



Herefordshire Fungus Survey Group

News Sheet N° 37: Autumn 2020



Cystolepiota hetieri (Holywell Dingle)

Cystolepiota hetieri Photo Mike Stroud

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Editor's Notes

Thanks also to ALL the contributors to the news sheet providing the words and pictures. Without them, the news sheets would not be possible.

The Corvid-19 virus has disrupted all our lives in many ways, not least the cancellation of this year's HFSG forays. Despite this, I was very pleased to see the number of contributions to this edition of the news sheet, reflecting the dedication of our members.



Pictures taken on a Lockdown exercise walk this morning (phone camera 26-10-2020) along the canal, more pictures on the back cover. **Can you name them? no prizes.**

I think I know some of them but not sure enough to print my thoughts, something I miss not having forays, the knowledge of our experts.

Photo's Graham

When we can resume our forays is unknown now but in the mean time keep an eye open and report any finds.

So keep safe.



If you have any items or suggestions for future issues of the news sheet please forward them to my email address. graham.park1@btinternet.com or contact on Tel 01873 856641

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Recorder's Report for 1st January to 31st August 2020

Lock down and no forays = nothing to report. That was my expectation but it proved unfounded. Thanks to the sharp eyes and enquiring minds of our members, friends and the general public, I have been able to shortlist the following interesting species or topics.

Starting in February

Mike and Shelly Stroud had a winter walk in the delightfully named Mousecastle Wood in February where among other finds was a dense patch of 'hairs' on a twig.



Sporoschisma juvenile the sea-urchin like fruiting body. Photo Mike Stroud

Under the microscope Shelly was able to identify this as the hyphomycete *Sporoschisma juvenile*, a species which has not been recorded before in Herefordshire and only rarely anywhere else in the British Isles. The conidia (spores) grow inside tubular bodies and are ejected from the tips.



Sporoschisma juvenile - the conidia within one of the tubes. Photo Mike Stroud

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I have three notable species for March. One has already been reported in the last Newsletter - Cherry Greenway's not one but six specimens of *Cordyceps gracilis*, a fungus parasitic on larva of Lepidoptera, found in her garden. Early in the month while walking the Covid-silenced lanes near Orleton, I was surprised by a rare car and stepped hastily onto the verge. There, in a sordid stretch of ditch, I was amazed to see the normally very fussy and uncommon Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*.

Entyloma chrysosplenii – a colony of the host plant Orleton 2020. Pale patches on the leaves indicate the presence of the smut below.
Photo Jo Weightman

The leaves were well and truly spotted above, indicating the presence on the underside of the nationally rare Saxifrage Smut *Entyloma chrysosplenii*.



Entyloma chrysosplenii growing as white spots on the underside of the leaves of Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage.
Photo Jo Weightman

A good mycological find, not so good for the plant. And towards the end of the month on a bank in the village was this spring's only record for the bleach-smelling, saucer-like asco *Disciotis venosa*.



Disciotis venosa photographed on the Doward in 2018. A piece was broken off in order to test its smell.
Photo Jo Weightman

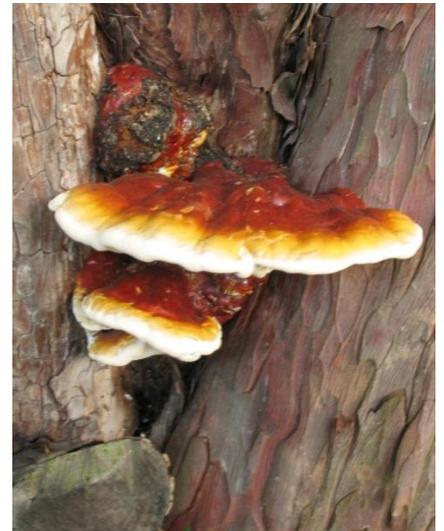
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No-one seems to have found any of the morels this spring. *Calocybe gambosa* however was seen near Leinthall Earls in April, at Wellington Gravel Pits by John Davies in May and near Burrington in June. *Entoloma clypeatum*, also a vernal species and one which favours members of the *Rosaceae*, appeared in May under hawthorn near Orleton and in Margaret Hawkins' garden under an apple tree.

