

THE QUEENSLAND MYCOLOGIST



Bulletin of
The Queensland Mycological Society Inc.

Future editions of The Queensland Mycologist will be issued quarterly. Members are invited to submit contributions to the Editor. The deadline for scientific contributions for the next issue is 15 November 2006 and for general contributions 1 December 2006.

Please ensure that the Secretary (fungiqlld@yahoo.com.au) always has your current email address. If you are on the mailing list but do not wish to receive future issues, please contact the Secretary to have your details removed from the list.

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QMS CALENDAR

Meetings are held in the Bailey Room at the Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha, commencing at 7pm on the second Tuesday of the month, unless otherwise scheduled. Please take note of the dates given below as both the September and December meetings are not on the second Tuesday of the month.

Note the Wednesday night meetings were not as well attended as Tuesday night so have been ceased.

QMS General Meeting: September 19th, address by Diana Leemon: "Why the Forgotten Fungal Kindom is really the Fabulous Fungal Kingdom".

QMS General Meeting: October 10th, address by Sapphire McMullan-Fisher: "Fungimap Fungi of Queensland".

QMS/BATH Volunteers Briefing: 16 October, induction on fieldwork protocol with QMS/BATH Organisers.

QMS/BATH Volunteers Briefing: 8 November, team meeting with Mycologists.

QMS/BATH First Fieldwork Weekend: 11 & 12 November.

QMS General Meeting: November 14th, address by Dr Evelin Tiralongo: "The Pharmaceutical Potential of Macrofungi".

QMS General Meeting: December 5th, address by Roley Sussex: "Naming of Fungi". Also as this is the final meeting for the year it will be a Quiz night/Family night. All members are asked to bring a plate laden with food and BYO. Mark it in your diaries NOW!

FUNGI IN FOCUS: *Geastrum* sp

This is one of the Gasteromycetes that were the subject of Dr T Young's address to the August meeting, also it is being trialled as the QMS logo. The common name used for this genus is "earth star".



Mature specimens of this genus are very easy to recognise – the outer covering, the exoperidium and its lining the mesoperidium, split open and unfold away from the central sac, the endoperidium, to give the appearance of a ball resting in the centre of a star like bed. In some species these stellar points eventually bend backwards to form a stand supporting the endoperidium. The endoperidium is the spore sac and has a slightly pointed bump at the apex, the peristome, through which puffs of spores are released into the air.

UPDATES FROM THE SECRETARY

Incorporation & Insurance: Following approval of our Incorporation application on the 14th May 2006, the Queensland Mycological Society Inc is required to have a prescribed level of insurance cover. To this end we have applied to Water and Landcarers Queensland to be registered as a Community Natural Resource Management Group. We expect to know the outcome of this application within the fortnight.

Funding applications: On the 13th June QMS submitted a funding application to the Sporting Community Organisations Initiative (Department of Communities) for assistance to purchase teaching, monitoring and research equipment. Due to the requirements of the funding program, assistance was requested to purchase three dissecting stereomicroscopes, a handheld GPS unit and associated software and a laptop computer and associated software. Due to delays within the Department of Communities in processing applications we do not yet know if our application was successful, but we have been advised to expect an answer by mid-September.

There is a long list of other items and equipment that QMS need to purchase, including food dehydrators, and first aid kits, field kits and ID books for workshops and forays. To help in the acquisition of equipment and resources and to continue to promote the objectives of QMS, four QMS members have taken on the task of seeking out and applying for grants. If you are able to help out in anyway, including access to or purchase of equipment at discount prices, please contact the secretary (contact details listed at the top of the 1st page).

Thankyou: The list of members to thank for assisting QMS is quite extensive starting with:

Frank Jordan who retired from the QMS Committee at the August meeting, due to other commitments.

Diana Leemon, Sapphire McMullan-Fisher, Julie Mackie and Jutta Goodwin for their efforts producing a logo for QMS – did you notice it on page 1?

