*

On well-rotted logs  
or fallen wood.

Decomposer.

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



---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Skin, Crust and Paint Fungi)

# Bearded Tooth Fungus

## *Auriscalpium barbatum*



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

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Toothed Fungi)

# Hedgehog Tooth Fungus ◻

*Hydnum repandum*

In litter,  
natural  
forests and  
pine  
plantations.  
Mycorrhizal.



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

---

## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Toothed Fungi)

## Scotsman's Beard

*Calocera guepinoides*



On dead wood, often *Banksia* wood. Decomposer.

- Tiny cylindrical or slightly tapering fingers on wood.
- Colour orange or yellow.
- Gelatinous texture.
- Up to 5 mm tall.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Jelly and ear fungi)

## Yellow Brain Fungus ■

*Tremella mesenterica* group (incl. *T. aurantia*)



On rotting wood.      Decomposer.

- Brain-like, bright orange when young.
- Up to 100 mm, paler yellowish with flabby lobes when mature.
- Parasitic on other fungi that occupy rotting wood.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Jelly and ear fungi)

## A Wood Ear

*Auricularia cornea*




In crowded clusters on wood. Decomposer.

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Jelly and ear fungi)

(*Heterotextus* cf. *peziziformis*) 

*Heterotextus* cf. *peziziformis*



**This fungus appears to be brighter orange and more fan-shaped than is typical for the species *H. peziziformis*.**

On fallen logs and wood. Decomposer.

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

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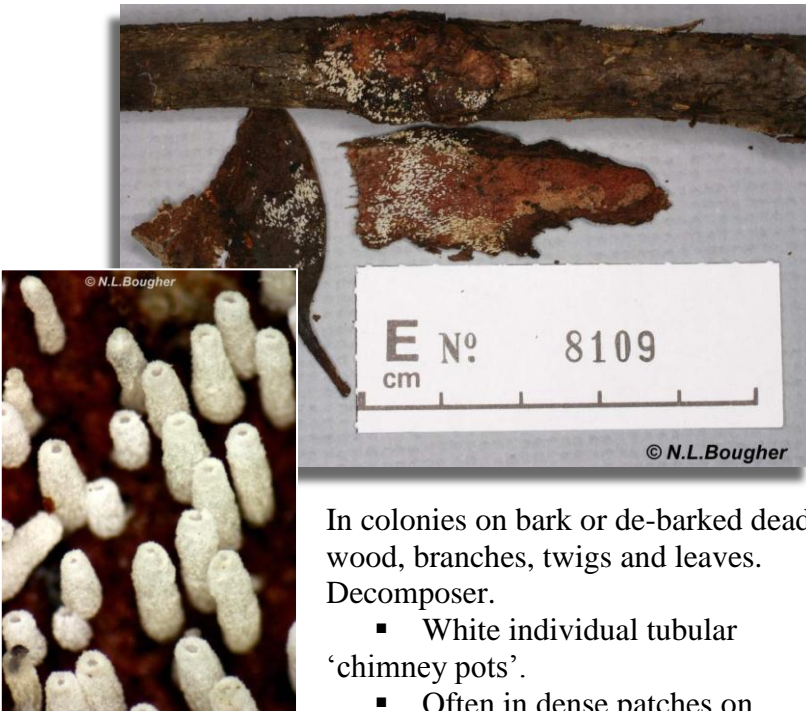
## Notes

### Basidiomycetes (Jelly and ear fungi)



## Miniature Chimney Pots ◻

*Henningsomyces candidus*



In colonies on bark or de-barked dead wood, branches, twigs and leaves.  
Decomposer.

- White individual tubular ‘chimney pots’.
- Often in dense patches on wood.
- Minute size – under 1 mm in width and height.
- Spore print, not applicable.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Various others)

## Split-Gill Fungus

*Schizophyllum commune*



On rotting logs, stumps and wood. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies up to 40 mm, fan-shaped, pinkish, drying pale greyish, tough.
- Upper surface covered with short hairs, greenish with algae when old.
- Gills split lengthways, curled outwards when dry.
- Spore print white.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Various others)

## Orange Aleurodiscus

*Aleurodiscus cf. mirabilis*



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On wood, *Banksia* cones. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies pinkish-orange, up to 4 mm wide, coalescing.
- Surface frosty to the eye, glistening granular under lens.
- Granules also in between fruit bodies.
- Spore print pastel apricot.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Various others)

## Coral Polyps

*Merismodes anomala*



In densely crowded colonies on bark or wood.  
Decomposer.

- Cup- to urn-shaped, minute (4-5 per mm, up to 0.3 mm tall).
- Densely clothed with cinnamon, granular, coarse hairs.
- Margin of apical mouth whitish.

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Various others)

## Bridal Creeper Rust Fungus

*Puccinia myrsiphylli*



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

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

---

### Notes

#### Basidiomycetes (Various others)

# **Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes**

Descriptions of these taxa follow.