Calocybe gambosa - a mature specimen, younger examples are milky white throughout.
Photo Mike Stroud

In June I was invited to inspect a fungus growing on a living yew tree in my neighbour's garden. To my delight it was the annual bracket *Ganoderma carnosum*, a rarely seen species but one which had appeared on the same tree and from the same crevice as when I had first seen it in 2008 but not in the intervening years.



Ganoderma carnosum - a mature specimen photographed in Orleton in 2008.
Photo Jo Weightman

Mycologists migrate to dingles and drying out pools in July searching for fungi in any remaining damp spots. Mycorrhizal species start to appear at this time. *Leccinum pseudoscabrum* (*carpini*) which was recorded in Brilley Green Dingle is a case in point. As the name implies, this species looks very similar to the birch bolete *L. scabrum* but occurs with hornbeam and hazel. The flesh discolours black not pale pinkish and the cap is usually rather lumpy.



Leccinum pseudoscabrum showing the dark discoloration of the flesh when exposed to light.
Photo Jo Weightman

In Holywell Dingle Shelly found what she thinks was the rare *Calyptella gibbosa* on the rotting stem of a Hart's Tongue Fern *Asplenium scolopendrium*. In *Calyptella*, the fruitbodies hang gregariously like inverted cups from stems of rotting ferns, nettles and other herbaceous plants.

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Despite appearances, they are a basidio cross-dressing as an asco. *C. gibbosa* differs from the common white *C. capula* because they have smaller spores. In the field they may be recognised by their pale grey to grey colour. Sadly Shelly was unable to find any spores so this collection remains unauthenticated. At the same site a species looking somewhat like a *Mycena* but not convincingly so was collected. The very large cystidia on the gill face pointed to the genus *Hydropus*, and the pubescent stipe and spore characters to what would have been *H. scabripes*. However, the generic name of this very uncommon species has now alas been changed and we must call it *Mycopan scabripes*.



Hydropus scabripes. Photo Mike Stroud



My last notable July species was the straightforward and splendid *Volvariella bombycina* which is seen occasionally but not every year. This summer it was twice seen, on beech at Brockhampton and on an unknown host in Homend Park. A large fungus, it has a huge, sac-like volva and a pale yellow cap with silky hairs which gleam gold in the sunlight.

Volvariella bombycina just emerging from the volva. Photo Jo Weightman

And so to August.

Will Watson and Heather Colls both reported that the rare Sandy Stiltball *Battarreia phalloides* was continuing to fruit at its sites in Docklow and Ross-on-Wye. Sadly *Polyporus umbellatus* did not make an appearance this year (my thanks to Judith Oakley for checking). I received records of a spectacular fruiting of *Suillellus (Boletus) luridus* from a garden in Luston and a few days later it was reported from Docklow, both times with birch.



Suillellus luridus - a particularly highly coloured form photographed near Lea & Pagets Wood in 1999. Photo Jo Weightman

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I found another birch associate *Amanita betulae* in the Mary Knoll Valley area of Mortimer Forest. It is one of those Amanitas with a pie-crust edge to the cap and no ring on the stipe. The cap is hazel-brown, the stipe cream banded with brown zigzags and the volva pale brown inside. This was a first record for the county of a newly recognised species. *Limacella glioderma* fruited in the same valley later in the month.



Amanita betulae photographed in Kent many years ago before this fungus was well known as a species.
Photo Jo Weightman



Limacella glioderma - a beautiful species known from a few sites in the county, usually on calcareous soils.
Photo Jo Weightman

On the 25th August I followed up an email from a lady in Stoke Prior who had seen lots of a white fungus on a heap of pig manure. She was right – there were at least a hundred of them, the heap was huge and fortunately very old. The fungus was the uncommon *Leucocoprinus cretaceus* and another county first.



