Forest Fungi
Photo Guide
Brown Spored fungi

Clive Shirley

Book 1

Identifying Fungi

Identifying fungi is never an easy task, as there are many factors that can change their appearance, such as age, moisture level, recent weather conditions, and habitat. That which causes most of the problems is that early mycologists, who first visited New Zealand and named our local fungi, tended to use names of similar-looking fungi found in the Northern Hemisphere. Not realising that New Zealand's isolation has meant our native fungi have evolved along different paths.

With DNA sequencing becoming more common, it has been shown that fungi from the northern and southern hemispheres are often distinct, even if they appear to be the same or have the same name. With sequencing, it's also showing that many existing NZ species have hidden under a single name, several species that need to be separated out and named. Unfortunately, most of this information has not been published but has been released into public forums, causing considerable confusion.

Making a spore print

1 - Select your mushroom, preferably one that is fresh and not damaged.

2 - Decide whether the spore colour is light or dark. The colour of the gills may give you some clues.

3 - Select a piece of card, white or black depending on the selection as outlined above. Aluminium foil or glass slide also work well.

4 - Remove the stalk from the mushroom and place it gill side down on a piece of card or foil.

5 - Place a jar over the top. This helps to keep in the moisture as well as stop any air movement, dispersing the spores.

6 - Leave it for the print to form. This can take between two and twelve hours, depending on the mushroom species.

Names Used

The names used in this photo guide are, whenever possible, the most current names, although I may not always be aware of recent changes or have updating this photo guide. In some cases, a genus level name is used due to a species I have not been able to identify or that has not been formally described.

Disclaimer

Although this photo guide indicates whether a fungus is edible or not, it is only indicative; it is recommended to confirm this else where.

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Agarics (Gilled Fungi)

This widespread group of fungi includes the classic mushrooms. Their shape is very functional. The stalk holds the fruiting surface clear of the ground while the cap protects the gills, which radiate out from the centre on the underside, protected from the rain. The spores are formed on the surface of the gills, which drop and float away on the air currents.

Their role in nature is diverse. Most are saprobes and play important roles in nutrient recycling. Some are mycorrhizal with trees, which assist them with nutrient uptake, and a few are pathogens. They range in size from very small to very large, and have a wide colour range, with many being brightly coloured. They are found in an equally wide range of habitats, from open grasslands to forest floors.

Agaricaceae

This family contains several large genera of gilled saprobic fungi, both native and introduced exotics, that grow on the ground or organic debris, such as wood chip mulch. Recently, DNA evidence has moved a number of other families, such as Lepiotaceae, Lycoperdaceae into the Agaricaceae.

Agaricus

The gills are free, or almost free, from the stipe, and are initially covered by a partial veil which breaks to leave a well-defined annulus, or ring, around the stipe. The spores are blackish, or dark brown, or pink in young specimens. Unfortunately, little research has gone into this group, so many of the natives are unnamed.

Agaricus arvensis

Common name: Horse Mushroom
Habitat: Lawn or Pasture
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: Yes

This is a large agaricus that is sought after for eating, though it can be mistaken for *Agaricus crocodilinus*, a similar species that has a stem that is rough below the ring compared to *A. arvensis* which is smooth.

Agaricus species

Common name: Field Mushroom
Habitat: Lawns, Parks or Pasture
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: Yes

This is a common agaricus that's found in grassy places and is a look-alike species to the well-known *A. campestris*, which is not found in New Zealand. Regardless of this, these taste good.

Agaricus Species

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: Unknown

Its large size and soft velvet-like cap make this species quite distinctive,

Agaricus Species

Common name: None
Habitat: Urban gardens, disturbed ground.
Substrate: Woodchip mulch
Season: Autumn
Edible: Poisonous, causes gastrointestinal upsets

A common species found in wood chip mulch, often in large numbers, stains yellow when damaged.

Melanophyllum haematospermum

6.5 mm

Common name: None
Habitat: Lowland podocarp forest
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Inocybe genus

This is a large genus of mycorrhizal fungi that are typically various shades of brown. Caps are small and conical, though they flatten somewhat with age, and generally have a pronounced raised central knob. The cap often appears fibrous or frayed and frequently has a distinctive odour.

Unidentified Inocybe species

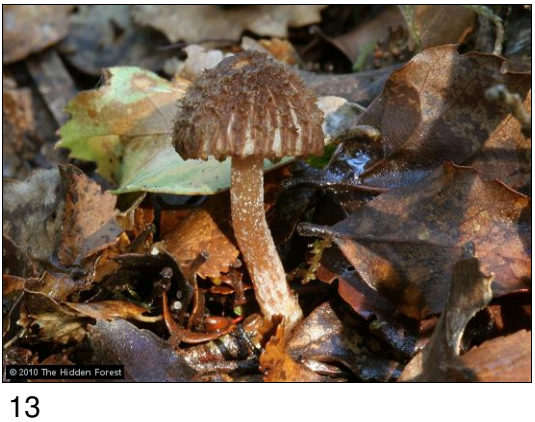
Inocybe amygdalina

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground

Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Inocybe albovestita

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Inocybe destruens

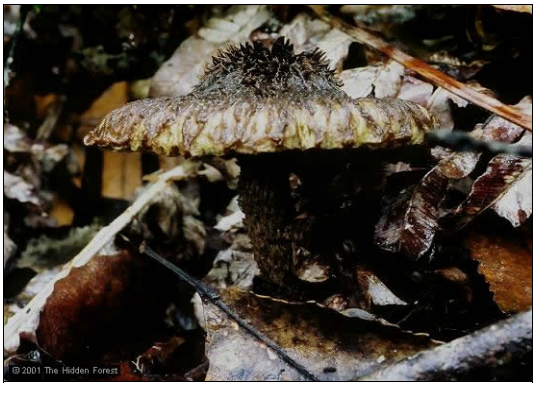
Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Inocybe scissa

