

ANNOTATED CUMULATIVE SPECIES LIST 2003-2015¹

Fungi, including lichenized ascomycetes, plus 18 species of slime moulds.

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Help using this list

The list is primarily Friesian (classified by morphology), with a very modest nod to phylogenetic relationships, arranging species alphabetically within the major groups. To help you find what you are looking for, here are the major, primarily Friesian, groupings:

BASIDIOMYCETES

Gilled mushrooms

Light spores

Agaricales

Russulales

Pink spores

Brown spores

Dark spores

Boletes

Tooth Fungi

Club & Coral Fungi

Puffballs, Stinkhorns, bird's nests & False (basidio) Truffles

Polypores

Jelly Fungi

Tough basidiomycetes with smooth to veined spore bearing surface

Rusts, Smuts & other phytoparasitic basidiomycetes

ASCOMYCETES

Lichenized Ascomycetes

Operculate Discomycetes

Inoperculate Discomycetes

Pyrenomycetes

Hemiascomycetes

Plectomycetes

Anamorphs

Zygomycetes

SLIME MOLDS

BASIDIOMYCETES

Gilled mushrooms

Light coloured (white) spores

Agaricales

- Amanita albocreata*
*Amanita bisporigera*²
*Amanita ceciliae*²²
Amanita elongata
Amanita flavoconia
Amanita fulva
*Amanita groenlandica*²⁰
Amanita mortenii
Amanita muscaria
Amanita nivalis
Amanita porphyria
Amanita rubescens
Amanita sinicoflava
Amanita sp. "GRL02"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "Killdevil amanita"³
Amanita sp. "NFL02"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL03"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL04"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL05"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL06"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL09"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL10"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "NFL11"¹⁹
Amanita sp. "precocious amanita"⁷
Amanita vaginata var. *alba*²³
Amanita vaginata var. *vaginata*
Amanita wellsii
Ampulloclitocybe clavipes
Armillaria ostoyae
Armillaria sinapina
Arrhenia acerosa
Arrhenia acerosa f. *latispora*
Arrhenia griseopallida
Arrhenia obatra
Arrhenia obscurata
Arrhenia onisca
Arrhenia peltigerina
Arrhenia philonotis
Arrhenia retiruga
Arrhenia rustica
Arrhenia sphagnicola
Arrhenia velutipes
Asterophora parasitica
*Atheniella adonis*¹⁴
Blasiphalia pseudogrisella
Callistosporium luteoolivaceum
Camarophyllopsis foetens
Cantharellula umbonata
Cantharellus roseocanus
Catathelasma imperiale
Catathelasma ventricosum
Cheimonophyllum candidissimum
Chrysomphalina chrysophylla
*Chromosera lilacina*³²
Clitocybe candicans
Clitocybe candicans var. *dryadicola*
Clitocybe dealbata
Clitocybe deceptiva
Clitocybe diatreta
Clitocybe festiva
Clitocybe foetens
Clitocybe globispora
Clitocybe lateritia
Clitocybe martiorum
Clitocybe metachroa
Clitocybe odora
Clitocybe sinopica
Clitocybe subalpina
Clitocybe vibecina
Clitocybula familia
Collybia cirrhata
Collybia cookei
Collybia tuberosa
Connopus acervatus
Craterellus lutescens
Craterellus tubaeformis
Crinipellis setipes
Cuphophyllus borealis^{32, 47}
*Cuphophyllus cinerellus*³²
*Cuphophyllus colemannianus*³²
*Cuphophyllus lacmus*³²
*Cuphophyllus pratensis*³²
*Cystoderma amianthinum*¹⁵
Cystoderma jasonis
Cystodermella cinnabarinus
Cystodermella granulosa
Fayodia anthracobia
Gliophorus irrigatus^{25, 32}
*Gliophorus laetus*³²
Gliophorus laetus var. *flavus*
*Gliophorus psittacinus*³²
*Gloioxanthomyces nitidus*³²
Gymnopus alpina
Gymnopus confluens
Gymnopus dryophilus
Gymnopus eneficola
Gymnopus impudicus
Gymnopus loiseleurietorum
Gymnopus obscurus
Gymnopus ocior
Gymnopus peronatus
Gyroflexus brevibasidiatus
Hemimycena gracilis
Hemimycena lactea
Hemimycena pseudolactea
Hohenbuehelia fluxilis
Hohenbuehelia petaloides
Hohenbuehelia reniformis
Hohenbuehelia tremula
Humidicutis marginata var. *concolor*³²
Humidicutis marginata var. *marginata*³²
Humidicutis marginata var. *olivacea*³²
*Humidicutis pura*³²
*Hygrocybe acutoconica*³²
*Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens*³²
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*³²
*Hygrocybe ceracea*³²
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*³²
*Hygrocybe coccinea*³²
*Hygrocybe coccineocrenata*³²
*Hygrocybe conica*³²
Hygrocybe conica var. *chloroides*³²
Hygrocybe conica var. *conicopalustris*³²
*Hygrocybe helobia*³²
*Hygrocybe insipida*³²
*Hygrocybe miniata*³²
Hygrocybe miniata var. *mollis*³²
*Hygrocybe phaeococcinea*³²
*Hygrocybe punicea*³²
*Hygrocybe reidii*³²
Hygrocybe singeri var. *albifolia*³²
*Hygrocybe squamulosa*³²
Hygrocybe substrangulata var. *rhodophylla*³²
Hygrocybe tahquamenonensis
*Hygrocybe turunda*³²
Hygrocybe turunda var. *sphagnophila*³²
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
Hygrophoropsis morganii
Hygrophoropsis rufa
Hygrophorus agathosmus
Hygrophorus camarophyllus
Hygrophorus discoideus
Hygrophorus eburneus
Hygrophorus erubescens
Hygrophorus gliocyclus
Hygrophorus inocybiformis
Hygrophorus monticola

Hygrophorus olivaceoalbus
Hygrophorus piceae
Hygrophorus pudorinus
Hygrophorus purpurascens
Hygrophorus russula
Hygrophorus speciosus
Hypsizygus ulmarius
Infundibulicybe gibba
*Infundibulicybe gigas*³⁸
Infundibulicybe squamulosa
*Laccaria altaica*²⁷
*Laccaria bicolor*²⁷
*Laccaria laccata*²⁷
*Laccaria longipes*²⁷
Laccaria nobilis
*Laccaria proxima*²⁷
*Laccaria striatula*²⁷
*Laccaria tortilis*²⁷
*Laccaria trullisata*²⁷
Lacrymaria lacrymabunda
Lentinellus cochleatus
Lentinellus micheneri
Lepiota cristata
Lepiota cortinarius
Lepista gilva
Lepista graveolens
Lepista multiformis
Lepista nuda
Lepista pseudoectypa
Leucoagaricus leucothites
Lichenomphalia alpina
Lichenomphalia hudsoniana
Lichenomphalia umbellifera
Limacella illinita
Lyophyllum connatum
Lyophyllum decastes
Lyophyllum semitale
Lyophyllum shimeji
Marasmiellus perforans
Marasmiellus vaillantii
Marasmius androsaceus
Marasmius capillaris
Marasmius epiphyllus
Marasmius graminum
Marasmius limosus
Marasmius oreades
Marasmius pallidocephalus
Marasmius thujinus
Marasmius wettsteinii
*Megacollybia rodmanii*³⁷
Melanoleuca alboflavida
Melanoleuca brevipes
Melanoleuca cognata
Melanoleuca melaleuca
Mycena abramsii
Mycena acicula
Mycena alexandri
Mycena atralboides
Mycena borealis
Mycena capillaripes
Mycena cinerella
Mycena clavicularis
Mycena citrinomarginata
Mycena diosma
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena epipterygioides
Mycena filipes
Mycena filopes
Mycena flavoalba
Mycena floridula
Mycena galericulata
Mycena galopoda
Mycena haematopus
Mycena hemisphaerica
Mycena laevigata
Mycena latifolia
Mycena leptocephala
Mycena maculata
Mycena megaspora
Mycena metata
Mycena murina
Mycena niveipes
Mycena oregonensis
Mycena picta
Mycena pura
Mycena pura var. *alba*
Mycena rorida
Mycena rosea
Mycena rosella
Mycena rosella var. *albida*
Mycena rubromarginata
Mycena sanguinolenta
Mycena septentrionalis
Mycena strobilinoides
Mycena stylobates
Mycena urania
Mycena vulgaris
Mycena zephira
Mycenella trachyspora
Mycetinis scorodonius
Omphalina oreades
Omphalina pyxidata
Panellus ringens
Panellus stipticus
Panellus violaceofulvus
Phyllotopsis nidulans
Pleurocybella porrigens
Pleurotus dryinus
Pleurotus pulmonarius
Polyozellus multiplex
Pseudoomphalina pachyphylla
Rhizomarasmius epidryas
Rhodocollybia butyracea var. *butyracea*
Rhodocollybia prolixa var. *distorta*
Rhodocollybia maculata
Rhodocollybia maculata var. *scorzonerea*
Rickenella fibula
Rickenella mellea
*Rugosomyces carneus*³³
Rugosomyces fallax
Sarcomyxa serotina
Tectella patellaris
Tephroclybe palustris
Tephroclybe stripilea
Tricholoma albobrunneum
Tricholoma apium
Tricholoma arvernense
Tricholoma atrodiscum
Tricholoma atosquamosum
Tricholoma aurantium
Tricholoma caligatum
Tricholoma columbetta
Tricholoma davisiae
Tricholoma dulciolens
Tricholoma equestre
Tricholoma flavobrunneum
Tricholoma flavum
Tricholoma focale
*Tricholoma fulvum*⁴²
Tricholoma fumosoluteum
Tricholoma hemisulphureum
Tricholoma imbricatum
Tricholoma inamoenum
Tricholoma inodermeum
Tricholoma intermedium
Tricholoma leucophyllum
Tricholoma luridum
Tricholoma matsutake
Tricholoma pardinum
*Tricholoma pessundatum*⁴²
Tricholoma portentosum
Tricholoma roseoacereum
Tricholoma saponaceum
Tricholoma scalpturatum
Tricholoma serratifolium
Tricholoma sp. "Rusty trich"
Tricholoma sp. "Unearthly trich"
Tricholoma stans
Tricholoma striparophyllum
Tricholoma subluteum

