NFSG

NORFOLK FUNGUS STUDY GROUP

SPOREPRINT

2001

Above: Reg and Lil Evans, 'grandparents' of the Norfolk Fungus Study Group (p.1)

Left: *Ramaria decurrens* in a garden in Old Catton, Norwich (p.7)

Above: Ring of *Amanita muscaria* round a young red oak. Hunworth (p.4)

Right: *Gymnopilus dilepis* at Beeston Common (p.3)

Left: *Battarrea phalloides* (p.2) at Drayton, nr Norwich

Below: *Mitrula paludosa*, Edgefield Woods (first Norfolk record since 1874)

This issue of **SPOREPRINT** is an attempt to record some of the excitement of the first full year (2001) of the Norfolk Fungus Study Group's existence. Already over twenty-five people are on the mailing list and a full programme of forays has been arranged for the second part of 2002. For further information please contact Tony Leech, 3, Eccles Road, Holt, Norfolk, NR25 6HJ. Tel: 01263 712282. E-mail: leech@dialstart.net

The great upload

Norfolk no longer needs to be ashamed of its contribution to the British Mycological Society's Fungal Record Database (BMSFRD*) since Richard Shotbolt uploaded over 40000 records in February. This instantly increased the number of Norfolk records on the database fourfold and expanded the entire database by more than 5%. Over 36000 of these records were made by Reg and Lil Evans (or verified by them) since their return to the county in 1975. Richard had intended that Reg & Lil themselves (see photo on front page) should send the records on their way at the NFSG meeting at Easton College by simultaneously raising a glass of wine and pressing a key on Richard's laptop. Unfortunately plug/socket incompatability prevented this but the records were successfully sent that evening.

The majority of Reg and Lil's records had been transferred from cards to RECORDER database by Dave Leech (with a grant from English Nature) but at one stage it appeared that many of the records had been lost or corrupted by a glitch in the system. Thankfully, Richard's expertise as a hacker saved the day and he managed to recover every record. He has already incorporated some records made since 1975 by other mycologists in Norfolk and is continuing to do so. When the historical records (for example, C.B. Plowright had a county list of over 1500 species by 1884) have been added it is intended that the records be published by the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society as a Norfolk Mycota.

*To access BMSFRD go to:
http://194.131.255.3/bmspages/BMSFRD/bmsfrd.htm or follow the link from our own website
http://homepages.tesco.net/~richard.shotbolt/nfsg/

Tony Leech

The Norfolk Database: statistics by Richard Shotbolt (Feb 2002)

Total records:	**40575**
Reg Evans as collector and/or identifier	34648
Lil Evans' myxomycete records	1805
Total basidiomycete records	31031
Total ascomycete records	7394
Total anamorph records	271
Total species	**2045**

Top 20 Norfolk species (no. of records)

Stereum hirsutum	457
Trametes versicolor	425
Hypholoma fasiculare	370
Xylaria hypoxylon	338
Laccaria laccata	335
Mycena galericulata var *galericulata*	314
Paxillus involutus	279
Hypoxylon multiforme	275
Russula ochroleuca	262
Mycena galopus var *galopus*	261
Phallus impudicus	255
Collybia dryophila	251
Collybia peronata	242
Lycoperdon perlatum	240
Lactarius quietus	234
Daedaleopsis confragosa	227
Amanita rubescens var *rubescens*	220
Piptoporus betulinus	219
Schizopora paradoxa	218
Pluteus cervinus	211

Six widespread species not yet recorded

Ceriporiopsis gilvescens
Craterellus cornucopoides
Erisyphe cynoglossi
Hygrocybe russocoriacea
Mycena crocata
Schizophyllum commune

Top 20 Norfolk sites (no. of records)

