

FUNGI AND SLIME MOULDS

Mandy Dee and John Hedger

Introduction

2025 was a record year for recording fungi and slime moulds (Myxomycetes) on Lundy, with 37 species found in the field which were new to the island, including one slime mould. The total thus now stands at 899 species of fungi but easily exceeds that figure if records from DNA and cultural studies on the Grey Waxcap and fungi in Sparrow's nests published in the 2025 volume of the LFS Journal are added. New records are summarised in Table 1. We hope to reach 1000 species by 2030!



▲ Sheena Duller surveying the short turf near Old Hospital for Meadow Coral fungi, November (photo: John Hedger)

JH visited in March for a week to record microfungi on plants and ran a Foray open to visitors, notable for finding the **Spring Pinkgill**, *Entoloma venum*, an elegant toadstool unexpectedly appearing in the Narcissi below the Ugly, and a new record.

From 5-11 October MD and JH helped to run the enjoyable LFS field course on Fungi and Archaeology (surely a title which is a world first!) organised by Mandy Yates. It was attended by an enthusiastic group of LFS members and



▲ ► Examples of the variation in forms of Meadow Coral (*Clavulinopsis corniculata*) found by Sheena Duller on Lundy during her November survey (photos: Sheena Duller)



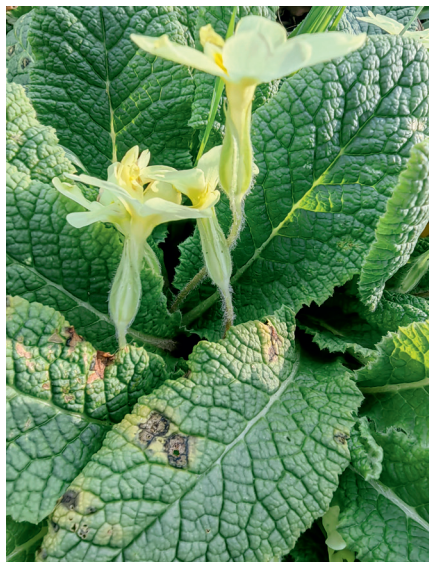
island staff. Over 150 species were found during the course, including nine new records and a number of second records. In November, the LFS funded two research projects by mycologists from the University of Aberystwyth. Ruby Bye used battery-driven traps to catch and eventually identify the spores of fungi in the Lundy air. Sheena Duller worked with JH to survey the Coral and Club fungi (Clavariaceae) in Lundy grassland for Dr. Louise Tranter, looking for 'cryptic' (hidden), possibly new, species of **Meadow Coral** *Clavulinopsis corniculata*. The results of these DNA studies will be appearing in the 2027 Volume of the Journal. Lastly, JH helped with the residential Imperial College field course in late November run by Julia Schroeder, which now has a day surveying fungi on the Airfield and SW Field as a fixed part of the programme and is providing useful long-term monitoring of the fungi in these two sites.

Records

Logbook/irecord

Logbook entries continue to be sparse but thanks to all who noted fungi, none earlier than John Townsend who recorded three species of gill fungus on New Year's Day from around the village: **Wood Blewit** (*Lepista nuda*); **Star Pinkgill** (*Entoloma conferendum*); and **Deceiver** (*Laccaria laccata*). The large purple-pink **Wood Blewit** is always a late autumn fruiter, starting in late November on Lundy, and occurs as big rings of toadstools in Lundy grassland as well as on piles of old silage, not in the woods as the popular name implies. The small pinkish-brown **Deceiver** always appears under trees in late summer/early autumn and was probably found in Millcombe, but the mid-winter find is a surprise.