Dr Tony Young, Nigel Fechner and Sapphire McMullan-Fisher ("Our Mycologists") for generously giving their time to present at meetings, assist with and lead the organisation and planning of activities and help in guiding and teaching QMS members.

Also all those involved in our special projects: QMS/BATH and the Fungimap Conference – reports on these projects have been included in this Bulletin.

Finally, to all the QMS members thank you for your support. Every little bit of assistance, including presence at meetings or financial support, if you are unable to attend meetings, helps and is greatly appreciated.

THE QMS/BATH PROJECT

Please Note: Anyone who volunteered directly to Roger Kitching at meetings will be on the Griffith University BATH Project volunteers' list, which covers the whole BATH project: hosting scientists and the entomological survey etc. **The QMS/BATH project covers only the fungal survey.** Some QMS members have volunteered to work on both or either BATH and/or QMS/BATH projects, so to ensure there is no confusion the fungal component will always be referred to as QMS/BATH.

All volunteers for the QMS/BATH Project should have received an email from the QMS/BATH Project Organising Committee by now providing more information on the project and seeking information regarding their personal availability, times etc. If you have not, then you are not yet listed as a Volunteer so please send an email to rbaxn@acr.net.au or phone 3202 5008 with your contact details. If you have received the email but not yet responded then please do so ASAP.

Planning for this project is proceeding. At this time it is planned to have induction and information sessions for volunteers on 16 October and 8 November in preparation for the first fieldwork over the weekend 11 and 12 November 2006. Accommodation has been booked for the nights of 10 and 11 November at the Cainbale Mountain Cabins, and will cost \$40-\$65 per person per night (not including meals) the price is variable according to how many people attend. As Jennifer Singfield has made the booking on our behalf, everyone is asked to please pay their accommodation money to her by 10th October; we cannot risk leaving her with a debt.

The second and third weekends of fieldwork are planned for May 2007, and there will be at least one briefing meeting before then. If some new volunteers wish to join the project extra Fieldwork Induction sessions will be available to them.

FUNGIMAP 2007 CONFERENCE

The Fungimap 2007 Conference will be held from Thursday 31 May to Tuesday 5 June 2007 at Bornhoffen PCYC Camp, which is located at 3510 Nerang Murwillumbah Road, Natural Bridge, Queensland. This is dormitory style accommodation, for those who wish a higher standard of accommodation there are other holiday cabins in the vicinity.

As soon as the Conference programme is available it will be circulated to all QMS members. Attendees at previous Fungimap conferences have found them very stimulating, interesting and educational, so try not to miss out – you will regret it if you do.

Fungimap have responsibility for the programme but previous Fungimap Conferences have followed the format of professional Mycologists presenting papers on current and recent research projects as well as conducting workshops for Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced levels, and microscopy. There will also be forays followed by practical identification sessions. For those who cannot spare the time to attend the full programme some Day Registration places maybe available.

Anyone wishing to volunteer to assist with organising the conference should contact Karalyn Herse at fungiqld@yahoo.com.au. Also, Sapphire McMullan-Fisher is the QMS/Fungimap Conference Organiser and can be contacted at sapphire@flyangler.com.au.

GASTEROMYCETES

Presented by Dr Tony Young at the QMS Meeting 8.8.2006

The name Gasteromycetes is a very old one dating back to the late 1800's or possibly even earlier. Anything that was like a sac or stomach with spores being produced inside it was considered to be a gasteromycete. In light of modern fungal research we now know this grouping is polyphyletic which means that there are so many different unrelated organisms in this "catch all" that the name is no longer taxonomically viable, but it is still quite frequently used and is a lovely term for all of these fungi as a collective name.

Using the old classification there were the puffballs and their allies; the stinkhorn group; the phalloids and clathroids; the sclerodermoids; the Nidulariaceae; and the relatives of agarics and boletes. With the host of changes that have taken place the species within these groupings have often been redistributed but at least these original groupings give an idea of where the big groups of species are at least "form related". Many of the taxa originally placed in these older groupings are not closely related.