Leucocoprinus cretaceus - a clump of young fruitbodies showing the pronounced floury spines.
Photo Jo Weightman



Leucocoprinus cretaceus - more mature specimens with a reduced coating.
Photo Jo Weightman



Leucocoprinus cretaceus - showing the floury scales on the stipe.
Photo Jo Weightman

Jo Weightman

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IN THE GARDEN - 2

Shelly & Mike Stroud



Crucibulum laeve

In the last issue of the News Sheet we commented on all the old bits of pallet lying around our somewhat untidy vegetable garden and how rewarding they could be in providing the substrate for different fungi - incidentally, Rob Rowe tells me that pallets are often made from Poplar. One of these fungi is the - not at all unusual, but always very pleasing to find - *Crucibulum laeve* (Common Bird's Nest). At many times of the year, the fruitbodies will occur in swarms on the wood and even though they are not very big (5 -10 mm tall and 8-10 mm wide) it doesn't take much looking for one to be rewarded.

Elsewhere in this issue of the News Sheet, Jo has mentioned that both she and Margaret Hawkins found *Entoloma clypeatum* in their gardens during the Spring this year. Likewise, when we were clearing some branches back from an old Portuguese Laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, outside our kitchen, we came across these specimens of it also - clearly a good year for this mushroom!



Entoloma clypeatum



Belonidium sulphureum

Earlier in the summer and during lockdown, we were taking a walk down Gypsy Lane - one of the many green lanes near our house - and came across a dead nettle stem which revealed the little disco, *Belonidium sulphureum*, the Yellow Mascara Disco. Again, this is one of those little treasures that are not uncommon (400 records on the old FRDBI), if you have a lens and root around a bit. As you can see from the scale, they are about 1 mm across - one wonders which of our members' eyelashes this brings to mind!

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Fungi in the fight against Weeds



Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glandulifera)



Himalayan balsam is an attractive strong growing plant, which was introduced into this country from the Himalayas, probably in the 1820s. Children love touching the ripe seed pods to see them explode and scatter their seed and bee keepers think it a valuable source of nectar. However, it is hated by conservationists because it spreads rapidly along the banks of rivers and streams and out competes native flora. When the plants die back in autumn, the banks are left bare and susceptible to erosion. Various methods have been tried to control the plant, including cutting and pulling. Herbicides such as glyphosate will kill it but must not be used near water; now biological control is being tried. No pests or diseases present in the UK attack the plant, so scientists from CABI went to its native area in the Himalayas and found a new species of rust, *Puccinia komarovii* var *glanduliferae*, to which it was susceptible.



Puccinia komarovii teliospores on leaf
Photograph from Ellis, Willen. Plant Parasites of Europe.
<https://bladmeeorders.nl/parasites/fungi/basidiomycota>



P. komarovii aecia on stem

The fungus produces urediniospores and teliospores on leaves and aecia on stems, the latter stage causing extensive galling on stems and death of the plant. After testing under quarantine to ensure this did not attack other native plants, DEFRA gave permission for the rust to be released at 47 sites in England and Wales. To date results are promising, though there is some indication of resistant plants arising in some areas, so new strains of the fungus are being sought to overcome this problem.

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This idea of using a fungus to control weeds is not new. Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*), was introduced into Australia in 1910, probably as a contaminant of introduced grapevine stocks from Europe. It went on to colonise huge areas of wheat growing land in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australian and caused huge losses in wheat yields. Growing wheat had to be abandoned in some areas. Herbicides were ineffective, so in the late 1960's Australian scientists searched Europe for pathogens and pests which might control the weed and they found *Puccinia chondrilla* in Northern Italy. In addition, two species of mite which weakened the plant and encouraged disease development were also identified. The fungus was extensively tested to ensure it did not attack other species and then introduced into Australia in 1971; the mites were also introduced a little later. These organisms proved extremely effective in controlling the weed, so that it was almost eradicated within a decade. The value of the fungus to the Australian economy has been estimated as being \$1.425 million. The same fungus was introduced into the USA to control the same weed and it has been effective there over a number of years.

