2011 BMS Council

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Dr. Pieter van West retiring 31.12. 2013
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Dr. Matt Fisher retiring 31.12. 2011
Dr. Ali Ashby retiring 31.12. 2013
Ms. Carol Hobart (FMC link) retiring 31.12. 2012
Dr. Sue Assinder retiring 31.12. 2013
Dr. Kay Yeoman retiring 31.12. 2013
Alan Williams KS4 representative retiring 31.12. 2014

Field Mycology and Conservation Committee

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Prof. Bruce Ing (Conservation) retiring 31.12. 2012
Dr. Paul Kirk (Database) retiring 31.12. 2012
Ms. Carol Hobart (Events and FEO link) retiring 31.12. 2012
Dr. Dave Minter (FBR Link) retiring 31.12. 2011
Dr. Derek Schafer (membership database and accounts) retiring 31.12. 2011
Mrs. Sheila Spence (Recorders network co-ordinator) retiring 31.12. 2013

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Hi to all as we enter the festive season.

By the time this issue of the newsletter goes out we will be sending out the membership renewal forms for 2012. We’ve tried to keep any increase in the cost of membership and journals down to a minimum for 2012, to respond to the difficult economic times we’re currently experiencing. The e-access option is still incredible value with access to all BMS journals published through Elsevier, both current and historical, for a single yearly fee of £27, and reflects the continuing trend for journal publications to be taken in electronic format.

The overseas foray to Cyprus was a great success and hopefully we’ll have some feedback to include in the next issue of the newsletter. The foray season was generally good despite the unusually warm conditions for October and November limiting the amount of fungi observed. We are always on the lookout for reports on the activities of the various fungi groups affiliated with the BMS to include in the newsletter, so don’t be shy! We are also looking to feature photos of any particular outstanding specimens found. These can be submitted to the email address mycologistnews@britmycolsoc.info with permission to reproduce the image in the newsletter included in the email. Please let us know when and generally where the specimen was found.

Have a terrific Christmas and a wonderful New Year

From the newsletter editors and all at the BMS office.

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Norman Porrett
Administrator BMS Office

Sophie Embleton
Field Mycology Assistant

Newsletter Articles

Do you have any items you would like to see published in the Newsletter which would be of interest to members?

We would love to receive short reports of any activities, upcoming events, items of interest, etc.

Please send items to the office or email to: mycologistnews@britmycolsoc.info

Copy deadline for next issue: 5th February 2012
2011 Autumn Foray Season
- Good or Bad?

After receiving some mixed comments about the Autumn 2011 Foray Season, the BMS Office decided to ask the Fungi Group Network how it has been for their area… here is what the people on the ground from across the UK reported back:

South East Scotland Fungus Group
In the South East of Scotland it has been a very mixed year with some forays such as our visit to Glen Tress, Peebles in May being exceedingly species poor, probably because of the very dry spell, whilst others gave excellent pickings. Of the latter, most sites this year gave good numbers of the commoner, more widespread species of little significance.

In February at Corstorphine, Edinburgh it was nice to see *Dichotomis campestris* not all that common north of the Border and *Aphanobasidium allantospora* on a sodden branch. Unlike the usually encountered *Sarcoscypha austriaca* Corstorphine demonstrated *S. coccinea* on an old mossy Sycamore branch. A visit to the grounds of Penicuik House to the South of Edinburgh the next month yielded *Corynespora olivacea* on *Tilia* twigs and several crust fungi including *Amphinema byssoides* and *Athelopsis galzinii*. Down the coast from Edinburgh at Yellowcraiog, a site for last year’s BMS spring foray, *Entoloma carneogriseum* turned up in the sandy grasslands, in addition to *Psathyrella panaeoloides*. *Puccinia arenariae* and *P. hippocastanum* produced many species and old limes near by had good frutings of *Pleuroclitum littorale* and *Pleurospora arenariae* both on *Moehringia trinervia* were found and *Phellinus hippophaeioides* on planted Buckthorn was in evidence throughout the area.