The relevant publications on this group are:

- Lloyd, C.G. (1905) *The Lycoperdaceae of Coastal New Zealand and Neighbouring Australia*.
 Cunningham, G.H. (1944) *The Gasteromycetes of Australia of Australia and New Zealand*.
 Bottomley, A.M. (1942) *Gasteromycetes of South Africa*.
 Cribb, J.W. (1955) *Gasteromycetes of Queensland*.

[Note: There are a number of later publications and B.Liu (1984) published a volume on the Gasteromycetes of China. This has at least some material that is relevant to Australia. There are also individual monographs, which have relevance to Australian species such as that on the genus *Scleroderma* by G. Guzman (1970).]

Puffballs and their allies: No true puffball is toxic and a number are highly prized as food in some countries. All are saprophytic, and include:

- *Lycoperdon pyriforme*: found in Lamington NP, Bunya NP, Mount Glorious – in fact anywhere in the rainforest near rotting wood. This species has a little pimple shaped structure at the top which breaks open at maturity to release the powdery, brown spores. Raindrops provide the force to squeeze the papery, mature sac like a bellows and then the wind carries the spores away. This species is edible while it is still white inside.
- *Calvatia lilacina*: these are delicious sliced and cooked in breadcrumbs – but only when still white on the inside. This fungus disintegrates from the top. The outer skin just fragments and the wind blows away the spore mass leaving just the remains of the base.
- *Tulostoma sp*: these are seen just as a little ball at ground level – the long stem is all below the ground. Found on termite mounds and often in dry, sandy soils; frequently encountered in desert regions.
- *Geastrum triplex*: this is a worldwide species. Named "triplex" because it is supposed to have three layers but it really only has a single fleshy outer layer that just splits to form the 'inner cup' around the endo-peridium. Found in litter, often in colonies. *Geastrum pectinatum* is a lovely lead grey colour with a little stem. The outer layer splits and opens into a number of stellate rays.
- *Myriostoma coliforme*: related to *Geastrum sp* – it used to be called the 'pepper pot' in Europe. Seen from the side it looks like a ball on five or six stems. In Australia it was first recorded by myself in the Sydney Botanic Gardens (about 1970) and it has started to spread its range. It is probably an introduced species, as it was not recorded by Cunningham.

- *Phellorinia inquinans*: found in central Queensland – 20-30 cms high. The top disintegrates and forms a cup, the spores then blown away on the wind. Has an amazing resemblance to a ‘warrior’s war club’ when still juvenile.
- *Battarea phalloides*: starts from a globose structure and bursts out like a species of *Amanita* with a volva remaining at the base. It then throws off a protective cap to expose the powdery spore mass. It is seen in sandy dunes and dry country.

Phalloids and Clathroids (Stinkhorns) These are characterised by the stinking slimy spore mass that attracts blowflies, carrion eaters and insects. Immature it is totally harmless, when mature it is extremely toxic and at least some dogs in Queensland have died after eating it. All these taxa have very tiny, usually cylindrical spores that are easily carried by flies.

- *Aseroë rubra* was the first fungal species to be described from Australia. It was collected by La Billardiere from the shores of Recherche Bay (just south of Hobart) in April 1792, while La Billardiere was part of the French expedition under the captain Bruny d'Entrecasteaux in the ships *La Recherche* and *L'Espérance*. This expedition was searching for the lost explorer La Pérouse.
- *Colus hirudinosus*: has a coarse lattice work structure and the smelly spore mass is more or less confined to an area right at the summit of the lattice.
- *Lysurus mokusin*: is found in Queensland. It has slime on the tip of small, fleshy, orange, finger-like projections.
- *Phallus rubicundus*: has a red stipe and at first a slimy spore mass covering the apical cap. The slime is quickly removed by blow-flies.
- *Phallus multicolour*: is similar to *P. rubicundus* but has a net-like, orange or yellow skirt (the indusium) spreading out from the base of the slime-coated apical cap.
- *Pseudocolus javanicus*: very common; it appears at first as a gelatinous ball which bursts open to produce a very short stem on which are 4-6 vertical, orange-red arms that are joined at their apices. There are usually abundant white rhizomorphs at the base of the ball or ball remnants. It is found in wood chip litter.

