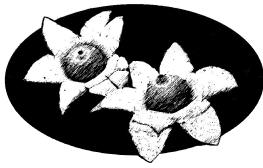


# THE QUEENSLAND MYCOLOGIST



Bulletin of  
The Queensland Mycological Society Inc.  
Vol 6 Issue 3/4, Spring/Summer 2011



The *Queensland Mycologist* is issued quarterly. Members are invited to submit short articles or photos to the editor for publication. The deadline for contributions for the next issue is August 15, 2011. All original material may be reprinted or reproduced, unless otherwise stated, provided the source of the information and the copyright author are acknowledged.

## Contents

	Page	
Society Objectives	2	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Secretary</b>  <b>Queensland Mycological Society Inc</b>  <b>PO Box 295</b>  <b>Indooroopilly Qld 4068</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABN No 18 351 995 423</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Web site: <a href="http://qldfungi.org.au/">http://qldfungi.org.au/</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Editor: David Holdom</p>
Office Holders	3	
QMS Calendar	3	
Addendum to Winter newsletter	4	
President's Report Summer 2011	5	
Tasmanian Fungi Event 2012	6	
Macrofungi recognisable in the field – 3 Waxcaps & a <i>Mycena</i>	6	
A Fungus Outbreak in the Garden	10	
Report on the Nomenclature Section of the 18 <sup>th</sup> International Botanical Congress, Melbourne, 18-22 July 2011 especially in relation to the names of fungi	12	
Fungimap Pearl for the December Meeting	15	
International Mycological Association Online	15	
Latest article on <i>Paxillus</i> (Italy)	15	
Membership form	16	

## Society Objectives

The objectives of the Queensland Mycological Society are to:

1. Provide a forum and a network for amateur and professional mycologists to share their common interest in macro-fungi
2. Stimulate and support the study and research of Queensland macro-fungi through the collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of information about fungi through workshops and fungal forays;
3. Promote, at both the state and commonwealth levels, the identification of Queensland's macrofungal biodiversity through documentation and publication of its macro-fungi;
4. Promote an understanding and appreciation of the roles macro-fungal biodiversity plays in the health of Queensland ecosystems; and
5. Promote the conservation of indigenous macro-fungi and their relevant ecosystems.

**Members are reminded that 2012 subscriptions (\$20 pp) are now due.** Payment can be made by cheque mailed to the Treasurer, Queensland Mycological Society Inc., PO Box 295, Indooroopilly Qld 4068 or directly to the Treasurer at the next meeting. A Membership Renewal Form is included on page 16.

Please ensure that the Secretary ([info@qldfungi.org.au](mailto:info@qldfungi.org.au)) always has your current email address.

The Secretary, Queensland Mycological Society Inc, PO Box 295, Indooroopilly Qld 4068

**QMS Website:** <http://qldfungi.org.au/>

**Cover photo:** This specimen of *Phallus rubicundus* was part of a large patch growing in Chelmer in November 2010. © David Holdom

## Office Holders 2011-12

<b>Exexutive</b>			
President	Vacant		
Vice-president	Patrick Leonard	5456 4135	patbrenda.leonard[at]bigpond.com
Secretary	Frances Guard	5494 3951	<a href="mailto:info@qldfungi.org.au">info@qldfungi.org.au</a>
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Librarian	Susan Nelles	3820 2101	zefarella[at]gmail.com
Newsletter Editor	David Holdom	0431 293 813	david.holdom[at]deedi.qld.gov.au

## QMS Calendar 2012

Meetings are held in the Bailey Room at the Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha, commencing at 7pm on the second Tuesday of alternate months from February, unless otherwise scheduled. Check the website for any changes. **Note: The December 2011 meeting is on Dec 6.**

To assist those are unable to attend meetings, notes on the talks are included in the Queensland Mycologist wherever possible. However, the notes never do justice to the topic as they do not reflect the enthusiasm of the speaker or cover the discussion that follows. So remember, where possible it is better to attend the meetings, get the information first hand and participate in the invaluable information sharing opportunity.

