

An inventory of macrofungi observed in Tasmanian forests over a six-year period

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Abstract

Visits to Tasmanian forests over a period of six years between 1998 and 2004 have resulted in an inventory of forest macrofungi. Thirty-four frequently visited sites were surveyed between seven and 109 times, with an additional 57 sites visited up to six times each. A majority of the 91 locations contain wet sclerophyll as the dominant forest type, but a few sites can be classified as other forest types. The list of 360 named species (305 Basidiomycota and 55 Ascomycota) is a preliminary documentation of the macrofungi present in Tasmanian forests.

Introduction

The mycota of Australia is very poorly known, and there are few species lists of macrofungi for forests in any of the Australian States. Most available lists are from single forays (e.g. Catcheside 1997a, 1997b, 1999; Kirby 1994; May 1989, 1997, 1998; Willis 1953, 1968) or are confined to one site or to a limited number of sites in one general area (e.g. Burns and Conran 1997; Hilton *et al.* 1989; McMullan-Fisher *et al.* 2002; Packham *et al.* 2002; Robinson *et al.* 2004; Syme 1992; Young *et al.* 2004).

The purpose of this paper is to provide an initial list of named macrofungal species for a wide range of Tasmanian forest locations. Some of the sites are in National Parks and

other State Reserves, whereas others are within, or border upon, production forests. Because the majority of Australian fungi are yet to be described and named (see Young *et al.* 2004), it is difficult to provide reliable information on the rich mycota that forms an important component of Tasmanian forests. Thus, we confine the inventory to those species of macrofungi that have been validly named. This procedure was adopted previously in our survey of the fungi of Mount Wellington (Ratkowsky and Gates 2002; Gates and Ratkowsky 2004). Although the named species are only a portion of the true number of species present, confining attention to them obviates the need to employ 'tag' names or preliminary names, which, although meaningful to the authors, would not necessarily be recognised by others examining the same species.

Methods

Sampling

The database for the present paper is derived from more than 650 forays conducted by the authors in Tasmania between May 1998 and 30 June 2004. These forays, almost always into forests, occurred two or three times a week throughout the entire year. There was no regular pattern to them, so that visits to some sites or to some parts of Tasmania were irregularly

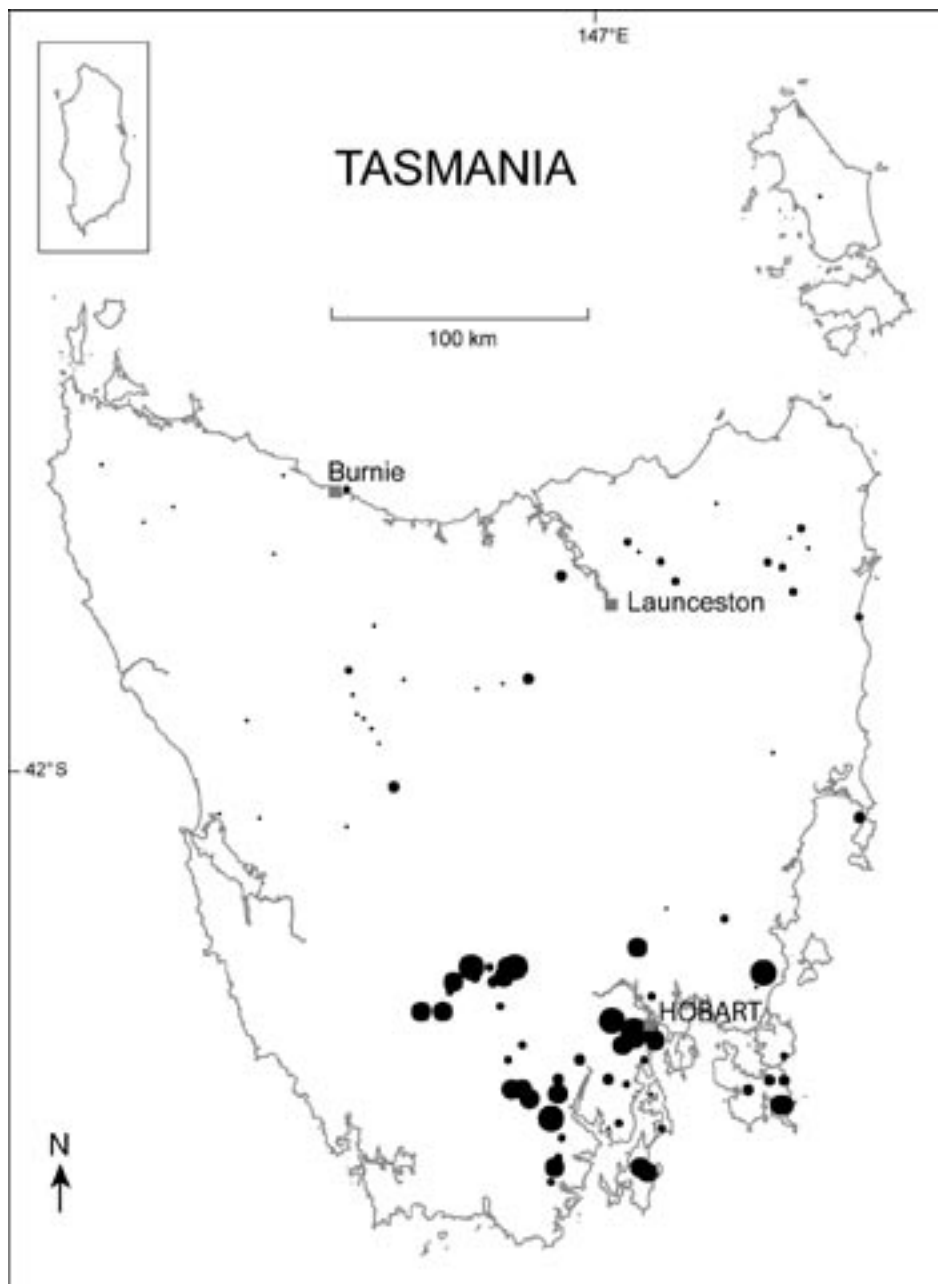


Figure 1. Map of Tasmania showing site locations. The five symbol sizes represent, from smallest to largest, one visit, 2–4 visits, 5–10 visits, 11–30 visits, and more than 30 visits.

distributed with respect to time of year. Because the authors live in Hobart, sites within a 120 km radius of Hobart were visited frequently and in all seasons, but the more remote sites, especially in the north, north-east and north-west of Tasmania, were

visited less often and during times when conditions were not necessarily optimal for sporophore (fruiting body) production.

All sites were searched for macrofungal sporophores for a minimum of about two

hours. Neither quadrats nor transects were used in the surveys because all sites sampled have readily accessible walking tracks. Macrofungi were recorded along these tracks and from adjacent areas, but the number of sporophores of any individual species was not counted. Voucher material has been deposited in the Tasmanian Herbarium and, whenever sufficient material was available, also in the National Herbarium of Victoria.

Sites

The authors visited 91 different locations (Figure 1). The sites, all in forested areas, are listed in Table 1, along with the approximate latitude/longitude, altitude, a brief indication of habitat type, the number of visits and the months in which the visits were made. The majority of these sites are a wet forest type, but the list contains some dry sclerophyll sites, some coastal sites, and a few high altitude sites. Thirty-four sites were visited at least seven times (hereafter referred to as the 'frequently visited' sites), 14 sites were visited at least 20 times, and 29 sites were visited once only. No site in the north, north-east or north-west of Tasmania was visited 11 or more times.

