

# FUNNZ Foray Report for 2009

Jerry Cooper 21<sup>th</sup> January 2010

## Statistics

- 695 records were added to the FUNNZ database (c.f 769 on the 2008 FUNNZ foray)
- The FUNNZ foray records database now contains 7,311 observation/collection records
- The 695 records represent 362 taxa (c.f. 368 taxa on the 2008 FUNNZ foray)
- 389 collections were added to the PDD national collection (c.f. 516 collections on the 2008 FUNNZ foray).

## Sites with most collections

- Rimutaka Forest Park (multiple sites) 164
- Nga Manu Reserve 75
- Lake Papaitonga 79

This result reflects the fact that the long trip to the nearest substantial beech forest in the Rimutaka Forest Park paid dividends. Other sites were nothing like as productive.

## Assessment using DOC criteria for conservation status

- 1 record of *Chalciporus aurantiaca* which is currently listed as 'Nationally Critical', but probably needs reassessment as it is easily confused with other taxa.
- 65 records of 48 taxa listed as 'Data deficient'
  - Clavogaster novozelandicus*
  - Cortinarius alienatus*
  - Cortinarius aurantioferreus*
  - Cortinarius cardinalis*
  - Cortinarius caryotis*
  - Cortinarius castaneiceps*
  - Cortinarius cucumeris*
  - Cortinarius gemmeus*
  - Cortinarius peraureus*
  - Cortinarius perelegans*
  - Cortinarius saturniorum*
  - Cortinarius vinicolor*
  - Cortinarius vitreopileatus*
  - Dermocybe cardinalis*
  - Entoloma asprelloides*
  - Entoloma nothofagi*
  - Gastrum saccatum*
  - Gliophorus lilacipes*
  - Gliophorus luteoglutinosus*
  - Gloiocephala nothofagi*
  - Gloiocephala phormiorum*

*Heimiomyces neovelutipes*  
*Hohenbuehelia luteohinnulea*  
*Hohenbuehelia luteola*  
*Hohenbuehelia podocarpinea*  
*Hohenbuehelia tristis*  
*Hygrocybe blanda*  
*Hygrocybe striatolutea*  
*Hygrophoropsis umbriceps*  
*Hyphodontia verecunda*  
*Hypocrea sulphurea*  
*Lepiota alopochroa*  
*Marasmiellus bonii*  
*Melanotus vorax*  
*Mycena helminthobasis* var. *novae-zelandiae*  
*Mycena morris-jonesii*  
*Mycena rubroglobulosa*  
*Pholiota multicingulata*  
*Phragmocephala atra* var. *stenophora*  
*Pleurocollybia cremea*  
*Pleuroflammula praestans*  
*Pluteus perroseus*  
*Pseudospiropes simplex*  
*Rhodocybe dingleyae*  
*Simocybe phlebophora*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Trichocladium novae-zelandiae*

**Taxa not previously recorded in New Zealand**

*Leucopaxillus lilacinus* (FUNNZ 2009/1842, PDD95547)  
*Omphalina pyxidata* (FUNNZ 2009/1659, PDDPDD95478)  
*Sirobasidium rubrofuscum* (FUNNZ 2009/0363, PDD95538)

## Jerry's Notes on Selected Collections:

More details and images of these collections, and all other foray collection deposited in PDD can be found on the NZFUNGI website.

<http://nzfungi.landcareresearch.co.nz/>

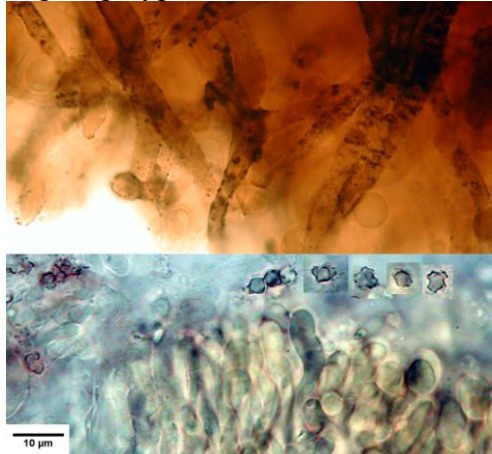
### *Boletopsis* sp.

This collection was spotted by the eagle-eyed Theresa Lebel in the Rimutaka Forest park, under beech.



Despite its name the genus is 'Thelephoroid' and related to *Bankera*, *Hydnellum*, *Phellodon* etc and it is mycorrhizal. At first we thought the material was sterile but subsequent searching showed the characteristic tan coloured tuberculate spores.

Top: cap hyphae. Bottom: basidia and spores (in melzers).



This is a very odd record indeed. The well known members of the genus: *Boletopsis grisea* and *B. leucomelaena* (often confused with each other) are considered to have a circumboreal distribution and everywhere rare. A few other species have been described and are even rarer. *B. grisea* is a mycorrhizal associate of pines, and *B. leucomelaena* with spruce, although there are relatively few reports of associations between *Boletopsis* spp. and *Quercus*, *Fagus* & *Populus*. The genus is recorded in Asia but the identity of those collections probably requires confirmation using molecular studies. I can find no records of the occurrence of the genus anywhere in the southern hemisphere, let alone mycorrhizal with *Nothofagus*!

