

## Prior's Wood: 18 June 2016

We started at the top of the wood near Charlton Farm and on the way down the hill we found very few fungi, despite reports from other local sites that the recent showers had encouraged the production of many fruiting bodies. Once in the valley, however, the situation changed markedly and by the time we left we had seen more than 50 different species. Many were typical summer species that had clearly responded to the rain, notably 7 species of *Mycena*. The wood was marked by the ever present fumes of Stinkhorns (*Phallus impudicus*) which drifted throughout the entire area. Many examples of this striking fungus were seen. Among other interesting species were the mycorrhizal bolete *Xerocomellus pruinatus* and two species of *Pluteus*, *Calocera*, *Crepidotus* and *Entoloma*. One sample which provided a challenging identification was a very small hairy disc-like fungus (1-2mm) that was reminiscent of some Ascomycetes, eg. *Lachnum* sp. However, when examined it was clear that no asci were present. The hairs had an curious structure which led to its true identification, *Flagelloscypha minutissima* – an unusual but not uncommon basidiomycete. On the wet soil there were several true Ascomycetes – two species of *Scutellinia* and the almost fluorescent yellow *Orbilina xanthostigma*.

The full list of species found is shown below along with a selection of images depicting some of the more showy fungi seen on the foray.

<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	<i>Mycena speirea</i>
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	<i>Mycena stylobates</i>
<i>Calocera pallidospathulata</i>	<i>Mycena vitilis</i>
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>	<i>Orbilina xanthostigma</i>
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	<i>Phallus impudicus</i>
<i>Crepidotus applanatus</i>	<i>Pleurotus pulmonarius</i>
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i>	<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	<i>Pluteus cinerofuscus?</i>
<i>Entoloma cetratum</i>	<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>
<i>Entoloma hebes</i>	<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>
<i>Flagelloscypha minutissima</i>	<i>Psathyrella fusca</i>
<i>Flammulaster muricatus</i>	<i>Psathyrella lutensis</i>
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	<i>Reticularia lycoperdon</i>
<i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i>	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	<i>Russula praetervisa</i>
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	<i>Scutellinia (Cheilymenia) crucipila</i>
<i>Marasmiellus ramealis</i>	<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>
<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Megacollybia platyphylla</i>	<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>
<i>Microbotryum silenes-dioicae</i>	<i>Trichaptum abietinum</i>
<i>Mycena abramsii</i>	<i>Xerocomellus pruinatus</i>
<i>Mycena adscendens</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Mycena corynephora</i>	<i>Xylaria longipes</i>
<i>Mycena pelianthina</i>	

**From top left clockwise:**

*Marasmius rotula* – ever present on the litter throughout the lower wood

*Polyporus tuberaster* – a small polypore on fallen branches

*Coprinellus disseminatus*- present in many hundreds on the soil/root base of a large fallen tree

*Phallus impudicus* – present throughout the wood. The image shows several stages in its life cycle; a young one with spore slime intact, a slightly older one with slime removed by flies and other older samples which had collapsed.

*Xerocomellus pruinatus*- under Oak in woodland recently cleared by Avon Wild Life Trust

*Flagelloscypha minutissima* – a very small hairy white disc on bark of a fallen tree