Species nomenclature

Most of the names of the Basidiomycota listed in this paper may be found either in May and Wood (1997) or May *et al.* (2003), or as updated by the interactive catalogue of fungi on the website of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne (www.rbg.vic.gov.au). Six additional taxa are included from the unpublished thesis of Chang (1992) and one from the unpublished thesis of May (1991). A few other species have not been previously reported as occurring in Australia. Their identification to species level was made by microscopic examination of the collections in conjunction with published overseas literature or, in the case of *Xenasma pulverulentum*, by reference to a recent publication (Lepp 2004).

There is no Australian catalogue of the Ascomycota as yet, and the taxa listed in this paper are based upon names in current use by Australian authors or obtained from overseas sources.

Results

A total of 305 species of Basidiomycota and 55 species of Ascomycota was found in the 91 forest locations (Table 2). A range of forms exhibited by these species is shown by Photos 1–9. The number of species present at any one site ranged from 10 (Newall Creek) to 228 (Mount Wellington, south-eastern tracks), with the 34 most frequently visited sites tending to have longer species lists than the 57 infrequently visited sites. However, the uneven distribution of visits to the sites must temper some of the conclusions about the relative abundance of species.

Some of the species may have been found by the authors or by others at sites not reported in this survey. For example, *Trichoglossum hirsutum* was also found at Melaleuca in Tasmania's south-west, and *Poronia ericii* was found at a property near Little Swanport on the east coast and at Black Sugarloaf in the north of Tasmania. The latter species occurs on dung and is more likely to be found in pastures and fields than in forests.

Species such as *Coprinus comatus* and *Stropharia semiglobata*, although recorded in this survey from some of the sites, were always found on the periphery of forests, at roadsides or in paddocks or pastures adjacent to the forest, rather than within the forest. *Psathyrella candolleana* (Fr.) Maire, a widespread species in the Northern Hemisphere, was found once in a *Pinus radiata* D. Don plantation alongside the road approaching the start of the Marriotts Falls track, and also on the stump of an exotic tree on a footpath in the Hobart suburb of Taroona.

At least seven species of macrofungi reported here have not been recorded

previously as occurring in Australia. These are *Collybia alkalivirens*, *Entoloma gelatinosum*, *E. porphyrescens*, *E. procerum*, *E. readiae*, *E. sulphureum* and *Macrocyttidia cucumis*.

Many taxa were not identified to species level, and as a result some genera known to occur in Tasmanian forests are not represented in the inventory (Table 2). These genera include *Camarophyllopsis*, *Claudopus*, *Clitocybula*, *Cystolepiota*, *Dermoloma*, *Flammulaster*, *Hebeloma*, *Hohenbuehelia*, *Hydropus*, *Leucoagaricus*, *Leucocoprinus*, *Limacella*, *Mycenella*, *Pholiotina*, *Porpoloma*, *Pouzarella*, *Pseudobaeospora*, *Ripartites*, *Tephrocybe*, *Tricholoma* and *Tricholomopsis* amongst the Basidiomycota, and *Ascobolus*, *Endoxyla*, *Geoglossum*, *Mollisia*, *Nitschkia* and *Rosellinia* amongst the Ascomycota. In addition to the genera listed above, there were also some that were recorded in disturbed areas between forest patches or at the periphery of forests. These include, for example, *Melanoleuca* and *Panaeolus*.

It is not surprising that the most frequently visited site, the walking tracks on the eastern and south-eastern side of Mount Wellington, with 109 visits, produced 228 species, the highest total (see Table 1). However, this number is only marginally greater than that from the Russell Falls to Lady Barron Falls loop at Mount Field, which produced 221 species from 50 visits. The latter site is probably richer than Mount Wellington, but this can only be demonstrated by visiting both sites at approximately the same times with an equal number of visits to each. From Table 1, it can be seen that the Evercreech Forest Reserve, with 136 species observed in only three visits, Macgregors Peak with 128 species in four visits, Bermuda Road with 113 species in five visits, and Skemps, with 105 species in four visits, are clearly species-rich sites. This suggests that sites that are rich in fungi can be recognised as such, even from relatively few visits, if they are visited during the appropriate season (usually late autumn).

Discussion

Although the very wet sclerophyll sites are clearly fungi-rich, any conclusions that might be drawn about the relative richness of sites would have to be tentative, as the sites in the present survey were visited in a haphazard manner with respect to, for example, the number of visits and the times of the year those visits were made. This contrasts with a study undertaken by the authors at the Warra Long-Term Ecological Research Site (Gates *et al.* 2005), a survey in which the macrofungi present in two coupes subjected to differing silvicultural treatments were visited on the same day and compared. The designed nature of that survey enabled formal statistical testing to be carried out.

The macromycota of Tasmanian forests reflects that of the wetter, forested areas of the southern Australian States. Compared to other published papers listing species of fungi in forests in Australia, the present study contains by far the most comprehensive list. For Tasmania, the only other published studies of macrofungi in forests are those of Warcup (1991) and Packham *et al.* (2002). The former was mainly concerned with the formation of ectomycorrhizae in association with eucalypt seedlings in regeneration coupes, and did not provide a list of fungi species. The latter study found 242 taxa of macrofungi in a total of eight mature forest and young regrowth sites, but a full list of those species has not been presented.

As more taxonomic works are published, the present inventory can be updated to include those species that are currently known to the authors by tag names. Also, as additional sites in Tasmanian forests are surveyed, more species will be recorded.

The authors plan to make the data contained in this present work available electronically as a 'web' page. It will be updated periodically as additional information comes to hand.



Photo 1. Amanita punctata



Photo 2. Austroboletus novaezelandiae



Photo 3. Aseröe rubra



Photo 4. Clavaria miniata



Photo 5. Cyttaria gunnii



Photo 6. Stereum hirsutum



Photo 7. Tremella fuciformis



Photo 8. Mycena nargan



Photo 9. Coprinus sp.

Table 1. Sites visited, their approximate latitude, longitude and elevation, habitat (Hab) type, number of visits (V), number of named species at each site (Spp.) and the months in which the visits were made. (w = wet forests, including rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest; g = wet gully, mostly in dry forest; d = dry sclerophyll forest; cl = cleared area; cs = coastal scrub with wet or dry forest)