The next records of fungi are not until March by JH, who recorded 52 species in a week-long visit (10-17th), of which 16 were new records. There was also a new Slime Mould record (*Diderma effusum*). The majority were microfungi on living and dead plant leaves and stems, mostly in Millcombe and the Village but also along the Lower East Side Path and around Pondsburry. A surprisingly rich source was the Staff Garden with 'new to Lundy' records including a leaf spot (*Godronia ribis*) on Blackcurrant and a microfungus (*Sporodesmiella hyalosperma*) on dead Artichoke stems. Ten species of the parasitic microfungus *Ramularia* were found on living leaves of herbaceous plants, where they show up as purple/black bordered patches, for example *Ramularia primulae* photographed on Primrose in Quarter Wall Copse. The patches often have white centres giving rise to the popular name of '**White Moulds**'. Identification is difficult but has been made easier in recent years by the publication of a monograph on these fungi in Wales by Arthur Chater and colleagues (Chater *et al.* 2021), which is now in the LFS library. Five new records were made: *Ramularia asplenii* on Wall Spleenwort, a fern; *R. inaequalis* on Cat's Ear; *R. lactea* on Dog Violet, *R. didymarioides* on Red Campion and *R. vallisumbrosae* on Daffodil. In the past we have recorded the yellow spots common on leaves of Cuckoo Pint in Millcombe and Quarter Wall Copse as another *Ramularia* species, *R. ari*. but this is considered to be *Spermosporina aricola* in Chater *et al.* so our records may need to be amended.



▲ Spots caused by a White Mould, *Ramularia primulae*, on leaves of Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) in Quarter Wall Copse, March (photo: John Hedger)



▲ Vernal Pinkgill (*Entoloma vernum*) in a clump of Narcissi below the Ugly, March (photo: Alan Rowland)

A less welcome record on 30 July was by Kian Hayles-Cotton who observed symptoms of **Ash Dieback** (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) on the Ash trees in lower Millcombe. The record remains to be confirmed but is unfortunately very likely given the widespread damage to stands of Ash in North Devon by this disease, probably spread by wind-blown spores from the mainland. The trees by the road up to the Battlements are old and so have some disease resistance and could last for some years yet. In the long term it may mean we lose Ash entirely from Lundy, and with



There are relatively few 'Spring' species of toadstool, so members of the Foray held on 13 March were pleased to add to the long list of microfungi such as White Moulds and Rusts that we saw on plants by finding a 'real' fungus in the shape of the **Vernal Pinkgill** (*Entoloma vernum*) fruiting among the Daffodils by the Lower East Side Path below the Ugly, an exciting new record.

The next record of fungi was not until 23 June when there was an anonymous sighting of a very early **Parasol Mushroom** (*Macrolepiota procera*) in its usual autumnal site in SW Field. The autumnal trend continued, probably due to the wet weather, with sightings by Jill Walker in the first week in July of the **Scarlet Waxcap** (*Hygrocybe coccinea*) in grass at the Quarries and the **Egghead Mottlegill** (*Panaeolus semiovatus*) on dung in Middle Park.

it a number of associated and benign fungi like **King Alfred's Cakes** (*Daldinea concentrica*), whose hard black fruit bodies are common on the dead branches of the Millcombe Ashes.

A wet September began the main autumnal crop of fungi on Lundy and the 18th saw a record of the small but beautiful **Orange Porecap** (*Favolaschia claudopus*) by Elise Albrighton. It appeared first in Millcombe in 2018 but is now a regular autumnal record on twigs and wood. 'Ranscombe Lodge' recorded five more fungi in the last week of September: the **Egghead Mottlegill** (*Panaeolus semiovatus*) near Ponsbury, presumably on dung; **Jelly Ear** (*Auricularia auricula-judae*), **Porcelain Fungus** (*Mucidula mucida*) and **Plums and Custard** (*Tricholomopsis rutilans*) in Millcombe, probably on dead wood; and **False Chanterelle** (*Hygrophoropsis aurantiacus*) from the West Side, probably associated with Bracken.

◄ Orange Porecap (*Favolaschia claudopus*) on a Sycamore branch in Millcombe (photo: Hilary Winsor)

LFS Field Course in October

Due to the industry of the 15 attendees of the LFS field course on Fungi and Archaeology, 5-11 October saw the greatest number of records of species of fungi made during the year (150, of which nine were new to Lundy). Accommodation was in the Barn but we set up tables in the St. Helen's Centre on which we could display the specimens from the field work and use the island microscopes, as well as one brought over from the mainland, to identify the fungi. We used the Mycology reference books from the LFS library, carried over from the Tavern, a tough task; it is now an excellent, if heavy, resource.