July saw the group in Dalkieth, the site of an ancient deer park dominated by old oaks. *Hemimycena mauretiana* was recorded, along with *Russula livescens*, the latter in a mixed windbreak. A piece of cut pine produced the uncommon *Phlebia segregata*. Although a long list resulted there was little unusual. The Borders provided the site for the August meeting (Whitmuir Farm). A wonderful site including a vast alder/willow/birch carr which exhibited many populations of *Russula claroflava* and *R. velenovskyi* colouring the woodland floor in splashes of colour augmented with scores of *Amanita crocea* and *A. fulva*. The usual other birch ectomycorrhizals were present including *Russula aquosa*. *Inonotus obliquus* was noted, which is a rather southern outpost for generally it is a more northern fungus in addition to *Daedaleopsis vconfragosa* which appears to be more frequently recorded in the east than previously. It had beren considered more southwestern in its distribution in Scotland. *Hyphoderma occidentale* on an old willow or birch branch was noted. The foray in September to Pressmannan Wood, also in the Borders, was noted for its large colonies of *Craterellus cornucopioides*, a fungus not all that common in Scotland. *Inocybe marcatirosa* and *Hygrophorus pustulatus* were notable records as was *Xerocomus cisalpinus* under oak and *Lactarius circellatus* under hazel. *Thelephora antocephala* produced a nice display also under oak.

October saw the group go further afield, into the domain of the Fife Fungus Club, to Loch Balgarvie, a SWLT Reserve. 12 species of *Hygrocybe* were found with accompanying clavarioids in a Devil’s Bit Scabious dominated grassland, an unusual community with little grass! A subsequent visit to the Reserve produced even more *Hygrocybe* spp. but surprisingly only a handful of pink-gills. The Reserve produced many species and old limes near by had good frutings of *Pleuroclitum littorale*, a seldom seen polystictoid agaric. There were again good developments of *Daedalopsis, Peliophora nuda* and *P. violaceolivida*. Another northern bracket found this time at Loch Balgarvie was *Fomes fomentarius*. *Lachnum nidulum*, *Cryptosphaeria populina* and *Eutypella sorbi* were amongst the interesting micro-fungi; a rather long spored form of *Mollisia caespitica* turned up on elder. The first week in November in Edinburgh saw the first heavy frosts and sadly these coincided with the visit to Hopes Estate, a grassland area leading into a woodland Reserve; the feature of this SSSI is the excellent development of Juniper. *Hygrocybe* spp. 3 clavarioids, 4 *Geoglossum* spp. and 3 pink-caps did not do justice to the usual excellent and high counts of CHEG species. It shows how important it is to go several times to the same site to obtain a clear picture of the inhabitants. *Lepista lusina* turned up and *Pulvinella constellatio* was found in the woodland. By the second week of November the frosts receded leaving mild dry weather but with sufficient dampness in the soil and leaves to still encourage fungal growth without the fruiting bodies becoming water-logged. Small agarics such as *Mycena pseudocorticola*, *Marasmius recubans* and *Mycena ascendens* & *M. capillaris* are in evidence all seemly doing extraordinarily well. *Lentinellus tridentinus* on rose-bay willowherb from the Campsie Fells was a plus this year.

Each year there is a joint group workshop with the Clyde & Argyll and Grampian Fungus Groups and the Fife Club and this year it was held overlooking Loch Achray. Kinloch Laggan and Invergarry were
the sites for the forays. In the latter good collections were made of Stereopsis vitellina and Cantharellus melanoxeros, neither well known to many. Lactarius repraesentaneus and L. trivialis were in evidence, the latter engendered much discussion. On the way to Kinloch Rannoch a Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi) bed supported Rhizopogon luteolus, Tricholoma stans, Cantharellus cibarius and Laccaria proximella – yes kept separate from the very different L. proxima, with which it is synonomized. An amazingly large L. laccata was found under pine in the sand dunes on the shores of Loch Laggan; we waited impatiently to see if it was L. maritima but alas no. Sepednium ampullosporum on a disintegrated agaric possibly Hygrophoropsis was a key micro-fungus found. As there is quite a gap between the Group’s forays, which are held on the first Sunday of the month, members bring along their puzzles which often prove of great interest. Thus Mary Clarkson brought along Polystigma astragali on Astragalus alpinus from Gullane, not far from where Douglas Henderson had collected it on previous occasions and not far from Yellowcraigs. Roy Watling

