

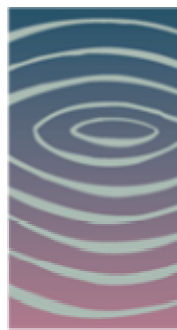
# **Survey of the Grassland Fungi of the Vice County of West Cork**

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## Background

This background is essentially the same as that written in 2006 for the Clare Waxcap Survey as it is still relevant. It has been however updated.

Waxcaps have been described as the orchids of the world of fungi. They are often startling in colour from reds, oranges and yellows to whites and browns. They can smell of honey or cedar wood or, less pleasantly, oily or nitrous. They are usually found in grasslands although they can also be found in woods. They are one of the groups of grassland fungi that are now recognised as excellent indicators of ancient unfertilised grassland. Other grassland types are the Entolomas (pink spored gill fungi), the Clavarioids (fairy clubs), *Geoglossaceae* or earth tongues and species from the smaller genera of *Camarophylloopsis*, *Dermoloma* and *Porpoloma*. They can all be found in a range of grassland types from dunes to uplands, from lowlands to gardens or churchyards. Indeed gardens and churchyards have now often become the last refuge of these species, isolated areas that have been spared the addition of fertilisers and which give us a glimpse on what our natural grasslands once would have looked like. Many species are on national red lists across Europe and *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* was on the list of fungal species proposed for inclusion onto the Berne Convention in 2003 (Dahlberg 2003) but which did not progress for various political reasons nothing to do with the need to protect fungi. ü

These species are sensitive to the application of artificial fertilisers, especially those containing phosphorus. It may take a considerable time for fertilised sites to be rehabilitated even if managed positively for nature conservation arguably making grassland fungi better indicators of ancient unfertilised grasslands than higher plants.

The great unknown however is just what these species are actually doing in the soil. A recent paper (Griffith, G.W., Easton, G.L. & Jones, A.W. (2002). *Ecology and Diversity of Waxcap (Hygrocybe spp.) Fungi*. Bot.J.Scotl. 54(1), 7-22) points to some possible answers based on stable isotope analysis. Stable isotopes of Carbon (<sup>13</sup>C) and Nitrogen (<sup>15</sup>N) occur naturally and work looking at the patterns of <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>15</sup>N enrichment in ectomycorrhizal and saprophytic fungi have shown quite different enrichment patterns. Waxcaps, however, appear different to normal saprophytic fungi as they are more depleted in <sup>13</sup>C and more enriched in <sup>15</sup>N. Clavarioids and *Geoglossaceae* are even more different, but Entolomas are more typical of saprophytic fungi. This could mean that *Hygrocybe* spp., Clavarioids and *Geoglossaceae* could be deep humic decayers rather than normal surface litter decayers.

### **Assessing site quality from fungal data**

The first recognition of grassland fungi in Ireland was a paper by Feehan and McHugh (1992) on the Curragh and since then, interest has been growing as it has been recognised that this unique community is seriously threatened across Europe.

Various systems have been proposed to rank sites for grassland sites for their fungal conservation value. Rald (1985) in Denmark proposed a system based on the number of species of *Hygrocybe*, Nitare (1988) looked at systems in Sweden, Jordal in Norway (1997) and Rotheroe proposed a system that included a weighted score for rarer species that are restricted to species rich sites. This was further developed by myself and others in McHugh et al (2002) when we proposed a weighted scoring system for Ireland. In this paper we presented a list of the best sites for grassland fungi in Ireland, but no sites in County Clare were included as they had not been surveyed. A three year survey of grassland sites was concluded in Northern Ireland in 2003 in which every 10km square in Northern Ireland was surveyed (see [www.nifg.org.uk/waxcaps.htm](http://www.nifg.org.uk/waxcaps.htm)).

As David Boertmann states in the main guide to *Hygrocybe* (Boertmann 1995) that varieties should not be counted separately in these counting systems, it is important when using such ranking systems to note the definition of the species you are counting as one person's species might be another person's variety and any scoring system should be comparable. For these purposes, the literature quoted on page 5 was that used to define the species concept with the exception of *Hygrocybe berkeleyi* (*Hygrocybe pratensis* var. *pallida* in David Boertmann's book) was counted as a species. The recent Checklist of the Basidiomycetes of the British Isles (Legon 2005) did list *Hygrocybe conicoides* as a species rather than *Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides* but as this is not consistent with David Boertmann's interpretation, this was not counted separately.

## Aims of this project

The main aim of this survey was to provide a baseline of information for the vice county of West Cork. This would be done by covering at least 12 sites in at least 10 different 10km squares over a two week period between 28/10/07 and 11/11/07. From experience, this is usually the best period for fruiting for grassland fungi in Ireland as this group always fruits later than woodland fungi. The 2006 survey in Clare was done a week earlier if comparing direct dates and the feeling then was that the survey was slightly too early for the peak fruiting period which is always impossible to predict. The target group of species were the Waxcaps (genus *Hygrocybe*), the non-woodland Fairy Clubs (*Clavariaceae*), the Pink gills (*Entolomaceae*), the earth tongues (*Geoglossaceae*) and the genera *Camarophyllopsis*, *Dermoloma* and *Porpoloma*. These species would be thoroughly searched for.

The data collected was to be compared with the Northern Ireland data as well as recent GB data to provide a British Isles context for the West Cork sites. This data and interpretation would also feed into the National Biodiversity Information Centre. All images collected during this survey are available for unlimited use on for the Heritage Council or the National Biodiversity Information Centre.

An additional aim was to provide more data from the Republic of Ireland to refine the Irish scoring system which is based heavily on data from Northern Ireland.

## The Vice County of West Cork

The vice county of West Cork includes all the areas of County Cork west of a straight line drawn from Bandon to Macroom and then to Millstreet. The eastern half is mainly rolling hills dominated by agricultural grassland but the western half has significant areas of upland dominated by blanket bog, wet heath and upland grassland including the Caha Mountains of the Beara peninsula and Shehy Mountains. The finger like peninsulas and the numerous coastal islands of the west are often dominated by heath. Sand dunes systems are scattered compared to other parts of the west coast of Ireland. Geologically, it is dominated by the acid Old Red Sandstone series and Carboniferous shales in the south. Limestone is a very rare resource.

## Methodology

Local Conservation Rangers were contacted before or during the survey for information on known sites. Clare Heardman from Glengarriff Woods Nature Reserve in particular was extremely helpful and took me out to sites in the Glengarriff area which I otherwise would not have visited.

The 1:50,000 maps were studied as were aerial photographs available on the NPWS website. The most promising target squares and possible sites within each were identified. The sites were chosen due to information provided by local knowledge, my own personal knowledge of the sites, impressions gained by studying the maps and aerial photographs and also ease of access. In many squares, there were no obvious sites as the squares were dominated by agricultural grassland, but in such squares, churchyards are well known as refugia for grassland fungi as there is often no requirement (or funding) to fertilise the lawns.

Each site was visited for as long as was necessary. Whilst the target groups were searched for as priority, all species of fungi encountered were recorded. However many of these latter records were of a casual nature and many of the species maps produced for these species are very unrepresentative as they were only recorded if seen and were often not searched for.

When notable species were found, specimens were taken for microscopical examination. Herbarium specimens were dried on a continental fruit drier and are being passed to the National Botanic Gardens in Glasnevin as well as the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew. The target species are listed in the Species Reports.

The literature used to identify the grassland target groups were as follows:

- Bas et al (1990) *Flora Agaracina Neerlandica* Vol. 2. Leiden. (Used for *Camaropylloopsis*)
- Boertmann, D. (1995). *The Genus Hygrocybe* (Fungi of Northern Europe – I). Danish Mycological Society.
- Henrici, A. (1997) *Keys to British Clavariaceae*. Privately circulated.
- Noordeloos, M.E. (1992) *Entoloma, s.l.* (Fungi Europaei 5 and 5a). Saronno: Libreria editrice Giovanna Biella.
- Silverside, A.J. (1997) *Keys to the British Geoglossaceae (draft)*. Privately circulated.
- Spooner, B. (1998). ) *Keys to the British Geoglossaceae (draft)*. Privately circulated.
- Vesterholt, J. (2002) Contribution to the knowledge of species of *Entoloma* subgenus *Leptonia*. Edizioni Candusso
- Watling, R. & Turnbull, E. (1998) 8. *Cantharellaceae, Gomphaceae and Amyloid and Xeruloid members of the Tricholomataceae: British Fungus Flora Vol.8*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh (Used for *Dermoloma* and *Porpoloma*)

## Results

### ***Weather and Fungal Fruiting***

The fruiting of fungi is particularly affected by weather. Fruiting requires moisture but too much rain can hinder fruiting. Containing so much moisture, fungi can be hit badly by frosts but on the other hand, early frosts in October and early November seem to quickly initiate a new batch of fruiting of waxcaps as long as the frosts do not continue for a long period of time. Although some species of waxcaps can fruit in July (even June), the main flush is usually in late October and early November. In coastal areas in Ireland, the fruiting period can continue through December even into January due to the infrequency of frosts. *Entolomas* are known to generally fruit earlier than waxcaps and earth tongues are probably the latest of all, often not appearing at all until November on some sites.

2007 was a particularly strange year weather wise and this was very much echoed by strange patterns of fungal fruiting in the British Isles. Warm dry weather in April was followed by extremely wet weather in May, June and July. Waxcaps were recorded fruiting often in large numbers in June and July in Wales. This was followed by a very dry September (an usually poor month mycologically) and with some rainfall in October which was very mild. As long term studies in Switsererland have shown that fruiting is strongly related to temperatures dropping below 14°C and to precipitation and that fungi often fruit about two

weeks after significant rainfall (Straatsma 2001), this October rainfall was needed very much. The actual survey period of 28/11/07 to 11/11/07 was marked by mild and very dry weather with only one morning in the whole two week period with rain. It was notable that the ground on many sites was often very dry but at least fruiting was generally reasonable. It was also notable that one site, St. Matthew's Church of Ireland in Baltimore was visited twice (31/10/07 and 10/11/07) and whilst the first visit only recorded 6 species of waxcap, the second had 12 species. Thus fruiting was improving as time progressed. There is however always a fine line between late fruiting and early frosts and while luckily these did not overlap during this survey, in some years, fruiting can be seriously hindered.

## Summary Results

The original plan was to visit at least twelve 10km squares and it was estimated that the mileage during the two weeks would be 400 miles. In the end, 36 10km squares were visited and 954 miles were covered. Whilst the sites visited in a number of the squares were small churchyards, this was done either because these were the only likely sites in that square and/or these were the only sites that were easily accessible. Lack of time meant that sites with difficult access that needed knocking on doors to get access permission were rarely visited. I also used a species list from an earlier visit in 2002 to the Eyeries area but this was the only site list used from my own existing dataset.

Table 1 compares number of species found with than in Clare in 2006. The figures quoted do not include the varieties.

	West Cork 2007	Clare 2006	All Ireland to date
Waxcaps ( <i>Hygrocybe</i> )	29	23	40
Clavarioid (Fairy Clubs)	10	10	16
<i>Entolomaceae</i>	20	12	66
<i>Geoglossaceae</i> (Earth tongues)	3	5	11
Other grassland target species <sup>1</sup>	2	2	6
Total species	206	155	

<sup>1</sup>*Camarophylloopsis, Dermoloma, Porpoloma*

**Table 1 Number of Species found in West Cork and Clare**

It can be seen that a greater range of species was found in West Cork than in Clare. It is also noticeable that less *Geoglossaceae* (late species) were recorded but more *Entolomaceae* (early species) were recorded. This was despite the survey period being a week later than in Clare and is consistent with the idea that fruiting was delayed by at least two weeks due to the 2007 weather patterns compared to more "normal" years.

In terms of sites, three excellent sites were found (Durseley Island, Ballynacarriga and Bantry House lawns) and in terms of the numbers of waxcaps found in a single visit, these sites rank amongst some of the best in Ireland. Whilst Durseley Island would now be the joint 11<sup>th</sup> best site in Ireland (see Table 2), most of the other sites have been visited on more occasions and only Aghadachor in Donegal has more species recorded in a single visit (19).

Apart from these three sites, good sites were hard to find. Churchyards turned out again to be a very important resource and some excellent ones were found. The All Saints Church in Drimoleague featured the rare waxcap, *Hygrocybe ovina*, the first time it has been found in a churchyard in Ireland. Drimoleague Church of Ireland, St. Matthew's Church of Ireland in Baltimore and Lisheen Lower RC Church were all notable sites. Letters have been written to all these sites describing these finds along with a leaflet produced by Plantlife

(<http://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/plantlife-saving-species-publications.html#gems>) on how to manage sites for grassland fungi.

This does not necessarily mean that West Cork is significantly better for grassland fungi than County Clare as these two surveys were in essence “snapshot” surveys. The fact that the best churchyard in Clare only had 4 waxcaps whilst the best in West Cork had 12 does indicate that the West Cork survey was during a better fruiting spell.

This survey did find 3 new Irish records as reported below and 147 of the 206 species recorded have no records for West Cork in the Fungus Records Database for the British Isles (FRDBI - <http://194.203.77.76/fieldmycology/FRDBI/FRDBI.asp>) or are listed in Muskett & Malone from West Cork. Table 2 lists these species. Whilst many of these are very common species, it just illustrates how under recorded this vice county is.

## **Notable Finds**

### **New Irish Records**

There are no published records, notes as occurring in Ireland in the Checklist of the British & Irish Basidiomycota (Legon 2005) or records in the Fungus Records Database for the British Isles (FRDBI) hosted by the British Mycological Society for the following species:

#### ***Hebeloma fusicolorum*** Gröger & Zschiesch.

Only two records in the FRDBI from Orkney and Hampshire. Not a grassland species but found under Alder in the Glengarriff National Nature Reserve alongside the river (30/10/07: V915566). Had a very strong sweet smell.

#### ***Hebeloma helodes*** J. Favre

Also found in woodland at Glengarriff National Nature Reserve between the carpark and the Big Meadow (30/10/07: V915566), this species is marked by non-dextrinoid spores and a thin stipe. 24 records in the FRDBI but none from Ireland. Possibly previously overlooked and recorded as *H. crustuliniforme*.

