

FUNGI SEEN AT TAUTUKU MAY 1995

AGARICALES

Agaricus horakii
 Amanita muscaria
 Amanita nothofagi
 Armillaria novaezelandiae
 Cortinarius spp
 Cuphocybe phaeomyxa
 Cuphocybe alborosea
 Descolea majestatica
 Descolea phlebophora
 Entoloma sp dark brown
 Galerina patagonica
 Gliophorus graminicolor
 Gliophorus viridis
 Gymnopilus junonius
 Gymnopilus with lateral stipe
 Hohenbuehelia sp on sticks
 Hygrocybe astatogala (Bertrandia)
 Hygrocybe lilaceolamellata
 Hygrocybe mavis
 Hypholoma brunneum
 Hypholoma fasciculare
 Inocybe spp
 Laccaria fibrillosa
 Laccaria glabripes
 Laccaria violaceoniger
 Lactarius umerensis
 Lepiota spp
 Marasmiellus sp
 Marasmius sp
 Melanophyllum echinatum
 Mycena austrororida (=veronicae)
 Mycena cystidiosa
 Mycena subviscosa (=epipterygia?)
 Mycena veneta (=interrupta?)
 Mycena spp
 Myxaciium rotundisporus
 Omphalia fibula
 Pholiota adiposa
 Pleurotus sp (white)
 Pluteus 3 spp
 Psathyrella sp
 Psathyrella echinata
 Rozites castanella
 Rozites pallida

Russula spp
 Simocybe phlebophora
 Tricholoma viridiolivaceum
 Tricholomopsis rutilans
 Weraroa erythrocephala
 Weraroa virescens

GASTEROMYCETES

Crucibulum vulgare
 Gautieria novaezelandiae
 Lycoperdon sp
 Morganella compacta
 Protuberia sp

ASCOMYCETES

Ascocoryne sarcoides
 Bisporella citrina
 Chlorociboria sp
 Claviceps on marram seedheads
 Erysiphe on Weinmannia capsules
 Penicillium claviforme on possum dung
 Peziza ammophila
 Plectania campylospora
 Scutellinia sp
 Xylaria polymorpha

POLYPORES, CORALS, JELLIES miscellaneous

Clavulina sp
 Paecilomyces cicadae on insect pupa
 Tylopilus formosus
 Gloeoporus phlebophorus
 Arcyria ?denudata
 yellow plasmodium of slime mould on a log
 Hamaspora australis on Rubus leaves
 Calocera sp
 Tremella fuciformis
 Exidia sp on twigs
 Aleurodiscus 2 spp

Fungi collected at Catlins Foray, 8-12 May 1995 - P.R.Johnston
All collections have been deposited in Herbarium PDD

Basidiomycetes

Clitocybe alba (G.Stev.) E.Horak
Psilocybe makarorae P.R.Johnst. & P.K.Buchanan

Ascomycetes

? *Arachnopeziza* sp. on decort. wood
Arachnopezizaceae on *Festuca* sp (dead leaves at base of tussock)
Chlorociboria omnivirens (Berk.) J.R.Dixon on decort wood
Coccomyces crytalligerus Sherwood on *Dicksonia squarrosa* (dead frond)
Cordierites ? frondosa (Kobayasi) Korf on wood
Encoelia sp on decort., rotting wood
Helotium phormium Cooke on *Phormium tenax* (dead leaves)
Hymenoscyphus sp. on decort. wood
Hypoxylon bovei Speg. on *Nothofagus solandri* (bark of fallen branch)
Hypoxylon nummularium on *Nothofagus solandri* (bark of fallen branch)
Lachnum berggrenii Spooner on bark of partly rotten fallen branch
Lachnum filiceum (Cooke & W.Phillips) Spooner on *Dicksonia squarrosa* (dead frond)
Lachnum nothofagi (Dennis) Spooner on *Nothofagus solandri* (bark of fallen branch)
Lachnum pteridophyllum (Rodway) Spooner on *Dicksonia squarrosa* (dead frond)
Lachnum virgineum (Batsch) P.Karst. on *Dicksonia squarrosa* (dead frond)
? *Laetinaevia* sp. on *Phormium tenax* (base of dead leaves)
Lanzia sp. on *Coprosma grandifolia* (fallen leaf)
Mollisia sp. on decort wood
Paurocotylis pila Berk. on sandy soil
Peziza ammophila Durieu & Mont. on sand in fore dunes
Proliferodiscus sp on *Dicksonia squarrosa* (dead frond)
Torrendiella sp. on *Nothofagus menziesii* (fallen leaves)

Notes

Cordierites ? frondosa

A beautiful, completely black discomycete, with the appearance of a very delicate *Plectania* species. It is certainly a *Cordierites* species (sensu Korf, The Fungi Vol. IVA), and macroscopically matches the illustration of *C. frondosa* in Izawa, Fungi of Japan.

Helotium phormium

This is the second only known collection of this species, described by Cooke in 1879 from material collected by Berggren in New Zealand, possibly from the central North Island.

Lachnum berggrenii

This is the second only known collection of this species, described recently by Spooner from material collected at Waitaki last century by Berggren.

Peziza ammophila

Common on the fore dunes at both Tautuku Bay and Papatowai. Fruiting bodies variable in size, initially opening by a small pore, later opening widely by several radiate slits, the sides of the disc folding back in a petal-like arrangement. This fungus is macroscopically very similar to the Australian sand dune inhabiting species *Peziza austrogeaster* (Rodway) Rifai (\equiv *Sepultaria austrogeaster* Rodway), the two species differing in ascospore size. The New Zealand collections appear to match exactly the North American and European *P. ammophila*. The fungus was apparently first reported from New Zealand, as *Sepultaria* sp., by H.K. Dalrymple in the 1940 publication "Fungus hunting in Otago, New Zealand". A collection of the fungus made by Dalrymple in 1922 (deposited in the PDD herbarium as *Sepultaria* sp.) matches the collections made during the Foray in ascospore size. The genus *Sepultaria*, with macroscopically similar fruiting bodies, differs in having hairs on the receptacle.

Proliferodiscus sp.

A tiny, beautiful discomycete with dark hairs and a branching stipe. This species is apparently restricted to *Dicksonia*, and was previously known from several localities in the northern half of the North Island. It has also been found on *Dicksonia* in southern Australia. There is a second very similar species on *Dicksonia* with tiny fruiting bodies with multi-branched stipes, differing in having pale hairs and smaller ascospores. This second species is to date known only from the West Coast.

Torrendiella sp.

The collection clearly differs in ascospore width from the common and widespread *T. eucalypti* (also known from *Nothofagus*).