



Herefordshire Fungus Survey Group

News Sheet N° 34: Spring 2019



Gyromitra esculenta fruiting on top of a clump of fern, Stapleton Castle. Photo Jo Weightman

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Editor's Notes

Thanks go to Jo Weightman for her recorders report and the *Battarrea phalloides* report.
Thanks to Ted Blackwell for the anniversary report and the fungi quiz (and crosswords for future newssheets).
Thanks also to John Roberts for his tribute to Mary Hunt who died recently.

On page 16 an article from Ted Blackwell gives details of a couple of anniversaries along with a "Notice of Field Meeting" from 1868. While reading the "Note to the Gentlemen" keep in mind below:

A quick web search gave the following: In the mid 1860, workers in London received the following wage for a 10-hour day six days a week. Common labourers 3s 9d - Excavators wearing their own long water boots 4s 6d - Bricklayers, Carpenters, Masons, Smiths 6s 6d - Engineers 7s.6d. This all goes to show the great value of today's HFSG membership, so if you have not already done so get your subscriptions in now!

Below are links to sites that you may find useful. If you use any sites that you think maybe of help to others send me the link and I will share them.

(HFSG have no connection to these links and are provided for information only).

Kew Fungi website with links to further information.

<https://www.kew.org/science/data-and-resources/fungi>

Woodland trust fungi page.

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/trees-woods-and-wildlife/plants-and-fungi/fungi/>

Gwent Fungus Group.

<http://www.gwentfungi.org.uk/>

If you have any items or suggestions for future, editions please forward them to my email address.

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Half Year Report September – December 2019

Overall, a disappointing year. Blame the weather – a long hot dry summer and a dry autumn. The spring was best. But ‘something’ always turns up, either at a foray and or in private wanderings.

Additional Spring notables 2018

News came in of a number of non-foray finds of strictly vernal species that were not covered in the Spring-Summer Newsletter.

Gyromitra esculenta 23.04.18 on a fern clump at Stapleton Castle



Gyromitra esculenta fruiting on top of a clump of fern, Stapleton Castle. Photo Jo Weightman

Disciotis venosa 09.04.18 in thin grass on the Great Doward
Mitrophora semilibera in March at Birchwood; 19.04.18 at White Rocks; 03.04.18 at Wacton
Morchella esculenta 26.04.18 at Leintwardine
Geopora sumneriana in March at Hampton Court
Baeospora myosura in March on a Cedrus cone at Bacton

News also came in the spring of a contender for Herefordshire Fungus of the Year although it had probably been standing there since the previous autumn – *Battarrea phalloides* at Ross-on-Wye, reported 29.03.18. See page 15.

Also not a vernal species but recorded 13.03.18 - *Dichomitus campestris* on hazel at Great Doward; *Fomes fomentarius* on fallen birch at Berrington Hall.

Polyporus umbellatus, first reported in the county in 2016, fruited again this June at several stations at the original site in the south of the county.

HFSG forays and activities

Hampton Court Estate Foray 05.09.2018. 45 new site records

As the site is large and we were many, we divided into two groups, one heading for the scrubby /woody area beyond the lake and the other looking at the main block of woodland on the other side of the river, keeping to the lower part where it might be damper.

Fomes fomentarius The hoof fungus has not been recorded in the county since the nineteenth century when it was found at Brockhampton, Eastnor and Holme Lacy. Has it been extinct and has it now been blown in again? Or has it lurked unseen? However, this year it is back on the radar with two sightings. The first at Berrington Hall on birch, its usual British host, (Rob Rowe 23rd April) and now at Hampton Court. The specimen found was quite small but it can grow to an armful by which time it is 15 or more years old.



Fomes fomentarius Photo Rob Rowe

Gymnosporangium sabinae It seems nowadays that wherever there is a pear tree there will be bright orange patches on the leaves with curious 'horns' and later 'shuttlecocks' on the underside. All our 11 records are recent, the earliest 2007 with an additional and solitary nineteenth century exception when it was in a different stage. Like the species above, one has to wonder where it was all those years. Both are very conspicuous species.

Limacella glioderma In the last 25 years this species has been recorded in Herefordshire only nine times – from just 6 sites – and not at all before that. So, far from common. It may be having a 'year' as it was recorded again a few days later in the Wigmore Rolls.