### *Hohenbuehelia luteola*

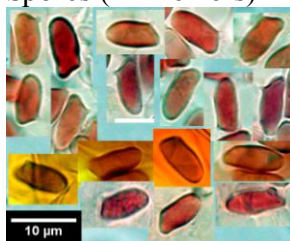


A collection of *Hohenbuehelia* was made by Wanda Daley from lake Papitonga that fits Greta Stevenson's description of this taxon. It is known only from the type collection, from Waikanae in 1951, deposited at Kew. However, in my opinion, the described New Zealand taxa of *Hoehnebuehelia* require revision (like nearly everything else). Some of the described *Hohenbuehelia* spp. appear to be simple colour variants in my opinion.

### *Lepiota alopochroa*



### Spores (in Melzers)



This is in the group of *Lepiotas* which possess spurred spores (section *stenosporae*). Egon Horak used this name for two NZ collections but it was originally described from Sri Lanka. Surprisingly few of the spurred taxa described in Egon's revision of New Zealand '*Lepiotula*' have been subsequently recorded (New Zealand Journal of Botany, 1980, v18, pp183-188).

*Leucopaxillus lilacinus*



This collection was 'past its best' but nevertheless is clearly referable (in my opinion) to *L. lilacinus* described from Australia. This species is not the same as Greta Stevenson's *Tricholomopsis vinosa* described from Waikanae. That species has weakly amyloid spores and infrequent barbed cystidia. Egon Horak appropriately recombined the species as *Melanoleuca vinosa*.

*Macrotyphula* sp.



The reserve at Nga Manu was productive, and surprisingly rich in indigenous fungi, for an urban locality. Amongst the decaying flax leaves was abundant material of this *Macrotyphula*. I cannot find any described species that fits in *Macrotyphula* or any related genera. If this really is an undescribed species then its occurrence on the ubiquitous flax in just one locality is a big puzzle. Please keep an eye open for further collections of this distinctive club fungus. And give me a better genus if you can think of one.

### *Omphalina pyxidata*



This species was reported for New Zealand in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but remaining material at Kew has been insufficient to confirm those records. *Omphalina pyxidata* is a bryophilous species and the type of the genus, however the name is currently used in a broad sense for perhaps as many as six separate species.

Over the years the genus *Omphalina* has become a dumping ground for a number of unrelated taxa which belong elsewhere. Some New Zealand species have either been moved (e.g. the basidiolichens *Lichenomphalia umbellifera* and *L. alpina*) or remain to be moved when their true affinity is determined (e.g. *Omphalina foetida* and *O. wellingtonensis*)

### *Rhodocybe dingleyae*



This collection was identified using Egon's recent publication to New Zealand pink-spored agarics and seems a reasonable match to *R. dingleyae* known only from the type collection.

***Sirobasidium rubrofusum***



Spores and basidia (Congo Red)



Superficially this resembles a *Tremella* (e.g. *T. vesiculosa*) but the unusual basidia/sterigmata are most distinctive and characteristic for this genus. I am using this name in the sense of Peter Roberts who places it in synonymy with *S. sanguineum*. This is a new record for New Zealand.

It should be noted that NZ records labelled *S. brefeldianum* (a grey translucent species) that I have examined microscopically are the mucilaginous conidial state of an undetermined ascomycete.

### **Species we didn't collect**

Waikanae is the type locality of a number of species (mainly described by Greta Stevenson). We collected a few of them on the foray, although not all from Waikanae itself. Important re-collections were *Hohenbuehelia lutea* mentioned above (collected at Lake Papaitonga) and *Heimiomyces neovelutipes* (collected at Waiopahu Reserve) which unfortunately escaped being photographed!

#### **NZ species with a Waikanae type locality:**

- 1) *Phaeosphaeria waikanaensis* (= *Massarina waikanaensis*)
- 2) *Flammulina glutinosa* (= *Mycena leaina* var. *australis*)
- 3) *Entoloma colensoi*
- 4) *Clitocybe wellingtonensis* (a paratype)
- 5) *Tricholomopsis vinosa* (= *Melanoleuca vinosa*) – See notes under *Leucopaxillus lilacinus*.
- 6) *Resupinatus sordulentus* (= *Conchomyces bursaeformis*)
- 7) *Hohenbuehelia luteola* – see Notes
- 8) *Panus purpuratus*
- 9) *Crinipellis velutipes* (= *Heimiomyces neovelutipes*)
- 10) *Mycena fuscovinacea*
- 11) *Pluteus velutiornatus* (a paratype)
- 12) *Hygrophorus waikanaensis* See note below

I was specifically keeping an eye open for *Hygrophorus waikanaensis* collected by Greta Stevenson in Waikanae in 1951 and described her. The type material is in poor condition and Egon Horak (1990. Monograph of the New Zealand Hygrophoraceae. New Zealand Journal of Botany 28(3): 255-306) suggested it should be placed in *Hydropus* or *Gerronema* based on the few characters available. The original diagnosis, and subsequent collections seen by Greta, and which I have examined, leave no doubt that her taxon is the same as recent collections made on forays and elsewhere. The correct generic placement remains a puzzle but to date I have placed it in *Panus* purely for convenience and given it the tag name of *Panus* sp. 'Ohakune (PDD80757)' J.A. Cooper ined. It certainly isn't a *Hygrophorus*, *Hydropus*, *Gerronema* or *Pleurotus*. Macroscopically it is characterised by growth on wood, a strong smell of aniseed (to me) or Musk vanilla (to Greta Stevenson). It has a rubbery texture, is a distinctive leaden grey colour in the gills with magenta streaks on the cap and stem. Any suggestions for an appropriate genus will be gratefully received!

*Panus* sp. 'Ohakune (PDD80757)' J.A. Cooper ined. Collection PDD87665

