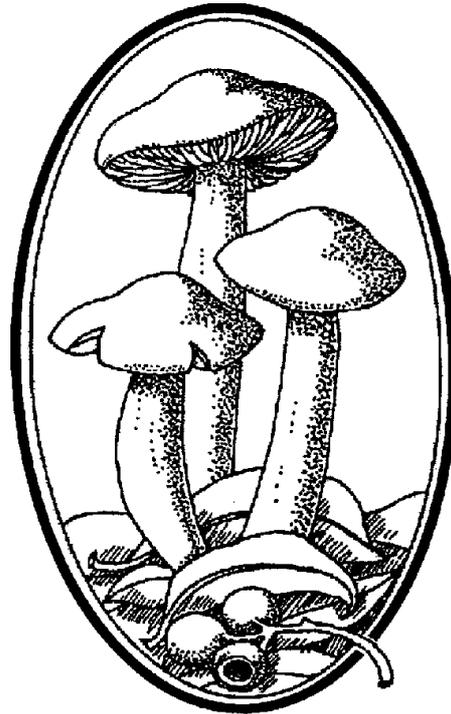


**Volume 18 (1) March 1999**

# ***AUSTRALASIAN MYCOLOGIST***

**Journal of the Australasian  
Mycological Society, Inc.**

**ISSN 1441-5526**



**Australasian Mycological Society  
Office Holders**

*President:* Cheryl Grgurinovic, Australian Biological Resources Study, GPO Box 787, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.

Ph.: 02 6250 9446. Fax: 02 6250 9448. Email: [cheryl.grgurinovic@ea.gov.au](mailto:cheryl.grgurinovic@ea.gov.au)

*Vice President:* Wieland Meyer, ICPMR, Level 3, Room 3114A, Darcy Road, Westmead, NSW 2145, Australia.

Ph.: 02 9845 6895/7792. Email: [meyer@angis.usyd.edu.au](mailto:meyer@angis.usyd.edu.au)

*Treasurer:* Heino Lepp, PO Box 38, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia.

*Secretary:* Tom May, National Herbarium of Victoria, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Vic. 3141, Australia.

Ph.: 03 9252 2300. Fax: 03 9252 2350. Email: [tmay@rbgmelb.org.au](mailto:tmay@rbgmelb.org.au)

*Councillor:* Peter Buchanan, Landcare Research, Private Bag 92170, Auckland, New Zealand.

Ph.: 64 9 849 3660. Fax: 64 9 849 7093. Email: [BuchananP@landcare.cri.nz](mailto:BuchananP@landcare.cri.nz)

*Councillor:* Ceri Pearce, Tropical Forest Research Centre, PO Box 780, Atherton, Qld 4883, Australia.

Email: [cpearce@tpgi.com.au](mailto:cpearce@tpgi.com.au)

Australasian Mycological Society logo designed by Katrina Syme.

Volumes 1–14 (2) published as the *Australian Mycological Newsletter* (ISSN 1322 1396); volumes 14 (3)–17 (4) published as the *Australasian Mycological Newsletter* (ISSN 1329-4377).

---

Front cover: *Boletellus obscureococcineus* (Höhn.) Singer © Heino Lepp.

## PATRON OF THE AUSTRALASIAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dr Gretna Weste, Botany School, the University of Melbourne, has agreed to become the patron of the Society.

Gretna M. Weste was born in Victoria in 1917, graduated BSc (Hons) at the University of Melbourne in the late 1930s, then worked for the Victorian Forests Commission on compression wood formation and aspects of other stress in wood. In the early 1960s she returned to the University to begin a PhD part-time with Dr L.B. Thorer. Her PhD thesis, 'A study of the biology of *Ophiobolus graminis*' was highly acclaimed by her examiners, one of whom was Professor S.D. Garrett. Among other findings she was the first to show that ascospores of *Gaeumannomyces graminis tritici* (as we now know it) were capable of infecting wheat roots. She also began demonstrating in Mycology and Forest Pathology, and for many years lectured on the impact of plant diseases in the natural environment. On completion of her PhD, she became interested in the disturbing problem of Forest Dieback and so launched into thirty years of research into the biology, pathology and control of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. During this time she trained several PhD students, published many papers and established herself as an Australian authority on the subject. She has a broad general knowledge of native plants, larger fungi and Australian discomycetes, the latter through her collaborative research with the amateur mycologist, the late Gordon Beaton. In the years leading up to the Fourth International Congress of Plant Pathology held at the University of Melbourne in 1983, she worked very hard as Chairman of the Organising Committee to make it the outstanding success that it was. In more recent years, her outstanding contribution to mycology was recognised in her collected works on *P. cinnamomi*, with the award of a DSc by the University of Melbourne. Her enthusiasm and energy are as unflagging as ever.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 4th Annual General Meeting of the Australasian Mycological Society will be held in Sydney at Westmead Hospital, Education Block, Lecture Theatre 4, on **Saturday 21 August 1999 at 5.30 pm**.

The AGM will follow the Australasian Mycological Society Meeting, held in association with the IUMS International Congress of Mycology.