Leucoagaricus nymphaeum Initially this species appeared to be new to county but it turns out that there are two previous records on the database both under its earlier name of *Macrolepiota puellaris* (Wessington Pasture Oct 1976 and Coneygree Wood Oct 1977). It rather resembles a smaller, paler and more delicate version of the shaggy parasol, hence the association with nymphs. Rarely recorded nationally with only 55 entries on the national database of which 12 appear to be repeats.

Pluteus chrysophaeus is a not uncommon species usually found on well rotted wood of broad-leaved trees. A dusky yellow fungus, it is often confused with *P. leoninus* but that species has black fibrils on the cap while *P. chrysophaeus* does not. The slightly wrinkly surface lends the misleading dusky appearance.



Photo Mike Stroud

Croft Castle Estate and Fishpool Valley 26.09.2018. 7 new site records

This was an all-day foray. In the morning we all searched in Fishpool Valley, gathering for lunch and a look at our finds in the car park. In the afternoon we scattered into other parts of the Park, covering both grassland and the woodland games area. Conditions remained dry so although we found a very pleasing number of species overall, most fungi were in ones and not at their best - apart from various Parasols and the swarms of Honey Fungus.

Rhodocybe gemina Rhodocybes, like the far more common and prolific *Pluteus* and *Entoloma* species are pink-spored. *R. gemina*, which has a rather domed brown cap, thick flesh and decurrent gills has been recorded once before on the Estate, in Fishpool Valley in 1999 and also in Barnett Wood in 2008. 3rd county record.

Porphyrellus porphyrosporus In Herefordshire this species has only been recorded from Downton Gorge and Fishpool Valley and is nowhere common. It is distinctive among the boletes in being dark grey-brown throughout with dull pinkish-brown pores. This is the first Fishpool Valley record for 20 years.

Pterula gracilis This diminutive club on a dead ash leaflet would have taken some finding! *P. gracilis* is less than a centimetre in height, white, unbranched, slender and sharply pointed. 1st Herefordshire record and rarely recorded in Britain.



Photo Mike Stroud

Ramaria gracilis is a well-branched, coralloid fungus found primarily in conifer litter. It is similar to *R. stricta* but finer in all its parts and less strictly upright. It may well be under-recorded or have been mis-recorded in the past for *R. stricta*. 5th county record.

Moccas Park NNR Foray 03.10.2018. 8 new site records

It was soon clear that the fungi had been inhibited by the continuing dry conditions. Despite this, a respectable number were recorded, mostly of familiar, common species. Probably the only area visited that put on a show was the island, for once accessible as the lake was empty at the southern end. Here were fine displays of *Cortinarius croceus* and *C. uliginosus*, *Pholiota alnicola*, *Gymnopilus junonius* and the golden (when fresh) bracket on alder *Inonotus radiatus*.

New to site species included *Pluteus ephebeus* – only the 5th county record for an occasional species with characteristic white patches beneath the splitting and cracking dark fibrils on the cap. *Orbilbia delicatula* - small orange discs were crowded together on an alder log on the island. This may be only the 2nd VC36 collection (Breinton Springs. Henrici 1996). However, Ted Blackwell reports that it may have been misidentified in the past as *O. xanthostigma* for which we have many records. The difference lies in the spore size and curvature. *Lachnum tenuipilosum* - there are only two records for this species on the FRDBI – Wales 2013 and Shropshire also 2013. Thompson in his *Ascomycetes in Colour* describes this goblet-shaped asco as having a creamy white hymenium with white hairs on the margin and exterior. When damaged or with age, it becomes reddish brown. It occurs on grasses and sedges. *Incrucipulum ciliare* (previously *Dasyscyphus ciliaris*) has been recorded occasionally in Herefordshire although not before at Moccas. It also has a pale hymenium but the hairs in this species cover the hymenium and are characteristically topped with crystals. It occurs on dead leaves, usually of oak.

