



## AUSTRALIA'S FUNGI MAPPING SCHEME

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### Inside this Edition:

News from the Fungimap Co-ordinator .....	1
Contacting Fungimap .....	2
Fungi Interest Groups .....	2
From the Editor. ....	3
<i>Austroboletus mutabilis</i> in Australia by Roy Halling .....	3
Fungi in abundance following bushfires in WA by Richard Robinson .....	4
Geotrupid beetles & mycorrhizal fungi .....	5
An unexpected discovery by Katrina Syme .....	5
Inroduced earthworms by Sarah Lloyd .....	5
Fungi survey ... WA by Katrina Syme .....	6
Fungal News: Regions. ....	7
Forthcoming events. ....	9

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### NEWS FROM THE FUNGIMAP CO-ORDINATOR

It is great to see registrations coming in for the Fungimap IV Conference, being held from 31<sup>st</sup> May until 5<sup>th</sup> June this year. An information sheet has been sent to those who have already registered and I have provided some additional details here. However, if you need any other questions answered about the conference before registering, please don't hesitate to contact me on 03 9252 2374 or via my email address: [sarah.jacob@rbg.vic.gov.au](mailto:sarah.jacob@rbg.vic.gov.au).

#### *Conference update*

As indicated on the registration form, a bus transfer service will operate to ferry delegates to and from the Camp Bornhoffen site from Gold Coast (Coolangatta) airport. These will operate at the following times:

Coolangatta to Camp Bornhoffen: Thursday 31st May: 3 pm and 6:30 pm  
Camp Bornhoffen to Coolangatta: Tuesday 5th June: 7:30 am and 8:30 am

If pickups are required outside of these times, please call me to make arrangements.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the conference, on Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2007.

Confirmed speakers and workshop leaders for the conference include Roy Halling (USA), Ian Hood (NZ), Evelin Tiralongo (Qld), Tony Young (Qld), Pam Catcheside (SA), Tom May (Vic), Teresa Lebel (Vic) and Katie Syme (WA), Karl Vernes (NSW) and Paul George (Vic).

Bookings for the conference close soon, so be sure to get your registration form in before 4<sup>th</sup> May if you would like to attend. I look forward to seeing you there.

#### *Deductible Gift Recipient status*

It's very exciting to be involved with Fungimap at a time when we are moving forward as an independent organisation. I'm pleased to announce that the organisation is in the process of registering for Deductible Gift Recipient status, which will provide greater access to community and conservation grants, enabling us to expand our range of activities.

#### *In the Fungimap office*

Several major milestones have recently been achieved in the Fungimap office of late. For some time we have had a backlog (a filing cabinet full!) of Fungimap records that have required checking, because of a database error that was discovered a few years ago. We are pleased to say that one of our office volunteers, Graham Patterson, has managed to process all of these records and we are now up-to-date!

Graham has also recently brought us up-to-date with the verification of photos sent in with target records. We make an effort to verify every photo that is sent in with a record, in order to maintain the integrity of the data received. This is why some of you may have received an email from Graham regarding records that were submitted several years ago. (Continued on page 3)

## CONTACTING FUNGIMAP

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E-mail: [sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au](mailto:sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au)

## FUNGI INTEREST GROUPS

### NSW

#### Sydney Fungal Studies Group

Fungi forays, talks and workshops in the Sydney area.  
**Secretary:** Donald Gover, Ph: (02) 9661 4898  
Email: [dgover@bigpond.net.au](mailto:dgover@bigpond.net.au)  
Web: [www.sydneyfungalstudies.org.au](http://www.sydneyfungalstudies.org.au)

#### Central Coast Fungi Group

Fungi forays in the Central Coast region of NSW.  
**Contact:** Pam O'Sullivan, Ph: (02) 4362 1543  
Email: [pamos@cregion.com.au](mailto:pamos@cregion.com.au)

### Qld

#### Queensland Mycological Society

##### Brisbane

**Contacts:** Karalyn Herse, Ph: 0419 716 851  
Email: [fungiqld@yahoo.com.au](mailto:fungiqld@yahoo.com.au)

### SA

#### Adelaide Fungal Studies Group

Monthly meetings and forays during the fungi season.  
**Contact:** Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379  
Email: [Catcheside.Pam@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:Catcheside.Pam@saugov.sa.gov.au)

### Tas

#### Fungi Lovers Adventure Group (FLAG)

Fungi activities in northern Tasmania.  
**Contact:** Sarah Lloyd, Ph: (03) 6396 1380  
Email: [sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au](mailto:sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au)

### Vic

#### Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, Fungi Group

Forays, monthly meetings & presentations.  
**Contact:** Geoff Lay, Ph: (03) 9898 4816  
or Arthur Carew (03) 5968 4505  
Web: <http://www.vicnet.net.au/~fncv> then Calender of Events

### WA

#### Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Project

Fungi workshops, walks, surveys in Perth Urban bush areas.