Members wishing to place items on the agenda for the AGM should contact the Secretary by **6 August 1999**.

### Call for nominations

**Nominations are requested from members of the Australasian Mycological Society for the following positions in the Society:**

President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Councillors.

Nominations should be submitted in writing, signed by two financial members of the Society and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate. Nominations should be with the Secretary by **25 June 1999**. Objects and rules of the Society can be found in the *Newsletter* for March 1995, or can be obtained on request from the Secretary.

**Please consider nominating as an Office Bearer or Councillor**

Tom May  
Secretary, Australasian Mycological Society

## A NEW SPECIES OF *PHAEOLLYBIA* FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA

B.J. Rees<sup>A</sup> and K. Syme<sup>B</sup>

<sup>A</sup> School of Biological Science, University of New South Wales, Sydney, N.S.W. 2052.

<sup>B</sup> RMB 1020, South Coast Highway, Denmark, W.A. 6333.

### Abstract

A new species, *Phaeocollybia graveolens*, is described from Western Australia. In common with previously described Australian species of the genus it is found in association with eucalypts, especially *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), and also with *Allocasuarina decussata*. The species has numerous clamp-connections indicating it belongs in Section *Radicatae*. It is the first species from this section to be recorded from Australia.

Although northern hemisphere coniferous species are regarded as the usual symbionts for *Phaeocollybia* Heim (Redhead & Malloch, 1986), the genus has been found in Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea in association with other hosts such as the relict Gondwanan genus *Nothofagus* (Fuhrer & Robinson, 1992; Horak, 1973) and with *Leptospermum* and *Eucalyptus* (Horak, 1973; Rees & Wood, 1996).

In common with many other genera in the Cortinariaceae, species of *Phaeocollybia* possess rust brown spores. These have an inconspicuous ornamentation which is often hard to discern in bright-field microscopy. *Phaeocollybia* species also possess a characteristic pseudorhiza which has been shown recently to be associated with ectomycorrhizal host roots (Norvell, 1998).

In his key to genera included with the original description of the genus Heim (1931), and later Singer (1986), noted the presence of a fugacious, pruinose veil in *Phaeocollybia*. In a detailed and comprehensive examination of *Phaeocollybia* species from the temperate rainforests of western North America, Norvell (1998) has described the presence of a primordial sheath enveloping the developing fruiting body. Fragments of this sheath remain as scaly patches on the pileal surface or as tibiiform diverticula on the pseudorhiza at maturity. Both pileo- and caulocystidia have been described from all Australian taxa of *Phaeocollybia* (Rees & Wood, 1996). The presence of caulocystidia below ground level has been described for many northern hemisphere species (Laber, 1991; Redhead & Malloch, 1986; Redhead & Norvell, 1993).

Species have been grouped traditionally on the basis of the shape of the cheilocystidia, the presence or absence of clamp-connections and on spore size (Bandala & Montoya, 1994; Singer, 1970; 1986; 1987; Smith, 1957). Three species and one variety already described from Australia (Rees & Wood, 1996) have no clamp-connections but they are present in abundance in the following new species described from Western Australia.

### Materials and Methods

Fresh collections of basidiomata were photographed and their field characters described following Largent (1977). Colour in the fresh state was recorded using Kornerup & Wanscher (1981) before drying the collections at approximately 45°C for permanent storage. Dried fungal tissue was rehydrated in aqueous KOH (5% W/V) to observe colour of tissue and spore size. Aqueous Congo Red (1% W/V) was later added to these preparations to enhance contrast for examination and drawing. Spores were also examined in Melzer's Reagent for comparison with other Cortinariaceous genera. Numbers stated in brackets are for total number of spores/number of basidiomata from which they were sampled/number of different collections from which they were examined. Measurements do not include spore ornamentation or apiculus. Spore size range, mean and standard deviation are included and also Q, the ratio of the sum of the lengths divided by the sum of the breadths. Hand-cut transverse sections of lamellae were examined for pleurocystidia as these structures can often be overlooked in squashes.

Scanning electron microscopy was carried out on dried lamellar fragments which had been rehydrated and critical-point dried from acetone following the method of Cheeseman & Grund (1985). Potassium rather than sodium phosphate buffer (0.025M) was used for rinsing as potassium ions are more common than sodium ions in fungal tissue. Specimens were mounted on copper strips and coated with gold/palladium before examination in a field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) Hitachi Model S 900.

**Figure 1.** *Phaeocollybia graveolens* (KS 931/97). **A**, habit; **B**, basidiospores; **C**, basidia; **D**, cheilocystidia; **E**, caulocystidia; **F**, suprapellis structure. Scale bar = 1 cm for A, 5  $\mu\text{m}$  for B, 10  $\mu\text{m}$  for C, D and E. Inset: ornamented surface of basidiospores seen in field emission scanning microscopy. Scale bar = 2  $\mu\text{m}$ .  $\square$  Bettye Rees.

***Phaeocollybia graveolens*** Rees & Syme *sp. nov.*

*Etymology*: from the Latin meaning ‘strong-smelling’.

