

# Warwickshire Fungus Group



## Newsletter 2021

Affiliated to the British Mycological Society

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Photo: Oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) at Hartshill Hayes County Park/LWS, G.Hillier.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

When the lockdown regulations were relaxed in August 2021, an extraordinary meeting of the *Warwickshire Fungus Survey* was held at the Roberts' household in Leamington Spa. The group was worried about its future as there were insufficient members to fill all the committee posts and there was also some concern about the future of the Birmingham Natural History Society (BNHS, to whom the group was affiliated) who were in a similar position. A decision was made to disassociate from BNHS and organise a season of forays run as an informal email group and the new name of *Friends of Warwickshire Fungi* was hastily agreed. However, the new name was subsequently voted on and changed to *Warwickshire Fungus Group*.

This, therefore, is the first Newsletter of the *Warwickshire Fungus Group* (WFG). It covers the programme of surveys undertaken by WFG during the 2021 season and presents the mycological records of the species found (Section 2). Independent 'non-foray records', not seen on WFG surveys including some interesting, unusual findings and species new to the county, are included in Section 3, and articles kindly written by participants have been included in Section 4.

Clare Hinchcliffe is kindly continuing with providing a WFG website (in development), which can be accessed at <http://wfs.bnhsoc.org.uk>, along with historic information relating to the *Warwickshire Fungus Survey*.

This newsletter has been produced by Gary Hillier and John Walton, with other written, photographic and scientific contributions acknowledged on relevant pages and tables.

## 1.1 Notes for the data tables and WFG recording

- John Walton has kindly taken the responsibility of 'county recorder' and is now pursuing the advanced skills and learning of fungus microscopy and detailed scientific identification. John may confer with other more experienced/knowledgeable group members for some specimens, but if still unsure, the record won't be published in this newsletter or entered into the FRDBI<sup>1</sup>. Hence all records that have been entered on to FRDBI, and subsequently transferred to WBRC<sup>2</sup>, have a reasonable level of 'certainty'.

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<sup>1</sup> *The Fungal Records Database of Britain and Ireland*. <http://www.frdbi.info/>

<sup>2</sup> Warwickshire Biological Record Centre <https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/environment-ecology/warwickshire-biological-records-centre>

- Hence all independent records to be submitted via WFG should be submitted to [jomowalton@gmail.com](mailto:jomowalton@gmail.com) in the first instance, noting BMS' guidelines on *Collecting and Recording Fungi*<sup>3</sup>.
- Fran Verenciano has kindly taken on the responsibility of entering all validated records on to FRDBI, including checking whether any species are 'notable' i.e listed as Section 41 'Species of Principal Importance'<sup>4</sup>, the British red list<sup>5</sup> or new to VC38/England/UK.
- There have been many recent taxonomic name changes, so we have taken the liberty of following those given in the two most comprehensive books recently published by Kibby<sup>6</sup> and Læssøe and Petersen (2019)<sup>7</sup>. One of the most difficult tasks when writing anything about natural history is finding the correct punctuation for English names. We have tried to follow the list of *English Names for Fungi* on the British Mycological Society (BMS) website<sup>8</sup>, but may have missed a hyphen or apostrophe here or there.
- Key to Forayers present at each foray: AD (Anna Dudley); CH (Clare Hinchliffe); DC (Dave Champion); DG (Dinah Griffin); DN (Di Napier); FV (Francisco Verenciano); GH (Gary Hillier); GT (Graham Thompson); HM (Hugh Matthews); JN (John Noble); JP (John Parkinson); JSW (John Walton); JDS (John Sells); JH (Jackie Hardie); JP (John Parkinson); JVR (John & Val Roberts); JW (John Williams); KR (Kay Reeve); MJR (Marie-Jane Roberts); MVW (Monika Walton); NM (Nicki Mottram); PP (Philippa Parkinson); RJS (Jane Sells); TK (Tim Knight); WTB (Bill Moodie).
- A total of 178 species were recorded on the forays, including the first county record of *Plicaturopsis crispa* (crimped gill, see Section 2.11.2) being the only notable<sup>9</sup> species recorded.
- A mean of 35 spp. per foray were recorded, with highest count of 55 from Brandon Reach/Piles Coppice LWS (probably due to transition of habitats from rough grassland to ancient woodland) and the lowest was 19 spp. from Hartshill Hayes Country Park/LWS (probably due to dry conditions early in the season).
- Additional non-foray records are provided in Section 3, including the first county record for *Gymnopus dilepis* (magenta rustgill) being the only notable species recorded.

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<sup>3</sup> BMS Guidance Notes on *Collecting and Recording Fungi* (Illiffe, R. (ed), 2006).

<sup>4</sup>

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140712055944/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/our-work/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/field\\_mycology/conservation/red-data-list/rdl-taxa](https://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/field_mycology/conservation/red-data-list/rdl-taxa)

<sup>6</sup> Kibby, G. (2017-2021) *Mushrooms and Toadstools of Britain and Europe Vols. I - III* Privately Published

<sup>7</sup> Læssøe, T. and Petersen, J.H. (2019). *Fungi of Temperate Europe Vols. I and 2*, Princeton University Press

<sup>8</sup> [www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/library/english-names](http://www.britmycolsoc.org.uk/library/english-names) - accessed Dec 2021

<sup>9</sup> Species listed under Section 41 of *the NERC Act, 2006* as "Species of Principal Importance" in England, or on the 'Red list of threatened British fungi', new to VC38, England and/or the UK.



## 2 FORAY REPORTS

### 2.1 New Close Wood LWS, Binley Woods. 29<sup>th</sup> August 2021

#### 2.1.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: CH, DG, FV, GH, HW, JDS, JRR, JSW, KR, MJR, MVW, RJS, VR, WTM.

New Close Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is an ancient, semi-natural woodland which does not appear to be under any active management. The main canopy trees are birch and oak, with rowan, elder and abundant hazel in the understorey. *“The woodland comprises: woodbanks, some dated; a possible early brickworks; and evidence of ancient coppicing. The woodland management may date back to the Medieval period or earlier”*<sup>10</sup>.

This was an encouraging turnout for the first meeting after lockdown of the newly named group. The highlight was the tuberous polypore (*Polyporus tuberaster*) which was found right at the end after some forayers had already departed. We surveyed the woodland from the footpath to the south of the parking spot. This was the final survey for John and Val Roberts who moved to Bristol to be with their family a few days later.





#### 2.1.2 Species list - 35 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Amanita vaginata</i>	Grisette	
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey fungus	
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky bracket	
<i>Clitocybe odora</i>	Aniseed funnel	
<i>Coprinellus (Coprinus) micaceus</i>	Glistening inkcap	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	On willow
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	Cramp balls	
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beefsteak fungus	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof fungus	On birch
<i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i>	Hazel glue crust	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	Hazel woodwart	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	On hazel
<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	Collared parachute	
<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Burgundydrop bonnet	
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac bonnet	
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.ourwarwickshire.org.uk/content/catalogue\\_her/birchley-and-new-close-woods-and-the-grove](https://www.ourwarwickshire.org.uk/content/catalogue_her/birchley-and-new-close-woods-and-the-grove) accessed Jan 22

<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer shield	On birch
<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>	Tuberous polypore	
<i>Postia stiptica</i>	Bitter bracket	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre brittlegill	
<i>Russula velenovskyi</i>	Coral brittlegill	
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split porecrust	
<i>Scleroderma areolatum</i>	Leopard earthball	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>	Scurfy twiglet	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Hypocrea gelatinosa</i>		On rotting wood
<i>Microsphaeria alphitoides</i>	Oak mildew	On oak
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly speckle	On holly
<i>Otidea onotica</i>	Hare's ear	Beside path
<i>Puccinia lagenophorae</i>	Rust	On groundsel
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	Flowers of Tan	
<i>Arcyria oerstedtii</i>		

