Fungi

Tony Leech

A new Norfolk Mycota

It is paradoxical that in a year when restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic prevented all but one organised foray from taking place, nearly 7300 records were submitted, twice as many as in recent previous years. While many were of widespread species from well-visited localities, a good number were not, and an additional 136 taxa were added to the Norfolk fungus list during 2020, some of which are described below.

Tony Moverley has earned the gratitude of Norfolk mycologists (and others round the country) by bringing together the Norfolk fungus records in an accessible form. At the end of 2019, the database contained just over 90,000 records of approximately 3650 taxa, including myxomycetes and oomycetes but not lichens. He has created an output in the same format as the late Richard Shotbolt's Naturbase5 which was based on 60,000 records but had not been maintained since Richard left Norfolk in 2008. The Norfolk Mycota is now available to interested parties in a form that will run on home devices.

The new database has built on the work of many. In 1997-98 Dave Leech (in receipt of a grant from English Nature) digitised approximately 35,000 paper records made by Reg and Lil Evans after they returned to Norfolk in 1976. To these, Richard added many of Ted Ellis's records from Wheatfen between 1916 and 1987. An ever-growing band of Norfolk recorders, supplemented by those from elsewhere, have continued to add records.

Tony's achievement has allowed the uploading of around 30,000 Norfolk records made since 2008 to the Fungal Record Database of Britain and Ireland (FRDBI) as well as to the local biological record centre (NBIS). Work will now proceed to add historical records and to search other sources of information.

Approximately 475 taxa have been added to the Norfolk list in eleven years. This boom has been made possible through the efforts of many recorders. Amongst the most prolific have been Anne Crotty, Trevor Dove, James Emerson, Keith Fox, Steve & Gill Judd, Yvonne Mynett, Jenny Kelly, Tony Leech, Neil Mahler, Steve Pinnington, Jonathan Revett, Ian Senior and Stewart Wright (microfungi).

The devil comes to Norfolk

Devil's Fingers *Clathrus archeri* is probably the most bizarre-looking fungus to be found in Britain, and now it has been recorded in Norfolk. This highly distinctive fruiting body shares with the common Stinkhorn a spore dispersal mechanism that relies on flies. Unlike most fungi, which release their spores into the air for dispersal by wind, these produce them in a foul-smelling slime which attracts carrion flies that carry the spores to new sites. The red colour of Devil's Fingers is thought to mimic flesh and act additionally as a visual attractant for the flies.

Most fungi of this kind are tropical or occur in the Southern Hemisphere, and Devil's Fingers is found widely in Australasia. It is thought - perhaps assumed - that humans have been responsible in some way for its spread around the world. No one has a convincing theory about how this has happened but it is by no means the only fungus to have apparently made the journey.

Devil's Fingers *Clathrus archeri*. East Runton. *Harvey Hill.*

The first European record of *C. archeri* is from the Vosges region (in the 1920s), and the first British record was from Penzance in 1945. It was recorded from Sussex in 1953 and West Kent in 1976. Subsequently has been seen in a number of locations around these 'centres' and increasingly more widely. Most records are from counties on the south coast but it has been found in scattered localities over southern England and increasingly further north, including Suffolk (Wenhaston) in 2007 and very recently at two places in Northern Ireland. It is difficult to escape the thought that increases in temperature have played a part in this spread.

The Norfolk specimen was first spotted by eleven-year-old Harvey Hill who photographed it in his mother's allotment at East Runton where it was growing in a raspberry bed. He subsequently counted 14 fruiting bodies and a further two on a nearby allotment.

New county records of macrofungi

Although there is no taxonomic distinction between macrofungi and microfungi, here the former are considered to comprise basidiomycetes, excluding rusts and smuts and a few other forms. Basidiomycetes, which include familiar mushrooms, brackets, puffballs and spindle fungi, produce their spores, typically in clusters of four, and drop them into air currents. Few basidiomycetes, other than rusts and smuts, have asexual forms. Species new to Norfolk, and not mentioned elsewhere in this report, are listed below:

***Agaricus altipes*.** This rarely recorded true mushroom resembles a Field Mushroom but its stem is typically longer than its cap diameter and is more likely to be found in woods. Jenny Kelly found it at Sandringham in September.

Conocybe velutipes Fleecyfoot Conecap. A small brown 'mushroom' which is widespread but uncommon in Britain. Yvonne Mynett. Constable Doles (nr. Acle) July 2020.