## QMS Meetings 2012

Date	Items
14 Feb 2012	Talk: Rod Rogers: "Lichens" Foray reports:
10 Apr 2012	AGM & Guest Speaker Roger Shivas: "Rusts and Smuts"
12 Jun 2012	Talk: Foray reports:
14 Aug 2012	Talk: Foray reports:
9 Oct 2012	Talk: Foray reports:
4 Dec 2012	Festive celebration. Talk: Foray reports:

## QMS Supper Roster 2012

Date	Savory	Sweet
14 Feb 2012	Matthea	Fran
10 Apr 2012	QMS AGM - all to bring a small plate.	
12 Jun 2012	Kim Q	Floss & Ken
14 Aug 2012		
9 Oct 2012		
11 Dec 2012	Party all to bring a small plate.	

## QMS Forays & Workshops 2012

Field trip details may change as a result of drought or other unforeseen circumstances. Check the website for changes.

Date	Location	Leader (contact details)
25 Feb 2012	Cooloola, Great Sandy National Park, Northern Sunshine Coast	Fran Guard <a href="mailto:guardphilpot1@bigpond.com">guardphilpot1@bigpond.com</a>
31 Mar 2012	Chermside Hills, Brisbane	John Wrench & James Hansen ( <a href="mailto:winandjohn@bigpond.com">winandjohn@bigpond.com</a> )
13-15 <sup>th</sup> April	Ravensbourne	John Dearnaley <a href="mailto:John.Dearnaley@usq.edu.au">John.Dearnaley@usq.edu.au</a>
26 May 2012	Cunningham's Gap, Main Range National Park	Susan Nelles ( <a href="mailto:zefarella@gmail.com">zefarella@gmail.com</a> )
30 Jun 2012	Linda Garrett, Sunshine Coast	Patrick Leonard ( <a href="mailto:patbrenda.leonard@bigpond.com">patbrenda.leonard@bigpond.com</a> )
24 Nov 2012	TBA	
July 2012	Workshop - Polypores - Maleny	Patrick Leonard

## 2012 Workshop Program

The 2012 workshop program has yet to be finalised but a joint workshop with the Arborists on Polypores is being considered for July. Look out for details in the next newsletter and keep an eye on the website. Workshops are given on a cost recovery basis, so there will be a charge.

## Addendum

Sarah Lloyd recognised the "unidentified slime mould" on page 10 of the June 2011 Newsletter: "I'm pretty sure your unidentified slime mould is immature sporophores of *Trichia verrucosa*".

Thank you, Sarah.

## President's Report Summer 2011-12

Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

This is my parting report. As most of you will know I have moved to Perth WA with my partner for a few years. I would like to thank all QMS members for their interest, assistance, contributions and camaraderie during my term. Now that our wonderful Vice-President Patrick Leonard, who has been recuperating from heart surgery, is feeling well. I have stood down as President and I am sure that Pat and the rest of the committee will continue to guide QMS well.

Unfortunately there were no workshops this year as Pat had to cancel his and I ran out of time before I left and so could not do the "recognisable in the field fungi" workshop. I have written some of these ideas into an article for this issue.

Even once a presidential replacement has been found I plan to stay involved in data matters, through the QMS website and as part of the book committee. Jeff Black and I are working on a revived website using Wordpress. If members have any ideas, suggestions, links or contributions please let me know. To begin with we just want to get an updated site with all the basic information about QMS and the activities available. In the longer term we hope to get more information up about the results of our activities, and are hoping that members will be able to share some of their wonderful fungi images. The QMS committee will check content.

The QMS committee has worked hard to put the decisions and ideas arising from discussions during the August general meeting in place:

- 2 of the 3 student Leitz compound microscopes have been adopted by members who have signed a MOU about their use and care. Also Gretchen Evans has adopted one of the microtomes repaired by David Holdom.
- If members would like copies of the minutes as they become available they should email the secretary Fran, otherwise minutes are brought to each meeting in a folder.
- There were also discussions about improving ties with other local groups and possibly having an event to improve knowledge about wood rotting fungi. This is a nice idea but no organisers were forthcoming during the discussion, so it is on the committee's "wish list". I am sure the committee would be delighted if an enthusiastic QMS member offered to organise "wood rotting fungi" or other mycological events, so please contact the committee if this is something that interests you.
- The QMS events calendar for 2012 is being organised and the current version is in this newsletter.