### 2.1.3 Photographs

	
<p>Blushing bracket (<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>), on willow. G.Hillier</p>	<p><i>Fuligo septica</i>, a slime mould, on fallen, dead birch. G.Hillier</p>
	
<p>Tuberous polypore (<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>). J.R.Roberts.</p>	<p>Decurrent, large angular pores on <i>P.tuberaster</i>. J.R.Roberts.</p>

## 2.2 Hay Wood LWS, Baddesley Clinton. 12<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

### 2.2.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: CH, DC, FV, GH, JH, JP, JSW, JW, KR, MVW, PP, WTM.

Hay Wood LWS (Local Wildlife Site) is the “*heavily coniferised remains of a Medieval wood. The woodland comprises woodbanks and evidence of ancient coppicing*” and is owned/managed by Forestry Commission England<sup>11</sup>. The main canopy trees are birch, oak, beech pine and red cedar, with the understorey predominantly of dense bramble.

The dry weather during the previous few weeks limited the number of species seen, but there was plenty to keep us busy and engaged. The uncommon but impressive Dyer's Mazegill *Phaeolus schweinitzii* was seen at the base of a fallen conifer. We surveyed the area to the right of the entrance and continued up to the footpath and then followed it back to the entrance.

### 2.2.2 Species list – 28 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Amanita citrina</i>	False deathcap	
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky bracket	
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	Fairy inkcap	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Witches butter	
<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	Artist's bracket	On beech
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern bracket	
<i>Gymnopus dryophilus (Collybia dryophila)</i>	Russet toughshank	
<i>Gymnopus peronatus (Collybia peronata)</i>	Wood woolly-foot	
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i>	Root rot	On conifer stump
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Imleria badia (Boletus badius)</i>	Bay bolete	
<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>	Dyer's mazegill	On fallen conifer trunk
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Pluteus cervina</i>	Deer shield	
<i>Rhodocollybia (Collybia) maculata</i>	Spotted toughshank	
<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>	Charcoal burner	
<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch brittlegill	
<i>Russula ionochlora</i>	Oilslick brittlegill	
<i>Russula nigricans</i>	Blackening brittlegill	
<i>Russula vesca</i>	The flirt	
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common earthball	

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.forestryengland.uk/hay-wood>



<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Hypomyces chrysospermum</i>	Ascomycete on unidentifiable <i>Boletus sp.</i>	
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Ergot	On purple moor-grass
<i>Otidea onotica</i>	Hare's-ear	Beside path
<i>Puccinia lagenophorae</i>	Rust	On groundsel
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	Flowers of tan	

### 2.2.3 Photographs



Southern bracket (*Ganoderma australe*), on beech. K.Reeve

## 2.3 Hartshill Hayes Country Park/LWS, Nuneaton. 26<sup>th</sup> September 2021

### 2.3.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DC, GH, JN, JSW, MVW, PP.

This Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)<sup>12</sup> and Local Wildlife Site (LSW) has oak, birch and pine as the main canopy trees, with a generally sparse understorey and ground-flora.

A small group travelled to the north where again the list was thwarted by dry weather. We surveyed the area behind the visitor centre and down a small gorge with the stream where the alder bracket and slime moulds were seen. A very large, white, spotless *Pleurotus* was collected (front cover photo) which only turned out to be *P. ostreatus* when spores were examined.

### 2.3.2 Species list – 19 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky bracket	
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow stagshorn	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Witches butter	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Mensularia (Inonotus) radiatus</i>	Alder bracket	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster	
<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>	Tuberous polypore	
<i>Postia subcaesia</i>	Blueing bracket	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Stereum subtomentosum</i>	Yellowing curtain crust	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Hypoxyton multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral spot	
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Sycamore tar-spot	
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Arcyria denudata</i>		
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>		

<sup>12</sup> <https://countryparks.warwickshire.gov.uk/hartshillhayes>

## 2.4 Gibbet Hill Wood and Tocil Wood LNR/LWS, Coventry. 10<sup>th</sup> October 2021

### 2.4.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: AD, DG, FV, GH, JH, JP, JSW, MVW, PP.

Gibbet Hill Wood has young birch and oak in “a new woodland created as part of the millennium 'Woods on Your Doorstep' project in 1999”<sup>13</sup>. This is adjacent to the ancient, semi-natural Tocil Wood Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site<sup>14</sup>, which is managed by the Wildlife Trust and has some more mature oaks.

The car parking arrangements had to be changed as the University Car Park was not available to the public at weekends. Parking in The Shrubberies, we walked across some grassland, through Gibbet Hill Wood and then into Tocil Wood. Being enthusiastic mycologists, we spent too much time looking at the fungi on the way to Tocil Wood and only arrived there at about 12.30 where we discovered that there was plenty to see and no time left. It would be worth revisiting this site in 2022. There was much discussion about the difference between dead man's (*Xylaria polymorpha*) and dead Moll's fingers (*X.longipes*); specimens were collected and samples confirmed by spore size.

### 2.4.2 Species list<sup>15</sup> - 27 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey fungus	
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	Small stagshorn	
<i>Gymnopus (Collybia) dryophila</i>	Russet toughshank	
<i>Gymnopus (Collybia) fusipes</i>	Spindleshank	
<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) gibba</i>	Common funnel	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	The deceiver	
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oakbug milkcap	Under oak
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac bonnet	
<i>Mycena stylobates</i>	Bulbous bonnet	Tiny, with holdfast on rotting twig
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping bonnet	
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown rollrim	Under birch
<i>Pluteus chrysophlebius (chrysophaeus)</i>	Yellow shield	Cellular cap cuticle
<i>Psathyrella pseudogracilis</i>		With red gill edges
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	Orange mosscap	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/woods/gibbet-hill-wood/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/TocilWood>

<sup>15</sup> Some *Hebelomas* and *Inocybes* were found but left unidentified due to difficulty of these genera

<i>Tricholoma fulvum</i>	Birch knight	
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>	Scurfy twiglet	On fallen debris
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly ear	
<i>Calycina (Bisporella) citrina</i>	Lemon disco	
<i>Hypoxylon fragiforme</i>	Beech woodwart	
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Sycamore tar-spot	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff fungus	
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead man's fingers	Spores 20- 30 microns
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Dead Moll's fingers	Spores about 14 microns in length

### 2.4.3 Photographs



Birch knight (*Tricholoma fulvum*). G.Hillier



Dead Moll's/man's fingers (*Xylaria sp.*). G.Hillier



Yellow shield (*Pluteus chrysophlebius*).G.Hillier



False deathcap (*Amanita citrinum*). G.Hillier

## 2.5 Crackley Wood LNR/LWS, Kenilworth. 17<sup>th</sup>

October 2021.

### 2.5.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DC, DG, DL, FV, GH, H, HM, JH, JP, JSW, JW, KR, MJR, MVW, PP, plus six members of the Leamington Photographic Society.

Crackley Wood LNR/LWS (Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site) is a Wildlife Trust ancient, semi-natural woodland: “Years ago this wood was coppiced but this was abandoned during the last century and sweet chestnut, sycamores and conifers were introduced. There are lots of grand oak trees and silver birch plus some ash and beech alongside”<sup>16</sup>.