The group surveyed the fungi on the grasslands of the south of Lundy on the first day (Monday 6 October), especially Southwest Field/Rocket Pole, the Airfield and Lighthouse Fields. In the latter we re-found the fat fruit bodies of **Coastal Mushroom** *Agaricus litoralis* just by the upper gate into SW Field where it was first seen in 2023. The pink flush following slight bruising by finger pressure on the bulbous white stem is clear in the photograph (right) and is one of the diagnostics of the species. Another star find by the group was the chunky, bluntly pointed fruit body of the **Mealy Pinkgill** *Entoloma prunuloides*, at the east end of the Airfield, not seen since 2011. The group recorded seven other Pinkgill species and learnt the importance of using the microscope to identify them. Waxcap species also proved to be a challenge but the group soon got the hang of using colours, cap-shapes, textures and smells (at least that of the Cedarwood Waxcap) to run them down and 20 species were recorded, including **Limestone Waxcap** *Hygrocybe calciphila* and **Persistent Waxcap** *Hygrocybe acutoconica* both second sightings for Lundy and found by Jessica Hasted from the area where they were originally recorded in 2007 and 2011, by the Old Hospital.

Inevitably the group also learned something of the myriad of fungi to be found on the sheep and pony dung, including the various species of Mottlegills (*Panaeolus*), Inkcaps (*Coprinellus* etc) and Brownies (e.g **Dung Brownie**



▲ LFS Fungi and Archaeology participants in St Helen's Church, October (photo: Hilary Winsor)



▲ Coastal Mushroom (*Agaricus litoralis*) in Lighthouse Field, October (photo: Mandy Dee)



▲ Mealy Pinkgill (*Entoloma prunuloides*) east end of the Airfield, October (photo: Mandy Dee)



▲ Minute apothecia of a 'cowpat gem' (*Cheilymenia fimicola*) on Pony dung near Old Hospital (photo: Mandy Dee)



▲ Hat Thrower (*Pilobolus kleinii*), close up of a miniature forest of sporangia on Pony dung near Old Hospital, October (photo: Mandy Dee)



▲ Rooting Bonnet (*Mycena megaspora*) amongst Heather west end of Punchbowl Valley (photo: John Hedger)

Deconica coprophila. They even got to grips with some of the more obvious coprophilous microfungi such as the bright orange dots of a 'cowpat gem' *Cheilymenia fimicola* and the forests of glistening 'fungus rockets' of the **Hat Thrower** *Pilobolus kleinii* on pony dung around Old Hospital, captured in the close-up photograph (left, centre).

On the next day, Tuesday, we moved to look at the fungi of the Lundy Creeping Willow (*Salix repens*) 'woodland' in the Punchbowl Valley which did not disappoint, including many species of Milkcap, most notably new locations for the enormous (8-10 cm dia.) white fruit bodies of the **Fleecy Milkcap** *Lactarius vellereus* dwarfing the associated shrublets of Willow. The group were also introduced to the 'woodland' Brittlegills which occur here on Lundy but not in 'real' Lundy woodland, including the red-orange caps of the **Coral Brittlegill** *Russula velenovskyi* and the duller brown **Winecork Brittlegill** *Russula adusta*, the latter not seen since 2011. Mandy Dee was pleased that her 'What Three Words' locator for the orange yellow fruit bodies of **Chanterelle** *Cantharellus cibarius* worked when the group re-found it in its one Lundy location in Creeping Willow near Pondsbury. Several new records were made in the Creeping Willow by the group, the most exciting being that of a cluster of very small brown-capped gill fungi spotted by Jessica Hasted, which proved to be *Galerina lacustris*, a fungus associated with Willow on the mainland. In the Heather areas on the west end of the Punchbowl Valley the group found some elegant species of Bonnets, Mycena, especially the grey-blue **Rooting Bonnet**, *M. megaspora*.