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

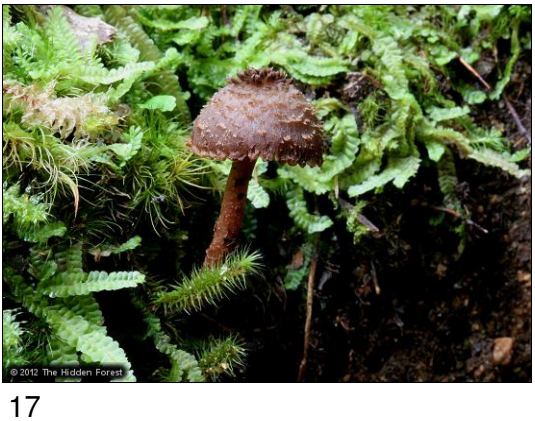
Inocybe strobilomyces

Common name: Scaly fibrecap
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



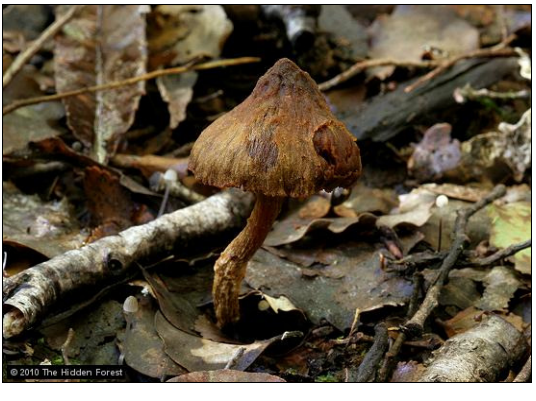
Inosperma calamistratoides

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus and Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Inosperma latericium

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Inocybe leptospermi

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinariaceae family

This large group of terrestrial, mycorrhizal fungi is typically recognised by the presence of a cortina, which is a veil of silky or cobwebby fibbers that protects the gills of a young mushroom. This collapses as the cap opens in most cases, leaving hairs on the stem or forming a well-defined ring that is then stained brown with spores. They are a very diverse group in shape, size, and colour. In recent times, the cortinarius has been divided into ten genera.

Austrocortinarius australiensis

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is recognised by its large size, white to cream cap covered in light brown scales, and more obviously, it's short but large diameter rooting stalk and a thick white membranous ring. Being a Cortinarius, the ring will collect numerous brown spores.

Aureonarius armiae

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Aureonarius caryotis

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Aureonarius collybianus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius achrous

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius aerugineoconicus

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius alienatus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius alboroseus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius bellus

Common name: Jaffa webcap
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius canarius

Common name: Canary webcap
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius cardinalis

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius carneipallidus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

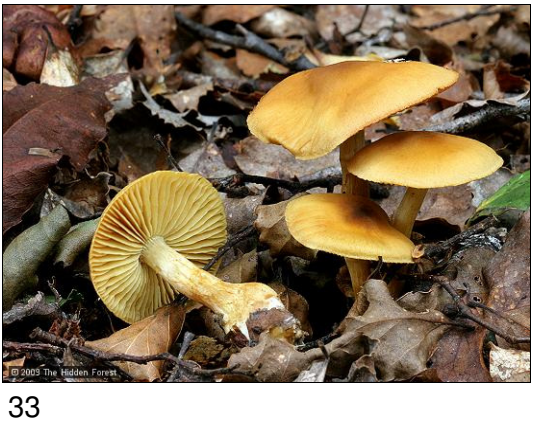
For many years, there has been a lot of confusion over our native purple cortinarius. Recent DNA sequencing indicated that we have two described species in New Zealand that can only be told apart by their habitat without sequencing.

Cortinarius castaneodiscus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius chrysma

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Cortinarius cucumeris

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius cuphomorphus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius cycneus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius dysodes

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This large fungus has a very distinct putrid smell so making it easy to identify.

Cortinarius elaiochrous

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius elaiochrous var. leontis

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius elaiops

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius icterinoides

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius ignellus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius ignotus

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is a relatively common species under tea trees. It is bright yellow, with a glutinous cap and stipe, so it cannot be mistaken for anything else.

Cortinarius ionomataius

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius indotatus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius kioloensis

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is the more common of the two purple Cortinarius species found under leptospermum, though it is sometimes overlooked due to its dark colour.

Cortinarius lachanus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This rare species, which looks more like a mycena species than a cortinarius, although it has yellow gills, it produces brown-textured spores.