#### ***Stropharia halophila*** Pacioni

Found under *Ammophila arenarium* in the yellow dunes at Creggane Strand near Rosscarberry (09/11/2007: 09/11/2007). Noted by its yellow cap colours, dark spore print, ring on the stem and microscopically by its large spores (too large for *S. coronilla*) and striking clavate cheilocystidia. Only two records in the FRDBI from West Norfolk and West Devon.



## Other Notable Records – Target Species

### ***Clavaria straminea*** Cotton

A striking straw coloured Fairy Club with a dark yellow base to the stipe. Rarely recorded in Ireland but in GB, can be common in particular years and then rarely seen in subsequent years. Found at Big Meadow, Glengarriff National Nature Reserve (30/10/07: V915566); Bantry House (30/10/07: V987483), Kilcrohane Church (05/11/2007: V820379) and Goughane Barra (08/11/2007: W092661).



### ***Entoloma bloxamii*** (Berk.) Sacc.

A striking blue fleshy *Entoloma* on the proposed Berne List. Found at Cape Clear, Clear Island (01/11/2007:V948202), Ahakista Church (05/11/2007: V875404) and Dursey Island (06/11/2007: V505415).





***Entoloma hispidulum*** (M. Lange) Noordel.

A striking *Entoloma* with a very fibrillose cap. Found at Barley Cove in dune grassland (04/11/2007: V766255) and Sheep's Head in heath (05/11/2007: V720337).



***Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*** (Kühner & Romagn. ex P.D. Orton) Noordel.

An interesting brown *Leptonia* which proved to be one of the most common *Leptonia* species in this survey. This variety is noted by its fertile gill edge that is sometimes brown, polished brown stem and brown striate cap. When young, the colour of this variety can be a very lush yellow brown colour and I wonder what DNA work would think of the group *E.longistriatum*, *E.ochromicaceum* and *E.xanthochroum*.



***Hygrocybe calciphila*** Arnolds

One of the rarer waxcaps seemingly confined to calcareous sites including sand dunes. Found at Inchydoney Island (03/11/2007: W408398) and Barley Cove (04/11/2007: V766255).



***Hygrocybe calyptriformis*** (Berk. & Broome) Fayod

The flagship species of waxcap that is totally unmistakable. A UK BAP species and one of the 33 species proposed for the Berne List. Not found in Clare but recorded three times in West Cork at Bantry House (30/10/2007: V987483), Kilcrohane Church (05/11/2007: V820379) and Goughane Barra (08/11/2007: W092661).



***Hygrocybe citrinovirens*** (Lange) Jul. Schäff.

A large attractive lemon yellow waxcap. Not recorded from Clare but it is often one of the earlier waxcaps in the season. Recorded at Bantry House (30/10/2007: V987483).



***Hygrocybe ovina*** (Bull.) Kühner

One of the rarest waxcaps in Ireland and one of Northern Ireland's Priority Species. Recorded from the All Saint's Church in Drimoleague (03/11/2007: W127461).



***Porpoloma metapodium*** (Fr.) Singer

A large distinctive species that has amyloid spores, a blackening fruitbody that smells strongly of flour. Recorded from Bantry House (30/10/2007: V987483). Only very scattered records in Ireland.



***Ramariopsis kunzei*** (Fr.) Corner

A white coralloid species with small warty spores. Recorded from St. Michaels Church, Rathcarberry (09/11/2007: W334363).



**Other Notable Records – non-Target Species**

***Agaricus bernardii*** Quéél.

Rarely recorded in Ireland, this species was not unusual on coastal sites in the west. Recorded from Eyeries Coast (31/10/2002: V640512), White Strand, Garretstown (03/11/2007: W607433), Sheep's Head (05/11/2007: V720337), Dursey Island (06/11/2007: V505415, V463396, V480406) and Baltimore Beacon (10/11/2007: W038255).

***Agrocybe pediades*** (Fr.) Fayod

Very few records from Ireland but probably overlooked. Recorded from Park, Hungry Hill (02/11/2007: V753486).



***Conocybe pubescens*** (Gillet) Kühner

Only two Irish records in FRDBI. Noted by its large spores and distinctive cystidia. Recorded on dung. Recorded from Cape Clear, Clear Island (01/11/2007: V948202 & V946199) and Castlefrenke Dunes (09/11/2007: W330343).



***Cordyceps capitata*** (Holmsk.) Link

Only three scattered records in Ireland. A distinctive species parasitising truffles, in this case *Elaphomyces granulatus*. Found in coniferous plantation at Goughane Barra (08/11/2007: W083650).

***Laccaria fraterna*** (Cooke & Masee) Pegler

Only recently recorded in Ireland, this is the first record from the Republic of Ireland. This is an Australian species found under Eucalyptus and is spreading in Europe. Distinguished from other *Laccaria* look-alikes by being two spored. Recorded from Schull RC Church (04/11/2007: V928316).

***Lactarius lacunarum*** Romagn. ex Hora

Not a rare species but this association with *Salix repens* in coastal heath is unusual. Also recorded from this habitat in Clare and the Giant's Causeway and in GB, from Scotland (Eigg, West Sutherland, Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland). Recorded from Brow Head (04/11/2007: V770233) and Sheep's Head (05/11/2007: V720337).



***Leucoagaricus leucothites*** (Vittad.) M.M. Moser ex Bon

Only very scattered records from Ireland, all from coastal areas. Also recorded from Clare, this was found at Inchydoney Island (03/11/2007: W408398).



***Omphalina subhepatica*** (Batsch) Murrill

Only recorded from West Mayo in Ireland, this species was recorded from coastal dunes at Garranefeen Strand (03/11/2007: W534446), Inchydoney Island (03/11/2007: W408398) and Barley Cove (04/11/2007: V766255).



***Peziza ammophila*** Durieu & Mont

A very distinctive discomycete found in embryo dunes with a stalk buried in the sand. Only three other records for Ireland. Recorded from ), Inchydoney Island (03/11/2007: W408398) and Barley Cove (04/11/2007: V766255).



***Tulostoma brumale* Pers.**

Scattered records around the Irish coast. It is actually quite small and can be mistaken for dried rabbit pellets! Also recorded from Rine Point in Clare. Found at Creggane Strand (09/11/2007: W295363).



**Notable Absentees**

In terms of waxcaps, the notable absentees were the species more typical of calcareous grassland, notably *Hygrocybe colemanniana* and *H.mucronella*. These were both found in Clare and due to the geology of West Cork, it was not a surprise not to find them.

The most notable non-waxcap absentee was the brown earth tongue, *Microglossum olivaceum*. A Biodiversity Action Plan species in the UK, this is noted by its colour (although variable from brown to blue-green), it is not black like most earth tongues and is very different under the microscope.

**New Vice County Records**

As stated above, species are listed here if there are no records for these species for West Cork in the FRDBI (<http://194.203.77.76/fieldmycology/FRDBI/FRDBI.asp>) or in Muskett and Malone (1980).

Species	Authority
<i>Agaricus dulcidulus</i>	Schulzer
<i>Agaricus impudicus</i>	(Rea) Pilát
<i>Agaricus urinascens</i>	(F.H. Møller & Jul. Schäff.) Singer
<i>Agrocybe pediades</i>	(Fr.) Fayod
<i>Aleuria aurantia</i>	Peck
<i>Armillaria gallica</i>	Merxm. & Romagn.
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	(Vahl) P. Kumm.



Species	Authority
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>	(Jacq.) J.W. Groves & D.E. Wilson
<i>Bolbitius vitellinus</i>	(Pers.) Fr.
<i>Calocybe carnea</i>	(Bull.) Donk
<i>Clavaria acuta</i>	Fr.
<i>Clavaria fragilis</i>	Holmsk.
<i>Clavaria fumosa</i>	Fr.
<i>Clavaria straminea</i>	Cotton
<i>Clavulina coralloides</i>	(L.) J. Schröt.
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	(Sowerby) Corner
<i>Clavulinopsis helvola</i>	(Pers.) Corner
<i>Clavulinopsis laeticolor</i>	(Berk. & M.A. Curtis) R.H. Petersen
<i>Clavulinopsis luteoalba</i>	(Rea) Corner
<i>Clitocybe dealbata</i>	Sowerby
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	Sowerby
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	(Batsch) Quél.
<i>Collybia butyracea f. butyracea</i>	(Bull.) P. Kumm.
<i>Collybia confluens</i>	(Pers.) P. Kumm.
<i>Collybia dryophila</i>	(Bull.) P. Kumm.
<i>Collybia peronata</i>	(Bolton) P. Kumm.
<i>Conocybe pubescens</i>	(Gillet) Kühner
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>	(Bull.) Fr.
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	(O.F. Müll.) Gray
<i>Coprinus disseminatus</i>	(Pers.) Gray
<i>Coprinus micaceus</i>	(Bull.) Fr.
<i>Coprobia granulata</i>	(Bull.) Boud.
<i>Cordyceps capitata</i>	(Holmsk.) Link
<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	(L.) Link
<i>Cortinarius croceus</i>	Fr.
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	(Schaeff.) Fr.
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	(Scop.) Fr.
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	(Bolton) Ces. & De Not.
<i>Dermoloma cuneifolium var. cuneifolium</i>	(Fr.) Bon
<i>Elaphomyces granulatus</i>	Fr.
<i>Entoloma asprellum</i>	(Fr.) Fayod
<i>Entoloma atrocoeruleum</i>	Noordel.
<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	(Berk.) Sacc.
<i>Entoloma chalybaeum var. chalybaeum</i>	(Pers.) Noordel.
<i>Entoloma conferendum</i>	(Britzelm.) Noordel.
<i>Entoloma elodes</i>	(Fr.) P. Kumm.
<i>Entoloma exile</i>	(Fr.) Hesler
<i>Entoloma incanum</i>	(Fr.) Hesler
<i>Entoloma infula</i>	(Arnolds & Noordel.) Noordel.
<i>Entoloma jubatum</i>	Fr.
<i>Entoloma poliopus var. poliopus</i>	(Romagn.) Noordel.
<i>Entoloma prunuloides</i>	(Fr.) Quél.
<i>Entoloma rhodopolium var. nidorosum</i>	(Fr.) Noordel.
<i>Entoloma sericellum</i>	Fr.

Species	Authority
<i>Entoloma turci</i>	(Bres.) M.M. Moser
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	(Curtis) Singer
<i>Galerina vittiformis</i>	(Fr.) Singer
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	(Fr.) Pat.
<i>Geoglossum cookeanum</i>	Nannf.
<i>Geoglossum fallax</i>	E.J. Durand
<i>Grifola frondosa</i>	(Dicks.) Gray
<i>Handkea excipuliformis</i>	(Scop.) Kreisel
<i>Hebeloma fuisporum</i>	Gröger & Zschiesch.
<i>Hebeloma helodes</i>	J. Favre
<i>Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens</i>	R. Haller Aar.
<i>Hygrocybe berkeleyi</i>	(P.D. Orton) P.D. Orton & Watling
<i>Hygrocybe calciphila</i>	Arnolds
<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	(Berk. & Broome) Fayod
<i>Hygrocybe cantharellus</i>	(Schwein.) Murrill
<i>Hygrocybe citrinovirens</i>	(Lange) Jul. Schöff.
<i>Hygrocybe conica</i> var. <i>conicoides</i>	(P.D. Orton) Boertm.
<i>Hygrocybe flavipes</i>	(Britzelm.) Arnolds
<i>Hygrocybe fornicata</i>	(Fr.) Singer
<i>Hygrocybe glutinipes</i> var. <i>glutinipes</i>	(J.E. Lange) R. Haller Aar.
<i>Hygrocybe helobia</i>	(Arnolds) Bon
<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	(Lange ex S. Lundell) M.M. Moser
<i>Hygrocybe ovina</i>	(Bull.) Kühner
<i>Hygrocybe persistens</i> var. <i>persistens</i>	(Britzelm.) Singer
<i>Hygrocybe quieta</i>	(Kühner) Singer
<i>Hymenochaete corrugata</i>	(Fr.) Lév.
<i>Hypholoma ericaeum</i>	(Pers.) Kühner
<i>Hypholoma sublateritium</i>	(Cooke) Sacc.
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	(Pers.) Fr.
<i>Inocybe geophylla</i> var. <i>lilacina</i>	Gillet
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Cooke
<i>Laccaria fraterna</i>	(Cooke & Masee) Pegler
<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	(Bull.) Pat.
<i>Lactarius deliciosus</i>	(L.) Fr.
<i>Lactarius glyciosmus</i>	(Fr.) Fr.
<i>Lactarius lacunarum</i>	Romagn. ex Hora
<i>Lactarius subdulcis</i>	(Bull.) Fr.
<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	(Alb. & Schwein.) Quéf.
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	(Sowerby) Pat.
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	(Bull.) Cooke
<i>Lepista panaeolus</i>	(Fr.) P. Karst.
<i>Lepista sordida</i>	(Fr.) Singer
<i>Leptosphaeria acuta</i>	(Moug. & Nestl.) P. Karst.
<i>Leucoagaricus leucothites</i>	(Vittad.) M.M. Moser ex Bon
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Pers.
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	(Schaeff.) Pers.
<i>Macrolepiota excoriata</i>	(Schaeff.) M.M. Moser

Species	Authority
<i>Macrolepiota mastoidea</i>	(Fr.) Singer
<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	(Bolton) Fr.
<i>Melanoleuca cinereifolia</i>	(Bon) Bon
<i>Melanoleuca exscissa</i>	(Fr.) Singer
<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca f. polioleuca</i>	(Fr.) Kühner & Maire
<i>Mucilago crustacea</i>	Mich.
<i>Mycena adonis var. adonis</i>	(Bull.) Fr.
<i>Mycena epipterygia var. epipterygia</i>	(Scop.) Gray
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	(Scop.) Schaeff.
<i>Mycena pura var. pura</i>	(Pers.) P. Kumm.
<i>Octospora humosa</i>	(Fr.) Dennis
<i>Omphalina ericetorum</i>	(Bull.) M. Lange
<i>Omphalina subhepatica</i>	(Batsch) Murrill
<i>Panaeolus acuminatus</i>	(Schaeff.) Gillet
<i>Peziza ammophila</i>	Durieu & Mont.
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	(Weigel) P. Kumm.
<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>	(Schultz) G. Winter
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	(Jacq.) Quél.
<i>Porpoloma metapodium</i>	(Fr.) Singer
<i>Postia subcaesia</i>	(David) Jülich
<i>Psathyrella ammophila</i>	(Durieu & Lév.) P.D. Orton
<i>Psilocybe coprophila</i>	(Bull.) P. Kumm.
<i>Psilocybe semilanceata</i>	(Fr.) P. Kumm.
<i>Ramariopsis kunzei</i>	(Fr.) Corner
<i>Rhopographus filicinus</i>	(Fr.) Nitschke ex Fuckel
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	(Pers.) Fr.
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	(Bull.) Raithelh.
<i>Rickenella swartzii</i>	(Fr.) Kuyper
<i>Russula mairei</i>	Singer
<i>Russula nigricans</i>	(Bull.) Fr.
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	(Pers.) Fr.
<i>Russula praetervisa</i>	Sarnari
<i>Russula sanguinea</i>	(Bull.) Fr.
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	(L.) Fr.
<i>Stropharia aeruginosa</i>	(Curtis) Quél.
<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>	Kreisel
<i>Stropharia halophila</i>	Pacioni
<i>Stropharia pseudocyanea</i>	(Desm.) Morgan
<i>Suillus grevillei</i>	(Klotzsch) Singer
<i>Thelephora penicillata</i>	Fr.
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Retz.
<i>Trichoglossum hirsutum</i>	(Pers.) Boud.
<i>Tricholoma ustale</i>	(Fr.) Quél.
<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>	(Schaeff.) Singer
<i>Tulostoma brumale</i>	Pers.
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	(L.) Grev.