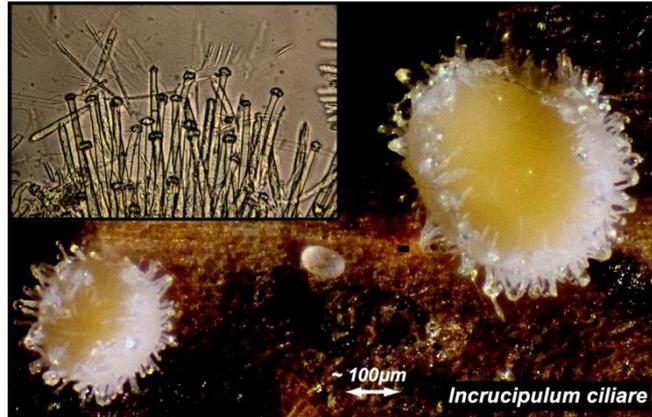


Photo Mike Stroud

Athelstan`s Wood 24.10.2018. 54 new site records

This site, a new one for the Group, is a mix of conifer plantation and areas of broadleaf trees. Dry conditions continued but were many and a good number of new, mostly baseline records were created. Out of the ordinary were:

Crucibulum laeve, one of the Bird`s Nest fungi. It is not rare but certainly less common in the county than the fluted *Cyathus striatus*. Both occur on fallen, often moss-covered wood but on this occasion the host was a dead bracken stem. *Sowerbyella radiculata* has a striking large bright yellow cup with a white underside and stalk. This is the 6th county record, all in the autumn months, of a nationally scarce species. *Psilocybe cyanescens*, unlike most Psilocybes, has a good field character – blue-green colours at the base of the stipe. It can occur in very large colonies on woodchip mulch. *Cystolepiota seminuda* is a small, litter species with a white, powdery cap and pink stipe.



Photo Mike Stroud

Ewyas Harold Common Foray. 07.11.2018. 55 new site records

This was the Group`s first visit to the site but there are earlier records from surveys conducted in November 2006 and in October and November in 2012. Even so, it is interesting to note that almost all the 2018 records are new to the site.

Anthostomella rubicola – probably an under-recorded species, described as common in Ellis & Ellis but with fewer than 100 records on the FRDBI. It is confined to dead bramble stems where it forms shiny black 1-2 mm

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patches, each with a white spot having a black dot in its centre. There is another, larger *Anthostomella* also restricted to bramble so microscopy is needed to be sure of an identification. 6th VC36 record.

Stilbella fimetaria – There are 14 entries on the Herefordshire database for this species under an earlier name *Stilbella erythrocephala*, mostly from Ted Blackwell and Shelly Stroud, and including two from 1926 and a further two recorded as *Stilbum fimetaria* in the 19th century. Given the abundance of rabbits, this species appears to be very under-recorded. To the eye, it appears as tiny pink dots on the droppings.

Exidia recisa – this species is having a `year`. The following day it was recorded at Hope churchyard in Shropshire where it was only the second county record following a solitary one in the 19th century. Then on the 13th November it was found at Brilley Green Dingle. The national database lists over 300 records, suggesting that this is an occasional rather than a rare species. Like all jelly fungi it requires moist, preferably warm and sheltered conditions. Certainly the Hope and Brilley sites are sheltered, we were enjoying a warm for November spell and there had, at last, been generous rains. This species occurs only on dead willow branches, either still attached or fallen. It forms amber-coloured pustules that become pendulous at maturity. 1st Herefordshire record.



Photo Mike Stroud

Arrhenia obscurata is a small, grey-brown grassland species with a deeply striate cap, gills with a darker brown edge and a smooth stipe. 2nd Herefordshire record. Rarely recorded nationally.



Photo Mike Stroud

Hergest Croft 21.11.2018. 30 new site records

This was the Group's 8th visit to Hergest Croft. Given that, the latish date and the abominable conditions on the day, the final list was handsome and the number of new records remarkable. The fungi were not at their best, discoloured and deformed by the cold and wet, (like this forayer). We spread out, some concentrating on the lawns, others making for the Arboretum.

The lawns yielded a fair number of grassland species, the most noteworthy being the first earth tongue for this site *Glutinoglossum (Geoglossum) glutinosum*. In the beds *Leratiomyces ceres (Stropharia aurantiaca)* which was recorded on wood chips has become a frequent sight on this substrate in England since its first appearance in Derbyshire in 1990. It occurs in large, often congested groups of orange to rosy red fruitbodies.

In the woodland two uncommon agarics were found. *Amanita gemmata* is a yellow *Amanita* mainly associated with pine but also occurring with broadleaf trees. Like *A. citrina*, another yellow species, a few patches of veil may remain on the cap but the ring of *A. gemmata* disappears very quickly and the volval remains do not form a gutter. It also lacks the smell of raw potato. Only the 4th Herefordshire record, (twice recorded at Brampton Bryan and once in Mortimer Forest).

