

A large white mushroom with a smaller one underneath under kauri/kanuka. Cap 150 mm, white with brown centre, gills brown crowded and all one length, stem white wide 50mm high, wider at base. Maungaroa Ridge Tr.

A tiny gilled fungus on nikau petiole. Cap translucent white with 6 radiating gills, stem very thin black and stiff. Common.

Lichens list compiled by Peter White

Cladina confusa (reindeer lichen) syn *C. leptoclada* - common by tracks and coating rocks. Bits of this lichen also found on a nikau petiole at the edge of the Centennial Tr.

Usnea sp.

Mosses list compiled by Peter White

Dawsonia superba

Hypopterygium rotulatum (umbrella moss) - a common moss on the edge of the Centennial Track.

Hypopterygium ? filiculaeforme - edge of the Centennial Track.

Leptostomum macrocarpum (pin cushion moss) - on nikau and tree trunks.

Leucobryum candidum (milk moss) - here and there on soil, tree trunks and exposed roots.



Fungal Foray, Walkman Track, Hunua Ranges

18 May 2002

Peter White (recorder)

Those present:

Ross Beever (Leader)	Peter Johnston (Landcare mycologist)	Steve Whitton (Landcare mycologist)	Peter Buchanan (Landcare mycologist)	Ella Aihi
Brian Ashby (Hamilton)	Mary Ashby (Hamilton)	Chris Ashton	Joan Austwick	Peter Austwick
Kathy Barrow	Kerry Bodmin	Jim Budd	Jan Butcher	Pam Carmont
Lisa Clapperton	Pam Dale	Pat Dale	Lynne Duff	Elizabeth Evans
Allan Flynn	Sarah Flynn	Colleen Foster	Cameron Kilgour,	Eila Lawton (Katikati)
Mei Nee Lee	Annette Lindsay	Alistair McArthur	Steve McCraith	Carol McSweeney
Gary McSweeney	Kate Mulligan (Tauranga),	Chris Parr	Dinah Parr	Margaret Peart
Helen Preston- Jones	Juliet Richmond	Doug Shaw	Clive Shirley	Jackie Tyrrell
Alison Wesley	Mike Wilcox	Maureen Young.		

Route: From the carpark near the bridge on Walkman Rd along the beginning of the Walkman Track, turning right into the Beech Track following up onto the ridge.

Vegetation:

A forest of hard beech (*Nothofagus truncata*), kauri (*Agathis australis*) and tanekaha (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*), with some rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) and kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides*). Common understorey species were towai (*Weinmannia silvicola*), ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*), mamaku (*C. medullaris*) and some toropapa (*Alseuosmia macrophylla*). *Collospermum hastatum* was found growing quite happily from the ground rather than it's usual epiphytic habitat. Also found in the ground tier was *Astelia solandri*, kidney fern (*Trichomanes reniforme*), kiokio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*) and the mosses *Leucobryum candidum*, *Hypnodendron colensoi* and *Ptychomnion aciculare*, and the liverwort *Bazzania adnexa*, which forms conspicuous clumps at the

base of trees or on the ground. The fern *Grammitis ? rawlingsii* was found on mossy banks in beech/kauri forest - its characteristic habitat. Kiokio was particularly common in the ephemeral gully.

On the way up the track in the ephemeral gully a patch of the uncommon spider orchid, *Corybas cheesemanii*, was found in full flower.



Corybas cheesemanii

The rather dry autumn to date meant that fungi were not particularly abundant. Despite this, and with guidance from our leaders, a good haul of wood and forest-floor fungi was obtained for later examination back at the Botanic Gardens classroom. Our youngest participant, Ella Aihi, proved to be an observant fungus-finder, and filled her lunch box with an attractive display.

Species List

Compiled by Peter White & Peter Austwick

Ascomycetes

Biscogniauxia capnodes var. *rumpens* (= *Hypoxyton nummularium*). A charcoal black crust or sheet on wood, black in section, having the appearance of charred wood.

Crocicreas sp. A greyish coloured cup fungus.

Lachnum sp. Orange cup fungus on mamaku.

Mollisia sp. Small, sessile, often grey-coloured cup fungus, usually associated with partially rotted wood.

Plectania ? *campylospora*. Black cup fungus on a black stalk. Common on dead wood in ground litter.

Orbilina ? *delicatula*. Small orange shallow cups on dead wood.