The end of the year is closing fast with only one more QMS event left. The final event for the year will be the festive season party, which are always good fun and an opportunity to have more time to socialise.

The following text was cut from Australasian Plant Conservation = Bulletin of the Australian Network for Plant Conservation inc Volume 20 Number 2, September-November 2011:

"People in the Myrtle Rust zone can make a crucial contribution to our knowledge of this disease by monitoring its behaviour and the response of plant species. The **Atlas of Living Australia** ([www.ala.org.au](http://www.ala.org.au)) is preparing a national 2-way Myrtle Rust information portal, likely to be launched by late November – this will provide easy 'citizen science' guidance on how to monitor and report your observations."

Best wishes  
Sapphire

## Tasmanian Fungi Event 2012

Fungimap, in partnership with NRM South (Tasmania) will be running a Fungi Festival from Thursday April 26th to Monday April 30th, 2012, in Hobart. The proposed rough itinerary is for the Thursday and Friday sessions to be regarding fungi conservation and management, and the Saturday and Sunday to consist of workshops and forays, similar to past Fungimap conferences. The Monday session is tentatively regarding the use of the Atlas of Living Australia for dealing with fungi records data. The following weekend (4-6 May 2012), Fungimap will be running, in conjunction with Cradle Coast NRM, some more forays and workshops in the Tarkine. Take note of the dates, more details to be announced soon!

### Macrofungi recognisable in the field – 3 Waxcaps & a *Mycena*

Sapphire McMullan-Fisher

We all like to be able to recognise what we see while we are in the bush. Some things are easy and we always know them, while others are much more difficult and we are unable to identify them on field characters alone. This is true of most living things.

The more experienced you get, the more you are able to identify, particularly if you focus your energies in a local region. All identifications depend on your experience and - with the fungi you have in front of you - are based on comparing what you have seen and what you know. Really, everything is relative, and depends on what you are comparing it to. It is often hard to generalise and articulate the exact combination of characters that make a species recognisable.

For the rest of this article, I will do my best to explain how to recognise 3 waxcaps and a species of *Mycena*, all of which have been seen during the fungi season this year, but have gone unrecognised by QMS members. The macrofungi in focus are *Hygrocybe lewellinae* and *Hygrocybe mavis*, which are very similar but have a striking colour difference. *Hygrophorus involutus* is another distinctive waxcap which is moist and sticky. The final species is *Mycena viscidocruenta* (this species' current name is *Cruentomycena viscida* but as yet has not been published under this name in an Australian field guide), which forayers thought they might have seen at Cunningham's Gap earlier in the year but were not sure of its identity. That was good as it wasn't that species.

Remember that most macrofungi are NOT recognisable by field characters alone. For those which are, it may still help to collect them the first few times you see them to confirm characters such as spore print colour and, where possible, microscopic characteristics. Natural variation is common and can be quite broad and fungi which fit these profiles poorly may be other species. Once you are familiar with the four species in this article you should be able to recognise them in their typical forms in the field.

I think the trick to identification is that the mushroom in question has the correct COMBINATION of characteristics!

Two of these four focus species are Fungimap Target species. This is no coincidence – Fungimap targets were chosen because they should be easily recognisable in the field. If you do see these species it would be great if you could share your observations with Fungimap. See <http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/fungimap/submitting-fungi-records>.

I guess the first question is - how do you tell waxcaps from *Mycenas*? This can be tricky as they share many characteristics and both are common in Queensland. Really, sometimes it is simpler to learn individual species first, and with time, develop concepts for the different fungal genera.

Waxcaps and *Mycenas* are both mushroom-shaped with cap, gills and a central stem and are often small to medium sized, with a cap diameter of ~10-50 mm. They are often brightly coloured

and commonly found on soil, moss, or wood. The differences between them are the thickness of the gills, which are thicker in waxcaps, which also tend to have more brightly coloured gills, while *Mycenas* are more often found to have paler gills. Unfortunately both may have white or pale gills.