Tricholoma equestre This fungus was a large robust agaric, sadly past its best, with a golden- tan cap weathered into scales. The gills were sinuate, pale yellow, stained darker by weathering at the edges. It is often associated with pine. A first Herefordshire record for a primarily Scottish species.

Haugh Wood Foray. 5.12.2018. 11 new site records

This was our last meeting of the year, billed as an indoor foray in case the weather was too unfriendly to go out. But all was well. At first glance the scene was not promising but the final haul of records was unexpectedly high. Most of us crossed the road to the south side but there were also a good number of finds from the north side.



Indoor Foray. Photo Mike Stroud

Galerina nana This species looks much like any other *Galerina* in the field, albeit often very small and with rather strongly marked striations. It is however unique in the genus in having metuloid (thick-walled and crystal-topped) cystidia on both the face and the edge of the gills. 2nd VC36 record.

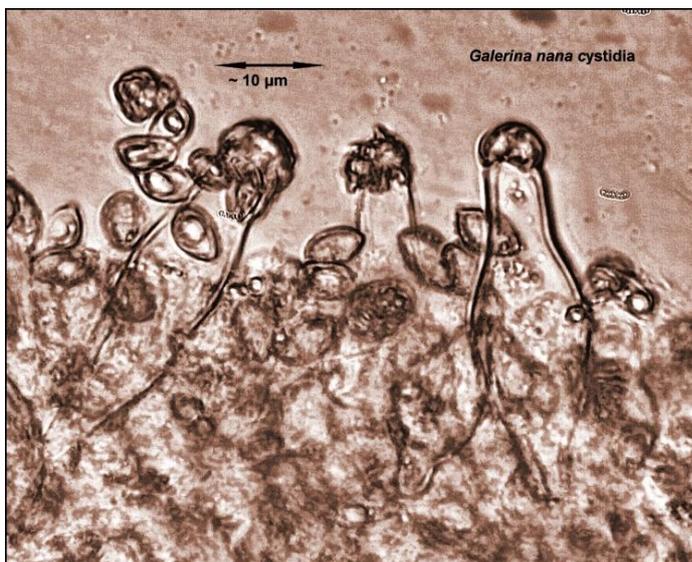


Photo Mike Stroud

Inocybe soluta This is one of the *Inocybes* with knobby spores. It was previously known as *I. brevispora*, a helpful name as some spores are somewhat blunt-ended or abbreviated as well as being on the small side for an *Inocybe*. 1st VC36 record - under either name.

Lentinellus cochleatus var. *inolens* This agaric grows occasionally on dead and decaying broad-leaved wood, often of hazel, as clusters of brown cones split down one side. Usually it has a strong smell of anise but can, as with this collection, be scentless. 4th VC36 record.

Queenswood Arboretum and woodland NATIONAL FUNGUS DAY 06.10.2018. 11 new site species

The ground was dry and fungi far from abundant. However visitors were keen, searched hard and a gratifying number of species were found. Most were fairly common and typical of the site. The more notable species included:

Leucoagaricus badhamii This is a medium-sized fungus with red-brown scales over a pale ground, turning red immediately when touched and eventually going black. The stipe has a bulb-like or swollen base.



Leucoagaricus badhamii Photo Jo Weightman.

Psathyrella spadicea breaks the mould for a *Psathyrella* in having a rigid fibrillose stipe instead of a white, shiny very fragile one. It occurs, usually several together, near the base of trees, both living and dead. The cap is initially red brown fading somewhat to ochraceous brown. *Ptychogaster albus* which occurs as a spiky fluffy mound on conifer trunks is actually the anamorphic or imperfect stage of *Postia ptychogaster*.

Schizophyllum commune the Split Gill Fungus. This species grows where few other fungi will – in dry exposed situations and has a novel adjustment to ensure that the spores are released into damp conditions. The gills are split along the edge creating two flanges which respond to atmospheric conditions, rolling apart to close the gap between the gills when the air is dry to prevent spore release and folding back together when it is moist so that the spores can escape.