Wednesday saw the group move to woodland 'proper', first in Millcombe, then along the East Side to St Helen's Copse and Quarter Wall Copse. In Millcombe, Liz Crowe spotted a Brittlegill new to Lundy, but which she knew from North Devon Forays, the light pink-capped **Fragile Brittlegill** *Russula fragilis*. Checking the spores under the microscope that evening revealed spiny rounded spores, meaning it was a much rarer species *Russula poikilochroa*, an exciting addition to the Lundy list. Another star find by Liz was of the **Orangefoot Bolete** *Hortiboletus engelii*, a tube mushroom with a

red cap, with yellow tubes below and a red-pink stem. She found it under the Turkey Oak just below Brambles, the spot where it was first recorded by Andrew Cleave in 2013.

Another unexpected fungus followed when we moved to St Helens' Copse, where Mike Shouller found large 10-15 cm wide bright yellow brackets on a dead Sycamore which proved to be **Ashbole Bracket** *Perenniporia fraxinea* (now called *Vanderbylia fraxinea*), never seen on Lundy before but widespread on a range of broad-leaved trees on the mainland. On another dead Sycamore a bit higher up in the copse, Ian Bushell, our Lundy staff participant on the course, found a clump of large white/pale yellow gill fungi which proved to be the **Poplar Fieldcap** *Cyclocybe cylindracea* which we thought was also a new record but, on checking, had been seen 30 years before, in 1995! However, nearby on the ground there was a clump of small yellow fruit bodies with sticky caps covered in minute scales and rusty brown gills which did prove to be a species new to Lundy, the **Sticky Scalycap** *Pholiota gummosa*, so another first for the group. St Helen's Copse is small but mycologically surprising!

We spent some time in Quarter Wall Copse and found many species of wood rotting fungi as well as mycorrhizal and decomposer fungi on the ground, the commonest being **Purple Brittlegill** *Russula atropurpurea*. When the collections displayed in the evening in the St. Helen's Centre were checked under the microscope, one, a small brown gill fungus, proved to be a mycorrhizal species new to Lundy, *Inocybe pseudodestructa*! Another collection with brown cap and white gills but with a dense clump of hairs at the base of a brown stem, proved to be the aptly named **Wood Woollyfoot** *Gymnopus peronatus*, a very common leaf litter decomposer in mainland woodlands, but inexplicably never seen on Lundy before. Liz Crow also added a new microfungus to the Lundy list by spotting a 'Witches' Broom' of densely branched twigs on one of the planted Birches which she knew from the mainland to be caused by the fungus *Taphrina betulina*.

We were very impressed with the enthusiasm and hard work put in by the group. Well done all!



▲ Ashbole Bracket (*Perenniporia fraxinea*) on a dead Sycamore, St Helen's Copse, October (photo: John Hedger)



▲ Display of finds by the LFS Field Course participants in St Helen's Church, October (photo: Lucy Donaldson)



▲ An immature fruiting of Dog's Vomit Slime Mould (*Mucilago crustacea*) on the lawn of Stoneycroft, November (photo: John Hedger)



▲ Robust Coral (*Ramariopsis robusta*) in Lighthouse Field near Stoneycroft, November (photo: Sheena Duller)



▲ Lined Waxcap (*Cuphophyllus radiatus*) in short turf near Old Hospital, November (photo: John Hedger)

So many fungi were found during what we thought would be a rather sparse week. The full stop must be Louise Cookson who even managed to find a blue mould on a pot of Damson Jam in the Barn! It proved under the microscope to be in the *Penicillium brevicompactum* group (**Rollrim Mould**) and naturally a new Lundy record.

November Records

JH was back on the island with the two Aberystwyth University mycology researchers, Ruby Bye and Sheena Duller, from 10-17 November. We were also delighted that Liz Crow, who had been on the LFS October course, was able to come to help and was an invaluable member of the team. Apart from the mycology research, we also ran a foray for visitors on 13 November, helped by Ian Bushell of the island staff. Ninety five species of fungi were recorded during the week, (45 of them on the Foray) , including 11 new records for the island, and two Myxomycetes: the aptly named **Dogs Vomit Slime Mould** *Mucilago crustacea* was especially common in the grassland and the lawn at Stoneycroft was covered in its white fruit bodies.