Feeling confused? The best way to learn the differences between waxcaps and *Mycenas* is to go into the field with people who can tell the difference and each time they recognise one of these ask them to tell you why. Below are short profiles where I have tried to pick out what I think are the defining characteristics. Again, it is the combination of characters that make these recognisable.

I hope by reading this article and looking up these mushrooms in field guides, that members get a feel for these four fabulous fungi. If you do see them and want confirmation, feel free to send me a low resolution photo or two, as these four species are usually recognisable by photo.

### ***Hygrocybe lewellinae*:**

- Small to medium sized mushroom
- Relatively thick-gilled
- Splitting cap
- Dry fruit-body
- Often shiny
- Lilac to purple colours
- Often in ones or twos
- Amongst litter

Similar species are other lilac or purple tinted waxcaps like *Hygrocybe cheelii* and *Hygrocybe reesiaae*.

### ***Hygrocybe mavis*:**

- Small to medium sized mushroom
- Relatively thick-gilled
- Splitting cap
- Dry fruit-body
- Often shiny
- White
- Often in ones or twos
- Amongst litter

Similar species are other white or pale waxcaps like *Hygrocybe leucogloea*.



**Figure 1.** *Hygrocybe lewellinae* (© I Bell & SJM McMullan-Fisher).



**Figure 2.** *Hygrocybe mavis* (© SJM McMullan-Fisher).

***Hygrophorus involutus:***

- Medium sized mushroom
- Relatively thick-gilled
- Pale with apricot tints
- Cap and stem often viscid or tacky in dry weather
- Stem often has “dew-drops”
- Often in small groups amongst litter or grass.

Similar species are other pale or apricot coloured waxcaps like *Hygrocybe austropratensis*, and *Hygrocybe virginea*.

***Mycena viscidocruenta:***

- Small to tiny sized mushroom
- Relatively thin-gilled, with pale gills
- Red, scarlet to dark red
- Translucent striate at cap margin
- Cap not very large relative to stem length
- Cap often viscid or tacky in dry weather
- Stem almost always very viscid, feels slimy or slippery to touch
- Amongst litter, usually twigs and leaves of trees.

Similar species are other red *Mycenas* and waxcaps, these may also be viscid but not in the same combination of characteristics.



**Figure 3.** *Hygrophorus involutus* (© K Syme & SJM McMullan-Fisher).



**Figure 4.** *Mycena viscidocruenta* (© I Bell & SJM McMullan-Fisher)

**Table 1.** Species and their page numbers from field guides mentioned in this article. (Profiled species are in **bold** and \* for Fungimap targets).

<b>Species</b>	<b>Book abbreviation and page numbers</b>
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>	F05-80
<i>Hygrocybe cheelii</i>	FDU-39, Y05-138, F05-82
<i>Hygrocybe leucogloea</i>	F05-86
* <b><i>Hygrocybe lewellinae</i></b> (synonym	
<i>Hygrophorus lewellinae</i> )	FDU-41, Y05-140, F05-87
<b><i>Hygrocybe mavis</i></b> (synonym	
<i>Humidicutis mavis</i> )	F05-87
<i>Hygrocybe rodwayi</i>	F05-91
<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i>	Y05-142, F05-92
<b><i>Hygrophorus involutus</i></b>	F05-95
	FDU-50, Y05-161, F05-143, FOW-72
* <b><i>Mycena viscidocruenta</i></b>	FOW-72

Field guide abbreviation has the page numbers after the hyphen, FDU = Fungi Down Under, Y05 = Young 2005, F05 = Fuhrer 2005 and FOW = Fungi Out West.

## Field Guides:

Chinchilla Field Naturalists Club (2007) 'Fungi Out West: some fungi of southern inland Queensland.' (Chinchilla Field Naturalists Club: Chinchilla, Qld).