**Table 2: New Vice County records for West Cork**

## 10km square and Site Rankings

Both the total 10km squares and individual sites were ranked according to numbers of species of *Hygrocybe* and the individual sites were also ranked according to their Irish Score. Map 1 shows the distribution of the 10km squares surveyed and the number of species of *Hygrocybe* found in each square. Appendix 1 gives full 10km and site species lists.

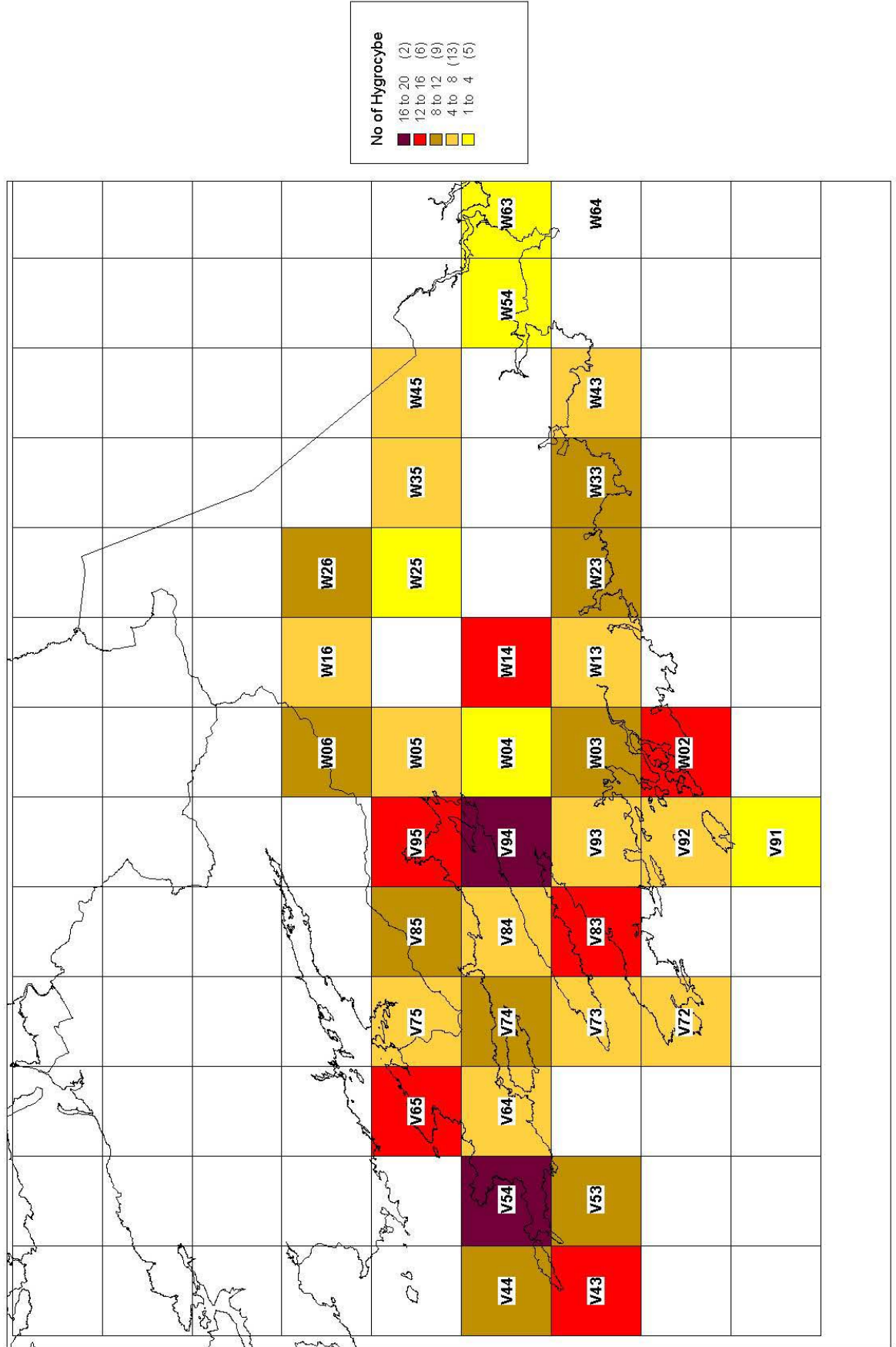
It must be noted that varieties are not counted separately so while in the species lists, there may be more than one variety of say *Hygrocybe virginea* or *Hygrocybe conica* is listed, it was only counted once in the list.

**Table 3: 10km Squares Ranked by Number of species of *Hygrocybe***

Rank	10k	Site	Hygrocybe
1	V54	Ballynacarriga, eastern end of Dursey Island	18
2	V94	Bantry House, St. Finbarr's Roman Catholic Church (Bantry)	17
3	V43	Dursey Island (west)	14
3	V95	Big Meadow (Glengarriff National Nature Reserve), Glengarriff Cemetary, Glengarriff Cemetary, Glengarriff Castle	14
3	W14	Drimoleague churches	14
6	V83	Toormore C of I, Ahakista Air Memorial, Farranamagh Lough, Kilcrohane Church	13
6	W02	St. Matthew's C of I (Baltimore), Baltimore Beacon, Knockomagh Wood Nature Reserve	13
8	V65	Eyeries Coast	12
9	V44	Dursey Island (central)	11
9	W03	Corravoley, Kilcoe Burial Ground, Reen Point, Church Cross Cofl, Lisheen Lower RC Church, Aghadown RC Church	11
9	W06	Goughane Barra, Goughane Barra Forest Park	11
12	V85	Lackavane	10
12	W23	Union Hall RC Church, Union Hall Church of Ireland, Leap RC Church, Rosscarbery Church of Ireland, Creggane Strand	10
14	W26	Inchigeelagh Church	9
14	W33	Castlefreke Dunes, St. Michaels Church (Rathbarry)	9

Map 1 below shows that there is not a strong spatial pattern of good squares for grassland fungi. Whilst the Beara peninsula was the best area overall, good squares are well scattered over the vice county with the east being less interesting. This lack of a spatial pattern is actually because good semi-natural sites were hard to find and with churchyards providing many of the good sites, these are much more hit and miss spatially depending on site management rather than environmental variables. This however in turn indicates just how widespread grassland species once were before agricultural intensification. The churchyards have become the last refugia in many areas.

Map 1: 10km squares visited with number of species of Hygrocybe



**Table 4: Sites Ranked by Number of species of *Hygrocybe* in West Cork and Clare<sup>1</sup>**

Rank	West Cork				Clare			
	Site	10k	Hygrocybe	Irish Score	Site	10k	Hygrocybe	Irish Score
1	Dursey Island	V43	18	34	Black Head	M11	16	30
2	Bantry House	V94	17	32	Turlough Hill	M20	13	23
3	Ballynacarriga	V54	17	29	Doomore	M30	12	20
4	Eyeries Coast	V65	12	23	Tullycomman, Carran	R29	11	19
4	St. Matthew's C of I, Baltimore	W02	12	23	Cliffs of Moher	R09	11	16
6	Goughane Barra	W06	11	18	Ballard Bay	Q96	10	15
7	Lackavane	V85	10	18	Carrickmacnaghten	M10	10	15
8	Drimoleague Church of Ireland	W14	10	15	Fahee North	M30	9	11
9	Lisheen Lower RC Church	W03	10	14	Rehy Hill	Q74	6	5
10	All Saints Church, Drimoleague	W14	9	17	Caher Valley	M10	6	15
11	Inchigeelagh Church	W26	9	14	Bridge of Ross	Q75	6	10
11	Kilcrohane Church	V83	9	14	Mullagh More	R39	5	7
13	Big Meadow, Glengarriff National Nature Reserve	V95	9	12	George's Head	Q86	5	8
14	Glengarriff Castle	V95	9	10	Fanore dunes	M10	5	8
15	Union Hall RC Church	W23	8	15				
16	Crow Head	V53	8	8				
17	Baltimore Beacon	W02	8	7				
18	St. Michaels Church, Rathbarry	W33	7	14				
19	Cape Clear, Clear Island	V92	7	11				
20	Enniskeen RC Church	W35	7	8				
21	Healy Pass	V75	7	7				
21	Sheep's Head	V73	7	7				
23	Ahakista Church	V84	6	13				
24	Knockgour	V64	6	10				
25	Toormore Church of Ireland	V83	5	10				
26	Inchydoney Island	W43	5	8				
26	Park, Hungry Hill	V74	5	8				
26	Pass of Keimaneigh	W16	5	8				
29	Kealkill RC Church	W05	5	6				
29	Mount Gabriel	V93	5	5				

<sup>1</sup>All sites with 5 or more species of waxcap included.

Table 4 shows that a wider range of sites with 7 or more species were found in West Cork than in Clare in 2006. However, Rald (1985) estimates that any site with more than 11 species of *Hygrocybe* in one visit is of national importance and while this is probably on the low side for the British Isles, this would mean only 6 sites of potentially of high value for grassland fungi have been found so far in West Cork.

Newton et al (2002) in Scotland found that only 25% of species recorded on grassland sites in intensively surveyed sites were found in one visit. This is not true for *Hygrocybe* alone in Ireland taking the example of Binevenagh NNR in Co. L'Derry is the best recorded site in Ireland. A total of 23 species of *Hygrocybe* has been recorded there and the most recorded in one visit has been 16 species, but it illustrates the point that repeated surveying at differing times of year is actually required before a full picture is understood. Given this and the lack of mycologists or amateur recorders in Ireland, the Irish scoring system was proposed by McHugh et al in 2002. One of the benefits of this system is that sites which where indicator species have been recorded stand out and can be targeted for further visits compared to more average sites. Sites such as All Saints Church, Drimoleague, Union Hall RC Church and St. Michaels Church, Rathbarry can be quickly seen in Table 2.

Another aspect that was very different between West Cork and Clare was that the West Cork churchyards supported many more fungi than in Clare. The best churchyard was St. Matthew's C of I, Baltimore with 12 species of *Hygrocybe* whereas in Clare, the best churchyard only had 4 species. The Clare churchyards will be better than was found in that particular two week period and it further illustrates that that survey was unlucky in terms of coinciding with a fruiting period.

Two particular grassland types were surprisingly poor in this survey. They were upland acid grassland sites and coastal sand dunes. Upland acid grassland sites are often the best sites with waxcaps in particular sometimes fruiting in huge quantities, a biomass that is often not found on calcareous grasslands (with their often thinner soils??). Some very promising sites like Park on Hungry Hill, Lackavane, Goughane Barra and the Healy Pass were poor but had the "feel" of good sites. The only comments that could be made from these sites were that the specimens of the large bulky species like *H.pratensis*, *H.punicea* or *H.splendidissima* were often very small and this combined with the lack of *Geoglossaceae* suggests that the main fruiting was still to happen. These sites in particular should be visited again and other sites to the west of the Healy Pass also looked promising.

That coastal sand dunes were poor for waxcap diversity was less of a surprise as few sand dune sites in Ireland are particularly good. Biomass may however be large with huge quantities of *H.conica* (var. *conicioides*), *H.persistens* or *H.virginea*, but a range of notable records of non-target species were made including *Stropharia halophila*, *Tulostoma brumale*, *Peziza ammophila*, *Omphalina subhepatica* and *Leucoagaricus leucothites* were made.

Rank	Site	County	Irish Score	No of Hygrocybe	No Visits
1	The Curragh	Kildare	73	33	17
2	Binevenagh NNR	Londonderry	62	22	9
3	Crossmurrin NNR	Fermanagh	52	24	7
4	Kebble NNR	Antrim	47	22	6
5	Barnett's Park	Antrim	46	18	25
5	Monawilkin ASSI	Fermanagh	46	20	6
7	Slievenacloy ASSI	Antrim	44	23	12
8	Ballyprior	Laois	43	18	11
9	Aghadachor	West Donegal	42	21	2
10	Agnew's Hill	Antrim	38	16	3
10	Longmore Td., 1.5km NW of The Sheddings	Antrim	38	18	1
12	Dursey Island	West Cork	34	18	1
12	Hillsborough Parish Church	Down	34	18	7
14	Mount Stewart Estate	Down	33	18	10
14	Slemish Mountain	Antrim	33	15	2
16	Bantry House	West Cork	32	17	1
16	Clonmantagh Hill	Kilkenny	32	13	2
16	John McSparran Memorial Hill Farm	Antrim	32	15	3
16	Keem Machair	W Mayo	32	13	2
20	Clandeboyne Estate	Down	31	15	7
20	Murlough NNR	Down	31	15	15
22	Black Head	Clare	30	16	2
22	Silent Valley, Mourne Mountains	Down	30	16	6
24	Altnahinch Burn, Altnahinch Dam	Antrim	29	14	1
24	Ballynacarriga	West Cork	29	17	1
24	Knockninny ASSI	Fermanagh	29	15	3

**Table 5: Top Irish Grassland sites as of 01/12/07**



What do good grassland fungi sites look like? To give some examples, photographs of some of the good sites in West Cork are shown below.