**Contact:** Roz Hart, Sarah de Bueger.

Email: [pubf@inet.net.au](mailto:pubf@inet.net.au)

Web: <http://www.fungiperth.org.au>

#### WA Naturalists' Club, Fungi Study Group

Fungal forays, workshops, identification evenings and talks, based in Perth.

**Contact:** WA Naturalists' Club

Email: [wanats@inet.net.au](mailto:wanats@inet.net.au)

Web: <http://www.wanats.inet.net.au/fungigroup.html>

#### William Bay National Parks Association, Fungi Studies Group

Fungi forays around Denmark.

**Contacts:** Katrina Syme email: [syme@westnet.com.au](mailto:syme@westnet.com.au)  
Dale Fewings: [mtromance@wn.com.au](mailto:mtromance@wn.com.au)

(continued from page 1)

The Fungimap office could not run as smoothly as it does without the help of our office volunteers Wendy, Graham and Geoff. We are very grateful for their ongoing commitment and expertise.

**Sarah Jacob**

**Fungimap Co-ordinator**

## FROM THE EDITOR

Of course, the main excitement at Fungimap is the forthcoming Fungimap IV. The next issue of the newsletter will contain reports resulting from that conference, as well as other articles and local news. This issue contains articles on a new Bolete, 'fire fungi', earthworms, an exhibition with a fungal 'mystery', a survey, as well as the usual news from the States; the 'forthcoming events' section shows the enthusiasm and interest in fungi in the general community. Although this issue is printed with no colour, you can always see the

beautiful boletes and the strange fire fungi in their full glory if you go into the Fungimap website.

We shall be having a 'bumper' edition of the Newsletter, with a colour section, later in the year so please send in images of fungi, any material related to fungi, including questions, puzzles, comments, reviews, quirky bits of news. Articles should be no more than 800 words, news items no more than 500 words; images should preferably be jpg, resolution at least 300dpi and submitted in at least the size that they are to be published. Avoid images larger than 1Mb (which are preferably to be posted on CD-ROM). Please send your contributions to Pam (Catcheside.Pam@saugov.sa.gov.au) or Fungimap, RBG Melbourne, Private Bag 2000, South Yarra, Victoria 3141 (fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au). The deadline for the next issue, Fungimap Newsletter 32, is Friday, 22nd June, 2007.

I look forward very much to seeing you at Fungimap IV.

**Pam Catcheside**

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## AUSTROBOLETUS MUTABILIS IN AUSTRALIA

Roy Halling

The New York Botanical Garden

*Austroboletus mutabilis* was recently described in *Muelleria* (Halling *et.al* 2006) and has appeared during February at Queensland localities near the coast north of Townsville and west of Cairns (Paluma Range and Atherton Tableland). The newly described species possesses some diagnostic features that should make field identification fairly routine. First, it is the only one that has a dark apple-red cap. When quite fresh and moist, a slime layer on the cap is continuous downward over the stipe. As the mushroom ages, the red colour fades to orange and with maturity becomes yellow. During this time, the slime layer may disappear from the cap, but there are always ochre coloured remnants irregularly distributed over the stipe surface. The stipe itself is pure white and the surface is coarsely lacerated and shaggy; a reticulation is present only at the very apex. This is in contrast to the overall reticulated pattern found on *Austroboletus occidentalis*, a species widely distributed in Australia, but which has a brown cap. If one has access to a microscope, irregular pits and fissures can be seen distributed evenly on the spore wall. This is in contrast to the ornamentation present on spores of *Austroboletus lacunosus* (also with a shaggy

white stipe) in which the ornamentation is restricted to a broad equatorial zone around the broadest part of the spore. Furthermore, the area of the spore wall nearest the point where the spore is attached to the basidium (the sterigma on the spore producing cell), there is a region (called a plage) that appears to lack ornamentation. Only with a scanning electron microscope is the true nature of that region clearly seen; that area appears to be quite eroded. This type of spore ornamentation has not been seen in any other species of *Austroboletus*.

It is possible to encounter isolated individuals that exhibit a single colour phase, but when several appear together, a range in the colours is typically present. Look for this bolete in sclerophyll woodlands of *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Allocasuarina*, and an occasional *Acacia*.

*Reference:* Halling, R., Osmundsen, T. & Neves, A. (2006). *Austroboletus* sp. nov. from northern Queensland. *Muelleria* **24**: 31-36. (Photos on p.4)

(continued from p. 3)



*Austroboletus mutabilis*. Photo: Roy Halling



*Austroboletus mutabilis*. Photo: Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

## FUNGI IN ABUNDANCE FOLLOWING BUSHFIRES IN WA

*Richard Robinson*

*Science Division, Department of Environment and Conservation, Manjimup, WA*

As some readers may know, in Australia there are a number of fungi that are stimulated to fruit by fire. What many may not realise is how common and how prolific these fungi can be. Three species commonly appear within the first week following fire, *Laccocephalum tumulosum* (Stone Maker Fungus), *L. mylittae* (Native Bread) and *Neolentinus dactyloides*. All are wood decay fungi, rotting dead roots, stumps or logs. However, they do not fruit on the wood they colonise but instead fruit from subterranean structures, called sclerotia, developed in the soil next to or beneath their substrate. They do not fruit annually or to any climatic stimulus, but appear to only fruit following fire.