Another rust, *Phragmidium violaceum*, which we regularly collect on our forays, has been used with some success in Chile, Australia and New Zealand to control bramble introduced from Europe.

Rust fungi are in many ways suitable as biological control agents because most are highly specific and do not attack a wide range of plants. The disadvantage of using them is that they cannot be grown in culture to produce large number of spores, so to infect plants, spores have to be collected from diseased plants and then transferred to those to be infected, or infected plants have to be produced and these placed amongst the target plants.

Other non rust fungi have been used in weed control, the fungus like *Phytophthora palmivora* has been used against strangler vine (*Morrenia odorata*) in citrus plantations in Florida. Spooner and Roberts, 2005, in their book *Fungi*, intriguingly mention that American scientists isolated fungi to attack opium poppies in Afghanistan and coca plants in Columbia but whether these were ever used given the furore which arose when this information became known in the respective countries seems unlikely. We can all think of many weeds in this country we would like to see controlled by disease. Unfortunately the rust of ground elder which we regularly see on our forays is just not a serious pathogen of that host.

Roger Evans

What's in a name?

Have you recently found a blueing bolete by any chance? If so, what name did you give it? Perhaps it was what once was called *Boletus pulverulentus*, going intensely blue at the slightest touch. Now you might call it *Cyanoboletus pulverulentus*. A straightforward name change, not causing any problems. Perhaps you've found *Gyroporus cyanescens*? Good. It still bears that name.

On the other hand, perhaps you thought you'd found *Boletus erythropus*. Or should that be *Boletus luridiformis*? Or perhaps *Neoboletus luridiformis*?

Index Fungorum shows two entries for *Boletus erythropus* under different authorities. One now leads you to *Neoboletus luridiformis*, the other to *Suillellus queletii*. *Neoboletus luridiformis* is recognised as a current name in Species Fungorum, as is *Suillellus queletii*.

So which species do you have? Perhaps Geoffrey Kibby can clear it up for us. This is what he says in his book 'British Boletes':

'This... species has more recently (been) called *Boletus erythropus* in Britain. The basis for rejecting that name is that the original description of *B. erythropus* by Persoon describes what is currently called *Suillellus queletii*. More recently called *Neoboletus luridiformis*, this is also incorrect as the original description and illustration of that species are clearly not describing what we think of as *B. erythropus*. The best candidate name is probably *Neoboletus praestigiator* whose description and illustration matches exactly our modern concept.'



Got that? Back to Index Fungorum, which does find *N. praestigiator*, although in Species Fungorum its previous names include *Boletus pseudosulphureus*, or *Neoboletus luridiformis* var. *pseudosulphureus*, not *N. luridiformis* per se, nor *B. erythropus*. It does find *S. queletii* as the current name for *B. erythropus*.

So, let's see how often these have been recorded in the UK. Over to the new FRDBI. Using the new, improved, 'elasticsearch' facility, using the name *N. praestigiator*, we immediately see 'No hits'. Let's try *Suillellus queletii*. 'No hits'. How about *Neoboletus luridiformis*? 'No hits'.

Back to basics. How about *B. luridiformis*? 588 entries. And *B. erythropus*? 800.

Everyone now clear? Good. In future, if you find a blueing bolete please make sure you let me have the correct name.

Les Hughes

The author accepts no responsibility for insanity caused by the contents herein

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ETYMOLOGY OF SOME BRITISH RUSSULA SPECIES NAMES

TED BLACKWELL

When transferring files to a new laptop, I came across a forgotten list I had made of the meanings and etymology of some *Russula* species names. If you have been puzzled by some names, this may be of interest in helping to dispel the mystery.

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Original source words from Latin are highlighted **RED**, those from Classical Greek in **BLUE**.

Epithets describing colours should be assumed to refer to the cap colour unless stated otherwise.