Queenswood Study Day 11.11.2018. 7 new site records

This was an outreach course for the public led by several members, including foraging for fungi in the surrounding woodland. It is always amazing how enthusiastic people can find fungi in the least promising situations. Nearly 50 species were collected and brought back for discussion and study. Most were of course common. More notable and new to site records included the grass-like *Macrotyphula juncea*, the diminutive bluish *Mycena pseudocorticola* and the large dull purple and golden-gilled *Russula olivacea*. There was also an impressive 'sport' of a *Clitocybe* which had grown numerous and contorted extra selves on its cap.



Clitocybe sp a monstrose specimen collected from litter in Queenswood Arboretum Photo Jo Weightman.

Brilley Green Dingle outreach 13.11.2018. 17 new site records

The aim was to help a group of Friends of the Dingle to identify fungi on the site. The 30-40 specimens found were primarily litter species, including many tiny *Mycenas* such as *M. capillaris*, *M. polyadelpha*, *M. hiemalis* and *Roridomyces roridus* (*Mycena rorida*) profiting from the (at last) damp conditions in the valley. Fallen willow branches were decorated with the amber-like *Exidia recisa* as reported above.

Unusually common this year

Clitocybe geotropa, in rings and semi-circles everywhere.

Notable non-foray records September – December 2018

Suillus cavipes - just one reported in September in Lords Wood on the Great Doward.

Sarcodontia crocea fruited on a different tree in Awnells Orchard Much Marcle in November. The original tree has now died.

Gloeoporus dichrous - a rare species forming tiers of very flexible pale brackets with pink pores, growing on a fallen branch of (probably) sweet chestnut, Croft Castle Estate 30.11.18. 2nd Herefordshire record. K.



Gloeoporus dichrous on a fallen? sweet chestnut Croft Castle Estate. Photo Jo Weightman.

Ustilago hypodytes - a smut, abundant on shoots and leaves of *Glyceria notata* on Pigmoor Common 15.07.18. 1st county record since the 19th century.

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Out of County News

Auricularia auricula-judae on *Elaeagnus umbellata* at Cwmdu, Brecon 13.03.18 – a very common species on a very uncommon host.

Anthina flammea a strange species found in Ockeridge Wood, Worcestershire 18.10.18. So far as is known this species produces neither spores nor conidia. It occurs as flame-like spikes of aggregated mycelium.



Anthina flammea on beech leaves in Worcestershire. Photo Cherry Greenway.

MARY HUNT - a tribute by John Roberts



Photo Mike Stroud

Mary Hunt - Mary Mushroom to her friends - who has died aged 83, was a founder member and regular forayer with the HFSG, only giving up around ten years ago due to health and mobility problems. She also contributed several articles to the News Sheet.

She was an excellent identifier of fungi in general, who went on to specialise in slime moulds and became the amateur expert of choice for the difficult identifications of myxomycetes. As anyone who visited her at her flat would testify, the kitchen was always stuffed with mushroom paraphernalia, books, and samples growing on or on their way out!

Mary was born in occupied Jersey, as she often reminded us and went on to have two girls. She also has a sister who lives in New Zealand, where Mary became a regular visitor and something of a mycological hero. Rather keen on alternative health, she always recommended Manuka honey, even requesting that I took it into a hospital to aid her recovery.

Teased and loved by all who knew her, she will be much missed, but never forgotten.



Photo Mike Stroud

Battarrea phalloides Sandy Stilt Puffball a new Herefordshire record



Battarrea phalloides Ross-on-Wye. Photo Jo Weightman.

It was only a question of time but news of a find of this very odd fungus still raised the roof. The discovery was made by Dr Richard Tofts in Ross-on-Wye on an east-facing, rather shaded, dry bank under pine and elm scrub in March 2018. There were several mature fruit-bodies scattered along the bank which extends for about 100 metres.

This is the first Herefordshire record of a species rare throughout Britain. First recorded at Bungay in Suffolk in 1782, subsequent finds have primarily been in that area and the south-east, all in dry sandy soils and usually associated with pine and elm although also recorded under ash, oak, yew and cypress. More recently, it has been seen further west, in Shropshire in 2004, near Bewdley in Worcestershire in 2005 and in S. Gloucestershire in 2006 when it occurred inside a hollow ash. So we were almost surrounded.

Most sightings have been from August into the autumn with some, perhaps as a flush, in the spring. This is likely to be weather and moisture related but also reflects the periods when mycologists are most active.