Despite the virtually continuous rain, 21 enthusiasts had a good day; the photographers appearing not to worry about the effect of the rain on their equipment. There were some fine examples of parasitic bolete (*Pseudoboletus parasiticus*) growing on its usual host of (common earthball (*Scleroderma citrinum*), which had not been seen at the site before. A varied list was the result of many pairs of eyes.

### 2.5.2 Species list – 46 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The blusher	
<i>Ampuloclitocybe (Clitocybe) clavipes</i>	Clubfoot	
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky bracket	
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	Small stagshorn	
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow stagshorn	
<i>Chlorophyllum rhacodes</i>	Shaggy parasol	
<i>Clitocybe odora</i>	Aniseed funnel	
<i>Coprinellus (Coprinus) micaceus</i>	Glistening inkcap	
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Shaggy inkcap	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern bracket	
<i>Gymnopus (Collybia) fusipes</i>	Spindleshanks	
<i>Hapalopilus nidulans</i>	Cinnamon bracket	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) gibba</i>	Common funnel	
<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i>	Sheathed woodtuft	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	
<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Birch milkcap	
<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Ugly milkcap	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Parasol	

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/reserves/CrackleyWood>

<i>Megacollybia (Collybia) platyphylla</i>	Whitelaced shank	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common bonnet	
<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered bonnet	
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac bonnet	
<i>Mycena speirea</i>	Bark bonnet	
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	
<i>Piptoporum betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer shield	
<i>Pseudoboletus parasiticus</i>	Parasitic bolete	On <i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>
<i>Rhodocollybia (Collybia) butryacea</i>	Buttercap	
<i>Russula cyanoxantha forma peltereaui</i>	Charcoal burner	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre brittlegill	
<i>Scleroderma areolatum</i>	Leopard earthball	
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common earthball	
<i>Skeltocutis nemoralis (nivea)</i>	Hazel bracket	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkey tail	
<i>Xerocomellus (Boletus) cisalpinus</i>	Red-cracked bolete	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>	Purple jellydisc	Abundant conidia but no asci
<i>Cudoniella acicularis</i>	Oak pin	Spores 19 x 5, simple and 1 septate
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral spot	
<i>Trichilia ilicina</i>	Holly speckle	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff fungus	
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>		

### 2.5.3 Photographs



Parasitic bolete (*Pseudoboletus parasiticus*) on common earthball (*Scleroderma citrinum*). G.Hillier.

## 2.6 Brandon Reach and Piles Coppice LWS, Brandon.

24<sup>th</sup> October 2021.

### 2.6.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DC, DG, DN, FV, GH, JSW, MW, KR, MJR.

Brandon Reach grassland and Piles Coppice are Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)/Wildlife Trust reserves opposite Brandon Marsh SSSI. “*Brandon Reach is a rich mix of ancient, post-industrial woodland that has given rise to a rich mosaic of habitats from grassland, scrub and early successional woodland through to the mature, ancient woodland of Piles Coppice*”<sup>17</sup>.

We met at Brandon Marsh and walked about two miles into Piles Coppice and Brandon Reach. The route allowed us to sample some good grassland, a habitat that was somewhat lacking in the 2021 programme. Dave Champion visited the site a few years ago when it was fantastic, and as we only visited a small area of the reserve, we will probably go back next year. The uncommon but impressive Dyer's mazegill (*Phaeolus schweinitzii*) was seen at the base of a fallen conifer. The porcelain fungus *Oudemansiella muscida* was seen ten foot up a large ash tree and was a new species for many of the group.

### 2.6.2 Species list – 55 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Agaricus silvaticus</i>	Blushing wood mushroom	
<i>Amanita citrina</i>	False deathcap	
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Fly agaric	
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The blusher	
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	Yellow fieldcap	
<i>Clavariopsis laeticolor</i>	Handsome club	
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	Fragrant funnel	
<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) geotropa</i>	Trooping funnel	
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded funnel	
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Shaggy inkcap	
<i>Coprinellus (Coprinus) micaceus</i>	Glistening inkcap	
<i>Cuphophyllus virgineus</i>	Snowy waxcap	
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern bracket	
<i>Gymnopus (Collybia) fusipes</i>	Spindleshanks	
<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i>	Parrot waxcap	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) gibba</i>	Common funnel	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	
<i>Lacrymaria lacrimabunda</i>	Weeping widow	
<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Birch milkcap	

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/BrandonReach>

<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	Stinking dapperling	
<i>Lycoperdon excipuliformis</i>	Pestle puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon molle</i>	Soft puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump puffball	
<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>	Clustered domecap	
<i>Mycena aetites</i>	Drab bonnet	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common bonnet	
<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Burgundydrop bonnet	
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac bonnet	
<i>Oudemansiella mucida</i>	Porcelain fungus	
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown rollrim	
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	Shaggy scalycap	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Polyporus badius</i>	Bay polypore	
<i>Postia subcaesia</i>	Blueing bracket	
<i>Psathyrella multipedata</i>	Clustered brittlestem	
<i>Rhodocollybia (Collybia) butryacea</i>	Buttercap	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre brittlegill	
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split porecrust	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Tricholoma scalpturatum</i>	Yellowing knight	
<i>Xerocomellus cisalpinus</i>	Bluefoot bolete	
<i>Xerula radicata</i>	Rooting shank	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly ear	
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	Green elfcup	
<i>Hypoxylon fragiforme</i>	Beech woodwart	
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral spot	
<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>	Rust on bramble	
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly speckle	
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Dead Moll's fingers	Spores 13 x 6 microns
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Mucilago crustacea</i>	Slime mould	



### 2.6.3 Photographs

	
<p>Dyer's mazegill (<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>). K.Reeve</p>	<p>Beech woodwart (<i>Hypoxyylon fragiforme</i>). G.Hillier</p>
	
<p>Porcelain fungus (<i>Oudemansiella mucida</i>). G.Hillier</p>	<p>Shaggy scalycap (<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>). G.Hillier</p>
	
<p><i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>, a bramble rust. D.Napier</p>	<p><i>Phragmidium violaceum</i> microscopy. Majority of the teliospores (sexual spores) with 3-4 cells. (Rather than 5- 7 in the similar <i>P bulbosum</i>. D.Napier.</p>

## 2.7 Snitterfield Bushes SSSI, Snitterfield. 24<sup>th</sup> October 2021.

### 2.7.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DC, DG, FV & TK.

An ancient, semi-natural woodland that is notified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its woodland habitat, invertebrate assemblages of arboreal canopy and grassland/scrub matrix, hibernating bats and population of the nationally-scarce wood white butterfly<sup>18</sup>. While its history has seen disturbance for agriculture, timber and wartime airfield, the Wildlife Trust have restored and manage it carefully to maintain its current “favourable condition”<sup>19</sup>.

A small but hardy group ignored the weather warnings that were issued for the storm the previous night and produced a good list despite the wind. We may try this site again next year.