*Pileus* 18–31 mm latus, conicus dein obtuse convexus, umbonate angusto, atrobrunneus. *Lamellae* adnexae vel sublibrae, cinereo-aurantiacaee dein brunneae. *Stipes* centralis pseudorhiza longe protracta. *Sporae* 6.2–7.5  $\square$  3.9–4.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , melleae, ellipsoideae verruculosaeque. Cheilocystidia cylindracea, apicibus ampliatis.

*Holotypus*: Australia, Western Australia, Denmark, Mt Shadforth Reserve, 15.vi 1996, K. Syme KS 880/96 (PERTH).

*Pileus* circular, conical at first, becoming broadly convex with a narrow central umbo, 18–31 mm broad, often with concentric ridges near the margin, dark brown (8F5), slightly paler at the margin, drying yellowish brown to brown (5D6–6E7–7E6) but remaining darker at the centre, often with scattered, white, appressed scales on umbo when dry, the surface silky, dry, appressed fibrillose, the margin smooth, entire, incurved, becoming rimose, sometimes splitting almost to centre at maturity; context firm, thin, 2–3 mm thick at the centre, pale orange (5A3). *Lamellae* (L:30–48, I:172–210), adnexed, sometimes sinuate or free, close, narrow, 2–3 mm broad, greyish orange to light brown (5B5–6D4), becoming brown (6D6) when mature, the edge fimbriate becoming rimose and glistening white, with abundant lamellulae (more than two sets). *Stipe* central, 68–125  $\square$  2–3 (apex) to 5–7 (base) mm wide including pseudorhiza 35–60 mm long, tapering upwards from a slightly swollen base just below soil surface, not abruptly radicating, at times terete, but more often compressed, canaliculate, with developing central split, often twisted, the surface dry, silky, with a thin, fine whitish basal tomentum, brown to dark brown (6E7–7F8), darker at apex, brownish orange at base (7C7), the pseudorhiza pale greyish orange (6B5), fistulose with partial chambers when mature; flesh concolorous or slightly paler, longitudinally fibrous. *Odour* very strong and unpleasant. *Taste* unpleasant, but mushroom-like. *Spore print* greyish orange (5B3) to yellowish brown to brown (5E5).

*Chemical tests*: 5% KOH on cap surface -ve (dull, dark brown). No reaction with 10% FeSO<sub>4</sub>. No pigment diffusing from lamellar tissue when mounted in 5% KOH.

*Basidiospores* [30/3/2], 6.2–7.5  $\square$  3.9–4.5 ( $x = 6.5 \pm 1.5 \square 4.2 \pm 0.2$ )  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $Q = 1.54$ , ellipsoidal to amygdaliform, pale rusty melleous, inamyloid, verruculose, without suprahilar plage, without germ pore and perispodium. *Basidia* 20.0  $\square$  6.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate, 4-spored, the sterigmata to 3–4  $\mu\text{m}$  long. *Cheilocystidia* in clusters along the lamellar margin, cylindrical, 25–41  $\square$  3–5  $\mu\text{m}$ , frequently with an enlarged apex 4–6  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, thin-walled, hyaline. *Pleurocystidia* not observed. *Hymenophoral trama* parallel, consisting of clamped hyphae 2.6–9.7  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. *Caulocystidia* present at apex and base of stipe, cylindrical to tapering or occasionally branching, 40–45  $\square$  2–3  $\mu\text{m}$ . *Pileipellis* a cutis consisting of radially parallel, clamped hyphae with no evidence of gelatinisation. The subpellis cells are lightly encrusted, while those of the suprapellis bear lateral stumpy or capitate endings. *Scanning electron microscopy* confirms the presence of a low level of ornamentation which is unchanged in the suprahilar area. Figures 1 & 2.

*Habit and habitat*: gregarious on soil in thick, wet leaf litter among sword sedge, below *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) and *Allocasuarina decussata*.

*Distribution*: Australia.

*Material studied*: Australia, Western Australia, Denmark, Mt Shadforth Reserve, 34°58.7'S, 117°16.89'E, 70 m, 15.iii.1996, K. Syme KS 880/96 (holotype: PERTH); Loc. 406, N.W. corner, 17.vii.1997, K. Syme KS 931/97 (PERTH).

The presence of a ventricose stipe, and clamp-connections at the base of cheilocystidia and in the hyphae of the lamellar trama and universal veil remnants, demonstrates a close relationship of *Phaeocollybia graveolens* with *Phaeocollybia minuta* E. Horak from New Zealand. However, the fruiting bodies of the New Zealand species are extremely small while those of the Western Australian species are much more robust. In the Australian species, roughly one half of the stipe is buried below ground. In addition, the pileus and lamellae are deeper in colour than that recorded for *P. minuta* (Horak, 1973). Although the odour of *P. graveolens* is recorded as unpleasant, it is not raphanoid. Microscopically, the spores of *P. graveolens* are broader, slightly larger and more heavily ornamented than those of *P. minuta*, and the cheilocystidia longer and more obviously capitate. Spore size and shape, and the presence of plentiful clamp-connections at the bases of cylindrical cheilocystidia and on the tramal and cuticular hyphae place *P. graveolens* in Section *Radicatae* as defined by Singer (1987) and Bandala & Montoya (1994). *Phaeocollybia graveolens* can be distinguished from *P. radicata*, the type species of the section, by its deep brown colour, larger spores and differently shaped cheilocystidia.