Felthorpe Woods	3620
Swanton Novers Woods	1693
Foxley Wood	1469
Hockering Wood	1438
Bridgham picnic site	1325
Warren Wood	1283
Lollymoor Fen	1134
Lenwade Pits	1110
Wheatfen / Surlingham Broad	1032
Honingham Fen	1017
Thompson Common	963
Holt Country Park	952
Wayland Wood	852
Ashwellthorpe Wood	728
Ringland Hills	644
Sparham Pools	605
UEA grounds	562
Hoe Rough	542
Bacton Woods	511
Honeypot Wood	510

Battarrea phalloides, a common roadside fungus

We in Norfolk are justifiably proud of the fact that there are five extant sites for *Battarrea phalloides** (Sandy Stilt Puffball) in the county, all discovered since 1995, three of them by Trevor Dove. So it is a bit of a shock to find that there are 96 records for the fungus currently on the BMSFRD (and that does not include four historical and two of the recent records from Norfolk).

Because of the limited geographical information available on the accessible version of the database it is not possible to be sure how many of these records refer to the same site but some intelligent guesses can be made On a conservative estimate (counting records for the same vice-county made within a few years of each other as referring to the same site) there are probably around 36 separate locations at which the fungus has been recorded in Britain (including the Norfolk records not yet on the database). Eleven of these records are pre-1900 and nine are post-1995. The recent records are from East Norfolk, West Norfolk, East Suffolk**, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire . An intriguing additional record for Norfolk is that claimed for Blakeney Point (dunes) in the early 1950's. It was clearly remembered by Monica White (who became a professional mycologist) from a student field course on the Point but unfortunately she can trace no written record of this find at University College, London.

All of the post-1995 Norfolk sites are by the side of roads on sandy soils and with either pine or oak; it would be an interesting exercise to take a detailed look at all the recent sites to see if common factors emerged. A remarkable feature of the Norfolk *Battarrea* sites is the presence of other notable fungi, especially earthstars. Trevor Dove has noted that *Geastrum coronatum* occurs with 100 yards of all five Norfolk sites and Jonathan Revett found no fewer than five species (*G. quadrifidum, G. fornicatum, G striatum, G. coronatum* and *G. triplex*) with *B. phalloides* at Cockley Cley. Indeed it was a report of the first of these that took him to the verge in the first place (*Journal of the Association of British Fungus Groups*, Spring 2001). The Drayton site for *B. phalloides* (photo) also yields *Leucoagaricus holosericeus* which gets just 8 records on the BMSFRD (two from Norfolk) - far fewer than *B. phalloides*, a Biodiversity Action Plan species!

* The controversy over the spelling of this genus (named after G. A. Battarra) will not go away. Pegler et al. (*British Puffballs, Earthstars and Stinkhorns*, 1995) used *Battarraea* but here we follow BMSFRD.

** Presumably this was the site tragically bulldozed away in 2001 (Evans, S. (2002) Field Mycology **3(2)** 65).

Gymnopilus dilepis, another woodchip alien?

During August 2001, Francis Farrow found clumps of what appeared to be a small *Tricholomopsis rutilans* growing on an enormous pile of woodchips at Beeston Common, near Sheringham, Norfolk. In October it appeared again to produce at least five clumps, each consisting of dozens of small deep golden-yellow toadstools densely covered with purple scales on the cap and purple fibrils on the stem (photo).

It was eventually located in *Gymnopilus* despite the fact that no British species had these features. A photograph of *Gymnopilus purpuratus* in Fungi of Switzerland Vol 5 (Breitenbach & Kranzlin) was a seemingly perfect match and was accompanied by the intriguing information that in Switzerland the species had been found only in greenhouses and that it is a native of Australia and South America.

Armed with this possible identity, Francis conducted a search on the Internet and was amazed to find 57 sites (by July 2002 this had grown to 146 sites). It did not take long for him to realise that the great interest in such an obscure fungus lay in its reputed hallucinatory properties - indeed one site allowed him to calculate the mass of dried fungus needed for a level three experience!

