fungimap newsletter 40

fungimap

AUSTRALIA'S FUNGI MAPPING SCHEME

Inside this Edition:

NEWS FROM THE FUNGIMAP CO-ORDINATOR

Hello again. Firstly I have an apology to any of our Fungimap members who could not find the link to our colour newsletter, no 39, on our webpage or who simply could not find our webpage at all. The Fungimap website is only partially available at present. Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne kindly hosts the Fungimap website. Due to a complete redevelopment of the RBG Melbourne website, we have had to build the Fungimap website up from scratch and this rebuild is proceeding slowly. The Fungimap newsletter link can now be found at: http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap/fungimap-newsletter

Aside from being an issue full of colour photos, no. 39 was the issue mostly dealing with Lichens.

The good news is that we have already begun planning the NEXT Fungimap Conference to be held in Denmark, Western Australia. The most likely dates are within July 2011. This time we will host the Conference in conjunction with the Western Australian Naturalists' Club (WA Nats). So if you live on the eastern seaboard, you might wish to start planning a big trip next year to Western Australia, to coincide with our sixth Conference.

In the year in between the Fungimap Conference, the Fungimap Committee usually meets to review and plan strategy for the organisation. This year, an expedition has been organised to the Blue Tier region of north-eastern Tasmania, to provide an opportunity for the Committee to meet in person. In addition to the planning meetings and the expedition itself, Committee members will be running forays and workshops for local fungi enthusiasts. Funding to assist with travel costs of workshop leaders has been received in the form of a Community Grant from NRM North.

Lee Speedy

EDITORIAL

Firstly, may the coming fungal season, be productive, satisfying and happy for you all.

There will be a few changes to the Newsletter during the year. This will be the only issue which includes events so, for further events, please contact Fungimap (fungimap@rbg.vic.gov.au) and they will be put on the Fungimap website. The contact information on 'Fungi interest groups', previously on page 2, is on page 12, before the 'Forthcoming Fungi Events' section.

The updated and expanded 'Instructions to authors' can be seen on the Fungimap website and may be obtained from me, on request. Authors may also now ask that their articles be refereed and, especially for articles on taxonomy of genera and species, we may suggest that they be sent for external review. The deadline for the next issue is Friday, 2nd July 2010.

Pam Catcheside

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Fungimap Inc., Annual General Meeting

Date: Monday 24 May 2010
Time: 7:30 pm
Place: Mueller Hall, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, South Yarra.

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:

a) 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
b) Delivered to the Secretary not less than 7 days before 24 May, 2010

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
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FUNGIMAP DONATIONS AND COST CUTTING

Lee Speedy

Fungimap needs your help! We have received fewer donations and grants in these difficult financial times and are looking at ways to both cut costs and gain funds. For example, a recent audit of expenditure noted our very popular annual colour newsletter costs four times as much to print as our regular black and white newsletters.

Some ways which you can help us through this slump are:

- By paying your membership a little earlier than usual.
- Paying your membership to us as a Direct Deposit or by PayPal. This saves us considerable credit card processing fees. You can deposit directly to our Bendigo Bank account 633-000 1251 24321.
- Choosing to have your newsletters emailed, rather than individually printed and posted to you.
- Buying any book or product from Fungimap, but especially copies of our own book 'Fungi Down Under'. Do you know of any university students, book shops or environmental centres that may wish to buy a book or two? Many areas of Australia have recently received good rains, getting this year's Fungi hunt off to a bumper start.
- Donating funds directly to Fungimap! Our Austral Fungi Fund donation account details are: Bendigo Bank account 633-000 1294 12367. We will of course send you a receipt for the tax deduction.

Thank you so much for your help and loyalty to Fungimap.

FUNGI IN THE KIMBERLEY

Matt Barrett

In January I was involved with a Western Australian Museum expedition to the Prince Regent River area of the high-rainfall (1200 mm+) north-west Kimberley. Access even in the dry season is only by helicopter, but we were lucky to arrive at the tail end of a monsoon, and I spent the next two weeks in the midst of one of the best fungal fruiting seasons I've seen. Amanitas and boletes everywhere! Highlights included a spectacular Fungimap target, *Gloeophyllum concentricum*, forming a large compound fruit-body 50 cm across on the side of a living Darwin woollybutt (*Eucalyptus miniata*) (Fig. 1) just 20 m from camp! *Gloeophyllum concentricum* is a remarkable species due to the closely-spaced layers of brackets (Fig. 2), and the strange concentric rings of 'gills' (Fig. 3). This species is rarely seen, so far being found only in tropical Qld and the Kimberley. Surprisingly, most records are from the really remote parts of the Kimberley, but in 20 years of botanising the Kimberley this is the first time I've seen it.

The bush camp we used as a base camp is frequented by several rare mammals, such as northern quolls, golden-backed tree-rats and golden bandicoots—searching bandicoot diggings every morning turned up a range of truffle species right in the camp.

The weirdest find of all was a giant cup fungus 5 cm across, with the lower part forming a massive globular gelatinised mass, that in age liquefies into a ball of snot-like slime held together by a thin skin—truly disgusting! Externally it looks very like a common northern hemisphere species *Sarcosoma globosum*, but spore characteristics show that it belongs in the related genus *Galiella*, a genus apparently never reported from Australia but common in south-east Asia. It was found in a deep gorge in one of the best rainforest patches in the Kimberley, which also contained a species of orchid and ferns not previously recorded from the Kimberley. There will no doubt be further new records emerging when the material collected on this trip is better examined.

Fig. 1. *Gloeophyllum concentricum* on woollybutt

Fig. 2. *Gloeophyllum concentricum* layers of brackets

Fig. 3. *Gloeophyllum concentricum* concentric rings of 'gills'.
All photos: Matt Barrett.

MORE CRYPTOGAMS FROM WA'S RANGELANDS

Katrina Syme

Karara Station (Google Earth: 29˚ 14' 19.4"S 116˚ 42' 43.4"E), east of the wheat belt town of Perenjori in the state's mid-west, was the destination of the Landscope Expedition: 'A Brush with Nature – the art of the flower hunters', in mid-September 2009. It is west and a little south of Thundelarra (Fungimap Newsletter **37**: 4-6).

Karara is another of the former pastoral leases managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and is the site of Gindalbie iron ore mining venture recently approved by the federal Government. Rainfall in the region is patchy at the best of times but, following the second good rainy season following years of drought, I had high hopes of finding fungi. Some of the locations were up to 45 kms away on the adjoining DEC - owned stations, Lochada and Kadji Kadji, so we saw a great deal of beautiful country – and a lot of the vermin-proof fence, which forms the Station's western boundary.