*Tricholoma subsejunctum*⁴⁴
Tricholoma sulphureum
*Tricholoma terreum*⁵²
*Tricholoma transmucans*⁴²
Tricholoma ustale
Tricholoma vaccinum
Tricholoma virgatum
Tricholomopsis decora
Tricholomopsis rutilans
Tricholomopsis sulfureoides
Xeromphalina caudicinalis
Xeromphalina cornui
Xeromphalina enigmatica
Xeromphalina fellea

Russulales

Lactarius affinis var. *affinis*
Lactarius affinis var. *viridilactis*
Lactarius alpinus
Lactarius aquizonatus
Lactarius aspideoides
Lactarius aurantiacus
Lactarius badiosanguineus
Lactarius blumii
Lactarius caespitosus
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius chrysorrhoeus
Lactarius circellatus
Lactarius deceptivus
*Lactarius deliciosus*¹²
*Lactarius deterrimus*¹²
Lactarius fumosoides
Lactarius fumosus
Lactarius gerardii
Lactarius glyciosmus
Lactarius griseus
Lactarius helvus
Lactarius hibbardae
Lactarius hysginus var. *hysginus*
Lactarius leonis
Lactarius lignyotellus
Lactarius lignyotus var. *canadensis*³⁹
Lactarius lignyotus var. *lignyotus*³⁹
Lactarius lignyotus var. *marginatus*³⁹
Lactarius lignyotus var. *nigroviolascens*³⁹
Lactarius mucidus
Lactarius nitidus
Lactarius oculatus
Lactarius peckii
Lactarius pseudoflexuosus

Lactarius pseudouvidus
Lactarius pubescens
Lactarius representaneus
Lactarius resimus
Lactarius rosezonatus
Lactarius rufus
Lactarius salicis-herbaceae
Lactarius salicis-reticulatae
Lactarius scrobiculatus var. *canadensis*
*Lactarius sordidus*⁴⁶
Lactarius sphagneti
Lactarius subdulcis
Lactarius subvellereus
Lactarius tabidus
Lactarius theiogalus
*Lactarius thynos*¹²
Lactarius torminosulus
Lactarius torminosus
Lactarius trivialis
Lactarius tuomikoskii
Lactarius uvidus
Lactarius vellereus
Lactarius vietus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Lactarius zonarioides
Lactarius zonarius
Russula abietina
Russula acetolens
Russula adusta
*Russula aeruginosa*¹²
Russula aeruginosa
Russula albonigra
Russula altaica
Russula aquosa
Russula barlae
Russula betularum
Russula betulina
Russula brevipes
Russula brevipes var. *acrior*
Russula brunneola
Russula chamiteae
Russula chloroides
Russula cicatricata
Russula citrinochlora
Russula claroflava
Russula clavipes
Russula compacta
Russula consobrina
Russula crassotunicata
Russula cyanoxantha
Russula decolorans
Russula delica
Russula densifolia

Russula dissimulans
Russula emetica
Russula exalbicans
Russula firmula
Russula foetens
Russula fragilis
Russula gracillima
Russula graminea
Russula griseascens
Russula heterophylla
Russula laurocerasi
Russula mairei
Russula nana
Russula nauseosa
Russula nigricans
Russula nitida
Russula norvegica
Russula ochroleuca
Russula ochroleucoides
Russula olivacea
Russula paludosa
Russula peckii
Russula praeumbonata
Russula puellaris
Russula purpurata
Russula queletii
Russula raoultii
Russula rhodopoda
Russula rosacea
Russula rosea
Russula roseipes
Russula sanguinea
Russula silvicola
Russula sphagnophila
Russula variata
Russula velenovskyi
Russula versicolor
Russula vesca
Russula violaceoincarnata
Russula viscida
Russula xerampelina

Pink spores³¹

Clitopilus prunulus
Clitopilus scyphoides var. *omphaliformis*
Clitopilus scyphoides var. *scyphoides* f. *reductus*
Entoloma abortivum
Entoloma alpicola
Entoloma bicolor
Entoloma "NA bloxamii"
Entoloma caeruleopolitum

<i>Entoloma carbonicola</i>	<i>Rhodocybe hirneola</i>	<i>Cortinarius caninus</i>
<i>Entoloma cetratum</i>	<i>Rhodocybe nitellina</i>	<i>Cortinarius caperatus</i>
<i>Entoloma coeruleoflocculosum</i>		<i>Cortinarius casimiri</i>
<i>Entoloma conicum</i>	<u>Brown spores</u>	<i>Cortinarius chrysolithus</i>
<i>Entoloma cuniculorum</i>		<i>Cortinarius cinnabarius</i>
<i>Entoloma cuspidiferum</i>	<i>Agrocybe erebia</i>	<i>Cortinarius cinnamomeus</i>
<i>Entoloma elodes</i>	<i>Agrocybe paludosa</i>	<i>Cortinarius claricolor</i>
<i>Entoloma formosum</i>	<i>Agrocybe pediades</i>	<i>Cortinarius clarobrunneus</i>
<i>Entoloma fumosobrunneum</i>	<i>Alnicola geraniolens</i>	<i>Cortinarius collinitus</i>
<i>Entoloma fuscomarginatum</i>	<i>Alnicola melinoides</i>	<i>Cortinarius colus</i>
<i>Entoloma fuscotomentosum</i>	<i>Alnicola sphagneti</i>	<i>Cortinarius corrugis</i>
<i>Entoloma incanum</i>	<i>Alnicola tantilla</i>	<i>Cortinarius crassus</i>
<i>Entoloma infula</i>	<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	<i>Cortinarius croceofolius</i>
<i>Entoloma lagenicystis</i>	<i>Conocybe filaris</i>	<i>Cortinarius croceus</i>
<i>Entoloma lepiotosmum</i>	<i>Conocybe fimetaria</i>	<i>Cortinarius decipiens</i>
<i>Entoloma lividocyanulum</i>	<i>Conocybe juniana</i>	<i>Cortinarius decipiens</i> var.
<i>Entoloma longistriatum</i>	<i>Conocybe lactea</i>	<i>atrocoeruleus</i>
<i>Entoloma luridum</i>	<i>Conocybe macrospora</i>	<i>Cortinarius delibutus</i>
<i>Entoloma majaloides</i>	<i>Conocybe pilosella</i>	<i>Cortinarius depressus</i>
<i>Entoloma mutabilipes</i>	<i>Conocybe semiglobata</i>	<i>Cortinarius diasemospermus</i>
<i>Entoloma pallescens</i>	<i>Conocybe semiglobata</i> var.	<i>Cortinarius diasemospermus</i> var.
<i>Entoloma papillatum</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	<i>leptospermus</i>
<i>Entoloma pseudoprunuloides</i>	<i>Conocybe striatipes</i>	<i>Cortinarius disjungendus</i>
<i>Entoloma quadratum</i>	<i>Conocybe tenera</i>	<i>Cortinarius erubescens</i>
<i>Entoloma rhodocylix</i>	<i>Conocybe watlingii</i>	<i>Cortinarius evernius</i>
<i>Entoloma rhodopolium</i> var.	<i>Cortinarius acutus</i>	<i>Cortinarius fasciatus</i>
<i>nidorosum</i>	<i>Cortinarius agathosmus</i>	<i>Cortinarius favrei</i>
<i>Entoloma rhodopolium</i> var.	<i>Cortinarius alborufescens</i>	<i>Cortinarius fennoscandicus</i>
<i>rhodopolium</i>	<i>Cortinarius albovariegatus</i>	<i>Coertinarius fervidus</i>
<i>Entoloma scabropellis</i>	<i>Cortinarius alboviolaceus</i>	<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i> var. <i>flabellus</i>
<i>Entoloma sericatum</i>	<i>Cortinarius alnetorum</i>	<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i> var. <i>flexipes</i>
<i>Entoloma sericellum</i>	<i>Cortinarius alpinus</i>	<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i> var. <i>inolens</i>
<i>Entoloma sericeum</i>	<i>Cortinarius americanus</i>	<i>Cortinarius flos-paludis</i>
<i>Entoloma serrulatum</i>	<i>Cortinarius angelesianus</i>	<i>Cortinarius fragrans</i>
<i>Entoloma subserrulatum</i>	<i>Cortinarius anisochrous</i>	<i>Cortinarius fulvescens</i>
<i>Entoloma subsinuatum</i>	<i>Cortinarius anomalellus</i>	<i>Cortinarius fulvo-ochrascens</i>
<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "dune entoloma" ⁵	<i>Cortinarius anomalus</i>	<i>Cortinarius furvolaesus</i>
<i>Entoloma</i> sp. "marginate"	<i>Cortinarius argutus</i>	<i>Cortinarius gentilis</i>
<i>Entoloma strictius</i>	<i>Cortinarius armeniacus</i>	<i>Cortinarius glandicolor</i>
<i>Entoloma strictius</i> var. <i>isabellinum</i>	<i>Cortinarius armillatus</i>	<i>Cortinarius glaucopus</i>
<i>Entoloma strictum</i>	<i>Cortinarius atrocaeruleus</i>	<i>Cortinarius grosmorensis</i>
<i>Entoloma subsepiaceum</i>	<i>Cortinarius aureofulvus</i>	<i>Cortinarius helvelloides</i>
<i>Entoloma turbidum</i>	<i>Cortinarius badiovinaceus</i>	<i>Cortinarius hemitrichus</i>
<i>Entoloma turci</i>	<i>Cortinarius balaustinus</i>	<i>Cortinarius hercynicus</i>
<i>Entoloma violaceum</i>	<i>Cortinarius balteatus</i>	<i>Cortinarius heterocyclus</i>
<i>Entoloma xanthoserrulatum</i>	<i>Cortinarius bataillei</i>	<i>Cortinarius hinnuleus</i> f. <i>subtypicus</i>
<i>Pluteus elaphinus</i>	<i>Cortinarius bibulus</i>	<i>Cortinarius huronensis</i>
<i>Pluteus eos</i>	<i>Cortinarius biformis</i>	<i>Cortinarius illuminus</i>
<i>Pluteus leoninus</i>	<i>Cortinarius bivelus</i>	<i>Cortinarius imbutus</i>
<i>Pluteus methvenii</i>	<i>Cortinarius bolaris</i>	<i>Cortinarius impennis</i>
<i>Pluteus plautus</i>	<i>Cortinarius brunneus</i> var. <i>brunneus</i>	<i>Cortinarius incisus</i>
<i>Pluteus podospileus</i>	<i>Cortinarius bulbosus</i>	<i>Cortinarius incognitus</i>
<i>Pluteus primus</i>	<i>Cortinarius callisteus</i>	<i>Cortinarius infractus</i>
<i>Rhodocybe caelata</i>	<i>Cortinarius camphoratus</i>	<i>Cortinarius ionophyllus</i>