Cortinarius leptospermorum

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius lubricanescens

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius cf. magellanicus is now coincided to be a purple version of Cortinarius lubricanescens

Cortinarius luteinus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius meleagris

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius majestaticus

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Tree fern stump
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is one of those species that seems to get moved around a lot. When I first came across this species, it was called *Descolea majestatica* and placed in the Cortinariaceae. It was then moved into the Bolbitiaceae and is now renamed as Cortinarius majestatica and moved back to the Cortinariaceae.

Cortinarius naphthalinus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius olivaceoniger

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius opaculus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius ophryx

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius paludosaniosus

Common name: None
Found: Urban park
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Although these look to be growing in wood chip, they are associated with a nearby exotic tree.

Cortinarius papaver

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius paraoniti

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius peraureus

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius persplendidus

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius phaeomyxa

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius pselioticton

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius rotundisporus

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

A common fungus found under Manuka variable in colour, young fruiting bodies can appear very green. It normally has a glutinous deep metallic blue cap with a brown centre and a viscid metallic blue stalk in wet conditions.

Cortinarius rubripurpuratus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius subcastanellus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius suecicolor

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius taylorianus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius tessiae

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is similar to *C. rotundisporus* but found under beech and is not as greenish/blue compared to *C. rotundisporus* which is found under Manuka. At times this can be a very pale yellowish-green.

Cortinarius ursus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is reported to be a rare species. I guess it depends on where you look, as locally it's rather common.

Cortinarius veronicae

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius viscostriatus

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

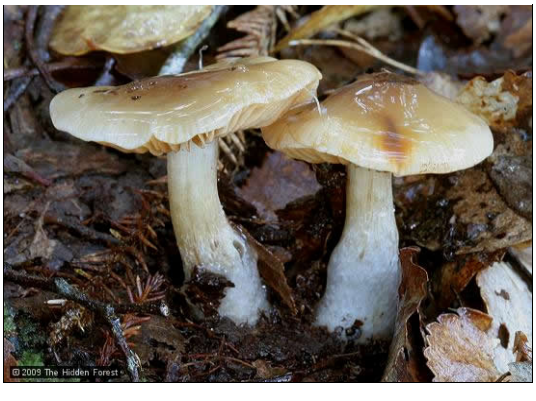
Cortinarius viridipileatus

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This is similar to C. rotundisporus and C tessiae, but is much greener compared to C. rotundisporus, which is found under Manuka, and C. tessiae, which is found under beech.

Cortinarius vitreopileatus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Cortinarius vinicolor

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Phlegmacium artosus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

I am not so sure if this is named correctly. It keys out to be Cortinarius artosus, which is a rare species with only one known collection. Oddly, I have found this twice now, both times from the type location where C. artosus was found.

Phlegmacium rattinus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Phlegmacium exlugubris

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster medioscaurus

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster mariae

Common name: Ghostly web-cap
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster iringa

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Cortinarius alboaggregatus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster australis

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster austrocyanites

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster castoreus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster chalybeus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster rhipiduranus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster persicanus

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster cretax

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Thaxterogaster cremeolina

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Unidentified Cortinarius species

The following few species are ones that don't seem to have been named, or maybe it's me not being able to identify them.

Cortinarius species

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

It's been suggested that this is *Cortinarius pholiotellus*, but I am not convinced. in the description for this, it is stated to have a bald cap, and the photos show a cap with concentric arrayed yellow fibres. Also, this should glow a bright golden-yellow under UV light, which it didn't.

Cortinarius species

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

The smallest and least known of the purple cortinarius species, which has a silky cap and much smaller spores than the other two named purple species, Recently, DNA has been looked at, which has confirmed that this is an undescribed species.

Cortinarius species

Common name: None
Found: Nothofagus Forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Another undescribed species that has been confirmed by sequencing.

Cortinarius Species

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

One of those species that has defied my ability to name It has a soft, felty texture in dry conditions. Sometimes, they appear in large numbers; I suspect this is an unnamed species.

Gymnopilus genus

A genus that's variable in size, from small to large, fleshy mushrooms that are some shade of orange or golden yellow. Some species have tints or patches of other colours, or have tiny differently coloured scales. Always on wood (saprobic), cap dry, finely felted, gills covered with a veil when young, often the remains of the veil forming a ring on the central stalk. Frequently grow in groups. Spore print is orange, rusty orange, or bright rusty brown.

Gymnopilus dilepis

Common name: None
Habitat: Garden mulch
Substrate: Woodchip

Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Gymnopilus purpuratus

Common name: None
Habitat: Lowland podocarp forest
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Like many of the Gymnopilus species, it is not easy to tell apart without the aid of a microscope.
This species has purple colouration that is more easily seen on the stipe with yellow gills.

Gymnopilus junonius

Common name: Giant flamecap
Habitat: Exotic forests, urban parks
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

It is often found growing on Pine tree stumps in large numbers, or at the base of some Eucalyptus tree species.

Gymnopus ceraceicola

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Gymnopilus allantopus

Common name: None
Habitat: Lowland podocarp forest
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

The white fibres around the rim of the cap seem to be a distinguishing feature of this species; they are more obvious in young fruiting bodies, which also have yellow gills.

Paxillus cuprinus

Common name: None
Habitat: Urban habitats
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

An introduced species, associated with silver birch trees, turns brown when damaged.