Seventeen species of fungi were recorded; stalked puffballs (*Tulostoma* sp.), were very common, while *Podaxis pistillaris* and puffballs (probably *Lycoperdon* spp.) and small earthstars (*Geastrum* spp.) were rarely seen. Fruiting bodies of *Pisolithus* were desiccated and nowhere near as abundant as in the previous year, while the fleshy fungi had all shrivelled, leaving tantalising traces, although I could still recognise two Amanitas. *Phellinus* sp. (growing on *Acacia*) was quite common and *Gloeophyllum* sp., a bracket with hard, woody, violet gills, was collected just once.

Some unexpected finds were:

- *Labyrinthomyces varius*, a truffle-like species found near the homestead on the day we arrived.
- A group of birds' nest fungi under *Melaleuca* on the edge of a Carnegie fringing lake system
- Two black cup fungi near a flat granite outcrop, the soil still moist with shallow water-filled depressions.

It will take more time to identify some of the fungi and the many other cryptogams I collected, although some are more easily recognised and very distinctive, including *Xanthoparmelia semiviridis* and *Psora decipiens,* which are new lichen target species.

It was a great privilege to have been asked to co-lead these expeditions – and also to have had the opportunity to open the eyes of the participants to the wonderful world of cryptogams. Sadly, there will be no more Landscope Expeditions.

Acknowledgements
I am grateful to Judith Curnow (ANBG, Canberra), and to Ray Cranfield, (DEC, Manjimup), for their valuable assistance with identifying the lichens, liverworts and mosses.

A FURTHER RECORD OF AURICULARIA SP. 1 FROM QUEENSLAND

Fran Guard

Patrick Leonard described five species of the genus *Auricularia* from Queensland in the previous issue of this newsletter (*Fungimap Newsletter* 39: 15-16). One species, *Auricularia* sp. 1 (*Tony Young AQ 807883*) from the Lamington National Park, Qld, was known only from this locality. It is distinguished by the wrinkles on the lower surface not forming a network (reticulum) as in *A. delicata*. I have now found it on my property between Maleny and Montville in the Blackall range, Qld. (Figs. 1 & 2. Photos: Fran Guard).

Fig. 1. *Auricularia* sp. 1. Detached fruit-body (right), showing the dorsal attachment, the smooth, slightly wrinkled outer surface and the rather translucent appearance.

Fig. 2. *Auricularia* sp. 1. Fruit-body, underside (right), showing the under surface, with some wrinkles, but the ridges not forming a network.

INOCYBE VIOLACEOCAULIS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Pam Catcheside and Tom May

Inocybe violaceocaulis is a small, violet to lilac-coloured mushroom with a silky fibrillose cap (Fig. 1). It is well-described by its scientific name: derived from the words *inos* (Greek) = a fibre, *cybe* (Greek) = a head; *violaceus* (Latin) = violet, and *caulos* (Greek) = a stem. Matheny and Bougher (2005) described this distinctive species after examining specimens from karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) forests in south-west Western Australia, sand dune systems and urban bushlands around Perth. It has now been discovered in Deep Creek Conservation Park at the tip of the Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia.

Fig. 1. *Inocybe violaceocaulis.*
Photo: Tom May

In June 2008, Fungimap organised an expedition to Kangaroo Island, with a team comprising the Fungimap committee, members of the Adelaide Fungal Studies Group, Teresa Lebel (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne) and Richard Robinson (Department of Environment and Conservation, WA). As a prelude to the Kangaroo Island survey, the team visited Stringybark Walking Trail, Deep Creek CP. This small area (approx. 18 ha) of Messmate Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua*, remnant woodland has been recognised as a fungal hotspot (Catcheside and Catcheside 2008) with well over 250 species collected to date.

At the beginning of Stringybark Walking Trail there is a small bridge over an often dry stream (Fig 2). Within minutes of commencing the survey, specimens of *Inocybe violaceocaulis* were located under the bridge. Although my husband, David, and I have surveyed the area extensively since 1997 we had not previously found this species, nor have we found it elsewhere in South Australia. Deep Creek is one of the wetter areas in our dry State and perhaps the moister habitat under the bridge favoured its fruiting.

Fig. 2. Bridge at start of Stringybark Walking Trail
Photo: David Catcheside

The following description is compiled from field notes and subsequent microscopic examination. Colours referred to in the descriptions of species in the format of a letter and numbers (e.g. 18B3) are from the charts in the Methuen Book of Colour (Kornerup and Wanscher, 1978).

***Inocybe violaceocaulis* Matheny & Bougher**

Pileus (cap) 11-24 mm diam, convex or broadly convex, some with an umbo (raised central knob), dry, with silky fibrils radiating from the centre, the cap surface splitting in age towards the margin, not translucent striate, violet (18B3), becoming brown (6E-F6). *Lamellae* (gills) adnate or adnexed, pale grey (10D1-2), edge concolourous (the same colour as the rest of the gill), very finely serrate (under lens). *Stipe* (stem) 22-34 mm high, 2-4 mm diam, cylindrical or tapering upwards, base not bulbous; violet (18B2), very pale yellow at the base, longitudinally fibrillose, sometimes with some coarser longitudinal fibrils lower on the stipe, no veil remnants. *Odour* strongly seminal.

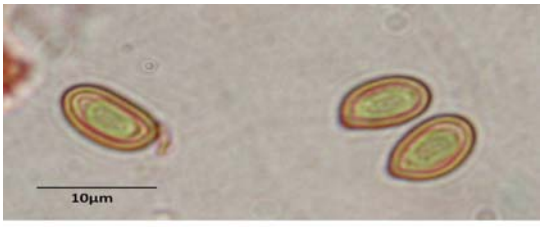

Fig. 3. *Inocybe violaceocaulis* basidiospores.
Photo: Pam Catcheside

Basidiospores (Fig. 3) ellipsoid, some almost almond-shaped (amygdaliform) or tear-drop-shaped; 7.5-9.5 × 5-6 µm, smooth, yellow-brown in KOH. *Basidia* clavate (club-

shaped); 25-33 × 7-9 µm. *Cheilocystidia* (cells on gill edge, Fig. 4) urn-shaped, utriform-fusoid (utriform = bag-like, fusoid = narrowing towards the ends); 50-65(-85) × 11-15 µm; thin- to thick-walled; metuloid, apical encrustations small, sparse (metuloid = an encrusted cystidium, Fig. 5). *Pleurocystidia* (cells on gill sides) same as cheilocystidia. *Pileipellis* (cap 'skin') a cutis of parallel to interwoven hyphae, hyphae smooth, cylindric, 5-12 µm diam. *Caulocystidia* (cells on stipe) at apex of stipe only, fusoid, utriform-fusoid, 52-70 × 12-16 µm, mostly thin-walled, apices mostly without encrustations; some areas with slight brown pigmentation, hyphae not agglutinated (sticking together). *Clamp connections* present.