Warwickshire Fungus Survey Group
Most of our forays this year have been in the southern part of the county where it has been particularly dry with rainfall around 60% of average. Only two forays, one at the end of September and the other in November, produced the sort of variety and quantity of fungi we would usually expect. Otherwise the lists were very heavily biased to fungi associated with dead wood, from fallen trunks to twiggy debris, and rusts and mildews were also well represented. So with less material collected there was time to struggle for longer with small difficult specimens. We had two species which initially misled us. The first was a tiny white agaric growing on rotting leaves/leaf mould/soil in a very damp situation which we took to be a Marasmius, but proved to be an Entoloma which will have to go to Dr. Nordeloos for identification. The second one, on the split surface of a fallen branch, was taken to be an ascomycete, but proved to be the basidiomycete Merismodes fasciculata. The cups were closed when collected but opened in damp conditions, as in the photo. Bert Brand

Northern Ireland Fungus Group
NIFG has had as busy a season as ever. The later forays have produced a huge volume of fungi both in species and number. There has also been a constant stream of new species being uncovered. The warm but damp weather has created the perfect conditions in our habitats to encourage species to flourish much to our enjoyment. Debbie Nelson, NIFG Chairperson

Melbourn Mushroom Club (S. Cambs)
This must be the driest year I can remember; we’ve hardly had any measurable rainfall since the spring, and our normally water-logged boulder clay woodlands, which are so poorly draining, are parched and fissured by the drought. As for our lighter, chalkier soils, even the weeds are shrivelled up! None of our Cambridgeshire forays have reached as many as 20 species, and only an excursion into Hertfordshire exceeded 30! Almost everything is growing on wood, except in gardens that are regularly watered. John Holden

Grampian Fungus Group
We kept hearing stories of the fungal desert down south but our season in the north east of Scotland started in July and is still trickling on in November. By mid August we were finding Boletus appendiculatus, Clavariadelphus pistillaris and Cortinarius cyanites amongst many others. The fungi associating with mature spruce trees also seemed to be fruiting particularly well in August this year, with the Deeside site for Bankera violascens producing over 200 fruit bodies – big thanks to the Forestry Commission for working hard to maintain this site. Spruce associating Cortinarius species were also numerous including C. collinitus, C. laniger and C. subtortus.

By mid September there were some wonderful flushes of fruit bodies on Speyside and Deeside particularly. Stunning material of Gyroporus cyanescens on Speyside was a highlight for the Kindrogan group. The last formal foray of the season was in October and took the form of a joint foray for all the Scottish recording groups. Based on Loch Lochy we had a great weekend. Inocybe dunensis in the sand dunes at the end of Loch Laggan was memorable as was Stereopsis vitellina, Lactarius repraesentaneous and last but not least, Cantharellus melanoxerus, the latter growing in a grassy verge in an apparently ordinary coniferous plantation! Liz Holden

Photograph © L. Holden

Gyroporus cyanescens.
Pembrokeshire Fungus Recording

The main focus of our recording efforts is on grassland species, and initial impressions suggest 2011 was not particularly good. Certainly many of our sites seemed to have relatively few fruiting bodies showing at any time.

However, this is a subjective view based on (often hazy) after-thoughts. Fortunately we have one source of reasonable data - annual records for my own site (Somerton Farm) which has been extensively recorded for a number of years.

The following tabulation shows the species totals (excluding varieties) for four groups based on the first records for each year. The selected groups are based on the historic CHEG (Clavariaceae, Hygrocybe, Entoloma, Geoglossaceae) classification and exclude Dermoloma and Camarophyllopsis.

The total for each year includes records up to the 15th November (to enable comparison with 2011 data) followed by the year end total (bracketed).

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<td>50 (50)</td>
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The results suggest surprisingly little variation between years, though in mild seasons some species are not seen until late November or even December. Definitely not the case in 2010 when the early onset of cold weather pretty much halted proceedings by the end of October.

Looking further afield, highlights of the season included two rarely recorded species which were new records for the County: the Red Data List Entoloma indutoides (found by Jane Hodges on limestone grassland on the Castlemartin Military Range) and Entoloma scabiosum (collected from bare soil in scrub by David Harries).

Away from our grasslands, we were well rewarded in August with the first County records for a trio of UK BAP species: Hydnellum concrescens, H. spongiosipes and Phellodon confusus. These were all found by Matt Sutton on a mossy bank under Oak on his farm. Within the following weeks, further collections were reported at two similar sites just a few miles away from the original find.