In late February I visited a 28-year-old stand of karri regrowth southwest of Pemberton in WA, that was burnt 2 weeks previously. All three species were very common at the site visited and in a single 50 x 10 m plot 524 sporophores of *N. dactyloides* were counted – that equates to 10,480 sporophores per hectare! The stone maker and native bread can also grow to be very large, with sporophores commonly being in the range of 20-30 cm across. The sclerotia can also develop into large structures and one specimen of Native Bread collected weighed 15.75 kg. Bushfires have been common throughout southern Australia in the past few years, but few people realise that fungi are one of the first forms of life to respond following fire. If you wish to see these fungi, visit a burnt forest about 10-14 days after the fire. However,

take care because a recently burnt forest is a dangerous place. ALWAYS check with the local land management agency before entering a forest after fire to make sure that it is safe to do so.

(Further picture on p 5)



Richard Robinson with *Laccocephalum mylittae* weighing 15.75 kg at Pemberton, WA.

(continued from p 4)



DEC employee and Fungimapper , Julie Fielder with large specimen of *Neolentinus dactyloides* collected at Pemberton, WA.

### GEOTRUPID BEETLES & MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI

Geotrupid beetles are brown, domed beetles that are related to scarab beetles. A fascinating article explains the roles they have been found to play in the dispersal of spores of mycorrhizal fungi and discusses problems and questions such as “With truffle-eating marsupials having disappeared over much of their former ranges, concerns have been raised over the implications for the mycorrhizal fungal populations and the plants depending on them. If there are no animals feeding on the truffles and spreading the spores, will the fungi eventually disappear? Will the flora suffer as a result? Or, are there other vectors of the fungal spores – geotrupid beetles perhaps?”

#### Reference:

Houston, T. (2007). Geotrupid beetles - what role do they play in the dispersal of mycorrhizal fungi? *Western Australian Insect Study Society Newsletter*, p.6-8.

If you would like more information or are interested in exploring the biology of the geotrupid beetles, contact:  
Dr Terry Houston, Senior Curator (Entomology),  
Dept. of Terrestrial Invertebrates  
Western Australian Museum,  
49 Kew St, Welshpool, W.A. 6986  
Phone: (08) 9212 3742.

## AN UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY

*Katrina Syme*

In early February, I flew to Launceston to attend the opening of a singularly beautiful exhibition of botanical art by Margaret Stones and William Buelow Gould at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

In 1976, world-renowned botanical artist Margaret Stones completed paintings of the Tasmanian Flora, which was reproduced in six volumes. At the time, she was a freelance botanical artist living at Kew and the plants were gathered by intrepid plant hunters and flown to the U.K. by Qantas! In her retirement, Margaret has returned home to Victoria, where, as a young woman, she had first studied botany and completed her art training.

In 1827, William Gould was transported as a convict to Van Diemen's Land, where he was assigned to two doctors for whom he completed paintings, including watercolours of plants and marine life from southern Tasmania and Macquarie Harbour. Nineteen of his wonderfully fine and detailed flower paintings (dated 1829-32) are included in this exhibition.

The fourth of Gould's paintings on display (*Brachyscome* sp.) includes an accurate depiction of the basket fungus

*Neodictyon gracile*, together with the fruiting bodies of a truffle-like fungus. The cross-section of the latter reveals a pale interior with some maze-like chambers - resembling those seen inside species of *Labyrinthomyces*. A painting of *Helichrysum scorpioides* also has in it a long, brownish, pod-shaped object, with red coralloid growths (perhaps fungal) emanating from it. These paintings are among the first European observations of Australian fungi and include what may be the earliest record of an Australian truffle.

It was interesting that none of these extra illustrations were remarked upon - either on the label under the work, or in the list of paintings in the catalogue.

***'Flowers of Tasmania: the botanical art of Margaret Stones and William Buelow Gould (1803-1853)', at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery at Inveresk, Launceston: 10<sup>th</sup> February – 13<sup>th</sup> May.***

P.S. Regarding early European records of fungi, also see Pam Catcheside's article *Encounter 2002 – A fungus from Mt Brown, South Australia*, in Fungimap Newsletter 16.

## INTRODUCED EARTHWORMS: FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Sarah Lloyd

Earthworms are generally considered to be benign introductions, beneficial in cultivated gardens and with little chance of creating the sort of ecological catastrophes wrought by other exotic species. In Tasmania, with our predominantly acidic soils, I have been told that native earthworms keep to bush areas while introduced earthworms have, thus far at least, kept to cultivated ground.

An article about European earthworms in North America suggests that even such a seemingly harmless introduction can in time have an adverse impact on the native ecosystem.