Location	Lat./Long.	Elevation (m a.s.l.)	Hab type	V	Spp.	Months in which visits were made
Adamsons Peak Track	43°20' x 146°54'	160	w	2	53	May
Araña Buddhist Hermitage	41°43' x 146°39'	500	w	1	52	Jun
Arm River	41°42' x 146°12'	480	w	1	30	Sep
Arve Valley	43°08' x 146°46'	150–280	w	20	163	Jan–Jul, Oct–Dec
Bermuda Road	43°04' x 146°54'	440	w	5	113	Apr, Jun–Aug
Blue Tier	41°11' x 148°00'	700	w	4	68	Apr, Jun
Bluff River State Forest	42°31' x 147°40'	300	d	3	51	Jun–Jul
Cape Pillar Track (old route)	43°09' x 147°56'	140	w	12	73	Mar, May–Aug, Oct–Nov
Cape Queen Elizabeth	43°14' x 147°23'	0	d+cs	2	24	May, Aug
Chauncy Vale	42°37' x 147°16'	220–240	d	19	81	Mar–Dec
Clarks Cliffs	43°06' x 147°47'	250–480	w	10	160	Mar–Jul, Sep, Dec
Coal River Gorge	42°29' x 147°24'	300–400	g	1	15	Oct
Cradle Mtn NP, northern end	41°40' x 145°57'	880–1240	w	2	27	Apr
Creepy Crawly	42°50' x 146°22'	550	w	12	70	Jan, Mar–May, Jul, Dec
Dismal Swamp Road	40°57' x 144°51'	60	w	1	9	Jun
Donaghys Hill	42°12' x 145°56'	500	w	1	13	Sep
Donnellys Road	43°07' x 146°54'	240	w	20	113	Feb–Dec
Duckhole Lake	43°22' x 146°53'	120	w	23	168	Jan–Dec
Echo Sugarloaf	43°14' x 147°08'	100–180	d	1	17	Jun
Evercreech FR	41°24' x 147°58'	360	w	3	136	Jun, Oct
Fern Glade, Burnie	41°03' x 145°57'	0	g	2	25	Apr, Jun
Flinders Island	40°03' x 148°04'	20–300	w	1	24	Apr
Florentine Valley	42°43' x 146°31'	480	w	10	126	Mar–May, Jul, Sep–Oct, Dec
Forester Road, Scottsdale	41°06' x 147°37'	40	g	1	69	Jun
Fortescue Bay	43°09' x 147°57'	0	w	10	75	Mar, May–Jul, Oct–Nov
Freycinet NP	42°10' x 148°17'	10–300	d	5	22	Feb, Dec
Frog Flats to Pelion Hut	41°50' x 146°01'	720–860	w	1	17	May
Garden Island Creek	43°13' x 147°11'	200	w	3	64	Jun, Aug
Growling Swallet	42°41' x 146°30'	540	w	31	168	Jan–Dec
Halls Falls	41°15' x 148°02'	150	w	1	20	Apr
Hastings Caves SR	43°25' x 146°52'	20	w	3	46	Apr–May, Oct
Hellyer Gorge	41°16' x 145°37'	260	w	1	45	Apr
Hogarth Falls	42°09' x 145°21'	40	w	1	18	Sep
Hospital Creek	42°45' x 147°49'	200	d	1	12	Aug
Huntingfield	43°00' x 147°18'	80	d	4	15	May, Jul–Aug
Huon Pine Walk	43°06' x 146°44'	80	w	14	100	Jan, Mar–Apr, Jun–Aug, Oct–Dec
Hyttan Hall Gully	42°54' x 147°19'	40	g	12	30	Apr–May, Jul–Aug, Oct
Johns and Rutherfords Roads	43°16' x 146°55'	380	w	3	65	Jun
Judbury Conservation Area	43°00' x 147°00'	40	d	10	33	Apr–Aug, Oct
Julius River FR	41°09' x 145°02'	140	w	1	41	Jun
June Caves	42°44' x 146°36'	280	w+cl	9	76	Feb–Jul, Nov
Kermantie Falls	43°12' x 146°52'	120–280	w	51	212	Jan–Dec
Kia Ora to Windy Ridge	41°55' x 146°05'	900–1060	w	1	38	May
Lacey's property	41°31' x 146°04'	740	w	1	33	Apr
Lake Dobson	42°41' x 146°35'	1000	w	3	24	Jan, Apr–May
Lake Skinner Track	42°57' x 146°44'	500	w	4	44	Jan, Apr, Aug
Lake St Clair NP, Echo Point to Cynthia Bay	42°04' x 146°09'	750	w	7	127	Jan, Mar–Apr, Jun
Liffey Falls	41°42' x 146°46'	540	w	6	88	Jan–Apr, Jul
Lilydale Falls	41°14' x 147°13'	180	w	4	35	Jan, Mar–Apr, Jul
Lyrebird Walk	42°41' x 146°40'	680	w	23	118	Jan–Jun, Aug–Dec
Macgregors Peak	42°59' x 147°57'	300–590	w	4	128	Apr, Jun, Oct
Marriotts Falls	42°43' x 146°39'	260	w	14	145	Jan–Jun, Aug, Oct–Nov
Mavista Falls	43°23' x 147°19'	60	w	12	95	Feb–Jun, Sep–Dec
Meander River Valley	41°44' x 146°32'	600–800	w	1	77	Jun

Table 1. Continued.

Location	Lat./Long.	Elevation (m a.s.l.)	Hab type	V	Spp.	Months in which visits were made
Meetus Falls SR	41°57' x 147°53'	620	d	1	17	Oct
Milkshake Hills SR	41°06' x 145°10'	200	w	1	36	Jun
Montezuma Falls	41°50' x 145°29'	400	w	1	13	Sep
Mt Arthur (Lilydale)	41°16' x 147°16'	650	w	1	30	Jan
Mt Barrow SR	41°22' x 147°26'	880	w	3	27	Mar–May
Mt Field NP, Falls Loop	42°41' x 146°42'	180–240	w	50	221	Jan–Dec
Mt Mangana	43°22' x 147°17'	500	w	16	119	Feb–Jun, Sep–Dec
Mt Wellington, SE Tracks	42°55' x 147°15'	400–720	w	109	228	Jan–Dec
Myrtle Forest	42°52' x 147°09'	600	w	34	158	Jan–Jul, Sep–Dec
Myrtle Gully	42°54' x 147°15'	300–580	w	47	179	Jan–Dec
Needles Picnic Area	42°46' x 146°24'	480	w	2	11	Apr, Nov
Newall Creek	42°10' x 145°32'	40	w	1	10	Sep
North West Bay River	42°57' x 147°12'	250	w	25	154	Jan–Nov
Notley Gorge	41°21' x 146°55'	300	g	10	97	Jan–Apr, Jul, Sep–Oct
Oldina FR	41°00' x 145°40'	40	w	1	37	Jun
Pelion Hut to Kia Ora Hut	41°52' x 146°03'	900–1120	w	1	19	May
Pelverata Falls	43°04' x 147°08'	340	w	9	104	Apr–Aug, Oct
Pine Forest Hut to Frog Flats	41°49' x 145°59'	740–960	w	1	37	May
Pine Forest Moor forests	41°45' x 145°58'	1000	w	1	33	Apr
Quarantine Pt, Bruny Island	43°07' x 147°20'	20–60	d	1	11	May
Ralphs Falls	41°18' x 147°51'	700	w	3	69	Apr, Jun
Reuben Falls	43°00' x 146°40'	300	w	4	57	Mar, May–Jun, Nov
Risdon Brook Reservoir	42°47' x 147°20'	60–400	d	2	23	Jul, Oct
Scamander (Curtis Reserve)	41°29' x 148°16'	0	cs	4	47	May–Jun, Dec
Skemps property, Myrtle Bank	41°18' x 147°22'	500	w	4	105	Mar–Jun
Snug Falls	43°05' x 147°13'	200	d	4	51	Apr, Jun–Aug
St Columba Falls	41°19' x 147°55'	350	w	3	66	Apr, Jun
Styx Valley	42°49' x 146°38'	340	w	2	46	Jan–Feb
Taranna Forest Walk	43°04' x 147°53'	140	w	10	89	Mar, May–Jul, Oct–Nov
Timbs Track/Florentine F5 Road	42°44' x 146°25'	440	w	19	129	Jan–May, Jul–Sep, Nov–Dec
Truganini Track	42°56' x 147°21'	100–340	g	30	96	Jan–Dec
Warra LTER Site	43°06' x 146°41'	100	w	29	160	Jan–Dec
Waterfall Bay	43°04' x 147°57'	100–200	w+cs	5	69	Jan, Mar–May, Aug
Waterworks Reserve, Hobart	42°54' x 147°17'	200	w+cl	18	90	Jan–Nov
Wedge Forest Reserve	42°50' x 146°16'	400	w	14	120	Jan–May, Jul, Sep, Nov–Dec
Weldborough Pass	41°13' x 147°57'	560	w	1	16	Jun
Wielangta	42°42' x 147°51'	200	w	33	186	Jan–Sep, Nov–Dec