...so not such a bad year after all. David Harries

North Somerset & Bristol Fungus Group

Exceptionally early sightings of Rhodocollybia butyracea (28/6) and Hebeloma sinapizans (6/7) got the summer season off to an auspicious start. Reasonable rainfall amounts gave sporadic fruiting with some sites producing good numbers of species from mid August till the end of September. Then the ‘mini heat wave’ dried soils and slowed things down through October (even dead wood was dry!). One north facing waxcap meadow started producing from mid October but other sites not until early November (including large numbers of Entoloma bloxamii and incanum). Indeed the main autumn flush only began in November: Conocybe’s and Mycena’s have been scarce this season till now and the Spring-like temperatures produced Sarcoscypha austriaca on 30th October! Roy Betts
Intimate Relations: How plant and Insect Symbionts Shape Plant-Herbivore Interactions

Sean Hackett, Alison Karley, Alison Bennett

Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) infect plant roots and are important contributors to plant fitness and growth and can interact in an indirect manner with above ground herbivores, such as aphids, through changes in host plant physiology. In addition, phloem feeders like aphids can harbour facultative symbiotic bacteria (e.g. *Hamiltonella defensa*) that influence aphid fitness. In this experiment my aim was to quantify the impact of these symbionts on the outcome of the plant-hebivore interaction using the potato *Maris piper* grown in three soil treatments of varying AMF diversity and subject to herbivory by 6 clones of the aphid *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*, three of which carried the symbiont *Hamiltonella defensa*, or to no herbivory.

During the summer months of 2010, potato plants were grown under glass in three soil treatments; soil from a cultivated high tillage field, soil from a field free from tillage for over 6 years and a sterile combination of both. Soil form the high tillage field contained a low diversity of AM fungi (less than 6 species) while the undisturbed soil contained a higher level of AM fungal diversity (greater than 6 species). The plants were exposed to *M. euphorbiae* and measurements of aphid development and fecundity were taken. At the end of the experiment, plants were harvested, their dry weights recorded and samples for chemical and AM fungal colonisation analyses.

The data collected so far indicates a significant difference in plant growth between the three soil types with plants grown on cultivated soil proving to be significantly larger than those grown in the other two treatments (see below). There are also indications of an interaction between aphid fitness and cultivated soil. Data is still forthcoming. Root samples have been stained with Trypan Blue and mounted on slides to assess mycorrhizal infection rates across the three soil types.
Jack Marriott Memorial Foray
Saturday 24th September 2011

The idea for a memorial foray to commemorate the life of Jack Marriott and his huge contribution to amateur mycology resulted from informal discussions among attendees at his funeral in January 2011. It was agreed that it would form part of the Dean Fungus Group’s Autumn programme, be informal and open to all who wished to attend. The memorial foray was arranged for Saturday 24th September 2011 at Speech House and New Beechenhurt in the heart of the Forest of Dean.

A large number of mycologists and friends turned up for the foray, Jack’s family represented by his daughter Val and son Henry. In view of the numbers, the group was split up and sent to various sites across the Forest of Dean as many of the forayers were already familiar with the Forest from visits in previous years. The general plan was to foray in the morning, have either a picnic at Beechenhurst Lodge or lunch in a local pub, then foray again in the afternoon. All records for the day’s activities were to be submitted to the recorder for Gloucestershire so that they could be collated and issued in due course.

The forayers who met up in Speech House car park after lunch for the afternoon set-off were treated to a visit from a different sort of foragers – a wild boar sow and her litter of six piglets, who made a leisurely transit, posing for photographs en route!

We must say a big thank you to Sheila Spence, who kindly communicated with the various groups. Special thanks must also go to Dave Shorten, now recovering well from his spell in hospital, for pulling together a full record of finds, together with photographs and notes.

Notes on foray finds:
Thanks to all for sending in their foray records. Once all the duplicate entries had been removed, the thirty-eight forayers provided a total of almost 350 foray records amounting to 190 separate species of fungi recorded for the day. Of these, three were new to list of 2,913 species already known in the Forest of Dean: *Hebeloma sordescens*, *Inocybe lacera var. helobia* and *Nectria galligena*.

The DFG database has records going back to 1886 and currently contains almost 51,000 foray records, the vast majority of which were collected under Jack’s stewardship.