### 2.7.2 Species list – 28 species<sup>20</sup>

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey fungus	
<i>Boletus chrysenteron</i>	Red cracking bolete	
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	Peeling oysterling	
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	Fairy inkcap	
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern bracket	
<i>Hebeloma sinapizans</i>	Bitter poisonpie	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	Weeping widow	
<i>Lactarius pubescens</i>	Bearded milkcap	
<i>Lactarius vellereus</i>	Fleecy milkcap	
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump puffball	
<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>	Common cavalier	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common bonnet	
<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Burgundydrop bonnet	
<i>Phleogena faginea</i>	Fenugreek stalkball	
<i>Pholiota gummosa</i>	Sticky scalycap	
<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch brittlegill	
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Split-gill	

<sup>18</sup>

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/sitedetail.aspx?SiteCode=S1002251&SiteName=Bush&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&unitId=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/SnitterfieldBushes>

<sup>20</sup> See Section 3 for some further non-foray records from this site

<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail
<i>Trichaptum abietinum</i>	Purplepore bracket
<i>Tricholoma cingulatum</i>	Girdled knight
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>	
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	Lemon disco
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's cakes
<i>Exidia thuretiana</i>	White brain
<i>Helvella crispa</i>	White saddle
<i>Hypoxylon multifforme</i>	Birch woodwart
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff fungus
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>	
<i>Trichia decipiens</i>	Determined by DG

## 2.8 Stivichall Common LNR/LWS, Coventry. 15<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

### 2.8.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: GT, JP, JSW, MVW, NM, PP, TK.

Stivichall Common Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is mixed woodland with “oak, beech, sycamore, ash and sweet chestnut, of which there are some fine specimens over 200 years old” and is part of Coventry City Council’s Wainbody Wood and Stivichall Common, Kenilworth Road Spinney LNR<sup>21,22</sup>.

This meeting was moved from the Sunday to the Monday because of Remembrance Day in the nearby Coventry War Memorial Park. With some of the more experienced members of the group absent, there was a lot of discussion over Sterry<sup>23</sup> and a reasonable list eventually emerged. Like most mycologists we covered only a very small area of the site which could well benefit from another visit. The *Dictydiaethalium plumbeum* slime mould looked just like a sticking plaster.

### 2.8.2 Species list – 34 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The blusher	
<i>Chlorophyllum rhacodes</i>	Shaggy parasol	

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.coventry.gov.uk/nature-conservation/kenilworth-road-woodlands>

<sup>22</sup> Designated as a Local Nature Reserve.  
<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteLNRDetail.aspx?SiteCode=L1009184&SiteName=stivichall&countyCode>

<sup>23</sup> Sterry, P. and Hughes, B. (2009). *Collins Complete Guide to British Mushrooms and Toadstools*. HarperCollins, London.

<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded funnel	
<i>Coprinellus (Coprinus) micaceus</i>	Glistening inkcap	
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern bracket	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	The deceiver	
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oakbug milkcap	
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	Tawny funnel	
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood blewit	
<i>Lycoperdon excipuliforme</i>	Pestle puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Mycena polygramma</i>	Grooved bonnet	
<i>Mycena pura</i>	Lilac bonnet	
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping bonnet	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>		Interrupted red-edged gills, spores checked.
<i>Rhodocollybia (Collybia) butryacea</i>	Buttercap	
<i>Rhodotus palmatus</i>	Wrinkled peach	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre brittlegill	
<i>Scleroderмум citrinum</i>	Common earthball	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Trametes (Lenzites) betulina</i>	Birch mazegill	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>	Scurfy twiglet	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS</b>		
etc.		
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Nectria cinnabarinna</i>	Coral spot	
<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>	Rust on bramble	Spores 4-celled (see photo in 2.6.3).
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Sycamore tar-spot	
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly speckle	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff	
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>	Slime mould	Determined by DG
<i>Dictydiaethalium plumbeum</i>	Slime mould	

## 2.9 Hampton Wood LWS, Barford. 15<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

### 2.9.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DG, FV, GH, GT, JH, JSW, MJR, MVW, NM, TK.

Part of Hampton Wood and Meadow Warwickshire Wildlife Trust reserve: this ancient, semi-natural woodland is designated as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) for its woodland flowers and butterflies<sup>24</sup>. There are many fallen trees, a valuable habitat that needs to be left to provide a substrate for a healthy fungal community.

A good list despite the sub-zero temperatures. Identification was not easy as some species change colour when frozen and do not shed their spores when later thawed.

### 2.9.2 Species list – 35 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky bracket	
<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) geotropa</i>	Trooping funnel	
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	Variable oysterling	
<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	Common jelly-spot	
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	Oak mazegill	
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	Cramp balls	
<i>Exidia thuretiana</i>	White brain	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof fungus	
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common rustgill	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	The deceiver	
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	Tawny funnel	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump puffball	
<i>Meripilus giganteus</i>	Giant polypore	
<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	Angel's bonnet	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common bonnet	
<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered bonnet	
<i>Mycena polygramma</i>	Grooved bonnet	
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping bonnet	
<i>Peniophora quercina</i>		
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster	
<i>Rhodotus palmatus</i>	Wrinkled peach	
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split porecrust	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Trichaptum abietinum</i>	Purplepore bracket	On dead pine tree

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/HamptonWood>

ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.		
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly ear	
<i>Auricularia mesenterica</i>	Tripe fungus	
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	Lemon disco	
<i>Dasyscyphella nivea</i>		White hairy asco on oak wood, spores 7.5 x 1.8 microns
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral spot	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff	

### 2.9.3 Photographs



Deer shield (*Pluteus cervinus*). G.Hillier



Clustered bonnet (*Mycena inclanata*). G.Hillier



Tripe fungus (*Auricularia mesenterica*). G.Hillier



Hoof fungus (*Fomes fomentarius*). G.Hillier

## 2.10 Bubbenhall Wood LWS, Bubbenhall. 5<sup>th</sup> December

2021.

### 2.10.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DC, DG, FV, GH, GT, JH, JSW, KR, MVW.

Part of Warwickshire Wildlife Trust's Bubbenhall Wood and Meadow LWS (Local Wildlife Site), this ancient semi-natural woodland "*has been here since at least 1600 and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086*". Follow the link on the reserve page<sup>25</sup> for an oral history from some familiar faces!

This meeting was moved from the Sunday to the Monday because of Remembrance Day in the nearby Coventry War Memorial Park. As some of the more experienced members of the group were not present, there was a lot of discussion over Sterry<sup>26</sup> and a reasonable list eventually emerged. Like most mycologists we covered only a very small area of the site which could well benefit from another visit. The slime mould with the long name beginning with "D" looked just like a sticking plaster.

### 2.10.2 Species list – 45 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded agaric	
<i>Clitocybe vibecina</i>	Mealy funnel	Confirmed by FV
<i>Rhodocollybia (Collybia) maculata</i>	Spotted toughshank	
<i>Coprinellus (Coprinus) micaceus</i>	Glistening inkcap	
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	Oak mazegill	On oak
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	Cramp balls	
<i>Exidia nigricans (plana)</i>	Warlock's butter	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof fungus	On birch
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common rustgill	Confirmed by FV
<i>Hapalopilus nidulans</i>	Cinnamon bracket	On birch
<i>Helvella crispa</i>	White saddle	
<i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i>	Glue crust	On hazel
<i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i>	Oak curtain crust	Oak stump
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) geotropa</i>	Trooping funnel	
<i>Lycoperdon excipuliforme</i>	Pestle puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Marasmiellus ramealis</i>	Twig parachute	On bramble

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/BubbenhallWood>

<sup>26</sup> Sterry, P. and Hughes, B. (2009). *Collins Complete Guide to British Mushrooms and Toadstools*. HarperCollins, London.