Sclerodermoid Group The thick skinned “puffballs”. Included traditionally in this group are:

- *Calostoma rodwayi*: (This has now been taken out of this group, and it is more closely related to species of *Tulostoma*.) There are two species in Queensland: one is found in deep litter, the other amongst moss. Both have the appearance of a puff ball on top of a thickish stem that seems to be made of strands of gelatinous spaghetti. Once mature, the ball throws off a protective apical cap. Spores are pure white. These species are easily overlooked as they are darkish in colour and often found in darker, shady places in Lamington NP.
- *Pisolithus arhizus*: the ‘horse-droppings’ fungus; it is mycorrhizal on eucalypts and is frequently found emerging from the gravel at the sides of bitumen roads running through bushland. It releases its powdery spores by simply crumbling away at the top. When immature, the spores are held in tiny packets, which disintegrate when the spores become powdery.
- *Scleroderma australe*: has a very tough and thick skin which often splits like a species of *Geastrum* to form a small cup with stellate rays. It does not produce a single opening at

the summit like true puffballs. The spiny spores are in the dark central mass, which is often dark violet when first forming. Some species have been used to make false truffle pate however it is known to be mildly toxic.

Nidulariaceae These are known as the 'bird's nest fungi'. Spores are produced in packets called peridioles and dispersed by rain. The peridiole may or may not have an attachment called a funiculus, which aids in attaching the peridiole to a grass stem where it can be eaten by passing cattle. With the exception of *Sphaerobolus stellatus*, all of these species depend on rain drops to fall into the cups and scatter the peridioles. Some mycologists refer to these structures as 'splash cups'.

- *Nidulaceae niveotomentosa*: the central peridioles are free and disperse when rain splashes into the cup.
- *Cyathus striatus*: the cup is striate (a watercolour sketch in my book is currently misnamed as *Cyathus stercoreus*). Found in troops on wood chips. Microscopically spores of *C. striatus* and *C. stercoreus* are very different.
- *Cyathus stercoreus*: the cup is smooth, with no striations. Frequent in colonies on old cow pats.
- *Crucibulum laeve*: is the 'white bird's nest'. It has been found in Moore Park.
- *Sphaerobolus stellatus*: the fireworks fungus - explosively discharges the spore ball (peridiole) at the brightest object in the area – often white sheets on the clothes line. It grows in wood chips or dead grass.

Relatives of Gilled fungi and Boletes A lot of these are very important food sources for mammals.

1. *Gymnogaster sp.*: (related to Boletes). *Gymnogaster boletoides* is a yellow colour and stains blue/green. It is found at Mt Glorious and Lamington NP, in eucalypt litter.
2. *Hydnangium carneum*: (related to Laccaria) is cherry pinkish, 1-2mm diameter and found on the ground.
3. *Rhizopogon rubescens*: (maybe related to boletus but still unsure). It is mycorrhizal in Pinus sp. plantations. In Japan it is sold in cans for food.
4. *Secotium areolatum*: (agaricoid) Found under litter in cross section it has a cap and stem. Has been renamed *Notholepiota areolate*.
5. *Thaxterogaster porphyreus*: (related to Cortinarius) NZ species of reddish/bluish colours – something similar has been seen in the Gibraltar Range.
6. *Podaxis beringamensis*: more closely related to Agarics.

This summary of the paper presented at the Beginners Fungi Workshop is provided as a broad guide to assist members in recognizing the major groups of macrofungi.

OVERVIEW OF MAJOR MACROFUNGAL GROUPS

By Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

Macrofungi (macro being large) are the 'flowers' of the fungi world. The terms macrofungi and microfungi are quite arbitrary. Macrofungi have fruiting bodies (reproductive structures) that can easily be seen with the naked eye, and microfungi have fruiting bodies that are seen using a microscope.