Native North American earthworms were apparently almost obliterated during the last ice age, with only remnant populations persisting in the southeast and on the Pacific Coast. European earthworms arrived in the soil, plant roots and livestock hooves brought to the continent by European settlers. For many decades they kept to cultivated gardens, but they eventually spread and became especially common around forest lakes, ponds and streams as a result of anglers discarding unused bait.

In the 1980s forest ecologists noticed a decline in the health of understorey shrubs and wildflowers in the northern forests of the USA and Canada. After testing for toxins (a possible cause of the problem) proved negative, the scientists noticed that the areas most badly affected had higher numbers of earthworms than the areas least affected.

In forest ecosystems there is a layer of decaying vegetable matter consisting of newly fallen leaves and older decaying matter. This layer retains moisture and supports an abundance of micro organisms that slowly process and recycle nutrients, making them available to plants. In normal circumstances this layer can take several years to decay, but in the presence of earthworms the layer can be digested in little over one summer. The soil loses its protective covering and becomes more mineralised and not suitable for forest plants. The goblin fern (*Botrychium mormo*), a rare fern native to northern hardwood forests, has a mycorrhizal fungus. When this fungus is grazed by earthworms the fern loses its ability to extract vital nutrients thus leaving it more vulnerable to extinction. Further, affected soils become more prone to introduced species such as barberry and buckthorn, which affects the birds and animals that use the native understorey for food and shelter.

The problem is greater in hardwood forests with neutral to alkaline soils than the softwood forests with their more acidic soils. Earthworms move slowly, little more than 5 - 10 metres per year, which is why the problem is now coming to light hundreds of years after the first European earthworms arrived.

### Reference:

Parker, A. (2007). Are earthworms really our friends? In: Wooster, C. (Ed) *The Outside story, local writers explore the nature of Vermont and New Hampshire*, Northern Woodlands, Corinth.

## FUNGI SURVEY OF THE SOUTH COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Katrina Syme

The South Coast NRM Region of W.A. covers a land area of more than 7 million hectares and includes the catchments of all the southerly-flowing rivers from Walpole in the west to beyond Cape Arid in the east (a distance of over 800 km), as well as some internally drained areas north and east of the main towns of Albany and Esperance. The Region (which has been divided into six sub-regions) is renowned for its spectacular landscapes, including tall forest areas in the west, the rugged southern coastline and many offshore islands, all of south W.A.'s mountain peaks, and many inlets, estuaries, waterways and wetlands. Rainfall ranges from annual averages of around 1200 mm in the extreme south west, decreasing to a low of 300 mm in the north-east.

A few fungi surveys have been conducted in the tall wet sclerophyll forests and areas close to the major towns of

Albany and Esperance and as a result they all boast substantial lists of fungi. Very little was known, however, about the fungi in the drier areas such as the mallee. In one of the three sub-regions fitting this description, a search of the W.A. Herbarium records produced a list of only 21 species, which included microfungus diseases of cereal crops. It was decided to target these subregions, providing conditions were favourable.

The surveys began after the first week of June - normally the peak of the season in the south-west of W.A. - and, because of the dry year, it was decided to survey opportunistically following the (exceedingly patchy) rainfall. Using this method, an estimated 523 taxa (including species I'd never previously encountered) were recorded. (Continued on p. 7)

(Continued from p. 6)

The most commonly seen were *Pycnoporus coccineus* (×48) and *Coltricia cinnamomea* (×41). One hundred and thirty seven taxa were only recorded once.

A grey and white *Porpoloma*, which I had stumbled upon the previous year when photographing Sandalwood flowers in the Fitzgerald River Biosphere Reserve, was rediscovered in four locations, with large numbers emerging under low *Melaleuca* shrubs in a Nature Reserve north of Esperance. Tom May had collected *Porpoloma* near Mount Arapiles in Victoria – and, on close examination, the collections proved to be the same species. A sturdy fungus, it has clean, pale grey gills, a chunky, smooth white stem and an appressed-fibrillose dry grey cap.

A 35 mm wide, charcoal grey wax cap with subdecurrent grey gills and a tall, narrow stem was found emerging from moss in bush on a friend's property not far from my home. Microscopic examination of parts of the fruit bodies, proved it to be *Hygrocybe watagensis*, which I was able to key out using Dr Tony Young's excellent new Hygrophoraceae book. It was previously known only from Watagan State Forest in New South Wales, where the type collection was made in 1987.

The number of fungi recorded from the Fitzgerald Biosphere Reserve was increased eightfold last year (rain had fallen at the right time) but only fourteen more species were found in the closest region to the north, where hardly any rain had fallen.

## FUNGAL NEWS

### Queensland Mycological Society (QMS)

#### MILESTONES 2005-2007

##### Karalyn Herse

**November 2005:** The hugely successful and widely supported Fungi Forum organised by Jutta Godwin, president of the Cubberla-Witton Catchment Network, provided the impetus for a number of people to express their interest in forming a Queensland fungal group.