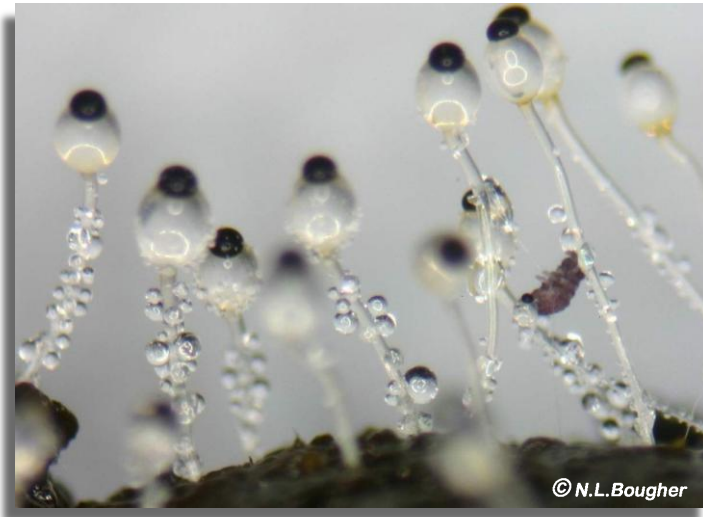
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## **Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes**

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# Shotgun Fungus

*Pilobolus sp.*



On dung. Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies gregarious, short-lived, up to 3 mm tall.
- Semi-translucent, bending towards light.
- Black spore package at apex forcibly shot off.

---

## Notes

### Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes

## (Funneliformis caledonium)

*Funneliformis caledonium*

Under litter. (photo is of excavated specimens).

Mycorrhizal.

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

---

## Notes

### Glomeromycetes & Zygomycetes



# ***Slime Moulds***

Descriptions of the Slime Moulds group follow.



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## **Slime Moulds**

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(*Badhamia foliicola*)  
*Badhamia foliicola*



On grass.          Decomposer.

- Clusters of sporangia to 1 mm wide.
  - Bright orange, shiny when young.
  - Purplish and brown powdery when older.
- 

## Notes

### Slime Moulds

## Icicle Fairy Fans ◻ *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*



On wood.      Decomposer.

- Fruit bodies in delicate clusters and rosettes.
- White, semi-translucent, club-shaped structures to 1 mm tall.

---

### Notes

### Slime Moulds

## Cute Baubles

*Trichia decipiens*



On wood.      Decomposer.

- Sporangia stalked, up to 2 mm tall.
  - Head iridescent orange, shiny when young.
  - Yellow-brown, powdery when mature.
- 

### Notes

### Slime Moulds

# Dog Vomit Slime Mould

*Fuligo septica*



On woodchips, litter, wood,  
mulched garden beds.

Decomposer.

- Slimy plasmodium develops amorphous yellow growths.
- Growths become crusty, dull pinkish.

---

## Notes

### Slime Moulds

## (Stemonitis sp.)

*Stemonitis* sp.



On wood.  
Decomposer.

- Delicate clusters of slender sporangia.
- Sporangia stalked, with tubular,

sometimes feathery head.

- Some species up to 3-4 mm tall, other species may be up to 15-20 mm tall.

---

### Notes

### Slime Moulds

# (*Diachea leucopoda*)

## *Diachea leucopoda*

On wood, including masses on woodchips.

Decomposer.

- Sporangia stalked, up to 2 mm tall.
- Head black, shiny when young.
- White stalks may remain after head becomes powdery.



---

## Notes

### Slime Moulds

(*Leocarpus fragilis*) ◻

*Leocarpus fragilis*



On litter, wood. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Slime Moulds



# Strawberry Slime Mould

*Tubifera ferruginosa*



On wood, often burnt wood. Decomposer.

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

---

## Notes

### Slime Moulds

## Spore Colour Guide

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

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

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

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

### Green Spore Print

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

### Salmon/ pink or clay Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
<i>Entoloma moongum</i>	Dark Pinkgill	J-14
<i>Volvopluteus gloiocephalus</i>	Common Rosegill	J-30
<i>Rhodocollybia</i> sp.		J-40
<i>Entoloma viridomarginatum</i>	Green-edge Pinkgill	J-43
<i>Pluteus pauperculus</i>	Yellow Gilled Pluteus	J-44
<i>Pluteus petasatus</i>		J-65

### Black or Purplish-black Spore Print

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
<i>Coprinellus pyrphanthes</i>	Western Australian Magpie Fungus	J-5