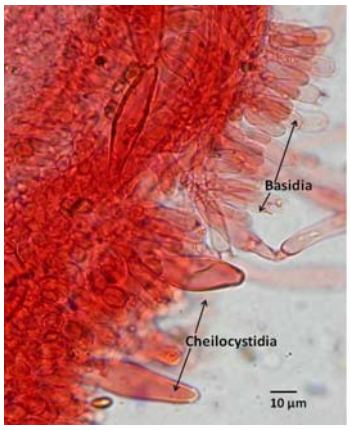

Fig. 4. *Inocybe violoceocaulis*, gill edge showing basidia and cheilocystidia. Photo: Pam Catcheside.

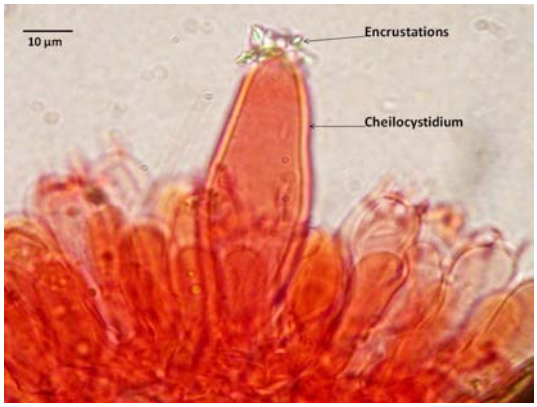

Fig. 5. *Inocybe violoceocaulis*, gill edge showing cheilocystidium with apical encrustations. Photo: Pam Catcheside.

Habit and habitat. Scattered. On the ground in *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest.

Collection examined: start of track, Stringybark Walking Trail, Deep Creek Conservation Park, June 2008, *T.W. May 1752* (MEL, AD).

Distribution. South Australia, Western Australia.

Discussion

The South Australian collection of *I. violaceocaulis* conforms macroscopically with the original description based on Western Australian specimens (Matheny & Bougher 2005). There are only minor differences in size, with the SA specimens being slightly smaller with pileus 11-24 mm diam and stipe 22-34 x 2-4 mm compared to pileus 15-35 mm diam and stipe 20-40 x 4-6 mm for the Western Australian material. This amount of difference in fruit-body size is not significant, and could be due to the maturity of the collection or environmental factors.

Microscopic characters of the South Australian collection are also similar to those of Western Australian material: spore and basidia measurements are in the same range, and caulocystidia and cells of the pileipellis are similar. Some of the cheilo- and pleurocystidia of the South Australian specimens are thick-walled and a few are longer than those described for the Western Australian collections, reaching 85 µm long compared to 63 µm in the WA material. Slight differences such as this are to be expected when comparing further collections to an original description.

Inocybe violaceocaulis is a new record for South Australia. *Inocybe* is a rather nondescript genus of small, usually brownish agarics (mushrooms), characterised by the rather fibrillose pileus surface, which is not watery or translucent-striate, and which often splits radially. Within *Inocybe*, *I. violaceocaulis* is very distinctive because it is the only native species with a purple pileus and stipe. It could be confused in the field with small species of *Cortinarius*, but these usually do not have a radially fibrillose pileus, and microscopically differ in the ornamented (not smooth) spores and the lack of thick-walled cystidia. No previous collections of *I. violaceocaulis* have been found in the State Herbarium of South Australia (AD), including among the collections of J.B. Cleland. The discovery of the species at Stringybark Walking Trail extends its known range almost 2000 km east.

Acknowledgements

The Fungimap 2008 expedition to South Australia was funded by the Wildlife Conservation and Native Vegetation Funds of SA.

References

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Kornerup A. & Wanscher J.H. (1978). *Methuen Book of Colour*. (Eyre Methuen: London).

Matheny, P.B. & Bougher, N.L. (2005). A new violet species of *Inocybe* (Agaricales) from urban and rural landscapes in Western Australia. *Australasian Mycologist* 24: 7-12.

ARTICLES ABOUT FUNGI IN OLD AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS

Tom May (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne)

When compiling literature on Australian Fungi for the *Interactive Catalogue of Australian Fungi* (www.rbg.vic.gov.au/dbpages/cat/index.php/fungicatalogue) a search was made of various Australian journals likely to contain articles about fungi. These included journals of field naturalists clubs and royal societies and also scientific journals such as *Australian Journal of Botany* and *Australian Systematic Botany*. Newspapers are another source of information about Australian fungi, but it has not been possible to search through entire runs due to the sheer volume of print that accumulates in daily newspapers.

A new resource has dramatically improved searchability of Australian newspapers. Digital versions of many Australian newspapers can now be searched on the National Library of Australia - Australian Newspapers website (http://newspapers.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/home). This website provides an image of the original page, along with a digitised text version. The text versions are derived from raw Optical Character Recognition scans, and therefore have frequent spelling errors. However, an innovative feature of the website is that users can make corrections to the text.

Searching of digitised Australian Newspapers for terms such as 'fungi' and 'mushroom' yields many interesting articles, some of them from the early 1800s. There are numerous articles with symbolic uses of the term 'mushroom' for something that springs up overnight, such as in 'mushroom states' or 'mushroom aristocracy'. For example, the filthy and fast-growing Melbourne of the 1850s is described as 'Thou wondrous mushroom of extent precocious'. Once you have sifted out such references, and also the numerous listings of 'mushroom ketchup' among goods advertised by grocers, there are a surprising number of articles about native fungi. There are also quite a few articles detailing fatalities attributed to ingestion of fungi (usually unidentified mushrooms or toadstools).

Native fungi that came to the attention of 19th century newspaper writers were often unusual in some way, and some are described in sufficient detail to be quite recognisable, as in the examples presented below. The original place of publication is in parentheses with a reference to the Australian Newspapers site in square brackets, as a number to be directly appended to the URL 'http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article'.

