

**Radley Large Wood
19 November 2023**

An enthusiastic group met at the top of Kennington Playfield Road before walking down across the Memorial field to the bridge at the NE corner of Radley Large Wood for the start of the survey. Radley Large Wood is owned by St Hilda's College, Oxford University. Lots of rain ensured that there was plenty of mud, but also plenty of fungi to find and record. By the end of the morning, we had found close to 80 species.



One of the first and most ubiquitous finds was a large *Clitocybe geotropa* (Trooping Funnel), that was almost as big as our leader, Molly! (LS)

A lovely cluster of *Coprinopsis picacea* (Magpie Inkcaps) were seen on the side of the path in various stages of growth. (DK)



Auricularia auricula-judae (Jelly Ear) vied for position on a log with *Tremella foliacea* (Leafy Brain), contrasting nicely with the moss. (LS)



Some colourful *Inocybe lilacina* (Lilac Fibrecaps) were spotted nearby. (LS)



Rhodotus palmatus (Wrinkled Peach) is always a lovely find, even if this one had a smooth cap. (CC)





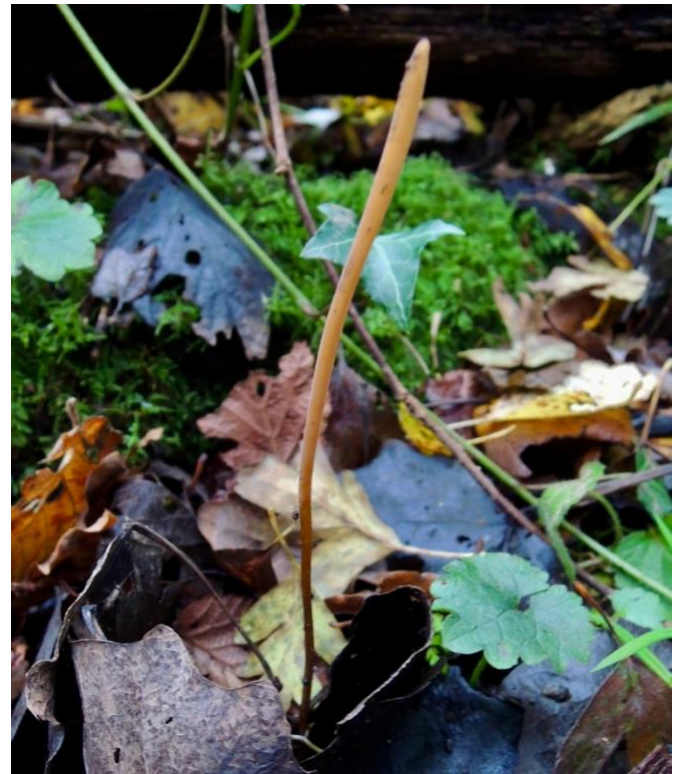
The Fungus Survey of Oxfordshire's President, Richard Fortey, can easily identify tricky polypores like this one: *Gloeoporus dichrous*. (LS)



Clitocybe phylophilla (Frosty Funnel) is fairly common and deadly poisonous as it contains muscarine. (CC)



Macrotyphula fistulosa (Pipe Club) is difficult to spot in the leaf litter. (CC)



Rod was pleased to demonstrate how to ID an *Agaricus xanthodermus* (Yellow Stainer). (LS)



Discussing and identifying finds is an important and fascinating part of any survey.



Group discussion on the left. (LS)



On the right, Keith Cohen and Richard Fortey confer on a tricky species. (LS)



Auricularia mesenterica (Tripe Fungus) seen from above and below. The rubbery fruitbody is bracket-like, attached loosely to the host wood, usually elm. The upper zoned surface is hairy. (LS)



Lepista nuda (Wood Blewitt) has a bluish cap that turns tan as it ages. The gills and stem, however, retain their beautiful violaceous colouring. It has a faint but pleasant aniseed odour. Wood Blewitts can be used to dye paper and fabric green if they are chopped up and boiled in water in an iron pot. (LS)





A fabulous collection of *Mycena inclinata* (Clustered Bonnets). (DK left and LS below)



Fully grown *Paxillus involutus* (Brown Rollrims) showing their deeply decurrent crowded gills. (DK)



Hygrocybe coccinea (Scarlet Waxcaps) provided a bright splash of colour in the woods. (CC)



Xylaria longipes
(Dead Man's
Fingers)
emerging from a
rotten log. (CC)



A stately group of
Galerina marginata
(Funeral Bells)
growing from the
side of a mossy log.
(LS)



These *Gliophorus psittacinus*
(Parrot Waxcaps)
were
exceptionally beautiful. (LS)



Exidia nucleata (Crystal Brain) and *Ascocoryne sarcoides* (Purple Jellydisc) on logs. (LS)



Rhodocollybia butyracea (Butter Cap) is sometimes referred to as the Greasy Toughshank because its texture can be likened to running your finger over butter. This one, held by Eloise, was incredibly large. (LS)



The textured mosaic-like pattern on the cap of an older *Lycoperdon perlatum* (Common Puffball). Photo on right shows the opening where the spores are ejected. (LS)



Richard and Steve conferring on a funnel. (LS)

Stereum rugosum (Bleeding Broadleaf Crust) showing how the bloody-looking latex bubbles up when the surface is cut with a fingernail. (LS)





A fine specimen of a *Macrolepiota procera* (Parasol Mushroom) showing the broad crowded gills that terminate before reaching the stipe and the large ring that often becomes movable. (DK)

Hygrocybe chlorophana (Golden Waxcap) seeming to glow against the dark forest floor. (DK)



Steve and Chris toasting a successful survey with some hot tea, and a sneaky photo of Linda in the mud taken by Keith Cohen.