Dursey Island, eastern corner



Lackavane



Dursey Island, western end



Ballynacarriga



Healy Pass



Barley Cove



Bantry House



Bantry House

## Species Rankings

The grassland target species were ranked according to the number of 10km squares in which they were found and compared to their rank in Clare and Northern Ireland. The species in the Irish scoring system are ranked in three categories with 4 points given to the category A species (the best indicators), 2 points to the B species and 1 point to the C species. If a species has no score, it is not included in the present scoring.

Rank	Species	Type	Irish Score	No 10k	Clare Rank	Irish Rank
1	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	H	1	28	3	5
2	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i> var. <i>conica</i>	H	1	27	1	2
3	<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i> var. <i>virginea</i>	H	1	26	2	1
4	<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i> var. <i>psittacina</i>	H	1	23	7	3
5	<i>Clavulinopsis helvola</i>	C		22	10	11
6	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	H	1	20	7	4
6	<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	H	1	20	6	6
8	<i>Entoloma conferendum</i>	E		18	36	14
9	<i>Hygrocybe quieta</i>	H	2	14	5	8
9	<i>Hygrocybe reidii</i>	H	1	14	15	9
11	<i>Clavulinopsis luteoalba</i>	C		12	36	20
11	<i>Entoloma polioopus</i> var. <i>polioopus</i>	E		12	19	46
11	<i>Hygrocybe pratensis</i>	H	1	12	11	7
14	<i>Entoloma chalybaeum</i>	E		11	-	45
14	<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	H	1	11	36	12
16	<i>Hygrocybe russocoriacea</i>	H	1	10	4	10
17	<i>Hygrocybe irrigata</i>	H	2	9	-	18
17	<i>Hygrocybe punicea</i>	H	4	9	11	13
19	<i>Entoloma longistriatum</i> var. <i>sarcitulum</i>	E		8	-	60
20	<i>Entoloma corvinum</i>	E		7	30	52
20	<i>Entoloma sericeum</i>	E		7	36	38
20	<i>Hygrocybe cantharellus</i>	H	1	7	30	25
20	<i>Hygrocybe flavipes</i>	H	2	7	36	42
24	<i>Entoloma prunuloides</i>	E	2	6	-	49

Rank	Species	Type	Irish Score	No 10k	Clare Rank	Irish Rank
24	<i>Entoloma serrulatum</i>	E		6	-	40
24	<i>Hygrocybe splendidissima</i>	H	4	6	-	42
24	<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i> var. <i>ochraceopallida</i>	H	1	6	7	
28	<i>Entoloma sericellum</i>	E		5	36	37
28	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i> var. <i>conicoides</i>	H	1	5	36	
28	<i>Hygrocybe glutinipes</i> var. <i>glutinipes</i>	H	2	5	36	31
31	<i>Clavaria fragilis</i>	C		4	30	35
31	<i>Clavaria straminea</i>	C		4	-	65
31	<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	C		4	25	15
31	<i>Entoloma infula</i>	E		4	-	68
31	<i>Geoglossum cookeanum</i>	G	2	4	11	24
31	<i>Hygrocybe helobia</i>	H	2	4	-	52
31	<i>Hygrocybe laeta</i> var. <i>laeta</i>	H	1	4	36	16
31	<i>Hygrocybe nitrata</i>	H	4	4	30	46
31	<i>Trichoglossum hirsutum</i>	G	2	4	11	19
40	<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	C	1	3	25	23
40	<i>Entoloma asprellum</i>	E		3	-	68
40	<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	E	4	3	36	60
40	<i>Entoloma jubatum</i>	E		3	-	42
40	<i>Entoloma turci</i>	E		3	36	76
40	<i>Geoglossum fallax</i>	G	1	3	15	17
40	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	H	2	3	-	26
40	<i>Hygrocybe fornicata</i>	H	2	3	19	21
40	<i>Hygrocybe persistens</i> var. <i>persistens</i>	H	1	3	17	22
49	<i>Clavaria acuta</i>	C		2	25	30
49	<i>Clavaria fumosa</i>	C	2	2	30	27
49	<i>Clavulinopsis laeticolor</i>	C		2	36	29
49	<i>Entoloma atrocoeruleum</i>	E		2	-	68
49	<i>Entoloma elodes</i>	E		2	-	93
49	<i>Entoloma hispidulum</i>	E		2	-	93
49	<i>Entoloma incanum</i>	E		2	30	65
49	<i>Hygrocybe berkeleyi</i>	H	2	2	-	52
49	<i>Hygrocybe calciphila</i>	H	2	2	36	68
49	<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>	H	1	2	-	27
59	<i>Entoloma exile</i>	E		1	-	82
59	<i>Entoloma formosum</i>	E		1	-	104
59	<i>Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens</i>	H	2	1	19	35
59	<i>Hygrocybe citrinovirens</i>	H	2	1	-	50
59	<i>Hygrocybe ovina</i>	H	4	1	-	82
59	<i>Porpoloma metapodium</i>	D	4	1	-	93

**Table 6: Grassland target species recorded in West Cork**

The noticeable features of this list when compared to the Clare and all Ireland data are:

- the earth tongues were not found as much as elsewhere but this has already been discussed
- *Hygrocybe flavipes* was more common here than elsewhere

- The Fairy Clubs, *Clavulinopsis helvola* and *C.luteoalba* although common elsewhere were relatively more common in West Cork in this survey
- That a number of species of *Entoloma* e.g. *Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*, *Entoloma chalybaeum*, *Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum* and *Entoloma corvinum* amongst others were recorded more commonly than elsewhere but this can simply be due to this group being badly underrecorded in Ireland.
- In terms of the Irish weighting score, again questions have to rise about *Hygrocybe quieta* and *H.punicea*. These records will be added to the dataset needed to review the weighting system. When this is done, a more detailed analysis looking at the species groupings that the species are recorded with needs to be looked at rather than a simple look at number of 10km squares.

### **Comparisons to other areas**

The good sites found in this survey (Dursey Island, Bantry House and Ballynacarriga) are all in the best 10 sites in the Republic of Ireland and with more visits should be prove to be even better. Only the Curragh (Kildare), Ballyprior (Laois), Aghadachor (West Donegal) are better than Dursey Island. In general however, Irish sites are not as good as Welsh or Scottish sites where 20+ species of *Hygrocybe* are not uncommon. For instance, when the author surveyed sites for the Welsh Waxcap survey, 7 out of the 10 sites surveyed all scored higher than Dursey although these were targeted visits rather than having to search for sites. An extremely useful exercise would be to compare such results over Europe as a whole to put these results in a European context. Published literature does suggest that the British Isles has some of the best sites for grassland fungi left in Europe and it would be expected that with further visits, these three sites would prove to have at least 22 species of *Hygrocybe* which would make these sites of international importance ((Vesterholt 1999).

### **Conclusions**

Three exceptional sites were found for grassland fungi, sites that rank among the best in Ireland if sites are compared on one site visit alone. However, other semi-natural grassland sites were very hard to find possibly because the survey did not coincide with the peak fruiting period (see discussion about upland acid sites on the Beara on page 23) and because the extension of intensive agriculture into the upland and coastal areas means that the transition between agricultural grassland and heath / bog or the coast is very sharp squeezing out the areas of interest for grassland fungi. The fact that churchyards dispersed across the vice county were good for waxcaps shows how widespread these species once were and how much they have declined. Although waxcaps can be found in virtually all 10km squares, they must once have been ubiquitous. The Epynt ranges in mid-Wales is an area owned by the military since 1938. It is now an incredible place for grassland fungi having been spared agricultural improvement. The biomass of fungi is staggering and over 30 species of waxcap alone have been found. This is probably what most of the uplands of the British Isles once looked like.

As waxcaps are so bright and colourful, they are eye catching species. Being indicators of old unfertilised grassland, they can be a very useful group to involve the public and other non-mycologists with. In 2002, Plantlife organised a survey of *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* in the UK which was very successful and a similar project could be done in Ireland as a whole.

### **Images**

All images of species that were taken in this survey can be used by any interested organisation for conservation purposes. These images and many others are available at [www.nifg.org.uk/photos.htm](http://www.nifg.org.uk/photos.htm).

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## Appendix 1 – 10km and Site Details

### V43

**Sites Searched:** Dursey Island

**Hygrocybe:** 14 **Clavariaceae** 2 **Entolomaceae:** 4 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

The fields at the western end of the island are less fertilised and these proved to be very rich in waxcaps with *H.punicea* and *H.splendidissima* found here. The interest was however continual on this exceptional island.

#### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe laeta* var. *laeta*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

#### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Dursey Island

**Date Visited:** 06/11/2007 **GridRef:** V480410

**H:** 18 **C:** 6 **E:** 7 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 34

An exceptional island with significant areas of acid grassland and coastal heath. The waxcap interest is best on the tightly grazed grasslands by the sea or surrounding the farms. The heath is of lesser interest. The island illustrates one of the problems of defining a waxcap site. In reality, the interest is continual from one end to the other so dividing it into subsites is artificial. The same could probably be said for the end of the mainland as the waxcap interest is bound to continue from Ballynacarriga to Ballaghboy and Garinish. Notable species include *Entoloma bloxamii*, *Hygrocybe nitrata*, *H.splendidissima* and *Clavaria fragilis*.

*Agaricus bernardii*  
*Agaricus impudicus*  
*Agaricus urinascens*  
*Collybia dryophila*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma bloxamii*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*

*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe laeta* var. *laeta*  
*Hygrocybe miniata*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Hypholoma ericaeum*  
*Lepista panaeolus*  
*Marasmius oreades*  
*Megacollybia platyphylla*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis laeticolor*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Lycoperdon nigrescens*  
*Vascellum pratense*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

## V44

**Sites Searched:** Dursey Island

**Hygrocybe:** 11 **Clavariaceae** 3 **Entolomaceae:** 3 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

Part of the wonderful Dursey Island site. Probably this section of the island is the least good but there are still good areas of grassland at the junction between the heath and the farmed fields and again at the coastal fringe. The fields themselves could be promising as some of them may not be highly fertilised but lack of time and access prevented these from being searched.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*

*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe miniata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

**Site Details:** See Dursey Island description under V43

## V53

**Sites Searched:** Crow Head

**Hygrocybe:** 8   **Clavariaceae** 1   **Entolomaceae:** 2   **Geoglossaceae:** 0   **Others:** 0

There is very little land in this square and much is unsuitable habitat being coastal heath or thrift dominated grassland. The waxcap interest is scattered and unlikely to be much better than found here.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Crow Head

**Date Visited:** 31/10/2007 **GridRef:** V507395

**H:** 8   **C:** 1   **E:** 2   **G:** 0   **O:** 0   **IrishScore:** 8

The low peninsula running out to Crow Head. Dominated by coastal heath on the higher parts, the waxcap interest was confined to the grassy fringes between the heath and the sea. Much of this is salt splashed turf dominated by thrift which is not particularly good for waxcaps which prefer the grassier areas. The waxcaps were therefore very scattered on this peninsula.

*Agaricus urinascens*  
*Collybia dryophila*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*



*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Hypholoma ericaeum*  
*Mycena leptocephala*  
*Omphalina ericetorum*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Psilocybe coprophila*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Bovista nigrescens*

## V54

**Sites Searched:** Ballynacarriga, eastern end of Dursey Island

**Hygrocybe:** 18 **Clavariaceae** 6 **Entolomaceae:** 12 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 1

This is a very good square. The areas searched were Ballynacarriga and the eastern end of Dursey Island. Other potential areas are the coastal slopes between Ballaghboy (the cable car) and Garinish. The north facing slopes of Lackacroghan are also promising. There are also possible sites around Allihies making this probably the best square on the Beara Peninsula.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis laeticolor*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma asprellum*  
*Entoloma bloxamii*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma elodes*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Entoloma turci*  
*Geoglossum fallax*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### Site Details:

**Site:** *Ballynacarriga*

**Date Visited:** 31/10/2007 **GridRef:** V515405

**H:** 17 **C:** 5 **E:** 8 **G:** 1 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 29

Rough grassland on the western slopes of the mainland facing Dursey Island. Grazing by cattle and sheep. A very good site with continual waxcap interest along the coastal slopes with the waxcaps in particular fruiting on the steeper slopes or old grassed over walls. Notable species include *Entoloma elodes* on the heath, *E.turci* and *H.splendidissima*. There were large amounts of the Orange Peel Fungus, *Aleuria aurantia* fruiting on the gravel road through the site.

*Calocybe carnea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma asprellum*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma elodes*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Entoloma turci*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Mycena leptcephala*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Vascellum pratense*  
*Aleuria aurantia*  
*Geoglossum fallax*

**Site:** *Eastern end of Dursey Island. For details, see description under V43*

## V64

**Sites Searched:** Knockgour, Castletownbere, Glebe graveyard, Dunboy House

**Hygrocybe:** 6 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 0

The best site found was Knockgour but lack of time at the end of the day prevented a full search of this site. It will undoubtedly be much better. The southern side of Bear Island is another possible site but time prevented any visit to Bear Island. Other sites were visited in this square were unsuccessful. Glebe graveyard had no macrofungi, Dunboy House lawn was destroyed due to construction work and the churchyards in Castletownbere were either locked or tarmaced over.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Geoglossum fallax*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *Castletownbere*

**Date Visited:** 31/10/2007 **GridRef:** V678459

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 0

The churchyards in the town were either locked and inaccessible or tarmaced over. The only waxcap found was *Hygrocybe conica* in a domestic lawn.