**December 2005:** The Inaugural Meeting of the "Mushroom Interest Group" held.

##### February 2006:

"Queensland Mycological Society" was adopted as official name of the group. The Management Committee was formed. Five Objectives of the newly formed group were officially agreed upon and adopted.

##### May 2006:

QMS application for incorporation approved. First workshop - *Introduction to fungi* – held in conjunction with The Hut Environmental and Community Association (THECA). First issue of *The Queensland Mycologist* (QMS quarterly newsletter) circulated. QMS invited, and agree to host the 4<sup>th</sup> Fungimap Conference in May/June 2007.

**June 2006:** QMS invited by Professor Roger Kitching to participate in IBISCA Queensland, which started the QMS/BATH project.

##### July 2006:

QMS brochure produced. QMS logo developed.

**October 2006:** Development of a QMS website commenced.

**November 2006:** 56<sup>th</sup> member joins QMS.

**December 2006:** QMS Christmas party and end of year celebration.

**February 2007:** Introduction of the QMS Field Trip programme.

## Central Coast News

### Pam O'Sullivan

This year is shaping up to be another busy year. The first of the Central Coast Education Workshops, "Looking After Our Bigger Backyard - Nature's Variety", was on the 3<sup>rd</sup> February. This workshop on biodiversity covered talks and displays on topics ranging from the Geological History of the Central Coast, Fungi, Bats, Plants, Birds, Mammals, Reptiles and Spiders, with live exhibits from Taronga Zoo's Education Unit. It was run by WyCare (Wyong Shire Landcare Network) with Wyong Shire Council and the Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority (HCRCMA) and was funded by the Natural Heritage Trust. The day was very informative and great fun, with about 100 participants.

The Local Councils, National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), WyCare, Community Environment Network (CEN) and the HCRCMA have joined forces to host a range of Workshops and Field Days on Environmental Care in the Gosford, Wyong and Lake Macquarie Local Government Areas (LGAs) again this year. The Regional Calendar started in Gosford on the 24<sup>th</sup> February with a Fungi Foray preceded by a short workshop on identifying fungi. Requests for future presentations on Fungi have been made by the University of the Third Age (U3A) and for a talk by Jenny Musicka (Kirsti's Mum) to Newcastle Botanic Gardens' volunteers.

Last year's activities included a very successful presentation and foray in Lake Macquarie LGA and talks to bushwalking clubs and to Naturewatch. And fungi were the theme for the annual birthday celebrations at Nundle's Garden Club (near Tamworth), to which about 100 people drove hundreds of kilometres from as far a field as Guyra, Murrurundi and Quirindi.

Community fungi enthusiasts such as Kay and Ted Amon, Elsie Bartlet, Jim and Maggy Buckland, Ron and Janice (continued on p. 8)

(continued from p. 7)

Hempie and Bruce Hulbert have been taking the most wonderful photos of fungi. These cover not only the Central Coast but also south Tasmania, far north Queensland and further afield! Another talented local from the Hunter Valley, Gaye Drady, put together a great piece (<http://hvbackyard.blogspot.com/2007/01/5-strange-stinkhorns.html>) on 'stinkhorns'.

But what about the fungi? With all the rain we have been having (or is it the lightning strikes from all the thunderstorms!) they are popping up all over the place. With the usual favourites such as *Phlebopus marginatus*, *Macrolepiota dolichaula*, *Polyporus arcularius*, *Leucocoprinus birnbaumii*, *Amauroderma rude*, *Dacryopinax spathularia*, *Anthrachyllum archeri*, *Auricularia cornea* and *Mycena viscidocruenta* and many many more such as a range of *Amanita*, *Agaricus*, *Coprinus*, *Scleroderma*, *Lepiota*, *Lycoperdon* spp. ... The list could go on and there is yet another thunderstorm rattling closer by the minute with *the* most spectacular light show and rain so I anticipate more fungi tomorrow!

## News from the Kimberley

**Matt Barrett**

Most of the Kimberley was unusually dry during February, which is usually the wettest month of the wet season. Some parts of the north-west Kimberley, however, had 500 mm of rain in the first two weeks of January, and the fungi fruited heavily. I know this because I arrived for 10 days fieldwork the day after the rains had finished, in time to see the rotting corpses of bucketloads of fungi! A few species still fruited over the next 10 days, despite no more rain. One nice surprise was finding the rooting shank (*Xerula australis*, often referred to as *Oudemansiella radicata*) on the edge of a rainforest patch, which is the first record I've found from north-west Australia. The species is well known across southern Australia, and there are records along the east coast into tropical Queensland. Another good find was a bright orange species of *Hygrocybe* (subg. *Hygrocybe*) which turns black when bruised or old.

## News from Western Australia

**Neale Bougher**

A new edition (2007) of the Perth fungi Field Book is now available on-line at [www.fungiperth.org.au](http://www.fungiperth.org.au). This expanded edition has many new features such as pages for 29 additional fungi, Fungimap target species highlighted for the first time, and a new more user-friendly index.

