PLANT FACT SHEET

Laccocephalium mylittae (Cook & Massee) Nunez & Ryvarden

GENUS *Laccocephalium* **FAMILY** Polyporaceae

COMMON NAMES Native bread, Blackfellow's Bread

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fungus

The sclerotia is eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A large underground fungus. These can be 20 kg in weight. These are brown on the outside and and are firm and yellow inside. They can be 12 cm across. The flesh inside lets light through. It can produce a toadstool above the ground.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It occurs in Eucalypt forest.

REFERENCES

Boa, E. R., 2004, Wild edible fungi and their importance to people. FAO Non Wood Forest Products Booklet 17

Bonney, N., 2012, Edible Wild Native Plants for Southern Australia. p 88

Bougher, N.L. & Syme, K., 1998, Fungi of Southern Australia. UWA Press p 328 (As Polyporus mylittae)

Clarke, P. A., 2013, The Aboriginal Ethnobotany of the Adelaide Region, South Australia. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia. (2013), 137(1): 97-126

Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 204 (As Polyporus mylittae)

Fuhrer, B., 2005, A field guide to Australian Fungi. Bloomings Books. p 250

Gott, B & Conran, J., 1991, Victorian Koorie Plants. PO Box 666 Hamilton, Victoria 3300, Australia. p 24 (As Polyporus mylittae)

Hall, I. R., et al, 2003, Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World. Timber Press. p 258

Irving, 1957, (As Mylitta australis)

Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 321 (As Mylitta australis)

Low, T., 1992, Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest. Angus & Robertson. p 164 (As Polyporus mylittae)

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/27a6aec5-5dd9-413e-90dc-e507884c76cc