Table 2. Named species of macrofungi encountered in Tasmanian forests, comparing their occurrence at sites visited frequently (seven or more times) and infrequently (less than seven times). (T = total number of sites; r = rare, observed in < 15% of visits; o = occasional, observed in 15–40% of visits; f = frequent, observed in 40–70% of visits; c = common, observed in > 70% of visits; w = wet forests, including rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest; g = wet gully, mostly in dry forest; d = dry sclerophyll forest; cl = cleared area; cs = coastal scrub with wet or dry forest)

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)								Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)					
	abundance				habitat				habitat					
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs
Basidiomycota														
<i>Agaricus austrovinaceus</i> Grgur. & T.W.May	20	20	–	–	–	17	1	1	1	3	3	–	–	–
<i>Agaricus sylvaticus</i> Schaeff.	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Agaricus xanthodermus</i> Genev.	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Agrocybe parasitica</i> G.Stev.	3	2	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Agrocybe praecox</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Fayod	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aleurodiscus limonispurus</i> D.A.Reid	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
<i>Amanita ananiceps</i> (Berk.) Sacc.	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
<i>Amanita effusa</i> (Kalchbr.) D.A.Reid	10	9	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Amanita murinaster</i> A.E.Wood	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Amanita muscaria</i> (L.: Fr.) Lam.	5	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	5	4	–	1	–
<i>Amanita ochrophylla</i> (Cooke & Masee) Cleland	14	11	3	–	–	13	–	1	–	7	4	–	1	2
<i>Amanita pagetodes</i> D.A.Reid	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Amanita punctata</i> (Cleland & Cheel) D.A.Reid	10	9	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–
<i>Amanita umbrinella</i> E.J.Gilbert & Cleland	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Amanita xanthocephala</i> (Berk.) D.A.Reid & R.N.Hilton	11	6	4	1	–	7	2	1	1	4	2	–	1	1
<i>Amauroderma rude</i> (Berk.) Torrend	14	7	4	3	–	11	1	–	2	12	12	–	–	–
<i>Anthracoerythrum archeri</i> (Berk.) Pegler	10	2	5	2	1	7	2	–	1	4	3	–	–	1
<i>Antrodiella citrea</i> (Berk.) Ryvarden	11	8	2	1	–	9	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
<i>Antrodiella zonata</i> (Berk.) Ryvarden	14	10	4	–	–	12	2	–	–	5	5	–	–	–
<i>Armillaria hinnulea</i> Kile & Watling	14	12	2	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Armillaria luteobubalina</i> Watling & Kile	9	8	1	–	–	6	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Armillaria novaezealandiae</i> (G.Stev.) Herink	28	3	9	15	1	25	2	–	1	22	21	–	–	1
<i>Arrhenia acerosa</i> (Fr.) Kühner	10	9	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Aseroë rubra</i> Labill.	16	12	3	1	–	15	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	1
<i>Asterophora mirabilis</i> (T.W.May) Redhead & Seifert	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aurantiporus pulcherrimus</i> (Rodway) P.K.Buchanan & Hood	16	11	3	1	1	16	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–
<i>Australoporus tasmanicus</i> (Berk.) P.K.Buchanan & Ryvarden	17	5	6	3	3	15	1	–	1	12	12	–	–	–
<i>Austroboletus novaezealandiae</i> (McNabb) Wolfe	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Austroboletus occidentalis</i> Watling & N.M.Greg.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
<i>Austropaxillus muelleri</i> (Berk.) Bresinsky & M.Jarosch	26	9	12	4	1	21	2	1	2	20	18	–	1	1
<i>Beenakia dacostae</i> D.A.Reid	5	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
<i>Bolbitius vitellinus</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Fr.	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
<i>Boletellus ananiceps</i> (Berk.) Singer	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1
<i>Boletellus obscurecoccineus</i> (Höhn.) Singer	16	12	3	1	–	16	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1
<i>Boletus tasmanicus</i> Hongo & A.K.Mills	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–
<i>Bovista brunnea</i> Berk.	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Parmasto	23	7	13	3	–	17	3	1	2	10	6	–	3	1
<i>Calocybe carnea</i> (Bull.: Fr.) Donk	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Calostoma fuscum</i> (Berk.) Masee	9	6	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	7	5	–	2	–
<i>Calostoma rodwayi</i> (Lloyd) Lloyd	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
<i>Calvatia cyathiformis</i> (Bosc) Morgan	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Campanella olivaceonigra</i> (E.Horak) T.W.May & A.E.Wood	5	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Cantharellus concinnus</i> Berk.	21	6	6	8	1	20	1	–	–	9	6	–	2	1
<i>Cheimonophyllum candidissimum</i> (Berk. & M.A.Curtis) Singer	13	11	2	–	–	13	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–
<i>Chlorophyllum brunneum</i> (Farl. & Burt) Vellinga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Claustula fischeri</i> K.M.Curtis	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Clavaria amoena</i> Zoll. & Moritzi	25	9	15	1	–	24	–	–	1	19	17	–	1	1
<i>Clavaria aurantia</i> Cooke & Masee	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Clavaria miniata</i> Berk.	23	9	9	5	–	22	1	–	–	19	18	–	1	–

Table 2. Continued.