Anemone Stinkhorn or Seastar Stinkhorn

The following extracts from the *Argus* report material originally appearing in the *Ballarat Star*.

> 'SOMETHING NEW.—We had brought to our office on Monday portions of a very singular, and … hitherto undescribed, fungus found growing … on the farm of Mr. O'Connor, at Bungaree. The fungus is of a bright pink hue, thick, fleshy, succulent, and giving forth a most offensive odour. At first sight it reminds one of the strange marine animal designated the star-fish, but a second glance is sufficient to satisfy that the object occupies a position equally low in the vegetable world as the star-fish does in the animal. The fungus has been submitted to several of our most experienced horticulturalists, and they uniformly state that the species has never before been brought under their notice.—*Ballarat Star*, March 17.' (*Argus*, 23 March 1863, p. 6) [6484367]

> 'SINGULAR FUNGUS.—Some time ago we mentioned the discovery upon the property of Mr. D. O'Connor … of a very singular fungus of a pink hue and most vile odors. Mr. O'Connor … submitted a portion … to Dr. Ferdinand von Mueller, Government Botanist, who pronounces it to be the rare Aseros [sic], known in Tasmania and New South Wales, but seemingly not before noticed in Victoria.—*Ballarat Star*, May 6.' (*Argus*, 8 May 1863, p. 7) [6485597]

Aseros is clearly a misprint for *Aseroe*. Only one species of this genus is known from southern Australia—*Aseroe rubra* (Anemone Stinkhorn). In Victoria, *A. rubra* has a natural distribution that mainly falls in alpine areas of the Great Dividing Range, with outliers on the tops of other ranges, such as the Grampians. Recently the species has become naturalised on wood-chip mulch in urban areas. It is thus possible that the fungus was in fact *Anthurus archeri* (Seastar Stinkhorn), which occurs widely in lowland Victoria. The two species are quite similar, but *Aseroe* has bifid arms that are free, while *Anthurus* has unbranched arms that are initially joined at the tips. The first report of *Aseroe rubra* from Victoria in the scientific literature seems to be that of Berkeley (1872), based on an undated specimen (held in the National Herbarium of Victoria, MEL) collected by Boyle, interestingly from Dandenong, now an outer suburb of Melbourne; while *Anthurus archeri* was not recorded until the 20th century, and the oldest collection at MEL is from 1905. Thus the report in the *Ballarat Star* appears to be the earliest for Victoria of either species.

Cage Fungus—*Ileodictyon*

The following account from a Tasmanian newspaper in 1836 clearly refers to a species of Cage Fungus (*Ileodictyon*). The report predates the formal introduction of the genus itself, first described in 1844 for *I. cibarium*; with the other species, *I. gracile*, named in 1845. In the scientific literature, the first report of *I. gracile* from Tasmania was not until Berkeley (1859).

> 'Singular Fungus—A very remarkable … fungus has been discovered this season &for the first time, as far as we know brought under the notice of naturalists. In its unevolved state … it has the form of a round gelatinous ball of about an inch in diameter. The … rind … has a leathery appearance and is composed of about 16 five sided pieces neatly united by a slightly raised seam or

suture. When disengaged from this the plant bursts forth with great elasticity into the form of a regular, reticulated hollow sphere of from 3 to 4 inches in diameter … The specimens … were turned up by the plough at the Broadmarsh, and near O'Briens bridge.' (*The Hobart Town Courier*, 15 April 1836, p. 2) [4177040]

Ghost Fungus—*Omphalotus nidiformis*

The following two accounts of what seems certainly the Ghost Fungus are from Tasmania (1829) and Victoria (1861). Luminescent agarics that are likely to all represent *Omphalotus nidiformis* were originally described (in *Agaricus* subgenus *Pleurotus*) from Western Australia in the 1840s, but not reported in the scientific literature from Tasmania or Victoria until the publications of Berkeley (1859) and Berkeley (1872) respectively. However, May (1990) does mention that among manuscripts of the botanist Robert Brown are notes on a luminous agaric that he saw on one of the Bass Strait islands in 1804. Incidentally, the Mr. McAlpine referred to in the second quote is someone other than the noted mycologist Daniel McAlpine, who did not arrive in Victoria until 1884 (May & Pascoe, 1996).

'We do not recollect that any of our botanical visitors has remarked the beautiful phosphoric fungus which is at this season to be found in full luxuriance on our hills. … At night, or in a dark room, when fresh gathered, a very strong phosphoric light is emitted from the gills underneath, as strong indeed as to occasion a shade, and sufficiently powerful to illuminate a bedroom.' (*The Hobart Town Courier*, 14 Feb. 1829, p. 2**) [**4218156**]**

'LUMINOUS FUNGUS.—A large fungus was brought to our office yesterday evening by Mr. M'Alpine …, which presented the remarkable feature of being very highly phosphorescent. The fungus was of the toadstool species, and about eight or ten inches in diameter. In colour, the upper part was black in the centre, and shaded off towards the sides to light brown; underneath it was a very light and delicate yellow. …. It emitted so much light that the person holding it could be distinctly seen, and, from the delicate tracings of its fibres [i.e. the lamellae], it had the aspect of a brilliant shell. It was found growing to the stump of an old tree, Mr. M'Alpine being attracted to it at night-time by its strange light. We are not aware of fungus of this description having been remarked before. It is now at our office, and can be seen by the curious. *Mount Ararat Advertiser*, May 14.' (*The Argus*, 16 May 1861, p. 4) [5700239]

Flaming fungi

The Giant Eucalypt Punk *Laetiporus portentosus* (formerly *Piptoporus portentosus*) is recorded as being used by Aboriginal people to carry fire (Kalotas 1996). In the 1930s, Alec Chisholm wrote about the use of punk by children:

"… the word 'punk', as applied to a fungus used as a plaything by bush children, dropped out of vogue early in the present century, and is known to very few youngsters of today. This, indeed, is curious, for punk seems to have been a very useful article. It was used as tinder, as missiles in 'punk fights' and 'egg-cup' and … as cricket balls. Moreover, punk was valuable on bonfire night. … children … used to gather a supply … and, setting each piece alight on the 5th, use it to light crackers, jumping-jacks, and so on. Punk would smoulder for hours … boys would shape the substance like a ball, soak it in kerosene … and on bonfire night throw the lighted ball from one to the other. It was great fun, but one had to be smart to avoid being burnt." (*The Argus*, 10 January 1935, p. 4S) [11006496]

The following extract from a Tasmanian newspaper of 1827 suggests that dipping fungi in flammable liquid was not restricted to children's games. The identity of the fungus is not given, but the growth on gum trees is consistent with punk.

