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## Data in Brief

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## Data Article

## Data on the fungal species consumed by mammal species in Australia

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## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 24 February 2017

Received in revised form

21 March 2017

Accepted 31 March 2017

Available online 12 April 2017

## Keywords:

Mammal

Diet

Fungi

Spore dispersal

Mycophagy

Mycorrhizal

## ABSTRACT

The data reported here support the manuscript Nuske et al. (2017) [1]. Searches were made for quantitative data on the occurrence of fungi within dietary studies of Australian mammal species. The original location reported in each study was used as the lowest grouping variable within the dataset. To standardise the data and compare dispersal events from populations of different mammal species that might overlap, data from locations were further pooled and averaged across sites if they occurred within 100 km of a random central point. Three locations in Australia contained data on several (> 7) mycophagous mammals, all other locations had data on 1–3 mammal species. Within these three locations, the identity of the fungi species was compared between mammal species' diets. A list of all fungi species found in Australian mammalian diets is also provide along with the original reference and fungal synonym names.

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DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.funeco.2017.02.005>

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.03.053>

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## Specifications Table

Subject area	<i>Ecology</i>
More specific sub- ject area	<i>Mycophagy, consumption and dispersal of fungi by mammals</i>
Type of data	<i>Tables</i>
How data was acquired	<i>Literature search</i>
Data format	<i>Raw; summarized</i>
Experimental factors	<i>n/a</i>
Experimental features	<i>n/a</i>
Data source location	<i>Nuske et al. [1]; see reference list in Table 4.</i>
Data accessibility	<i>Summarized data are available with this article. All data are from published articles or from unpublished data outlined in Nuske et al. [1].</i>

## Value of the data

- This data shows the differences in dietary fungal species of different mammals and hence their relative contribution to the dispersal of these species. Future studies can confirm these trends with targeted sampling of both mammalian fungal specialists and generalists.
- This data lists fungal species which only occur in endangered *Bettongia tropica* and *Potorous longipes* diets; further studies can target these species to confirm whether the absence of fungal specialists results in lower dispersal rates.
- Further studies can also target the listed fungal species in the data for the development of genetic markers or reference libraries to study gene flow and population genetic diversity in relation to different dispersal modes.

## 1. Data

Tables 1–3 list fungal species recorded within mammal species diets within 100 km of the three locations; Table 1: North Queensland on Atherton Tablelands (17° 16' 15.99" S, 145° 38' 2.00" E); Table 2: Northern New South Wales on Gibraltar Range (29° 32' 59.17" S, 152° 16' 0.50" E); and Table 3: South Eastern NSW near Victorian border (37° 23' 30.00" S, 149° 49' 19.99" E). Fungal names are categorized into truffle-like or not and their mycorrhizal status using lists from [2,3]. Table 4 lists fungal species recorded within Australian mammal species diets, per reference. Synonyms of fungal taxon names are also listed in Table 4, if appropriate.

## 2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Data were gathered from literature (references in Table 4). Methods for the development of the selection criteria for including the data is outlined in Nuske et al. [1]. Briefly, dietary studies of Australian mammals were searched from Web of Science and Google Scholar. Relevant theses

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