<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common bonnet	On stump
<i>Mycena rosea</i>	Lilac bonnet	
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping bonnet	
<i>Paralepista (Lepista) flaccida</i>	Tawny funnel	
<i>Peniophora quercina</i>		
<i>Phlebia radiata</i>	Wrinkled crust	On birch
<i>Phleogena faginea</i>	Fenugreek stalkball	On fallen oak tree
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	On birch
<i>Psathyrella piluliformis</i>	Common stump brittlestem	Confirmed by FV
<i>Pseudoclitocybe (Clitocybe) cyathiformis</i>	The goblet	
<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>	Butter cap	
<i>Rhodotus palmatus</i>	Wrinkled peach	
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	Orange mosscap	Mosses
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Scaly earthball	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Phaeotremella frondosa (Tremella foliacea)</i>	Leafy brain	
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Yellow brain	
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>	Scurfy twiglet	Confirmed by FV
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>	Purple jellydisc	
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly ear	
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	Lemon disco	
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	Green elfcap	
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	Hazel woodwart	
<i>Hypoxylon multiforme</i>	Birch woodwart	
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly speckle	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff	
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Trichia varia</i>		Confirmed by DG

### 2.10.3 Photographs





## 2.11 Wappenbury Wood LWS, Princethorpe. 5<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

### 2.11.1 Foray and site info

Forayers: DC, DG, FV, GH, GT, JH, JSW, KR, MVW.

Part of Warwickshire Wildlife Trust's *Dunsmore Living Landscape*, this Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) woodland is of county importance as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS). "By the end of the 15th Century, the wood was known by its present name and provided a source of fuel, building materials and hunting opportunities for the local community. Medieval ridge and furrow plough markings found to the north of the woods, ancient bank boundaries, and the age-old pathway known as Nunwood Lane all provide further evidence of the woods' age. Nearly clear-felled twice in the 1940s and 1950s, the wood was left to regenerate naturally, helping to increase diversity and contributing to its ecological excellence today"<sup>27</sup>.

An additional meeting to the original programme, this survey was one of the most interesting. A new county record of the crimped gill bracket (*Plicaturopsis crispa*) and some beautiful spring hazelcup (*Encoelia furfuracea*) were the highlights. A large fruited Ascocoryne growing in a patch turned out to be the rarer *A.cyllichnium* when the spores were examined and the miniscule *Mycena* growing on an oak leaf, with a cap of just over a millimetre, was identified as *M.smithiana*. Even a week before Christmas there was still plenty to see.

### 2.11.2 Species list – 34 species

Scientific name	Common name	Other notes (substrate etc.)
<b>BASIDIOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	Netted crust	
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	Silverleaf fungus	
<i>Coprinellus (Coprinus) micaceus</i>	Glistening inkcap	
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	Variable oysterling	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing bracket	
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	Cramp balls	
<i>Entoloma rhodopolium</i>	Wood pinkgill	Confirmed by FV
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Witches butter	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof fungus	
<i>Fomitopsis betulina</i>	Birch polypore	
<i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i>	Hazel glue crust	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst deceiver	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	The deceiver	

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/WappenburyWood>

<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump puffball	
<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	Angel's bonnet	
<i>Mycena galopus</i>	Milking bonnet	
<i>Mycena smithiana</i>		1 mm. across, cheilocystidia checked
<i>Phlebia radiata</i>	Wrinkled crust	
<i>Phleogena faginea</i>	Fenugreek stalkball	
<i>Plicaturopsis crispa</i>	Crimped gill	Found by GT, identified by DC. New to VC38
<i>Polyporus tuberaster</i>	Tuberous polypore	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy curtain crust	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>	Scurfy twiglet	
<i>Typhula fistulosa</i>	Pipe club	
<b>ASCOMYCETES, MILDEWS, RUSTS etc.</b>		
<i>Ascocoryne cylichnium</i>		
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	Green elfcap	
<i>Encoelia furfurarcea</i>	Spring hazelcup	
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	Hazel woodwart	
<i>Mollisia cinerea</i>	Grey disco	
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly speckle	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff	
<b>MYXOMYCETES</b>		
<i>Arcyria sp.</i>		

2.11.3 Photographs from Wappenbury Wood LWS



Silverleaf (*Chondrostereum purpureum*). G.Hillier



Spring hazelcup (*Encoelia furfuracea*). G.Hillier



Super close-up of *Ascoryne cylichnium*.  
D.Champion



County-first record of crimped gill (*Plicaturopsis crispa*). D.Champion



DAVE C.

Super close-up of Fenugreek stalkball (*Phleogenia faginea*). D.Champion

### 3 NON-FORAY RECORDS

This section contains additional fungus records that have been sent to the WFG but not validated or entered on to FRDBI by WFG. The recorders may have entered them on to FRDBI themselves. Therefore, WFG have not necessarily validated these records, but we have included them in the newsletter for interest.

Photographs of species highlighted in **bold** are provided on the pages following the table.

Site	Scientific name	English name	Other info	Recorder/s	Date
Alvecote Pools SSSI	<i>Lactarius glyciosmus</i>	Coconut milkcap	Spoilheap, under birch	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	25/10/2020
Alvecote Pools SSSI	<i>Puccinia phragmites</i>	Rust on broad-leaved dock		JSW/MVW	12/10/2021
Alvecote Pools SSSI	<i>Russula aeruginea</i>	Green brittlegill		JSW/MVW	12/10/2021
Alvecote Pools SSSI	<i>Thelophora terrestris</i>	Earthfan	Spoilheap, under birch	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	25/10/2020
Alvecote Pools SSSI	<i>Xerocomus ferrugineus</i>	Rusty bolete		JSW/MVW	12/10/2021
Atherstone Golfcourse	<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	Earthy powdercap		JSW/MVW	15/11/2020
Atherstone Golfcourse	<i>Hygrophorus aurantiosplendens</i>	Orange waxcap		JSW/MVW	15/11/2020
Atherstone Golfcourse	<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Ugly milkcap		JSW/MVW	15/11/2020
Atherstone Golfcourse	<i>Mycena luteoalba</i>	Ivory bonnet		JSW/MVW	15/11/2020
Atherstone Golfcourse	<i>Peziza badia</i>	Bay cup		JSW/MVW	15/11/2020
Atherstone Golfcourse	<i>Stropharia semiglobata</i>	Dung roundhead		JSW/MVW	15/11/2020
Brandon Marsh SSSI	<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	St. George's mushroom	In moss.	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	19/05/2021
Brandon Marsh SSSI	<i>Helvella crispa</i>	Common white saddle	Woodland	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	30/10/2020
Brandon Marsh SSSI	<i>Helvella elastica</i>	Elastic saddle	Woodland	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	30/10/2020
Brandon Marsh SSSI	<i>Mycena adonis</i>	Scarlet bonnet		J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	19/05/2021
Brandon Wood LWS	<i>Arrhenia retiruga</i>	Small moss oysterling	On moss	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	17/12/2020
Cliff, Kingsbury	<i>Crucibulum laeve</i>	Common bird's-nest		JSW/MVW	22/08/2021
Dordon Spoilheap LWS	<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>	Giant puffball		JSW/MVW	05/01/2021