**References**

- Bandala, V.M. & Montoya, L. (1994). Further investigations on *Phaeocollybia* with notes on infrageneric classification. *Mycotaxon* **52**, 397–422.
- Cheeseman, G.N. & Grund, D.W. (1985). Preparation of agaric material for SEM examination: an improved method. *Mycotaxon* **23**, 451–455.
- Fuhrer, B. & Robinson, R. (1992). *Rainforest fungi of Tasmania and south-east Australia*. (CSIRO: Melbourne, Australia.)
- Heim, R. (1931). Le genre *Inocybe*. *Encyclopédie Mycologique* **1**, 70–72.
- Horak, E. (1973). Fungi agaricini Novaezealandi. *Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia* **43**, 183–191.
- Kornerup, A. & Wanscher, J. H. (1978). *Methuen Handbook of Colour* 3rd edn. (Eyre Methuen: London.)
- Laber, D. (1991). Ergänzung zu 'Die europäischen Arten der Gattung *Phaeocollybia* und ihr Vorkommen im südlichen Schwarzwald'. *Zeitschrift für Mykologie* **57**, 109–116.
- Largent, D.L. (1977). *How to identify mushrooms to genus. I: Macroscopic features*. (Mad River Press, Inc.: Eureka, California.)
- Norvell, L.L. (1998). Observations on development, morphology and biology in *Phaeocollybia*. *Mycological Research* **102**, 615–630.
- Redhead, S.A. & Malloch, D.W. (1986). The genus *Phaeocollybia* (Agaricales) in eastern Canada and its biological status. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **64**, 1249–1254.
- Redhead, S.A. & Norvell, L.L. (1993). *Phaeocollybia* in western Canada. *Mycotaxon* **46**, 343–358.
- Rees, B.J. & Wood, A.E. (1996). The genus *Phaeocollybia* in South East Australia. *Mycotaxon* **57**, 97–116.
- Singer, R. (1970). *Phaeocollybia* (Cortinariaceae—Basidiomycetes). *Flora Neotropica* **4**, 3–11.
- Singer, R. (1986). *The Agaricales in Modern Taxonomy* 4th edn. (Koeltz: Koenigstein, Germany.) pp. 663–666.
- Singer, R. (1987). *Phaeocollybia* in the oak woods of Costa Rica, with notes on extralimital taxa. *Mycologia Helvetica* **2**, 247–266.
- Smith, A.H. (1957). A contribution toward a monograph of *Phaeocollybia*. *Brittonia* **9**, 195–217.

**Figure 2.** *Phaeocollybia graveolens* (KS 880/96) showing growth habit in groups and typical radicating pseudorhiza (□ 1.1). Painting by Katrina Syme. □ Katrina Syme.

**CYMATODERMA ELEGANS VAR. LAMELLATUM**

Robert R. Parker<sup>1</sup>

Before 1965, fungi described as 'stipitate stereums' had a rather turbulent ride through various taxa of the Aphyllophorales. Reid (1965) imposed a measure of order on the chaos by erecting two new families for the stipitate stereoid fungi. One, the Podoscyphaceae, includes three existing genera: *Cotylidia* P. Karst., *Cymatoderma* Jungh. and *Podoscypha* Pat.

*Cymatoderma* may be distinguished from all other Podoscyphaceae by (1) the well developed abhymenial tomentum of thick-walled hyphae bearing clamp connections at each septum along their entire length, (2) the presence of knife-edged ridges of the leading margins of the pileal surface, and (3) by a complex system of radiating branched folds on the hymenial side which, in some species, may be covered with densely crowded warts or spines. (Reid, 1965.) The material in hand definitely belongs in *Cymatoderma*.

Reid next considered the species problem and, by one means or another, the list of Australian species was shortened to three: *Cymatoderma elegans* var. *lamellatum* (Berk. & Curt.) D.A. Reid, *C. dendriticum* (Pers.) D.A. Reid, and *C. plicatum* (Lloyd) D.A. Reid. The records of *C. dendriticum* given by Reid contain no authentic Australian sightings after 1892: the hyphal structure is trimitic, there is no cuticle, and the spores are minute. The specimens being considered here are certainly not this species. Reid's remarks on *C. plicatum* include, 'this species is extremely closely related to *Cymatoderma elegans* var. *lamellatum*, differing only in its slightly larger spores'. It is known only from the type collection in 1918.

Without specimens and/or coloured photographs of *C. plicatum* to study, this appears to be the end of the present enquiry. To my knowledge, the Australian *Cymatoderma* species have not been discussed either in the professional or popular literature since 1965, a gap of 33 years. The fruiting bodies are large and colourful. Certainly they have been seen repeatedly during these 'dark ages'.