<i>Cortinarius jubarinus</i>	<i>Cortinarius stemmatus</i>	<i>Hebeloma polare</i>
<i>Cortinarius junghuhnii</i>	<i>Cortinarius stillatitius</i> ⁴⁸	<i>Hebeloma sinapizans</i>
<i>Cortinarius laetissimus</i>	<i>Cortinarius subcroceofolius</i>	<i>Hebeloma strophosum</i>
<i>Cortinarius laniger</i>	<i>Cortinarius suberi</i>	<i>Hebeloma vaccinum</i>
<i>Cortinarius lepidopus</i>	<i>Cortinarius subtortus</i>	<i>Hebeloma velutipes</i>
<i>Cortinarius leucophanes</i>	<i>Cortinarius tortuosus</i>	<i>Hemipholiota populnea</i> var.
<i>Cortinarius lilacinus</i>	<i>Cortinarius traganus</i> ³⁴	<i>edmundii</i>
<i>Cortinarius limonius</i>	<i>Cortinarius triformis</i>	<i>Inocybe asterospora</i>
<i>Cortinarius lucorum</i>	<i>Cortinarius trivialis</i>	<i>Inocybe calamistrata</i>
<i>Cortinarius luteo-ornatus</i>	<i>Cortinarius tubarius</i>	<i>Inocybe castanea</i>
<i>Cortinarius malachius</i>	<i>Cortinarius turmalis</i>	<i>Inocybe dulcamara</i>
<i>Cortinarius malicorius</i>	<i>Cortinarius uliginosus</i>	<i>Inocybe ericetorum</i>
<i>Cortinarius mucifluus</i>	<i>Cortinarius umbrinolens</i>	<i>Inocybe fastigiata</i>
<i>Cortinarius mucosus</i>	<i>Cortinarius valgus</i>	<i>Inocybe flocculosa</i>
<i>Cortinarius multiformis</i>	<i>Cortinarius varius</i>	<i>Inocybe fraudans</i>
<i>Cortinarius muscigenus</i>	<i>Cortinarius venustus</i>	<i>Inocybe fraudans</i> var.
<i>Cortinarius obtusus</i>	<i>Cortinarius vespertinus</i>	<i>chamaesalicis</i>
<i>Cortinarius ochrophyllus</i>	<i>Cortinarius vibratilis</i>	<i>Inocybe fuscomarginata</i>
<i>Cortinarius olivaceofuscus</i>	<i>Cortinarius violaceus</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>
<i>Cortinarius paleaceus</i>	<i>Crepidotus calolepis</i>	<i>Inocybe gymnocarpa</i>
<i>Cortinarius paragaudis</i>	<i>Crepidotus versutus</i>	<i>Inocybe lacera</i>
<i>Cortinarius paragaudis</i> ssp.	<i>Galerina atkinsoniana</i>	<i>Inocybe lanuginosa</i>
<i>oenochelis</i>	<i>Galerina calyptrata</i>	<i>Inocybe leucoblema</i>
<i>Cortinarius parvannulatus</i>	<i>Galerina hybrida</i>	<i>Inocybe leptophylla</i>
<i>Cortinarius percomis</i>	<i>Galerina hypnorum</i>	<i>Inocybe lilacina</i> ²⁶
<i>Cortinarius phaeopygmaeus</i>	<i>Galerina leptocystis</i>	<i>Inocybe longispora</i>
<i>Cortinarius pholideus</i>	<i>Galerina marginata</i> ⁹	<i>Inocybe microspora</i>
<i>Cortinarius pilatii</i>	<i>Galerina mniophila</i>	<i>Inocybe mixtilis</i>
<i>Cortinarius pluvius</i>	<i>Galerina paludosa</i>	<i>Inocybe nappies</i>
<i>Cortinarius polaris</i>	<i>Galerina sphagnicola</i>	<i>Inocybe perbrevis</i>
<i>Cortinarius porphyropus</i>	<i>Galerina sphagnorum</i>	<i>Inocybe petiginosa</i>
<i>Cortinarius prestigiosus</i>	<i>Galerina stagnina</i>	<i>Inocybe phaeodisca</i>
<i>Cortinarius privignoides</i>	<i>Galerina tibiicystis</i>	<i>Inocybe soluta</i>
<i>Cortinarius psammocephalus</i>	<i>Galerina triscopa</i>	<i>Inocybe sororia</i>
<i>Cortinarius purpurascens</i>	<i>Galerina uncialis</i>	<i>Inocybe splendens</i>
<i>Cortinarius quarcticus</i>	<i>Galerina vittiformis</i> f. <i>bispora</i>	<i>Inocybe stellatospora</i>
<i>Cortinarius raphanoides</i>	<i>Galerina vittiformis</i> var. <i>vittiformis</i> f.	<i>Inocybe subcarpta</i>
<i>Cortinarius renidens</i>	<i>tetraspora</i>	<i>Inocybe teraturga</i>
<i>Cortinarius rubellus</i>	<i>Gymnopilus bellulus</i>	<i>Inocybe terrigena</i>
<i>Cortinarius rusticus</i>	<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	<i>Inocybe umboninota</i>
<i>Cortinarius saginus</i>	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	<i>Inocybe umbratica</i>
<i>Cortinarius sanguineus</i>	<i>Gymnopilus picreus</i>	<i>Inocybe virgata</i>
<i>Cortinarius saturninus</i>	<i>Gymnopilus sapineus</i>	<i>Kuehneromyces lignicola</i>
<i>Cortinarius scaurus</i>	<i>Hebeloma bruschetii</i>	<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i>
<i>Cortinarius scaurus</i> var.	<i>Hebeloma calvinii</i>	<i>Paxillus involutus</i> ³⁰
<i>sphagnophilus</i>	<i>Hebeloma candidipes</i>	<i>Paxillus rubicundulus</i> ³⁰
<i>Cortinarius scutulatus</i>	<i>Hebeloma cavipes</i>	<i>Paxillus vernalis</i> ³⁰
<i>Cortinarius semisanguineus</i>	<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>	<i>Phaeocollybia gregaria</i>
<i>Cortinarius semivestitus</i>	<i>Hebeloma helodes</i>	<i>Phaeocollybia jennyae</i>
<i>Cortinarius septentrionalis</i>	<i>Hebeloma hiemale</i>	<i>Pholiota alnicola</i>
<i>Cortinarius sertipes</i>	<i>Hebeloma incarnatum</i>	<i>Pholiota astragalina</i>
<i>Cortinarius solis-occasus</i>	<i>Hebeloma lutense</i>	<i>Pholiota granulosa</i>
<i>Cortinarius sommerfeltii</i>	<i>Hebeloma mesophaeum</i>	<i>Pholiota highlandensis</i>
<i>Cortinarius sphagnophilus</i>	<i>Hebeloma nigellum</i>	<i>Pholiota lenta</i>

Pholiota limonella ⁴¹
Pholiota malicola
Pholiota mixta
Pholiota scamba
Pholiota spumosa
Pholiota squarrosa
Pholiota squarrosoides
Pholiotina arrhenii
Ripartites tricholoma
Simocybe centunculus
Simocybe reducta
Tubaria confragosa
Tubaria furfuracea
Tubaria minutalis