The photo does not tell the whole story for this fungus is a Gasteromycete, a 'stomach fungus', and starts, as this group must, enclosed in a skin, a peridium. A stinkhorn egg is a fair comparison as it would be soft to the touch on account of an initially gelatinous outer layer. This body is unlikely to be seen unless it is dug out by an animal or otherwise disturbed, as it is usually deeply buried in the dry sandy soil - and it cannot be dug up to satisfy ones curiosity as it is one of the handful of species protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is listed as Near Threatened in the Red Data List 2006 and is a BAP species.

From the 'egg' arises a tall, very stiff, shaggy stipe bearing a rounded head, the gleba. This gleba is topped at first by the torn-off skin of the peridium which becomes gradually eroded, exposing a dry, dusty spore mass. The fruitbody lasts for weeks and months, sometimes for a year when old and new specimens can be seen together. The entire fungus is gingery in colour rather like coconut matting.

There is nothing in our British fungus flora that looks anything like it. The so-called Donkey Fungus *Battarrea stevenii* that occurs in Cyprus is very similar and DNA studies have suggested that it is conspecific with *B. phalloides*, merely larger.

Quiz Recommended English (and Latin) Names of Fungi

(Anon – we'd love to know the name of the author so that we can credit.)

To help with the clues you may find link below helpful.

<https://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/mycology/english-names>

Question	English Name	Latin Name
1 Damp twaddle		
2 H.R.H		
3 Citrus rind		
4 Attracts Pooh Bear		
5 Attorney's peruke		
6 First bits of rotten egg scrambled		
7 Daily grinder		
8 Monster exterminator's		
9 Nub of £0.01, perhaps		
10 Copper rust in umbilicus		
11.....the Great's metal chimney?		
12 Celestial's aerofoils		
13 Bonny Prince Charlie		
14 Complained about the bells		
15 Toxophilite celebrity?		
16 Slim sunshade		
17 Lubricious lifter		
18 Bright spot for the loo?		
19 Stripey's optic		
20 Incinerated K.C.B.		
21 Throttle		
22 Xmas fowl rump		
23 Spread for female wizard		
24 Stiff's digits		
25 Silvan geriatric		
26 Q. Elizabeth 1 st had more than one, reputedly		
27 Temptress?		
28 Romany		
29 <i>Bufo bufo</i> 's auditory organ		
30 Highest string or organ stop		
31 Cu + pointed implement		
32 Warning note of profusion		
33 Brimstone KG.		
34 Complete cockup		
35 Hirsute anti-fall device		
36 Haemorrhaging headgear		

ANSWERS ON PAGE 19 (No Peeking)

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DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY FOR HEREFORDSHIRE FORAYING

Ted Blackwell

The autumn of 2018 was a significant landmark in the progress of fungus foraying in Herefordshire by the occurrence of a double anniversary; in a quietly unobtrusive way, a momentous year!

Firstly, the 2018 fungus season marked the twentieth anniversary of the commencement of Herefordshire Fungus Survey Group activity. That began in 1998 with forays to Humber Marsh, Lea and Pagets Wood, and Fishpool Valley, plus our accreditation as a fledgling Group by affiliation to the British Mycological Society (BMS)

Secondly, 2018 is significant in also marking the 150th anniversary of very genesis of foraying itself. From way back in Victorian times Herefordshire has been distinguished as the cradle of fungus foraying. In 1868 members of the Woolhope Field Naturalists' Club of Hereford were invited by their President Dr Henry Graves Bull to a "Foray amongst the Funguses". This was the first of many fungus forays that ran in the County for a further 24 years, and is held to be the archetype of all subsequent forays everywhere. It laid the foundations of foraying, field mycology and fungus recording not just in Britain but also on the Continent and in due course across the world, and eventually led to the inauguration of the British Mycological Society in 1896.

Thirdly, it has been very rewarding to note that after a lapse of about 136 years the Woolhope Club has recommenced the inclusion of fungi among its other natural history interests. This is evidenced by the publication on their website of a link to HFSG's webpages, saying

"The Herefordshire Fungus Survey Group carries on the Woolhope Club tradition of fungus forays. The website has a good selection of photos".

It is equally rewarding to observe in the latest issue of Woolhope Club *Transactions* that our Recorder Jo Weightman has been officially welcomed as their Recorder for Mycology.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

1868.

President—DR. M'CULLOUGH.

AN EXTRA FIELD MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT HEREFORD, FOR A

Foray amongst the Funguses,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

It is proposed to have an Exhibition of Funguses at the Mitre Hotel, and Members who attend this Meeting are requested to bring with them a collection of Funguses from their own districts in the morning.