***Coprinellus curtus*.** One of many tiny inkcap species. Yvonne Mynett and Steve

***Coprinopsis candidolanata*.** Martham Broad. *Yvonne Mynett.*

Pinnington recorded specimens on deer dung from Smallburgh Fen (July) and Sutton Fen (August).

Coprinopsis candidolanata. Another small inkcap on deer dung, this one was found by Yvonne Mynett at Martham Broad (April) and Filby Common (August). Yvonne writes (of the first find in *Natterjack* May 2020, the third British record): *This species was first identified in Britain by Derek Schafer in 2013 from a collection from North East Yorkshire. Until the present, no other specimens have been found although, interestingly with the advent of DNA techniques, a specimen from the Kew Fungarium, recorded under another name, was found to be of this species.*

Cortinarius danicus. A small brown webcap, recorded by Jonathan Revett with Beech at West Harling Heath in October. The previous four British records were all from the New Forest.

Galerina cephalotricha. Another small brown 'mushroom' requiring careful microscopic examination for identification and not much recorded. Yvonne Mynett, Bacton Woods in December.

Inocybe muricellata. This fibrecap is another of Yvonne Mynett's critical identifications. Very little recorded in Britain and has been sent to the national expert for verification but is likely to be this. Trowse Woods, October 2021.

Mycena tenuispinosa. This small bonnet fungus was found for the first time in Britain in 2018. Yvonne Mynett found the second British specimen in South Wales and now the third in Damgate Wood near Acle (May 2021).

Mycena tenuispinosa. Damgate Wood. *Yvonne Mynett.*

Mycenella lasiosperma. Yvonne Mynett found this rarely-recorded bonnet fungus at three sites (Damgate Wood and Ormesby Broad in July and at Sutton Fen in August). Identifications have been confirmed by Martyn Ainsworth at Kew.

Paxillus olivellus. This rollrim, associated with Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, has been recently segregated from Alder Rollrim *P. rubiculundus s. lat.* In September, James Emerson found specimens at Whitlingham Country Park in similar habitat to where he recorded *P. rubiculundulus* in 2016. He now considers the specimens he found then also very likely to be *P. olivellus.*

Paxillus olivellus. Whitlingham Country Park. *James Emerson.*

Pluteus diettrichii. A shield mushroom with few records from southern Britain. Found at Sutton Fen under willow and alder by Yvonne Mynett in August.

Psathyrella fibrillosa. A small brittlestem with very few British records. Found on buried wood by Lorraine Auton at Crostwight Heath and identified by Yvonne Mynett.

Russula carminipes. One of a number of brittlegills with purple caps, this species can only be identified by careful

***Psathyrella fibrillosa*.** Crostwight Heath. *Lorraine Auton.*

microscopic examination although the habitat (under oak) helps. Found and identified by Jenny Kelly on Ingoldisthorpe Common in September. There are only nine British records, mostly from south-east England.

Nearly new

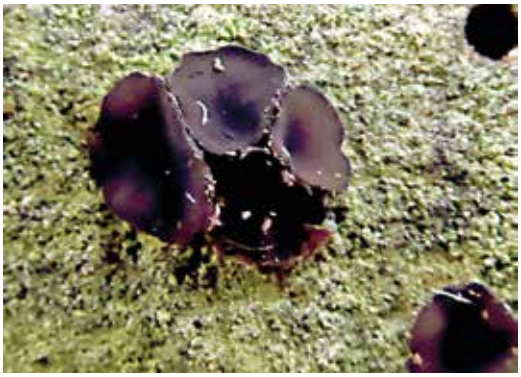
The Dune Roundhead *Stropharia halophila* is not new to Norfolk but was accidentally rediscovered by Jeremy Bartlett, who posted a photograph on his blog of what he assumed to be *Agaricus devoniensis* found at Holkham on 30 September 2017 on a foray with Mark Joy, Vanna Bartlett and Ian Senior. However, in April 2020, Marco Contu from Sardinia contacted Jeremy to point out that the illustrated fungus was in fact *Stropharia halophila*! The fungus was subsequently seen on sand dunes at the western end of the Holkham NNR by Andy Bloomfield and William Clennell, and at Holkham Gap by Mark Joy. It was also found at California on the East Norfolk coast by Trevor Child and Ian Woods in November 2020.