[In relation to the scarcity of candles] 'In most of the stock huts that we have visited we have generally found in the evenings a large piece of the fungus which grows on the gum trees set in a vessel of melted fat, emitting a light very injurious to the eyes and consuming more than would six or eight candles.' [The suggestion is then made that a piece of rag as a wick would produce a better and more economical light] (*Hobart Town Gazette*, 1 Sep. 1827, p. 4) **[**8791861]

Aboriginal words for fungi

Kalotas (1996) provided a comprehensive summary of Aboriginal uses of fungi that includes Aboriginal names for fungi that can be matched up with various formally named species such as Beech Orange—*Cyttaria gunnii* and Native Bread—*Laccocephalum mylittae*. Kalotas (1996) comments that there are many other Aboriginal words for fungi that cannot be identified with certainty to known species. Some of these appear in old newspapers. For example, the Vocabulary of the Aboriginal language of Western Australia by Lieut. Grey, which appeared in instalments in *The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal* for 1839, included the following words for fungi:

'Boo-to go, species of fungus eaten by the natives' (31 Aug. p. 139) [638991]
'Met-ta-gong, a species of fungus' (14 Sep. p. 148) [638978]
'No-go, a species of fungus' (21 Sep. p. 152) [638963]
'Nu-mar, a flesh colored fungus' (12 Oct. p. 164) [638942]

Also from Western Australia is an article entitled 'Anecdotes and remarks relative to the Aborigines at King George's Sound' that gives intriguing details of the use of numar and another fungus:

'The vegetable kingdom occasionally furnished light and highly relished morsels in two sorts of fungus totally different from our mushroom or the French truffle. They are species of boletus; the one growing out of trees, of a beautiful crimson colour above. Its native name is numar. The other grows out of the ground, of a greyish colour, and globular form: it is named mord. They are both eaten raw, are very juicy, and have a slight flavour

of the chestnut.' (*The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal***,** 16 Aug. 1834, p. 340) [641366]

There are numerous reports of Native Bread, which in southern Australia would be *Laccocephalum mylittae*, but the following report is from Queensland, in reference to the foods of Aboriginal people on Fraser Island:

'… they go out and procure for themselves oysters, mussels, fish, "kulbhine" or native bread, the fruit of the zamia, and many other things that abound on the island ...' (*The Brisbane Courier*, 7 Sep. 1872, p. 5) [1295574]

The term 'kulbhine' does not appear in the list of Aboriginal words for Native Bread in Kalotas (1996). *Laccocephalum mylittae* does occur in southern Queensland, but without any further information it is not possible to know if kulbhine is the same Native Bread as in south-eastern Australia, or indeed if it is a fungus.

Conclusion

The set of Newspapers currently accessible through the Australian Newspapers website is by no means complete. There are also many mis-spelt words in the current text version. Therefore additional articles with terms such as 'fungi' and 'mushrooms' will no doubt come to light as the run of newspapers is expanded and as readers make corrections to the digital text. Other terms for fungi that could be searched for include 'truffle' and 'puffball', as well as specific genera such as *Agaricus* and *Boletus* and the Aboriginal words for fungi compiled by Kalotas (1996).

References

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Kalotas, A. (1996), Aboriginal knowledge and use of fungi. *Fungi of Australia* 1B: 269-295.

May, T.W. (1990), History of the study of Australian Agaricales, in P.S. Short (ed.), *History of Systematic Botany in Australasia*, 265-272. Australian Systematic Botany Society.

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BOOK REVIEW: *Cool Climate Fungi of Tasmania*

Nigel Gibson, published by the author, 2009.

Reviewed by Heino Lepp

This is the worst fungal book I have seen and fails even as a humorous spoof.

The 123 pages contain mostly photos, from poor to good - but with a terrible text. There is no information about the author but it is clear that he is very interested in fungi so truly it is sad to see a book this bad. It contains mis-identifications, numerous mis-spellings (not just of technical terms), convoluted sentences and errors of fact. There is so much inconsistency in the author's use of capital letters or italics that it would be tedious to mention them explicitly in the examples below. The bibliography lists seven fungal books and a careful consultation of one or two of those would have helped Gibson avoid all the non-grammatical errors in his own book. Then careful attention to photo selection, slide scanning and printing (to avoid the blurred and dark images), coupled with proper proof-reading could have produced a useful book.

Here are a few of the mis-spellings: Anamata [for *Amanita*], Bolitus [*Boletus*], Cortinarus [*Cortinarius*], Galarea hygroforum [*Galerina hypnorum*], Marasmilus [*Marasmius*], Sterium, Steum [*Stereum*], Tramella [*Tremella*]. The photo of *Sphaerobolus stellatus* is captioned 'SP *Maerobolus stellatus*' - and is put in the ascomycetes though it is a basidiomycete. *Cyttaria gunnii* is a parasite, not a mycorrhizal fungus as the author says, and it's not the case that *Panaeolus* species are 'so named because of the thick gills under them forming larger panels'. *Panaeolus* is derived from the Greek words pan=all + aiolos=variegated. The photo captions are at times humorous: 'Common Fungi sighting unable to see the stork [*sic*]' or cryptic: '*Piptopore CAST Portentosus or (abrogoare exure)*' [Yes, I double checked to make sure I got it right!].

To give you a good grasp of the book's quality I finish with four extracts (by no means atypical) with my comments in square brackets. **(1)** In most cases the fungi in question, rather than be [*sic*] poisonous, could be considered to be unpalatable for eating in taste and smell. [Meaning?] **(2)** Polly pores are usually very thin and the underneath is smooth with thousands of holes, these are not tubes as with the boletus and they do not separate when the fungus is broken, the spongy material rips randomly through the pores. [Yes, Polly pores, two words with the double l. Apart from not all polypores being thin, what does the sentence mean?] **(3)** Also included in the Cortinarius are the Pluteales and Tricholomotales [*sic*] except for Mycenae, [*sic*] due to their similarity. [This statement is taxonomic nonsense for several reasons. One is that an order, such as Pluteales, cannot be a subgroup of a genus, such as *Cortinarius*.] **(4)** Puffballs or Gastromycetes [*sic*] can usually be found as empty shells, they dry out sufficiently enough for the wind to be able to blow over a hole in the top and it can completely empty them. [Not all Gasteromycetes are puffballs, there's no explanation of the puffball puffing mechanism and just a few gasteromycetes can be found as empty shells once all the spores have been dispersed.]