If the weather prove favourable, an Excursion will be made in carriages to visit Holme Lacy Park, by the kind permission of Sir E. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.,—Caplar Hill and Camp,—and, if time permits on the return, the grounds of Sufton Court.

The carriages will leave the Green Dragon Hotel at ten o'clock—to arrive back again a little before three o'clock, to examine the collection of Funguses.

The dinner will take place at the Mitre Hotel, at four o'clock p.m., when several of the edible Funguses, cooked from the Club receipts, will be served. Tickets 4/- each.

After dinner, a paper on "FAIRY RINGS, AND THE FUNGUSES THAT INHABIT THEM," will be read by Edwin Lees, Esq., F.L.S., &c., to be followed by a discussion on the subject.

Gentlemen intending to be present are *particularly requested* to inform the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Arthur Thompson, St. Nicholas Street, Hereford, on or before Tuesday, October 6th, that exact arrangements may be made.

The cost for carriage conveyance will be 3s. each to gentlemen giving the required notice, but 1/- extra will be charged to those who come without notice.

Moccas Rectory, Hereford,
Sept. 21st, 1868.

GEORGE H. CORNEWALL,
Hon. Sec.

Answers to Quiz

Question	English Name	Latin Name
1 Damp twaddle	Wet Rot	<i>Coniophora puteana</i>
2 H.R.H	The Prince	<i>Agaricus augustus</i>
3 Citrus rind	Orange Peel	<i>Aleuria aurantia</i>
4 Attracts Pooh Bear	Honey Fungus	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>
5 Attorney's peruke	Lawyer's Wig	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>
6 First bits of rotten egg scrambled	Ergot	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>
7 Daily grinder	The Miller	<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>
8 Monster exterminator's	Giant Club	<i>Clavariadelphus pistillaris</i>
9 Nub of £0.01, perhaps	Penny Bun	<i>Boletus edulis</i>
10 Copper rust in umbilicus	Verdigris Navel	<i>Arrhenia chlorocyanea</i>
11.....the Great's metal chimney?	Alexander's Funnel	<i>Clitocybe alexandri</i>
12 Celestial's aerofoils	Angel's Wings	<i>Pleurocybella porrigens</i>
13 Bonny Prince Charlie	The Pretender	<i>Boletus pseudoregius</i>
14 Complained about the bells	The Humpback	<i>Cantharellus umbonata</i>
15 Toxophilite celebrity?	Shooting Star	<i>Sphaerobolus stellatus</i>
16 Slim sunshade	Slender Parasol	<i>Macrolepiota mastoidea</i>
17 Lubricious lifter	Slippery Jack	<i>Suillus luteus</i>
18 Bright spot for the loo?	Bog Beacon	<i>Mitruha paludosa</i>
19 Stripey's optic	Tiger's Eye	<i>Coltricia perennis</i>
20 Incinerated K.C.B.	Burnt Knight	<i>Tricholoma ustale</i>
21 Throttle	Choke	<i>Epichloe typhina</i>
22 Xmas fowl rump	Turkey tail	<i>Trametes vericolor</i>
23 Spread for female wizard	Witches' Butter	<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>
24 Stiff's digits	Dead Man's Fingers	<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>
25 Silvan geriatric	Old Man of the Woods	<i>Strobilomyces strobilaceus</i>
26 Q. Elizabeth 1 st had more than one, reputedly	Black Tooth	<i>Phellodon niger</i>
27 Temptress?	The Flirt	<i>Russula vesca</i>
28 Romany	The Gypsy	<i>Cortinarius caperatus</i>
29 <i>Bufo bufo</i> 's auditory organ	Toads' Ear	<i>Otidea bufonia</i>
30 Highest string or organ stop	Chanterelle	<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>
31 Cu + pointed implement	Copper Spike	<i>Chroogomphus rutilus</i>
32 Warning note of profusion	Horn of Plenty	<i>Craterellus cornucopioides</i>
33 Brimstone KG.	Sulphur Knight	<i>Tricholoma sulphureum</i>
34 Complete cockup	King Alfred's Cakes	<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>
35 Hirsute anti-fall device	Hairy Parachute	<i>Crinipellis scabellia</i>
36 Haemorrhaging headgear	Bleeding Bonnet	<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>