Finham Sewage Works, Coventry	<i>Lactarius semisanguifluus</i>			FV	02/11/2021
Finham Sewage Works, Coventry	<i>Tricholoma terreum</i>	Grey knight		FV	31/10/2020
Grendon Churchyard	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	Pink waxcap		JSW/MVW	15/12/2020
<b>Grendon Heath LWS</b>	<b><i>Stropharia coronilla</i></b>	<b>Garland roundhead</b>	<b>In meadow</b>	<b>JSW/MVW</b>	<b>07/10/2021</b>
Hay Wood LWS	<i>Boletus subtomentosus</i>	Suede bolete		J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	14/12/2020
Hay Wood LWS	<i>Lactarius blennius</i>	Beech milkcap		J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	14/12/2020
Hay Wood LWS	<i>Pseudoclitocybe cyathiformis</i>	The goblet		J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	14/12/2020
Kingsbury Water Park	<i>Gymnopus dilepis</i>	Magenta rustgill	On woodchip	JSW/MVW	29/09/2021
Kingsbury Water Park	<i>Hygrophorus hypothejus</i>	Herald of Winter	Near pine trees close to entrance	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	13/11/2020
Kingsbury Water Park	<i>Russula claroflava</i>	Yellow swamp brittlegill	Near pine trees close to entrance	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	13/11/2020
Longbridge Sewage Works, Warwick	<i>Lepista saeva</i>	Field blewit		FV	10/11/2021
Longbridge Sewage Works, Warwick	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Fairy ring champignon		FV	15/07/2020
Merevale Park Estate, Atherstone	<i>Caloboletus radicans</i>	Rooting bolete		JSW/MVW	21/08/2021
Middleton Lakes RSPB Reserve	<i>Pluteus aurantiorugosus</i>	Flame shield		JSW/MVW	27/08/2021
Miller & Carter pub, Coventry	<i>Tapinella atrotomentosa</i>	Velvet rollrim		FV	02/11/2021
Nuneaton Parish Churchyard	<i>Volvariella gloiocephala</i>	Stubble rosegill		JSW/MVW	17/11/2020
<b>Oakley Wood LWS</b>	<b><i>Clitocybe odora</i></b>	<b>Aniseed funnel</b>		<b>DN</b>	<b>08/10/2021</b>
Oakley Wood LWS	<i>Pseudoboletus parasciticus</i>	Parasitic bolete	on <i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	DN	08/10/2021
Paddy Line, Atherstone	<i>Hericium coralloides</i>	Coral tooth	On ash log	JSW/MVW	22/10/2021
Paddy Line, Atherstone	<i>Mycena pseudocorticola</i>		Mossy branch	JSW/MVW	11/12/2021
Piccadilly, Kingsbury	<i>Agrocybe rivulosa</i>	Wrinkled fieldcap	On woodchip	JSW/MVW	22/08/2021
Polesworth, by Coventry Canal	<i>Agaricus xanthodermus</i>	Yellow stainer		JSW/MVW	08/11/2020
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey fungus		Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	Lemon disco		Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky bracket		Nick Williams	01/11/2021

Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	Silverleaf fungus	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) geotropa</i>	Trooping funnel	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Coprinus disseminatus</i>	Fairy inkcap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Cortinarius infractus</i>	Bitter webcap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Cortinarius violaceus</i>	Violet webcap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	Peeling oysterling	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Fomitopsis betulina</i>	Birch bracket	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Gleophyllum sepiarium</i>	Conifer mazegill	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Hebeloma crustulineforme</i>	Poisonpie	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Helvella crispa</i>	White saddle	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Hygrocybe quieta</i>	Oily waxcap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur tuft	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	White fibrecap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina</i>	Lilac fibrecap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Inocybe maculata</i>	Frosty fibrecap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	Weeping widow	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Lactarius pubescens</i>	Bearded milkcap	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Leccinum versipelle</i>	Orange birch bolete	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common puffball	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump puffball	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common bonnet	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Mycena galopus</i>	Milking bonnet	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered bonnet	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Mycena maculata</i>	Stained bonnet	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Mycena polygramma</i>	Grooved bonnet	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping bonnet	Nick Williams	01/11/2021

Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown rollrim	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Postia subcaesia</i>	Blueing bracket	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	Purple brittlegill	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch brittlegill	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Russula heterophylla</i>	Greasy green brittlegill	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Splitgill	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Tricholoma fulvum</i>	Birch knight	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
Snitterfield Bushes SSSI	<i>Tricholoma scalpturatum</i>	Yellowing knight	Nick Williams	01/11/2021
<b>SP35</b>	<b><i>Ramariopsis pulchella</i></b>	<b>Lilac coral</b>	<b>DN</b>	<b>05/11/2021</b>
St Martin's Rd, Coventry	<i>Agaricus augustus</i>	The prince	FV	08/10/2021
St Martin's Rd, Coventry	<i>Tricholoma lascivum</i>	Aromatic knight	FV	02/11/2021
<b>Sydenham, Leamington Spa</b>	<b><i>Lactarius semisanguifluus</i></b>		<b>DN</b>	<b>05/10/2021</b>
Tilehill Wood SSSI/LWS	<i>Hohnebuehelia atrocoerulea</i>		J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	06/12/2020
Tilehill Wood SSSI/LWS	<i>Mycena stiptica</i>	Clustered pine bonnet	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	06/12/2020
Tilehill Wood SSSI/LWS	<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	Butter oysterling	J&VR, JSW, MVW, GT	06/12/2020
Tilehill Wood SSSI/LWS	<i>Volvariella bombycina</i>	Silky rosegill	JSW/MVW	25/08/2021
Wappenbury Wood LWS	<i>Amanita phalloides</i>	Deathcap	FV	05/11/2021
Wappenbury Wood LWS	<i>Grifola frondosa</i>	Hen of the Woods	FV	04/10/2021
Wappenbury Wood LWS	<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	Wood hedgehog	FV	08/12/2020
War Memorial Park, Coventry	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the Woods	FV	07/10/2021
<b>Wormleighton Reservoir</b>	<b><i>Gymnopus dilepis</i></b>	<b>Magenta rustgill</b>	<b>DC</b>	<b>05/08/2020</b>



First county record of *Gymnopus dilepis* (Magenta rustgill). D.Champion



*Ramariopsis pulchella* (Lilac coral). D.Napier



*Lactarius semisanguifluus*. D.Napier



Garland roundhead (*Stropharia coronilla*). J.Walton



*Clitocybe odora* (Aniseed funnel). D.Napier



*Clitocybe odora* (Aniseed funnel). D.Napier



## 4 FUNGAL FOOTNOTES.....

This section contains articles and other fungal material from WFG regulars and irregulars. Please send any contributions, including any photos, for next year to [jomowalton@gmail.com](mailto:jomowalton@gmail.com). Please try to limit to 1-2 pages including any photos, thanks.

### 4.1 Fungi Around Bristol, by John R. Roberts

After a few weeks from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021 physically settling into our new, Bristol apartment, the lure of natural history and especially autumn fungi soon took us out and about. We began exploring local grassland and woodland sites evident on OS maps, Avon Wildlife Trust NRs, and some of the splendid parks and cemeteries in the city.

The main contact was of course *North Somerset and Bristol Fungus Group*, which covers vice-county (VC) 06. They are affiliated to the British Mycological Society (BMS) and Michael Jordan's *Fungus Conservation Group*, with all confirmed records being submitted to both. We met Foray insurance again, with joining costing us £35.

This Group's main activities are forays for paid-up members, which are free initially to individuals with a beginner's interest in mycology. Ordinarily 8-10 forays are organised through the year, both in spring and autumn. Forays are sometimes shared with neighbouring Fungus Groups. Covid arrested all activities for 2020, but resumption began with five outings spread between 26 September 2021 and 28 November 2021. The Group has one special area for continuous visiting: the extensive estate of Tyntesfield National Trust property; 1,150 species have been identified there since 2005.

The Group welcomed us very warmly, finding our enthusiasm and knowledge dovetailed well with theirs. They flatteringly including us in their 'inner circle'. At 87 and 83 we just missed being the eldest. Most members are in their middle years. Echoes of WFS and your new Warwickshire Fungus Group threaded through this Group's organization and practice. In recent years, leading members have died, and new faces have volunteered for specific posts. The foray organiser, for instance, said he would take this role for a year to tide things over: he has just completed his fifth year and continues!