Fungi will colourfully dominate the cover of this year's Autumn edition of the popular Landscape magazine - WA's conservation, parks and wildlife magazine produced

by CALM (DEC). An article about fungi of the Perth region will also be included in this edition.

## News from SA

**Pam Catcheside**

There are few reports of fungi from much of the State, the southern parts have had almost no rain. However, some dryland fungi are undaunted: Georgie Sharp from Whyalla reported dozens of *Phellorinia herculanea*, brought out by significant rains in January. Sarah Way sent in images of *Battarrea stevenii* from Munyaroo Conservation Park, Eyre Peninsula.

## News from Tasmania (see events)

**Bryony Horton**

You are invited to spend the weekend of 16-17 June foraging for fungi in northern Tasmania. The weekend's sampling will be incorporated into a PhD study researching the influence of understorey vegetation and fire on ectomycorrhizal community structure.

Activities will involve collecting and identification of fungal fruit bodies from study sites with rainforest or sclerophyll understoreys. Some resources to aid identification will be provided. There is also the potential for some plant identification work and for bushwalking.

The trip will be located in the scenic Mersey Valley near Arm River. Forestry Tasmania's Arm River Forest Camp will be used as a base. There are shared facilities (bunk rooms, shared male/female bathrooms), a kitchen and mess hall. Linen (including blanket/sleeping bags and pillows) is not provided. Individuals will need to bring their own breakfast and lunches but dinner will be provided.

## FUNGAL NOTES

**From Queensland - Karalyn Herse:**

The potential 'weedy' fungus *Favolaschia calocera* was noted to be rather alarmingly prevalent at a number of locations and altitudes within Lamington National Park.

**From Victoria - Geoff Lay:**

While staying in Portland during late January we experienced over 100 points of rain in 48 hours. We drove to Wannon Falls to photograph the locals who had come out to see the falls with water in them again. While driving in the lower Glenelg National Park two days later we came across *Amanita ochrophylla* with caps over 20 cm wide! Not bad for January!

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS (MARCH - NOVEMBER 2007)

Please note that not all these activities are organised by Fungimap

**Sydney Fungal Studies Group.** Website: [www.sydneyfungistudies.org.au](http://www.sydneyfungistudies.org.au)

Program and workshop details are on the website. Topics will appear when speakers and their topics have been determined. The website contains interesting images and articles. Reproduction of material is possible and easy to obtain as email links are provided on the website to the relevant author (under each image, also see 'Contacts' in the directory). Forays will commence at 10 a.m. If weather is unsuitable, or you wish to enquire about a particular foray, please contact the relevant co-ordinator listed in the events table above.

**Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group.** Website: [www.vicnet.net.au/~fncv](http://www.vicnet.net.au/~fncv) then Calendar of events. All forays start at 10.30am, BYO lunch. Monthly meetings on Monday nights start at 8.00 pm at the FNCV meeting rooms, Blackburn. For non-members there will be a \$5.00 fee per foray for insurance. For further details contact Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505.

**Adelaide Fungal Studies Group. (A club of the Field Naturalists Society of SA).** Forays: BYO lunch, meet 10 am unless otherwise stated. On the Tuesday after each foray, a meeting will be held at the State Herbarium of SA, Hackney Road at 7.30 pm. Specimens collected on the foray will be examined.

**William Bay Fungi Group.** For further information contact Dale Fewings, Ph: (08) 9840 8222, email: [mtromance@wn.com.au](mailto:mtromance@wn.com.au)

**Queensland Mycological Society.** QMS Inc General Meetings are held in the Bailey Room at the Queensland Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens, commencing at 7pm on the second Tuesday of each month (unless otherwise advised). QMS Field Trips: approximately 3 hours duration; numbers are limited; bookings essential. Meet at 8:45am for 9:00am start (unless otherwise stated). Field trips will be monthly, on the Saturday preceding the QMS monthly general meeting. A nominal fee (to help cover costs) will be charged for non-QMS members. For further information contact the QMS secretary, Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851 or email [fungiql@yahoo.com.au](mailto:fungiql@yahoo.com.au).

