

Heritage Rank Status Factors

Elcode NFSM000062
Gname FAYODIA BISPHAERIGERA
Gcomname

Number of Occurrences

U = Unknown

Comments Within the northern spotted owl region of the western US, Norvell (1998) verified a total of 19 collections of "Mycena" bisphaerigera.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

U = Unknown what number of occurrences with good viability

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Population Size

U = Unknown

Comments Records reflect only species occurrence, i.e. fruitbodies, not numbers of individuals. Fungal genets cannot be delimited without DNA sampling.

Range Extent

U = Unknown

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Area of Occupancy

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Area of occupancy can only be roughly approximated from fungal fruitbodies as the vegetative organism is hidden from site within the substrate.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

U = Unknown. Long-term trend in population, range, area occupied, or number or condition of occurrences unknown

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

U = Unknown. Short-term trend in population, range, area occupied, and number and condition of occurrences unknown.

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Threats

U = Unknown. The available information is not sufficient to assign degree of threat as above. (Severity, scope, and immediacy are all unknown, or mostly [two of three] unknown or not assessed [null].)

Scope Unknown Severity Unknown Immediacy Unknown

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

U = Unknown whether any occurrences are appropriately protected and managed

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Intrinsic Vulnerability

U = Unknown

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Environmental Specificity

U = Unknown

Comments See "Other Considerations".

Other Considerations

Fayodia bisphaerigera (listed in the Record of Decision under the misapplied name *F. gracilipes*) was originally targeted as a species based on the belief that a taxon, *Mycena rainierensi*, known only from Mt. Rainier National Park, was the same as the slightly more commonly sympatric species, *F. bisphaerigera* (Norvell 2002 pers comm.; Redhead 2002 pers comm). Norvell (1998), who was unable to compare *M. rainierensis* with Pacific Northwest collections identified as "*Mycena*" bisphaerigera by Smith (1947), provided all statistics based on the assumption that *M. rainierensis* would be synonymized with *F. bisphaerigera*. (No collections of *M. rainierensis* were available.) At this time, however, Redhead (2003) is proposing *Fayodia rainierensis* (Smith) Redhead comb nov for *M. rainierensis*. In view of the confused taxonomy and confused nomenclature, Norvell (2002) feels it inappropriate to rank this/these taxon/taxa at this time. *Fayodia bisphaerigera* is listed as "rare" in Great Britain.

Edition 11/25/2002 **Edauthor** Lorelei L Norvell

Grank GUQ **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

Reasons

Fayodia bisphaerigera is a widely distributed northern temperate species that produces small inconspicuous fruitbodies that are easily overlooked. The number of global occurrences or even North American occurrences is not known and cannot be estimated. The taxon has both a confused nomenclature and taxonomy (see "other considerations" above). Within the northern spotted owl region of the western US, Norvell (1998) verified a total of 19 collections of "*Mycena*" bisphaerigera. Comparisons of Norvell's submitted known sites data, the ISMS-ONH 2002, and the GIS map for *Fayodia bisphaerigera*, show that no new collections or occurrences have been identified. Either the species is very rare (doubtful) or so small that no new occurrences have been collected during Survey & Manage surveys. (probable). For all these reasons, the species is "unrankable" at this time. It is believed that *F. bisphaerigera* is relatively uncommon but occurs in WA, CA, and OR, while *F. rainierensis* nom prov is very rare and may be restricted to Mt. Rainier National Park.

BCD Sources

New Sources

Norvell. 1998. ROD: Strategy 3 Fungal Species Evaluation (11 gilled Basidiomycete Strategy 3 species). Unpubl. report on file at the Regional Mycology Lab, Corvallis, Oregon. ALSO Smith. 1947. North American species of *Mycena*, U Michigan Press: Ann Arbor. ALSO Redhead. (2003 in edit). Keys to North American Pacific coast and western cordilleran classical mycenoid species. [New York Botanic Memoirs] ALSO Smith & Stuntz. 1950. New or noteworthy fungi from Mt Rainier National Park. *Mycologia* 42: 80-134. ALSO ISMS-ONH. 2002. ISMS data; ONH protection extrapolations; GIS map for FABI. Northern Ireland Fungus Group Website. Date last noted: 2002. <http://www.nifg.org.uk/species/atlas2.htm?item=37930>