Forays proceed in the Warwickshire fashion, with a named leader, who knows and has pre-visited the site, selecting the route. We meet on a Sunday at 10.00 and the meeting ends after a couple of hours or so, with a display and discussion of named finds; then sandwiches are eaten. A core of about a dozen people seem to attend regularly, expanding to 20+ with visitors, often University students. Participants search in a loosely gathered group, endeavouring to ensure all present see most finds, common, uncommon and unknown species. English and scientific names are used equally. Much, quick photography takes place, which, alongside a few, remaining collected specimens, are taken away for subsequent, off-site determination (or not) by one trusted, expert member. On the foray, suspected rare specimens are collected singly or not at all; nothing is gathered for eating. Probably a third of the core members regularly use microscopes and microscopic features are usually stated in published, Foray reports.

One member formally acts as Recorder in the field, speaking agreed names into a handheld device. Examples for later checking are kept if there are possible look-alikes or more members in the same family. She notes the finder, the confirmer and the habitat. A

temporary site list is circulated to all Members within a day or two. Pictures are subsequently published alongside notable finds. As examples, I noted a tiny *Scutellinia trechispora* and the mould *Paecilomyces marquandii* on *Hygrocybe virginea*, both new species for this VC.

Non-foray finds can also be submitted to the same expert for inclusion in the VC total. Val and I submitted *Tarzetta cupularis* and *Lepiota fuscovinacea*, both firsts to the area (see photos below). Our most amazing discovery was a group of *Ganoderma lucidum* in a baker's shop window in Clifton Village, growing from a plastic sack of spawn in a bucket! The baker coincidentally came to the last foray of the season: he joint-owns a fungus business, retailing a wide range of species at farmer's markets in Bristol and Bath. The Bristol one we had already found and photographed, congratulating the seller (the other joint-owner) on his fabulous range of edible species.

Individuals have willingly suggested other areas we could visit on our own and the listing of previous forays highlights still more places. We shall have to live second lives to encompass everything our new area offers!!

	
<p><i>Tarzetta cupularis</i> (Toothed cup). J.R.Roberts</p>	<p><i>Ganoderma lucidum</i> (lacquered bracket) growing from a plastic sack of spawn in a bucket, in a baker's shop in Clifton, nr Bristol. J.R.Roberts</p>
	
<p><i>Lepiota fuscovinacea</i>. J.R.Roberts</p>	

## 4.2 My First Foray, by Tim Knight

I was delighted to discover the Warwickshire Fungus Group (WFG) in late 2021. Having become frustrated by my inability to distinguish between anything other than the most unmistakable mushrooms (using photographs and a phone app), I was keen to tap into the expertise of experienced mycologists. I followed up a reference to WFG on the British Mycology Society website and within a flash received an email from John Walton with an invitation to the next Foray.

On a very unpromising autumn Sunday morning, I ventured out to Snitterfield Bushes, driving through torrential rain and listening to news reports of flash floods on the radio. I assumed I would be the only one there but was amazed to find several doughty souls standing in a muddy car park as the sun broke through the clouds.

I was instantly made to feel very welcome, but was puzzled when one member of the group produced a Tupperware box containing a mixture of 'toadstools'. It seemed a little early for lunch. However, an earnest discussion quickly erupted around the finds. After a quick introductions we crossed the road and entered the Nature Reserve.

I assumed there would be a march into the woods before we got down to business, but instantly my companions were crouching over wood piles and poking into crevices. Books were pulled out of bags and knives brandished, and before I knew it, I had learnt the names of numerous new fungi. Previously anonymous-looking brown things acquired mellifluous Latin names. I was alarmed to see a learned member poke a piece of mushroom into his mouth and start nibbling before quickly announcing that the morsel was 'hot'. At this moment I began to realise that there is far more to the identification of fungi than a quick squint with the naked eye.



Earthfan (*Thelephora pencilatta*). T.Knight

My previous personal forays had involved furtive and self-conscious wanderings from the footpaths of local woods, convinced that passers-by would suspect my motives. To be in the company of like-minded individuals all with their noses to the ground and oblivious to everything other than what was growing on old logs was truly liberating. I had such a good time, that I returned to Snitterfield Bushes a week later and found, amongst other specimens, the earthfan (*Thelephora pencilatta*).

I have since joined two further forays, and met more members of the WFG, all exceedingly friendly and helpful.

I thought it might be of interest to elaborate on the aforementioned app. Having nursed a lifelong interest in all things natural, a trip to Costa Rica three years ago suddenly lit up my passion for recording and identifying flora and fauna. I recall a particular moment one evening in our holiday apartment, when I was hit in the face by a giant grasshopper. After the initial shock, I was very keen to find out its name. I picked up my phone and started Googling and soon came across a website called *iNaturalist* (<https://uk.inaturalist.org/>) This is the user-friendly face of a huge international database of amateur and professional nature observations managed by the California Academy of Sciences and National Geographic. It provides a quick way of uploading a photograph or sound recording of a field observation. With most phones and many modern cameras, the photo will automatically have date and location data attached. If you are sure you know what you have found,

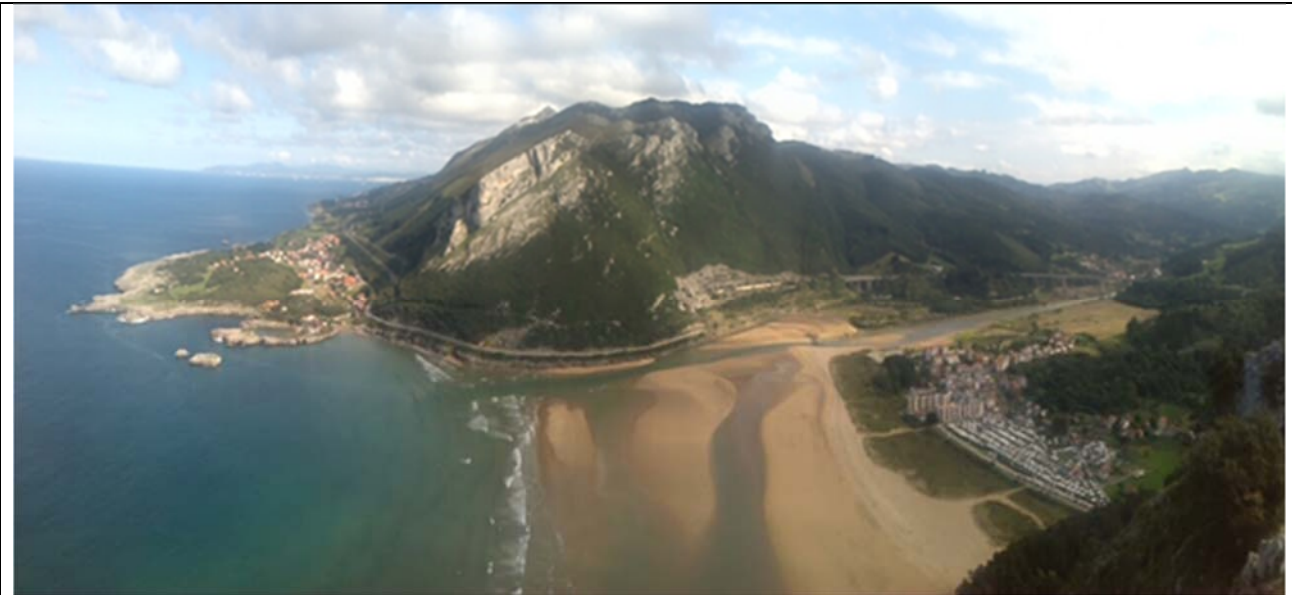
then you can enter your identification. Alternatively, an increasingly accurate artificial intelligence program will suggest an ID. The heavy reliance on visual information means that naming fungi is sometimes rather off the mark, but can be helpful at the Order, Family or Genus level. The real beauty of *iNaturalist* is that once you have posted an observation, it is exposed to a community of several million observers and several hundred thousand experts, including university professors, who will help identify your discovery or gently correct your misdiagnosis. Furthermore, the app provides a permanent record of your nature observations which can be sorted by date, place or taxonomic level.