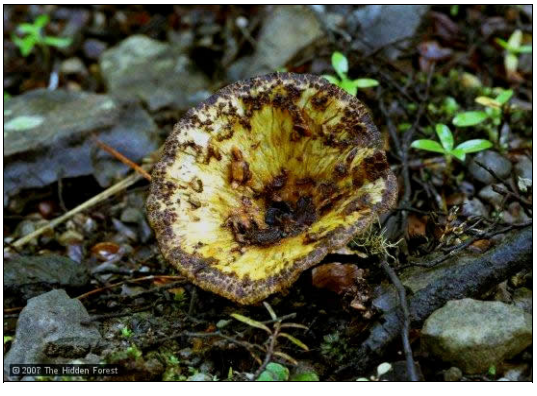
Paxillus ammoniavirescens

Common name: None
Habitat: Urban habitats
Substrate: Ground, under Oak
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Austropaxillus squarrosus

10 mm

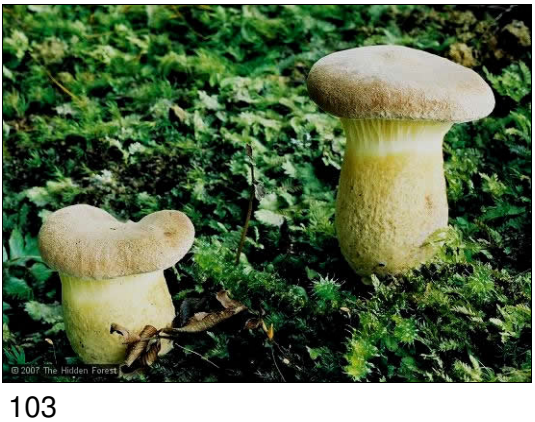
Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Austropaxillus nothofagi

10 mm

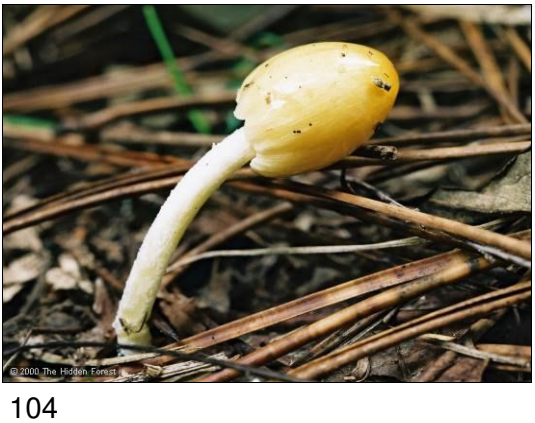
Common name: Beech rollrim
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No



Bolbitius titubans

Common name: None
Habitat: Wood chip mulch, gardens
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

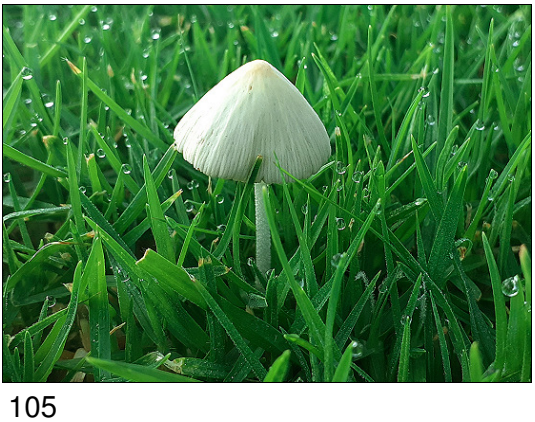
The yellow cap, which is glutinous in wet conditions which is found in wood chip mulch or grasslands.



Conocybe apala

Common name: White dunce cap
Habitat: Grasslands
Substrate: Ground
Season: Spring
Edible: Toxic

A small cream conical grassland species that appears after rain in spring with dark brown gills. Has a short life so soon disappears.



Descolea species

Common name: Pleated cooper
Habitat: Native & Exotic forests
Substrate: Tree fern stumps
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This species was known as Descolea gunnii, but once again, after sequencing, it was confirmed to be an unamed species. very similar to D. phlebophora, which shares the same substrate and habitat. This species has a smooth cap and is generally smaller than D. phlebophora.

Descolea phlebophora

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Tree fern stump
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Similar to the previous Descolea but larger and with a cap that has radially arranged wrinkles around the cap.

Panaeolus papilionaceus

Common name: None
Habitat: Grasslands
Substrate: Animal Dung
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This fungus falls into a group of fungi known as coprophilous fungi. However, it can also be found in fields enriched by the mentioned dung. identified by black spores and a motley, black and grey gills and white partial veil fragment on the cap edge.

Panaeolina foenisecii

Common name: Haymaker's mushroom
Habitat: Grasslands
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Psathyrella genus

These saprophytic fungi are generally small to medium-sized, with fragile caps that change colour when dried. The cap is typically cream, brown, or grey in colour. Stalks are fragile, often snapping evenly and cleanly in half, without a ring. Gills are attached and not decurrent. Fruiting is usually on wood that can be buried or leaf litter.

Psathyrella corrugis

Common name: Red edge brittlestem
Habitat: Wood chip mulched gardens
Substrate: Wood chip
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Found in wood chip gardens.