Keith Davies & Dave Shorten

*Boletus luridus var. luridus* (left) showing the characteristic red line between the slightly bluing cap tissue and the yellow-green tubes.
© Photo: Dave Champion

*Gyromitra infula* (right) with cinnamon-brown enlarged lobes on a hollow white stem. Only 4 previous records in the Dean, spread over three sites, all colliery waste tips.
© Photo: Keith Davies

*Entoloma incanum* (right) with the yellow-brown cap, pinkish gills and bright green colour in the stem.
© Photo: Cherry Greenway

*Laccaria bicolor* (right) with its two colours: a pinkish brown like *Laccaria laccata* in the cap, gills and stem; and amethyst-purple as in *Laccaria amethystina* in the base of the stem.
© Photo: Dave Shorten
Analysis of the role of cell surface proteins of the major human fungal pathogen *Candida albicans* in adhesion and biofilm formation

Bursary awarded to Murray Robb, supervised by Dr Carol Munro, University of Aberdeen

The fungal pathogen *Candida albicans* causes life-threatening infections in patients with weakened immune responses. *C. albicans* has a cell surface that is covered in a sugar-rich cell wall with glycoproteins forming the outermost layer that has a fibrillar structure (Figure 1). The cell wall contributes to interactions with the host by adhering to host components and is recognised by specific receptors on immune cells. *C. albicans* can form biofilms on inanimate medical devices such as catheters that are recalcitrant to antifungal drugs. There are over 100 predicted cell surface localised proteins, the major class are covalently linked to the cell wall by a modified Glycosyl Phosphatidyl Inositol (GPI)-anchor. A large number of predicted GPI-proteins are currently uncharacterised but due to their location may play roles in *C. albicans* virulence.

![Fibrillar glycoprotein layer](image)

**Figure 1.** High pressure freeze-substitution electron micrograph of *C. albicans* yeast cell wall.

This 7 week research project examined the role of a set of novel GPI-anchored proteins in adhesion to a range of substrates including human buccal epithelial cells (BECs) and in the formation of biofilm formation. *C. albicans* was engineered to produce much higher levels of seven predicted GPI-protein-encoding genes to test whether this altered the adhesiveness of the fungus or the ability to form biofilms. Several of the proteins selected had not been studied previously, which included two related proteins Pga37 and Pga57 that are found in *C. albicans* but not in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. In addition the PGA37 gene has allelic-differences due to variability in the size of an internal repeat region in the 2 copies of PGA37 in the *C. albicans* genome. We designed a strain that over-expressed the short allele PGA37S and the long allele PGA37L. The seven cell wall over-expressing strains along with a parental control strain were first assayed for their ability to adhere to primary BECs harvested from healthy donors. Interestingly, the strains that over-produced Pga37S, Pga37L and Pga57 as well as a surface-localised proteinase Sap9 were more adherent to BECs than the control strain suggesting that these cell surface proteins may play a role in adhesion.

Each strain was then tested for ability to form biofilms by growing them in wells in a plastic microtitre plate. Quantification of biomass was performed using an XTT reduction assay as a measure of metabolic activity (Pierce et al., 2008). Four strains each over-producing a specific cell surface protein (Iff4, Pga54, Pga57 and Utr2) generated significantly larger biofilms than the parental strain.

To conclude the experiments suggest that over-expression of several surface proteins, including some that to date have no function assigned, enhanced adhesion and biofilm formation, two attributes that contribute to *C. albicans* virulence. Further studies are now underway to fully characterise the role of these novel GPI-anchored proteins.

**References**


The county of Cheshire, in its broadest, historical sense, has a rich diversity of wildlife, linked to a varied geology and land use. This is an account of a group of strange but fascinating organisms, the slime moulds, which straddle the boundaries between fungi and protozoans.

After a short introduction to the biology and ecology of slime moulds, the physical and ecological environment of wider Cheshire is described. The main body of the work is a detailed catalogue of all the species ever recorded in the district. The records date back into the 19th century but are mostly concentrated in the last 40 years, since the author came to Chester. There are more than 90 maps, on a 5 km grid square base, of the commoner species.

The author, who is Visiting Professor of Environmental Biology at the University of Chester, has studied slime moulds since 1957 and is a world authority on the group. He has published more than 200 papers on slime moulds and fungi and has produced the standard work on the British and Irish species. He lived in Mold for nearly 40 years but is now retired to the north-west Highlands of Scotland.

Bibliographic information:
Bruce Ing, Biodiversity in the North West: The Slime Moulds of Cheshire, 2011.
ISBN 978-1-905929-91-7
85 pages, 97 maps, five colour illustrations
Price: £11.99 (paperback)

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BMS 2012 Foray and Workshop Programme

Forays give an excellent opportunity for participants, whatever their experience, to find and learn about the fungi found in a particular area.