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

## Brown Spore Print

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

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

## White or Cream Spore Print

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

Species	Common/Informal Name	Page
<i>Limacella pitereka</i>	Slimacella	J-79
<i>Marasmius crinisequi</i>	Horsehair Fungus	J-80
<i>Mycena tenerrima</i>		J-81
<i>Mycena kuurkacea</i>	Bleeding Mycena	J-82
<i>Hohenbuehelia ligulata</i>	Tiny Tongue	J-84
<i>Resupinatus cinerascens</i>		J-86
<i>Russula persanguinea</i>		J-87
<i>Hymenopellis mundroola</i>	Mundroola Rooting Shank	J-89
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	Conical Wax Cap	J-91
<i>Laccaria proxima</i>		J-92
<i>Lepiota exocarpi</i>		J-93
<i>Russula flocktonae</i>		J-94
<i>Amanita ochroterrea</i>		J-96
<i>Mycena</i> sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil"		J-100
<i>Podoserpula pusio</i>	Pagoda Fungus	K-8
<i>Macrotrophula juncea</i>	Fairy Wands	M-2
<i>Clavulina vinaceocervina</i>	Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus	M-3
<i>Rhodofomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>	Lilac Bracket Fungus	N-2
<i>Hexagonia vesparia</i>	Wasp Nest Polypore	N-3
<i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>	White Punk	N-4
<i>Piptoporus australiensis</i>	Curry Punk	N-7
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	Scarlet Bracket Fungus	N-8
<i>Laccocephalum tumulosum</i>	Stonemaker Fungus	N-11
<i>Picipes badius</i>		N-12
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Stereum	N-13
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Rainbow Bracket Fungus	N-14
<i>Abortiporus biennis</i>	Blushing Rosette	N-15
<i>Amphinema byssoides</i>	Pine Skin Fungus	O-1
<i>Asterostroma persimile</i>	Rosy Skin Fungus	O-2
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	Byssos Skin Fungus	O-3
<i>Phlebia subceracea</i>	Golden Splash Tooth	O-4
<i>Phlebia rufa</i>	Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus	O-5
<i>Xylobolus illudens</i>	Purplish Stereum	O-6
<i>Hyphodontia arguta</i>		O-7
<i>Botryobasidium subcoronatum</i>		O-8
<i>Gyrodontium sacchari</i>		O-9
<i>Phlebiopsis crassa</i>	Violet Skin Fungus	O-10
<i>Trechispora farinacea</i>		O-11
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split Pore Crust	O-12
<i>Auriscalpium barbatum</i>	Bearded Tooth Fungus	P-1
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	Hedgehog Tooth Fungus	P-2
<i>Calocera guepinioides</i>	Scotsman's Beard	Q-1
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i> group	Yellow Brain Fungus	Q-2
<i>Auricularia aurea</i>	A Wood Ear	Q-3
<i>Heterotextus</i> cf. <i>peziziformis</i>		Q-4
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Split-gill Fungus	R-2

