

HEREFORDSHIRE FUNGUS SURVEY GROUP

Bromyard Downs Foray

28.10.2015

Grid Ref SO 681544

Species collections	Medium	Association
ASCOMYCOTA		
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Crociocreas coronatum</i> *	dead petiole	Fraxinus excelsior
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	fallen trunk	Fraxinus excelsior
<i>Hymenoscyphus albopunctus</i> *	dead petiole	Fraxinus excelsior
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	fallen trunk	Betula sp.
<i>Hypoxylon petriniae</i> *	fallen branch	Fraxinus excelsior
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	fading leaf	Acer pseudoplatanus
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
Lichens		
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
BASIDIOMYCOTA		
Agaricales: (Agarics and boletes)		
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	litter	Graminae
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Clitocybe phaeophthalma</i> *	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Coprinopsis picacea</i> *	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i> *	twig	Angiosperm
<i>Crepidotus luteolus</i> *	dead stem	Indet.
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	stump	Angiosperm
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Lactarius subdulcis</i>	soil	Castanea sativa
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Marasmius setosus</i> *	dead leaf	Fagus sylvatica
<i>Marasmius torquescens</i> *	twig	Angiosperm
<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	fallen branch	Fraxinus excelsior
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Mycena olida</i> *	mossy trunk	Angiosperm
<i>Mycena polyadelpha</i> *	fallen leaf	Corylus avellana
<i>Mycena rosea</i>	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Mycena speirea</i> *	litter	Angiosperm

<i>Mycena vitilis</i> *	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Panaeolus acuminatus</i> *	litter/dung	Graminae
<i>Pseudoclitocybe cyathiformis</i> *	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	soil	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
<i>Russula vesca</i> *	soil	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
<i>Tubaria conspersa</i> *	litter	<i>Corylus avellana</i>

Aphylophorales: (brackets, clubs, jellies, gasteros etc)

<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	branch	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	fallen branch	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	litter	Graminae
<i>Cylindrobasidium evolvens</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Exidia nucleata</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Exidia thuretiana</i> *	fallen branch	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<i>Hyphodontia sambuci</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Macrotyphula fistulosa</i> *	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Meruliopsis corium</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Phanerochaete sordida</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i> *	litter	Angiosperm
<i>Skeletocutis nivea</i> *	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	fallen branch	Angiosperm

HYPHOMYCETES

<i>Calcarisporium arbuscula</i> *	old fruitbody	Pyrenomycete
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COELOMYCETES

<i>Colletotrichum liliacearum</i>	scape	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
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***new site records**

Forayers

Val Deisler, Heather Colls, Sue and Charles Hunter, Amit Kulkarni, Gareth Morgan, Annamaria Paterson, Mike and Shelly Stroud, Jo Weightman, Jean Wynne-Jones. Dr D Boddington the local organiser was also present.

Comment

Thank you for your records.

The * indicates new to Bromyard Downs as a whole.

We were asked to survey a small, not previously studied area of woodland which proved to be dominated by ash and sycamore with some limited sweet chestnut and a ground layer with much ivy and bramble. We were able to accomplish some useful recording of baseline woodland species. Some forayers reached an area of open grassland at the far end. The lichen flora was very limited – our thanks to Heather Colls for the two that she did manage to find. A few common mycorrhizal species (*Lactarius*, *Russula*) were found with the sweet chestnut – recording under the other trees was of course restricted to litter and dead wood species. The most dramatic of these was probably the black and white *Coprinopsis picacea* which was present in

some quantity (the pungent smell was equally dramatic) and *Chlorociboria aeruginascens* (coll. Annamaria Paterson), which is regularly observed as present by the staining of the wood but does not often give a good display of the blue-green cups. The slender clubs of *Macrotyphula fistulosa* hold themselves improbably to attention along twigs fallen to the woodland floor. *Mycena polyadelpha* is not uncommon on dead leaves, especially oak, but can only be found by delving beneath the dry upper layer of leaves to the damp ones beneath. *Hymenoscyphus albopunctus* (coll/det Shelly Stroud) is a small white stalked cup which dries yellowish. It is described as common on the dead midrib and petiole of rotten leaves but nevertheless has rarely been recorded anywhere in the British Isles. This is just the second county record, the first also collected and determined by Shelly in Mains Wood in 2002.

Jo Weightman