There are no equivalent words in Latin or Classical Greek for gills, so these structures are referred to as a 'leaves', *folia* and (from *phullon*) *phyla*.

Commemorative epithets derived from the name of a person are usually in the possessive/genitive case and most often masculine, ending in *-i* or *-ii*, e.g. '*friesii*' named from Elias Magnus Fries.

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RUSSULA	reddish: many species have red or reddish caps.
adulterina	impure, not genuine, foreign.
adusta	scorched, singed, having a burned appearance.
acetolens	acetum vinegar; the acidic smell becoming vinegary.
acrifolia	the gills are strongly acrid
alnetorum	alnus the alder tree; from its habitat with alders.
alutacea	aluta soft leather, leather-coloured, greyish yellow; refers to the gill colour.
amarissima	amara bitter, amarissima most bitter; from the very bitter taste.
amethystina	amethystos ; amethyst-coloured.
amoena	beautiful, pleasant, delightful, charming
anatina	pertaining to the duck; duck-coloured.
aquosa	moist, humid, watery; from the cap texture, and possibly the habitat
atropurpurea	ater dark or black + purpurea purple; from the typically deep purplish red cap with darker centre.
aurantiaca	golden, orange-coloured.
aurea	gilded, golden.
azurea	sky blue or light blue.
badia	bay or chestnut-brown.
betularum	betula birch tree; associated with birches.
brunneoviolacea	brunneus brown + violaceus violet.
caerulea	sky-blue; a misnomer, the sky is not normally as dark as the cap of <i>R. caerulea</i> .
campestris	campus a plain or field.
carminipes	Medieval Latin carmesinus (also kermesinus or cremisinus) + pes foot, crimson; the dye colour produced from the Kermes scale insect.
cavipes	cavus hollow pes foot ; the hollow stipe.
cessans	being invalid, failing, to be found wanting; it lacks the iodoform odour of <i>R. turci</i> , with which it was confused.*
chloroides	chloros pale green + eidos like, resembling, having the nature of; from the bluish tint or blue band at the stipe apex.
claroflava	clarus bright + flavus yellow.
consobrina	a cousin; probably because Fries considered it to be close to <i>R. adusta</i> .*
cremeoavellanea	cremeus cream coloured + avellaneus hazel, grey-brown.
cuprea	copper-coloured.
curtipes	curtus short + pes foot; from its short stipe relative to cap diameter.