Don't buy this book.

FUNGAL NEWS

Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, Fungi Group

Virgil Hubregtse

On 14 February 2010, Jurrie and I visited our favourite fungi spot, Mortimer Nature Trail in Bunyip State Forest, Victoria. After 10 mm rain fell at our place on 5 February, and a further 25 mm a week later, we thought some moisture would surely have reached the forest and possibly stimulated some fungi to grow.

We were not disappointed. As soon as we got out of the car we found several groups of an unfamiliar small brown *Marasmius* species growing amongst the grass. Nearby were what appeared to be unusually small fruit-bodies of *Parasola plicatilis*, the pilei already curled up at 10 a.m. *Pyronema omphalodes*, along with an interesting species that is white around the edges and pinkish brown in the centre (Fig. 1), was plentiful in the camp fire sites.

Fig. 1. Early soil coloniser after fire
Photo: Virgil Hubregtse

Before setting out along the nature trail, we walked along the road to check a woodchip pile that recently has been particularly fruitful in fungi. We were already too late for the *Gymnopilus dilepis* (most of the fruit-bodies were decaying), but another fungus, which we have not yet identified (Fig. 2), was in good condition.

Fig. 2. Unidentified fungus
Photo: Jurrie Hubregtse

The nature trail yielded Fungimap targets *Mycena viscidocruenta* in leaf litter beside the path, and *Cyptotrama aspratum* in its usual place on a rotting log, its bright orange colour contrasting spectacularly with the dark, wet wood. *Melanotus hepatochrous* was found flourishing on a dead twig, while several fruit-bodies of a very small yellowish brown *Marasmius* species decorated a piece of eucalypt bark. An agaric with an upturned, sometimes slightly umbonate, yellowish brown pileus some 45 mm across; a creamy white, shaggy stipe about 50 mm x 8 mm; and white, finely serrate lamellae, was growing in humus-rich soil close to rotting logs in two different areas. We have seen this one previously, but don't know its identity. A very hairy grey *Coprinus* species, which we hadn't seen before, was growing on wombat dung, as were *Coprinopsis nivea* and *Stropharia semiglobata*.

Every time we visit this area we find fungi that are new to us. It is always a pleasure to return there.

News from Perth Urban Bushland Fungi

The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)-supported Perth Urban Bushland Fungi (PUBF) project was selected as a finalist in the Science Outreach Program of the Year category at the Western Australian Science Awards in December.

The WA Science Awards recognise groundbreaking achievements of WA's scientists, researchers, science teachers and facilitators of science outreach programs.

The PUBF is a collaborative project between DEC, the Western Australian Naturalists' Club and the Urban Bushland Council of Western Australia and has become a successful model of community outreach and engagement. DEC's Western Australian Herbarium fungi specialist Dr Neale Bougher leads the PUBF project, managing its operations and providing scientific leadership. Unfortunately PUBF was up against two other outstanding finalists and did not win but it was excellent that the group was a finalist.

A Fungi Weekend: Tasmania

Sarah Lloyd.

Hidden Treasures: discovering the fungi of the Blue Tier. May 21st -23rd, 2010.
Tasmanian fungi enthusiasts, field naturalists and others have a wonderful opportunity to join mycologists from Fungimap Inc. for a weekend of field outings, workshops and talks. There will be forays to different vegetation communities on the Blue Tier ranging from the myrtle beech forests at Poimena to the wet eucalypt forests on the lower slopes of the mountain. All workshops, talks, fungal displays and an exhibition of natural history photographs will take place at the Weldborough Hall. Morning forays will leave from the Weldborough Hall at 9.30 am. Workshops will start at 2.00 pm.

Numbers are limited and registration is essential. There will be a small charge to cover costs. A registration form and timetable of events can be found at the websites: http://www.disjunctnaturalists.com/fungimap/; http://www.bluetier.org/fungimap/; http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap

NRM North provided funding for Hidden Treasures: discovering the fungi of the Blue Tier. Fungimap Inc and the Central North Field Naturalists provided additional administrative and financial support. For further information about the weekend: Email: sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au. Phone: (03) 6396 1380

News from the Queensland Mycological Society

Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

The summer rains have continued in South East Queensland. Many places have had record rainfalls for February. The fungi have been fabulous but all the rain makes photography hard—I'm beginning to think I should get an underwater camera! The rain also makes the specimens very wet and the maggots seem much more abundant and voracious than usual.

We had our first meeting of the year in February where we heard some great talks. Fran Guard told us about *Pleurotus tuber-regium*. This fungus produces a sclerotium and seems to be stimulated to fruit by the first rains after dry periods. Andrew Kettle also gave us a talk on the results of his project, while on a summer studentship, in which he was attempting to select for resistance to fungal wilt in *Arabidopsis*.

We also had an impromptu discussion about River Red Gum Disease which has been reported in the local media recently. This disease is caused by a smut-like fungus, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, and was first isolated from the River Red Gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (http://www.ausinspect.com.au/red_river_gum.htm). The disease gets its name from this host. *Cryptococcus neoformans* has since been associated with the bloodwoods, *Corymbia* spp., and other species of *Eucalyptus*. Fungal spores are released during flowering and may be found with pollen, seeds and in bark, heartwood or soil, and also in pigeon droppings and nests. Cryptococcosis is a potentially fatal disease causing meningitis like symptoms (http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/215354-overview). People who are immunocompromised are particularly susceptible, as are cats and dogs. It is important to ensure good personal hygiene and hygiene of equipment when working with trees, mulch and bark. Respirators should be used if dust particles are loosened

We also discussed the propensity of the media to make fungi out to be negative organisms by, for example, causing diseases. QMS members hope that fungally-aware people will let reporters know about the good things fungi do in ecosystems, for example, the recycling of nutrients by wood decomposing fungi.

We have a bumper foray program coming up in March–May. Check out our website if you are in our area (www.qms.asn.au/field.html). We're looking forward to a great fungal season ahead.

News from South Australia

Pam Catcheside

A good downpour in early March led to the decision to visit one of our favourite spots: Stringybark Walking Trail, Deep Creek Conservation Park (also see article on page 5). There were few fungi but we were rewarded by finding a few flat or paint fungi, the beginnings of Yellow Brain *Tremella mesenterica*, Jelly bells, *Heterotextus* sp., the toothed leathery 'shelves' *of Steccherinum ochraceum*, small, grey, shell-shaped *Hohenbuehelia bingarra*, *Marasmiellus kindyerracola* with its tiny pink 'umbrellas' trooping along twigs and on dead leaves and *Inonotus dryadeus*, weeping golden droplets around the edge of its hoof-shaped bracket. Clumps of tiny white clubs of Icicle Fairy Fans *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa* were starting to form on the undersides of moist logs. It was a promising start to the season.