Dark (purple-brown to black)
spores

Agaricus arvensis
Agaricus bitorquis
Agaricus campestris
Agaricus haemorrhoidarius
Agaricus micromegethus
Agaricus silvicola ⁴⁵
Bogbodia uda
Chroogomphus ochraceus
Coprinopsis atramentaria
Coprinopsis ephemeroides
Coprinopsis epichloea
Coprinopsis nivea
Coprinopsis parvula
Coprinopsis stercorea
Coprinus comatus
Gomphidius borealis ⁴⁹
Gomphidius glutinosus ⁴⁹
Gomphidius maculatus ⁴⁹
Hypholoma capnoides
Hypholoma dispersum
Hypholoma elongatum ¹¹
Hypholoma ericaeum
Hypholoma eximium
Hypholoma fasciculare
Hypholoma marginatum
Hypholoma myosotis
Hypholoma radicosum
Hypholoma subericaeum
Hypholoma sublateralium
Panaeolina foenisecii
Panaeolus acuminatus
Panaeolus campanulatus
Panaeolus papilionaceus
Panaeolus semiovatus
Panaeolus sphinctrinus
Panaeolus subbalteatus

Parasola plicatilis
Protostropharia alcis ¹⁶
Protostropharia arctica ¹⁶
Protostropharia semiglobata
Psathyrella ammophila ³⁵
Psathyrella candolleana
Psathyrella conissans
Psathyrella lutensis
Psathyrella piluliformis
Psathyrella sarcocephala
Psathyrella septentrionalis
Psathyrella sphagnicola
Psathyrella velutina
Psilocybe coprophila
Psilocybe montana
Psilocybe phyllogena
Psilocybe semilanceata
Stropharia ambigua
Stropharia hornemanii
Stropharia magnivelaris

Boletes

Austroboletus gracilis
Boletus badius
Boletus edulis
Boletus calopus
Boletus gracilis ¹⁸
Boletus huronensis
Boletus subglabripes
Chalciporus piperatus
Chalciporus pseudorubinellus
Harrya chromapes
Leccinum holopus ²⁸
Leccinum insolens
Leccinum rotundifoliae
Leccinum scabrum
Leccinum schistophilum
Leccinum snellii ²⁹
Leccinum subleucophaeum
Leccinum variicolor
Leccinum versipelle ²¹
Leccinum vulpinum ²¹
Suillus americanus
Suillus cavipes
Suillus clintonianus ¹⁷
Suillus flavidus
Suillus glandulosus
Suillus granulatus
Suillus grevillei ¹⁷
Suillus grisellus
Suillus intermedius
Suillus luteus
Suillus neoalbidipes

Suillus paluster
Suillus placidus
Suillus serotinus ⁸
Suillus sibiricus
Suillus spectabilis
Suillus spraguei
Suillus subalutaceus
Suillus umbonatus
Tylophilus eximius
Tylophilus felleus
Tylophilus porphyrosporus
Xanthoconium affine

Hydnoid or tooth fungi

Bankera fuliginosa
Bankera violascens
Hericium coralloides
Hydnellum aurantiacum
Hydnellum caeruleum
Hydnellum concrescens
Hydnellum frondosum
Hydnellum geogenium
Hydnellum multiceps
Hydnellum peckii ¹⁰
Hydnellum pineticola ⁴³
Hydnellum scrobiculatum
Hydnellum suaveolens
Hydnellum velutinum var.
spongiosipes
Hydnum albomagnum
Hydnum repandum
Hydnum repandum var. *album*
Hydnum rufescens
Hydnum umbilicatum
Phellodon melaleucus
Phellodon niger var. *alboniger*
Phellodon niger var. *niger*
Phellodon tomentosus
Sarcodon glaucopus
Sarcodon imbricatus
Sarcodon leucopus
Sarcodon scabrosus
Sarcodon stereosarcinon
Sarcodon subfelleus
Sistotrema confluens
Steccherinum ochraceum

Club and coral fungi

Alloclavaria purpurea
Clavaria amoenoides
Clavaria argillacea
Clavaria falcata

Clavaria fumosa
Clavaria fusiformis
Clavaria rosea
Clavaria rubicundula
Clavaria sphagnicola
Clavaria tenuipes
Clavaria vermicularis
*Clavariadelphus ligula*⁴⁰
*Clavariadelphus sachalinensis*⁴⁰
Clavariadelphus truncatus
Clavulina cinerea
Clavulina coralloides
Clavulina rugosa
Clavulinopsis fusiformis
Clavulinopsis laeticolor
Gomphus clavatus
Gomphus floccosus
Lentaria byssiseda
Lentaria micheneri
Mucronella calva
Multiclavula mucida
Multiclavula vernalis
Ramaria acrisiccescens
Ramaria aurantiisiccescens
Ramaria aurea
Ramaria bataillei
Ramaria brunneomaculata
Ramaria cartilaginea
Ramaria cystidiophora var.
cystidiophora
Ramaria cystidiophora var.
fabiolens
Ramaria fasciculata
Ramaria fennica
Ramaria flaccida
Ramaria flava
Ramaria flavicingula
Ramaria flavobrunneus
Ramaria formosa
Ramaria grundii
Ramaria harrisonii
Ramaria leptiformosa
Ramaria myceliosa
Ramaria obtusissima
Ramaria pallida
Ramaria pallidosaponaria
Ramaria rubrievanescens
Ramaria sandaracina
Ramaria stricta
Ramaria suecica
Ramaria testaceoflava
Ramaria velocimutans
Ramaria virescens
Ramaria zeppelinospora

Ramariopsis crocea
Ramariopsis kunzei
Ramariopsis rufipes
Ramariopsis subarctica
Ramularia taraxaci
Trichoglossum hirsutum

**Puffballs, stinkhorns, bird's
nests and false (basidio) truffles
(Gasteromycetes)**

Alpova cinnamomeus
Bovista nigrescens
Bovista pila
Bovista plumbea
Calvatia cretacea
Crucibulum laeve
Cyathus olla
Dictyophora duplicata
Lycoperdon caudatum
Lycoperdon curtisii
Lycoperdon flavotinctum
Lycoperdon foetidum
Lycoperdon molle
Lycoperdon nigrescens
Lycoperdon ovatum
Lycoperdon pedicellatum
Lycoperdon perlatum
Lycoperdon pusillum
Lycoperdon umbrinum
Morganella pyriformis
Mutinus ravenelii
Nidularia deformis
Rhizopogon evadens
Rhizopogon pseudoroseolus
Scleroderma septentrionale
Sphaerobolus stellatus

Polypores

Albatrellus caeruleoporus
Albatrellus peckianus
Anomoporia myceliosa
Antrodia heteromorpha
Antrodia serialis
Antrodia sitchensis
Antrodia variiformis
Antrodiella canadensis
Antrodiella hoehnelii
Antrodiella romellii
Basidioradulum radula
Bjerkandera adusta
Boletopsis grisea
Ceraceomyces borealis

Cerrena unicolor
Cinereomyces lindbladii
Climacocystis borealis
Coltricia perennis
Datronia mollis
Datronia scutellata
Diplomitoporus crustulinus
Diplomitoporus lenis
Fomes fomentarius
Fomitopsis ochracea
Fomitopsis pinicola
Fomitopsis rosea
Ganoderma applanatum
Gloeophyllum protractum
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Gloeoporus taxicola
Hapalopilus nidulans
Hymenochaete cinnamomea
Hymenochaete fuliginosa
Inonotus cuticularis
Inonotus glomeratus
Inonotus obliquus
Inonotus radiatus
Ischnoderma benzoinum
Ischnoderma resinosum
Jahnoporus hirtus
Leptoporus mollis
Lopharia cinerascens
Megalocystidium leucoxanthum
Meruliopsis taxicola
Oligoporus balsameus
Oligoporus guttulatus
Onnia circinata
Onnia tomentosa
Otidea onotica
Oxyporus populinus
Perenniporia subacida
Phaeolus schweinitzii
Phellinus abietis
Phellinus chrysoloma
Phellinus cinereus
Phellinus conchatus
Phellinus contiguus
Phellinus ferreus
Phellinus ferruginosus
Phellinus gilvus
Phellinus igniarius
Phellinus laevigatus
Phellinus lundellii
Phellinus nigricans
Phellinus nigrolimitatus
Phellinus pini
Phellinus prunicola
Phellinus tremulae

Phellinus viticola
Piptoporus betulinus
Polyporus badius
Polyporus brumalis
Polyporus lepideus
*Polyporus varius*⁶
Postia balsamea
Postia caesia
Postia fragilis
Postia ptychogaster
Postia sericeomollis
Postia stiptica
Postia tephroleuca
Ptychogaster rubescens
Pycnoporellus fulgens
Skeletocutis amorphia
Skeletocutis lenis
Skeletocutis vulgaris
Trametes hirsuta
Trametes ochracea
Trametes pubescens
Trametes versicolor
*Trichaptum abietinum*²⁴
Trichaptum bifforme
Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum
Trichaptum laricinum
Trichaptum subchartaceum
Tubulicrinis glebulosus
Tyromyces chioneus
Veluticeps abietina

Jelly fungi

Auricularia americana
Calocera cornea
Calocera furcata
Calocera viscosa
Dacrymyces chrysospermus
Dacrymyces lacrymalis
Dacrymyces tortus
Exidia glandulosa
Exidia nucleata
Exidia pithya
Exidia saccharina
*Femsjonia peziziformis*⁵¹
Guepiniopsis alpina
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Tremella concrescens
Tremella encephala
Tremella foliacea
Tremella mesenterica
Tremella mycetophila
Tremiscus helvelloides

