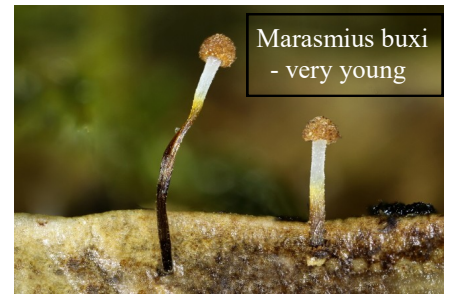


# BMS 2016 Field Events Report

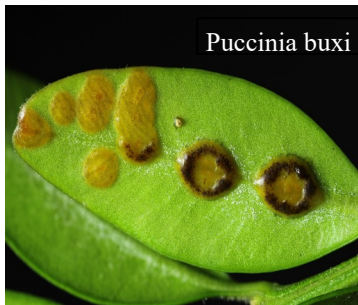
Text & Photographs by Peter R Smith

## Spring Recording & Study Week

This event was held in Surrey at the Juniper Hall Field Study Centre. For fungi, Surrey is the most intensively recorded county in Britain, due in the most part to the concentration of mycologists who live and work there, including our leader for the week Dr Brian Spooner. The BMS had not visited Surrey during spring in recent years and despite the 5,600 + previous records for the county, during our visit we were still able to make new records for the county. We recorded a total of 433 species -



Marasmius buxi  
- very young



Puccinia buxi

during our week long stay and 91 of these can be classed as rare, having fewer than 100 records on the FRDBI database. Surrey is home to the best remaining Box (*Buxus*) woodland in Britain and we were keen to explore this unique habitat. We searched for the very rare Box Parachute (*Marasmius buxi*) and successfully found it at two of its former locations. The Box rust *Puccinia buxi* was understandably

prevalent, but we also found another fourteen species associated with *Buxus* including the rare fungi on leaves, *Microthyrium ciliatum*. Another leaf parasite; *Cylindrocladium buxicola* is well known in cultivated *Buxus* for causing the box blight disease, but rarely recorded from wild plants, also two interesting nectrioid ascomycetes were found fruiting on the same small section of dead *Buxus* stem; *Geejayessia desmazieri* and *Bionectria ralfsii*.



Top = *Bionectria ralfsii*  
Bottom = *Geejayessia desmazieri*

The Least Recorded Taxa  
(numbers in brackets = records in FRDBI)

- Retiarius bovicornutus (1)
- Cylindrocladium buxicola (2)
- Lophiostroma angustilabrum (2)
- Microthyrium ciliatum (3)
- Sphaeroglyphium loniceriae (4)
- Strigula tayorii (4)
- Catillaria nigroclavata (5)
- Ceratosphaeria cf rheanana (5)
- Hyaloscypha cf intact (5)
- Leiosphaerella vexata (5)
- Pirostoma circinans (5)
- Ceratosphaeria rostrata (6)



Incurpila aspidii

The tiny ascomycete *Incurpila aspidii* was collected from dead fern fronds. Initially some confusion was caused as dead fern fronds are also host to similar looking basidiomycetes of the genus *Flagelloscypha*. Although obviously not related they both have remarkably similarly encrusted hairs, but once the hymenium matured and the asci were detected the problem was resolved.

I had been on the lookout for the cup fungus *Godronia ribis* which is restricted to dead wood of the Flowering Currant (*Ribes*) for many years, searching for it whenever I chanced upon wild plants. One of the problems is that *Ribes* do not tend to produce very much dead wood so the available habitat is restricted. However I was ecstatic when I discovered a 1.5 m dead *Ribes* stem completely full from top to bottom with the fruiting bodies of this fungus.



Godronia ribis

# Autumn Recording & Study Week

This event was held at the Sandy Balls Holiday Village in Hampshire. The New Forest has always been known as a hot-spot for woodland fungi with many species present that are absent or rare in other parts of Britain. We were very fortunate to enlist the help of the Danish mycologist, Thomas Læssøe. He had just co-authored a new book 'The Genus *Mycena* in Europe' so it was only fitting that we recorded four species of *Mycena* new to Britain during our stay; these were *M. scirpicola*, *M. riparia*, *M. silvae-pristinae* and *M. tenuispinosa*. Thomas Læssøe also collected *Hirticlavula elegans* new to Britain, a tiny clavarioid fungus that he had previously named from Danish material. *Rhodocollybia fodiens* (cf) was



*Mycena riparia*



*Psathyrella sphaerocystis*

also new to Britain, while *Psathyrella sphaerocystis*, *Tretomyces microsporus* and *Hapalopilus salmonicolor* were all new records for England. Thomas Læssøe also collected an unknown species of *Lindtneria* which was possibly new to science. We were fortunate to see two of the rare hydroid fungi for which the New Forest is renowned, *Hericium erinaceus* and *Spongipellis pachydon*.

The Holly Parachute *Marasmius hudsonii* was seen in huge numbers at some sites, and *Psilocybe liniformans* was found at several sites on pony dung, this species was new to Britain in 2015.



*Hapalopilus salmonicolor*



*Chlorociboria aeruginella*

Another interesting find was the rarest of the three species of Green Elf Cup, *Chlorociboria aeruginella* - there are just 8 records in the FRDBI database not counting the record made at the BMS Study Week on the Isle of Man in 2015.



*Spongipellis pachydon*



*Hericium erinaceus*

The Least Recorded Taxa (numbers in brackets = records in FRDBI)
<i>Mycena riparia</i> (0)
<i>Mycena scirpicola</i> (0)
<i>Mycena silvae-pristinae</i> (0)
<i>Mycenaq tenuispinosa</i> (0)
<i>Rhodocollybia cf fodiens</i> (0)
<i>Hirticlavula elegansw</i> (0)
<i>Psathyrella sphaerocystis</i> (1)
<i>Tretomyces microspores</i> (2)
<i>Psilocybe liniformans</i> (5)
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginella</i> (8)
<i>Hapalopilus salmonicolor</i> (14)
<i>Spongipellis pachydon</i> (15)
<i>Hemimycena crispula</i> (16)
<i>Cyphella ferruginea</i> (24)
<i>Tricholoma atosquamosum</i> var. <i>squarrulosum</i> (33)
<i>Squamanita paradoxa</i> (40)
<i>Stypella crystalline</i> (44)
<i>Tricholoma batchii</i> (44)