Lepp (1998) published on the macrofungi of Norfolk Island. *Cymatoderma elegans* var. *lamellatum* was included. Two sources of coloured pictures were mentioned. (1) A Norfolk Island postage stamp was issued in 1983 as one in a block of four featuring native mushrooms. While there was no mycological information included, the specimens of Norfolk Island mushrooms (presumably *Cymatoderma elegans* var. *lamellatum* was among them) were gathered by the islanders and sent to Kew for identification before the stamp issue. (2) A travelogue book by Edgecombe & Bennett (1983) contains a coloured photograph labelled *Cymatoderma elegans* var. *lamellatum*. The collections in hand are similar in appearance with the material from both these sources.

Coloured photographs are presented of two specimens which are referred to as the brown phase (Figures 1A & 1B) and the white phase (Figures 2A & 2B). Figures 1B & 2B are the hymenial views; Figures 1A & 2A are the abhymenial views. Both specimens were found growing on rotting Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) logs. The brown phase was photographed at Heritage Park, Mullumbimby, N.S.W. It was growing in a sparse clump of small trees and received some direct sunlight. The diameter of its pileus was 100 mm. The white phase was found in a Camphor Laurel regrowth area with a solid canopy at Dorrroughby, N.S.W. The diameter of its pileus was 180 mm.

The abhymenial surfaces of the white phase are off-white tinged at the edges with light violet, or sometimes with light brown. The abhymenial surfaces of the brown phase are very light buff tinged with various shades of light brown, or even light violet. The hymenial surfaces are usually a milky white, contrasting with the abhymenial surface. With aging and/or drying the abhymenial surfaces turn to a greyed buff colour. Again the colour patterns reflect a wide variation among individuals. Together, the two specimens shown nearly represent the extremes of colour variation found.

---

<sup>1</sup> The author is interested to know if any one has any Australian collections of *Cymatoderma* available for loan.  
Email: Nightcap@nor.com.au

The stem may subdivide several times thus resulting in a tree-like structure. Other stems may arise separately from the mycelial base and anastomose with adjoining forms. Together, the several forms cooperate to form a pseudopileus which may take the form of a rosette, a dimideate structure, or a closed or semi-closed cone. The length of the stipes ranges from barely discernible to half the total height of the fruiting bodies, and show individual or caespitose structure. Usually the stipes are covered with a brownish membrane; however, this does not seem to form on the white phase. The outermost growth stanza of one brown specimen developed a violet tinge.

*Nullius in verba!*

The conclusion that these specimens represent one variable species common to Camphor Laurel regrowth areas of the Northern Rivers area of New South Wales is inescapable. It is probable that it is the sole known Australian representative of the genus *Cymatoderma*. Further study of the Podoscyphaceae is long overdue, and would most likely reveal new taxa and ecological relationships.

### References

- Edgecombe, J. & Bennett, J. (1963). *Discovering Norfolk Island*. Published by the authors. 155 pp. [Available from Pacific Maps and Guides, 243 Riley St., Surry Hills, N.S.W.]
- Lepp, H. (1998). Norfolk Island Macrofungi: history and bibliography. *Australasian Mycological Newsletter* **17** (2), 42–63.
- Reid, D.A. (1965). A monograph of the stipitate stereoid fungi. *Nova Hedwigia* **18**, 1–388.

### Further reading

- Reid, D.A. (1959). The genus *Cymatoderma* Jungh. *Kew Bulletin* **13** (3), 518–530.

**Figure 1A.** Brown phase. (Heritage Park, Mullumbimby, N.S.W.) Abhymenial view.

**Figure 2B.** Brown phase, hymenial view.

**Figure 2A.** White phase. (Dorrroughby, N.S.W.) Abhymenial view.

**Figure 2B.** White phase, hymenial view.

**DERMATOPHYTES AND OTHER FUNGI IN LABORATORY DERMATOLOGY  
Medical Mycology Workshop  
to be held during IX International Congress of Mycology,  
International Union of Microbiological Societies, 16–20 August, 1999**

**Sunday, 15 August, 1999**

*Presenters:* Lynne Sigler, University of Alberta; Richard Summerbell, Ontario Ministry of Health, Toronto; Dinah Parr, Auckland Hospital, Auckland.

*Location:* University of Sydney. Cost: \$200.

*Registration:* through IUMS Congress Secretariat. /www.tourhosts.com.au/iums

*Email:* iums@tourhosts.com.au

*Tel:* +61 2 9262 2277

*Fax:* +61 2 9262 3135

Individuals interested in the workshop may register for it without registering for the Congress, but are encouraged to consider attending this major international event.