Candolleomyces species

Common name: None
Habitat: Lowland podocarp forest
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Found growing alone or occasionally in small groups, on the ground from buried wood, but more often on course leaf litter. This species that has not been named.

Candolleomyces candolleanus

Common name: None
Habitat: Urban habitats
Substrate: Ground from decaying wood
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

It grows from buried decaying wood, commonly found in garden lawns.

Psathyrella species

Common name: None
Habitat: Lowland podocarp forest
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Galerina genus

A group of small to medium-sized saprobic mushrooms, noted for their toxic species. Many of which are small and poorly documented in NZ.

Unidentified Galerina species

Galerina patagonica

Common name: Nippled logger
Habitat: Lowland podocarp forest
Substrate: Decaying wood
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

One of the more common and easily recognised Galerina species in that the cap has a papilla (a raised area in the centre of the cap).

Galerina austrocalyptrata

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This belongs to a small group of look-alike fungi. Without a microscope, it's impossible to tell them apart. It is not clear if *G. austrocalyptrata* is present in New Zealand or this is a similar look-alike species that has not been named.

Hebeloma genus

Hebeloma is a difficult genus to recognise and identify, having a dull brown spore print and a terrestrial habit with a smooth, often slightly viscid cap and a robust stature. All are ectomycorrhizal, occurring with conifers and hard woods, primarily in forest settings but also in urban areas if appropriate mycorrhizal hosts are present. Many species are thought to be poisonous.

Hebeloma aminophilum

Common name: Ghoul fungus
Found: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This species is found growing besides or near the remains of decaying animal carcases, in this case, the remains of a possum.

Hebeloma crustuliniforme

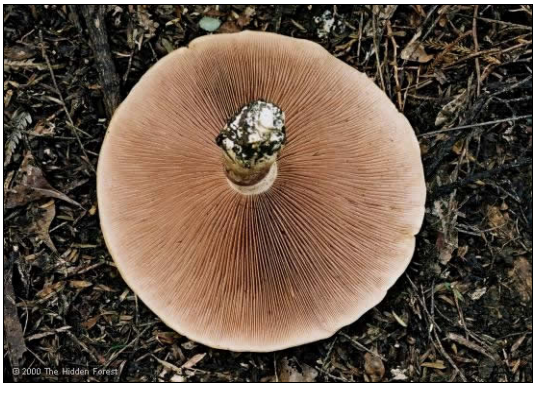
Common name: Fairy cakes
Habitat: Urban lawn, exotic trees
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Mycorrhizal with exotic trees, in this case, silver birch and pine, has a slimy cap in wet conditions.

Hebeloma victoriense

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

A large species that gets confused with Cortinarius australiensis regularly, even though it does not have a white cap with concentrically arranged scales.



Phaeocollybia ratticauda

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This species has a long-rooted stipe that can be seen if care is taken in digging it up.

Psilocybe genus

These small, nondescript brown to yellow-brown saprophytic fungi are found growing on various kinds of decaying organic matter. The genus is best known for its species, that have hallucinogenic properties. These typically have a blue-staining reaction when the fruiting body is damaged or in age.

Psilocybe aucklandii

Common name: None
Habitat: Myrtaceous forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Psilocybe makarorae

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Psilocybe Weraroa

Psilocybe subaeruginosa

Common name: None
Habitat: Wood-chip mulch
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Agrocybe praecox

Common name: None
Habitat: Urban gardens
Substrate: Woodchip
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

A common species found in wood chip mulched gardens, distinguishable from similar Agrocybe in the same habitat by its size and the presence of a veil.

Deconica coprophila

Common name: None
Habitat: Grasslands
Substrate: Animal dung
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Protostropharia semiglobata

Common name: Dung-loving Psilocybe
Habitat: Farms, Grasslands
Substrate: Cow dung
Season: Autumn to early winter
Edible: No

Hypholoma brunneum

Common name: None
Habitat: Found: Native forest
Substrate: Decaying wood
Season: Autumn - winter
Edible: No

Found on wood in small groups or singly.

Hypholoma acutum

Common name: Sulpha wood-tuffs
Habitat: Native & Urban forest
Substrate: Decaying Wood
Season: Autumn
Edible: No, Poisonous

A bright yellow mushroom that can be found throughout the year on fallen logs or stumps of deciduous trees after rain.

Leratiomyces ceres

Common name: Scarlet round-head
Habitat: Wood chip gardens
Substrate: Woodchip
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This common species is found after rain throughout the year on woodchip mulched gardens in large numbers. Its bright red colouring fades with age or heavy rain.

Pholiota subflammans

Common name: None
Habitat: Native & urban forest
Substrate: Decaying Wood
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

Pholiota glutinosa

Common name: Scaly flamecap
Habitat: Podocarp forest
Substrate: Found on wood in small groups
Season: Autumn to early winter
Edible: No

This species has a yellow glutinous cap in wet conditions, with scales covered in large dark brown scales. Scales can also be found on the stipe.

Pholiota chrysmoides

Common name: None
Habitat: Nothofagus forests
Substrate: Ground
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

This species looks more like a Cortinarius and is often found in similar habitats.