Event	Date	Place	State	Contact
<b>Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group.</b> Talk: <i>Fungi that occur after bushfires</i> , Geoff Lay	5 <sup>th</sup> MARCH	FNCV Meeting rooms, Blackburn	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
<b>Queensland Mycological Society</b> Field Trip	10 <sup>th</sup> MARCH	Raven Street Reserve, Downfall Creek	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiql@yahoo.com.au">fungiql@yahoo.com.au</a> .
<b>Queensland Mycological Society</b> Address: <i>Fungi of Lamington National Park</i> , Dr. Tony Young	13 <sup>th</sup> MARCH	Bailey Room, Qld Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Bot. Gdns	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiql@yahoo.com.au">fungiql@yahoo.com.au</a> .
<b>Adelaide Fungal Studies Group</b> Programme meeting & talk: <i>Fungi &amp; their roles in natural habitats</i> , Pam Catchside	13 <sup>th</sup> MARCH	State Herbarium of S.A., Hackney Road	SA	Pam Catchside Ph: (08) 8222 9379
<b>Sydney Fungal Studies Group</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> MARCH	Robertson	NSW	Roy & Joan Freere Ph: (02) 4885 1766
<b>Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group.</b> TBA, see website for details	2 <sup>nd</sup> APRIL	FNCV Meeting rooms, Blackburn	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
<b>Queensland Mycological Society</b> Field Trip	7 <sup>th</sup> APRIL	D'Aguilar NP, Jolly's Lookout, off Mt. Nebo Rd	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiql@yahoo.com.au">fungiql@yahoo.com.au</a> .
<b>Sydney Fungal Studies Group</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> APRIL	Mount Wilson	NSW	Alec Wood Ph: (02) 9570 1133
<b>Queensland Mycological Society</b> Address: The BATH project at Lamington, Ray Baxter	17 <sup>th</sup> APRIL	Bailey Room, Qld Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Bot. Gdns	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiql@yahoo.com.au">fungiql@yahoo.com.au</a> .
<b>1st National Australasian Network for Plant Conservation Forum.</b> What lies beneath: the role of soil biota in the health and rehabilitation of native vegetation	18-20 <sup>th</sup> APRIL	CSIRO Discovery Theatre, Black Mountain, Canberra,	ACT	Website: <a href="http://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/conferences.html">http://www.anbg.gov.au/anpc/conferences.html</a>

Event	Date	Place	State	Contact
William Bay National Parks Assn, General meeting & talk: Dale Fewings - <i>Fungi work in 2006</i>	19 <sup>th</sup> APRIL, 7.30 p.m.	Parry Hall, South Coast Highway	WA	Dale Fewings Ph: (08) 9840 8222
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray (may be cancelled if no rain)	21 <sup>st</sup> APRIL	Cleland Conservation Park	SA	Pam Catcheside Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Sydney Fungal Studies Group	28 <sup>th</sup> APRIL	Bola Creek	NSW	Judith & Don Gover Ph: (02) 9661 4898
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	29 <sup>th</sup> APRIL	Bunyip State Park (Gembrook), Mortimer Picnic Ground	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Queensland Mycological Society Field Trip	5 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Mount Coot-tha	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiqld@yahoo.com.au">fungiqld@yahoo.com.au</a>
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	6 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Emerald Lake Park, Emerald	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group. TBA, see website for details.	7 <sup>th</sup> MAY	FNCV Meeting rooms, Blackburn	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Queensland Mycological Society Address: <i>Fungi and Invertebrates</i> , Dr. Chris Burwell	8 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Bailey Room, Qld Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Bot. Gdns	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiqld@yahoo.com.au">fungiqld@yahoo.com.au</a>
21st New Zealand Fungal Foray	Sun 6 <sup>th</sup> - Sat 12 <sup>th</sup> May	Mawley Park Motor Camp, Masterton	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/biodiversity/fungiprogram/foray/">http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/biodiversity/fungiprogram/foray/</a>
Sydney Fungal Studies Group	12 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Coachwood Glen	NSW	Elma & Ray Kearney Ph: (02) 9428 5336
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	13 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Kinglake NP, meet Masons Falls picnic area	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	19 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Belair NP. Meet Visitors' Centre	SA	Pam Catcheside Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Sydney Fungal Studies Group	26 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Ourimbah	NSW	Pam O'Sullivan Ph: (02) 4362 1543
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	27 <sup>th</sup> MAY	Upper Yarra Reservoir, Reefton	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
<b>Fungimap IV</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> MAY - 5 <sup>th</sup> JUNE	Camp Bornhoffen, Natural Bridge	QLD	Website: <a href="http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap/">http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap/</a>
Queensland Mycological Society AGM. Address: Dr. Teresa Lebel	6 <sup>th</sup> JUNE	Bailey Room, Qld Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Bot. Gdns	Qld	Karalyn Herse, on 0419 716 851, email <a href="mailto:fungiqld@yahoo.com.au">fungiqld@yahoo.com.au</a>
Sydney Fungal Studies Group	9 <sup>th</sup> JUNE	Mill Creek	NSW	Bettye Rees Ph: (02) 9817 5978
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	16 <sup>th</sup> JUNE	Glenshera CP. Meet Mt Compass	SA	Pam Catcheside Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	17 <sup>th</sup> JUNE	Baldry Crossing, Greens Bush, Mornington Peninsula NP	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Weekend Foray - Tasmania	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> JUNE	Arm River, Mersey Valley	Tas	Briony Horton, (03) 6223 7948 or 014284610, Email: <a href="mailto:bmhorton@utas.edu.au">bmhorton@utas.edu.au</a>
Sydney Fungal Studies Group Workshop (program TBA)	TBA	Room 456, fourth floor, Biol. Sci. Bdg, UNSW (if available)	NSW	Don Gover Ph: (02) 9661 4898
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	1 <sup>st</sup> JULY	Jack Cann Reserve, Blackwood	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group. <i>Fungi sample ID &amp; photo session post foray</i>	2 <sup>nd</sup> JULY	FNCV Meeting rooms, Blackburn	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505