The bulk or 'body' of the fungus is unseen and in the substrate that the fungus grows on. The macrofungi are the sexual reproductive parts of the fungus and are often brightly coloured – just like flowers. Macrofungi are magical because they just pop up whenever conditions are just right to spread their spores.

Macrofungi maybe grouped by similarly shaped fruiting bodies. Sometimes there is phylogenetic relatedness of these organisms and sometimes there is not.

Eumycota = true fungi

Protozoa & Chromista are two other kingdoms that accommodate organisms traditionally studied by mycologists. Fungi are more closely related to animals than plants. There are many symbiotic relationships between plants and fungi.

Basidiomycota

Is one of the large groups of macrofungi. Spores are produced on a club-like structure called a basidium (pl. basidia). So sexual reproduction occurs in fungi that produce basidia, which in turn produce 'basidiospores'. (The process of sexual reproduction in basidiomycetes is quite complex and occurs at microscopic levels.)

This group includes a lot of the well-known fungi macrofungi: mushrooms, coral fungi, bracket fungi, jelly fungi, puffballs and earthstars etc.

These are an interesting group in an ecosystem sense because this group can absorb lignin that is that hard woody substance that makes wood tough. So this is a group of organisms that break down something that is hard in the environment. So bacteria and fungi can actually break down logs. Insects pop in and chew it up a bit and that helps with the recycling, and spreads fungal spores but without the organisms that can actually break the chemical bonds wood would just sit there for hundreds or thousands of years.

Basidiomycetes – Agarics: People ask what is the difference between a mushroom and a toadstool. Not a lot. It is a common name thing. Most people think a mushroom you can eat and a toadstool you cannot. Not a good way to class things. So when people say mushrooms they usually mean a group called *Agaricus*, which has a stem, a cap, and produces spores.

Mushrooms are an umbrella shape for the same reason that we use umbrellas - the shape of the cap like an umbrella to protect the reproductive parts from the rain. The reproductive surface, the gills, drop the spores out into air currents and spread. The stem acts to raise the cap up above the surface, into the air currents so spores can disperse.

Basidiomycetes – Boletes: Boletes have a similar shape, a cap and stem with a traditional 'mushroom shape' and the reason for that is they have a similar spore dispersal system, but instead of having gills they have spongy pores or tubes. The pores are tubes that can be very tiny or big or coarse or labyrinthine or occur in hexagon patterns. In the boletes, the spores drop out of the tubes (pores) and into the air for dispersal.

Basidiomycetes – Chanterelles: Chanterelles often have a funnel or vase shape and gills range from forked – decurrent to smooth or slightly wrinkled fertile surface (Hymenium).

Basidiomycetes - Tooth fungi (Hydnoid): Another group, that sometimes have the typical mushroom shape but do not have gills or pores, instead hydroid fungi have toothed or peg like fertile surfaces (Hymenium). The basidia are held in the hymenium and drop off for dispersal when mature.

Basidiomycetes - Polypores & Bracket fungi: Polypores and brackets tend to be tough fungi, which grow on woody substrates. Brackets often look like shelves. Polypores have a hymenium with pores (but not spongy in texture like Boletes). The distinction between Polypores & brackets is not hard and fast. These are really important they are the great decomposers and recyclers that release nutrients back into the soil for plants to utilize.

Basidiomycetes - Crust & Leather fungi (Corticoid): Leather fungi are thin, have smooth fertile surfaces and are on woody substrates, some have stems. Crust or paint fungi are called Corticoid fungi and these grow directly on wood but the fertile surface can have fabulous textures from velvety, smooth, lumpy to labyrinthine while others look just like they have been painted on to the wood. The bulk of the fungus is in the log; again these are wood decomposers.

Basidiomycetes - Stinkhorns & Cage fungi: Stinkhorns are sometimes called Phalloid fungi for obvious reasons. Stinkhorns and cage fungi are sticky and both smell bad to attract flies, which then spread their spores (instead of them dropping into the air currents).