Rosellinia sp. Tiny black spheres topped by a nipple-like bump, growing on dead wood.

Basidiomycetes

Aleurodiscus berggreni. Fruitbodies small, brown and convex, attached to *Nothofagus* wood by a central stalk underneath, grouped together but separated from one another like 'crazy paving'.

Amanita nehuta. Agaric with cap dark grey, gills and stem white. Growing from soil.

Amanita nothofagi. Agaric with cap grey with darker remnants of universal veil, gills white, stem with partial veil and volva. Growing from soil.

Antrodiaella citrea (= *Leptoporus coriolus*). An extended pliable and leathery sheet extending over wood, upper surface curved back, bright yellow pore surface. There were several growing on a rotting branch in ground litter, the growth pattern of individual fruiting bodies indicative of the branch having been moved several times.

Austroboletus niveus. Bolete with cap and stem white, pore surface white at first but becoming pale pinkish fawn with age. Growing from soil.

Cantharellus wellingtonensis. Cap, gills and stem pale luteus. Growing from soil.

Chamonixia pachydermis (= *Gautieria novaezealandiae*) potato fungus. This truffle-like fungus has white spore tissue when young which darkens to dark brown at maturity. Growing from soil.

? *Clavulina cristata* var. *zealandica*. A brown multi-branched coral fungus growing from soil.

Clavulina brunneo-cinerea. A white, multi-branched coral fungus growing from soil.

Clavulina sp. Single greyish clubs growing from soil.

Collybia sp. Cap brown darker in centre, stem brown, gills white free and all one length. Growing from soil.

Cortinarius rotundisporus subsp. Metallic blue-green cap. Growing from soil.

Cortinarius sp. Cap brown with darker rings round the edge and raised in centre, stem brown. Growing from soil.

Cortinarius sp. Cap and stem yellow. Growing from soil.

Crepidotus sp. A narrowly attached, shelf-shaped bracket with gills beneath, radiating from the point of attachment. On fallen branch.

Cristella sp. A jelly fungus on tree fern rachides.

Cyphella sp. A polypore on wood.

Entoloma sp. Agaric without a veil. Growing from soil.

Favolaschia calocera orange pore fungus. Introduced. Bright orange all over, pore surface honeycombed, stem laterally attached to dead wood, cap kidney shaped, 10-30mm diam. Not as common here as in other forest types elsewhere.

Favolaschia peziziformis. A native species similar to *F. calocera* but white, smaller (10-15mm diam) and without a stem. Only occurs on dead ponga fronds.

Fomes hemitephrus. Brown to grey above, white beneath and in section. A single shelf-shaped bracket seen.

Ganoderma aff. *applanatum*. One large (400mm width and height) hoof-shaped bracket seen.

Helicobasidium brebissonii. On hardwood.

Lactarius clarkeae var. *clarkeae*. Cap bright orange with bands of darker colour, stem orange, gills white. Exudes a white latex or "milk" which dries leaving brown spots on the gills. Growing from soil.

Hydnum ? *crocidens* var. *crocidens*. A toothed fungus staining gold-orange when bruised or in age.

Laccaria laccata. Agaric. Growing from soil.

Laetiporus (= *Piptoporus*) *portentosus* puku tawai. A hoof- or bell-shaped bracket suspended by one side at the apex, brown or white above, white or off-white beneath and within. The remains of one found.

Morganella compacta (= *Lycoperdon compactum*). A small white spherical puffball growing on wood.

Mycena uru (= *M. miniata*). Small red agaric, cap 5mm, stem 20mm thin. Produces red latex when stipe is broken. Inside hollow tree.

? *Mycoacia* (= *Acia*) sp. Polypore on hardwood branch.

Nidula niveotomentosa woolly birdnest. Two groups found growing on twigs in ground litter.

Octaviania tasmanica. A white truffle-like fungus growing from soil, rapidly bruising a reddish colour which then darkens green black.

Phellinus sp. A bracket fungus that causes wood decay.

Phellodon sinclairii. Purple black rosette shaped fungus with white margin, spore surface white to dull lavender with hanging teeth. On wood.

Russula ? *macrocystidiata* purple russula. Agaric with cap purple, stem mauve. Growing from soil.

Russula sp. Agaric with cap, gills and stem white. Growing from soil.

