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General meetings

Held at 7:30 pm on the fourth Friday of each month at the Newborough Uniting Church, Old Sale Road Newborough VIC 3825



This daisy, *Olearia tenuifolia*, was photographed by Irene Proebsting during the Club's excursion to Mount Hedrick in November 2021. It has a fruity 'bubble gum' fragrance and a very limited distribution in Victoria.

Upcoming events

March general meeting and AGM: Friday 18 March (on Zoom) – Mary Thorpe – post-fire monitoring at Holey Plains

March excursion: Saturday 19 March – Holey Plains

SEANA Autumn Camp: 25-27 March 2022 at Portland

Botany Group: Saturday 2 April – Luxford Pond, Delburn. Details TBC.

Bird Group: Tuesday 5 April – Tyers and Erica area. Meet 9am at Caringal Scout Camp, 655 Telbit Rd, Tyers Junction

Bird Group: Thursday 21 April – Energy Australia Wetlands, 9am.

April general meeting: Friday 22 April – Parks Vic, Bushfire recovery

April excursion: Saturday 23 April – Cranbourne Botanic Gardens

Bird Group: Tuesday 3 May – Neerim South private property. Meet 9am carpark at corner Main Neerim Rd & Neerim East Rd, Neerim South.

Lyrebird Walk fungi excursion 05.06.2021 – Part 2



Slimy Green Waxcap
(Photo: Margaret Rowe)

Slimy Green Waxcap *Gliophorus graminicolor* (formerly *Hygrocybe graminicolor*), a beautiful, delicate agaric, was growing in very wet forest litter beside the track that follows the river. Its wider distribution includes the wet forests of south-eastern Queensland, New South Wales, central Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 40 or 50 mm in height and the diameter of the cap can reach 30 mm. The species name refers to the grass-green colour of the cap BUT, despite that, the colour of the cap is not always green! It is variable, with shades of green to brown, and changing with age. The cap of the individual shown in the image here appeared golden brown. The stem is usually light green and the decurrent gills are white. An additional characteristic that helps us to recognise this species is the shiny, 'wet' look of the cap and stem which is due to a transparent, sticky, glutinous coating.

We saw a few examples of Spine Fungi. Fungi in this group produce their spores on spines or teeth instead of gills or pores. We found Hedgehog Mushroom *Hydnum sp.* (similar to, but not *H. repandum*) growing in soil among low groundcover plants, beside the track above the pumping station. The crowded whitish spines hung from the underside of the orange-brown cap, which was about 40 mm in diameter.



Hydnum sp. (Photo: Margaret Rowe)

Toothed Jelly Fungus *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*, another of the Spine fungi, grew among bryophytes on the bark of eucalypts, close



Toothed Jelly Fungus smooth upper surface (above) and toothed lower surface (below).
(Photos: Margaret Rowe).

to ground level, and in sheltered spots. Each fruiting body in a cluster is attached on one side by a narrow 'neck' and is held like a bracket. It is sometimes referred to as a jelly bracket fungus. Each was about 15 to 25 mm in diameter, grey-brown, gelatinous and translucent, with whitish teeth. The inherent difficulty of fitting organisms into categories can be illustrated by this species which has characteristics of more than one group. The Toothed Jelly fungus is grouped with jelly fungi on FungiFlip and perhaps could also be grouped with the bracket fungi.

We found Netted Crust *Byssomerulius corium* on small, vertical twigs in very sheltered places near water. It forms a series of white crusts on its wooden substrate and is patterned with wavy ridges which, when sufficiently magnified, resemble tiny bent teeth or the pile of a carpet. Some crusts form soft brackets like little verandas.

Margaret Rowe

Along the Lyrebird walk, we observed two different jelly fungi: the Snow Fungus and Golden Jelly Bells. Jelly fungi are Basidiomycetes, but are gelatinous in texture and appearance due to their high water content. The fertile tissue, containing the spores, occurs on the external surfaces.

Snow Fungus *Tremella fusiformis* was discovered on the trunk of a large fallen eucalypt. These fungi are common in eucalypt and mixed forests, on fallen tree trunks and decaying matter. They consist of translucent white convoluted masses and the surface is smooth and glossy, but not sticky. Spores are borne over the entire external surface of the white lobes.