A specimen was sent to Dr Brian Spooner at Kew who informed us that the fungus was actually *Gymnopilus dilepis* (as indeed was the 'Swiss' fungus), a non-hallucinogenic species recently described as new to Britain from a specimen growing on the compost of a philodendron purchased in an Edinburgh supermarket in 1997 (Watling, 1998). It subsequently transpired that the fungus had been found 'in the wild' in 1995 by Ray Tantram on Brentmoor Heath, Surrey - on a mound of woodchips generated by conservation work on the site. So both of the outdoor occurrences are from woodchips but interestingly from wood chipped on site (so not imported with the fungus). In Surrey the chips were from pine and birch and in Norfolk from oak, ash and sycamore. In the latter case the chips were about nine months old and had not been cleared because of foot-and-mouth restrictions.

So where had the fungus come from? One answer is tropical South-east Asia where it is common on woodchip mulches and oil palm debris. Another intriguing possibility is that it is a native British fungus which very rarely 'fruits' but for which woodchips provide an ideal substratum. In any case, *G. dilepis* joins a growing list of apparently exotic fungi which are seen more and more frequently on woodchips.

Further developments

1] Dr. Bettye Rees (Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney) has asked for dried material for DNA extraction to establish whether this fungus is the same *G. dilepis* she has from Christmas Island and how closely it is related to the *G. purpuratus* of the Sydney area.

2] On July 15 2002 I found the same fungus growing abundantly (if a little dried-up) on a woodchip pile on Holt Lowes about 8 km from the Beeston Common site. Again the chips were created on site during the previous winter. I predict there will soon be reports of it from all over the country!

Tony Leech

NB See Jonathan Revett's notes in *Field Mycology* 72 **3(2)** 2002 for details of abundant *Cyathus striatus, Ramaria stricta, Volvariella caesiotincta* and *Entoloma icterinum* on woodchips spread on a children's play area at Brandon Country Park, Suffolk.

An unusual fairy ring

On 11 November 2000 the EDP published a photograph of a fairy ring taken by Judith Hines on the green at Hunworth and a request for the fungus to be identified. The photograph (similar to that shown on the front page) was unusual for two reasons: first the fungus was *Amanita muscaria*, not a regular ring-former and secondly it was around a young red oak (*Quercus borealis*) not the usual host tree for this fungus. Most toadstools that form rings grow in grassland where the mycelium consumes and depletes humus, so year by year it must grow outwards. The fly agaric, however, forms a mycorrhizal association with the roots of trees, gaining food from the tree and, in return, supplying it with minerals. I can only presume that when a ring does form around a tree, as in this case, it is because the mycelium associates with roots of a certain stage of development which are at a more or less fixed distance from the stem.

Mycorrhizal associations are usually fairly specific and *Amanita muscaria* is most often found in association with birch. However, analysis of the first 100 entries for this species in the BMSFRD reveals that of the 56 associations specified, only 39 are with birch, 9 are with various conifers, two are with beech and four with oak. This may represent a lack of specificity but Reg Evans has made the alternative suggestion that some mycorrhizal fungi might be able to grow entirely saprotrophically so that some, at least, of these recorded associations are fortuitous. Whether or not this is so it is probable that records for this common species are more likely to be submitted to the BMSFRD if the association is thought to be rare, thus biasing the records.

Tony Leech

An abundance of big boletes around Hethersett

In late July I was cycling along the Heywood towards Diss when I caught sight of a fungus out of the corner of my eye. I had gone on a bit further when for some reason I decided to turn round and have another look. To my delight the fungus was a very large bolete beneath an oak tree and turned out to be *Boletus impolitus* - with its distinctive odour.

Several weeks later, something similar occurred. I had cycled past an oak tree just outside Norwich on several occasions and had noticed what had looked like a dirty piece of paper on the verge. A sixth sense told me to stop and the rubbish turned out to be two old and large specimens of *B. albidus*; two weeks later a whole troop had sprung up in the same place. Inspection of the site a week later revealed a troop of *B. impolitus* on the other side of the same tree! These seemed particularly popular with the slugs and many had huge chunks eaten away.