*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*

**Site:** *Knockgour*

**Date Visited:** 06/11/2007 **GridRef:** V615446

**H:** 6 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G:** 1 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 10

This site has great potential as a waxcap site. There are significant areas of acid grassland on the slopes and summit of the mountain especially at the northern end of the summit ridge (Knockoura). Only a small area was searched alongside the switchbacks on the road up to the mast as time was short and light fading fast at the end of the day.

*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Geoglossum fallax*

## V65

**Sites Searched:** Eyeries Coast

**Hygrocybe:** 12 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 0

This square is potentially very rich including coastal grassland as found by Eyeries and potential upland acid grassland areas in the mountains.

**Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica*  
*Hygrocybe laeta*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*

**Site Details:**

**Site:** Eyeries Coast

**Date Visited:** 31/10/2002 **GridRef:** V646523

**H:** 12 **C:** 1 **E:** 1 **G:** 1 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 23

This site was visited by the author in 2002, not during this survey. The coastal section of the Beara Way by Eyeries was walked and various small grassland sections on this walk were very rich. *Hygrocybe nitrata*, *H.punicea* and *H.splendidissima* were the good finds.

*Agaricus bernardii*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica*  
*Hygrocybe laeta*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*  
*Trochila ilicina*

**V72**

**Sites Searched:** Mizen Head, Barley Cove, Brow Head, Crookhaven

**Hygrocybe:** 7   **Clavariaceae** 1   **Entolomaceae:** 4   **Geoglossaceae:** 0   **Others:** 0

The best site on this square is Barley Cove. A lot of the rest of the square is either intensive agriculture, coastal heath or bog meaning the best suitable grassland is probably restricted to the coastal fringe or when there is a heath grassland mosaic which is often not easy to find.

#### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma hispidulum*  
*Entoloma incanum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Hygrocybe calciphila*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

#### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Barley Cove

**Date Visited:** 04/11/2007 **GridRef:** V766255

**H:** 4   **C:** 0   **E:** 2   **G:** 0   **O:** 0   **IrishScore:** 5

A wonderful set of dunes with significant area of moss rich dune grassland. However like many Irish dunes, they were dominated by huge numbers of *Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*, *H. persistens*, *Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida* and *Geoglossum cookeanum*. Masses of fruiting bodies with little species diversity. All the species occurring were also found at Inchydoney but the full range of species found there was not present at Barley Cove. Why this was is not possible to explain. The embryo dunes supported abundant fruiting of *Melanoleuca cinereifolia* but with no *Psathyrella ammophila* found. *Peziza ammophila* which is more rarely recorded in Ireland was also found. *Hygrocybe calciphila* and *Omphalina subhepatica* were the other notable species.

*Clitocybe dealbata*  
*Entoloma hispidulum*  
*Entoloma incanum*  
*Hygrocybe calciphila*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Melanoleuca cinereifolia*  
*Melanoleuca excissa*  
*Omphalina subhepatica*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Peziza ammophila*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

**Site:** Brow Head

**Date Visited:** 04/11/2007 **GridRef:** V770233

**H: 1 C: 0 E: 2 G 0 O: 0 IrishScore: 1**

A small area of coastal grassland with large areas of coastal heath. Unlikely to be of significant mycological interest although the milk cap, *Lactarius lacunarum*, was found associated with the *Salix repens* on the heath which is unusual although also reported from Scotland. This association was also found in County Clare in 2006.

*Bolbitius vitellinus*  
*Collybia dryophila*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Lactarius lacunarum*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

**Site:** *Church of St Brendan the Navigator*

**Date Visited:** 04/11/2007 **GridRef:** V796251

**H: 4 C: 1 E: 0 G 0 O: 0 IrishScore: 4**

A small area of lawn that is very herb dominated rather than grass and moss. Unlikely to be of significant interest.

*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*

**Site:** *Mizen Head*

**Date Visited:** 04/11/2007 **GridRef:** V738236

**H: 1 C: 0 E: 2 G 0 O: 0 IrishScore: 1**

The head is dominated by heath on the upper slopes and the areas of grassland are salt splashed and dominated by thrift. Unlikely to be of significant mycological interest.

*Agaricus impudicus*  
*Collybia dryophila*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Vascellum pratense*

## V73

**Sites Searched:** Sheep's Head

**Hygrocybe:** 7 **Clavariaceae** 3 **Entolomaceae:** 8 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

See description for the Sheep's Head site.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*

*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma elodes*  
*Entoloma hispidulum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*

### Site Details:

**Site:** *Sheep's Head*

**Date Visited:** 05/11/2007 **GridRef:** V720337

**H:** 7 **C:** 3 **E:** 8 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 7

The area searched from the car park to the head. A lot of the land is dominated by *Molinia* or heath, but there are good areas of grassland especially at the cliff edges or intermixed with the heath. This site needs more visits as from experience from other similar sites in Ireland, it should be much better. The milk cap, *Lactarius lacunarum* was found again associated with *Salix repens* on the heath as at Mizen Head and Clear Island. Other notable species were *Entoloma elodes* and *Entoloma hispidulum*.

*Agaricus bernardii*  
*Agaricus impudicus*  
*Agaricus urinascens*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma elodes*  
*Entoloma hispidulum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Lactarius lacunarum*  
*Macrolepiota mastoidea*  
*Mycena leptcephala*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Vascellum pratense*  
*Coprobacia granulata*

## V74

**Sites Searched:** Park (Hungry Hill), Rossmackowen Church

**Hygrocybe:** 8   **Clavariaceae** 1   **Entolomaceae:** 4   **Geoglossaceae:** 0   **Others:** 0

Significant areas of acid grassland exist in this square on the slopes of the mountains above the enclosed fields and this should be a very good square. Rossmackowen Common is another area that should be searched.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Park, Hungry Hill

**Date Visited:** 02/11/2007 **GridRef:** V753486

**H:** 5   **C:** 1   **E:** 4   **G:** 0   **O:** 0   **IrishScore:** 8

The southern slopes of Hungry Hill above the enclosed fields could potentially be a very good site. Experience says that this could be good but the dearth of fruiting bodies and the small nature of those that were around indicates that the maximum fruiting period has not begun this year. Notable species were *Agrocybe pediades* and *Hygrocybe splendidissima*.

*Agrocybe pediades*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Galerina vittiformis*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Psilocybe coprophila*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Rickenella fibula*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*

**Site:** Rossmackowen Church

**Date Visited:** 02/11/2007 **GridRef:** V742472

**H:** 4   **C:** 0   **E:** 0   **G:** 0   **O:** 0   **IrishScore:** 5



A small churchyard with scattered waxcaps. Unlikely to be a very good site.

*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*

## V75

**Sites Searched:** Healy Pass

**Hygrocybe:** 7 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 3 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

There are significant areas of acid grassland in this square. The Glenlough area is another potential area of interest.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Healy Pass

**Date Visited:** 02/11/2007 **GridRef:** V790535

**H:** 7 **C:** 1 **E:** 3 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 7

There is a significant area of acid grassland on mineral soil in the Healy Pass area and these should prove to be very good waxcap sites. As was the theme with the visits to acid grassland on the higher slopes of the Cahra Mountains, fruiting was only just beginning and many more species should be found. This is very late and probably relates to the dry autumn.

*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Cordyceps militaris*  
*Octospora humosa*

## V83

**Sites Searched:** Toormore C of I, Ahakista Air Memorial, Farranamagh Lough,

**Hygrocybe:** 13 **Clavariaceae** 3 **Entolomaceae:** 3 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

This square is split between Sheep's Head peninsula and the Mizen Head peninsula. As much of the square is heath, bog or agricultural grassland, the fringe of coastal grassland and churchyards are the most important resource.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe calyptriformis*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe miniata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *Air Disaster Memorial, Ahakista*

**Date Visited:** 05/11/2007 **GridRef:** V876396

**H:** 3 **C:** 1 **E:** 1 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 3

Small area of grassland around the memorial to the Air India plane crash. Likely to have a few more species.

*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Lactarius deliciosus*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

**Site:** *Farranamagh Lough*

**Date Visited:** 05/11/2007 **GridRef:** V830377

**H:** 2 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 2

Small strip of quite rank grassland between the shingle beach and the lough. Unlikely to be of further mycological interest.

*Coprinus comatus*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

**Site:** *Kilcrohane Church*

**Date Visited:** 05/11/2007 **GridRef:** V820379

**H:** 9 **C:** 3 **E:** 2 **G** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 14

A small but very rich churchyard containing *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* at its second West Cork site. The other notable species were the fairy club, *Clavaria straminea* and *Stropharia pseudocyanea*. Letter and leaflet on managing for grassland fungi sent to church.

*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Galerina vittiformis*  
*Hygrocybe calyptriformis*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe miniata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Mycena leptocephala*  
*Stropharia pseudocyanea*  
*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*

**Site:** *Toormore Church of Ireland*

**Date Visited:** 04/11/2007 **GridRef:** V861309

**H:** 5 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 10

A small moss rich churchyard with some interesting species like *Hygrocybe punicea* and *H.flavipes*. These indicate that there will be other species of interest present possibly also *H.calyptriformis*.

*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Melanoleuca polioleuca* f. *polioleuca*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

## V84

**Sites Searched:** Ahakista Church

**Hygrocybe:** 6 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 2 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

This square is split between Sheep's Head peninsula and part of the Beara peninsula. As much of the square is heath, bog or agricultural grassland, the fringe of coastal grassland and churchyards are the most important resource. The part of the Beara was driven through and is thought not to be very hopeful but lack of access to the coast prevented any searching. Most of the area on the Sheep's Head peninsula is bog and is unsuitable. Parts of the northern coastal fringe could hold some waxcaps (but probably not many) but lack of access and time prevented these being

searched.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Entoloma bloxamii*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *Ahakista Church*

**Date Visited:** 05/11/2007 **GridRef:** V875404

**H:** 6 **C:** 0 **E:** 2 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 13

A small moss rich churchyard with some very notable species. *Hygrocybe nitrata* is one of the rarer waxcaps and this is the first time it was found on this survey. *Entoloma bloxamii* is a striking *Entoloma* on the Northern Ireland Priority Species list. These species are unusual in Irish churchyards and their presence means that there is a very good likelihood that this is a good churchyard worthy of more visits.

*Entoloma bloxamii*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Melanoleuca polioleuca* f. *polioleuca*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*

**V85**

**Sites Searched:** Lackavane

**Hygrocybe:** 10 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 5 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

Much of the square is dominated by bog or agricultural fields but there are area of acid grassland on the more mineral soils of the slopes of the Sugarloaf Mountain. These should prove to be much better waxcap sites if visited at peak fruiting time.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma formosum*  
*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*

*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Lackavane

**Date Visited:** 02/11/2007 **GridRef:** V865518

**H:** 10 **C:** 1 **E:** 5 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 18

Acid grassland on the southern slopes of Sugarloaf Mountain. Some larger areas of acid grassland exist above the enclosed fields interdispersed between the heath and wetter peat. From previous experience, this looked a very promising site but was a bit disappointing. Some key indicators like *Hygrocybe punicea* and *H.splendidissima* were present but the fruiting bodies were very small. This and the lack of other common species like *H.pratensis* and *H.coccinea* and any earth tongue suggests that fruiting is only getting started which is much later than in normal years. A site to be revisited. Other notable species include *Entoloma formosum*, a striking Leptonia with a richly coloured brown cap.

*Collybia butyracea* f. *butyracea*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma formosum*  
*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Flammulina velutipes*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe splendidissima*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*  
*Megacollybia platyphylla*  
*Mycena adonis* var. *adonis*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Rickenella fibula*  
*Russula delica*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Hymenochaete corrugata*  
*Hypoxylon fuscum*  
*Leptosphaeria acuta*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*  
*Trochila ilicina*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

## V91

**Sites Searched:** Cape Clear, Clear Island

**Hygrocybe:** 3 **Clavariaceae** 2 **Entolomaceae:** 5 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

Very little land within this square. Restricted to small area on very south of island consisting of rough acid grassland and coastal heath mosaic.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma turci*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*

### **Site Details:**

See site description of Cape Clear under the V92 description below.

## V92

**Sites Searched:** Cape Clear, Clear Island

**Hygrocybe:** 7 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 9 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

The farmed part of Clear Island are largely unsuitable for waxcaps although some fields that have received less fertiliser may be of interest. The main areas are the rough acid grassland found intermixed with the more dominant heath. The area searched was to the south of the harbour to Cape Clear. The other potential areas to the east of the harbour are probably the south eastern higher slopes which are also a mosaic of heath and grassland. Cooslahan Point could be another possible area of interest.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma bloxamii*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma turci*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Cape Clear, Clear Island

**Date Visited:** 01/11/2007 **GridRef:** V948202

**H:** 7 **C:** 2 **E:** 9 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 11

Rough acid grassland and coastal heath mosaic on Cape Clear. The coastal fringes of the Cape are the most interesting but the impression was that the waxcaps are yet to fruit. Entolomas were good but there was very little fruiting of *Hygrocybe* species and those that were were often very small giving the impression that fruiting was only beginning. Do species fruit slightly later on Clear Island compared to the mainland due to the maritime influence? Notable species include *Conocybe pubescens* on dung, *Entoloma bloxamii*, *E. longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*, *E.turci* and the rust, *Puccinia umbilici* on Navelwort.

*Agaricus campestris*  
*Agaricus impudicus*  
*Clitocybe dealbata*  
*Collybia dryophila*  
*Conocybe pubescens*  
*Entoloma bloxamii*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma turci*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Mycena leptcephala*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Psilocybe coprophila*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Vascellum pratense*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*  
*Puccinia umbilici*

## V93

**Sites Searched:** Mount Gabriel, Church of St. Matthias, Ballydehob, Schull RC Church

**Hygrocybe:** 7 **Clavariaceae** 3 **Entolomaceae:** 3 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

The higher lands within this square, like Mount Gabriel, are largely uninteresting as they are deep peat and dominated by heather and *Molinia*. The lowlands are intensively managed so waxcap interest will be very localised and scattered.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*

*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

#### Site Details:

**Site:** *Church of St. Matthias, Ballydehob*

**Date Visited:** 29/10/2007 **GridRef:** V983336

**H:** 3 **C:** 1 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 6

Small moss rich churchyard. Potential for more species. Notable species include *Hygrocybe flavipes* and *Clavaria fragilis*.