Snow Fungus (Photo: Baiba Stevens)

Golden Jelly Bells *Heterotextus miltinus* was found on some decaying logs. The fruiting bodies of these fungi are bell or cup shaped and yellowy-orange in colour, hence the common name. The bell shapes taper to a small stalk or stipe, which is attached to the substrate. It is interesting to note that when these fruiting bodies dry out, they can be rehydrated with moisture and the flattened bells return to their original size and shape. There are



Heterotextus miltinus (Photo: Baiba Stevens)

actually two species of Golden Jelly Bells, the other one being *Heterotextus peziziformis*. It is difficult to distinguish between the two, the main difference being their size. *Heterotextus miltinus* can grow up to 10 mm in diameter, whereas *H. peziziformis* only reaches up to 5 mm. The other difference is in their spore shape, but as no one carries a microscope with them on a fungi foray, this characteristic obviously cannot be used in the field to identify the exact species.

the hard-skinned puffballs, *Scleroderma cepa*. They were beside the track leading back to the pumping station, half buried in the leaf litter and the gritty dirt, beneath a eucalypt. The specimens were about 5 cm across, of a yellowy ochre colour, and the outer surface felt quite hard and rough. One puffball miraculously split open, so that we could see the greyish purple mass of spores inside. The inside material surrounding the spore mass was a pale colour, indicating that this was an immature specimen. This layer eventually turns brown. As the puffball ages, the skin surrounding the mass peels back in lobes to expose the spores and after all the purple spores have dispersed, the tough outer skin remains and is often confused with the remains of an Earthstar fungus.

Another interesting fungus that we came across, though quite common in mixed forests, was one of



Scleroderma cepa (Photo: Baiba Stevens)

Finally, my favourite fungus was *Collybia eucalyptorum*, growing as a colony in tiers, at the base of a eucalypt on the fibrous bark. The caps of this species are a creamy colour, approximately 20-30 mm



in diameter, and the margins may be slightly upturned. The centre of the cap is a slightly darker colour, becoming paler towards the edges. The gills are also cream and the quite slender stem is a rusty brown colour. They reminded me of little ballerinas in white tutus and red tights, having fun dancing.

Baiba Stevens

Collybia eucalyptorum (Photo: Baiba Stevens)

A fungi species list for this excursion, and additional photographs, can be found in Appendix I.

Excursion to Giffard, Darriman and Woodside 25.09.2021

This was the first Club excursion after the lockdown for regional Victoria was lifted. After a delayed start (some of us were waiting at the Longford pre-school carpark instead of the primary school carpark), Mitch Smith led the convoy and introduced us to three interesting sites along Giffard Road.

Giffard Flora Reserve

The weather turned out to be better than expected. When we got out of the car, we were welcomed by an Imperial White Butterfly. It was moving around a large Mistletoe plant, which is its host.

This piece of banksia-eucalypt woodland was most likely preserved when large tracts of crown land in the area were turned into plantations. The banksia found in this area is mostly Saw Banksia *Banksia serrata*, but we did find several plants of Silver Banksia *B. marginata*. There was uncertainty about whether the dominant eucalypt was *E. angophoroides* or *E. bridgesiana*; the two species are hard to differentiate and further study by Jack only added confusion as VicFlora indicates that the two species intergrade in the Sale-Giffard area! Common understorey plants were Hedge Wattle *Acacia paradoxa*, Spike Wattle *A. oxycedrus*, Prickly Tea-tree *Leptospermum continentale*, Heath Tea-tree *L. myrsinoides*, Common Beard-heath *Leucopogon virgatus* and Pink Beard-heath *Styphelia ericoides*.



Spike Wattle (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Scattered through the bush we found a variety of orchids, pea flowers and lilies. Wax-lip Orchid *Glossodia major*, White Fingers *Caladenia catenata* and Pink Fingers *Caladenia*

carnea were in full flower. In particular *C. carnea* showed a variety of flower colours and sizes. Leaves of Red Beaks *Pyrorchis nigricans* were abundant, but only one flowering specimen caught our eye. Patches of Showy Bossiaea *Bossiaea cinerea*, Creeping Bossiaea *B. prostrata* and Showy Parrot-pea *Dillwynia sericea* added further colour to the bush. So did Twining Fringe-lily *Thysanotus patersonii* and Blue Stars *Chamaescilla corymbosa*. Other lilies noted were Early Nancy *Wurmbea dioica* and Milkmaids *Burchardia umbellata*.