During the next couple of months I encountered many more large boletes in the villages round Hethersett, all under oak trees at the side of the road and most in trimmed grass. The grass verges through Wattlefield produced one specimen of *B. satanoides*, one *B. albidus*, several *B. queletii* and a huge *B. impolitus* that I found on my way to the NFSG foray at Ashwellthorpe. In Ketteringham *B. queletii* were spread along a two-hundred-yard stretch of road lined by oak trees.

Max d'Ayala

Species	Date	Place	No.	Max diam
B. impolitus	26.7	Diss	1	
	30.9	Wattlefield	1	24cm
	2.10	Little Melton	6	26cm
	7.10	Ketteringham	1	19cm
	14.10	Hethersett	1	
	16.10	L Melton SL	10	

Species	Date	Place	No.	Max diam
B. impolitus	31.10	Little Melton	1	
	31.10	Hethersett	1	
B. albidus	12.9	Little Melton	2	20cm
	28.9	Little Melton	10	17cm
	7.10	Wattlefield	1	10cm
	9.10	Little Melton	1	19cm
B. satanoides	13.10	Wattlefield	1	12cm
B. queletii	23.9	Wattlefield	1	13.5cm
	7.10	Ketteringham	11	16cm

And another scarce Leucoagaricus

On the same roadside bank at Drayton which hosts *Battarraea phalloides* (see above) Richard Shotbolt and Tony Leech have separately found *Leucoagaricus holosericeus*.

* There are no records for *L. pinguipes* on BMSFRD and four for *L. macrorhizus*.

The *Leucoagaricus pinguipes* connection

Nothing beats a good mycological coincidence. When Trevor Dove was showing some friends the fungal delights of the dunes at Holkham on 24th October 2000 he collected a large white agaric from bare sand. It turned out to be *Leugoagaricus pinguipes* and was duly confirmed as such by . Brian Spooner at Kew. He was informed that the only other British record for the fungus was from Braunton Burrows in Devon. When Anne Edwards, one of our 'out-of-County' members, heard about this she sent the following information:

'In 1995 During September and early October we had in the garden here (in south-east London) about twenty caps of what I took to be *Leucoagaricus macrorhizus*. After this had been confirmed by Alan Outen and then by Peter Roberts, Derek Reid studied it in detail and concluded that our specimens were in fact *Leucoagaricus pinguipes*, a conclusion he published in Mycotaxon LXIX pp.117-128 (1998). The differences between the two species are pretty subtle and the two are synonymised in some books*. That summer I also found two caps on a grass verge about a quarter of a mile from home and I wondered how many there might have been unnoticed in our neighbour's gardens between here and there. Since then I have found only one small specimen in the garden, in 1999.'

After the field guides

We have all been there and most of us still are. We find a fungus we do not know and immediately reach for Roger Phillips to try to match it with an illustration. With experience we know which part of the book to go to and can make allowances for different growth forms and stages. In all probability we find a good, but probably not perfect, match then turn to another field guide, perhaps Duhem and Cortecuisse, or, if we managed to get a copy while it was in print, Bon. There will usually be one of two outcomes:

1. the illustration in the second reference book looks less like the specimen than the first;
2. different species are described in the second book so further possibilities arise.

The real problem is that you do not know what is out there - do you force your specimen to fit a description or do you consider that it may not be described in any of your books? Gradually, if mycology really grabs you, you will acquire a microscope and some of the more specialised books. This is an expensive process and reduces, but never eliminates, these doubts. So where do you go from here? I make three suggestions.

1] Make **full notes** on the fresh specimen, preferably on a proforma (I have a general one which can be photocopied - let me know if you would like a copy). These will include habitat (including associated trees), smell, colour,

dimensions etc. A photograph can be useful too but only in conjunction with other data.