## Checklist

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

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

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

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



Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<i>Coltriciella dependens</i> N-10 ■		
Common Agrocybe J-1 <i>Agrocybe pediades</i>		
Common Pholiota J-26 <i>Pholiota communis</i>		
Common Rosegill J-30 ■ <i>Volvopluteus gloiocephalus</i>		
Common Tubaria J-88 <i>Tubaria serrulata</i>		
Conehead Fungus J-22 <i>Panaeolopsis nirimpii</i>		
Conical Wax Cap J-91 <i>Hygrocybe conica</i>		
<i>Coprinellus pyrghanthes</i> J-69		
Coral Polyps R-4 <i>Merismodes anomalus</i>		
<i>Cortinarius microarcheri</i> J-49		
<i>Cortinarius vinaceolamellatus</i> J-90		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<i>Crepidotus prostratus</i> J-35		
Curry Punk N-7 ■ <i>Piptoporus australiensis</i>		
Cute Baubles Z-3 <i>Trichia decipiens</i>		
<i>Cystangium</i> sp. I-7		
Dark Melanoleuca J-19 <i>Melanoleuca</i> cf. <i>fusca</i>		
Dark Pinkgill J-14 <i>Entoloma moongum</i>		
<i>Dermocybe</i> sp. “clelandii-like white mycelium” J-99		
<i>Descomyces albus</i> I-10		
<i>Descomyces angustisporus</i> I-14		
<i>Diachea leucopoda</i> Z-6		
Dog Poo Fungus L-3 <i>Pisolithus</i> species		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Dog Vomit Slime Mould</b> Z-4 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Fuligo septica</i>		
<b>Dung Buttons</b> D-1 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Poronia erici</i>		
<b>Dung Cap Psilocybe</b> J-95 <i>Psilocybe coprophila</i>		
<b>Dung Mottlegill</b> J-83 <i>Panaeolus papilionaceus</i>		
<b>Dusky Helmets</b> J-23 <i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>		
<b>Earth Tongue</b> B-1 <i>Geoglossum cookeanum</i>		
<b>Earthballs</b> L-4 <i>Scleroderma</i> species		
<b>Egg Yolk Fungus</b> J-3 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Bolbitius titubans</i>		
<b>Erupting Russula</b> J-28 <i>Russula erumpens</i>		
<b>Eucalypt Crepidotus</b> J-13 <i>Crepidotus eucalyptorum</i>		
<b>Eyelash Cup Fungus</b> A-4 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Fairy Wands</b> M-2 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Macrotrophula juncea</i>		
<b>Fan Pax</b> J-46 <i>Tapinella panuoides</i>		
<b>Field Mushroom</b> J-53 <i>Agaricus campestris</i>		
<b>Flat Black Cup Fungus</b> A-9 <i>Plicaria cf. alveolata</i>		
<b>Flesh-coloured Coral Fungus</b> M-3 <i>Clavulina vinaceocervina</i>		
<b>Fleshy Cup Fungus</b> A-1 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Aleurina ferruginea</i>		
<b>Flocculose Ink Cap</b> J-6 <i>Coprinellus flocculosus</i>		
<b>Ghost Fungus</b> J-21 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>		
<b>Glistening Ink Cap</b> J-10 <i>Coprinellus truncorum</i>		
<b>Golden Splash Tooth</b> O-4 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Phlebia subceracea</i>		
<b>Golden Tuart Cortinarius</b> J-11 <i>Cortinarius ochraceofulvus</i>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<p>Golden Wood Fungus J-15 <span style="color: red;">■</span>  <i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i></p>		
<p>Green-edge Pinkgill J-43 <span style="color: red;">■</span>  <i>Entoloma viridomarginatum</i></p>		
<p>Green-gilled Mushroom J-67  <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Chlorophyllum molybdites</i></p>		
<p>Gregarious Shells J-66  <i>Campanella / Resupinatus</i></p>		
<p>Grey Pixie Cap J-47  <i>Mycena subgalericulata</i></p>		
<p>Grey Powdery Amanita J-56  <i>Amanita sp. "grey-powdery"</i></p>		
<p>Greyish Jelly Truffle I-12  <i>Protuberana canescens</i></p>		
<p><i>Gyrodontium sacchari</i> O-9</p>		
<p>Hadrian's Stinkhorn L-10  <i>Phallus hadriani</i></p>		
<p>Hairy Ink Cap J-8  <i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i></p>		
<p>Hairy Panus J-24 <span style="color: red;">■</span>  <i>Panus fasciatus</i></p>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Hairy Stereum</b> N-13 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Stereum hirsutum</i>		
<b>Hakea Tar Spots</b> C-2 <i>Phyllachora amplexicaulis</i>		
<b>Hedgehog Tooth Fungus</b> P-2 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Hydnum repandum</i>		
<i>Hohenbuehelia bingarra</i> J-74		
<b>Horsehair Fungus</b> J-80 <i>Marasmius crinisequi</i>		
<i>Hyphodontia arguta</i> O-7		
<i>Hypocrea gelatinosa</i> D-4 <span style="color: red;">■</span>		
<i>Hypocrea lixii</i> D-5		
<i>Hysterangium sp.</i> I-8		
<b>Icicle Fairy Fans</b> Z-2 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>		
<b>Impatient Ink Cap</b> J-7 <i>Coprinellus impatiens</i>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<i>Byssonectria fusispora</i> A-5		
<i>Inocybe serrata complex</i> J-71		
<i>Inocybe sp.</i> J-75		
Labyrinthine Truffle E-2 <i>Labyrinthomyces varius</i>		
<i>Laccaria proxima</i> J-92		
<i>Lachnum virgineum</i> A-6		
<i>Funneliformis caledonium</i> Y-2		
Lavender-pored Bracket Fungus N-5 <i>Phaeotrametes decipiens</i>		
Lemon Disco A-10 <i>Bisporella citrina</i>		
<i>Lentinellus pulvinulus</i> J-77		
<i>Leocarpus fragilis</i> Z-7		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<i>Lepiota exocarpi</i> J-93		
<i>Leucoagaricus meleagris</i> J-42		
Lilac Bracket Fungus N-2 <i>Rhodofomitopsis lilacinogilva</i>		
Milky Cone Cap J-97 <i>Conocybe apala</i>		
Miniature Chimney Pots R-1 ☑ <i>Henningsomyces candidus</i>		
Mueller's Funnel Cap J-64 <i>Austropaxillus muelleri</i>		
Mundroola Rooting Shank J-89 <i>Hymenopellis mundroola</i>		
<i>Mycena</i> sp. "chlorine grey-cap on soil" J-100		
<i>Mycena tenerrima</i> J-81		
<i>Nothocastoreum cretaceum</i> I-11		
Cinnamon-ring Lepidella J-58 <i>Amanita preissii</i>		



Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<p>Olive Wrinkled Bolbitius J-70 <i>Bolbitius tibubans</i> var. <i>olivaceus</i></p>		
<p>Orange Aleurodiscus R-3 <i>Aleurodiscus</i> cf. <i>mirabilis</i></p>		
<p>Orange Fan J-63 ■ <i>Anthracoxyllum archeri</i></p>		
<p>Orange Moss-cap J-27 <i>Rickenella fibula</i></p>		
<p>Pagoda Fungus K-8 ■ <i>Podoserpula pusio</i></p>		
<p><i>Amanita conicobulbosa</i> J-59</p>		
<p>Parasol Ink Cap J-9 <i>Parasola plicatilis</i></p>		
<p>Peach Amanita J-60 <i>Amanita fibrilloses</i></p>		
<p>Pear-shaped Thaxterogaster I-16 <i>Cortinarius piriformis</i></p>		
<p><i>Peziza repanda</i> A-11</p>		
<p>Pin Wheel Agaricus J-31 <i>Agaricus rotalis</i></p>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Pine Skin Fungus</b> O-1 <i>Amphinema byssoides</i>		
<b>Pink False Truffle</b> I-2 <i>Hydnangium carneum</i>		
<b>Pink-gilled Amanita</b> J-32 <i>Amanita carneiphylla</i>		
<b>Plum and Custard Fungus</b> J-37 <i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>		
<i>Pluteus petasatus</i> J-65		
<b>Poison Pax</b> J-25 <i>Paxillus involutus</i>		
<b>Poison Pie</b> J-73 <i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>		
<i>Pulvinula archeri</i> A-3		
<b>Purplish Stereum</b> O-6 <i>Xylodon illudens</i>		
<b>Rainbow Bracket Fungus</b> N-14 <i>Trametes versicolor</i>		
<b>Red Fingers</b> L-1 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Colus pusillus</i>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<p>Red Woodchips Fungus J-29</p> <p>☑ <i>Leratiomyces ceres</i></p>		
<p>Red-capped Boletus K-2</p> <p><i>Boletus sp.</i></p>		
<p><i>Resupinatus cinerascens</i> J-86</p>		
<p><i>Rhodocollybia sp.</i> J-40</p>		
<p>Rhubarb Bolete K-1 ☑</p> <p><i>Boletellus obscurecoccineus</i></p>		
<p>Rosy Beard Truffle I-13</p> <p><i>Rhizopogon roseolus</i></p>		
<p>Rosy Hypomyces D-3</p> <p><i>Hypomyces rosellus</i></p>		
<p>Rosy Skin Fungus O-2</p> <p><i>Asterostroma persimile</i></p>		
<p><i>Picipes badius</i> N-12</p>		
<p><i>Russula flocktonae</i> J-94</p>		
<p><i>Russula persanguinea</i> J-87</p>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Scarlet Bracket Fungus</b> N-8 <i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>		
<b>Scotsman's Beard</b> Q-1 <i>Calocera guepinioides</i>		
<b>Shaggy Parasol</b> J-41 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Chlorophyllum brunneum</i>		
<b>Shotgun Fungus</b> Y-1 <i>Pilobolus sp.</i>		
<b>Shy Funnel Cap</b> J-4 <i>Clitocybe semioculta</i>		
<b>Slender Coral Fungus</b> M-1 <i>Ramaria gracilis</i>		
<b>Slimacella</b> J-79 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Limacella pitereka</i>		
<b>Slimy Yellow Cortinar</b> J-39 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Cortinarius sinapicolor</i>		
<b>Slippery Jack</b> K-6 <i>Suillus luteus</i>		
<b>Small Grey Anemone</b> J-51 <i>Resupinatus subapplicatus</i>		
<b>Small Warty Tuart Amanita</b> J-62 <i>Amanita sp.</i> "small warty tuart"		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<p>Smooth Parasol J-18 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Leucoagaricus naucinus</i></p>		
<p>Sour Yellow-staining Amanita J-61 <i>Amanita</i> sp. "sour yellow stainer"</p>		
<p>Southern Hypholoma J-50 <i>Hypholoma australe</i></p>		
<p>Southern Oyster Mushroom J-45 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Pleurotus australis</i></p>		
<p><i>Heterotextus</i> cf. <i>peziziformis</i> Q-4 <span style="color: red;">■</span></p>		
<p>Spectacular Rustgill J-101 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Gymnopilus junonius</i></p>		
<p>Spiny Psathyrella J-85 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Psathyrella echinata</i></p>		
<p>Splendid Red Skinhead J-72 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Dermocybe splendida</i></p>		
<p>Split Pore Crust O-12 <i>Schizopora paradoxa</i></p>		
<p>Split-gill Fungus R-2 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Schizophyllum commune</i></p>		
<p>Spotted Descolea J-33 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Descolea maculata</i></p>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Spotted Pixie Cap</b> J-20 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Mycena nargan</i>		
<b>Stalked Puffballs</b> L-6 <i>Tulostoma sp.</i>		
<b>Stemonitis species</b> Z-5		
<b>Stonemaker Fungus</b> N-11 <i>Laccocephalum tumulosum</i>		
<b>Strawberry Slime Mould</b> Z-8 <i>Tubifera ferruginosa</i>		
<b>Tall Stiltball</b> L-9 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Battarrea stevenii</i>		
<b>Tennis Ball Puffball</b> L-2 <i>Mycenastrum corium</i>		
<b>Terracotta Milk Truffle</b> I-15 <i>Arcangeliella daucina</i>		
<b>Terracotta Mushroom</b> J-76 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>		
<b>Tiny Tongue Panellus</b> J-84 <i>Hohenbuehelia ligulata</i>		
<b>Tough Cinnamon fungus</b> N-1 <i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<i>Trechispora farinacea</i> O-11		
Truffle-like <i>Descolea</i> I-3 <i>Setchelliogaster tenuipes</i>		
Truffle-like <i>Peziza</i> E-1 <i>Hydnoplicata convoluta</i>		
Tuart Nut Fungus C-1 <i>Harknessia uromycoides</i>		
<i>Tylopilus</i> sp. K-4		
Underground Dog Poo Fungus I-6 <i>Pisolithus hypogaeus</i>		
Underground <i>Scleroderma</i> I-5 <i>Scleroderma</i> sp. (underground)		
Variable <i>Gyroporus</i> K-3 <i>Gyroporus</i> aff. <i>cyanescens</i>		
Vermillion Grisette J-55 <i>Amanita xanthocephala</i>		
Violet Skin Fungus O-10 <i>Phlebiopsis crassa</i>		
Violet Stem Fibre Cap J-16 ☑ <i>Inocybe violaceocaulis</i>		

Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<b>Volvate Cortinar</b> J-12 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Cortinarius phalarus</i>		
<b>Wasp Nest Polypore</b> N-3 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Hexagonia vesparia</i>		
<b>Western Australian Magpie Fungus</b> J-5 <i>Coprinopsis aff. stangliana</i>		
<b>White Punk</b> N-4 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Laetiporus portentosus</i>		
<b>White Sessile Truffle</b> I-1 <i>Cystangium balpineum</i>		
<b>Woody Layered Bracket Fungus</b> N-6 <i>Fomitiporia robusta</i>		
<b>Woolly and Scaly Button</b> J-48 <i>Pleuroflammula praestans</i>		
<b>Wooly Cup fungus</b> A-2 <i>Lasiosphaeria ovina</i>		
<b>Wrinkled Waxy Skin Fungus</b> O-5 <i>Phlebia rufa</i>		
<b>Xanthocephala look-alike Amanita</b> J-57 <i>Amanita sp. "xanthocephala-like"</i>		
<b>Yellow Brain Fungus</b> Q-2 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Tremella mesenterica group</i>		



Fungus & page	Date	Location & Notes
<p>Yellow Cobweb Cup Fungus A-7 <i>Arachnopeziza aurata</i></p>		
<p>Yellow Gilled Pluteus J-44 <i>Pluteus pauperculus</i></p>		
<p>Yellow Navel J-78 <span style="color: red;">■</span> <i>Lichenomphalia chromacea</i></p>		

## Additions, Errors, Omissions and Corrections

Unlike a printed book when the user must wait on a new edition for the correction of any errors or additions, it is possible to correct errors immediately in an electronic Field book. Many of the changes simply involve a re-ordering or re-numbering that is necessary following a single correction. To allow users to alter their earlier print run by hand without reprinting or so that they may selectively choose the individual pages on which changes have occurred, this AEOC has been added to provide a record of major changes and to assist users ensure their Field book is ‘up to date’.