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<i>cyanoxantha</i>	<i>kuanos</i> blue + <i>xanthos</i> yellow.
<i>decipiens</i>	deceiving, presumably due to being mistaken for similar looking species.
<i>decolorans</i>	discolouring; refers to the blackening tendency of cap and gills.
<i>delica</i>	<i>delicus</i> , deprived of milk, weaned; according to some authorities, it refers to the absence of milk in <i>R. delica</i> , which could be confused superficially with <i>Lactarius vellereus</i> . The latter's Friesian name was " <i>Agaricus vellereus beta exsuccus</i> " meaning 'without juice, sapless'.
<i>densifolia</i>	<i>densus</i> crowded + <i>folium</i> leaf; from the crowded gills.
<i>emetica</i>	<i>emetica</i> provoking sickness; due to its emetic properties when eaten raw.
<i>emeticella</i>	diminutive of <i>emetica</i> , i.e. emetica-ish, somewhat like <i>R. emetica</i> .
<i>emeticicolor</i>	<i>emetica</i> + <i>color</i> colour; coloured like <i>R. emetica</i> but microscopically like <i>R. lilacea</i> from which it is distinguished by the red cap.
<i>faginea</i>	pertaining to the beech tree; often found under beech.
<i>farinipes</i>	<i>arina</i> meal, flour + <i>pes</i> foot; from the mealy stipe apex.
<i>fellea</i>	full of gall; from the acrid taste.
<i>foetens</i>	evil-smelling, stinking; from the strong oily rancid odour.
<i>fragilis</i>	brittle; from the delicate and fragile cap consistency.
<i>gigasperma</i>	<i>gigas</i> giant + <i>sperma</i> seed; from the exceptionally large spores.
<i>gracillima</i>	very thin, slender.
<i>grisea</i>	grey.
<i>helodes</i>	<i>helos</i> , a marsh; refers to the habitat.
<i>heterophylla</i>	<i>heteros</i> different + <i>phullon</i> a leaf; from the unequal lengths of the gills.
<i>ionochlora</i>	<i>ion</i> violet + <i>chloros</i> pale green.
<i>knauthii</i> (<i>fragilis</i> var. <i>knauthii</i>)	from from I. Knauth, who first observed it in Saxony, named by Singer.*
<i>laccata</i>	Shining, varnished; from the appearance of the cap when moist as if lacquered.
<i>laeta</i>	joyful, cheerful, glad, bright; from its attractive colouring.
<i>lateritia</i>	made of bricks, i.e. the colour of bricks; brick-red.
<i>laurocerasi</i>	named from its odour of bitter almonds characteristic of crushed leaves of the evergreen shrub Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> .
<i>lepida</i>	pleasant, agreeable, charming, neat
<i>lilacea.</i>	lilac-coloured.
<i>lundellii.</i>	from Seth Lundell (1892-1966) a Swedish mycologist, who first observed it in pinewoods near Upsala.*
<i>lutea</i>	golden or saffron yellow.
<i>luteotacta</i>	<i>luteus</i> yellow + <i>tacta</i> touched; from its slow but strong yellow bruising of all parts.
<i>maculata</i>	spotted: from the rusty coloured spots on the cap.
<i>mairei.</i>	from the French mycologist René C. J. E. Maire (1878-1949).
<i>medullata</i>	pithy; the allusion may not be particularly appropriate.
<i>melliolens</i>	<i>mel</i> honey + <i>olens</i> smelling, from the odour when old although it is also said to smell of gingerbread.
<i>melzeri</i>	from J. A. Melzer (1812- 1883) a Czech mycologist, the originator of Melzer's Iodine.
<i>minutula</i>	very little, very paltry; from its diminutive size.
<i>mustelina</i>	pertaining to the weasel; possibly refers to cap colour.
<i>nauseosa</i>	nauseous; perhaps refers to taste or smell, but descriptions do not stress this.
<i>nigricans</i>	becoming black; all parts eventually blacken with age.
<i>nitida</i>	shining; from the cap surface when dry.
<i>ochroleuca</i>	<i>ochros</i> sallow, ochre + <i>leukos</i> white.
<i>odorata</i>	scented; it is described as having an aromatic fruity odour.
<i>olivacea</i>	olivaceous.
<i>paludosa</i>	marshy, swampy; from its habitat.