Tough basidiomycetes with a smooth to veined spore-bearing surface

Aleurodiscus amorphus
Aleurodiscus laurentianus
Aleurodiscus penicillatus
Alutaceodontia alutacea
Amphinema byssoides
Amylocorticium subsulphureum
Amylostereum chailletii
Athelia decipiens
Athelia epiphylla
Athelopsis subinconspicua
Basidioidendron caesiocinereum
Boidinia furfuracea
Boidinia propinqua
Botryobasidium conspersum
Botryobasidium isabellinum
Botryobasidium medium
Botryobasidium subcoronatum
Botryobasidium vagum
Botryohypochnus isabellinus
Brevicellicium exile
Byssocorticium pulchrum
Ceraceomyces eludens
Ceraceomyces microsporus
Chondrostereum purpureum
Conferticium ochraceum
Coniophora arida
Coniophora olivacea
Coniophora puteana
*Cotylidia undulata*⁵⁰
Cylindrobasidium evolvens
Cytidia salicina
Dacryobolus sudans
Exidiopsis calcea
Flavophlebia sulphureoisabellina
Globulicium hiemale
Gloeocystidiellum leucoxanthum
Gloeocystidiellum porosum
Gloeodontia subasperispora
Gloiothele citrina
Gloiothele lactescens
Henningsomyces candidus
Hymenochaete rubiginosa
Hymenochaete tabacina
Hymenoscyphus lutescens
Hyphoderma argillaceum
Hyphoderma sambuci
Hyphoderma setigerum
Hyphoderma sibiricum
Hyphodontia alutacea

Hyphodontia alutaria
Hyphodontia arguta
Hyphodontia aspera
Hyphodontia borealis
Hyphodontia breviseta
Hyphodontia crustosa
Hyphodontia hastata
Hyphodontia pallidula
Hyphodontia quercina
Hyphodontia rimosissima
Hyphodontia spathulata
Hyphodontia subalutacea
Hydnophlebia chrysochiza
Hypochnicium albostramineum
Hypochnicium cremicolor
Hypochnicium punctulatum
Kavinia alboviridis
Kneiffiella abieticola
Laurilia sulcata
Leifia flabelliradiata
Leucogyrophana lichenicola
Leucogyrophana romellii
Lyoathelia laxa
Merismodes anomala
Merismodes fasciculata
Mycoacia uda
Paullicorticium allantosporum
Peniophora aurantiaca
Peniophora cinerea
Peniophora erikssonii
Peniophora rufa
Peniophorella praetermissa
Peniophorella pubera
Perenniporia medulla-panis
Perenniporia subacida
Perenniporia variegata
Phanerochaete sanguinea
Phanerochaete sordida
Phanerochaete velutina
Phlebia livida
Phlebia radiata
Phlebia subserialis
Phlebia tremellosa
Phlebiella christiansenii
Phlebiella tulasnelloidea
Phlebiella vaga
Phlebiopsis gigantea
Piloderma bicolor
Piloderma byssinum
Piloderma croceum
Plicatura crispa
Plicatura nivea
Pseudotomentella tristis

Resinicium bicolor
Scopuloides rimosa
Scytinostroma galactinum
Scytinostroma jacksonii
Scytinostroma odoratum
Sebacina epigaea
Sebacina incrustans
Sistotrema octosporum
Sistotremastrum suecicum
Skeletocutis biguttulata
Skeletocutis stellae
Skeletocutis subincarnata
Stereum hirsutum
Stereum ochraceoflavum
Stereum rugosum
Stereum sanguinolentum
Stromatocyphella conglobata
Stypella subgelatinosa
Stypella vermiformis
Thelephora caryophyllea
Thelephora palmata
Thelephora terrestris
Tomentella botryoides
Tomentella fuscocinerea
Tomentella lapida
Tomentella lateritia
Tomentella radiosa
Tomentella stipitata
Tomentella sublilacina
Tomentella terrestris
Tomentella umbrinospora
Tomentellopsis echinospora
Trechispora confinis
Trechispora farinacea
Trechispora microspora
Trechispora mollusca
Trechispora subsphaerospora
Tubulicrinis subulatus
Vararia gallica
Vararia investiens
Vararia racemosa
Vesiculomyces citrinus
Xylodon asperus
Xylodon borealis
Xylodon nesporei

**Rusts, smuts and other
phytoparasitic basidiomycetes**

Anthracoidea heterospora
Anthracoidea kariii
Anthracoidea laxae
Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli

Chrysomyxa ledi
Chrysomyxa rhododendri
Coleosporium asterum
Coleosporium vernoniae
Cystobasidium hypogymniicola
Exobasidium canadense
Exobasidium cassandrae
Exobasidium juelianum
Exobasidium karstenii
Exobasidium ledi
Exobasidium oxycocci
Exobasidium rhododendri
Exobasidium savilei
Exobasidium splendidum
Exobasidium vaccinii
Exobasidium vaccinii-uliginosi
Gymnosporangium claviceps
Gymnosporangium cornutum
Melampsora caryophyllacearum
Melampsora epitea
Melampsora populina
Melampsora populnea
Melampsoridium betulinum
Naohidemycetes vacciniorum
Nyssospora clavellata
Phragmidium rubi-idaei
Puccinia cnici-oleracei
Puccinia conglomerata
Puccinia coronata
Puccinia dioicae
Puccinia fergussonii
Puccinia hieracii
Puccinia poarum
Puccinia polygoni
Puccinia ribis
Pucciniastrum arcticum
Pucciniastrum epilobii
Pucciniastrum goeppertianum
Pucciniastrum potentillae
Uredinopsis americana
Uredinopsis osmundae
Venturia inaequalis

ASCOMYCETES

Lichenized ascomycetes

Alectoria ochroleuca
Alectoria sarmentosa
Arctoparmelia centrifuga
Arctoparmelia incurva
Arthonia patellulata
Aspicilia cinerea

Athallia pyracea
Baeomyces rufus
Bellemeria cinereorufescens
Bryoria americana
Bryoria furcellata
Bryoria fuscescens
Bryoria nitidula
Bryoria trichodes
Buellia disciformis
Buellia punctata
Caloplaca arenaria
Caloplaca discolor
Caloplaca fraudans
Candelariella efflorescens
Candellariella aurella
Catinaria atropurpurea
Cetraria aculeata
Cetraria islandica
Cetraria islandica ssp. crispiformis
Cetraria laevigata
Cetraria muricata
Cetrariella delisei
Chaenotheca brunneola
Cladonia acuminata
Cladonia albonigra
Cladonia amaurocraea
Cladonia arbuscula
Cladonia arbuscula ssp. squarrosa
Cladonia borealis
Cladonia boryi
Cladonia caespiticia
Cladonia cariosa
Cladonia carneola
Cladonia cenotea
Cladonia chlorophaea
Cladonia coccifera
Cladonia coniocraea
Cladonia conista
Cladonia cornuta
Cladonia cornuta ssp. groenlandica
Cladonia crispata
Cladonia cristatella
Cladonia deformis
Cladonia digitata
Cladonia farinacea
Cladonia fimbriata
Cladonia gracilis ssp. elongata
Cladonia gracilis ssp. gracilis
Cladonia gracilis ssp. turbinata
Cladonia grayi
Cladonia groenlandica
Cladonia macilenta
Cladonia macrophylla