2] **Dry** the specimen. Best done at a fairly low temperature with good air flow, eg on a rack over a light bulb. Large specimens should be cut up. Label fully and store in paper envelopes (not polythene).

3] Armed with the above **consult** anyone you think might know more than you do - at least it will boost the confidence of that person! And soon you will be being asked yourself.

Tony Leech

Revett's records

Some of the highlights of Jonathan Revett's finds in the west of the county.

Geopora cervinus Welney 28th May.
Groups of this inconspicuous cup fungus appeared on heavy damp soil under *Populus* in the finder's (JR) garden . Tentatively identified as *G. tenuis* but doubts remained in the finder's mind so examples were sent to Brian Spooner at Kew, who kindly identified them as *Geopora cervinus,* a poorly recorded species in the UK but no doubt overlooked. Subsequently this species was also found elsewhere in the same garden and also thriving on bare damp soil in the village behind the pub car park.

Panaeolus cinctulus (=subbalteatus) Welney 22nd July.
A large group of this stocky but distinct agaric was found on soil enriched with horse manure. With caps measuring up to 6cm this species is quite unlike others in the genus but the persistent bands on the cap, especially at the margin, habitat and microscopic features all help to identify this species.

Agrocybe vervacti Welney 24th July until mid September.
Another good year for this species in the garden at Welney. Very much a summer fungus, thriving in unseasonal (?) downpours. The somewhat orangey coloured cap often has a very pale, almost white margin, whilst the cheilocystidia are very elongated.

Volvariella bombycina Welney, 30th July.
Only the second find for the author and all the more surprising as found during a prolonged spell of high temperatures and growing on decaying *Populus*, perhaps a somewhat more uncommon host to its more preferred *Ulmus* & *Fagus*.

Geastrum quadrifidum Cockley Cley, 22nd Oct.
Very much in evidence this year with another 30+ fresh fruit bodies tangled up with numerous corpses from last year. Still the only known site in the county.

Geastrum fornicatum Cockley Cley, 22nd Oct.
2 new fruitbodies fighting for space amongst *G quadrifidum*. As with most *Geastrum* species the previous year's fruitings were still very much in evidence albeit in "Anne Boleyn" state (headless).

Battarrea phalloides Cockley Cley 22nd Oct.
Just one new example to be found this year. Together with the geasters and numerous agarics, this is probably the best roadside verge in the world.

Geastrum minimum Holkham Dunes, 22nd Oct.
At least two established and thriving sites amongst the dunes offering over 30 fruitbodies for this very rare and tiny earthstar.

Phallus hadrianii Holkham Dunes, 22nd Oct.
Some fresh specimens giving off the peculiar sickly-sweet odour similar to violets, but nowhere near as overpowering as *Phallus impudicus*.

Mycena chlorantha Holkham Dunes, 22nd Oct.
A rare mycena growing at the base of marram grass. The greenish-yellow cap, concolorous stipe and a yellow edge to the gills are quite distinctive characters as is the smell of iodoform on drying. Also found at Holme Dunes later the same day.

Tulostoma melanocyclum Holme Dunes, 22nd October.
This apparently rare species actually outnumbered *Tulostoma brumale* by at least 10 to 1 in a small dune valley positively heaving with this fungus.

Volvariella pusilla (=parvula) Welney, 24th October.
The smallest of the British volvariellas found growing on the village playing field. A delicate species which has a white cap, stem and volva and prefers open grassy habitats.

Melastiza chateri Welney, 25th November. Huge swarms of this attractive discoid fungus were found on very damp bare soil on a recently ploughed field. Could conceivably be confused with the larger *Aleuria aurantia*, but *M. chateri* has scurfy brown hairs around the margin and reticulate spores.