Tylopilus formosus dark velvet bolete. Cap dark black 50-80mm diam., tube surface lilac, stem black 30-50mm height. Growing from soil.

Hyphomycetes

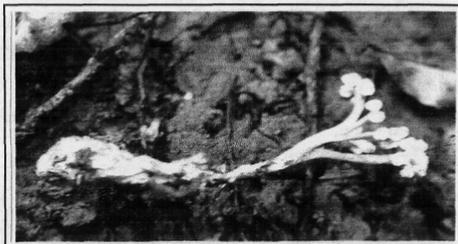
Beauveria bassiana sugar icing fungus. Several found parasitising cicada.

Isaria sp. Parasitising fly on grass inflorescence.

Sepeдонium sp. hyperparasite on truffle-like fungus.

Myxomycete (slime mould) by Clive Shirley

Physarum viride. Common, found on wood. A small stalked lens shaped fruiting body 0.5–0.6 mm diam. and 0.1–1.5 mm thick, 1.5 mm height. Bright yellow in colour. Cosmopolitan. On twig.



Isaria sp. Parasitising fly on grass inflorescence.

A Fine Start to this Year's Botanizing ...

A day of comparisons at Martins Bay Reserve and Scandretts Farm Park

Helen Cogle

On 16 Feb 2002 we assembled on the foreshore at Martins Bay and went through the slip-slop-slap routine as it promised to be a warm sunny day – unlike the last field trip I wrote up (ABS Journal 54/1). Our leader, Maureen Young, handed out species lists for the morning session, and offered home-grown GE-free plums to all. Before we ambled, like Brown's Cows, up the hill to the start of the bush track, we were told what treasures to look for, and that the reserve was owned and maintained by the Rodney District Council. Staff are doing a fairly good job – stiles over fences, steps on the slopes and boardwalks over the damp patches. Possums must be under control because we saw male and female inflorescences on *Collospermum hastatum*. Gorse had been cut and some weeds had been sprayed; but there remained kahili ginger *Hedychium gardnerianum*, and woolly nightshade *Solanum mauritianum*. These latter, Anne and Alistair dispatched, leaving a few pampas and old man pines for the Council staff to tackle.

It was not going to be a long walk, but the vegetation was very diverse; we spent some time learning to identify new species. Right from the start I could hear people comparing the similar coprosmas, and the various *Carex* and *Juncus* species; the various *Pseudopanax* species and hybrids were discussed, as were *Mida salicifolia* and *Nestegis lanceolata*; also the fruits of *Astelia banksii* and *A. solandri*. We saw an extremely long *Tmesipteris elongata* and discussed the acknowledgement or denial of its subspecies *robusta*. Then of course there was the kowhai; we had been warned about the *Sophora* puzzle (ABS News-sheet Feb/Mar 2002), so armed with diagrams and characters from the Te Kauri trip (Anniversary Weekend 2000) we compared the features at length, and concluded that the kowhai in the reserve are *Sophora chathamica*.

Other treats we saw included *Pomaderris hamiltonii*, *Senecio minimus*, *Elaeocarpus dentatus*, and *Bellschmiedia tawaroa*. Then a brisk walk back to the beach for lunch under pohutukawa and a swim for those so inclined, before driving over to Scandretts for the afternoon session.

(Ed: This article was originally first in this journal, but graciously gave way to the Wollemi pine.)

Fungi in the Te haahi-Goodwin Reserve, Waiheke Island

Peter White & Clive Shirley

There was an information-gathering foray into Te haahi-Goodwin Reserve on 10 March 2002. The tour was organised by the Hauraki Islands Branch of Forest and Bird, who administer the reserve, as a Kiwi Conservation Club outing. The route was from the entrance on Orapiu Rd up the main gully to the central kauri ridge, and back down via a tributary stream.

There were 62 people on the outing including Ewen Cameron, Clive Shirley and members of the Forest and Bird branch committee. The trip added a number of fungi to the list of species present in the reserve. Samples of slime moulds (Myxomycetes) on nikau petioles were collected by Clive for later identification.

True Fungi

Agrocybe parasitica tawaka, poplar mushroom. A pair at the lower end of the main stream.

Amanita ? nothofagi. Growing from soil on bank of main stream.

Auricularia polytricha, hakeka, ear fungus, wood ears. Common on rotting wood.

Beauveria bassiana, (Fig. 1) sugar icing fungus.

Examples of this fungus parasitising mature cicada