Fuhrer B (2005) 'A field guide to Australian Fungi.' (Bloomings Books: Melbourne).

Grey P, Grey E (2005) 'Fungi Down Under.' (Fungimap: Melbourne).

Young AM (2005) 'A Field Guide to the Fungi of Australia.' (University of New South Wales Press: Sydney).

## A Fungus Outbreak in the Garden.

Ken Cowell and Floss Wainwright

We returned home to Wavell Heights from a short trip in early June 2011 to discovered a large number of fungi of the same type at the base of numerous shrubs, trees and on the garden mulch in our mostly native garden. Like others, we have had, from time to time, a number of individual or groups of fungi come up in our garden but this was different, more widespread, scattered over a discrete area of about 20% of the garden but not in other areas. As a gardener the first question was, will it effect the garden? To answer that leads to the second question. What is it?

A small group of similar fungi had occurred in that part of the garden some years earlier and from our description at the time Dr. Sapphire McMullan-Fisher of the Queensland Mycological Society suggested it was probably one of the *Armillaria* species.

Our limited experience in fungi identification means we first look at the macro characteristics and consult the picture books for something similar. The text we had available were "Fungi Down Under" from Fungimap, and "A Field Guide to Australian Fungi" by B Fuhrer.

We started by examining the fungi on site, noting where they were growing, and the substrate.

All the tree and shrub stumps (*Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus*) we knew of in the area had groups of the fungi growing from them, but it also occurred growing from the base of living plants, e.g. *Melaleuca*, and on the wood chip mulch that had been put on the garden a few years ago (sold as cedar mulch). Previous mulch had been tea tree. We photographed examples in the garden.



The growth habit was dense groups of gilled fungi often joined at the base ranging in size from 30mm to 100mm across and up to 90mm high.

There were large areas of white spores over anything under the fungi, from other fungi caps to leaves and rocks, spore colour was easy to determine.

The caps were of various shapes from convex to funnel shaped on older more ragged specimens, fawn colour shading to grey towards the centre with brown margins. The grey colour was caused by the

outgrowth of dark hairs on the surface.

Stem colour was variable but there was a distinct difference between the darker, purple tinged lower part before it changed to white at the base and the smaller white upper part above a white ring around the stem. The stem was attached to the centre of the cap.

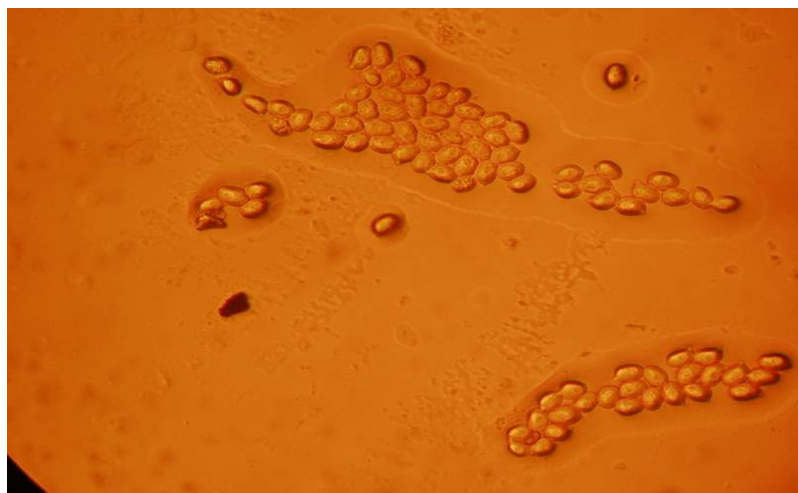
We collected a few examples, including some spores for further examination.

A review of the photographs in books we had available soon narrowed down the choices we had to make and fitted with the earlier suggestion that we had one of the *Armillaria* species a few years ago. One of the outgrowths looked similar to a photograph in Fuhrer of *Armillaria fumosa*.