<i>Cladonia maxima</i>	<i>Lecanora pulcaris</i>	<i>Peltigera ponojensis</i>
<i>Cladonia metacorallifera</i>	<i>Lecanora symmicta</i>	<i>Peltigera praetextata</i>
<i>Cladonia mitis</i>	<i>Lecanora xylophila</i>	<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>
<i>Cladonia multiformis</i>	<i>Lecidea auriculata</i>	<i>Peltigera scabrosa</i>
<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>	<i>Lecidea lulensis</i>	<i>Pertusaria amara</i>
<i>Cladonia peziziformis</i>	<i>Lecidea pullata</i>	<i>Pertusaria dactylina</i>
<i>Cladonia phyllophora</i>	<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>	<i>Pertusaria macounii</i>
<i>Cladonia pleurota</i>	<i>Lepraria finkii</i>	<i>Phacopsis oxyspora</i> ⁵⁴
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	<i>Lepraria lobificans</i>	<i>Phaeocalicium interruptum</i>
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	<i>Phaeophyscia pussiloides</i>
<i>Cladonia rei</i>	<i>Leptogium saturninum</i>	<i>Physcia tenella</i>
<i>Cladonia scabriuscula</i>	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	<i>Physcia tenella</i> ssp. <i>marina</i>
<i>Cladonia squamosa</i>	<i>Lobaria quercizans</i>	<i>Pilophorus cereolis</i>
<i>Cladonia squamosa</i> var. <i>subsquamosa</i>	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	<i>Placynthiella oligotropha</i>
<i>Cladonia stellaris</i>	<i>Lopadium disciforme</i>	<i>Placynthiella uliginosa</i>
<i>Cladonia strepsilis</i>	<i>Loxospora elatina</i>	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>
<i>Cladonia stygia</i>	<i>Loxospora ochrophaea</i>	<i>Platismatia norvegica</i>
<i>Cladonia subulata</i>	<i>Melanelia disjuncta</i>	<i>Polycauliona luteominia</i>
<i>Cladonia sulphurina</i>	<i>Melanelia hepatizon</i>	<i>Polycauliona polycarpa</i>
<i>Cladonia symphycarpa</i>	<i>Melanelixia subaurifera</i>	<i>Polysporina simplex</i>
<i>Cladonia terrae-novae</i>	<i>Melanohalea septentrionalis</i>	<i>Porpidia flavocaerulescens</i>
<i>Cladonia turbinata</i>	<i>Melanohalea trabeculata</i>	<i>Porpidia grisea</i>
<i>Cladonia turgida</i>	<i>Menegazzia terebrata</i>	<i>Porpidia macrocarpa</i>
<i>Cladonia uncialis</i>	<i>Mycoblastus affinis</i>	<i>Porpidia speira</i>
<i>Cladonia verticillata</i>	<i>Mycoblastus sanguinarius</i>	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>
<i>Cladonia wainioi</i>	<i>Mycocalicium subtile</i>	<i>Protopannaria pezizoides</i>
<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	<i>Nephroma arcticum</i>	<i>Protoparmelia badia</i>
<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	<i>Nephroma bellum</i>	<i>Psoroma hypnorum</i>
<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum</i>	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>	<i>Pycnothelia papillaria</i>
<i>Dibaeis baeomyces</i>	<i>Nephroma parile</i>	<i>Radulomyces confluens</i>
<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>	<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	<i>Radulomyces hiemalis</i>
<i>Diplotomma nivalis</i>	<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>	<i>Ramalina dilacerata</i>
<i>Ephebe lanata</i>	<i>Ochrolechia pseudopallescens</i>	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>
<i>Evernia mesomorpha</i>	<i>Ophioparma ventosa</i>	<i>Ramalina roesleri</i>
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>	<i>Parmelia omphalodes</i>	<i>Ramalina thrausta</i>
<i>Flavoplaca citrina</i>	<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>	<i>Ramboldia cinnabarina</i>
<i>Gowardia nigricans</i>	<i>Parmelia squarrosa</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon hochstetteri</i>
<i>Haematomma elatinum</i>	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>	<i>Rhizocarpon lavatum</i>
<i>Hypogymnia incurvoides</i>	<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>	<i>Rinodina ascociscana</i>
<i>Hypogymnia krogiae</i>	<i>Parmeliopsis capitata</i>	<i>Rinodina mniaraea</i>
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i>	<i>Rinodina tephraeaspis</i>
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>	<i>Rusavskia elegans</i>
<i>Hypogymnia vittata</i>	<i>Peltigera canina</i>	<i>Sarcosagium campestre</i>
<i>Icmadophila ericetorum</i>	<i>Peltigera degenii</i>	<i>Scytinium lichenoides</i>
<i>Imshaugia aleurites</i>	<i>Peltigera didactyla</i>	<i>Sphaerophorus fragilis</i>
<i>Japewia subaurifera</i>	<i>Peltigera elisabethae</i>	<i>Sphinctrina turbinata</i>
<i>Lasallia papillosa</i>	<i>Peltigera horizontalis</i>	<i>Staurothele fissa</i>
<i>Lecanora allophana</i>	<i>Peltigera hymenina</i>	<i>Stereocaulon alpinum</i>
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	<i>Peltigera leucophlebia</i>	<i>Stereocaulon condensatum</i>
<i>Lecanora intricata</i>	<i>Peltigera malacea</i>	<i>Stereocaulon dactylophyllum</i>
<i>Lecanora orae-frigidae</i>	<i>Peltigera membranacea</i>	<i>Stereocaulon glaucescens</i>
<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	<i>Peltigera neopolydactyla</i>	<i>Stereocaulon paschale</i>
	<i>Peltigera polydactylon</i>	<i>Stereocaulon saxatile</i>

Stereocaulon tomentosum
Stereocaulon vesuvianum
Trapeliopsis flexuosa
Trapeliopsis granulosa
Tubulicrinis calothrix
Tubulicrinis gracillimus
Tuckermannopsis americana
Tuckermanopsis sepincola
Umbilicaria hyperborea
Umbilicaria mammulata
Umbilicaria muhlenbergii
Umbilicaria polyphylla
Umbilicaria torrefacta
Usnea dasypoga
Usnea filipendula
Usnea longissima
Varicellaria rhodocarpa
Variolaria amara
Verrucaria muralis
Vulpicida pinastri
Xanthoparmelia hypofusca
Xanthoparmelia viriduloumbrina
Xanthoria elegans
Xanthoria parietina
Xylographa abietina
Xylographa opegraphella
Xylographa parallela
Xylographa vitiligo

Operculate discomycetes

Aleuria aurantia
Ascobolus ciliatus
Ascobolus stercorarius
Cheilymenia fimicola
Cheilymenia stercorea
Coprotus luteus
Dermea cerasi
Geopyxis carbonaria
Helvella corium
Helvella crispa
Helvella elastica
Helvella lacunosa
Helvella macropus
Helvella phlebophora
Helvella sulcata
Humaria hemisphaerica
Iodophanus carneus
Melastiza chateri
Neottiella vivida
Octospora rubens
Orbilina curvatispora
Otidea onotica
Peziza alcis

Peziza ammophila
Peziza arvernensis
Peziza badia
Peziza brunnea
Peziza brunneoatra
Peziza domiciliana
Peziza praetervisa
Peziza repanda
Peziza succosa
Peziza tenacella
Peziza vesiculosa
Rhizina undulata
Scutellinia cejpai
Scutellinia heterosculpurata
Scutellinia kerguelensis
Scutellinia nigrohirtula
Scutellinia scutellata
Scutellinia superba
Tapesia hydrophila
Tarzetta cupularis

Inoperculate discomycetes

Ascocoryne cylichnium
Ascocoryne sarcoides
Ascocoryne turficola
Bisporella citrina
Bryoglossum gracile
Bryoglossum rehmsii
*Chlorociboria aeruginascens*⁴
*Chlorociboria aeruginosa*⁴
Cistella acuum
Coryne dubia
Crociceras coronatum
Cudonia circinans
Cudonia confusa
Cudonia lutea
Cyathicula coronata
Dasyscyphus virgineus
Encoelia furfuracea
Erysiphe aquilegiae var. *ranunculi*
Erysiphe trifolii
Erysiphe vaccinii
Geoglossum cookeianum
Geoglossum glabrum
Geoglossum umbratile
Golovinomyces asterum var. *asterum*
Golovinomyces asterum var. *solidaginis*
Golovinomyces depressus
Golovinomyces sordidus
Helotium clavus
Heyderia abietis

Hyaloscypha albohyalina
Hymenoscyphus calyculus
Hymenoscyphus imberbis
Hymenoscyphus lutescens
Hymenoscyphus perilis
Hymenoscyphus scutula
Lachnellula agassizii
Lachnellula suecica
Lachnum sulphurellum
Lachnum virgineum
*Leotia lubrica*¹³
*Leotia viscosa*¹³
Microglossum rufum
Mollisia cinerea
Neocudoniella albiceps
Neocudoniella radicella
Neolecta irregularis
Neolecta vitellina
Podophacidium xanthomelum
Podosphaera erigeorontis-canadensis
Rhytisma andromedae
Rhytisma ilicis-canadensis
Rhytisma prini
Rhytisma pruni
Rhytisma salicinum
Roseodiscus subcarneus
Rutstroemia firma
Sabuloglossum arenarium
Spathularia flavida
Spathulariopsis velutipes
Tatraea macrospora

Pyrenomycetes

Apiosporina morbosa
Biscogniauxia repanda
Chaetosphaeria longiseta
Claviceps nigricans
Claviceps purpurea
Coniochaeta velutina
Diatrype bullata
Diatrype stigma
Elaphocordyceps ophioglossoides
Helminthosphaeria clavariarum
Hypocrea alutacea
Hypocrea pulvinata
Hypomyces chrysospermus
Hypomyces hyalinus
Hypomyces lactifluorum
Hypomyces lateritius
*Hypomyces leotiicola*¹³
Hypomyces luteovirens
Hypomyces microspermus

Hypomyces torminosus
Hypomyces viridilutescens
Hypoxylon fragiforme
Hypoxylon fuscum
Immersiella immersa
Kirschsteiniothelia aethiops
Lasio-sphaeria ovina
Lophium mytilinum
Melanoconis silbostoma
Melanomma pulvis-pyrius
Melanospora caprina
Nectriopsis candicans
Plectocarpon lichenum
Sporormiella dubia
Trichodelitschia bisporula
Xylaria hypoxylon
Zignoëlla ovoidea

Leocarpus fragilis
Lycogala epidendrum
Physarum confertum
Physarum virescens
Physarum viride
Stemonitis axifera
Stemonitis fusca
Tubifera ferruginosa

Hemiascomycetes

Taphrina betulina
*Taphrina robinsoniana*³⁶

Plectomycetes

Elaphomyces asperulus
Elaphomyces muricatus
Onygena equina

Anamorphs

Cladosporium herbarum
Pseudocercosporella leptosperma
Ramularia destructiva
*Tilachlidium brachiatum*⁵³

Zygomycetes

Endogone pisiformis
Entomophthora muscae
Spinellus fusiger

SLIME MOULDS

Arcyria incarnata
Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa
Didymium clavus
Didymium iridis
Didymium melanospermum
Didymium minus
Didymium squamulosum
Fuligo cinerea
Fuligo septica
Hemitrichia clavata