Showy Bossiaea (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

When we arrived at a wetter spot in the bush, we noted Swamp Gum *Eucalyptus ovata*, Scrub She-oak *Allocasuarina paludosa*, Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia*, Screw Fern *Lindsaea linearis* and a sun-orchid with pink buds. There was also a daisy with a single white/mauve flower on a rosette which we failed to identify.

Darriman Bushland Reserve

After lunch we visited the Darriman Bushland Reserve. On arrival, Mitch spotted a young roo that was caught in the fence. He was able to free the animal and calm it by wrapping it in a blanket. He contacted a local wildlife shelter, which collected the animal, however unfortunately its injuries were too severe and it had to be put down.

This piece of crown grassland was reclaimed from a neighbouring farmer about eight years ago. As the Purple Donkey-orchid *Diuris punctata* used to grow in the area, Mitch was asked at the time to assist with transplanting specimens from elsewhere. Groups of plants were planted throughout the reserve and fenced off. These fenced areas were overgrown when we visited and no leaves or buds of the orchid could be found. The reserve was burnt about four years ago and this could also have contributed to their disappearance. Mitch was under the impression that there was greater diversity and abundance of native species before the burn, and that bush rats might be better than fire at providing the inter-tussock space needed by the orchids. Despite the burn and weedy look, we ended up with a fairly-sized list of plants. Some interesting things noted were:

- Native grass species: *Poa*, *Themeda* and *Austrostipa*
- A nice patch of flowering Golden Cowslip *Diuris behri*
- Leaves and buds of *Microtis* and *Thelymitra* orchids
- Cranberry Heath *Astroloma humifusum*
- Various lilies: *Wurmbea*, *Arthropodium*, *Caesia* and *Hypoxis*
- Coast Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *pryoriana*
- Golden Wattle *Acacia pycnantha*

With lots of plants in bud and limited time for identification, it would be worthwhile for the Botany Group to revisit this area in the future.



Early Nancy (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Woodside Bushland Reserve



Kidney Weed in flower (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Our last stop for the day was a small reserve at the corner of Giffard Rd and the South Gippsland Hwy. The reserve consists of a variety of eucalypts with an understorey of *Acacia paradoxa*, which was in flower at the time of our visit. Jack identified two eucalypts, Yellow Stringybark *E. muelleriana* and Coast Grey-box *E. bosistoana*. What most caught our eye was the large number of *Caladenia catenata* and *C. carnea* flowers throughout the bush. We also found leaves of Dwarf Greenhood *Pterostylis nana* and Beard Orchid *Calochilus* sp. Other interesting flowering plants we saw were Creamy Candles *Stackhousia monogyna*, Austral Bugle *Ajuga australis* and Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*.

Marja Bouman

Pea potpourri in Boola Boola State Forest 23.10.2021

The Club excursion to the Boola Boola State Forest on 23 October 2021 turned into a tally of plants. As expected, the genus *Acacia* scored highly, but peas and pomaderris were the winners for the day. It is not often that you see seven peas flower at the same time or find six species of *Pomaderris* in a small area. To top it off, there were several interesting daisy bushes.

The dominant tree species in the area we visited is Silvertop *Eucalyptus sieberi*. Other eucalypt species found were *E. obliqua*, *E. baxteri*, *E. radiata* and *E. cypellocarpa*. At the start of Cowwarr Road, the understorey showed a wide variety of shrubs and plants. The bush was awash with colour from *Olearia lirata*, *Pultenaea forsythiana*, *P. daphnoides* and *P. gunnii* interspersed with patches of *Hibbertia* sp., *Platylobium montanum*, *Tetratheca ciliata* and *T. labillardierei*. The last species can be recognised by the glandular hairs on its stem and leaf margins. Here we also found small colonies of *Pomaderris elliptica* var. *elliptica*.



Pomaderris vacciniifolia (Photo: Ken Harris)

Further in, we found tall shrubs of *Daviesia laxiflora* in full flower and *Pomaderris vacciniifolia*. This *Pomaderris* is easily confused with *Spyridium parvifolium* when young as they have a similar leaf size and shape. It is critically endangered and the Boola Boola State Forest is the eastern boundary of its distribution. As the area is being prepared for burning, there are concerns the species will be further threatened. Involvement of the Club may be required to see if one or more areas can be excluded from the burn.