Although there is a programme of daily field outings to collect fungi participants are very much free to join in or follow their own activity. Many will return to the workroom at some point to check out their finds using the foray books, microscopes and the help of others. This activity will often continue late into the evening or the early morning!

Once the finds are identified they are laid out on the display table for others to see. Although there is only a limited programme of formal lectures the forays provide an excellent learning environment for those interested in fungi at any level of expertise. The records of fungi made during BMS forays are added to the Fungal Records Database of Britain and Ireland which is then accessible on the web. Additionally forays provide an opportunity to provide herbarium specimens for the National collections of fungi at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew as well as other herbaria. The evening concludes with a discussion around the display table of the interesting finds of the day.

Corticioid Workshop
24th—26th February 2012
Northern College, Stainborough, Yorkshire

This workshop has been requested by a number of members, and will be well worth attending. Those who enjoy beautiful microscopic features under the microscope will I’m sure find this group particularly fascinating.

Karl-Henrik Larsson has kindly agreed to come over from Norway to tutor this event. His papers include many dealing with the corticeae and one of his main projects is floristic treatment of European corticioid basidiomycetes ("Corticiaceae"), in collaboration with colleagues at University of Oslo. He has recently tutored a similar workshop for field mycologists and promises to bring over a number of keys he has been working on.

Booking still available. Book now to avoid disappointment.

Amanita Workshop
8th—10th June 2012
Northern College, Stainborough, Yorkshire
Tutor: Geoffrey Kibby

Geoffrey needs no introduction. His workshops are always extremely useful and highly thought of and we are fortunate that he has kindly offered to tutor this workshop. He is presently working on a key to UK Amanita. Because it is early in the season it is suggested that you collect material and dry it so that you will have material to work on. I can be assured that this will be booked up within weeks of advertising so again book early.

Book now to avoid disappointment.
The British Mycological Society has a history of recording on various islands around the Scottish coast. This will be the first visit to Bute.

Although a relatively small island, Bute has a rich mosaic of habitats, which include: coastal and marine habitats, grassland habitats, riparian habitats, heathland and peatland, broadleaved woodland and scrub woodland, coniferous plantations and mixed woodlands. Over half of the woodlands are designated ancient woodlands. It is believed that very little information exists on the mycological mycota of the island.

Based in Rothesay, on the seafront we have booked the Bute Backpackers Hostel.

Rooms will be shared and catering will be done on the same basis as our recent trip to Pencaitland. Those that went will remember the superb cooking done by Dave Jefferies, he has kindly offered his catering service again.

Book now to avoid disappointment.

The Forest of Dean has been the site of mycological interest for many years and has seen several workshops.

In 2011 we offered these courses for members of our local group's network. Interest exceeded our expectations and we booked up quickly, and had a waiting list. We are therefore offering similar sessions in 2012 to meet the demand.

The workshops will focus on macroscopic features, sorting out genera and help with microscopic identification of fungi down to species. Help with identification of fungi with the aid of a microscope will be available in both sessions as will the use of specialist keys and microscopic technique. The workshops will be arranged as a low key affair and we will have two tutors.

The workroom will be based in a house in Parkend which is situated in the centre of the forest enabling many sites to be within walking distance of the workrooms. There will be sufficient space for up to 9 places in the workroom ensuring individual attention.

Prices are based on shared ensuite. 4* accommodation in 1 Hazledene, Parkend with the garden room and basement used as labs. Breakfast and lunchtime sandwich material will be provided for participants to make up their own provisions.

Tutors to be confirmed.

It is advised that you book now to avoid disappointment.
The Forest of Dean has been the site of mycological interest for many years and has seen several workshops.

In 2011 we offered these courses for members of our local group's network. Interest exceeded our expectations and we booked up quickly, and had a waiting list. We are therefore offering similar sessions in 2012 to meet the demand.

The workshops will focus on macroscopic features, sorting out genera and help with microscopic identification of fungi down to species. Help with Identification of fungi with the aid of a microscope will be available in both sessions as will the use of specialist keys and microscopic technique. The workshops will be arranged as a low key affair and we will have two tutors.

The workroom will be based in a house in Parkend which is situated in the centre of the forest enabling many sites to be within walking distance of the workrooms. There will be sufficient space for up to 9 places in the workroom ensuring individual attention.