We were concerned that it may have been *Armillaria luteobubalina* which is a common fungus and can do much damage in the garden. Fuhrer states the cap shape of this fungi starts as convex and becomes flattened with a pattern of small wart like scales. Our samples were different with caps becoming funnel shaped and the caps darkening toward the centre due to fine dark hairs. Fungi Down Under states that the caps have an umbo (a dome like swelling at the centre of the cap), none of our fungi had this swelling. We were relieved to discount *A. luteobubalina* as the species.

Fuhrer's description of *A. fumosa* best fitted with our fungus. Cap size and shape, the grey hairs on the cap, and the stems colours all agreed with those shown in Fuhrer's photograph. We examined spores and found them to be white, oval, smooth, which is common to all the *Armillaria* species.



We lacked the technology to determine size however we could measure ratio between length and width of spores which came out on average 1.57, which did not agree with Fuhrer's description of  $7.5 \times 5.5\mu$ , a ratio of 1.36. We needed to consider the other three species in the book with similar spore ratios. We rejected *A. hinnulea* with its fine brown warts on the flattened to centrally depressed cap. All of our fungi were dry to touch so we also rejected *A. novaezelandiae* with its viscid cap and stem and also

rejected *A. pallidula* with its smaller cap size and gills aging to pale pink which our fungi did not have.

We did not get a perfect fit from the text but decided the closest was *Armillaria fumosa*.

Next question was what effect may it have on the garden. The references we have were silent on the matter but a search of the internet provided mixed results.

The Australian National Botanic Gardens have a strategy in place to combat outbreaks that are causing garden damage and while they list *A. fumosa* as an Australian species, do not state which of the 4 species the article lists as the one causing the damage. From personal communication I know the Royal Tasmanian Botanic Gardens had a significant problem with *A. luteobubalina* some years ago, particularly with exotic tree species. The book *Diseases and Pathogens of Eucalypts* by PJ Keane, GA Kile, FD Podger states "four *Armillaria* species have been recorded from several eucalypt forest types in Australia and more than 35 eucalypt species have been identified as hosts, however, only *A. luteobubalina* is a proven primary pathogen in native forests."

The website of the New Zealand Farm Forestry Association lists 2 species of *Armillaria*: *A. limonea* and *A. novaezelandiae* as causing death in young (to 7 years old) pine (*Pinus*) plantations and Fuhrer lists *A. novaezelandiae* as a “parasite of trees and other plants”.

I have found no articles stating *A. fumosa* is a problem for living plants but there are articles which state species of *Armillaria* do cause problems but do not identify the species. The answer to the question may take some time to determine.

### **What have we done about the fungi?**

Within a few days we removed all of the fungi caps we could find and treated the area a little larger than the visible white spores with Yates Anti Rot Phosacid systemic fungicide. Treatment included all the mulch, rocks and leaves where spores were known to exist. We did not treat the whole area so many spores would have survived.

## **Report on the Nomenclature Section of the 18th International Botanical Congress, Melbourne, 18-22 July 2011 especially in relation to the names of fungi**

Tom May

A synopsis of all the proposals considered is available in *Taxon* at:

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/iapt/tax/2011/00000060/00000001/art00033>

Some additional proposals were moved from the floor of the Nomenclature Section.

For summaries and discussions of the outcomes of the Nomenclature Section see:

Hawksworth, D. (2011) A new dawn for the naming of fungi: impacts of decisions made in Melbourne in July 2011 on the future publication and regulation of fungal names, *Myckeys* 1: 7-20. <http://www.pensoft.net/journals/mycokeys/article/2062/a-new-dawn-for-the-naming-of-fungi-impacts-of-decisions-made-in-melbourne-in-july-2011-on-the-future-publication-and-reg>

Norvell, L.L. (2011) Fungal Nomenclature. 1. Melbourne approves a new Code, *Mycotaxon* 116: 481-490.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mtax/mt/2011/00000116/00000001/art00056;jsessionid=2koiis0kcq615.alexandra>

Miller *et al.* (2011) Outcomes of the 2011 Botanical Nomenclature Section at the XVIII International Botanical Congress, *PhytoKeys* 5: 1-3

<http://www.pensoft.net/journals/phytokeys/article/1850/outcomes-of-the-2011-botanical-nomenclature-section-at-the-xviii-international-botanical-congress>

The Melbourne Code will be published in mid 2012. All changes approved are subject to minor editorial changes by the Editorial Committee of the Code, but the intent of the proposals that were accepted will be followed. All articles in the Code are retroactive unless specifically indicated as being active from or until particular dates (as noted below). Unusually, three changes (allowance of Latin or English for diagnoses or descriptions; electronic publication being effective; and registration of fungi names) come into force before the Code will be published.