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)								Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)					
	abundance				habitat				habitat					
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs
<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i> Lév.	12	8	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
<i>Clavicornia piperata</i> (Kauffman) Leathers & A.H.Sm.	25	11	12	2	-	22	-	2	1	16	13	-	2	1
<i>Clavulina cinerea</i> (Bull.: Fr.) J.Schröt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Clavulina cristata</i> (Holmsk.: Fr.) J.Schröt.	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Clavulina geoglossoides</i> Corner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i> (Bull.: Fr.) J.Schröt.	17	12	4	1	-	16	1	-	-	10	9	-	-	1
<i>Clitocybe clitocyboides</i> (Cooke & Massee) Pegler	21	7	13	1	-	16	2	1	2	14	12	1	1	-
<i>Clitocybe semiocculta</i> Cleland	13	10	3	-	-	9	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i> (Scop.: Fr.) P.Kumm.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Collybia alkalivirens</i> Singer	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Collybia eucalyptorum</i> Cleland	32	6	17	9	-	27	3	-	2	31	27	-	2	2
<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i> (Jacq.) Murrill	28	7	16	5	-	22	3	2	1	24	17	-	4	3
<i>Conchomyces bursiformis</i> (Berk.) E.Horak	6	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i> (Bull.: Fr.) Fr.	8	7	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coprinus comatus</i> (O.F.Müll.: Fr.) Pers.	7	7	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Coprinus disseminatus</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Gray	21	8	10	3	-	15	3	1	2	8	7	-	1	-
<i>Cortinarius abnormis</i> Watling & T.W.May	22	16	5	1	-	19	2	-	1	6	5	-	-	1
<i>Cortinarius archeri</i> Berk.	10	7	3	-	-	9	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	2
<i>Cortinarius australiensis</i> (Cleland & Cheel) E.Horak	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Cortinarius australibidus</i> Cleland & J.R.Harris	6	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cortinarius austroviolaceus</i> B.Gasparini	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Cortinarius eartoxicus</i> B.Gasparini	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cortinarius phalarus</i> Bougher & R.N.Hilton	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Cortinarius rotundisporus</i> Cleland & Cheel	24	10	13	1	-	23	-	-	1	16	14	-	1	1
<i>Cortinarius sinapicolor</i> Cleland	15	11	3	1	-	13	-	1	1	10	4	-	4	2
<i>Cortinarius vinosipes</i> B.Gasparini	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cortinarius violaceus</i> (L.: Fr.) Gray	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Cotylidia undulata</i> (Fr.: Fr.) P.Karst.	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Craterellus cornucopioides</i> (L.: Fr.) Pers.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crepidotus applanatus</i> (Pers.) P.Kumm.	30	10	18	1	1	25	2	1	2	21	17	-	3	1
<i>Crepidotus stromaticus</i> (Cooke & Massee) Sacc.	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i> (Pers.: Fr.) P.Kumm.	29	9	17	3	-	24	2	1	2	19	18	-	1	-
<i>Cyclomyces tabacinus</i> (Mont.) Pat.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cyptotrama aspratium</i> (Berk.) Redhead & Ginns	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i> (Scop.: Fr.) Konrad & Maubl.	16	12	3	1	-	12	-	2	2	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Datronia brunneoleuca</i> (Berk.) Ryvarden	13	3	7	3	-	12	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i> (Cleland) M.M.Moser & E.Horak	25	7	15	3	-	22	1	1	1	19	14	-	5	-
<i>Dermocybe canaria</i> E.Horak	12	8	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-
<i>Dermocybe kula</i> Grgur.	22	16	6	-	-	19	2	-	1	8	8	-	-	-
<i>Dermocybe splendida</i> E.Horak	9	5	4	-	-	8	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	-
<i>Descolea phlebophora</i> E.Horak	15	11	4	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
<i>Descolea recedens</i> (Cooke & Massee) Singer	27	9	13	5	-	23	2	1	1	21	15	1	3	2
<i>Dictyopanus pusillus</i> (Pers. ex Lév.) Singer	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	1
<i>Entoloma aromaticum</i> E.Horak	22	10	6	6	-	22	-	-	-	12	10	-	2	-
<i>Entoloma asprelloides</i> G.Stev.	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma conferendum</i> (Britzelm.) Noordel.	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma gelatinosum</i> E.Horak	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma nitidum</i> Qué.	13	12	1	-	-	12	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1
<i>Entoloma panniculum</i> (Berk.) Sacc.	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma porphyrescens</i> E.Horak	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma procerum</i> G.Stev.	6	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma readiae</i> G.Stev.	23	19	4	-	-	21	1	-	1	16	15	-	1	-
<i>Entoloma rodwayi</i> (Massee) E.Horak	18	7	9	2	-	18	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	1
<i>Entoloma sericellum</i> (Fr.: Fr.) P.Kumm.	21	14	6	1	-	20	-	-	1	8	7	-	-	1
<i>Entoloma sulphureum</i> E.Horak	6	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Entoloma viridomarginatum</i> (Cleland) E.Horak	24	13	10	1	-	19	2	2	1	6	5	-	-	1

Table 2. Continued.

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)						Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)							
	abundance			habitat			habitat							
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i> (Bull.: Fr.) Fr.	7	5	2	-	-	6	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i> (Schaeff.: Fr.) Fr.	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	6	-	1	1
<i>Fistulinella mollis</i> Watling	17	10	5	2	-	15	1	-	1	4	2	-	1	1
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i> (Curtis: Fr.) Singer	23	10	12	1	-	20	1	-	2	13	11	-	2	-
<i>Flavodon flavus</i> (Klotzsch) Ryvarden	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fomes hemitephrus</i> (Berk.) Cooke	17	4	5	5	3	16	-	-	1	16	16	-	-	-
<i>Fomitopsis lilacinogilva</i> (Berk.) J.E.Wright & J.R.Deschamps	8	3	2	3	-	6	1	1	-	6	2	-	2	2
<i>Galerina hypnorum</i> (Schrank: Fr.) Kühner	16	12	4	-	-	16	-	-	-	15	14	-	1	-
<i>Galerina nana</i> (Petri) Kühner	4	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Galerina patagonica</i> Singer	28	7	12	9	-	24	2	1	1	21	20	-	-	1
<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> (Pers.) Pat.	23	6	7	8	2	19	2	-	2	29	27	-	2	-
<i>Geastrum schmidelii</i> Vittad.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Geastrum triplex</i> Jungh.	21	10	10	1	-	15	3	1	2	15	13	-	1	1
<i>Gerronema marchantiae</i> Singer & Cléménçon	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gloeoporus phlebophorus</i> (Berk.) G.Cunn.	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Gloeoporus taxicola</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Gilb. & Ryvarden	17	12	4	1	-	14	2	-	1	6	5	-	1	-
<i>Grifola colensoi</i> (Berk.) G.Cunn.	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Gymnopilus allantopus</i> (Berk.) Pegler	13	10	2	1	-	13	-	-	-	7	5	-	1	1
<i>Gymnopilus austropicreus</i> B.J.Rees	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i> (Fr.: Fr.) P.D.Orton	11	9	2	-	-	10	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Hemimycena lactea</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Singer	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Hericium coralloides</i> (Scop.: Fr.) Pers.	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Heterotextus peziziformis</i> (Berk.) Lloyd	30	8	17	5	-	24	2	2	2	29	21	-	7	1
<i>Hexagonia vesparia</i> (Berk.) Ryvarden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
<i>Hydnum repandum</i> L.: Fr.	25	4	13	8	-	24	-	1	-	23	17	-	3	3
<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> A.M.Young	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe astatogala</i> (R.Heim) Heinem.	21	9	10	1	1	21	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe aurantiopallens</i> (E.Horak) A.M.Young	22	14	7	1	-	21	-	-	1	17	16	-	-	1
<i>Hygrocybe cheelii</i> A.M.Young	7	4	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe chromolimonea</i> (G.Stev.) T.W.May & A.E.Wood	20	6	8	6	-	19	1	-	-	15	14	-	-	1
<i>Hygrocybe erythrorenata</i> Monks & A.K.Mills	14	10	3	1	-	13	1	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe firma</i> (Berk. & Broome) Singer	16	10	5	1	-	16	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe gramminicolor</i> (E.Horak) T.W.May & A.E.Wood	27	6	15	6	-	26	1	-	-	23	19	-	3	1
<i>Hygrocybe irrigata</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Bon	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe lewellinae</i> (Kalchbr.) A.M.Young	17	8	5	4	-	17	-	-	-	17	16	-	-	1
<i>Hygrocybe lilaceolamellata</i> (G.Stev.) E.Horak	17	9	6	2	-	17	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe mavis</i> (G.Stev.) E.Horak	17	9	6	1	1	17	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe pseudogramminicolor</i> A.M.Young	11	4	5	2	-	11	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe reesiae</i> A.M.Young	8	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe rodwayi</i> (Masse) A.M.Young	18	11	5	2	-	16	1	-	1	5	5	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe roseoflavida</i> A.M.Young & A.K.Mills	13	11	2	-	-	11	1	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe stevensoniae</i> T.W.May & A.E.Wood	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe taekeri</i> A.M.Young	15	11	4	-	-	15	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Hygrocybe virginica</i> (Wulfen: Fr.) P.D.Orton & Watling	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i> (Wulfen: Fr.) Maire	16	16	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	5	4	-	1	-
<i>Hygrophorus involutus</i> G.Stev.	15	8	5	2	-	15	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
<i>Hypholoma australe</i> O.K.Mill.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Hypholoma brunneum</i> (Masse) D.A.Reid	25	7	14	4	-	23	-	-	2	20	18	-	1	1
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> (Huds.: Fr.) P.Kumm.	33	7	12	12	2	27	2	2	2	32	28	-	2	2
<i>Hypholoma sublateritium</i> (Fr.) Quél.	16	14	2	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	-
<i>Inocybe cystidiocatenata</i> Grgur.	17	16	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1
<i>Junghuhnia rhinocephala</i> (Berk.) Ryvarden	10	7	3	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	1
<i>Laccaria</i> sp. A T.W.May ined.	7	5	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
<i>Laccocephalum hartmannii</i> (Cooke) Núñez & Ryvarden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Laccocephalum tumulosum</i> (Cooke) Núñez & Ryvarden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Lactarius clarkeae</i> Cleland	17	10	7	-	-	16	-	1	-	6	2	-	2	2