Basidiomycetes - Puffballs & Earthstars: Puffballs and earthstars have their spores in a sack, these often are then puffed out into air currents working like bellows. The puffballs spore dispersal is usually triggered by raindrops or children kicking the puffball.

Basidiomycetes – Corals: Coral fungi as their name implies are shaped like coral and are often brightly coloured. These range from simple clubs to branched like candelabras like the *Ramarias*.

Basidiomycetes - Jelly fungi: Just like their name, jelly fungi have a gelatinous texture. Some jelly fungi like the genus *Tremella* grow on other fungi.

Basidiomycetes - Bird's nest Fungi: Birds nest fungi are little cups, which hold bundles, which look like eggs, these 'eggs' contain spores. It requires rain to cause the eggs to pop open and release the spores. It is another wood rotting fungus.

Basidiomycetes- Gastroid Agarics & Truffle-like fungi (sequestrate): Gastroid Agarics and Truffle-like fungi are particularly diverse in Australia. This has probably evolved as a strategy to survive in drier climates. Rather than pop up like a mushroom and spread spores into the air currents. These fruiting bodies are at or just below the soil surface. In cross section some still have a rudimentary stem but they do not pop the cap up but stay within it. Spores are spread through the fungus having a relationship with marsupials - because they smell good to ground dwelling marsupials, particularly the smaller macropods, which eat these fungi and disperse the spores in the faeces. Most of these fungi are mycorrhizal so are symbiotic with plants.

Ascomycota

This large group is named based on its sexual reproductive structures (*ascus* = sack, *myco* = fungus) – spores are produced in an ascus, spores are called 'ascospores'. The spores often in groups of eight, and often shoot out of the reproductive surface.

These are a most diverse group of fungi but most are microfungi. Macrofungi include cup fungi, morels & lichens. Many are decomposers, and can assimilate cellulose.

Ascomycetes – Morels: Morels are greatly prized amongst gourmards. The fertile surface is the folded surface on top of a stem and the spores pop out from the folded surface.

Ascomycetes – Cup & Disc fungi: Cup and disc fungi have the asci held on the hymenium (reproductive surface). They are almost microfungi but often appear in masses on wood so are easily visible.

Ascomycetes - Earth tongues & Club fungi: Earth tongues and club fungi have the hymenium on the outside, these often have stems. Some club fungi are also called vegetable caterpillars, which parasites underground grubs, the clubs appear at the ground's surface and spread the spores. At times these can look almost like coral fungi, for example the clubs of vegetable caterpillars.

Myxomycetes 'slime moulds'

These are not true fungi, but are traditionally studied by Mycologists. These are not part of the Kingdom Eumycota, rather they are part of the Kingdom Protozoa. They have an amoeba-like phase, called a plasmodium where they creep across the substrate absorbing bacteria. Plasmodia can be small or large ranging from mm² to several m². When they reproduce they group together to produce a spore producing structure, which is more like a fungus. The most common slime mould is *Fuligo septica*, which is often found on mulch and looks like 'dog vomit'.

Summary

So that is macrofungi and the sort of names or handles that you can start to use to class them, which is a really good first step because, unfortunately, learning names is a lifetime work and they are constantly changing. If you do not have to know the names you use these artificial groupings, which have a bit of a biological background, to discuss them with other people so do not feel you have to get a name – these are terms that you can use. Remember you can get a book on slime moulds or a book on cup fungi.

FUNGIMAP

Members will recall that Sapphire McMullan-Fisher was elected to be the QMS liaison contact with Fungimap, reproduced below is an article she sent to Fungimap on our behalf – some time has elapsed so the information is still of interest to QMS members.

Happenings in SEQ:
Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

I am pleased to announce that the Queensland Mycological Society (QMS) has officially become incorporated. Things are on track for getting insurance sorted out so hopefully soon QMS members can begin fungal forays – assuming the recent rain continues.