When we stopped for lunch at the T-section of Cowwarr and Eaglehawk Road, we discovered two more species of Pomaderris, Slender Pomaderris *P. racemosa* and Lacy Pomaderris *P. elachophylla*. After lunch we moved into an area with more mature trees and a sparser understorey. We made a quick stop to look at one shrub of the endangered species of *Pomaderris ligustrina* subsp. *ligustrina*. Our last stop was on a ridge to enjoy a patch of flowering *Daviesia leptophylla*. Among these plants we also found *Olearia erubescens*, *O. myrsinoides* and *Ozothamnus cuneifolius*.

Marja Bouman

Daviesia laxiflora (Photo: Ken Harris)

Excursion to Mount Hedrick 20.11.2021

For our November outing, John Topp led us up the Mount Hedrick Walking Track to the summit. There were only seven in the party and one, Rachel, was from the Sale Field Nats. I planned to go only halfway up, but the changing flora on the ascent was so varied and interesting that I went all the way to the top. It was only about 1.5 km each way, but steep and uneven, and by far the toughest walk I have completed since my knee replacement a year ago.

We found four species of Acacia. The Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii* was in full flower, and the Hedge Wattle *Acacia paradoxa*, which was very common, had a few lingering flowers. The Sunshine Wattle *Acacia terminalis* was also quite common but flowers very early and we found a few ripe seed pods. The fourth species was the Golden Wattle *Acacia pycnantha*, but I only saw two young trees with neither flowers nor fruit visible.

The first plant of interest was the Sweet Hound's Tongue, recently changed from *Cynoglossum suaveolens* to *Hackelia suaveolens*; it's not a common plant in our area and I only saw two specimens.



Fringed Heath-myrtle (Photo: Ken Harris)

We only found one species of orchid, the Tiger Orchid *Diuris sulphurea*, but that was surprisingly plentiful; we saw about 100 scattered along the upper half of the track. We found one Common Fringe-lily *Thysanotus tuberosus*, and the only other lily was the Nodding Blue-Lily *Stypandra glauca*, which was very common but had almost finished flowering. I saw a few flowers and, suddenly seeing a whole mass of blue, thought I had found some in full flower. But no, they were not lilies at all – I had found the first of many plants of the Rock Isotome *Isotoma axillaris*. This was perhaps the find of the day. I have not previously seen them in our area and they were very common wherever there were rocks, right up to the top of the mount, flowering profusely.

At two sites there were many plants of Fringed Heath Myrtle *Micromyrtus ciliata*. This is also very rare in our area, and was flowering spectacularly. The flowers open white, but age through pink to red and we saw many low shrubs against the rocks covered in small red flowers.

Another plant we don't often see is Platysace. There are three species in Victoria, and all along the track we saw low shrubs of Heath Platysace *Platysace ericoides* covered in heads of white flowers.

Another uncommon plant in our area, and one that likes stony places, is the Diggers Speedwell, *Veronica perfoliata*. We found a few of these. Most flowers were finished but each stem still had a few blue flowers at the top. We also saw a lot of the Sticky Hop-bush *Dodonea viscosa*. Male shrubs still had flowers – no more than little bunches of stamens – but the female shrubs were already showing quite well-developed fruit. When we reached the top, we sat around on rocks to eat our lunch, surrounded by small shrubs of another very uncommon plant, the Downy Stinkwood *Zieria cytisoides*. Unfortunately, their flowers were over and seed capsules were developing.



Diggers Speedwell (Photo: Ken Harris)

One other special plant was quite common towards the summit. The Golden Grevillea *Grevillea chrysophaea* is perhaps the commonest Grevillea in our area although nowhere very common. Most flowers were over, but here and there one could find the golden yellow flowers.



Downy Stinkwood (Photo: Ken Harris)

One other plant is worthy of mention. Pomax *Pomax umbellata* is a low shrub with a liking for rocky areas, which we don't often see. On this walk it was perhaps the commonest plant, forming a groundcover in some places.

In total I recorded some 63 different plants and a full list is attached. It was perhaps not surprising in this dry, stony site, and among conglomerate rocks, that we didn't find a single fern.

David Stickney saw a few bird species and heard several more. He reported that Fan-tailed Cuckoos were numerous (we heard them all day) and he heard two different whistlers, mainly Rufous Whistlers but

at least one Golden Whistler. One bird caught his attention with an unfamiliar call, but he was unable to find and identify it.