### 2017: Updated species names

Page	Previous name in 2009 Field Book	Updated name in 2017
R-03	<i>Aleurodiscus</i> sp	<i>Aleurodiscus</i> cf. <i>mirabilis</i>
J-058	<i>Amanita</i> sp. “ochre”	<i>Amanita</i> <i>preissii</i>
J-059	<i>Amanita</i> sp. “pale carneiphylla”	<i>Amanita</i> <i>conicobulbosa</i>
J-060	<i>Amanita</i> sp. “persicina”	<i>Amanita</i> <i>fibrilloses</i>
J-036	<i>Amanita</i> <i>umbrinella</i>	<i>Amanita</i> cf. <i>umbrinella</i>
A-08	<i>Banksiamyces</i> sp.	<i>Banksiamyces</i> cf. <i>toomansii</i>
A-10	<i>Bisporella</i> <i>citrina</i>	<i>Bisporella</i> <i>citrina</i>
J-003	<i>Bolbitius</i> <i>vitellinus</i>	<i>Bolbitius</i> <i>titubans</i>
K-02	<i>Boletus</i> <i>prolinius</i>	<i>Boletus</i> sp.
J-066	<i>Campanella</i> <i>gregaria</i>	= <i>Resupinatus</i> <i>merulioides</i> ?
J-069	<i>Coprinellus</i> aff. <i>pyrrhanthes</i>	<i>Coprinellus</i> <i>pyrrhanthes</i>
I-16	<i>Cortinarius</i> <i>piriforme</i>	<i>Cortinarius</i> <i>piriformis</i>
D-04	<i>Creopus</i> <i>gelatinosus</i>	<i>Hypocrea</i> <i>gelatinosa</i>
Q-04	<i>Dacrymyces</i> aff. <i>flabelliformis</i>	<i>Heterotextus</i> cf. <i>peziziformis</i>
J-072	<i>Dermocybe</i> <i>splendida</i>	<i>Dermocybe</i> <i>splendida</i> ( <i>Cortinarius</i> <i>persplendidus</i> )
N-09	<i>Fistulina</i> <i>hepatica</i>	<i>Fistulina</i> <i>hepatica</i> (note: <i>Fistulina</i> <i>spiculifera</i> )
N-02	<i>Fomitopsis</i> <i>lilacinogilva</i>	<i>Rhodofomitopsis</i> <i>lilacinogilva</i>
B-01	<i>Geoglossum</i> <i>cookeianum</i>	<i>Geoglossum</i> <i>cookeanum</i>
Y-02	<i>Glomus</i> <i>macrocarpum</i>	<i>Funneliformis</i> <i>caledonium</i>
O-10	<i>Hjortstamia</i> <i>crassa</i>	<i>Phlebiopsis</i> <i>crassa</i>
D-05	<i>Hypocrea</i> sp.	<i>Hypocrea</i> <i>lixii</i>
A-05	<i>Inermisia</i> <i>fusispora</i>	<i>Byssonectria</i> <i>fusispora</i>
J-071	<i>Inocybe</i> <i>austrofibrillosa</i>	<i>Inocybe</i> <i>serrata</i> complex
J-075	<i>Inocybe</i> <i>murrayana</i>	<i>Inocybe</i> sp.
J-018	<i>Leucoagaricus</i> <i>naucinus</i>	<i>Leucoagaricus</i> <i>leucothites</i>
J-019	<i>Melanoleuca</i> <i>fusca</i>	<i>Melanoleuca</i> cf. <i>fusca</i>
R-04	<i>Merismodes</i> <i>anomalus</i>	<i>Merismodes</i> <i>anomala</i>
J-084	<i>Panellus</i> <i>ligulatus</i>	<i>Hohenbuehelia</i> <i>ligulata</i>
A-11	<i>Peziza</i> <i>vesiculosa</i>	<i>Peziza</i> <i>repanda</i>
A-09	<i>Plicaria</i> sp.	<i>Plicaria</i> cf. <i>alveolata</i>
A-03	<i>Pulvinula</i> <i>constellatio</i>	<i>Pulvinula</i> <i>archeri</i>
N-08	<i>Pycnoporus</i> <i>coccineus</i>	<i>Pycnoporus</i> <i>coccineus</i> (now <i>Trametes</i> <i>coccinea</i> )
N-12	<i>Royoporus</i> <i>badius</i>	<i>Picipes</i> <i>badius</i>
J-094	<i>Russula</i> <i>flocktoniae</i>	<i>Russula</i> <i>flocktonae</i>
O-06	<i>Stereum</i> <i>illudens</i>	<i>Xylobolus</i> <i>illudens</i>
J-030	<i>Volvariella</i> <i>speciosa</i>	<i>Volvopluteus</i> <i>gloiocephalus</i>
J-089	<i>Xerula</i> <i>mundroola</i>	<i>Hymenopellis</i> <i>mundroola</i>

**2017: Updated common names**

<b>Page</b>	<b><i>Previous name in 2009 Field Book</i></b>	<b><i>Updated name in 2017</i></b>
J-058	Ochre Amanita	Cinnamon-ring Lepidella
J-059	Pale Carneiphylla Amanita	none
Q-04	Spatula Jelly	none
Y-02	Large-spored pea truffle	none
K-02	Red-capped Boletus	Red-capped bluing bolete
D-05	none	Teal green cushions
J-084	Tiny Tongue Panellus	Tiny Tongue