Dune Roundhead *Stropharia halophila*. Holkham. *Jeremy Bartlett.*

Further investigation revealed that the first British record of this fungus had actually been made at Holkham in 1992 by Penny David, the wife of Maurice Rotheroe who had been commissioned by the Joint Nature Conservancy Council to report on the dune fungi of the north Norfolk coast. Initially, this too was misidentified (as a form of *S. coronilla*) but later corrected. The record was entered onto the Fungal Record Database of Britain & Ireland (FRDBI) but never made its way onto the Norfolk Fungus Record Database. Since then, it has been found on dunes in Lancashire, North Devon and Co. Cork as well as, rarely, from other parts of Europe. It occurs in association with Marram *Ammophila arenaria.*

Recently recognised

Mycologists visiting deciduous woods in spring are likely to come across Spring Hazelcup *Encoelia furfuracea*. Its distinctive appearance as a cluster of somewhat irregular brown 'cups' pushing through the bark of dead, standing Hazel (and occasionally Alder) stems renders it safely identifiable in the field. *E. fascicularis* is a similar dark brown species, mostly recorded from *Populus*. However, recent molecular studies have resulted in *E. fascicularis* being moved to a new genus *Sclerencoelia* and the recognition that the black 'form' on Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is a distinct species, *S. fraxinicola.*



***Sclerencoelia fraxinicola*.** Sculthorpe Moor. *Tony Leech.*

Jenny Kelly, of the Norfolk Fungus Study Group, has been organising monthly forays at Sculthorpe Moor, a Hawk & Owl Trust reserve just west of Fakenham, for the past three years and has recorded 379 species there. On 20 February 2020, Keith Fox drew the group's attention to a black discomycete fruiting along the trunk of a recently fallen Ash tree in a wet wood. The fungus can now be named *Sclerencoelia fraxinicola.* This record will not be the first for Britain as it is likely that any former records for *E. fascicularis* on Ash will have been of this species. On FRDBI there are three such records.

A fungal hotspot

Since fungi get what they need from their immediate environment, uncommon fungi are less likely than many other organisms to require the magnificence of a nature reserve. Indeed, the fact that suitable microhabitats can exist in otherwise unprepossessing places adds to the excitement of fungus recording. The children's play area at Holt Country Park is such an area. In late October, Tony Moverley, Alan Gavurin and I came across a swarm of little brown mushrooms on the bark chips that had been spread there. A normal response would have been to leave them uncollected to avoid the frustration of failing to identify them but these looked a little different – rather like small and scruffy Wood Woollyfoots *Gymnopus peronatus*. They turned out to be a related species,

Green Navel *Chrysomphalina grossula*. Holt Country Park. *Tony Leech.*

Gymnopus inodorus, a decomposer of conifer wood and not hitherto recorded north-east of a line between Anglesey and London, except for one record from near Edinburgh.

About a month later, I returned to the play area with Milly Kenward. The *Gymnopus inodorus* was still present in singletons and tufts, but Milly spotted an altogether more beautiful pale lemon-yellow gill-fungus which turned out to be Green Navel *Chrysomphalina grossula*, another wood decomposing species with scattered records including from Wales and southern England, and a few more from lowland Scotland. Enquiries established that the bark chips would have been bought in.

Only a few yards into the pine plantation from the play area we found both the delicate shell-pink Scarlet Bonnet *Mycena adonis* and the Bleeding Dapperling *Leucoagaricus badhamii* with flesh that instantly turns deep red on cutting. Neither of these species has been recorded more than about eight times in Norfolk. And this spot was precisely where False Morel *Gyromitra esculenta* had been found in 2016 – for only the second time in Norfolk.

Parasites of parasites

In 1873, the mathematician Augustus De Morgan wrote:

Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum.

Biologically this cannot be true but there is always fascination in parasites of parasites – hyperparasites.

When Andrew Duff noticed that hedgerow plants of Chinese Teaplant *Lycium chinense* at West Runton were attacked by a powdery mildew, he collected specimens with the thought that this relatively uncommon host might have an uncommon powdery mildew parasitising it. In fact, this plant shares its mildew, namely *Arthrocladiella mougeotii*, with the more widespread Duke of Argyle's Teaplant, *L. barbarum*. The only Norfolk records for this powdery mildew before Stewart Wright and James Emerson recorded it several times in 2018 and 2019 were made by Ted Ellis in the Broads over 50 years ago; two on *L. chinense* and one on *L. barbarum*.