Stropharia rugosoannulata

Common name: King stropharia
Habitat: Commercially grown
Substrate: Wood chip
Season: Autumn
Edible: Yes

Cyclocybe parasitica

Common name: Tree swordbelt
Habitat: Podocarp forest
Substrate: Standing dead wood
Season: Summer to Autumn
Edible: No

This mushroom can grow to a very large size, up to 300 mm, and was previously known as Agrocybe parasitica.

Tubaria rufofulva

Common name: None
Found: Beech Forest
Substrate: Standing dead wood
Season: Autumn
Edible: No

An uncommon species that is surprising with its bright colours.

Species	Book	Page
Abortiporus biennis	5	81
Agaricus arvensis	1	7
Agaricus species	1	8
Agaricus Species	1	9
Agaricus Species	1	10
Agrocybe praecox	1	123
Akanthomyces aranearum	5	7
Akanthomyces tuberculatus	5	8
Aleuria aurantia	5	36
Aleurina ferruginea/magnicellula	5	37
Aleurodiscus berggreni	5	99
Aleurodiscus ochraceoflavus	5	101
Aleurodiscus species	5	100
Amanita australis	2	18
Amanita karea	2	19
Amanita muscaria	2	26
Amanita nehuta	2	21
Amanita nigrescens	2	23
Amanita nothofagi	2	20
Amanita pareparina	2	22
Amanita pekeoides	2	24
Amanita phalloides	2	27
Amanita sp. 2	2	28
Amanita taiepa	2	25
Annulohypoxylon areolatum	5	96
Anthracophyllum archeri	5	62
Armillaria limonea	2	128
Armillaria novaezelandiae	2	127
Artomyces candelabrum	4	108
Artomyces colensoi	4	107

Artomyces turgidus	4	106
Ascocoryne sarcoides	5	30
Ascocoryne sarcoides	5	31
Aseroe rubra	4	44
Asterophora species	5	15
Astraeus pteridis	4	40
Aureonarius armiae	1	21
Aureonarius caryotis	1	22
Aureonarius collybianus	1	23
Auricularia cornea	5	34
Auriscalpium umbella	3	83
Australovuilleminia coccinea	5	97
Austroboletus niveus	3	73
Austroboletus novaezelandiae	3	74
Austrocortinarius australiensis	1	20
Austropaxillus nothofagi	1	103
Austropaxillus squarrosus	1	102
Beauveria bassiana	5	9
Beenakia dacostae	3	84
Bjerkandera adusta	5	74
Bolbitius titubans	1	104
Boletellus ananas	3	59
Boletellus genus	3	58
Boletus leptospermi	3	60
Boletus rawlingsii	3	61
Boletus semigastroideus	3	62
Boletus semigastroideus	4	17
Bovista species	4	27
Buchwaldoboletus species	3	63
Callistosporium species	2	165
Calocera fusca	4	109

Calocera species	4	110
Calostoma rodwayi	4	26
Calvatia gigantea	4	22
Calvatia species	4	21
Calycina citrina	5	35
Camarophyllopsis roseola	2	168
Camarophyllus muritaiensis	2	43
Campanella tristis	5	61
Candolleomyces candolleanus	1	112
Candolleomyces species	1	111
Cantharellus wellingtonensis	2	29
Cerrena zonata	3	89
Chalciporus aurantiacus	3	64
Chalciporus piperatus	3	65
Chlorencoelia species	5	32
Chlorociboria species	5	33
Chlorophyllum brunneum	2	7
Chlorophyllum rachodes	2	8
Chlorovibrissea albofusca	5	92
Chlorovibrissea phialophora	5	93
Clathrus archeri	4	41
Clathrus chrysomycelinus	4	43
Clathrus species	4	42
Claustula fischeri	4	49
Clavaria albo-globospora	4	71
Clavaria amoena	4	72
Clavaria archeri	4	73
Clavaria corallino-rosacea	4	74
Clavaria megaspinosa	4	75
Clavaria novozealandica	4	81
Clavaria phoenicea var. persicina	4	78

Clavaria roseo-violacea	4	76
Clavaria rubicundula	4	77
Clavaria sulcata	4	79
Clavaria zollingeri	4	80
Clavogaster virescens	4	10
Clavulina alutaceosiccescens	4	82
Clavulina brunneocinerea	4	83
Clavulina cf. cavipes	4	84
Clavulina geoglossorides	4	85
Clavulina hispidulosa	4	86
Clavulina leveillei var. atricha	4	87
Clavulina samuelsii	4	91
Clavulina subrugosa var. tenuis	4	88
Clavulina urnigerobasidiata	4	90
Clavulina vinaceocervina var. avel-	4	89
Clavulinopsis spiralis	4	70
Clitocybe nebularis	2	30
Conchomyces bursiformis	5	60
Conocybe apala	1	105
Cookeina colensoi	5	40
Coprinellus species	3	49
Coprinellus species	3	48
Coprinellus velatopruinatus	3	50
Coprinopsis atramentaria	3	51
Coprinopsis laanii	3	54
Coprinopsis sp.	3	52
Coprinopsis stercorea	3	53
Coprinus comatus	3	46
Cordyceps sinclairii	5	10
Cordyceps tenuipes	5	11
Cortinarius achrous	1	24