Table 2. Continued.

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)										Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)				
	abundance					habitat					habitat				
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs	
<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i> O.K.Mill. & R.N.Hilton	32	3	11	14	4	27	2	1	2	33	29	-	2	2	
<i>Lactarius piperatus</i> (L.: Fr.) Pers.	8	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	
<i>Lactarius stenophyllus</i> Berk.	9	6	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	
<i>Lactarius wirrabara</i> Grgur.	13	10	3	-	-	12	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	1	
<i>Laetiporus portentosus</i> (Berk.) Rajchenb.	7	3	4	-	-	6	1	-	-	8	7	-	1	-	
<i>Leccinum australiense</i> Bougher & Thiers	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Lentinellus hepatotrichus</i> (Berk.) D.A.Reid	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	
<i>Lentinellus omphalodes</i> (Fr.) P.Karst.	19	11	8	-	-	16	2	-	1	8	5	-	2	1	
<i>Lentinellus pulvinulus</i> (Berk.) Pegler	11	11	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	
<i>Lepiota haemorrhagica</i> Cleland	14	12	2	-	-	11	1	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	
<i>Lepista nuda</i> (Bull.: Fr.) Cooke	8	5	3	-	-	6	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	
<i>Leucopaxillus lilacinus</i> Bougher	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i> Pers.: Pers.	24	8	14	2	-	21	1	-	2	18	17	-	-	1	
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i> Schaeff.: Pers.	18	18	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	
<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i> (Fr.: Fr.) Singer	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
<i>Macrocyttidia cucumis</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Joss.	6	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Macrolepiota clelandii</i> Grgur.	11	9	1	1	-	8	1	-	2	5	4	-	1	-	
<i>Macrotyphula juncea</i> (Fr.: Fr.) Berthier	5	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
<i>Marasmiellus affixus</i> (Berk.) Singer	31	12	12	6	1	26	2	2	1	15	14	-	-	1	
<i>Marasmius crinisequi</i> F.Muell.	22	18	4	-	-	19	1	-	2	6	6	-	-	-	
<i>Marasmius cylindraceocampulatus</i> Henn.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Marasmius elegans</i> (Cleland) Grgur.	18	8	8	2	-	13	2	1	2	14	11	-	2	1	
<i>Marasmius oreades</i> (Bolton: Fr.) Fr.	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Meiorganum curtisii</i> (Berk.) Singer, Garcia & Gomez	20	7	11	2	-	19	-	-	1	7	7	-	-	-	
<i>Melanophyllum haematospermum</i> (Bull.: Fr.) Kreisel	14	12	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	
<i>Melanotus hepatochrous</i> (Berk.) Singer	24	16	7	1	-	19	2	2	1	13	10	-	3	-	
<i>Mucronella pendula</i> (Masse) R.H.Petersen	14	11	2	1	-	14	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	
<i>Multiclavula mucida</i> (Pers.: Fr.) R.H.Petersen	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Mycena albidocapillaris</i> Grgur. & T.W.May	23	12	10	1	-	20	1	1	1	10	9	-	1	-	
<i>Mycena albidofusca</i> Cleland	25	19	6	-	-	23	-	1	1	13	9	-	1	3	
<i>Mycena austrofilipes</i> Grgur. & A.A.Holland	28	10	13	5	-	23	2	1	2	22	18	-	2	2	
<i>Mycena austrororida</i> Singer	22	17	4	1	-	20	1	-	1	7	6	-	-	1	
<i>Mycena carmeliana</i> Grgur.	29	13	14	2	-	23	3	2	1	19	12	1	4	2	
<i>Mycena cystidiosa</i> (G.Stev.) E.Horak	29	9	16	4	-	25	2	-	2	22	21	-	1	-	
<i>Mycena epipterygia</i> (Scop.: Fr.) Gray	29	10	15	4	-	26	1	1	1	21	18	-	2	1	
<i>Mycena interrupta</i> (Berk.) Sacc.	30	2	15	12	1	26	2	1	1	32	31	-	1	-	
<i>Mycena kurramalla</i> Grgur.	23	14	8	1	-	21	1	-	1	12	12	-	-	-	
<i>Mycena leaiana</i> (Berk.) Sacc. var. <i>australis</i> Dennis	8	7	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	
<i>Mycena mulawaestris</i> Grgur.	29	12	15	2	-	25	1	2	1	20	19	-	1	-	
<i>Mycena nargan</i> Grgur.	25	20	5	-	-	20	2	2	1	10	9	-	1	-	
<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i> (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) P. Kumm.	33	5	26	2	-	26	3	2	2	29	25	-	3	1	
<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i> Cleland	22	17	5	-	-	20	1	-	1	10	7	-	2	1	
<i>Mycena toyerlaricola</i> Grgur.	21	5	16	-	-	21	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	
<i>Mycena vinacea</i> Cleland	31	1	20	8	2	26	2	1	2	27	25	-	1	1	
<i>Mycena viscidocruenta</i> Cleland	25	7	15	3	-	20	2	1	2	17	13	-	1	3	
<i>Mycenastrum corium</i> (Guers. ex DC.) Desv.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Mycocacia subceracea</i> (Wakef.) G.Cunn.	16	14	2	-	-	13	2	-	1	6	5	-	-	1	
<i>Neolentiporus maculatissimus</i> (Lloyd) Rajchenb.	8	7	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Nidula emodensis</i> (Berk.) Lloyd	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	
<i>Nidula niveotomentosa</i> (Henn.) Lloyd	3	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	
<i>Omphaliaster asterosporus</i> (J.E.Lange) Lamoure	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Omphalina chromacea</i> (Cleland) T.W.May & A.E.Wood	18	8	8	1	1	15	-	2	1	12	6	1	4	1	
<i>Omphalina umbellifera</i> (L.: Fr.) Quél.	20	10	9	1	-	16	1	2	1	14	9	1	3	1	
<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i> (Berk.) O.K.Mill.	4	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	1	
<i>Oudemansiella radicata</i> (Relhan: Fr.) Singer	24	6	9	8	1	18	3	1	2	18	14	-	3	1	
<i>Panellus ligulatus</i> E.Horak	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	

Table 2. Continued.