Prices are based on shared ensuite.

4*accommodation in 1 Hazledene, Parkend with the garden room and basement used as labs. Breakfast and lunchtime sandwich material will be provided for participants to make up their own provisions.

Tutors to be confirmed.

It is advised that you book now to avoid disappointment.

BMS Autumn Meeting
20th – 27th October 2012
Lisnaskea, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland
Tutor : Andreas Gminder
Local organisers: Mark Wright & Debbie Nelson

It's about 11 years since we last visited northern Ireland so we were very happy to be invited again by the Northern Ireland group. This promises to be a very interesting foray as we will be joined by members from Northern Ireland and we are extending an invitation to other European mycologists.

We are fortunate that Andreas Gminder has agreed to be our tutor and we look forward to welcoming him to his first visit to a BMS event. Andreas has specific expertise in Mollisia, Boletaceae and Lepiotaceae.

The venue is an Outdoor Activity centre on the shores of Upper Lough Erne, four miles from the villages of Lisnaskea and Derrylin in North West Ireland. The centre can accommodate large numbers and we have booked a large workroom. There are cabins with kitchen for those wishing to self cater but the majority of the group will be having full board. The surrounds offer a mix of habitats and there is even a suggestion that we might foray on the islands with access by boat one day.

Northern Ireland is notorious for rain so we hope it will be mild and damp and prolific when we visit. Every indication is that this event will be very popular as we have had 15 tentative enquiries already, including interest from a number of Europeans.

It is advised that you book now to avoid disappointment.
### Field Meetings 2012

#### SPRING WORKSHOP

**CORTICIOID WORKSHOP**
- Cost: £150 Single en suite with breakfast, lunch and eve meal finish after eve meal.
- Venue: Northern College, Stainborough, S. Yorkshire
- Organiser: Caroline Hobart
- Tutor: Karl Henrik Larsson
- Requirements:
  - Collect from station: Yes/No
  - Please collect material for this workshop: Yes/No
  - Ensure it is properly dried: ...
  - I enclose £20.00 deposit: Yes/No

#### SUMMER WORKSHOP

**AMANITA WORKSHOP**
- Cost: £150 Single en suite with breakfast, lunch and eve meal finish after eve meal.
- Venue: Northern College, Stainborough, S. Yorkshire
- Organiser: Caroline Hobart
- Tutor: Geoffrey Kibby

#### UPLAND MEETING

**Rothesay Bute**
- Venue: residential Bute Backpackers, Rothesay 4* rated hostel
- Organisers: Caroline Hobart & Bruce Ing.
- Dave Jeffries is cooking again!
- Full board £240-£260 (£20 discount for BMS members)
- Closing date: 1st Mar 2012
- Requirements:
  - All Shared rooms: Yes/No
  - Ensue rooms limited availability: Yes/No
  - I enclose £20.00 deposit: Yes/No

### INTRODUCTORY SESSIONS in the Forest of Dean

**Developing your Fungal identification skills (1)**
- Venues: 23rd–25th Sept 2012 (3 nights)
- 9 places only Tutored course
- Cost: £100 Shared en suite. B&B + packed lunch and coffees only (eve meal taken in local pub). Offsite singles might be possible at approx £150.

**Developing your Fungal identification skills (2)**
- Weds 26th – Sat 29th 2012 (3 nights)
- 9 places only Tutored course
- Cost: £100 Shared en suite. B&B + packed lunch and coffees only (eve meal taken in local pub).
- Offsite singles might be possible at approx £150.
- Full week possible but no tutored sessions during turn around period @£230

### AUTUMN MEETING

**Northern Ireland**
- Venues: Share Centre, Lisnaskea, Upper Lough Erne Fermanagh
- Organisers: local organisers Debbie Nelson & Mark Wright
- Cost Approx: £340.00 (£20 discount for BMS members)
- Closing date: 1st June 2012
- Requirements:
  - Shared room: Yes/No
  - Single room: Yes/No
  - I enclose £20.00 deposit: Yes/No

### Total sum enclosed

£20 discount for accompanying non participants of BMS members. Early booking is helpful for the organiser and wise for events with limits on numbers. Full payment is required 6 weeks in advance or when advised by the organiser. Payments should be sent to the Foray Manager NOT the organiser. It is suggested that these bookings consider travel insurance to cover late cancellations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLEASE COMPLETE FOR EACH PARTICIPANT (BLOCK CAPITALS)</th>
<th>BMS member</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Regular Diet if not please stipulate type</td>
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<td>Address</td>
<td>Prepared to share Share with</td>
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<td>Other requests</td>
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I enclose £20 non-refundable booking fee for each person per event booked and understand that full payment is due when requested by the organiser and at least six weeks before the event. Please state total sum enclosed.