When the mildew was examined under the microscope, however, numerous golden-yellow spindle-shaped structures some 0.05-0.10 mm long could be seen. These were the pycnidia (asexual spore-containing structures) of *Ampelomyces quisqualis*, a parasite of the mildew fungus. This fungus has little specificity for its mildew host but had not hitherto been recorded in Norfolk although it has been used for the biological control of powdery mildews. After this first discovery, Stewart Wright found *A. quisqualis* on two other mildew species in 2020.

Several fungi are parasitic on rust fungi. Some have little specificity - *Eudarleuca caricis* has been recorded in Norfolk on five hosts – while others are specific for a single rust. *Tuberculina sbrozzi* was found by Stewart Wright in 2020 at Eccles-on-Sea on *Puccinia vincae*, its only host. This rust fungus is itself specific for Greater Periwinkle *Vinca major*. This second Norfolk record was followed by a third by James Emerson in 2021. Another parasite of a rust fungus recorded by Stewart Wright in 2020 for the first time in Norfolk, was *Cladosporium aecidiicola*, an olive-brown 'mould' found on *Puccinia phragmitis*, but not restricted to this host.

New county records of microfungi

In 2020, Stewart Wright excelled himself by finding 104 species of microfungi new to the county and identifying additional fungi found by others (Table 1). Most of these microfungi are parasites of living plants so finding them requires excellent botanical knowledge – in Stewart's case both of cultivated and wild plants. Many of the species found have few, or very few, other British

***Pandora neoaphidis* on an aphid.** Hoveton Hall Gardens. *Stewart Wright*

***Ampelomyces quisqualis* on *Arthrocladiella mougeotii*.** West Runton. The spores are from the powdery mildew. *Tony Leech*

***Isaria friesii*.** When Gill Judd passed a dead stem to Stewart Wright at Strumpshaw with "something interesting on it", his first task was to identify the plant which he did by noticing an exit hole made by an emerging Hemp Agrimony Plume moth. With *Eupatorium cannabinum* established, the identity of the white 'spindles' was determined as *Isaria friesii*, parasitic on the 'pyrenomycete' fungus ***Melomastia mastoidea*.** Both species were new county records. *Stewart Wright.*

records. This is partly because parasitic fungi on plants are little studied by those (mostly amateur mycologists) who put records on databases; in general, professional plant pathologists do not. Another factor is the recent 'splitting' of species as molecular evidence establishes greater host specificity than hitherto realised.

Table 1. Microfungi recorded for the first time in Norfolk in 2020.

Species	Description	Site	Find.	Ident.
Allophylaria basalifusca	Tiny white cup fungus on dead oak leaves	Upton Fen	SW	SW
Allophylaria campanuliformis	Tiny yellowish cup fungus on dead Male Fern	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Alternaria ramulosa	Black patch on dead stem of Alexanders	Eccles-on-Sea	SW	SW
Ampelomyces quisqualis	Parasitic on powdery mildew	East Runton	AD	TL
Antherospora hortensis	Anther smut on Grape Hyacinth	Earlham Cemetery	IS	IS
Apiosporopsis carpinea	Black dots on dead leaf of Hornbeam	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Ascochyta aquilegiae	Leaf spot on Columbine	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Ascochyta dahliicola	Leaf spot on cultivated dahlia	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Ascochyta orobi	Leaf spot on Sainfoin	Ashmanhaugh	SW	SW
Beltraniella pirozynskii	Small spots on dead leaf of Bay Tree	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Bremia lapsanae	Downy mildew on leaf of Nipplewort	Foxley Wood	SW	SW
Cercospora hydrangeae	Leaf spot on cultivated hydrangea	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Cercospora loti	Leaf spot on Bird's-foot Trefoil	East Ruston	SW	SW
Cladosporium aecidiicola	Parasite of rust fungus *Puccinia phragmitis*	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Clavidisculum caricis	Tiny white cups on dead Drooping Sedge	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Collaria arcyrionema	Slime mould on Alder wood	Upton Fen	SW	SW
Colletotrichum fuscum	Leaf spot on Foxglove	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Cyathicula coronata	Cup fungus on dead stems of *Persicaria polymorpha*	Norwich	JB	JB
Diaporthe hederae	Black spots on dead Ivy stem	Lion Wood, Norwich	YM	YM
Diaporthe skimmiae	Tiny black spore-chambers immersed in bark of twig of *Skimmia japonica*	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Diaporthopsis urticae	Black patch on dead stem of Stinging Nettle	Coltishall Upper Common	SW	SW
Drepanopeziza populi-albae	Leaf spots on Grey Poplar	Cranwich Camp	SW	SW
Drepanopeziza punctiformis	Leaf spots on Hybrid Black Poplar	Crostwight Common	SW	SW
Entomophthora grandis	'Mould' on dead hoverfly	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Entyloma bellidis	Smut on leaf of Daisy	Barton Turf	SW	SW
Entyloma chrysosplenii	Smut on Opposite-lvd Golden-saxifrage	How Hill	SW	SW
Entyloma helosciadii	Smut on leaf of Fool's Water-cress	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Entyloma linariae	Smut on leaf of Purple Toadflax	Honing	SW	SW
Erysiphe baeumleri	Powdery mildew on Bush Vetch	Martham Smee	SW	SW
Erysiphe catalpae	Powdery mildew on *Catalpa bignonioides*	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Erysiphe divaricata	Powdery mildew on Alder Buckthorn	Honing	SW	SW
Erysiphe galegae	Powdery mildew on *Galega officinalis*	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Erysiphe macleayae	Powdery mildew on Greater Celandine	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Erysiphe pisi	Powdery mildew on Black Medick leaf	Norwich	JE	JE
Erysiphe russellii	Powdery mildew on *Oxalis articulata*	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Erysiphe ulmi	Powdery mildew on elm	Cranwich Camp	SW	SW
Erysiphe vanbruntiana	Powdery mildew on Elder	Alderfen Broad	SW	SW
Erysiphe viburni	Powdery mildew on Guelder-rose	Hunstanton N	KF	KF
Euoidium longipes	Powdery mildew on *Pelargonium fragrans*	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Fibroidium pelargonii	Powdery mildew on Petunia	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW

Species	Description	Site	Find.	Ident.
Golovinomyces ambrosiae	Powdery mildew on Dahlia	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Golovinomyces circumfusus	Powdery mildew on Hemp-agrimony	Honing	SW	SW
Golovinomyces cucurbitacearum	Powdery mildew on *Cucurbita maxima* cultivar	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Golovinomyces echinopis	Powdery mildew on Echinops	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Golovinomyces neosalviae	Powdery mildew on Common Sage	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Hyaloperonospora brassicae	Downy mildew on Radish	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Hyaloperonospora cheiranthi	Downy mildew on *Erysimum cheiri*	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Hyaloperonospora nasturtii-aquatici	Downy mildew on Large Bitter-cress	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Hyaloperonospora nesliae	Downy mildew on *Neslia paniculata*	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Hyaloperonospora sisymbrii-loeselii	Downy mildew on Hedge Mustard	Ashmanhaugh	SW	SW
Hyaloperonospora thlaspeos-arvensis	Downy mildew on Field Penny-cress	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Hyalorbilia inflatula	Tiny cup fungus on rotten wood	Sutton Fen	YM	SW
Hydropisphaera erubescens	Pinkish pimples on dead Holly leaf	Sculthorpe Moor	TL	TL
Hysterographium fraxini	Black spots in dead Ash wood	Sculthorpe Moor	TL	TL
Hysterostegiella lauri	Tiny cup fungus on dead leaf of Bay Tree	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Isaria friesii	Pale yellow 'mould' on dead Hemp-agrimony	Strumpshaw Fen	GJ	SW
Lachnum misellum	Small cup fungus on dead bramble leaf	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Leptosphaeria galiorum	Tiny black 'pimples' on dead Goosegrass	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Leptosphaeria ogilviensis	Tiny black 'pimples' on dead Broad-lvd Dock	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Lichenopeltella pinophylla	Tiny black 'pimples' on dead pine neeedles	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Linospora saligna	Tiny black spots on dead willow leaves	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Melampsora euphorbiae-amygdaloidis	Rust on Wood Spurge	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Melomastia mastoidea	Black 'pimples' on dead Hemp Agrimony	Strumpshaw Fen	GJ	SW
Microthyrium lauri	Tiny black spots on dead Bay Laurel leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Microthyrium versicolor	Tiny black spots on bramble stem	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Milesina scolopendrii	Rust on Hart's-tongue Fern	Barton Turf	SW	SW
Mollisia coerulans	Small cup fungus on dead Hemp Agrimony	Upton Fen	SW	SW
Mollisia spectabilis	Small cup fungus on dead oak leaf	Martham Smee	SW	SW
Mycosphaerella cydoniae	Leaf spot on Quince. Only previous UK records from Herefordshire in 1919	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Neonectria hederae	Pinkish pimples on dead Ivy stem	Damgate wood	YM	YM
Ophiognomonia intermedia	Black 'pimple' with beak on dead Silver Birch leaf. One previous UK record	Barton Turf	SW	SW
Ophiognomonia melanostyla	Black 'pimple' with beak on dead Common Lime leaf. One previous UK record	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Ophiognomonia rosae	Black 'pimple' with beak on dead Gallica Rose leaf. One previous UK record	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Pandora neoaphidis	Mould on aphid	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Paraperonospora leptosperma	Downy mildew on Pineapple Weed leaf	Martham	SW	SW
Perofascia lepidii	Downy mildew on Swine-cress leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Peronospora agrimoniae	Downy mildew on Agrimony leaf	Alderford Common	SW	SW
Peronospora arthurii	Downy mildew on Large-flowered Evening Primrose	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Peronospora crispula	Downy mildew on Weld leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Peronospora digitalis	Downy mildew on Yellow Foxglove leaf	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Peronospora gei	Downy mildew on Herb Bennet leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW

Species	Description	Site	Find.	Ident.
Peronospora jacksonii	Downy mildew on Monkey Flower leaf	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Peronospora leptoclada	Downy mildew on Rockrose leaf	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Peronospora potentillae-sterilis	Downy mildew on Barren Strawberry leaf	Smallburgh	SW	SW
Peronospora violae	Downy mildew on Field Pansy leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Phomatospora endopteris	Tiny spots on dead Bracken frond	Crostwight Common	SW	SW
Phyllosticta ruborum	Leaf spot on Raspberry leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Plasmopara conii	Downy mildew on Hemlock leaf	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Podosphaera macrospora	Powdery mildew on *Tellima grandiflora*	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Pseudocercospora myrticola	Leaf spot on Common Myrtle	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Pseudocercospora viburnigena	Leaf spot on Guelder-rose	Foulden Common	SW	SW
Pseudoidium hortensiae	Powdery mildew on *Hydrangea macrophylla*	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Puccinia komarovii var. glanduliferae	Rust on Himalayan Balsam	Thornage	HC	TL
Pustula obtusata s.l.	Downy mildew on Groundsel leaf	Smallburgh	SW	SW
Pyrenopeziza foliicola	Leaf spot on Alder	East Ruston	SW	SW
Pyrenopeziza inornata	Leaf spot on Lesser Burdock	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Ramularia abscondita	Leaf spot on Greater Burdock	Rollesby Broad	SW	SW
Ramularia circaeae	Leaf spot on Enchanter's-nightshade	Foxley Wood	SW	SW
Ramularia cirsii	Leaf spot on Creeping Thistle	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Ramularia didymarioides	Leaf spot on Red Campion	Ashmanhaugh	SW	SW
Ramularia lychnidicola	Leaf spot on Red Campion	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Ramularia macrospora	Leaf spot on Peach-leaved Bellflower	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Ramularia unterseheri	Leaf spot on Beech	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Ramularia vizellae	Leaf spot on apple	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Rhamphospora nymphaeae	Leaf spot on water-lily	Ashmanhaugh	SW	SW
Septomazzantia lirella	Black spots on dead Meadowsweet stem	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Septoria chrysanthemella	Leaf spot on chrysanthemum	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Septoria hydrangeae	Leaf spot on hydrangea	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Septoria petroselini	Leaf spot on parsley	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Sordaria humana	Black 'pimple' on dung	Baconsthorpe	TM	TM
Sphaeridium candidulum	Leaf spot on dead Scot's Pine needle	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Sphaerulina hyperici	Leaf spot on Tutsan	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW
Spilopodia nervisequa	Small cup fungus on dead Ribwort Plantain	Horsey	SW	SW
Taphrina crataegi	Blister gall on Hawthorn	Smallburgh	SW	SW
Venturia chlorospora	Leaf spot on Goat Willow	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Venturia crataegi	Leaf spot on Hawthorn	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Venturia saliciperda	Leaf spot on Weeping Willow	Hoveton Hall Gardens	SW	SW
Wiesneriomyces laurinus	Ciliated hyphomycete on dead Bay Laurel	Repps-with-Bastwick	SW	SW

Recorders: AD Andrew Duff; GJ Gill Judd; HC Henry Crawley IS Ian Senior; JB Jeremy Bartlett; JE James Emerson; KF Keith Fox; SW Stewart Wright; TL Tony Leech; TM Tony Moverley; YM Yvonne Mynett.

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