Cortinarius aerugineoconicus	1	25
Cortinarius alboroseus	1	27
Cortinarius alienatus	1	26
Cortinarius beeverorum	4	14
Cortinarius bellus	1	28
Cortinarius canarius	1	29
Cortinarius cardinalis	1	30
Cortinarius carneipallidus	1	31
Cortinarius castaneodiscus	1	32
Cortinarius chrysma	1	33
Cortinarius cucumeris	1	34
Cortinarius cuphomorphus	1	35
Cortinarius cycneus	1	36
Cortinarius dysodes	1	37
Cortinarius elaiochrous	1	38
Cortinarius elaiochrous var. leontis	1	39
Cortinarius elaiops	1	40
Cortinarius icterinoides	1	41
Cortinarius ignellus	1	42
Cortinarius ignotus	1	43
Cortinarius indotatus	1	45
Cortinarius ionomataius	1	44
Cortinarius kioloensis	1	46
Cortinarius lachanus	1	47
Cortinarius leptospermorum	1	48
Cortinarius lubricanescens	1	49
Cortinarius luteinus	1	50
Cortinarius majestaticus	1	52
Cortinarius meleagris	1	51
Cortinarius naphthalinus	1	53
Cortinarius ohauensis	4	16

Cortinarius olivaceoniger	1	54
Cortinarius opaculus	1	55
Cortinarius ophryx	1	56
Cortinarius paludosaniosus	1	57
Cortinarius papaver	1	58
Cortinarius paraoniti	1	59
Cortinarius peraurantiacus	4	15
Cortinarius peraureus	1	60
Cortinarius persplendidus	1	61
Cortinarius phaeomyxa	1	62
Cortinarius pselioticton	1	63
Cortinarius rotundisporus	1	64
Cortinarius rubripurpuratus	1	65
Cortinarius species	1	91
Cortinarius species	1	92
Cortinarius species	1	93
Cortinarius Species	1	94
Cortinarius subcastanellus	1	66
Cortinarius suecicolor	1	67
Cortinarius taylorianus	1	68
Cortinarius tessiae	1	69
Cortinarius ursus	1	70
Cortinarius veronicae	1	71
Cortinarius vinicolor	1	75
Cortinarius violaceovolvatus var. viola	4	13
Cortinarius viridipileatus	1	73
Cortinarius viscostriatus	1	72
Cortinarius vitreopileatus	1	74
Crinipellis procera	2	166
Crucibulum simile	4	51
Cruentomycena viscidocruenta	2	121

Cuphophyllus apricosus	2	45
Cuphophyllus aurantiopallens	2	46
Cuphophyllus austropratensis	2	47
Cuphophyllus canus	2	51
Cuphophyllus cheelii	2	48
Cuphophyllus griseorufescens	2	49
Cuphophyllus salmonipes	2	50
Cuphophyllus species	2	44
Cyathus novae-zeelandiae	4	53
Cyathus olla	4	55
Cyathus striatus	4	54
Cyclocybe parasitica	1	133
Cyclomyces tabacinus	5	71
Cyptotrama asprata	2	130
Cystoderma clastotrichum	2	35
Cystoderma species	2	33
Cystolepiota petasiformis	2	17
Cyttaria species	5	94
Dacrymyces cupularis	5	24
Dacrymyces species	5	25
Daldinia species	5	87
Deconica coprophila	1	124
Descolea phlebophora	1	107
Descolea species	1	106
Entoloma aberrans	3	5
Entoloma brunneolilacinum	3	7
Entoloma canoconicum	3	8
Entoloma captiosum	3	9
Entoloma cerinum	3	6
Entoloma consanguineum	3	10

Entoloma crinitum	3	11
Entoloma distinctum	3	12
Entoloma duplocoloratum	3	13
Entoloma glaucoroseum	3	14
Entoloma gracile	3	15
Entoloma haastii	3	16
Entoloma hochstetteri	3	17
Entoloma imbecille	3	18
Entoloma inventum	3	19
Entoloma latericolor	3	24
Entoloma mcnabbianum	3	20
Entoloma melanocephalum	3	21
Entoloma neosericellum	3	22
Entoloma parasericeum	3	23
Entoloma peraffine	3	25
Entoloma peralbidum	3	26
Entoloma persimile	3	27
Entoloma perzonatum	3	28
Entoloma phaeomarginatum	3	30
Entoloma pluteimorphum	3	31
Entoloma porphyrescens	3	33
Entoloma procerum	3	32
Entoloma pumilum	3	34
Entoloma sericellum	3	36
Entoloma readiae	3	35
Entoloma squamiferum	3	39
Entoloma stramineum	3	37
Entoloma strictum	3	38
Entoloma sulphureum	3	40
Entoloma translucidum	3	29
Entoloma uligincola	3	41

Favolaschia calocera	5	65
Favolaschia cyatheae	5	67
Favolaschia pustulosa	5	66
Fistulinella viscida	3	67
Flammulina velutipes	2	129
Flaviporus brownii	5	102
Galerina austrocalyptrata	1	115
Galerina patagonica	1	114
Gallacea scleroderma	4	12
Ganoderma aff. applanatum	5	72
Geastrum aff.morganii	4	36
Geastrum species	4	35
Geastrum species	4	34
Geastrum tenuipes	4	37
Geastrum triplex	4	38
Geastrum velutinum	4	39
Geoglossum australe	5	46
Gerronema species	2	136
Gerronema waikanaensis	2	135
Gibellula pulchra	5	12
Gliophorus fumosogriseus	2	52
Gliophorus graminicolor	2	53
Gliophorus lilacinoides	2	54
Gliophorus lilacipes	2	55
Gliophorus luteoglutinosus	2	56
Gliophorus pallidus	2	57
Gliophorus psittacinus	2	58
Gliophorus species	2	42
Gliophorus sulfureus	2	59
Gliophorus versicolor	2	60
Gliophorus viridis	2	61

