

Fungi list from FORCE/LWT walk 19 October 2024

All found on Crane Park Island. As we have very few conifers, all these fungi are associated mainly with broad-leaved trees and their wood.

A good website for fungi is First Nature. <https://www.first-nature.com/fungi> . It's free and reliable, and gives common names as well as the Latin ones.

Latin name	Common name (general grouping if not identified to species)	Substrate	Notes which might help to identify
Hebeloma sp.	Poisonpies	soil - associated with oak	Hebelomas are difficult to species. Medium-sized 'mushroom-type' fungus. Tan-coloured <i>sticky</i> cap becoming paler with age and with an umbo in centre. Gills same colour as cap when young, becoming brown with age. Spore print quite dark reddish brown. Smell faint, pleasant?
Inocybe sp. (probably geophylla)	Fibrecapsaa	soil under oak in small clumps	Inocybes are difficult to ID to species. White conical cap with small umbo. Dry cap. Gills quite crowded, pale beige - chocolate spore print so not a mycena (which have white spores). Gill attachment sinuate. Solid whitish stem. Species geophylla is common and easier to identify than the others as there are relatively few white Inocybes.
Rhytisma acerina	Tar spot fungus	On sycamore leaf	black spots and blotches
Chlorophyllum rhacodes	Shaggy Parasol	On soil by dead hedge	This was just coming through and was too young to ID on the day. Quite substantial mushroom-type fungus - whitish beige cap with fleecy rim, cap breaking up into brownish fleecy scales, white gills, a ring on the stem and white spore print. Much shorter and stouter than the Parasol (<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>) of open grassland (e.g. Richmond and Bushy Parks) and typically found in woodland. Quite common. Is distinguished from similar <i>Agaricus</i> species by the colour of the spores. <i>Agaricus</i> spp have pinker gills and black spores.
Trametes versicolor	Turkey-tail	On rotting logs and branches on ground	small bracket fungus. Small pores underneath, not gills. Use a hand lens to see the pores). Very variable. Leathery texture. Often zoned with different colours - our specimens weren't very multicoloured. Very common.
Trametes gibbosa	Lumpy bracket	On wood - often on top of stumps. This one was on the cut face of a log.	White, thick and substantial bracket fungus, uneven, lumpy surface, often with a covering of green algae with age. Very common.
Crepidotus sp.	Oysterlings	On wood, here growing out of side of an old dead standing tree trunk. Also found on small twigs in the dead	Small shell-shaped fungus, grows on wood or old bramble or bracken stems like a bracket fungus but has gills underneath. White upper surface. Gills pale. Looks like a miniature oyster mushroom but is not

		hedge.	edible.
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	On logs	Small bracket fungus, thin and leathery. Has a bright brown top (slightly hairy under the lens), often zoned, with a yellow edge and yellow underneath (see photo). Easy to mistake for Turkey-tail at first glance but the underneath doesn't have pores (use a hand lens). Extremely common.
<i>Mycena acicula</i>	Orange bonnet	On woody debris	Very small mushroom-like fungus with apricot-coloured cap and white gills. There are many different mycenae but this is one of the easier to identify because of the colour of the cap and its small size. Quite common but easy to overlook.
White 'Mycena' sp	Bonnets	On wood, among moss	Very small mushroom-type fungus with white cap, gills and stem. These white 'mycenae' on wood are difficult to ID to species. Some are covered in slime (these have been put in other taxonomic groups), and note the disc at the foot of this one, which can be helpful in identification (see photo). Very similar small white fungi are classed in the <i>Hemimycena</i> group and <i>Delicatula</i> . Quite common but easily overlooked.
<i>Peziza varia</i>	Cup fungi	On log	Cup-shape brown fungus growing on fallen or dead wood. More substantial than Jelly Ear and the outer surface looks powdery. (this is shown in the video)
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Dead Moll's Fingers	On underside of large log	Hard black finger-like fungi with a rough surface. Can be confused with the very similar Dead Man's Fingers - which are larger and have a distinct stem.
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's Cakes or Cramp Balls	On logs	Hard black balls on surface of logs. If cut open they have silvery concentric layers inside. Very common.
<i>Perenniporia fraxinea</i>	Giant Ash fungus	On dead broad-leaved tree trunks, often encircling the base of the trunk, as in our specimens. Most commonly on Ash but can grow on other broad-leaved trees.	Large white bracket fungus, often encircling the base of the tree. Top stays white (compare Ganodermas, where the surface goes brown). (<i>Perenniporia</i> is in the video)
<i>Lepiota</i> sp	Dapperlings	On woody debris by dead hedge. Difficult to ID to species and be aware that many are poisonous.	Small mushroom-like fungus with a white cap with brown scales in centre, white stem and a small ring on the stem. <i>L. cristata</i> , which is VERY POISONOUS, is quite common. Do not confuse the larger <i>Lepiotes</i> with the much larger Parasol Mushroom and Shaggy Parasol.
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral spot	On wood	Small clustered orange spots on dead wood.
<i>Rhodotus palmatus</i>	Wrinkled peach	On logs	Distinctive pink mushroom, with whitish gills, growing on fallen dead wood. When wet weeps red droplets (see photo).
<i>Exidia nucleata</i>	Crystal Brain	On logs	Translucent jelly fungus in patches on surface of fallen wood.

Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur Tuft	On dead wood	Mushroom with a yellow-orange cap that contrasts with the narrow pale yellow gills with a visible dusting of black spores. Very common. Grows in large clusters on rotting wood.
Auricularia auricula-judae	Jelly Ear	On dead wood and fallen branches of broad-leaved trees, often on elder.	Translucent, soft, brown jelly fungus growing in a cup-like form (see photo). Very common

With thanks to Eleanor Lawrence & Janet Bostock for helping the group find & identify all the fungi today !