*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Clavaria fragilis*

**Site:** *Mount Gabriel*

**Date Visited:** 29/10/2007 **GridRef:** V930348

**H:** 5 **C:** 2 **E:** 3 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 5

Much of the hill of Mount Gabriel is not suitable for waxcaps with peat too deep and vegetation too thick. Best areas are those around the radar installations where turf is short due to disturbance, in thinner soils on slope often around rock outcrops or alongside road. Best example found of this was at V927350.

*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Octospora humosa*

**Site:** *Schull RC Church*

**Date Visited:** 04/11/2007 **GridRef:** V928316

**H:** 2 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 2

A very restricted area of lawn. Unlikely to be of significant grassland mycological interest, but *Laccaria fraterna* was recorded under Eucalyptus. This Australian species is thought to be increasing in the British Isles and has only recently been recorded in Ireland.

*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*



*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Laccaria fraterna*

## V94

**Sites Searched:** Bantry House, St. Finbarr's Roman Catholic Church (Bantry)

**Hygrocybe:** 17 **Clavariaceae** 7 **Entolomaceae:** 2 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 2

Most of this square is intensively managed for agriculture so waxcap interest will be very localised and scattered. However, as the exceptional Bantry House lawns show, where even small sites are still unfertilised, waxcap interest can be high which also shows how difficult it can be find these sites.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavaria acuta*  
*Clavaria fumosa*  
*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis laeticolor*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe berkeleyi*  
*Hygrocybe calyptriformis*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe citrinovirens*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigate*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Porpoloma metapodium*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Bantry House

**Date Visited:** 30/10/2007 **GridRef:** V987483

**H:** 17 **C:** 7 **E:** 2 **G** 0 **O:** 2 **IrishScore:** 32

A wonderful lawn, moss rich and very actively managed. No nutrients are ever added to the lawn and a wide range of species including notables and rarities like *Porpoloma metapodium*, *Hygrocybe calyptriformis*, *H.citrinovirens*, *H.flavipes*, *Clavaria straminea* were recorded. The one oddity was a lack of Entolomas with only *E.conferendum* was recorded. Some common species like *H.reidii*, *H.quieta* and *H.russocoriacea* were not been recorded.

*Calocybe carnea*  
*Coprinus comatus*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe berkeleyi*  
*Hygrocybe calyptriformis*  
*Hygrocybe cantharellus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe citrinovirens*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe glutinipes* var. *glutinipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*  
*Inocybe geophylla* var. *lilacina*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lacrymaria lacrymabunda*  
*Lepiota cristata*  
*Oudemansiella mucida*  
*Porpoloma metapodium*  
*Rickenella fibula*  
*Russula sanguinea*  
*Clavaria acuta*  
*Clavaria fumosa*  
*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis laeticolor*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Ganoderma australe*  
*Stereum hirsutum*  
*Trametes versicolor*  
*Vascellum pratense*

**Site:** *St. Finbarr's Roman Catholic*

**Date Visited:** 30/10/2007 **GridRef:** V999482

**H:** 4 **C:** 1 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 4

Of moderate waxcap interest with a good area of mossy lawn in front of the church.

*Coprinus disseminatus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*

## V95

**Sites Searched:** Big Meadow (Glengarriff National Nature Reserve), Glengarriff

**Hygrocybe:** 14 **Clavariaceae** 4 **Entolomaceae:** 4 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

Much of the upland in this square is too wet, dominated by heather and *Molinia*. Waxcap interest can be difficult to find but in areas managed for nature conservation like the NNR can be very good.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavaria acuta*  
*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe fornicata*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigate*  
*Hygrocybe laeta* var. *laeta*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Big Meadow, Glengarriff National Nature Reserve

**Date Visited:** 30/10/2007 **GridRef:** V915566

**H:** 9 **C:** 3 **E:** 2 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 12

Managed as semi-natural grassland within the woodland NNR. Grazed by Kerry cattle. Ant hills present. Rushy in parts but sward height ideal with plenty of mosses. This site is potentially a good waxcap site and in this visit some rarer species (*Hygrocybe flavipes*, *H. fornicata*, *Clavaria straminea*) were recorded and a number of common species (*H. conica*, *H. pratensis*, *H. quieta*) were not indicating that it will be much better than on this visit. Other notable species were the woodland ectomycorrhizal species, *Hebeloma fuisporum* and *Hebeloma helodes* which are both new Irish records.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hebeloma fuisporum*  
*Hebeloma helodes*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe fornicata*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe laeta* var. *laeta*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*  
*Hypholoma sublateritium*  
*Kuehneromyces mutabilis*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lactarius glyciosmus*

*Lepista sordida*  
*Mycena epipterygia* var. *epipterygia*  
*Mycena galericulata*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*  
*Stropharia caerulea*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Clavaria acuta*  
*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Scleroderma citrinum*

**Site:** *Glengarriff Amenity Area*

**Date Visited:** 30/10/2007 **GridRef:** V932564

**H:** 4 **C:** 1 **E:** 1 **G** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 6

Damp moss rich grassland on a steep slope. Possibly had some nutrients added at some stage but still with moderate waxcap interest with a number of common species recorded.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lactarius glyciosmus*  
*Lactarius quietus*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Russula betularum*  
*Russula nigricans*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Cordyceps militaris*

**Site:** *Glengarriff Castle*

**Date Visited:** 30/10/2007 **GridRef:** V947556

**H:** 9 **C:** 2 **E:** 0 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 10

Four different areas of grassland grazed by horses and donkeys within the woodland around the ruin of the old castle. The old lawn in front of the castle had waxcap interest dominated by *H.chlorophana*. This site is worth keeping an eye on for more species. Interesting woodland records include *Entoloma rhodopolium* var. *nidorosum* and *Grifola frondosa*.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Boletus edulis*  
*Clitopilus prunulus*  
*Entoloma rhodopolium* var. *nidorosum*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lactarius blennius*  
*Lactarius glyciosmus*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Pleurotus ostreatus*  
*Russula atropurpurea*  
*Russula delica*  
*Russula mairei*  
*Russula sanguinea*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Grifola frondosa*  
*Postia caesia*  
*Lycoperdon perlatum*  
*Lycoperdon pyriforme*  
*Scleroderma citrinum*  
*Dacrymyces stillatus*  
*Tremella mesenterica*  
*Ascocoryne sarcoides*

**Site:** *Glengarriff Cemetary*

**Date Visited:** 30/10/2007 **GridRef:** V927564

**H:** 0 **C:** 0 **E:** 2 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 0

This site should have some waxcaps as it is moss rich but it is unlikely to be a particularly good site.

*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma sericellum*

## W02

**Sites Searched:** St. Matthew's C of I (Baltimore), Baltimore Beacon, Knockomagh Wood

**Hygrocybe:** 13 **Clavariaceae:** 2 **Entolomaceae:** 7 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 1

This square includes the coastal headlands to the south of Baltimore, Sherkin Island, Ringarogy Island and parts of Hare Island. There are few large areas of unimproved grassland in the square, most being within the heath grassland mosaic on the coastal cliffs. There are small areas of dunes on Sherkin but these were not visited due to lack of time but I have the feeling that Sherkin is not particularly good for waxcaps. The headlands to the east of the Beacon could be the best semi natural site but again time prevented these being seached. Churchyards form the other important resouce.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma asprellum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma jubatum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma sericeum*

*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*  
*Hygrocybe berkeleyi*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### Site Details:

**Site:** *Baltimore Beacon*

**Date Visited:** 10/11/2007 **GridRef:** W038255

**H:** 8 **C:** 2 **E:** 4 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 7

This site includes all the rough acid grassland within the coastal heath mosaic on the head surrounding the Beacon overlooking Sherkin Island. It is largely grazed by cattle and has a scattered waxcap interest. It is unlikely to be much better than found today with maybe up to 12 or 13 species likely to be present. As found at a number of the coastal headlands, *Agaricus bernardii* was recorded.

*Agaricus arvensis*  
*Agaricus bernardii*  
*Agaricus urinascens*  
*Entoloma asprellum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe russocoriacea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Macrolepiota excoriata*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

**Site:** *Knockomagh Wood Nature Reserve*

**Date Visited:** 10/11/2007 **GridRef:** W093288

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 1

Knockomagh Wood overlooks Lough Hyne and is dominated by Beech in the deciduous part. It was decided to visit this site to look for waxcaps within the wood to see if the pattern of fruiting in woods that was a notable feature of the 2000 BMS foray to Fermanagh is repeated here and also to see what woodland fruiting patterns were like. Woodland fungi often fruit

earlier than grassland fungi so this is a late visit for a woodland. However, a number of ectomycorrhizal species, mainly Russulas, were fruiting although due to the dry weather, the sporocarps were often quite dried out. It would reinforce the idea of a very late fruiting season. One species of waxcap, *Hygrocybe coccinea*, was found in the wood. The most notable record was of *Thelephora penicillata* encrusting leaves. Woodland fungi are not well recorded from County Cork so a number of these records are the first for the county in the British Mycological Society database.

*Amanita rubescens* var. *rubescens*  
*Armillaria mellea*  
*Boletus badius*  
*Clitocybe nebularis*  
*Collybia butyracea* f. *butyracea*  
*Collybia confluens*  
*Coprinus micaceus*  
*Crepidotus mollis*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Laccaria amethystina*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lactarius blennius*  
*Lactarius subdulcis*  
*Lepista flaccida*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Oudemansiella mucida*  
*Russula cyanoxantha*  
*Russula delica*  
*Russula fellea*  
*Russula mairei*  
*Russula nigricans*  
*Russula ochroleuca*  
*Russula praetervisa*  
*Tricholoma ustale*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Stereum hirsutum*  
*Thelephora penicillata*  
*Daldinia concentrica*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

**Site:** *St. Matthew's C of I, Baltimore*

**Date Visited:** 01/11/2007 **GridRef:** W046264

**H:** 12 **C:** 1 **E:** 3 **G:** 1 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 23

Small moss rich churchyard. The first visit to this site on 01/11/07 produced only 6 waxcaps but a second visit on 10/11/07 produced 11 waxcaps including *Hygrocybe nitrata* and *H. punicea*. A very likely site for *H. calyptriformis*.

*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma jubatum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe berkeleyi*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe nitrata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*

*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*

## W03

**Sites Searched:** Corravoley, Kilcoe Burial Ground, Reen Point, Church Cross Cofl,

**Hygrocybe:** 11 **Clavariaceae** 2 **Entolomaceae:** 3 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

Much of this square is intensively managed for agriculture or too acid and peat dominated so waxcap interest will be very localised and scattered.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *Aghadown RC Church*

**Date Visited:** 10/11/2007 **GridRef:** W037350

**H:** 2 **C:** 1 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 4

A large area of grass surrounds this church but fungal fruiting was almost negligible so this site is probably of minimal interest.

*Coprinus atramentarius*  
*Coprinus comatus*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*

**Site:** *Church Cross C of I*

**Date Visited:** 01/11/2007 **GridRef:** W062330

**H:** 4 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 6

Small moss rich churchyard. Likely to have more waxcaps and a potential *H. calyptriformis* site.



*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*

**Site:** *Corravoley, Ballydehob*

**Date Visited:** 29/10/2007 **GridRef:** W025358

**H:** 3 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 3

Lawns of farmhouse. Moss rich.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Lacrymaria lacrymabunda*  
*Puccinia lagenophorae*

**Site:** *Kilcoe Burial Ground*

**Date Visited:** 29/10/2007 **GridRef:** W023332

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 1

Small ruin of church and associated graveyard. Grass quite deep in places.

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

**Site:** *Lisheen Lower RC Church*

**Date Visited:** 07/11/2007 **GridRef:** W037313

**H:** 10 **C:** 1 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 14

A surprisingly rich churchyard and graveyard. The lawn in front of the church is very moss rich and spongy but the graveyard is dominated by herbs. Waxcaps were fruiting profusely in both areas including huge quantities of *H.quieta*.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Stropharia aeruginosa*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*

**Site:** *Reen Point*

**Date Visited:** 29/10/2007 **GridRef:** W008336

**H:** 4 **C:** 1 **E:** 3 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 4

Short turf between rocky outcrops along shore between quay at W006341 and Reen Point. Cattle grazed and partly scrubbing over with gorse and bramble. Notable species include *Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum* and *Cortinarius croceus*, which could be forming an ecto-mycorrhizal like relationship with sedges as no trees or other higher plants that form such

relationships were in the vicinity.

*Agaricus arvensis*  
*Collybia butyracea* f. *butyracea*  
*Cortinarius croceus*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma corvinum*  
*Entoloma longistriatum* var. *sarcitulum*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Megacollybia platyphylla*  
*Mycena leptcephala*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*  
*Panaeolus semiovatus* var. *semiovatus*  
*Clavulinopsis corniculata*  
*Vascellum pratense*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

## W04

**Sites Searched:** Dromore RC Church

**Hygrocybe:** 2 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 0 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

Some of the hills to the north of Dromore could be possible waxcap sites but the rest of the square is intensive agriculture.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Dromore RC Church

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W062457

**H:** 2 **C:** 1 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 2

A small moss rich churchyard. Likely to have more species present but would not expect too much.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Clitocybe dealbata*  
*Clitocybe fragrans*  
*Collybia peronata*  
*Galerina vittiformis*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Lepista flaccida*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*

## W05

**Sites Searched:** Kealkill RC Church

**Hygrocybe:** 5 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 0 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

This square is mainly dominated by agricultural grassland so churchyards may offer the best sites.

**Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

**Site Details:**

**Site:** Kealkill RC Church

**Date Visited:** 08/11/2007 **GridRef:** W048561

**H:** 5 **C:** 1 **E:** 0 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 6

A small moss rich churchyard that could support more species.