The shortcomings of the app in the field of mycology mean that, as previously mentioned, I am delighted to have found the WFG. I look forward to many more opportunities to soak up the knowledge and expertise of the members and, equally importantly, enjoy the company of kindred spirits.

### 4.3 Seta Hunting in Cantabria, Spain, by Francesco Verenciano

Let's start by saying that 'seta' is the Spanish word for 'mushroom' and that mushroom hunting-picking-foraging-mushrooming are all similar terms used to describe the activity of gathering mushrooms in the wild, usually for culinary purposes. This is a popular activity embedded in the culture of Spain.

In this post, I will share my personal experience with mushroom hunting in the region of Cantabria (northern Spain), where I grew up, and how it compares to Warwickshire, UK.



Typical coastal area in Cantabria. Islares-Oriñon villages.

Historically, mycology used to be a mysterious science in Cantabria, as very few people knew about the topic and hardly any were willing to share the knowledge. I remember being a kid and seeing elders in my village going in search of mushrooms in total secrecy. Such was the level of mystery that some people would not reveal their mushroom spots even to their descendants. In addition,

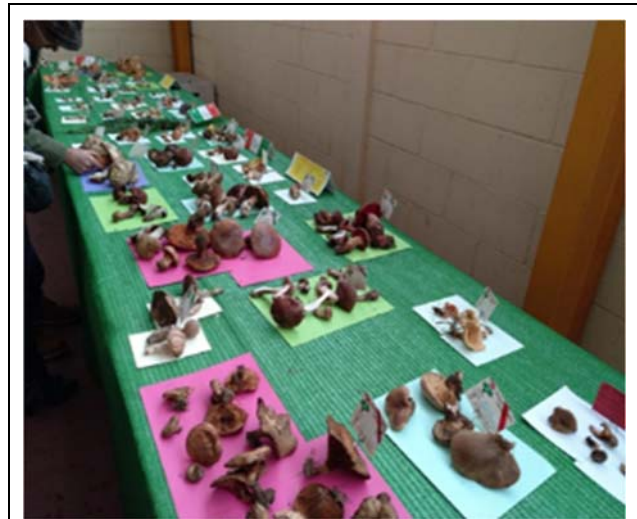
there was a code to follow. It felt a bit like the Fight Club movie, where the first rule is that you cannot talk about the fight club. This foraging code included:

1. Never reveal where you pick your mushrooms and if you were ever asked to say “in the field”
2. If asked “how many did you pick?”, to say “only a few”, and
3. Never give mushrooms away to friends in case they don’t sit well with them.

Most people only knew of a few species that they consistently collected and getting into this selective club was not easy. Only years later, when I was already living in the UK, I started my real learning path with what we know as forays.

Many things have changed since then and now learning about fungi is much more accessible with websites, books, foraging courses and outstanding mycological societies in each city. In Cantabria, members from the public are welcome every Monday at the society’s venues to help them out identifying the mushrooms that have been collected during the previous weekend. Also, each mycological society carries out an annual mushroom exhibition, in autumn.

The culinary aspect continues to be of high importance for many of the people related to this world. In Spain we like things we can eat, and if we cannot eat them then they don’t interest us that much.



Typical annual mushrooms exhibition. Cantabria.

Cantabria is a coastal region of outstanding beauty in the north of Spain. It combines sea and mountains in very close proximity to each other. The fungi and plant species are very similar to the ones in the UK. Thinking about those great environmental conditions of Cantabria you would expect an abundance of fungi. However, sometimes reality surpasses fiction and the UK is not alone in loss of biodiversity due to humans changing the environment (land-use change).

In Cantabria, as in the UK, the ancient deciduous woodlands that previously covered the whole territory were transformed over centuries into fields. On top of that, in Cantabria, around the end of the last century, much of the remaining indigenous woodlands (beech, oak, chestnut, alders, holly etc.) and many of the already converted meadows were transformed into massive eucalyptus plantations for the benefit of the cellulose industry. Public mountains were used for timber production without any sort of planning. High humidity and mild weather made Cantabria an ideal place to grow this Australian tree species, to the detriment of biodiversity. Eucalyptus plantations are not friendly environments to most other species and only after many years some fungi are starting to colonise this habitat. The trees rob the soil of water and minerals and now they now are the second most widespread species in the territory, second only to beech woodlands. Nearly all coastal areas under 400m of altitude are occupied by them. Only in the interior part of the region, larger areas of indigenous tree species and good biodiversity persists. The only reason being that eucalyptuses don’t cope well with the frost. However, lately, genetic engineering has created subspecies resistant to the altitude. Moreover, this cellulose industry has also formed part of the industry that has polluted Cantabria the most. Environmental campaigns are applying pressure for these plantations to be stopped and for mountains to be reverted back to indigenous species, but the future remains uncertain. This loss of habitat makes mushroom hunting as challenging as it is in Warwickshire, UK.



Typical Eucalyptus plantations. Cantabria

The interior of the Cantabrian region is the richest area in fungi. In spring you can find edible species like morels, saddles and Saint George's mushrooms. In summer, after the storms, chanterelles, boletes, charcoal burners, etc. Autumn, as in the UK, is the most productive time of the year, with an explosion of many species like horn-of-plenty, saffron milkcaps, boletes, trumpet chanterelles, parasols, slippery jacks, fairy-ring champignons etc. Finally, in winter, we can find wood hedgehogs, wood and field blewits, coalman mushrooms and the March mushrooms.

A recent mycological study on the interior of the region found that most mushroom picking enthusiasts have not seen any reduction in the number of mushrooms over the years. If, for example, we compare this with another popular activity in the region, like sea fishing, most enthusiasts see a large reduction in the fish population over the years.

To finalise, a couple of peculiar things that differentiate Cantabria with Warwickshire. First, some species tend to grow in slightly different shapes, which initially confused me while identifying well-known species e.g the trooping and clouded Funnels sometimes grow thicker and shorter in Cantabria than in Warwickshire (see photographs below). Secondly, the common fungus names, although sometimes similar, tend to be different. For example, wood hedgehog is called 'cow tongue', wood/ field blewits are called blue/ violet feet, horn-of-plenty is called trumpet of the dead, etc. Finally, as discussed above, a common thing in both regions is the need to improve and care for our biodiversity if we want to reverse the loss of species.

To finalise, a couple of peculiar things that differentiate Cantabria with Warwickshire. First, some species tend to grow in slightly different shapes, which initially confused me while identifying well-known species e.g the trooping and clouded funnels sometimes grow thicker and shorter in Cantabria than in Warwickshire (see photograph below). Secondly, the common fungus names, although sometimes similar, tend to be different. For example, wood hedgehog is called 'cow tongue', wood/ field blewits are called blue/ violet feet, horn-of-plenty is called trumpet of the dead, etc. Finally, as discussed above, a common thing in both regions is the need to improve and care for our biodiversity if we want to reverse the loss of species.



Cantabria specimens of trooping funnel.  
F.Verenciano



Cantabria specimens of clouded funnel.  
F.Verenciano

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