Among the new fungi records one of the most striking were the large (5 cm tall) branched white fruit bodies of the **Robust Coral** *Ramariopsis robusta* found by Sheena Duller in Lighthouse Field near Stoneycroft. In total we found eight species of Coral and Club fungi, and Sheena was able to make over 30 dried collections of the orange branched **Meadow Coral** *Clavulinopsis corniculata*, which varied from tall (2-3 cm) sparsely branched and upright, e.g. on the Airfield to dwarf (0.5 cm tall) and densely branched in short turf, e.g. near to Quarter Wall gate. DNA studies by Dr Louise Tranter at Aberystwyth will reveal whether these forms represent sub-species of this coral fungus.

Plenty of gill fungi were recorded, including many Waxcap species, of which one, the **Lined Waxcap** *Cuphophyllus radiatus*, a nationally uncommon species, had never been found on Lundy before but was spotted by Liz Crow growing in short grass near Old Hospital. The Lundy Waxcap total continues to grow

and now stands at 43. A related gill fungus, also in the Waxcap family (Hygrophoraceae), *Arrhenia rickenii*, a new record, was found as groups of small (0.5-1 cm high) grey caps in short turf in Southwest Field during the Foray on 13 November (admirably reported by Trevor Dobie in the 2026 Bulletin!). The small quarry by the road down St. James valley yielded another new record of a similar sized gill fungus, *Lichenomphalia velutina* as groups of tiny depressed but brown caps on the stones and gravel of the quarry face and surrounded by green globules of the lichen *Botrydina* of which it is part. The related basidiolichen **Heath Navel** *Lichenomphalia umbellifera* is widespread on wet peaty areas on Lundy and indeed the UK. *L. velutina* is apparently much rarer.

During the week the numbers of Pinkgill species (Entolomataceae) found were unexpectedly low: only six were recorded on the Foray, but one was a new record **False Blushing Pinkgill** *Entoloma pseudoturci* in Southwest Field. The usually very abundant November fungus, **Star Pinkgill**, *Entoloma conferendum*, seemed to be oddly absent but we did re-find rings of the tall fleshy pointed caps of the **Lilac Pinkgill** *Entoloma porphyrophaeum* in its usual site just south of the east end of the Airfield.

Another charismatic group of grassland fungi, the Earthtongues (Geoglossaceae) were found, and, in addition to the **Hairy Earthtongue** *Trichoglossum hirsutum* in the grass in front of the Radio Room (where Mandy Dee also saw it in October), Liz Crow found **Star Earthtongue** *Geoglossum starbaeckii* in short turf at the Old Hospital, while Ruby Bye found **Deceptive Earthtongue** *Geoglossum fallax*, the commonest earthtongue on Lundy, next to the west coast path just north of Old Light. Table 1 also shows two new Lundy Earthtongue '2025' records: *Geoglossum azoricum* and *Trichoglossum variabile*, both from dried collections made in 2024. These were both identified in the field in 2024 as *Trichoglossum hirsutum*, but DNA sequencing at the University of Aberystwyth

► Black Earthtongue (*Geoglossum fallax*) in short turf near Three Quarter Wall gate, November (photo: Sheena Duller)



▲ *Arrhenia rickenii* in short turf and moss on SW Field, November (photo: John Hedger)



▲ The basidiolichen *Lichenomphalia velutina* surrounded by green *Botrydina* 'globules' in the small quarry by the road in St James's Valley, November (photo: John Hedger)



by Alexis Boulbes means the identifications need to be changed. *G.azoricum* is a subtropical Earthtongue recently described (in 2023) from Laurisilva forests in the Azores! *T.variabile* is known in the UK from boggy sites but is uncommon. Alexis also kindly sequenced 10 other Earthtongue collections we made in 2024 and disagreed with six other identifications, so we clearly need to revisit our approach to recording of this difficult but charismatic group of fungi in future!