Signed

PLEASE MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO BRITISH MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Send Booking form and cheques to: Caroline Hobart, BMS Foray Manager, 8#Stafford Road, Sheffield, S2 2SF email foraymanager@tiscali.co.uk

Registered Charity No: 276503
The programme of events organised by the Foray Sub-Committee appear on the Society’s web site www.britmycolsoc.org.uk along with a booking form which can be downloaded from the website. There is a £20 non-refundable booking fee per person per event which should be sent to the Foray Manager with a completed booking form for each participant. For some events it is possible to attend on a part time basis or to be non resident. There will still be a fee for workroom space, administration and tutoring costs. The Society welcomes non-members to its events but anyone with a keen interest in field mycology can become a member of the Society. (Joining the BMS costs less than attending one event and taking Field Mycology which is included with membership) BMS members and accompanying non participants are entitled to a £20 reduction for each event.

At least six weeks before the event (depending on the conditions imposed by the venue chosen), the organiser will ask for payment in full. If you do not pay this, then your place will be forfeited. Nearer the event and after full payment, refunds will need to be negotiated with the organiser, who may be able to find a substitute; otherwise a refund may not be possible. Participants should consider travel insurance to cover late cancellation.

The Foray Manager will send your booking details to the organisers of each event. Your booking will be acknowledged by email. If you do not have an email please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope if you require acknowledgement. Please bear in mind that some events have a limited number of places and may become fully booked quite early.

The form also allows you to indicate your preferences for accommodation in more detail. The available accommodation varies with the venue and, while we would like to try to meet everyone’s individual needs as far as possible, this may not always be possible. Additional charges will usually apply for e.g. single rooms or en suite facilities when they are available. Please contact the Foray Manager with any queries.

The BMS small grant scheme is open to students attending any field meeting and if you are eligible and would like to apply please contact the Foray Manager.

NOTES ON EVENTS

Workshops are usually held over a weekend, are mainly indoors and combine lectures and examination of prepared material from the workshop tutor with individual study using both fresh and herbarium fungal specimens as appropriate. A microscope is essential. In some cases, some outdoor foray activity may be part of the workshop. Numbers are limited, usually to around 25 participants, and the courses are generally fully booked.

Residential Forays have a long tradition extending back to the 19th Century and provide an opportunity for participants to study the fungi of a particular area. The days will include a programme of field outings to collect material to study after returning to the workroom where investigations often continue late into the evening or the early morning! Although there is only a limited programme of formal lectures, if any, the forays provide an opportunity for exchange of knowledge on current developments in taxonomy and conservation, and an intensive learning environment for those with a serious interest (though not necessarily extensive expertise) in fungal identification. The records of fungi made during BMS forays are added to the Fungal Records Database of Britain and Ireland which is then made accessible through the online NBN gateway. As part of this recording activity, forays also provide an opportunity to add herbarium specimens to the National collections and the active participation by members of the Kew Mycology Department, as well as other herbaria, is a welcome part of the events. The evening round-up sessions, in which the outstanding finds of the day are viewed and discussed, conclude each day’s activities.

First time participants to a BMS event - The Society is keen to encourage new participants with an interest in fungi to extend their expertise and participate in its forays and workshops including field mycologists in affiliated local groups throughout the British Isles. The organisers provide help and encouragement to new or less experienced attendees and are happy to be approached to discuss your particular needs. The organisers are keen to foster a friendly atmosphere to make it possible for all participants whatever their level of expertise to experience a friendly, informative and enjoyable event.
Member Achievements

Congratulations to Professor David L. Hawksworth CBE, who recently receiving the Josef Adolf von Arx Award from CBS-KNAW Director, Pedro Crous.

This award is presented on special occasions to individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to taxonomic research of fungal biodiversity, marking a distinguished career in mycology. Nominees for the award are evaluated on the basis of quality, originality, and quantity of their contributions in the field of fungal taxonomy.

David L. Hawksworth receiving the Josef Adolf von Arx Award from CBS-KNAW Director, Pedro Crous.
Photograph © P Crous