A fungal foray was held in the Mapleton State Forest on 17 June 2006 with the Barung Landcare Group. A great morning was had by all and about 26-34 taxa were found. Many 'little rotters' particularly Polypores in a diversity of forms: resupinate, with stems, without stems, large pores, small pores – most had cream coloured pores but the vibrant orange *Pycnoporus coccineus*, meant at least we got one Polypore named ☺. I was surprised to see some mycorrhizal taxa *Laccaria* and a *Cortinarius* purple/brown and very glutinous.

Yesterday (26 June 2006), I was delighted to see my first SEQ *Amanita xanthocephala*, today there were three more. Pam O'Sullivan says they have recently appeared on the central NSW coast – strange how it happens at the same time it must be the right combination of factors.

The June speaker at the monthly QMS meeting was Professor Roger Kitching, Chair of Ecology at Griffith University is leading the 'Biodiversity at the Heights' (BATH) project which is a unique international study of biodiversity in Lamington National Park in the Gold Coast hinterland. The project hopes to obtain data on the biodiversity of plants, invertebrates and fungi. Looking for patterns of change over a range of altitudes in the sub-tropical forest.

Researchers will be coming from around the world, many are entomologists and the like but already a bryologist from NSW is attending. The more the merrier it seems Roger invited QMS as a group to see if they could work on the fungal side of the project. But any individual with an interest can get involved by contacting r.kitching@griffith.edu.au see <http://www.gu.edu.au/text/centre/cics/IBISCA/IBISCAQueensland.html> for more information. We'll keep you posted about any fungal BATH projects that QMS might get started.

SUMMARY OF QMS MEETINGS

At the July 2006 Meeting:

Sapphire McMullan-Fisher gave a brief overview of the presentation by Dr Roger Kitching at the June meeting and then led members through a discussion of the proposed project. Many of the issues relating to QMS participation in the BATH project were discussed, after which those in attendance voted unanimously to accept Roger Kitching's invitation and so the QMS/BATH project was borne.

Volunteers were called for to organise the project. Jennifer Singfield, Ray Baxter and Noreen Baxter volunteered and were elected to the QMS/BATH Organising Committee to manage the QMS/BATH project in consultation with Sapphire McMullan-Fisher, Nigel Fechner and Tony Young.

The funding issues were raised again so a Funding Committee was established, made up of Diana Leemon, Lin Fairlie, Julie Mackie and James Hansen.

Also there was discussion of the need for a QMS logo. A *Geastrum* was chosen as the focus for the logo. Sapphire McMullan-Fisher, Diana Leemon and Julie Mackie undertook to prepare possible logos for the next Committee meeting.

At the August 2006 Meeting:

The usual general business was covered. The President announced Frank Jordan had submitted his resignation from the QMS Committee. It was decided not to elect another person to the Committee at this time.

Posters developed by Sapphire McMullan-Fisher, bearing the new QMS logo were available for members to view. Jutta Goodwin had produced the selected logo.

All up it was a fairly quick meeting followed by a very interesting address from Dr Tony Young on Gasteromycetes, notes of that address are included in this Bulletin.

Beginners/Refresher Fungi Workshop and Foray Saturday and Sunday, the 23 and 24th of September

Workshop: Saturday, 23rd September from 9:00am to 1:00pm, morning tea provided.

The workshop concentrates on familiarising you with the language of fungi and fungi ID.

Presenter: Sapphire McMullan.

Cost: \$10.00, 10% QMS member's discount.

The Neighbourhood Centre, 27 Coral Street Maleny.

Contact Barung for registration.

Foray: Sunday: 24th September Foray: 8am to 12:00.

Location to be announced on Saturday 23rd.

Free to attend. Please register through Barung.

Bring your cameras to photograph fungi, a hand lens, a little pocket mirror, drinking water and morning tea/snacks.

Contact for workshop & foray registrations should be through Barung 07 5494 3151 or email barungnursery@big.net.au

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