Jonathan Revett

Ramaria decurrens

Species of Ramaria are distinctive but not encountered very often by most of us. They have created a lot of taxonomic confusion and in the absence of a modern monograph of British species, Trevor Dove sent a yellow *Ramaria* which he found in a garden near Loddon to Kew for confirmation that it was *R. decurrens*. This species has distictively small warty spores and has not been widely recorded (20 records currently on BMSFRD probably from about 12 sites).

But fungi can be like London buses: within a year Trevor had found two more sites for *R. decurrens* and Tony Leech had been called to examine a third (see photo), all in gardens or roadsides on the outskirts of Norwich. If anyone finds a yellow *Ramaria*, superficially very close to *R. stricta* but with small (6 x 3μm), warty spores do let Trevor know.

New discos at Holme

Whilst most of us stood upright to search for agarics and gasteromycetes at Holme-next-the-Sea (see Foray Highlights, 2001), Ted Batten and Sheila Francis hunted rather smaller prey. Between them they added six species of microfungi , mostly on marram grass, to the Norfolk list. In addition Ted collected a couple of rare discomycetes, about which he writes:

Orbilia septispora on marram grass which we found once before in N. Wales and also this year in Suffolk. I know of no earlier finds of this very characteristic species in this country (it is known from Germany and Luxemburg). Material was sent to Kew.

Ciliolarina pinicola on bark of a fallen twig of *Pinus nigra* in the dunes. I have checked the identity of this fungus several times. There is no doubt: it has a unique combination of characteristics, not to be found in any other species. It is known from Germany, Sweden and from Spain but has probably not been detected in this country before and it is not in any list.

Inland salt-lover

The halophilic mushroom *Agaricus bernardii* is quite a rarity with only 22 British records. In August 2001 it appeared again in considerable quantity on the verges near the Bowthorpe roundabout (which is heavily salted in the winter) on the A47 just west of Norwich, where I have recorded it for many years now. It is a large fleshy species with a cracked cap and reddening flesh, but its main feature is the overpowering smell of rotting shrimps when it is going over.

Richard Shotbolt

Candyfloss on the lawn?

When a friend told me that small patches looking like partially-consumed candyfloss were appearing on his front lawn I had to take a look. In places, the pink 'fluff', which was matting together the blades of grass, had coalesced into darker pink threads. It appeared to be a fungus but I could find no reproductive structures. Fortunately I recalled an article in *Mycologist* (16 4, 1990) where a photograph and description made it very likely that we had *Laetisaria fusiformis*, the cause of Red Thread Disease on amenity turf. Surprisingly, *Laetisaria* is a corticioid basidiomycete, closely related to the fungi which form crusts on dead wood.

Tony Leech

An offer to all *Inocybe* enthusiasts

I have translated Bon's key to inocybes (Documents Mycologique) from the French, a fearsome work with lots of splitting and lots of species we don't have. If anyone in the Group is that keen on inocybes I would be happy to email it to them or let them have it on disc.

Anne Edwards, 26 Weigall Road, LONDON SE12 8HE Email: Anneandtom@tesco.net

Have you ever looked for fungi among reeds in standing water?

On October 24th 2001, John Williamson from Pentney, who grazes various nature reserves and SSSIs with his cattle, took me round some of these areas primarily to look for *Hygrocybe* species (waxcaps). We started at East Walton Fen, a site he does not graze but where he knows the owner. While I was searching the chalk grassland for the target species, John was looking in the pingoes for charophytes (stoneworts) which he is currently studying. He emerged from one of them clutching half a metre of last years dead reed asking me if I knew what the fungus growing on it was. I was astonished; at exactly the point where the reed emerged from the water was a cluster of four or five stems, about three or four inches long, each with an indented cap, striate and scalloped round the edge, brownish and slightly sticky and with somewhat pinkish, deeply decurrent gills. Back home I could not immediately track it down, the decurrent gills putting me considerably off track, so I took it round to Reg Evans who immediately said *Mycena belliae*. I was then able to find it in Cortecuisse and Duhem.