*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Rickenella fibula*  
*Rickenella swartzii*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*

## W06

**Sites Searched:** Goughane Barra, Goughane Barra Forest Park

**Hygrocybe:** 11 **Clavariaceae** 2 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 2 **Others:** 0

This square contains the western half of the Shehy Mountains. Whilst much of it is very wet and acid and finding areas of suitable acid grassland will not be easy. The valley leading north from Kealkill should be searched. The grassland in the Goughane Barra Forest Park should be revisited.

**Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Geoglossum fallax*  
*Hygrocybe calyptriformis*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### Site Details:

**Site:** *Goughane Barra*

**Date Visited:** 08/11/2007 **GridRef:** W092661

**H:** 11 **C:** 2 **E:** 1 **G:** 2 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 18

Moss rich grassland around the church and amenity grassland in front of the hotel.

The notable species of *Hygrocybe calyptriformis* and *Clavaria straminea* were recorded here in front of the hotel and this site is probably more productive. There was also extensive fruiting of *Hygrocybe irrigata*.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Clitocybe fragrans*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Galerina vittiformis*  
*Hygrocybe calyptriformis*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lactarius blennius*  
*Lactarius quietus*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Clavaria straminea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Geoglossum fallax*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*  
*Trochila ilicina*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

**Site:** *Goughane Barra Forest Park*

**Date Visited:** 08/11/2007 **GridRef:** W083650

**H:** 0 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 0

There are pockets of acid grassland within the Forest Park. One area in particular looked to have excellent potential. These were the steep north facing slopes to the south of the upper carpark. However no fungi were found at all on these slopes which is very difficult to explain. With the amount of Sphagnum on these slopes, it is possibly too acid and wet. In the forest the notable record of *Cordyceps capitata* parasitising the truffle *Elaphomyces granulatus* was found.

*Amanita rubescens* var. *rubescens*  
*Armillaria gallica*  
*Clitocybe fragrans*  
*Clitocybe nebularis*

*Cortinarius anomalus*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*  
*Kuehneromyces mutabilis*  
*Pholiota squarrosa*  
*Russula ochroleuca*  
*Suillus grevillei*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Clavulina coralloides*  
*Hydnum repandum*  
*Aleuria aurantia*  
*Cordyceps capitata*  
*Elaphomyces granulatus*  
*Xylaria hypoxylon*  
*Melampsorium betulinum*

## W13

**Sites Searched:** Gurrans RC Church, St Barrahanes Church of Ireland

**Hygrocybe:** 4   **Clavariaceae** 2   **Entolomaceae:** 0   **Geoglossaceae:** 0   **Others:** 0

A square that is dominated by agricultural grassland. Churchyards are likely to be the best sites.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavaria fumosa*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Gurrans RC Church

**Date Visited:** 07/11/2007 **GridRef:** W169314

**H:** 4   **C:** 2   **E:** 0   **G** 0   **O:** 0   **IrishScore:** 6

A small moss rich churchyard that probably supports more waxcaps than found on this visit. Contains the notable fairy club, *Clavaria fumosa*.

*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Rickenella fibula*  
*Clavaria fumosa*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*

**Site:** St Barrahanes Church of Ireland,

**Date Visited:** 07/11/2007 **GridRef:** W186314

**H:** 0   **C:** 0   **E:** 0   **G** 0   **O:** 0   **IrishScore:** 0

Surprisingly nothing at all was found in this churchyard which is difficult to explain.

*Rhytisma acerinum*

## W14

**Sites Searched:** Drimoleague churches

**Hygrocybe:** 14 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 5 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

Features two very rich churchyards - some of the best found to date in Ireland! The rest of the square is dominated by intensive agriculture.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma jubatum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe fornicata*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe laeta* var. *laeta*  
*Hygrocybe ovina*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** All Saints Church, Drimoleague

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W127461

**H:** 9 **C:** 0 **E:** 3 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 17

A medium sized churchyard with some spectacular species. *Hygrocybe ovina* at only its fourth site in Ireland and an abundance of *Hygrocybe punicea* neither of which are often found in churchyards. *H. calyptriformis* is likely to be found here and this churchyard is of high conservation value.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma infula*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma prunuloides*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe ovina*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Psilocybe semilanceata*

**Site:** *Drimoleague Church of Ireland*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W134465

**H:** 10 **C:** 0 **E:** 2 **G** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 15

As rich as the All Saints churchyard with notable finds of *Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens*, *H.flavipes* and *H.fornicata*. There is a good probability that *H.calyptiformis* is also present and this churchyard also has a high conservation value.

*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma jubatum*  
*Entoloma sericellum*  
*Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe fornicata*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe laeta* var. *laeta*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

## W16

**Sites Searched:** Pass of Keimaneigh, Ballingearry Church

**Hygrocybe:** 5 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

The areas that were surveyed were not very productive (Ballingearry church is surrounded by tarmac) but they are probably not representative of this square. There are interesting areas of upland acid grassland mainly on Doughill Mountain, Douce Mountain and the hills to the east of this. However access is not easy and time also prevented survey of these areas. They are worth investigating however as it would seem that the lower hills that are not covered by *Molinia* are more of interest. Forestry however can restrict the interest in these situations.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Entoloma asprellum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### Site Details:

**Site:** *Pass of Keimaneigh*

**Date Visited:** 08/11/2007 **GridRef:** W104632

**H:** 5 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 8

Rough acid grassland on the steep rocky slopes above the road. The grassland is limited as quickly grades into *Molinia* and this is unlikely to be a site of interest, but still *Hygrocybe punicea* was recorded.

*Entoloma asprellum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*

## W23

**Sites Searched:** Union Hall RC Church, Union Hall Church of Ireland, Leap RC Church,

**Hygrocybe:** 10 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 5 **Geoglossaceae:** 2 **Others:** 1

Most of this square is dominated by agricultural grassland with the exception of the coastal headlands which may have a strip of unfertilised grassland along the cliff tops and Creggane Strand. The cliff tops were not searched as access is difficult. Churchyards will be important sites within this square.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Entoloma atrocoeruleum*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma exile*  
*Entoloma jubatum*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe flavipes*  
*Hygrocybe helobia*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Creggane Strand

**Date Visited:** 09/11/2007 **GridRef:** W295363

**H:** 2 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G:** 1 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 4

Much of this dune system is highly modified with hard engineering along the beach front and a very manicured pitch and putt course takes up much of the fixed dune grassland. The rest is dominated by marram with little short turf. However, *Stropharia halophila* was recorded here under *Ammophila* in the yellow dunes. This is its first Irish record and only the third record for it in the British Isles according to the FRDBI. The notable fungus, *Tulostoma brumale* (the Winter Stalk Puffball) was also recorded.

*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Marasmius oreades*  
*Melanoleuca cinereifolia*  
*Melanoleuca polioleuca* f. *polioleuca*  
*Psathyrella ammophila*  
*Stropharia halophila*  
*Tulostoma brumale*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*



**Site:** Leap RC Church

**Date Visited:** 09/11/2007 **GridRef:** W212372

**H:** 2 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 2

Small bit of lawn outside the church. Unlikely to be of significant mycological interest.

*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

**Site:** Rosscarberry Church of Ireland

**Date Visited:** 09/11/2007 **GridRef:** W287366

**H:** 0 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 2

No waxcaps were found at all and this site is unlikely to be of significant mycological interest.

*Clitocybe dealbata*

*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

*Vascellum pratense*

*Rhytisma acerinum*

**Site:** Union Hall Church of Ireland

**Date Visited:** 07/11/2007 **GridRef:** W207345

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 1

Minimal interest in terms of waxcaps.

*Hygrocybe chlorophana*

**Site:** Union Hall RC Church

**Date Visited:** 07/11/2007 **GridRef:** W206340

**H:** 8 **C:** 0 **E:** 4 **G:** 1 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 15

A small moss rich churchyard with an interesting mix of waxcaps including *H. flavipes*, *H. irrigata* and *H. helobia*. Many more common species were missing so this site will probably be much better and worth keeping an eye on.

*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

*Entoloma atrocoeruleum*

*Entoloma conferendum*

*Entoloma exile*

*Entoloma jubatum*

*Hygrocybe chlorophana*

*Hygrocybe coccinea*

*Hygrocybe flavipes*

*Hygrocybe helobia*

*Hygrocybe insipida*

*Hygrocybe irrigata*

*Hygrocybe pratensis*

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

*Rhytisma acerinum*

*Trichoglossum hirsutum*

## W25

**Sites Searched:** Dunmanway churches

**Hygrocybe:** 2 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 0 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

The square is dominated by intensive agriculture so churchyards are likely to be the most interesting sites. Dunmanway C of I church is likely to be a good site but the grass had literally just been cut when visited so there were no species of interest.

**Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Hygrocybe fornicata*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*

**Site Details:**

**Site:** *Dunmanway RC Church*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W237532

**H:** 2 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 4

A large churchyard dominated by graves and unlikely to be of significant mycological interest.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Hygrocybe fornicata*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

**W26**

**Sites Searched:** Inchigeelagh Church

**Hygrocybe:** 9 **Clavariaceae** 2 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 1

Much of this square is lowland agricultural grassland so churchyards are probably the best sites. There may be some pockets of rough acid grassland on the slopes of Carriganerk but these were not searched.

**Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

**Site Details:**

**Site:** *Inchigeelagh Church*

**Date Visited:** 08/11/2007 **GridRef:** W225662

**H:** 9 **C:** 2 **E:** 1 **G:** 1 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 14

A small moss rich churchyard with abundant fruiting of waxcaps. There is a good chance that *H.calptriformis* will be found here. Notable were the forests of the common yellow fairy club, *Clavulinopsis helvola*.

*Armillaria gallica*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Galerina vittiformis*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe irrigata*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*  
*Trichoglossum hirsutum*

## W33

**Sites Searched:** Castlefreke Dunes, St. Michaels Church, Rathcarberry

**Hygrocybe:** 9    **Clavariaceae** 2    **Entolomaceae:** 4    **Geoglossaceae:** 0    **Others:** 1

The Castlefreke dunes are the largest area of semi-natural grassland habitat but were very disappointing. The coastal fringe between the fields and cliffs is a possible habitat but is difficult to access. The areas visited would indicate that there may be some waxcaps here but not many. Churchyards are likely to be an important resource in this square.

### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Ramariopsis kunzei*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### Site Details:

**Site:** Castlefreke Dunes

**Date Visited:** 09/11/2007 **GridRef:** W330343

**H:** 4    **C:** 1    **E:** 3    **G:** 0    **O:** 0    **IrishScore:** 4

A very large dune system that lacks the wonderful moss covered dune slacks of Inchydoney and Barley Cove. Much of the system is getting a little rank with some significant areas of Bracken and Burnet Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*) which is a problem on dune systems like Whitepark Bay in Northern Ireland. Grazing by horses is improving the habitat but grazing needs to hit this site hard. The only mycological interest at all is in these grazed areas and is not particularly good. The foredunes also did not have *Melanoleuca cinereifolia* and

*Psathyrella ammophila* which have featured in most of the other dune systems. A disappointing site. Notable species: *Conocybe pubescens*.

*Agaricus impudicus*  
*Clitocybe dealbata*  
*Conocybe pubescens*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Entoloma sericeum*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Stropharia semiglobata*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Handkea excipuliformis*  
*Vascellum pratense*  
*Rhopoglyphus filicinus*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*

**Site:** *St. Michaels Church, Rathcarberry*

**Date Visited:** 09/11/2007 **GridRef:** W334363

**H:** 7 **C:** 2 **E:** 1 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 14

A good moss rich churchyard. Unfortunately the grass had just been cut so the list recorded is not representative of what is there. Notable finds include *Hygrocybe punicea* and the fairy club, *Ramariopsis kunzei*. This site is worth revisiting.

*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Entoloma conferendum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe pratensis*  
*Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina*  
*Hygrocybe punicea*  
*Hygrocybe reidii*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavulinopsis helvola*  
*Ramariopsis kunzei*

## W35

**Sites Searched:** Enniskeen RC Church

**Hygrocybe:** 7 **Clavariaceae** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 2 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

The square is dominated by intensive agriculture so churchyards are likely to be the most interesting sites.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*

*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

#### Site Details:

**Site:** *Enniskeen RC Church*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W354543

**H:** 7 **C:** 1 **E:** 2 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 8

A large moss rich churchyard with a high potential for waxcap fungi. Interesting species like *Clavaria fragilis* were found and this is a possible site for *Hygrocybe calyptriformis*.

*Agaricus dulcidulus*  
*Cystoderma amianthinum*  
*Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum*  
*Entoloma poliopus* var. *poliopus*  
*Hygrocybe ceracea*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

## W43

**Sites Searched:** Inchydoney Island

**Hygrocybe:** 5 **Clavariaceae:** 1 **Entolomaceae:** 2 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 0

With not so much land in this square and the rest of the square being dominated by intensive agriculture, Inchydoney Strand will be the best site in this square.

#### Grassland Target Species Recorded

*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Entoloma atrocoeruleum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Hygrocybe calciphila*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*

#### Site Details:

**Site:** *Inchydoney Island*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W408398

**H:** 5 **C:** 1 **E:** 2 **G:** 1 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 8

The best areas of dune grassland are the moss rich slacks at the eastern end of the strand. This is excellent dune habitat and is good mycologically and should be better for grassland fungi. However, like many Irish dune sites, the waxcaps are totally dominated by *Hygrocybe*

*conica* (often var. *conicoides*) but other species that occur less often in other habitats like *H.persistens* and *H.calciphila* were found. The embryo dunes supported abundant fruiting of *Melanoleuca cinereifolia* and *Psathyrella ammophila*. *Peziza ammophila* which is more rarely recorded in Ireland was also found. Other notable species were *Leucoagaricus leucothites* and *Omphalina subhepatica*.