Ken Harris

A plant list for this excursion is available in Appendix II.



Golden Grevillea (Photo: Ken Harris)

Article on orchid-hunting

Heidi Zimmer, a research scientist at CSIRO, recently published an article on *The Conversation* website explaining how citizen scientists can assist orchid researchers by searching for and recording native orchids. Anyone interested can access it here: <https://theconversation.com/orchid-hunting-has-come-a-long-way-in-5-steps-you-can-join-a-national-research-effort-172383>

Sightings of rare alpine moth



In early February 2022, Matt and Kerry Campbell visited Bryce Gorge in the Alpine National Park and spotted some day-flying moths that looked rather plain compared to the more common bright orange ones there, and they were only present in one small area, so Kerry snapped a photo (left). When Matt posted the picture on *iNaturalist*, moth researcher Axel Kallies confirmed it was *Chrysolarentia persimilis*, which is 'rarely observed'. Reiner Richter then stated he had photographed one the previous day near Falls

Creek, but that according to the Atlas of Living Australia, this is the first time in 45 years that anyone has recorded them. Well done to these keen observers!

REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 21.02.2022

Finance

Cash Management Trading Account: \$3,490.39 Term Deposit: \$22,146.30

Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business

- Digitising records – Marja will embark on scanning some lists, however handover of material has so far been held up by COVID restrictions.
- New Club website – Two meetings have so far been held by subcommittee. Members are David S, Phil, Irene, Tamara and Marja; John Sunderland has declined to be involved with the new site, but has provided Marja with access to the existing one and she has updated some details. Marja's enormous amount of work was acknowledged with thanks.
- Gippsland FM Radio – Phil was interviewed on Tuesday 22 Feb. We have been allotted a half hour timeslot at 12.30pm on the third Tuesday of every second month to promote the Club's recent and upcoming activities. Jay and Joelle will talk about the Bird Group in April.
- With COVID restrictions easing, it is expected the Club will soon be able to hold business and general meetings in person again. It was decided to stream the next in-person speaker via Zoom using the mobile phone of a member attending on the night – the person with the best uploading bandwidth. Initially we will use Zoom's free allocation of time. Rose and David S will arrive early for the March meeting (if it is in-person) with their laptops and phones to test out. Purchase of a Zoom licence was discussed. There is a monthly fee of \$23 and it is tied to a particular computer. We will see how the free time period works out before making a decision. We will also see how the existing microphone and members' phone capacity works out and if it is unsatisfactory we will investigate purchase of dedicated equipment to ensure good sound quality.

- Program planning for 2022 – There has been difficulty in arranging speakers for our general meetings, so frequent changes are being made to the program.

Conservation Matters

- Energy Australia Wetlands protection and creation of a bird refuge: Irene spoke to a person she knows who is an environment officer at the power station. He said there are plans for the wetlands after the shutdown, but they are owned by Gippsland Water. Jay proposed that we put up a case now for how and why we think the wetlands should be protected and preserved. David S to contact Gippsland Water and Irene to contact Friends of Latrobe Water to advise of our interest and seek further information.
- BioLink: There have been no meetings since last year. Jay said the project is being referred to as 'Koala Link' now and the plans have been significantly watered-down, however a couple of good people have started work at organisations that have a seat on the committee so she is hopeful that no poor decisions will be made.
- Tyers Road bridge replacement: VicRoads are planning to begin work in April. Irene has contacted Marnie Ellis at Landcare to find out what happened to the seed collected from the trees slated for removal. She learned they were germinated in nursery pots. Many seedlings were planted in Boolarra by the local Landcare group, a few in Yinnar Community Garden, some are in pots awaiting planting in Tyers on private land, many died before they could be planted out. It is unknown what will happen to the mature trees that are felled; even if they are left onsite, the public will likely chop up and remove them for firewood.
- Irene, Marja, and Phil submitted an objection to construction of a bike track in the Yarra Ranges National Park.

Please note that annual club membership fees are due on **1st March 2022**.

Latrobe Valley Naturalist is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club Inc. The Club subscription includes the "Naturalist".

Brief contributions and short articles on any aspect of natural history are invited from members of all clubs. Articles, including those covering Club speakers and excursions, would typically be around one A4 side in length, should not exceed 1,000 words, and may be edited for reasons of space and clarity. Photos should be sent as an attachment and be a maximum of 1 megabyte in size.