Gliophorus viscaurantius	2	62
Gloeocantharellus novae-zelandiae	2	170
Gloeophyllum sepiarium	5	64
Gloeoporus phlebophorus	5	79
Gloiocephala rubescens	5	48
Gloioxanthomyces chromolimoneuss	2	63
Glutinoglossum methvenii	5	43
Grifola species	5	68
Gymnopilus allantopus	1	99
Gymnopilus dilepis	1	95
Gymnopilus junonius	1	97
Gymnopilus purpuratus	1	96
Gymnopus ceraceicola	1	98
Gyromitra tasmanica	5	90
Hebeloma aminophilum	1	116
Hebeloma crustuliniforme	1	117
Hebeloma victoriense	1	118
Heimiomyces velutipes	2	106
Helicogloea compressa	5	26
Hericium novae-zealandiae	3	90
Heterotextus miltinus	5	22
Heterotextus pezizaeformis	5	23
Hodophilus species	2	169
Hohenbuehelia parsonsiae	5	50
Humidicutis conspicua	2	65
Humidicutis horakii	2	66
Humidicutis lewelliniae	2	67
Humidicutis luteovirens	2	69
Humidicutis luteovirens (Green)	2	68
Humidicutis mavis	2	70
Humidicutis multicolor	2	71

Humidicutis species	2	64
Hydnum crocidens	3	79
Hydnum mcnabbianum	3	80
Hydnum wellingtonii	3	81
Hydropus funebris	2	134
Hygrocybe aff. Firma “orange/yellow”	2	85
Hygrocybe aff. firma “Red”	2	84
Hygrocybe aff. firma “Red/orange”	2	83
Hygrocybe astatogala	2	73
Hygrocybe astatogala (green/yellow)	2	74
Hygrocybe astatogala (red/orange)	2	74
Hygrocybe blanda	2	76
Hygrocybe cavipes	2	77
Hygrocybe cerinolutea	2	78
Hygrocybe conica	2	75
Hygrocybe elegans	2	79
Hygrocybe fuliginata	2	91
Hygrocybe fuscoaurantiaca	2	92
Hygrocybe julietae	2	80
Hygrocybe keithgeorgii	2	89
Hygrocybe lilaceolamellata	2	90
Hygrocybe procera	2	86
Hygrocybe rubrocarnosa	2	87
Hygrocybe species	2	72
Hygrocybe species	2	93
Hygrocybe species	2	94
Hygrocybe species	2	95
Hygrocybe species	2	96
Hygrocybe species	2	97
Hygrocybe species	2	98
Hygrocybe species	2	99

Hygrocybe species	2	100
Hygrocybe striatolutea	2	81
Hygrocybe subheteromorpha	2	88
Hygrophorus involutus	2	101
Hymenochaete aff. cruenta	5	103
Hymenopellis colensoi	2	133
Hymenopellis mundroola	2	132
Hypholoma acutum	1	127
Hypholoma brunneum	1	126
Hypomyces chrysospermus	5	14
Hypoxylon howeanum	5	88
Ileodictyon cibarium	4	45
Inocybe albovestita	1	13
Inocybe amygdalina	1	12
Inocybe destruens	1	14
Inocybe leptospermi	1	19
Inocybe scissa	1	15
Inocybe strobilomyces	1	16
Inonotus nothofagi	5	76
Inosperma calamistratoides	1	17
Inosperma latericium	1	18
Laccaria glabripes	2	41
Laccaria lateritia sensu lato	2	40
laccaria lilacina	2	38
Laccaria masoniae	2	37
Laccaria Species	2	36
Laccaria violaceonigra	2	39
Lacrymaria asperospora	3	56
Lacrymaria lacrymabunda	3	57
Lactarius tawai	2	156
Lactarius umerensis	2	157

Lactifluus clarkeae	2	155
Laetiporus portentosus	5	75
Leccinum scabrum	3	66
Lentaria surculus	4	100
Lentinula edodes	2	123
Lentinula novaezelandiae	2	124
Lentinus arcularius	5	69
Leotia aff. lubrica	5	89
Lepista species	2	32
Leratiomyces ceres	1	128
Leratiomyces erythrocephalus	4	11
Leucoagaricus americanus	2	10
Leucoagaricus leucothites	2	11
Leucoagaricus species	2	9
Leucoagaricus species	2	12
Leucocoprinus birnbaumii	2	14
Leucocoprinus cepistipes	2	15
Leucocoprinus fragilissimus	2	13
Lycoperdon compactum	4	23
Lycoperdon excipuliforme	4	24
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Identifying fungi is never easy, with names continuously changing or the misinterpretation of descriptions. Thus, there are likely a few errors in these photo guides. You are welcome to contact me if you feel something is not right at clive@hiddenforest.co.nz.

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