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parazurea	<i>para</i> near + ' <i>R. azurea</i> '; a broadleaved wood species in contrast to <i>R. azurea</i> of coniferous woods, especially spruce.
pectinatoides	<i>pectinatus</i> combed + <i>eidos</i> like, resembling; from the sulcate cap margin appearing as if combed.
pelargonia	named from its odour, characteristic of the "Geranium" plant <i>Pelargonium zonale</i> .
persicina	pertaining to a peach; from its dry matt cap skin and colour.
pseudointegra	<i>pseudos</i> false + ' <i>R. integra</i> '; possible due to its similar appearance to <i>R. integra</i> .
praetervisa	overlooked.
puellaris	<i>puellula</i> a little girl; girlish, youthful.
pumila	dwarfish, diminutive, a dwarf.
queletii	from the French scholar Dr. Lucien Quelet (1832-1899).
raoultii	perhaps from Dr. Didier Raoult, (b.1952) a French microbiologist.
romellii	from Dr. Lars Romell (1854-1927), a Swedish mycologist.
rutila	red, inclining to golden yellow.
sanguinaria	<i>sanguis</i> blood; from the sometimes blood-red cap.
sardonica	probably from a Sardinian poisonous plant known to the ancients as <i>Sardonica herba</i> . This caused fatal convulsions which agitated and distorted the mouth so that the victim appeared to be laughing although in excruciating pain, cf. 'risus Sardonicus'; from the very acrid taste, John Ramsbottom describing the effect of chewing a piece as 'almost strangling'.
scotica	Scottish: from its provenance.
seperina	Possibly a dog-Latin construction from <i>sepes</i> a hedge, although its habitat is amongst broadleaved trees.
solaris	pertaining to the sun; from the yellow cap.
sororia	sisterly; possibly because Fries thought it very similar to <i>R. consobrina</i> and first described it under that species.*
sphagnophila	<i>sphagnos</i> a kind of fragrant moss + <i>philos</i> loving; from its habitat amongst <i>Sphagnum</i> .
subfoetens	<i>sub</i> somewhat + <i>foetens</i> stinking; the odour is less unpleasant or less marked than in <i>R. foetens</i> .
turci	According to a Czech book by Svrček, Erhart & Erhartova " <i>Holubinky (Russulae 1984)</i> ", Bresadola named this species in honour of Baroness Turko-Lazzari, the painter of many of the plates of fungi in his <i>Iconographia Mycologia</i> .*
velenovskyi	from J. Velenovsky (1858-1949) a Czech mycologist.
versicolor	changing colour; from the range of different cap colours.
vesca	<i>vescor</i> I feed; from its esculent qualities.
veternosa	languid, spiritless; perhaps because as Marcel Bon says "soon soft and spongy".
violacea	violet-coloured.
violeipes	<i>viola</i> the violet flower + <i>pes</i> foot; from the stipe colour.
virescens	green.
xerampelina	<i>xerampelinos</i> the colour of withered vine leaves.
zonatula	diminutive of <i>zona</i> a belt, girdle, zone; from the colour-zoned cap.

I am grateful to Jo Weightman for helpful comments on current and superseded names.

* Personal communication from the late Ronald W. Rayner (1914-2002) whose special interest was the Russulales.

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2 SITES, 4 PHOTOS

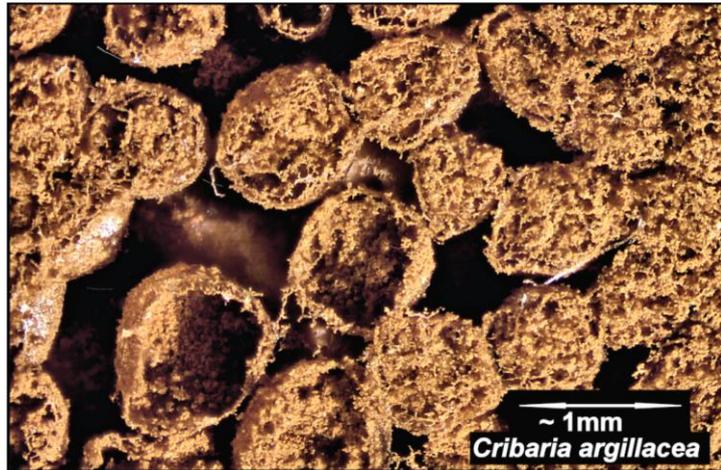
Firstly, a couple of pics. from the HWT site at Titley Pool:



Lactarius tabidus, the Birch Milkcap, is found in great abundance under birch trees, where the soil is damp and humus-rich. The white milk, which is sometimes rather sparse in old, dry specimens, dries to bright yellow.

Pluteus nanus, the Dwarf Shield, is a small to medium sized *Pluteus* (these ones are around 20 - 30 mm diameter), with a rather greyish, slightly veined cap and whitish stipe.

Now, for two Myxomycetes, Slime Moulds, which were found at Holywell Dingle - another HWT site:



Cribaria argillacea, showing the cups after the peridium has disappeared.

Hemitrichia calyculata, another quite common species, which expands to form this beautiful candy-floss structure..... enjoy!

Mike Stroud

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Photo's Graham Park



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