During lectures and laboratory, the instructors will cover colonial, microscopic and physiological features for the identification of common and rare dermatophytes, *Chrysosporium* and similar fungi resembling dermatophytes, and non-dermatophytic fungi from skin and nails, including *Scytalidium* species, *Fusarium*, *Aspergillus*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Onychocola*, etc. Participants will view microscopic features of the fungi, gain familiarity with significant differential features in culture and tissue, and learn technical aspects and evaluate responses of useful physiologic tests. The workshop will provide basic information on the fungi encountered in the dermatophyte diagnostic, but more experienced individuals will be challenged by supplementary information. The instructors are Canadian mycologists, Lynne Sigler and Richard Summerbell, authors of the newly published book *Laboratory Handbook of Dermatophytes*, and New Zealand mycologist, Dinah Parr, head of the New Zealand mycology reference laboratory. All have extensive experience instructing in medical mycology workshops.

Dr Wieland Meyer  
Phone: 61-2-98456895  
Fax: 61-2-98915317  
email: meyer@angis.usyd.edu.au

## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

27–28 May 1999	Chicago, U.S.A.	Mastering difficult molds—from in your nose or between your toes	jim.harris@tdh.state.tx.us
14–18 June 1999	Ottawa, Canada	Introduction to Food- and Air-bourne Fungi	<a href="http://res.agr.ca/brd/mycology/course/course99.htm">http://res.agr.ca/brd/mycology/course/course99.htm</a>
28 June–9 July 1999	CABI Bioscience	Biochemical and Molecular Characterisation of Bacteria and Fungi	Mrs Stephanie Groundwater, CABI (Address given above.)
9–14 July 1999	Hong Kong	7th International Marine and Freshwater Mycology Symposium	<a href="http://www.cityu.edu.hk/bch/IMFMS">www.cityu.edu.hk/bch/IMFMS</a>
12 July–13 August 1999	CABI Bioscience	International Course on the Identification of Fungi of Agricultural and Environmental Significance	Mrs Stephanie Groundwater, CABI (Address given above.)
26–30 July 1999	Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.	The Third International Congress on the Systematics and Ecology of Myxomycetes	Lafayette Frederick Biology Department Howard University Washington, DC 20059 or Steve Stephenson Department of Biology Fairmont State College Fairmont, WV 26554, USA <sls@fscvax.wvnet.edu>
26 July–17 August 1999	Santiago, Chile	International Course on Medical Mycology	<a href="mailto:promicro@canela.med.uchile.cl">promicro@canela.med.uchile.cl</a>
1–7 August 1999	St Louis, MO, U.S.A.	XVI International Botanical Congress	<a href="http://www.abc99.org/">http://www.abc99.org/</a>
7–11 August 1999	Montreal, Canada	1999 American & Canadian Phytopathological Societies Joint Annual Meeting	<a href="http://www.scisoc.org/meetings/1999/general/99GENERAL1.htm">http://www.scisoc.org/meetings/1999/general/99GENERAL1.htm</a>
16–20 August 1999	Sydney, Australia	IUMS IXth International Congress of Mycology	IUMS Secretariat GPO Box 128 Sydney NSW Australia 2001  email: <a href="mailto:iums@tourhosts.com.au">iums@tourhosts.com.au</a> ph: 61 2 9248 0812 fax: 61 2 9262 3135 <a href="mailto:ixicbamm99@tourhosts.com.au">ixicbamm99@tourhosts.com.au</a>  <a href="http://biology.anu.edu.au/iums/">http://biology.anu.edu.au/iums/</a>
31 August–3 September 1999	Caracas, Venezuela	III Congreso de la Asociación Latino-Americana de Micología	Calle Garcilazo, c/o Chama, Centrol Polo Torre A, Piso 8, Ofc 83, Caracas 1050, Venezuela VOX/FAX +58.2.751.8605/8338/5629 <a href="mailto:event@eldish.net">event@eldish.net</a>

21–25 September 1999	University of Alcalá, Madrid, Spain	The XIII Congress of European Mycologists	<a href="http://www.cicom.es/fundacion/micolog.htm">http://www.cicom.es/fundacion/micolog.htm</a>
27 September–1 October 1999	Canberra, Australia	APPS 12th Biennial Conference	Philippa Rowland Conference Secretary Ph. 6272 3443; Fax: 6272 4896; email <pcr@brs.gov.au>
11–16 October 1999	Sydney, Australia	3rd International Conference on Mushroom Biology and Mushroom Products	Conference Secretariat: 405 Bull Ridge Road East Kurrajong, NSW 2758 FAX +61 2 4576 3610 bkgregg@zeta.org.au
14–20 November 1999	Yaounde, Cameroon	2nd International Virology and Microbiology Conference	Dr Njayou Mounjohou B.P. 2001 Messa, Yaounde VOX 237.21.43.10 FAX 237.23.37.09 ebola@camnet.cm
29 November–1 December, 1999	UNE Asia Centre, International Conference, The University of New England, Armidale, Australia	Where Worlds Collide: faunal and floral migrations and evolution in SE Asia-Australasia	A/Prof. Ian Metcalf Email: imetcalf@metz.une.edu.au
6–10 December 1999	Alexander Library Theatre, Perth Cultural Centre, Australia	Dampier 300: biodiversity in Australia 1699–1999.	Email: mark.harvey@museum.wa.gov.au
16-22 January 2000	Lincoln University, New Zealand	Southern Connection III	<a href="http://www.lincoln.ac.nz/cted/south/">http://www.lincoln.ac.nz/cted/south/</a>
25–29 April 2000	Liverpool, England	Symposium 2000—BMS Millennium Symposium on Tropical Mycology	r.watling@rbge.org.uk
15–19 May 2000	Maastricht, The Netherlands	15th International Congress of the ISMS (Int. Society of Mushroom Science)	<a href="http://www.cnc.nl/isms">http://www.cnc.nl/isms</a>
9–14 July 2000	University of Hong Kong	2nd Asia-Pacific Mycological Conference on Biodiversity and Biotechnology	Kevin Hyde Email: kdhyde@hkucc.hku.hk
7–12 August 2000	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	XXI IUFRO World Congress Forests and Society: the role of research	Chairman The XXI IUFRO World Congress Organising Committee Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) Kepong, 52109 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia Fax: 603 6365687/6367753 iufroxxi.csc@forvie.ac.at <a href="http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/congress/csc/">http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/congress/csc/</a>