FUNGI INTEREST GROUPS

Sydney Fungal Studies Group
Secretary: Donald Gover, Ph: (02) 9661 4898. Email: dgover@bigpond.net.au Website: www.sydneyfungalstudies.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 am. If weather is unsuitable, or you wish to enquire about a particular foray, please contact the relevant co-ordinator listed in the events table below (p. 12).

Central Coast and Hunter Regional Fungal Network, NSW
Contact: Pam O'Sullivan Ph: (02) 4362 1543. Email: pam@osullivan.com.au
Nikki Bennetts. Email: nikki_bennetts@yahoo.com.au

Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group (FNCV)
Contact: Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775. Website: http://www.fncv.org.au/ then Calendar of events.
All forays start at 10.30 am, BYO lunch. Monthly meetings, on the first Monday of the month, start at 8.00 pm at the FNCV Hall, 1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn. For non-members there is a fee of $5.00 per foray and $2.00 per meeting, to cover insurance costs. For further details see Field Nats News (FNN).

Tasmania: Fungi Lovers Adventure Group (FLAG)
Contact: Sarah Lloyd, Ph: (03) 6396 1380. Email: sarahlloyd@iprimus.com.au Fungi activities in northern Tasmania.

Adelaide Fungal Studies Group. (A club of the Field Naturalists Society of SA)
Convener: Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379, Email: Pam.Catcheside@sa.gov.au
Forays: BYO lunch, meet 10 a.m. 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.

Queensland Mycological Society
Contact: QMS Secretary: Email: secretary@qms.asn.au. Web: http://www.qms.asn.au/
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, please check our website for details http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html. Field trips will be monthly, usually on the second last or last Saturday of the month.

Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Project
PUBF Team: Neale Bougher, Roz Hart, Sarah de Bueger, Brett Glossop. Contact: Roz Hart, Community Education Officer
Email: pubf@iinet.net.au Website: http://www.fungiperth.org.au
Fungi workshops, walks, surveys in Perth Urban bush areas. N.B. Places on forays, workshops etc. are limited so visit the website for details.

WA Naturalists' Club,Fungi Study Group
WA Naturalists' Club, Email: wanats@iinet.net.au Website: http://www.wanats.iinet.net.au/fungigroup.html
Fungal forays, workshops, identification evenings and talks, based in Perth.

Fungimap WA, forays in the Denmark area
Contact: Katrina Syme, Email: katrinasyme@gmail.com

Friends of Warwick Bushland
(Friends of Warwick Open Space Conservation Area & Friends of Warwick Senior High School Bushland). Meet at Bowling & tennis Club car park, Lloyd Drive, Warwick, third Sunday of the month. Co-ordinator: Janina Pezzarini Ph: (08) 9404 8756, Email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au

Fungal Network of New Zealand
Contact: Petra White, Email: white.p@xtra.co.nz. Website: http://www.funnz.org.nz.

Forthcoming Fungi Events (April – December 2010)

Please note that most of these activities are organised by groups other than Fungimap.

Event	Date	Place	State	Contact
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	5th APRIL	See FNN for details	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Sydney Fungal Studies Group Foray	10th APRIL	Robertson	NSW	Joan Freere Ph: (02) 4885 1766
Queensland Mycological Society Foray	10th APRIL	Linda Garrett	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Queensland Mycological Society Meeting	13th APRIL	Qld Herbarium	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/meetings.html
Friends of Warwick Bushland Survey, bush regeneration	18th APRIL	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	18th APRIL	Macedon. Meet Sanatorium Lake Picnic Ground.	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
The Wilderness Society Artists' Retreat	23rd -26th APRIL	Lake Johnston, Great Western Woodland	WA	www.wilderness.org.au/gww-artists-retreat Jessica Chapman, Ph (08) 6460 4936 (w); mobile 0400 339 439
Central Coast & Hunter Regional Fungal Network Fungi identification workshop: David Largent	24th APRIL 9.30 am to 3 pm	Ourimbah campus. Newcastle University	NSW	Directions: Community Environment Network, RSVP - Phone: (02) 4349 4756
Queensland Mycological Society Foray	24-25th APRIL	Springbrook A.R.C.	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	25th APRIL	Greens Bush, Baldry Crossing.	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray weekend	30th APRIL to 2nd MAY	Apollo Bay	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray weekend	30th APRIL to 2nd MAY	Apollo Bay	Vic	Thelma Bridle. Ph: (08) 8384 4174
Sydney Fungal Studies Group Foray	1st MAY	Mill Creek	NSW	Bettye Rees, Ph: (02) 9817 5978
24th New Zealand Fungal Foray	2nd-8th MAY	Glentui Meadows, nr Christchurch.	New Zealand	Jerry Cooper, e-mail: CooperJ@landcareresearch.co.nz
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Meeting.	3rd MAY	See FNN for details.	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Queensland Mycological Society Meeting	4th MAY	Qld Herbarium	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/meetings.html
Central Coast & Hunter Regional Fungal Network Foray	5th MAY	Hargraves Beach Dunecare site	NSW	RSVP to Wycare, Phone: (02) 4352 1199
Queensland Mycological Society Foray	8th MAY	Samford Valley or Redcliffe B.G.	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	8th MAY	Mt. Lofty Botanic Gdns. Meet upper car park.	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	9th MAY	Bunyip State Park (Gembrook)	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Meeting	11th MAY	State Herbarium	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Friends of Warwick Bushland Survey, species identification	16th MAY	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Fungimap Inc. & Central North Field Naturalists, Tasmania Fungi weekend	21st-23rd MAY	Blue Tier Weldborough	Tas	Sarah Lloyd, ph: (03) 6396 1380 email:sarahlloyd@primus.com.au Also see p. 11.