Event	Date	Place	State	Contact
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	14 <sup>th</sup> JULY	Kuitpo Forest Meet Rangers' HQ	SA	Pam Catchside Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	15 <sup>th</sup> JULY	Ned's Gully, Cathedral Range	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	29 <sup>th</sup> JULY	The Beeches, Marysville	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	5 <sup>th</sup> AUGUST	Dom Dom Saddle	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group. Fungi sample ID & photo session post foray	6 <sup>th</sup> AUGUST	FNCV Meeting rooms, Blackburn	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	11 <sup>th</sup> AUGUST	Porter Scrub CP. Meet Lobethal	SA	Pam Catchside Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	19 <sup>th</sup> AUGUST	Jumping Creek Reserve, Warrandyte	Vic	Arthur Carew, Ph: (03) 5968 4505
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	8 <sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER	Scott Creek CP	SA	Pam Catchside Ph: (08) 8222 9379

### Fungimap Book Sales Volunteer

Selling books is an important source of income for Fungimap, and a service to members. We are looking for a volunteer to assist the team in the Fungimap office at RBG Melbourne with book sales. Specific activities would be stock control, assistance with retailing (such as preparing invoices and dispatching orders), tracking orders, and publicity for Fungimap publications such as Fungi Down Under. Training is available. Contact Sarah Jacob (Fungimap Co-ordinator) for details 03 9252 2374; [fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au](mailto:fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au)

### Request for sightings and samples of *Amanita phalloides*

I am exploring the spread and toxicity of *Amanita phalloides*, the death cap mushroom in Victoria. Sightings from anywhere in Victoria are welcome. If you see the mushroom or know where it regularly appears I would be glad to hear from you. The process of toxin extraction needs fresh (or frozen) whole mushrooms and if you are able to drop a mushroom into a zip lock bag and freeze it I'd be happy to collect it from you. Please include a description of where, when, and under which trees you found the mushroom. Peter Davies, University of Melbourne, [pwdavies@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:pwdavies@unimelb.edu.au)

### Annual General Meeting

Date: Sunday 3rd June 2007  
 Time: 8:30 pm  
 Place: Fungimap IV Conference, Camp Bornhoffen, 3510 Nerang-Murwillimbah Rd, Natural Bridge, Nerang, Queensland.

#### Agenda

- Confirm minutes of previous Annual General Meeting
- President's report
- Treasurer's report
- Election of Office bearers

#### Call for Nominations:

for the election of President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and two Ordinary Committee Members.

Nominations must be:

- Made in writing, signed by two members of the Association and accompanied by written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of nomination; and
- Delivered to the Secretary not less than 7 days before 3 June, 2007

#### Proxy notice:

Each member is entitled to appoint another member as a proxy by notice given to the Secretary no later than 24 hours before the time of the meeting.

Secretary,  
 Paul George  
**Fungimap Incorporated**  
**ABN 28290974280**  
**Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne**  
**Private Bag 2000**  
**South Yarra VIC 3141**  
**Telephone: (03) 9252 2374**  
**Email: [fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au](mailto:fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au)**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: FUNGIMAP RECORDERS AND OFFICE VOLUNTEERS**

<b>AUSTRALIA</b> (state not known, by email)		<b>QLD</b>		<b>VIC</b>		<b>FUNGIMAP OFFICE</b>
Colin Knight	1	Laura Coleman	1	Robert Bender	3	We'd like to thank Wendy
Cas Liber	1	Trevor Glasson	1	Ken Harris	1	Cook, Geoff Lay and Graham
		Sapphire McMullan-Fisher	11	Valerie La May	1	Patterson for their invaluable
		Sally Norman	1	Tom May	133	efforts as office volunteers
<b>NSW</b>		QMS/BATH	10	Dave & Lyn Munro	26	throughout the year
Jel & Ted Brown	5	Melinda Rene	1	Joan Sinclair-McCamish	1	
Brian Draper	1	Susan & Stephen Waite	3	Nigel Sinnott	1	
Wayne Jeffrey	1			Sharon Williams	1	
Barry Kemp	6	<b>SA</b>		Vural Yazgin	4	
Joel Little	1	Pamela Catcheside	38			
Roy Sach	1			<b>WA</b>		
Teresa van der Heul	19	<b>TAS</b>		Elaine & Peter Davison	37	
		Phillip Dawson	1	Katie Syme	276	
		Patricia Harrison	1			Thanks to Royal
		Roger Hay	2			Botanic Gardens
		David McKenzie-McHarg	1			Melbourne for
		Roy Skabo	5			providing office and
						administrative
						support



**TO CONTACT FUNGIMAP**

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**FUNGIMAP WEBSITE:**  
<http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap/>

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This Fungimap Newsletter was edited by Pam Catcheside,  
 Sarah Jacob & Tom May.

**FUNGIMAP NEWSLETTER 31**  
**FUNGIMAP**  
 Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne  
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