JH stayed on Lundy after the departure of the Aberystwyth group on 17 November to help with the annual 'Sparrows and Fungi' field course for Imperial College MSc students run by Julia Schroeder. The students valiantly surveyed the fungi on the Airfield and Southwest field despite the difficult weather conditions and produced some excellent presentations on their finds, which included some interesting records, including two not in the survey areas. The **Stubble Rosegill** *Volvopluteus gloiocephala*, was found by Edie Odell and Edward Chantler in the short grass in front of the Marisco Tavern. This was only the second record for Lundy, and, despite the large size of this gill fungus, 10 cm tall with a cap 6-8 cm in diameter, it has not been seen since the first record, in front of Brambles Villa, in 2003. Another interesting second record was by Bea Toboada and Lucille Doyen, who found the **White Oyster Mushroom** *Pleurotus pulmonarius* growing out of a Sparrow nest box in the Tractor Shed. The first record, by Alan Rowland in 2024, was on a plywood cargo box, so the fungus seems now to be well-established in the Village.

During the week we held another fungus foray on 20 November, again in Southwest Field. Twenty-six species were recorded, fewer than the foray seven days previously. However some additional Waxcap species were found, including the colourful **Splendid Waxcap** *Hygrocybe splendidissima* in the short turf Waxcap 'hotspot' around Rocket Pole Pond which also had lots of the **Scarlet Waxcap** *Hygrocybe coccinea*, **Spangle Waxcap** *H.insipida*, the aptly named **Crimson Waxcap** *H.punicea* and the grey **Slimy Waxcap** *Gliophorus irrigatus*. Some new finds seemed to be seasonal, including the appearance of **Wood Blewit** *Lepista nuda*, not unexpected as this is a late autumn/early winter species (and was one of the first records of 2025, on 1 January!). In the Bracken covered areas the **Butter Cap** *Rhodocollybia butyracea* had suddenly become abundant compared to absence seven days previously. Alongside it we found the grey funnel-shaped caps of the **Common Funnel** *Infundibulicybe gibba* which was indeed very common on Lundy in 2004 but has not been recorded since 2006. Similarly, Ian Bushell found the beautiful purple-capped **Bonnet**

Mycena diosma also in Bracken areas, a fungus considered common when 'Lundy Fungi' was written in 2018 but not found in recent years. Another Bonnet, **Ammonia Bonnet** *Mycena stipata* was recorded in odd places; it was found growing on wood of the window in the bedroom of Stoneycroft by the occupant Nicola Budden and sprouting from the top of the gatepost of Brambles Villa! Its usual habitat is Conifer wood, but on Lundy all previous records were from Rhododendron logs.

Thanks to all who have contributed their records to what has been a bumper year for recording fungi on Lundy. Many more species wait to be found (c.14,000 in the UK) so please keep them coming in!

Reference

Chater AO, Woods R, Stringer RN, Evans DA and Smith P (2021). *White Moulds, Ramularia and Phacellum anamorphs in Wales and Britain: a guide and Welsh census catalogue*. Published by AO Chater, Aberystwyth.

◀ Ammonia Bonnet (*Mycena stipata*) on the gatepost of Brambles Villa, November (photo: John Hedger)



▼ Table 1 New Records of Fungi and Slime Moulds on Lundy in 2025.