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)								Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)					
	abundance				habitat				habitat					
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs
<i>Panellus longinquus</i> (Berk.) Singer	22	7	13	2	-	21	-	-	1	17	17	-	-	-
<i>Panellus stipticus</i> (Bull.: Fr.) P.Karst.	31	3	12	11	5	26	2	2	1	30	25	1	3	1
<i>Paxillus involutus</i> (Batsch: Fr.) Fr.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Peniophora incarnata</i> (Pers.: Fr.) P.Karst.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Perenniporia ochroleuca</i> (Berk.) Ryvarden	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Phaeocollybia tasmanica</i> B.J.Rees & A.E.Wood	6	3	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Phellinus wahlbergii</i> (Fr.) D.A.Reid	16	9	7	-	-	15	-	1	-	5	4	-	1	-
<i>Phellodon niger</i> (Fr.: Fr.) P.Karst.	20	7	10	3	-	19	1	-	-	10	9	-	-	1
<i>Pholiota aurivella</i> (Batsch: Fr.) P.Kumm.	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Pholiota fieldiana</i> Y.S.Chang ined.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Pholiota malicola</i> (Kauffman) A.H.Sm.	9	4	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Pholiota multicingulata</i> E.Horak	17	13	4	-	-	14	1	1	1	11	10	-	1	-
<i>Pholiota pallidocaulis</i> Y.S.Chang ined.	16	13	3	-	-	13	-	2	1	12	10	-	2	-
<i>Pholiota squarrosipes</i> Cleland	23	12	10	1	-	22	1	-	-	9	4	-	2	3
<i>Pholiota viscofumosa</i> Y.S.Chang ined.	12	9	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Phylloporus rhodoxanthus</i> (Schwein.: Fr.) Bres.	10	8	2	-	-	9	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	-
<i>Piptoporus australiensis</i> (Wakef.) G.Cunn.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Pisolithus arhizus</i> (Scop.: Pers.) Rauschert	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisolithus microcarpus</i> (Cooke & Massee) G.Cunn.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
<i>Pleurotus purpureo-olivaceus</i> (G.Stev.) Segedin, P.K.Buchanan & J.P.Wilkie	10	7	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Pluteus atromarginatus</i> (Konrad) Kühner	29	11	15	2	1	25	2	-	2	23	22	-	-	1
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i> (Schaeff.) P.Kumm.	9	8	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
<i>Pluteus nanus</i> (Pers.: Fr.) P.Kumm.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Podoscypha petalodes</i> (Berk.) Pat.	9	6	2	1	-	5	2	1	1	7	6	-	1	-
<i>Podoserpula pusio</i> (Berk.) D.A.Reid	25	6	17	2	-	25	-	-	-	18	15	-	3	-
<i>Polyporus arcularius</i> (Batsch: Fr.) Fr.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polyporus melanopus</i> (Sw.: Fr.) Fr.	22	10	5	6	1	19	2	1	-	8	8	-	-	-
<i>Postia caesia</i> (Schrad.: Fr.) P.Karst.	25	15	6	4	-	23	2	-	-	17	16	-	-	1
<i>Postia dissecta</i> (Lév.) Rajchenb.	19	11	7	1	-	18	1	-	-	11	10	-	1	-
<i>Postia lactea</i> (Fr.: Fr.) P.Karst.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Postia pelliculosa</i> (Berk.) Rajchenb.	24	13	10	1	-	21	1	1	1	17	13	-	4	-
<i>Psathyrella asperospora</i> (Cleland) Guzmán, Bandala & Montoya	13	10	3	-	-	13	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
<i>Psathyrella echinata</i> (Cleland) Grgur.	29	3	9	14	3	26	1	-	2	28	26	-	1	1
<i>Pseudohydnum gelatinosum</i> (Scop.: Fr.) P.Karst.	16	10	5	1	-	15	-	-	1	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Psilocybe alutacea</i> Y.S.Chang ined.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Psilocybe brunneoalbescens</i> Y.S.Chang ined.	22	8	11	3	-	21	-	-	1	12	10	-	-	2
<i>Psilocybe subaeruginosa</i> Cleland	18	9	7	2	-	13	2	1	2	15	10	-	5	-
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i> (Fr.) Bondartsev & Singer	5	3	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	8	5	-	2	1
<i>Ramaria botrytis</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Ricken var. <i>holorubella</i> (G.F.Atk.) Corner	6	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Ramaria lorithamnus</i> (Berk.) R.H.Petersen	17	11	5	1	-	17	-	-	-	9	8	-	1	-
<i>Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor</i> (Cleland) Corner	13	6	7	-	-	13	-	-	-	11	9	-	1	1
<i>Ramaria versatilis</i> Quéf.	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1
<i>Rapacea mariae</i> E.Horak	3	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Resupinatus applicatus</i> (Batsch: Fr.) Gray	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i> (Bull.: Fr.) Lennox	32	6	18	7	1	26	2	2	2	30	24	-	3	3
<i>Rhodocybe piperita</i> (G.Stev.) E.Horak	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhodocybe truncata</i> (Schaeff.) Singer	4	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rickenella fibula</i> (Bull. & Vent.: Fr.) Raithehl.	21	12	8	1	-	17	1	1	2	9	7	-	2	-
<i>Rickenella setipes</i> (Fr.: Fr.) Raithehl.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rigidoporus laetus</i> (Cooke) P.K.Buchanan & Ryvarden	4	3	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rozites armeniacovelata</i> Bougher, Fuhrer & E.Horak	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Rozites foetens</i> Bougher, Fuhrer & E.Horak	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Rozites fusipes</i> E.Horak & G.M.Taylor	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

Table 2. Continued.