Responsibility for the accuracy of information and opinions expressed in this magazine rests with the author of the article.

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Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (March/April): 1 April 2022

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – Fungi recorded at Lyrebird Walk and the track near the pumping station on the opposite side of the Strzelecki Highway, 5 June 2021 (W. Savage, L. Norden, M. Rowe, B. Stevens)

ASCOMYCETES

Disc and Cup fungi

Phaeohelotium baileyianum Yellow Earth Buttons

Pin fungi

Leotia lubrica Ochre Jelly Club

BASIDIOMYCETES

Gilled fungi with central stipe

Austropaxillus infundibuliformis

Collybia eucalyptorum

Cortinarius archeri Emperor Cortinar

Cortinarius rotundisporus Elegant Blue Webcap

Cruentomyцена viscidocruenta Ruby Bonnet

Entoloma rodwayi Green Stem Pinkgill

Gliophorus graminicolor Slimy Green Waxcap

Laccaria sp.

Lactarius eucalypti

Mycena interrupta Pixie's Parasol

Mycena nargan Nargan's Bonnet

Mycena cystidiosa Tall Mycena

Oudemansiella radicata Rooting Shank

Russula persanguinea

Russula clelandi complex

Gilled fungi with lateral or no stipe

Tetrapyrgos olivaceonigra

Boletes

Boletus barragensis

Coral and Club

Clavaria amoena

Ramaria lorithamnus

Crust fungi

Byssomerulius corium

Netted Crust

Disc and Cup fungi

Nidula niveotomentosa

Woolly Bird's Nest Fungus

Gelatinous fungi

Heterotextus sp. (H. miltinus or H. peziziformis)

Golden Jelly-bells

Tremella fuciformis

Snow Fungus

Polypores and Brackets

Fistulina hepatica

Beefsteak Polypore

Panellus pusillus

Little Ping-pong Bat

Rhodofomitopsis lilacinogilva

Puffball and Earth-star

Scleroderma cepa

Onion Earthball

Spine fungi

Hydnum sp. (like H. repandum)

Hedgehog Mushroom

Phellodon niger

Black Tooth

Pseudohydnum gelatinosum

Toothed Jelly Fungus



(a) *Byssomerulius corium* (M. Rowe), (b) *Collybia eucalyptorum* (B. Stevens)



(c) *Cortinarius ?kula* (W. Savage), (d) *Cortinarius archeri* (B. Stevens), (e) *Mycena cystidiosa* (L. Norden), (f) *Mycena leptcephala* (L. Norden), (g) *Mycena nargan* (L. Norden), (h) *Phellodon niger* (W. Savage), (i) *Russula clelandii* complex (W. Savage), (j) *Scleroderma cepa* (B. Stevens).

**APPENDIX II – Plants recorded during the Club’s excursion to Mount Hedrick, 20 Nov 2021
(Ken Harris)**

Monocotyledons

Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Matrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
Liliaceae	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue-lily
	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass
	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass

Dicotyledons

Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
	<i>Platysace ericoides</i>	Heath Platysace
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i>	Spoon Daisy
	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula
	<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Curling Everlasting
	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Lagenifera
	<i>Olearia adenophora</i>	Sticky Daisy-bush
	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	Grey Everlasting
	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed
	<i>Senecio phelleus</i>	Narrow Groundsel
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	Rock Isotome
	<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>	Bluebell
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Sieber Crassula
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	Spreading Guinea-flower
	<i>Hibbertia sp.</i>	Guinea-flower
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle
	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle
	<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea
	<i>Dillwynia sp.</i>	Parrot-pea
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea
	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoiodes</i>	Large-leaf Bush-pea

Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver Stringybark
	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box
	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top
	<i>Kunzea ericoides ssp. agg.</i>	Burgan
	<i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>	Fringed Heath Myrtle
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Climbing Apple-berry
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
	<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain
	<i>Veronica perfoliata</i>	Digger's Speedwell
	<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea chrysophaea</i>	Golden Grevillea
	<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Yellow Dogwood
Rubiaceae	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax
Rutaceae	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa
	<i>Zieria cytisoides</i>	Downy Zieria
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart
	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Pale-fruit Ballart
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop Bush
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum vescum</i>	Gunyang
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles
Thymeliaceae	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower

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