Latin Name	Common Name	Where found	Lundy Locality	Date	Found by
Micro ascomycete fungi					
<i>Apiospora montagnei</i> *		seed heads Cocksfoot	Millcombe	11.03.25	JH
<i>Sporidesmiella hyalosperma</i> *		Artichoke stems ¹	Staff Garden, Village	11.03.25	JH
<i>Pseudophthomyces chartarum</i> *		dead Sheep's Fescue stem	Millcombe	11.03.25	JH
<i>Ramularia asplenii</i> *		leaves of Wall Spleenwort	Wall Beach Road	15.03.25	JH
<i>Ramularia inaequalis</i> *		leaves of Cat's Ear	Lower East Side path	11.03.25	JH
<i>Ramularia lactea</i> *		leaves of Violet	Millcombe	12.03.25	JH
<i>Ramularia vallisumbrosae</i> *		Daffodil leaves	Upper Millcombe	10.03.25	JH
<i>Sphaeropsis sapinea</i> *		Pine cones	nr St Helen's Copse	11.03.25	JH
<i>Godronia ribis</i> *		Blackcurrant leaves	Staff Garden, Village	11.03.25	JH
<i>Leptosphaeria luctuosa</i> *		dead Juncus leaves	Pondsbury	14.03.25	JH
<i>Lophiostoma semiliberum</i> *		on dead Honeysuckle stems	Millcombe	15.03.25	JH
<i>Morenoina fimbriata</i> *		living Rush leaves	Pondsbury	14.03.25	JH
<i>Flammoclaidiella decora</i> *		on black fungus stromata	Millcombe	14.03.25	JH
<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i> *	Rollrim Mould	Damson Jam	The Barn	06.10.25	Louise Cookson
<i>Taphrina betulina</i> *	Birch Besom	Brooms on Birch	Quarter Wall Copse	08.10.25	Elizabeth Crow
<i>Cercospora beticola</i> *		on leaves of Sea Beet	Jetty Road	15.11.25	Sheena Duller
<i>Phloeospora aceris</i> *		dead leaves of Sycamore	Lower Millcombe	19.11.25	JH
<i>Ramularia didymarioides</i> *	Campion Felt	leaves of Red Campion	Upper Millcombe	15.11.25	Sheena Duller
Macro ascomycete Fungi					
<i>Geoglossum azoricum</i> **		in short turf	Old Hospital	04.11.24	JH MD
<i>Trichoglossum variabile</i> **		in short turf	QWall Cottages	04.11.24	JH MD
Gill Fungi					
<i>Entoloma vernum</i> *	Vernal Pinkgill	on soil	Daffodil patch below Ugly	13.03.25	Spring Foray
<i>Galerina lacustris</i> *		under Creeping Willow	Punchbowl Valley	05.10.25	Jessica Hasted
<i>Gymnopus androsaceus</i> *	Horsehair Parachute	leaf litter	Millcombe	06.10.25	LFS Field Course
<i>Gymnopus peronatus</i> *	Wood Woolyfoot	Leaf Litter	Quarter Wall Copse	06.10.25	LFS Field Course
<i>Inocybe pseudodistricta</i> *		under Turkey Oak	Quarter Wall Copse	08.10.25	LFS Field Course
<i>Pholiota gummosa</i> *	Sticky Scalycap	on soil under trees	St Helen's Copse	08.10.25	LFS Field Course
<i>Russula poikilochroa</i> *		on soil under trees	Millcombe	08.10.25	Elizabeth Crow
<i>Arhenia rickenii</i> *	Moss Navel	short turf/moss	SW Field	13.11.25	November Foray 1
<i>Cuphophyllus radiatus</i> *	Lined Waxcap	short turf/moss	near Old Hospital	12.11.25	Elizabeth Crow
<i>Entoloma pseudoturci</i> *	Scurfy Pinkgill	in medium grass	SW Field	13.11.25	November Foray 1
<i>Lichenomphalia velutina</i> *		on rocks and thin soil	small quarry by Brambles	20.11.25	JH
<i>Melanoleuca excisica</i> *	Smoky Cavalier	on rocks/soil	above Montagu Steps	20.11.25	November Foray 2
<i>Resinomycena saccharifera</i> *		on dead grass culms	Airfield	20.11.25	November Foray 2
Club & Coral Fungi					
<i>Ramariopsis robusta</i> *	Robust Coral	medium length grass	Lighthouse Field	15.11.25	Sheena Duller
Bracket Fungi (Polypores)					
<i>Perenniporia fraxinea</i> *	Ashbole Bracket	Dead Sycamore trunk	St.Helen's Copse	08.10.25	Mike Shouller
Slime Moulds					
<i>Diderma effusum</i> *		Dead Ragwort stem ¹	Village	11.03.25	JH

Key to finders: Spring Foray Members (13.03.25); LFS Field Course Members (4-10.10.25) - individuals on the LFS course are also credited with their finds where known; JH = John Hedger ; MD = Mandy Dee

*=new field record

**=new record from DNA sequencing by Alexis Boulbes (Aberystwyth University) of collected fruit body

¹ = developed in petri dish damp chambers