A few days after sending my lists for this and other sites to Richard Shotbolt I received a call from him to tell me that it was only the fourth British record and asking me for full details. The first collection in Britain was in 1954 at Wheatfen and it had subsequently been found at Woodwalton Fen. In great excitement I phoned Reg with the news. His reply was, "I don't believe it is rare really; there is probably plenty of it in The Broads." Now there is a challenge for 2002!

Alec Bull

Wanted: earthstar records

Norfolk is a bit of a hot-spot for earthstars (or at least for earthstar records) and Trevor Dove or Jonathan Revett would be very pleased to have any further records, especially of the less common ones, as they are planning to update Ted Ellis's account of the genus in Norfolk and Suffolk which appeared in the Transactions of the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society in 1981.

Trevor Dove: 2, Kirklees, Tuxwood, Norwich NR4 6LP tel : 01603 508006

Jonathan Revett: Wigston Villa, Welney, Wisbech, Cambs PE14 9QA tel: 01354 610274

Foray highlights 2001

Number in brackets indicates number of previous sites recorded on Norfolk database.

Feb 18th Gresham's School, Holt
41 species (18 new to the site, bringing total to 404 species) including:
Psathyrella pseudogracilis [4]

April 29th Holt Lowes (SSSI), Holt
34 species (again, 18 new to the site bringing total to 164 species) including:
Conocybe rickenii [1]

August 26th Felthorpe Woods
67 species including:
Pholiota flammans [2]

Sept 1st The Nunnery (BTO), Thetford
35 species including:
Naucoria striatula [2]
Stephanoma strigosum [new]

Sept 9th Sheringham Park (NT)
55 species including:
Helvella latispora [new]

Sept 15th Felbrigg Hall (NT), nr Cromer
69 species including:
Entoloma lividoalbum [new]
Hygrocybe flavipes [1]
Russula virescens [2]

Sept 22nd Swanton Novers Wood (NNR)
118 species (8 *Cortinarius* spp.) including:
Cordyceps forquignonii [new]
Cortinarius brunneus [new]
Cortinarius helvelloides [3]
Ditiola peziziformis [3]
Naucoria subconspersa [1]
Pholiota flammans [3[
Xerocomus parasiticus [1] - abundant

October 1st Ashwellthorpe Wood (NWT)
71 species including:
Cortinarius bivelus [new]
Cortinarius calochrous [new]

October 7th Foulden Common (with Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society)
135 species (eight Entoloma spp and eight Hygrocybe spp (waxcaps)) including:
Cortinarius saturninus [new]
Entoloma nigroviolaceum [new]
E. poliopus v. parvisporigerum [new]
E. turci [new]

October 14th Emily's Wood, nr Brandon (with Huntingdon Fungus Group)
110 species including:
Ascotremella faginea [new]
Coprinus cortinatus [new]
Melanophyllum eyrei [1]
Pluteus leoninus [1]
Scleroderma bovista [new]

October 14th Lynford Arboretum (with Huntingdon Fungus Group).
72 species including:
Conocybe rickeniana [1]
Conocybe rickenii [2]
Cordyceps miliaris [2 incl here in 1993]
Lepiota clypeolarioides [new]
Thelephora palmata [1]

October 27th Holme Dunes (NNR)
72 species (seven *Hygrocybe* species) including:
Agaricus porphryzion [1]
Amarenographium metableticum [new]
Galerina uncialis [new - but recorded by Kerry Robinson here in Oct 2000]
Gorgoniceps micrometra [new]
Hypocopra equorum [new]
Inocybe godeyi [1]
Lepiota brunneoincarnata [1]
Marasmius anomalus [new]
Melanoleuca cinereifolia [new]
Metasphaeria graminum [new]
Phellinus hippophaeicola [prev. here only]
Psathyrella ammophila [1]
Rhodesia subtecta [new]
Tiarospora perforans [new]
Tubeufia trichella [new]
Tulostoma brumale [previously here + 1]
T. melanocyclum [previously here only]