1. We do not consider identifications done under foray conditions incontrovertible. All are open to a variable, small but real margin of error. They are also subject to changes brought about by new information. These notations attest to that. In many cases identifiers indicate some degree of uncertainty by the use of qualifiers such as *Lactarius sordidus.*, cf., coll., complex, group, sl. and the like. These qualifiers are retained in the raw data and the original cards are kept, all as evidence about the identifier's assessment of certainty. However, these qualifiers are omitted on the published list for ease of reading. Our raw data is available for review. This list may err by commission or omission. Where there is a choice, our preference has been to err on the side of omission, ie we prefer to leave out a species that may be here over claiming one exists that does not live here.
2. *Amanita bisporigera*. Includes specimens identified as *Amanita virosa*. According to *Amanita* expert Rod Tulloss, one of our guest faculty for four forays, DNA testing has revealed that *Amanita virosa* is an European species that does not fruit here. Rod is of the opinion that the same species has both a two-spored and four-spored form, depending on the season and its stage of maturity.
3. *Amanita* sp. ("Killdevil amanita"). Identified by Rod Tulloss as a hitherto undescribed species, initially given the code name "NFL07", but provisionally renamed by him after Killdevil Lodge, where our forays took place when this species was found. Discussed and illustrated in Voitek: *A little illustrated book of common mushrooms of Newfoundland and Labrador*.
4. Microscopic distinction between *C. aeruginascens* and *C. aeruginosa* made first in 2008. Earlier reports may have contained both under one name.
5. Hitherto undescribed species, according to Machiel Noordeloos. "Dune entoloma" will be changed to proper binomial if studies confirm Machiel's opinion and he formally describes it with new name. We look forward to using its new name soon; meanwhile we refer to it as "*Entoloma* sp." or use the nickname, given because it was found in sand dunes.
6. Our concept of *P. varius* is that it encompasses *P. elegans* and is synonymous with *P. leptocephalus*.
7. *Amanita* sp. ("precocious amanita") corresponds to *Amanita* sp32 of Tulloss, thought to be undescribed. Discussed and illustrated in
 - a. Despres et al.: *Mille et un champignons du Québec*. (CD-ROM).
 - b. Lamoureux: *Champignons du Québec, Tome 2, Les Amanites*.
 - c. Tulloss: URL < <http://pluto.njcc.com/~ret/amanita/mainaman.html>>
 - d. McNeil: *Le grand livre des champignons du Québec et de l'est du Canada*
 - e. Voitek: *A little illustrated book of common mushrooms of Newfoundland and Labrador*
 In the first three references, above, it is given a provisional name "Amanita praecox Lamoureux", under which name it appears on some North American foray lists and recent books. Such provisional names for undescribed spp are declared invalid by Article 34.1 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and are therefore not accepted by most taxonomists. We hope that this and other similarly treated species will be described by their discoverers in a timely fashion, so that the whole world can enjoy use of these new names for these new species without feeling conscience stricken as a sinner against good taxonomic practice.
8. We have not been entirely convinced that we have found more than one species of slimy larch *Suillus* (the former *Fuscoboletinus*), whether pale greenish grey (which often has been called *S. aeruginascens* elsewhere) or deep russet brown (which certainly fits *S. serotinus*). Since *S. aeruginascens* = *S. viscidus* = *S. laricinus* (all based on European types), and *S. serotinus* is a North American name for a taxon in the same complex, we have followed the approach of *Le cercle des mycologues de Montréal* by considering all four taxa synonymous until further work is done to elucidate their interrelationship, if any. We shall keep track of the original identifications, so that should the species be considered separate, the identifiers' determination can be noted.
9. Because DNA has shown them to be synonymous, species identified as *Galerina autumnalis* have been changed to *G. marginata*; this epithet covers both identifications.
10. *Hydnellum peckii* and *H. diabolus*. All our collections came from the same trails in 2003, 2004, 2005. They were identified as *H. peckii* in 2003 and 2005 but in 2004 were identified as *H. diabolus* by an identifier, who felt the two were not synonymous. Because we have at no time identi-

fied both, to show we can differentiate between them, because they are considered synonymous by *Index Fungorum* and many other authors and because the majority of identifiers side with *H. peckii*, we have arbitrarily reclassified them as such. With this comment we acknowledge the possibility that they may be distinct and our *H. peckii* may contain some or all *H. diabolus*. Until better clarification, we shall keep them as is for the sake of ease, since all but one identifier is in agreement, but shall be glad to reclassify them in the face of better evidence than we have at present.

11. *Hypholoma elongatum* contains specimens identified as *H. elongatipes* because they are synonymized in *Nordic Macromycetes*.
12. According to Jorinde Nuytinck, *Lactarius deliciosus* is a European species that is not found here. *L. deterrimus* is also a European species; erroneously one or more similar species have been called *L. deterrimus* or *L. deliciosus* var. *deterrimus* in North America. In 2007 Jorinde did genetic studies on all collections from my (av) private collection, collected all over the island. Only two species were identified: *L. thyinos* and *L. "deterrimus"*. These were the only species identified 2006 and 2007. 2003–2005 forays identified *L. deliciosus*; although incorrect, this is allowed to stand, as we lack sufficient evidence to make accurate retrospective corrections. *L. "deterrimus"* has not been renamed because work is still being done to see whether this represents one or more species. Until then we'll use the epithet, full well knowing it to be incorrect. For the sake of ease of reading, we have elected to omit the quotation marks and retain the italics in the list, but note the problems here.
13. 2003–2006 we have only recorded *Leotia lubrica* and *L. viscosa*, often including with the former mushrooms with some olive to greenish tone on cap ± stem. Some authors have considered all in-between shades as *L. atrovirens*, while others reserve this epithet only for mushrooms that are evenly dusky green. We intended to examine this in closer detail in 2007. However, at that time we learned of the report by Rogerson and Samuels, suggesting the dusky green variety may be a parasite, *Hypomyces leotiicola*, on *L. lubrica*. We did identify such parasitized fungi in 2007 and recorded the parasite. Further reading after the foray suggests that there may also be at least one, if not more, species of all-green leotias, unrelated to any

parasite. They are described as having gel in the outer layer of the stem. Since we did not examine for that among our foray material, we are unable to make an identification of *L. atrovirens* for 2007 or earlier.

14. Identifications of *Atheniella* / *Mycena amabilissima* have been included with *A. adonis*. Although not all authors synonymize the two, we have been unable to define meaningful differences between the two identifications. We suspect this is correct but accept that we may hide two species under one name and are prepared to reconsider, if new evidence comes to light.
15. *Cystoderma amianthinum* var. *amianthinum* and *C. amianthinum* var. *rugosoreticulatum* are indistinguishable genetically. Cap wrinkling is likely a factor of age and environmental conditions. As a result, we no longer record the distinction.
16. All identifications of *Stropharia semiglobata* from 2003 have been renamed *S. alcis*. Once aware of the difference in 2004, we checked spore size of our collections: all fit with *S. alcis*. Subsequently we have checked a few specimens randomly and based on this, have found only *S. alcis* in our woods—until 2010, when another “routine” check uncovered one *S. arctica* and four *S. alcis*. Finding *S. arctica* on the Great Northern Peninsula and not elsewhere (so far) suggests this is a northern species (as its name suggests) and we may encounter more there as well as in Labrador. The specimen was young and grew on moose dung. Although its stem was considerably shorter than that of *S. alcis*, in proportion to the cap diameter, that may be due to immaturity, not a morphologic feature of this species.
17. Initially we considered the dark red-brown and the yellow version as synonyms of *Suillus grevillei*. In 2007 we were shown that these have been officially separated as distinct species in Scandinavia, reserving *S. grevillei* for the yellow version, common there, as originally described. The dark red-brown version is known as *S. clintonianus*, as described by Peck for the version most commonly encountered in North America. Since this is a North American name and since there is at least geographic, if not ecologic, difference between the two, we elected to separate them into those two species in 2007. An attempt to “correct” our records retroactively met with the usual difficulty: not every collection of this very common

mushroom was photographed or dried. Therefore, we elected to let identifications before 2007 stand as made, with this note as qualifier. A rough estimate is that about one-third of specimens brought in were yellow (*S. grevillei*). This is higher than their relative distribution in our woods but it seems foragers are more prone to bring in a more unusual specimen. Parenthetically, it is my (av) guess that DNA will eventually show them to be synonymous and that the difference is due to a minor typographic error in the gene controlling red-brown pigment. I suspect that the yellow version (flavino?) is no more a different species than an albino in other organisms. However, until this has been shown or disproven, since there is a North American name for a North American mushroom, it seems more correct taxonomically to treat them as separate. Lumping later is no problem.