August 2002

University of Oslo,  
Norway

7th International  
Mycological Congress

Leif Ryvarden  
Botany Department  
Biological Institute  
Box 1045  
Blindern, N-0316  
Norway  
Ph.: 47-22854623  
Fax: 47-22856717  
leif.ryvarden@bio.uio.no

If you know of any other conferences, symposia, workshops, *etc.* that may be of interest to members, please send us the details so the information can be included in the next issue of the journal.

Cheryl Grgurinovic

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A STUDENT PRIZE

The Council has decided to name the student prize of \$AUS250 for the best talk/poster to be awarded at the Society's meetings 'the Jack Warcup Memorial Prize' in honour of the Society's previous patron. The inaugural prize will be awarded at the Australasian Mycological Society Meeting in Sydney this year.

### USE OF THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS

The Council has had some discussion about possible uses for the Society's funds. It has discussed assistance for Council members to attend Council meetings and the AGM as well as student prizes/travel assistance. A student prize of \$AUS250 has been established. The Council is interested in members' opinions on the issues of assistance for Council members to attend Council meetings and the AGM, as well as travel assistance for students. Please email Cheryl Grgurinovic at the email address on the verso of the front page.

### PHD ON PALM FUNGI

Dr Kevin Hyde has funding for a candidate to do a PhD in fungi on palms. The project student will spend most of their time in Singapore, where the project is based, with training in Hong Kong. Supervision will include Dr Kevin Hyde and the Singaporean mycologist.

If you are interested in doing a PhD in this area please contact:

Dr Kevin D Hyde  
Associate Professor  
Department of Ecology & Biodiversity  
The University of Hong Kong  
Pokfulam Road  
Hong Kong

Tel. 25592502; Fax 2559 5984 or 2517 6082; Email [kdhyde@hkucc.hku.hk](mailto:kdhyde@hkucc.hku.hk)

### MYCOSURFING ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

O. Eriksson and K. Winka include 21 new supraordinal taxa in the fourth version of their continuously modified classification of orders and higher taxa of the Ascomycota. The classification system is based on both molecular and morphological characters. See <http://www.ekbot.umu.se/pmg/outline.html>

*Taxy* is a software project intended to provide useful tools for identifying organisms. Mushrooms are the initial area of focus for the project. It includes a database of fungal descriptions and an engine designed to let the user quickly sift through those descriptions to key out the mushroom they have collected. It is planned that the project will eventually include all fungi not just macromycetes. See <http://www.myinfo.com/taxy/>

Cheryl Grgurinovic

### NEW MEMBERS

#### Full members:

Graham Bell, AD, S.A.

Richard M. Robinson, CALM, W.A.

## Call for Abstracts

Australasian Mycological Society Meeting  
Saturday, 21 August 1999  
Westmead Hospital, Education Block, Lecture Theatre 4

Abstracts must be submitted before 30 June 1999. They may be submitted on any mycological topic. Abstracts will not be accepted unless the presenting author has registered by the abstract submission date. No member can be senior author on more than one paper. As the conference is only for one day, some people wishing to present talks may be asked to present posters instead. People presenting talks/posters at the IUMS conference may submit abstracts for the same talk/poster, but *talks must be edited to 12 minutes*.

### Talks

Talks will be of 12 minutes duration followed by three minutes of discussion. These times will be *strictly* adhered to. A slide projector and an overhead projector will be available.

### Posters

Posters should be 1 m  $\times$  1 m. Text should be easy to read from 1 m away. (Character height recommendations: Title, 2.5 cm; Headings, 10–15 mm; Text, 5–8 mm.)

Make sure you include the title of the presentation, the name(s) of the author(s) and the institution where the work was completed at the top of the poster.

The presenting author must attend the poster during the designated time to discuss the work presented. *Be sure to bring your velcro to attach posters to the backing boards.*

### Format of submission for abstract

The abstract must be less than 300 words. Use single spacing for all text. The text on the abstract should be a single paragraph.