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)								Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)					
	abundance				habitat				habitat					
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs
<i>Rozites metallica</i> Bougher, Fuhrer & E.Horak	9	6	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Rozites roseolilacina</i> Bougher, Fuhrer & E.Horak	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Russula albonigra</i> (Krombh.) Fr.	17	14	2	1	-	16	1	-	-	12	10	-	1	1
<i>Russula clelandii</i> O.K.Mill. & R.N.Hilton	15	14	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	6	3	-	1	2
<i>Russula compacta</i> Frost & Peck	18	10	7	1	-	17	1	-	-	7	5	-	1	1
<i>Russula lenkunya</i> Grgur.	25	14	11	-	-	21	1	1	2	22	16	-	4	2
<i>Russula marangiana</i> Grgur.	16	13	3	-	-	15	-	-	1	6	4	-	-	2
<i>Russula neerimea</i> Grgur.	21	14	6	1	-	19	2	-	-	8	7	-	-	1
<i>Russula persanguinea</i> Cleland	29	12	14	2	1	27	1	-	1	18	15	-	2	1
<i>Ryovardenia campyla</i> (Berk.) Rajchenb.	27	13	12	2	-	22	3	1	1	17	16	-	1	-
<i>Ryovardenia cretacea</i> (Lloyd) Rajchenb.	12	7	5	-	-	11	1	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> Fr.: Fr.	4	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Scleroderma cepa</i> Pers.: Pers.	14	6	6	1	1	8	3	1	2	9	4	-	3	2
<i>Simocybe phlebophora</i> E.Horak	22	19	2	1	-	19	1	-	2	10	10	-	-	-
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i> (Willd.: Fr.) Pers.	27	13	12	2	-	22	2	2	1	20	13	1	3	3
<i>Stereum illudens</i> Berk.	30	6	18	5	1	23	3	2	2	25	16	1	6	2
<i>Stereum ostrea</i> (Blume & Nees: Fr.) Fr.	28	13	5	6	4	21	3	2	2	24	22	-	1	1
<i>Stereum rugosum</i> Pers.	23	12	11	-	-	19	2	1	1	10	7	-	3	-
<i>Stropharia aurantiaca</i> (Cooke) P.D.Orton	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stropharia formosa</i> Y.S.Chang ined.	20	9	10	1	-	18	2	-	-	5	4	-	-	1
<i>Stropharia semiglobata</i> (Batsch: Fr.) Quél.	7	7	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	6	4	-	2	-
<i>Suillus luteus</i> (L.: Fr.) Roussel	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
<i>Thelephora terrestris</i> Ehrh. ex Willd.: Fr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
<i>Trametes hirsuta</i> (Wulfen: Fr.) Lloyd	6	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trametes versicolor</i> (L.: Fr.) Lloyd	29	6	19	4	-	22	3	2	2	30	21	1	6	2
<i>Tremella encephala</i> Willd.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tremella fimbriata</i> Pers.: Fr.	5	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Tremella fuciformis</i> Berk.	26	8	13	4	1	21	3	1	1	12	9	-	2	1
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i> Retz.: Fr.	8	7	1	-	-	5	1	1	1	6	2	-	4	-
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Gillet	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Tubaria rufofulva</i> (Cleland) D.A.Reid & E.Horak	18	7	9	2	-	14	2	-	2	7	7	-	-	-
<i>Tyromyces merulinus</i> (Berk.) G.Cunn.	19	16	3	-	-	17	1	-	1	6	5	-	-	1
<i>Xenasma pulverulentum</i> (Litsch.) Donk	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i> (L.: Fr.) Quél.	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Xeromphalina leonina</i> (Masse) E.Horak	6	5	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascomycota														
<i>Aleuria aurantia</i> (Fr.) Fuckel	7	5	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-
<i>Aleuria rhenana</i> Fuckel	7	6	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Aleurina calospora</i> (M.A.Rifai) Korf & W.Y.Zhuang	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aleurina ferruginea</i> (W.Phillips ex Cooke) W.Y.Zhuang & Korf	14	14	-	-	-	11	1	-	2	6	2	1	1	2
<i>Anthracobia muelleri</i> (Berk.) M.A.Rifai	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i> (Jacq.) J.W.Groves & D.E.Wilson	25	10	13	2	-	23	2	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
<i>Biscogniauxia capnodes</i> (Berk.) Y.M.Ju & J.D.Rogers	8	7	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Bisporrella citrina</i> (Batsch ex Fr.) Korf & S.E.Carp.	25	9	15	1	-	20	2	1	2	15	14	-	-	1
<i>Bisporrella sulfurina</i> (Quél.) S.E.Carp.	5	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Byssonectria terrestris</i> (Alb. & Schwein.: Fr.) Pfister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Cheilymenia coprinaria</i> (Cooke) Boud.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i> (Nyl.) Kanouse ex Ramamurthi, Korf & Batra	25	14	10	1	-	22	1	1	1	9	9	-	-	-
<i>Cordyceps gunnii</i> (Berk.) Berk.	8	6	1	1	-	6	-	2	-	5	5	-	-	-
<i>Cordyceps hawkesii</i> Gray	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cordyceps militaris</i> (L.) Link	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cordyceps robertsii</i> (Hook.) Berk.	15	11	3	1	-	14	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-

Table 2. Continued.

	Frequently visited sites (n = 34)						Infrequently visited sites (n = 57)							
	abundance			habitat			habitat							
	T	r	o	f	c	w	g	d	cl	T	w	g	d	cs
<i>Cordyceps taylori</i> (Berk.) Sacc.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cyttaria gunnii</i> Berk.	12	9	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Daldinia grandis</i> Child	10	8	2	-	-	7	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Discinella terrestris</i> (Berk. & Broome) Dennis	31	6	10	13	2	26	2	1	2	20	14	1	4	1
<i>Glonium stellatum</i> Mühlenb. ex Fr.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyromitra esculenta</i> (Pers.) Fr.	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Hymenoscyphus pezizoideus</i> (Cooke & W.Phillips) Gamundí	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypocrea sulphurea</i> (Schwein.) Sacc.	18	14	3	1	-	15	2	-	1	8	8	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon archeri</i> Berk.	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon bovei</i> Speg.	14	12	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon crocopeplum</i> Berk. & M.A.Curtis	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon diatrypeoides</i> Rehm	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon hians</i> Berk. & Cooke	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon howeanum</i> Peck	4	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Hypoxylon placentiforme</i> Berk. & M.A.Curtis	23	16	5	1	1	19	2	1	1	8	7	-	-	1
<i>Lachnum lachnoderma</i> (Berk.) G.G.Hahn & Ayers	17	9	7	1	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Lachnum virgineum</i> (Batsch: Fr.) P.Karst.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Leotia lubrica</i> (Scop.) Pers.	29	3	19	7	-	27	1	-	1	18	16	-	1	1
<i>Morchella elata</i> Fr.: Fr.	10	10	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> (Tode) Fr.	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nemania diffusa</i> (Sowerby) Gray	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nothofajnea cryptotricha</i> M.A.Rifai	8	8	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Peziza repanda</i> Wahlenb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Peziza thozetii</i> Berk.	16	13	3	-	-	13	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-
<i>Peziza vesiculosa</i> Bull.: Fr.	4	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Peziza whitei</i> (Gilkey) Trappe	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Plectania campylospora</i> (Berk.) Nannf.	12	8	4	-	-	11	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Plectania platensis</i> (Speg.) M.A.Rifai	8	8	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Poronia ericii</i> Lohmeyer & Benkert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Scutellinia margaritacea</i> (Berk. ex Cooke) O.Kuntze	4	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Therrya eucalypti</i> Z.Q.Yuan & C.Mohammed	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Torrendiella eucalypti</i> (Berk.) Spooner	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Trichoglossum hirsutum</i> (Pers.: Fr.) Boud.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Vibrissea dura</i> G.Beaton & G.Weste	12	8	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
<i>Xylaria apiculata</i> Cooke	3	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Xylaria castorea</i> Berk.	20	9	9	2	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i> (L.) Grev.	13	12	1	-	-	10	2	1	-	4	4	-	-	-
<i>Xylaria intracolorata</i> (J.D.Rogers, Callam & Samuels) J.D.Rogers & Y.M.Ju	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Xylaria tuberiformis</i> Berk.	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of sites sampled	34					27	3	2	2	57	44	1	9	3

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