Changes to the Code that particularly affect names of fungi are as follows:

### **Change to the name of the Code**

The title of the Code has been changed from *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* to *International Code for the Nomenclature of Algae, Plants and Fungi* (After a couple of days when it was to be known as the *International Code for Botanical, Mycological and Phycological Nomenclature*). The change in the name of the Code reflects the reality that the organisms covered by the Code belong to several kingdoms, and can no longer be covered by the term 'plants'. It is understood that the terms 'algae' and 'fungi' do not refer to monophyletic groups, but

are groups of convenience. Use of algae, plants and fungi recognises that the study of each is a discipline in its own right. Throughout the Code the word plant will be changed to organism (as in organism covered by the Code) except where plants in the strict sense are referred to.

### **Change to requirement for Latin diagnosis or description to also allow English**

The present requirement of a Latin description or diagnosis for valid publication of organisms covered by the Code (except for fossil plants) has been altered to a requirement for Latin or English (as currently for fossil plants). After a proposal to allow any language was defeated, the proposal to allow Latin or English for fungi was accepted, and then a successful proposal was made from the floor to allow Latin or English for all groups. This change comes into force on 1 Jan 2012.

### **Electronic publication allowed**

The requirement for printed matter for effective publication has been extended to allow for electronic only publication. The format must be portable document format (pdf) with a recommendation for archival pdf (pdf/a) and the electronic publication must have an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN, or more specifically e-ISSN) or International Standard Book Number (ISBN or more specifically e-ISBN). This change comes into force on 1 Jan 2012.

See: ' Botanists shred paperwork in taxonomy reforms'

<http://www.nature.com/news/2011/110720/full/news.2011.428.html>

### **Registration of fungi names**

The suite of proposals relating to registration of new names (and new combinations) of fungi in electronic repositories was accepted, except that the vote on the proposal by Gams to require registration of nomenclatural acts (such as lectotypification) fell just short of the required 60% majority. Some amendments were made to the registration proposals in the light of the article in *Mycotaxon* 116 by Morris *et al.* (which can be accessed from <http://www.mycotaxon.com/index.html>).

The Nomenclature Committee for Fungi will appoint repositories. Although only Mycobank was mentioned in the original proposal, it became clear in discussion on the proposals that additional repositories already exists or are in the process of being established and thus it is likely that several repositories are suitable for approval by the Committee for Fungi in due course. Registration of fungi names will come into force on 1 Jan 2013.

The two currently operating registration websites are:

*Mycobank* (<http://www.mycobank.org/>) and *Index Fungorum*

(<http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/IndexFungorumRegistration.asp>).

### **Microsporidia**

The Microsporidia are fungi but until recently were treated as protozoa. Their nomenclature has for a long time been covered by the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. A proposal to exclude Microsporidia from organisms covered by the *International Code for the Nomenclature of Algae, Plants and Fungi* was accepted.

### **Typification of sanctioned names**

The existing article 7.8 that allowed typification of sanctioned names to be effected 'in the light of anything associated with the name' in the sanctioning work has been deleted and a series of changes have been made to the definition of 'protologue' and in other articles that make it clear that typification of sanctioned names may be on the basis of the holotype (of the name that is being sanctioned) or on the basis of material mentioned in the sanctioning work (as a kind of lectotypification). The proposal that was finally presented was made from the floor and was a significant reworking of various proposals by Perry and by Redhead *et al.*, that were eventually withdrawn following much hard work by the proposers and some other members of the Committee for Fungi. The term 'sanctiotypification' originally suggested by Redhead *et al.* was not taken up.