At the top of the page, please specify the following:

#### Presenting author contact details:

- Full name
- Full postal address
- Fax number
- Phone number
- Email address

#### Proposed poster/talk details:

- Title (upper case, 10 pt Arial, bold)
- Co-author name and address list (10 pt Times New Roman, italic). If there is more than one author, place an asterisk after the name of the author presenting the talk/poster. Addresses are to be placed after the last author's name.
- Text of abstract (10 pt Times New Roman)
- Keywords (no more than five) (10 pt Times New Roman)
- Presentation preference (talk or poster)

### Student prize

Please indicate if you are intending to enter the student prize competition for the best poster/talk. Yes  No  You must be a financial member of the Australasian Mycological Society to enter.

### Submission of paper to the *Australasian Mycologist*

Would you be interested in submitting a short paper on your talk/poster to the *Australasian Mycologist*? Yes  No

### Means of submission

Electronic submission of abstracts is preferred. Please email abstract to [cheryl.grgurinovic@ea.gov.au](mailto:cheryl.grgurinovic@ea.gov.au) or post a disc (PC only) to Cheryl Grgurinovic, ABRS, GPO Box 787, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia. Receipt of abstract will be acknowledged within two weeks.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

### Deadline for next issue

Articles for the next *Newsletter* are due by Friday 11 June 1999.

### Submission of manuscripts

All manuscripts for publication in the *Australasian Mycologist* should be submitted as hard copy, and where possible as electronic copy. The editors request that authors adhere to the *Australasian Mycologist* style. Headings are bold 10 pt Ariel; centred upper case for the paper's title, centred upper and lower case for the second level headings and left aligned for third level headings. The remainder of the text is 10 pt Times New Roman. The authors names and addresses are centred and italicised. Please note that *journal and book titles are given in full in the references*. References are given in alphabetical order, not date order, if more than one reference is cited in one place in the text.

Manuscripts submitted for publication in the *Australasian Mycologist* should not be submitted to another journal waiting publication or have been previously published in another journal. Authors submitting manuscripts are responsible for obtaining the copyright holders' permission to reproduce any material for which the author does not hold copyright.

The journal can publish both colour plates and black and white photographs.

### Refereeing of articles

Authors can request that their articles be refereed. There will be two anonymous referees. These papers will be published as *Research papers*. Non-refereed articles will be published as *Reports*.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership subscription in the Society for 1999 is AUS\$30 per calendar year for Full Members and AUS\$15 for Concessional Members in Australia or New Zealand; AUS\$45 for Full Members and AUS\$22.50 for Concessional Members outside Australia or New Zealand. The Concessional Member category replaces the Student Member, and now covers students, retirees, and those receiving a government pension. Subscriptions include four issues per year of the *Australasian Mycologist* and postage charges. Subscriptions fall due on 1 January of each year.

Library subscription AUS\$45 per calendar year; personal members are requested not to donate their copies of the *Newsletter* to a library for 12 months from publication date. Sustaining Members will have an annual fee of AUS\$100. Sustaining Members will be listed in each the *Australasian Mycologist*.

### Subscriptions

#### Other than New Zealand members:

Treasurer  
Mr Heino Lepp  
PO Box 38  
BELCONNEN, ACT 2616, Australia.  
*Please make cheques payable to the  
Australasian Mycological Society, Inc.*

### Subscriptions

#### New Zealand members:

New Zealand members can pay subscriptions in \$NZ. Send cheques to Dr Peter Buchanan at Landcare Research, Private Bag 92170, Auckland, New Zealand. *Please make cheques payable to 'Foray account'.*

### General correspondence

should be directed to the Secretary:  
Dr Tom May  
National Herbarium of Victoria  
Birdwood Avenue  
SOUTH YARRA, VIC. 3141,  
Australia

## AUSTRALASIAN MYCOLOGIST

### Editorial Panel: J.A. Simpson & C.A. Grgurinovic

The *Australasian Mycologist* is published quarterly by the Australasian Mycological Society.

Correspondence relating to the *Australasian Mycologist* should be sent to:

Dr Cheryl Grgurinovic, PO Box 53, Farrer, ACT 2607, Australia.

This issue was published on 14 May 1999. © Australasian Mycological Society, Inc. 1999.

The opinions expressed in the *Australasian Mycologist* are not necessarily those of the editors or publisher.

**Contents**

Patron of the Australasian Mycological Society .....	3
Annual general meeting.....	3
A new species of <i>Phaeocollybia</i> from Western Australia.....	5
<i>Cymatoderma elegans</i> var. <i>lamellatum</i> .....	10
Dermatophytes and other fungi in laboratory dermatology; medical mycology workshop.....	13
Conferences and workshops.....	14
Establishment of a student prize.....	17
Use of the Society's funds .....	17
PhD on palm fungi.....	17
Mycosurfing on the World Wide Web.....	17
New members.....	17
Call for Abstracts, Australasian Mycological Society Meeting, Saturday, 21 August 1999.....	18
Deadline for next issue (instructions for authors).....	19