Event	Date	Place	State	Contact
Central Coast & Hunter Regional Fungal Network Foray	22nd MAY	Williams River	NSW	Skye Moore. Phone: 0427 903 372
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group (FNCV) Foray	23rd MAY	Coranderrk Bushland.	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Sydney Fungal Studies Group Foray	29th MAY	Bola Creek	NSW	Don Gover, Ph: (02) 9661 4898
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	29th MAY	Kuitpo forest, meet Rangers HQ.	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Queensland Mycological Society Foray	29th MAY	Jolly's Lookout	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Meeting	1st JUNE	State Herbarium	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	6th JUNE	Greens Bush, Baldry Crossing.	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Meeting	7th JUNE	See FNN for details	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Queensland Mycological Society Meeting	8th JUNE	Qld Herbarium	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/meetings.html
Sydney Fungal Studies Group Foray	12th JUNE	Boronia Park	NSW	Elma & Ray Kearney, Ph: (02) 9428 5336
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group	13th JUNE	See FNN for details	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	19th JUNE	Glenshera CP. Meet Mount Compass.	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Friends of Warwick Bushland Planting, fungi spotting	20th JUNE	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Meeting	21st JUNE	State Herbarium	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Queensland Mycological Society) Foray	26th JUNE	Southern Cooloola	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	27th JUNE	Bunyip State Park (Gembrook)	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	3rd JULY	Porter Scrub CP. Meet Lobethal.	SA	Thelma Bridle. Ph: (08) 8384 4174
AUSTRALASIAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY AGM (with Australian Society for Microbiology)	4 - 6th JULY	Sydney Convention Centre, Darling Harbour, Sydney	NSW	http://australasianmycology.com/pages/meetings_forays.html
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	4th JULY	Blackwood	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Meeting.	5th JULY	See FNN for details	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	11th JULY	Upper Yarra Reservoir	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Friends of Warwick Bushland Bush regeneration, fungi spotting	18th JULY	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Queensland Mycological Society	31st JULY	Workshop	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Meeting.	2nd AUGUST	See FNN for details	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Queensland Mycological Society Meeting	10th AUGUST	Qld Herbarium	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/meetings.html
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	14th AUGUST	Deep Creek CP. Meet Delamere.	SA	Thelma Bridle. Ph: (08) 8384 4174
Friends of Warwick Bushland Nature walk, bush regeneration	15th AUGUST	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Sydney Fungal Studies Group 11th Annual Workshop	21st AUGUST 9.30 am to 4.15 pm	Joseph Banks Lab, Gd Floor, Macleay Bldg (A12), Science Rd, Uni Sydney, Camperdown Campus		Don Gover, Ph: (02) 9661 4898 www.sydneyfungalstudies.org.au Programme TBA

Event	Date	Place	State	Contact
Queensland Mycological Society	28th AUGUST	Workshop	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Foray	28th AUGUST	Cox Scrub & Mt Billy CPs.	SA	Thelma Bridle. Ph: (08) 8384 4174
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	5th SEPTEMBER	Greens Bush, Baldry Crossing.	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Meeting	6th SEPTEMBER	See FNN for details	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Field Naturalists Club of Vic, Fungi Group Foray	12th SEPTEMBER	Bunyip State Park (Gembrook)	Vic	Virgil Hubregtse, Ph: (03) 9560 7775
Friends of Warwick Bushland Bush regeneration	19th SEPTEMBER	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Queensland Mycological Society	25th SEPTEMBER	Workshop	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Queensland Mycological Society Meeting	12th OCTOBER	Qld Herbarium	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/meetings.html
Friends of Warwick Bushland Bush regeneration	17th OCTOBER	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Queensland Mycological Society	30th OCTOBER	Workshop	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Adelaide Fungal Studies Group Fungi of 2010, members' photos	9th NOVEMBER	State Herbarium	SA	Pam Catcheside, Ph: (08) 8222 9379
Friends of Warwick Bushland Nature walk, end of year picnic	21st NOVEMBER	Warwick	WA	Janina Pezzarini, Ph: 9404 8756 email: neen@ext.uwa.edu.au
Queensland Mycological Society	27th NOVEMBER	Workshop	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/field.html
Queensland Mycological Society Meeting	7th DECEMBER	Qld Herbarium	Qld	http://www.qms.asn.au/meetings.html

Forthcoming fungi events: information now on website

The calendar with details of forthcoming fungi events will now be placed on the Fungimap website (http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap).

The list will only appear in published form in the first *Fungimap Newsletter* for each year (which is this issue).

Additions and corrections to events will be made during the year to the Fungimap website as required, so please check the website or with your local group, especially for confirmation of activities later in the year.

Acknowledgements: volunteers

Thanks to Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne for provision of office facilities and to our volunteers: John Carpenter, Wendy Cook, Geoff Lay and Graham Patterson for providing office and administrative support.

Fungimap Bulletin

Fungimap Bulletin has been launched as an irregular, more or less annual publication for issues and ideas beyond those dealt with in the *Fungimap Newsletter*. Specifically, the *Bulletin* is intended to cover the more technical aspects of Fungimap, such as decisions behind the choice of target species, details of name changes and definitions of species. The *Bulletin* has also been established to act as a forum for discussion of new directions for Fungimap.

The first *Fungimap Bulletin* is available on the Fungimap Website (http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap). It contains articles on:

- The how and why of new target species;
- Non-target species in the Fungimap database; and
- Fungimap Phenology recording.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: RECORDS

AUSTRALIA (by email)

Philip Bridle	8
Thelma Bridle	65
Fungimap Central	257
Derek Gardner	1
Kath Matthews	3
Eric McCrum	7
Peter Williamson	1

NSW

Martin and Frances Butterfield	2
Patricia and John Edwards	7
Pam O'Sullivan	1
Bob Phipps	1
Kathy Rose	1
Paul Scannell	1
Sydney Fungal Studies Group	5
Teresa Van Der Heul	15

VIC

Robert Bender	12
Jay Brooks	1
Wendy Cook	14
Cecily Falkingham	40
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria	499
Bruce Fuhrer	2
Geelong Field Naturalists Club	1
Paul George	12
Sally Green	1
Richard Hartland	26
Brigitte Porada Kny	1
Ivan Margitta	1
Dave Matthews	1
Catherine Nield	1
Simon Ong	18
Alison Pouliot	2
Helen Rommelaar	1
Nigel Sinnott	3

QLD

Ray & Noreen Baxter	12
Raelee Bonython	1
Rod Hobson	12
Aub Podlich	1

SA

Adelaide Fungal Studies Group	130
David Catcheside	1
Peter Dippl	1
John Kentish	1

TAS

Stephen Babk	25
Carolyn Hall-Jones	10
Patricia Harrisson	6
Sue James	1

WA

Elaine & Peter Davison	23
Jolanda Keeble	1

FUNGIMAP

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