## Spelling of sanctioned names

The proposal that the spelling of a sanctioned name by the sanctioning author should be treated as if conserved, subject to correction or standardisation, was accepted.

### Article 59

The current Article 59, dealing with the names of fungi with a pleomorphic life cycle was deleted from the *Code* and replaced by a proposal from the floor with the following wording:

**Art. 59.1** On and after 1 January 2013, all names of fungi, including fungi with mitotic asexual morphs (anamorphs) as well as a meiotic sexual morph (teleomorph), must conform to all the provisions of this Code that are not restricted in application to other groups of organisms or from which names of fungi are not specifically excluded. **NOTE 1.** Previous editions of this Code provided for separate names for so-called “form-taxa”, asexual forms (anamorphs) of certain pleomorphic fungi, and restricted the names applicable to the whole fungus to those typified by a teleomorph. All legitimate fungal names are now treated equally for the purposes of establishing priority, regardless of the life history stage of the type.

Several other clauses were approved that ensure that pre-existing simultaneously introduced names for anamorphic and teleomorphic states remain valid. A late modification from the floor to amend these clauses to exclude lichenised fungi (because they were not covered by the original Article 59) was approved.

All other proposals concerning Article 59 were withdrawn, except that relating to changing the title of Chapter VI to 'Names of anamorphic fungi or fungi with a pleomorphic life cycle', which was approved.

The main implications are that from 1 Jan 2013 (1) the introduction of a separate name for the anamorphic state of a fungus already named from the teleomorphic state will no longer be allowed (and vice versa) and nor will simultaneous introduction of teleomorph and anamorph names for the same fungus be allowed and (2) existing anamorph and teleomorph names for the same fungus compete on an equal basis as far as priority.

It is extremely important to note that, even though anamorph names will have equal priority, it is expected that numerous later teleomorph names will need to be conserved over earlier anamorph names, especially for fungi of economic importance (both at species and genus level). Thus, mycologists should refrain from making unnecessary new combinations when it is likely that later teleomorph names will be conserved. Preparation of lists of names recommended for conservation will be handled in the first instance by international bodies such as the International Commission for the Taxonomy of Fungi and then presented en masse to the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi for assessment.

### Governance of names of fungi

The three proposals concerning governance of names of fungi (relating to election of the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi by an International Mycological Congress and decision making on proposals relating solely to fungi by an IMC) were referred to a subcommittee of the newly formed Special Committee on the bylaws of the governance of the Code.

**Tom May**  
**RBG Melbourne**  
**Member, Nomenclature Committee for Fungi**  
[tom.may@rbg.vic.gov.au](mailto:tom.may@rbg.vic.gov.au)

## Fungimap Pearl for the December Meeting

Susan Nelles

At the Fungimap 6 in Denmark, WA the final night Trivia quiz question -

**How many mycologists does it take to change a light bulb?**

was won by Melissa Danks, UNE truffle queen.

Answer - 17.

1 to notice

3 to exclaim over its beauty

7 to photograph and describe it

4 to collect it

1 to voucher it

1 to change its name.

I suggest that QMS members take up the challenge to bring their own answer to How many mycologists does it take to change a light bulb? to our QMS Christmas meeting in December.

### International Mycological Association Online

The International Mycological Association website, <http://www.imafungus.org/> is worth a visit, with at least some articles from their journal IMA Fungus available for download.

### Latest article on *Paxillus* (Italy)

Dear friends and colleagues,

My latest article (written together with other Italian Mycologists) on a new albinotic form of *P. involutus* has just been published online in the mycological journal *Mycosphere*. You can download the paper for free at the following link:

[http://www.mycosphere.org/pdfs/MC2\\_5\\_No4.pdf](http://www.mycosphere.org/pdfs/MC2_5_No4.pdf)

Kind regards to everybody,

Matteo Gelardi

Note: The new albinotic *Paxillus* is not known to be in Queensland.

**Queensland Mycological Society Inc**

ABN 18 351 995 423

*Membership Renewal 2012*

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**Renewal Forms** may be submitted in person at a QMS general meeting at the Queensland Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha or posted to:

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