18. All identifications of *Boletus/Boletellus/Xerocomus* tomentosus/subtomentosus have been changed to *Boletus gracilis*. Andy Taylor found that specimens of all foray material and my (av) private collections, from all over the island and the southern coast of Labrador, mapped out with *X. gracilis*. On this basis it seemed most accurate to consider this our only representative of this species complex.
19. These are species identified by Rod Tulloss as hitherto undescribed. Tulloss's initial code numerics have been used for identification. Tulloss spent four forays with us and as a result created a picture-book of *Amanita* species in Newfoundland and Labrador on his website < <http://pluto.njcc.com/~ret/amanita/mainaman.html>>. These species are undergoing more study and some may be withdrawn as new, while others may end up synonymized. Once reported in the literature, we shall uncode them and identify them accordingly. Keeping the code name in the meantime allows us to track them through this process. As seen on his web site, Tulloss feels there are even more undescribed spp. in our province.
20. This may be a misidentification. While we have confirmed (collections outside our forays) that *A. groenlandica* does indeed grow in our province, Tulloss now feels this species is not it and probably represents another member of the *A. fulva-A. vaginata* complex. Please see Tulloss's website for further details.
21. We have decided to follow the genetic studies of den Bakker et al., considering all reddish-capped

leccinums growing in conifer woods as *L. vulpinum* in the broad sense (s.l.). Thus, this epithet lumps together determinations *L. piceinum* from conifer woods as well as *L. atrostitatum*, *L. aurantiacum* and *L. versipelle* from primarily coniferous mixed woods. We recognize that den Bakker's experience with North American leccinums is not as exhaustive as his experience with European leccinums and species like *L. piceinum* may prove to be good. Where originally identified as such, those changes can be reverted. We also recognize that *L. atrostitatum*, *L. aurantiacum* and *L. versipelle* from primarily coniferous mixed woods may have been birch associates (a few birch being the only significant deciduous tree in these woods), but since the woods are primarily coniferous and since we have not seen reddish-capped leccinums in pure birch woods, we feel this lumping may be more accurate at this stage of our knowledge. In this, we agree with Kuo that in view of the confusion of profusion with leccinums, perhaps less is better until a clearer understanding of what we have in North America emerges. Again, should new evidence emerge, the original identifications are on record and can be changed back, as indicated.

We did not follow the above guidelines in the case of two collections from Battle Harbour, Labrador. Both were made from barrens, with only dwarf trees. Only dwarf birch was seen around them, with no conifers nearby. These have been listed as identified, *L. versipelle*. Other collections identified as *L. versipelle* and *L. atrostitatum* from Labrador, but coming from primarily coniferous mixed woods, even if a birch was noted in the vicinity, have been listed for the moment as *L. lupinum*, for the reasons given above.

22. This is the name of an European mushroom, which reputedly does not grow in North America. The species found here is closest to the European species by gross morphology. Not examined microscopically. By gross morphology, seems to fit the description of "*Amanita* V3" of Tulloss, a species as yet not formally described; Tulloss has also referred to it by a provisional name, "*Amanita borealisorora*"; further, it seems to conform to the species to which Lamoureux has given a provisional name "*Amanita rhacopus*", also lacking a formal description to date. Again, we hope that this and other similarly treated species will be

- described by their discoverers in a timely fashion, so that the whole world can enjoy use of these new names for these new species without feeling conscience stricken as a sinner against good taxonomic practice.
23. Best fit on gross morphology with *Amanita vaginata* var. *alba*, although its stem was not quite as long in proportion to cap diameter as expected and a tiniest tinge of yellow-pink on disc. That species is described by Lamoureux as "Amanita albiceps", a name awaiting formal description before coming into common use. Not examined microscopically but photo and voucher specimens available for further study.
 24. Synonymous with *Hirschioporus abietinus*.
 25. *G. irrigatus* synonymized with *G. unguinosus* and contains specimens identified as the latter.
 26. We likely have the *I. lilacina* described by Peck, also known as *I. geophylla* var. *lilacina*. Phylogeny shows that it is a good species, not a variety of *I. geophylla*.
 27. In 2008 laccarias keyed out as special project. Vast majority keyed out as *L. bicolor*, four *L. striatula* and one *L. longipes*; no *L. laccata* or *L. proxima*. In other years field identification primary mode of determining species. We do not know whether the difference is due to difference in ecoregion, an unusual year or method of identification.
 28. Synonymized with *L. niveum*. This is the earlier name and therefore should have preference. However, there is some uncertainty about the species originally defined under that epithet. That, plus the fact that *L. holopus* is entrenched in common usage, has made us prefer the latter.
 29. In 2008, *Leccinum snellii* was closest fit macroscopically, but spore size was closer to *L. flavostipitatum*, with little overlap; did not have yellow stipe of the latter and did not dry yellow.
 30. Primarily differentiated by ecologic habitat. *P. rubicundulus* identified by growth among alders, with no other trees in neighbourhood; some morphological differences from *P. involutus* noted on most occasions. *P. vernalis* identified by growth among poplars, with no other trees nearby; little if any morphological difference from *P. involutus* noted. *P. involutus* considered an associate of birch, conifers or mixed forest.
 31. Somewhat counterintuitively, we have elected to follow the ranking of Noordeloos regarding entolomas and have dispensed with genera *Alboleptonia*, *Leptonia*, *Nolanea* and others, considering these and others as subgenera of Genus *Entoloma*.
 32. We have decided to accept all derived genera form *Hygrocybe* proposed by Lodge et al. in 2013, as an experiment, to see how many will be accepted and be in current usage over time.
 33. We have treated *R. persicolor* as a probable synonym.
 34. *C. traganus* includes specimens identified as *C. pyriodoros*.
 35. We have not found sufficient difference between European and North American specimens to support *Psathyrella arenulina* as a separate taxon. Until a difference is demonstrated, we shall use the older epithet.
 36. *Taphrina robinsoniana*—causes alder tongue gall in *Alnus rugosa*. The gall is morphologically indistinguishable from that caused in European *A. incana* (ssp. *incana*) by *T. alni*, but apparently the latter is not a North American species. We have only *A. (incana ssp.) rugosa* and *A. (viridis ssp.) crispa* on the Island; alder tongue gall is very host-specific and is a parasite of the former only.
 37. Northeastern North American relative of the European *M. platyphylla*, confirmed with nuclear sequencing by Ron Petersen.
 38. We have elected to use the name of the European equivalent, *pro tem*, until evidence appears that ours is a new species. *Infudbulicybe maxima*, referring to a species of temperate Europe, has been declared a *nomen dubium*. Harmaja described a similar species in northern Europe as *I. gigas*. Because of our northern location we selected the name of the northern species, until ours can be checked.
 39. We did not scrutinize our *Lactarius lignyotus* in detail, until in 2008, when unexpectedly we saw that one had turned a startling purple after several hours on the display table. Subsequent check of specimens and past photos has showed that all members of this species that we have seen have marginate gills. This excludes *L. lignyotus* var. *canadensis*, the default variety for past collections, where variety has not been noted. All specimens collected in Newfoundland has stained pink, compatible with *L. lignyotus* var. *canadensis*. Material in Labrador has stained either pink, or after several hours a deep purple. The latter is compatible with *L. lignyotus* var. *marginatus*. Since these features have not been noted in the past, we have not

- changed earlier determinations. Since then, we have found a few pink-staining specimens with totally amarginate gills, keying out to *L. lignyotus* var. *lignyotus*. In 2012 we found our first purple staining specimen with amarginate gills, keying out to *L. lignyotus* var. *nigroviolascens*.
40. Before 2010, we have not checked these *Clavariadelphus* species too closely routinely, so that pre-2010 *C. ligula* may hide *C. sachalinensis*.
41. *Pholiota aurivella* and *Pholiota limonella* are not distinguished reliably by macro- or micro-morphologic means. Since the former is a European species and the latter North American, we have elected, much as the Québec group, to arbitrarily assign the North American epithet to all ours, pending further information.
42. Until the question is resolved with genetic marker studies, we have elected to use the name *Tricholoma fulvum*. However, we recognize that this may be a purely European taxon, with an as yet undetermined North American counterpart. Yves Lamoureux and the Québec group have suggested Peck's *Tricholoma transmutans* might fit best with our collections. Because this may well turn out to be the case, we have elected to leave identifications made to that species stand, and as Yves, consider the two concepts conspecific in our area. We also note the potential confusion between this/these species and *Tricholoma pessundatum*.
43. We follow Harrison and consider *Hydnellum pineticola* to be the North American equivalent of the European *H. ferrugineum*.
44. In Europe a conical dusky yellow-green *Tricholoma* under deciduous trees is known as *T. sejunctum* and a similar one under conifers as *T. viridilutescens*. Our only similar *Tricholoma* grows under conifers. We have elected to show either of the above two identifications as *T. subsejunctum*, a North American species described 66 years before *T. viridilutescens*, until evidence suggests a change.
45. Until evidence to suggest the contrary, we elect to consider *Agaricus abruptibulbus* as a synonym with *A. silvicola*.
46. Unpublished data from Ghent University shows that our *Lactarius sordidus* differs from the European *L. necator/L. turpis*, and best fits with *L. sordidus* Peck.
47. *Cuphophyllus borealis* is the northeastern genetic sister to *C. virgineus*.
48. Includes collections identified as *Cortinarius integerrimus*.
49. *Gomphidius borealis* is our common species from all over the province. qwe have one collection of *G. maculatus*, and so far *G. glutenosus* is known from one site only.
50. A poor place to put this one, but since it has no gills, putting it with *Rickenella* is not much better, so here it is.
51. Phylogeny shows *Femsjonina* to clump together as a group, quite remote from *Ditiola*.
52. European mycologists have synonymized *Tricholoma myomyces* and *T. terreum*—as a species of variable cap colour—on the basis of morphologic as well as genetic similarity. Because both species are European, so long as we use the same names, it seems logical to synonymize them here as well. In due time we shall learn whether ours are the same or different, and whether we have more than one species.
53. Anamorph of the pyrenomycete, *Pseudonectria tilachlidii* Gams.
54. This is NOT a lichen! It does not form a relationship with algae or cyanobacteria, but lives on (off?) a lichen, ie, it is lichenicolous. However, this ascomycete belongs in the Lecanorales, lichenized ascomycetes to a man, so to place it elsewhere does not fit.