**2017: Additional Fungimap target species flagged**

- A-01 *Aleurina ferruginea* Fleshy Cup Fungus  
O-03 *Byssomerulius corium* Byssos Skin Fungus  
J-041 *Chlorophyllum brunneum* Shaggy Parasol  
J-067 *Chlorophyllum molybdites* Green-gilled Mushroom  
N-10 *Coltriciella dependens*  
J-034 *Cortinarius archeri* Archer's Cortinarius  
J-012 *Cortinarius phalarus* Volvate Cortinarius  
J-039 *Cortinarius sinapicolor* Slimy Yellow Cortinar  
J-033 *Descolea maculata* Spotted Descolea  
J-043 *Entoloma viridomarginatum* Green-edge Gilled Pinkgill  
J-015 *Gymnopilus allantopus* Golden Wood Fungus  
R-01 *Henningsomyces candidus* Miniature Chimney Pots  
Q-04 *Heterotextus cf. peziziformis*  
N-03 *Hexagonia vesparia* Wasp Nest Polypore  
P-02 *Hydnum repandum* Hedgehog Tooth Fungus  
D-04 *Creopus gelatinosus*  
J-016 *Inocybe violaceocaulis* Violet Stem Fibre Cap  
J-076 *Lactarius eucalypti* Terracotta Mushroom  
N-04 *Laetiporus portentosus* White Punk  
Z-07 *Leocarpus fragilis*  
J-029 *Leratiomyces ceres* Red Woodchips Fungus  
J-018 *Leucoagaricus leucothites* Smooth Parasol  
J-079 *Limacella pitereka* Slimacella  
J-085 *Psathyrella echinata* Spiny Psathyrella  
J-087 *Russula persanguinea*  
A-04 *Scutellinia scutellata* Eyelash Cup Fungus  
L-05 *Sphaerobolus stellatus* Cannonball Fungus

## 2009

<i>Change</i>	<i>Pages changed</i>	<i>Date</i>
New title	Current title: <i>Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond</i> Previous title (Edns 1 -3): <i>Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Field Book</i>	April 2009
New Publisher	Current publisher: The Western Australian Naturalists' Club (Inc) Previous publisher: Perth Urban Bushland Fungi.	April 2009
Updated and expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductory pages incl. title, index, visual index, &amp; text pages.</li> <li>• Index moved from back of the book to the front.</li> <li>• Expanded checklist at back of the book</li> </ul>	April 2009
Additions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 108 new species.</li> <li>• The new species Pages are: A-6 to A-11, C-2, D-4, E-2, I-7 to I-16, J-43 to J-101, K-5 to K-8, L-9 to L-12, M-3, N-10 to N-15, O-9 to O-12, P-1 to P-2, Q-3 to Q-4, R5, Y-2, Z-7 to Z-8.</li> <li>• New “Divider or Title”pages for main groups – Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Glomeromycetes &amp; Zygomycetes, Slime Moulds.</li> <li>• New Spore colours guide Table (not incl. in previous editions)</li> </ul>	April 2009
Updated species names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Page I-1:</b> was <i>Cystangium sessile</i>, now <i>Cystangium balpineum</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-5:</b> <i>Coprinus aff. stanglianus</i>, now <i>Coprinopsis aff. stangliana</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-6:</b> <i>Coprinus flocculosus</i>, now <i>Coprinellus flocculosus</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-7:</b> <i>Coprinus impatiens</i> now <i>Coprinellus impatiens</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-8:</b> <i>Coprinus lagopus</i>, now <i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-9:</b> <i>Coprinus plicatilis</i>, now <i>Parasola plicatilis</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-10:</b> <i>Coprinellus truncorum</i>, now <i>Coprinellus truncorum</i></li> <li>• <b>Page J-29:</b> <i>Stropharia aurantiaca</i>, now <i>Leratiomyces ceres</i></li> <li>• <b>Page N-6:</b> <i>Phellinus robustus</i>, now <i>Fomitipora robusta</i></li> <li>• <b>Page O-4:</b> <i>Mycoacia subceracea</i>, now <i>Phlebia subceracea</i></li> <li>• <b>Page Z-3:</b> <i>Trichia decipiens</i> now called “Cute Baubles”</li> </ul>	April 2009
Old pages with new images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Page J-8:</b> Hairy Ink Cap (a button)</li> <li>• <b>Page J-15:</b> Golden Wood Fungus (a range of specimens)</li> <li>• <b>Page N-4:</b> White Punk (a better image)</li> </ul>	April 2009
Other	<b>Page 0-6:</b> <i>Stereum illudens</i> is not a Fungimap target species.	April 2009

## Common Name

*Genus Species*

## Photograph

(adjust to your needs)

Habitat.            Life Mode.

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

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## Notes

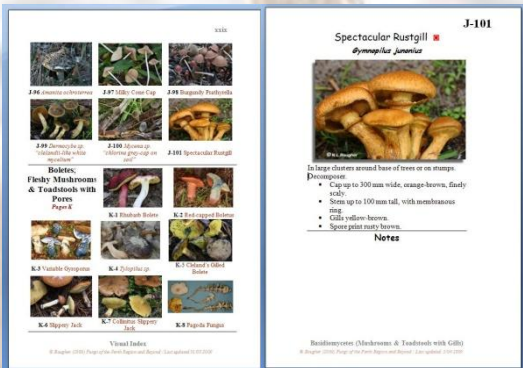
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Essential guide  
to the  
colourful fungi  
of Australia's  
south west

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

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



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



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