*Clitocybe dealbata*  
*Entoloma atrocoeruleum*  
*Entoloma serrulatum*  
*Hygrocybe calciphila*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Hygrocybe insipida*  
*Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *ochraceopallida*  
*Lepiota cristata*  
*Lepista nuda*  
*Leucoagaricus leucothites*  
*Macrolepiota excoriata*  
*Melanoleuca cinereifolia*  
*Melanoleuca excissa*  
*Mycena pura* var. *pura*  
*Omphalina subhepatica*  
*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Psathyrella ammophila*  
*Stropharia caerulea*  
*Clavaria fragilis*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Peziza ammophila*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

## W44

**Sites Searched:** Timoleague churches

**Hygrocybe:** 1 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

The square is dominated by intensive agriculture and churchyards are likely to be the best sites.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Entoloma incanum*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** Timoleague Church of Ireland

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W472438

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 7

A small moss rich churchyard likely to have more species of interest.

*Hygrocybe quieta*

## W45

**Sites Searched:** Bandon churches

**Hygrocybe:** 5 **Clavariaceae** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 0 **Geoglossaceae:** 1 **Others:** 0

The square is dominated by intensive agriculture so churchyards are likely to be the most interesting sites.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *St. Patrick's RC church, Bandon*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W492547

**H:** 4 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 1 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 7

A large churchyard dominated by graves with very little open lawn. Unlikely to be of good mycological interest.

*Hygrocybe chlorophana*  
*Hygrocybe coccinea*  
*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conica*  
*Hygrocybe quieta*  
*Geoglossum cookeanum*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

**Site:** *St. Peter's Church of Ireland,*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W489547

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 1

A moss rich lawn but with little mycological interest.

*Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*

## **W54**

**Sites Searched:** Ballinspittle RC Church, Garranefeen Strand

**Hygrocybe:** 1 **Clavariaceae:** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 0 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 1

The square is dominated by intensive agriculture and Garranefeen Strand and churchyards are likely to be the best sites. Broad Strand near Courtmacsherry could be worth a visit.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *Ballinspittle RC Church*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W588462

**H:** 0 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 1 **IrishScore:** 2

A small moss rich churchyard which should be of moderate waxcap interest. Possibly still too dry for fruiting to begin.

*Dermoloma cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium*  
*Rhytisma acerinum*

**Site:** *Garranefeen Strand*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W534446

**H:** 1 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 1

The amount of dune grassland is restricted on this site with the dunes either active mobile dunes or saltmarsh grading into fen. There will be more species of interest here but not many. The embryo dunes supported abundant fruiting of *Melanoleuca cinereifolia* and *Psathyrella ammophila*. The other notable species was *Omphalina subhepatica*.

*Hygrocybe conica* var. *conicoides*  
*Melanoleuca cinereifolia*  
*Omphalina subhepatica*  
*Psathyrella ammophila*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

## W64

**Sites Searched:** Old Head of Kinsale, White Strand

**Hygrocybe:** 0 **Clavariaceae:** 0 **Entolomaceae:** 1 **Geoglossaceae:** 0 **Others:** 0

The sites visited were very disappointing and the golf course on the Old Head of Kinsale and John's Fort in Kinsale are likely to be the best sites.

### **Grassland Target Species Recorded**

*Entoloma incanum*

### **Site Details:**

**Site:** *Old Head of Kinsale*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W625405

**H:** 0 **C:** 0 **E:** 0 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 0

The small areas that are not agricultural grassland are either rank grass or coastal heath and no waxcaps were found at all. The best area is likely to be on the golf course but access was not possible.

*Bolbitius vitellinus*

**Site:** *White Strand, Garretstown*

**Date Visited:** 03/11/2007 **GridRef:** W607433

**H:** 0 **C:** 0 **E:** 1 **G:** 0 **O:** 0 **IrishScore:** 0

A small highly modified set of dunes and dune grassland. Highly unlikely to be of any significant mycological interest.

*Agaricus bernardii*  
*Entoloma incanum*  
*Hypholoma fasciculare*  
*Lepiota cristata*



*Panaeolus acuminatus*  
*Phragmidium violaceum*  
*Mucilago crustacea*

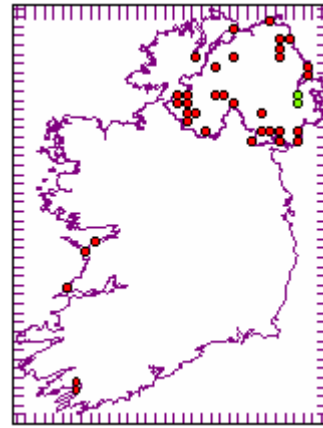
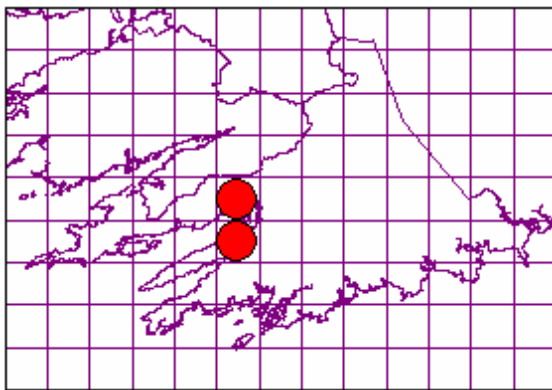
## Appendix 2 - Species Atlas

The all Ireland species maps contain records from this survey, the Clare Waxcap Survey, the NI Waxcap Survey and other miscellaneous records made by myself or other Northern Ireland Fungus Group members. They are not all inclusive.

### Grassland Target Species

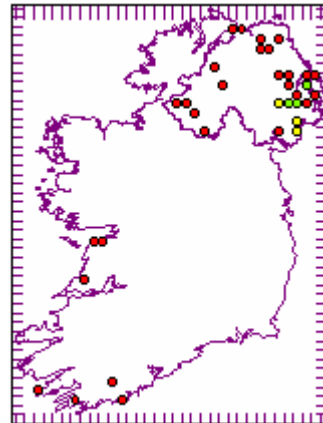
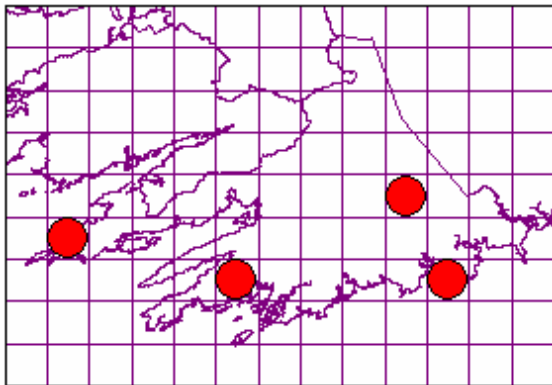
#### **Clavaria acuta Fr.**

A white Fairy Club with larger spores than *C.fragilis*



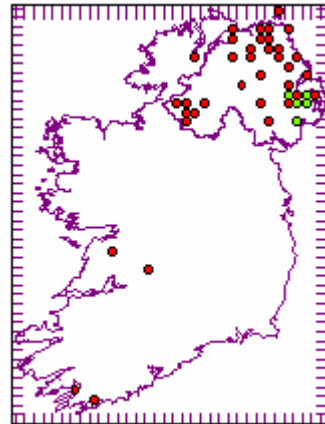
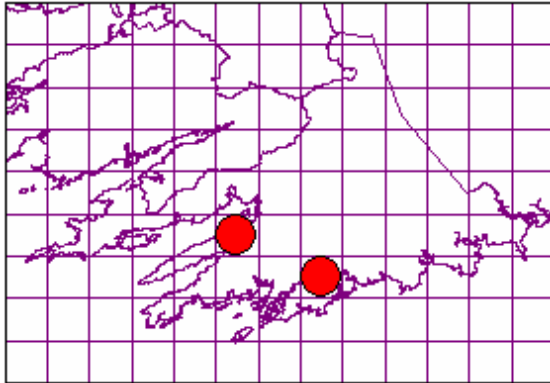
#### **Clavaria fragilis Holmsk.**

A white Fairy Club often growing in clumps



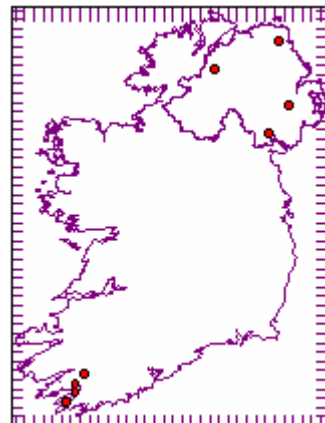
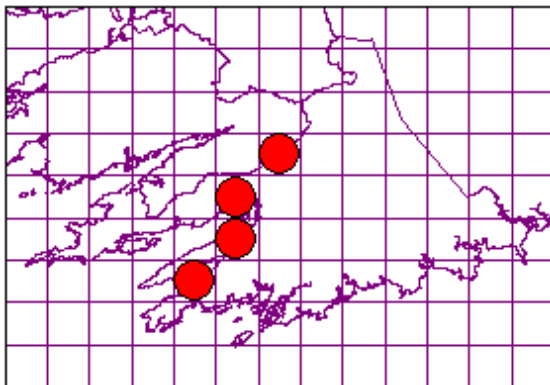
### **Clavaria fumosa Fr.**

A smoky grey Fairy Club



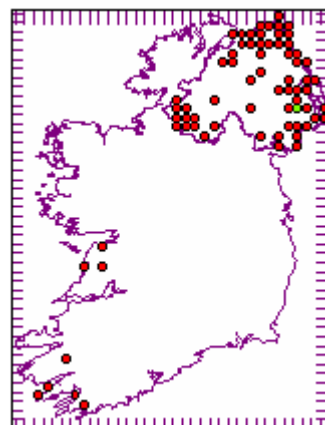
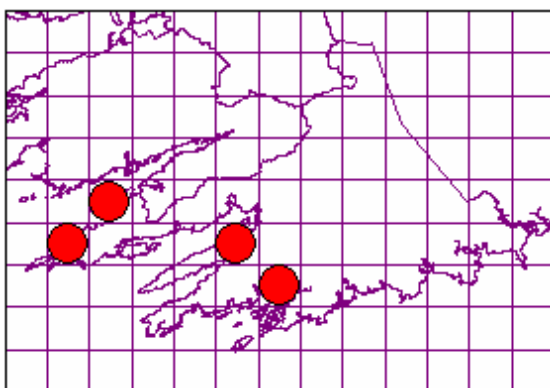
### **Clavaria straminea Cotton**

A notable Fairy Club with a distinctive yellow base and straw coloured above. Sometimes twisted like a corkscrew.



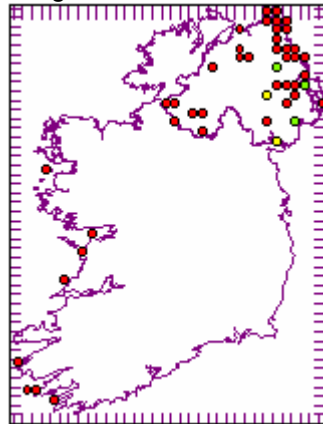
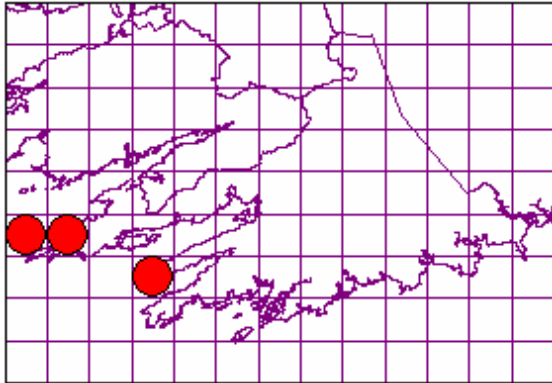
### **Clavulinopsis corniculata (Fr.) Corner**

A common coralloid Fairy Club



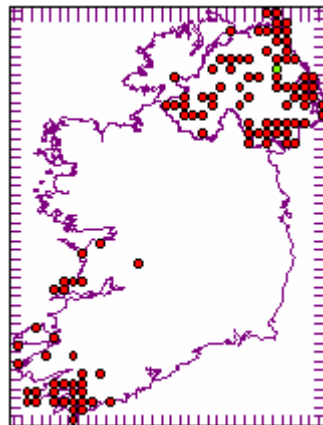
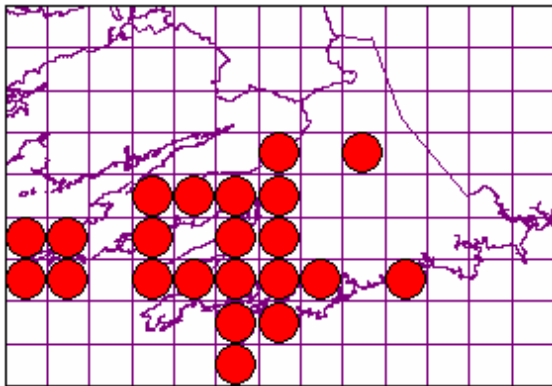
### **Clavulinopsis fusiformis (Sowerby) Corner**

A yellow clumped Fairy Club that is most common in acid grassland



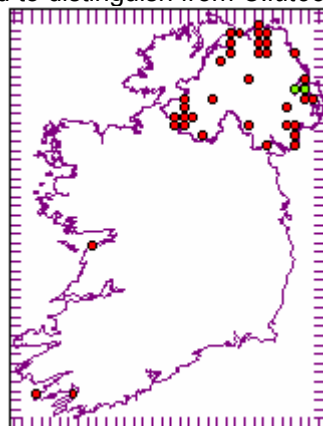
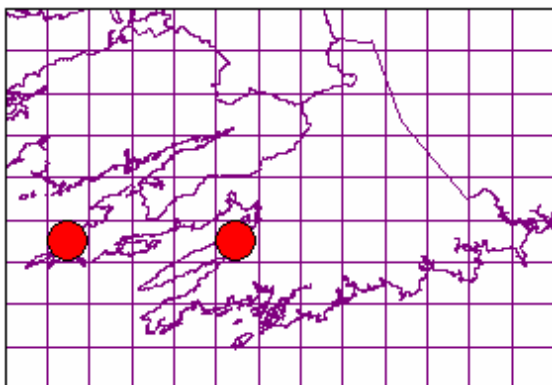
### **Clavulinopsis helvola (Pers.) Corner**

The most common Fairy Club



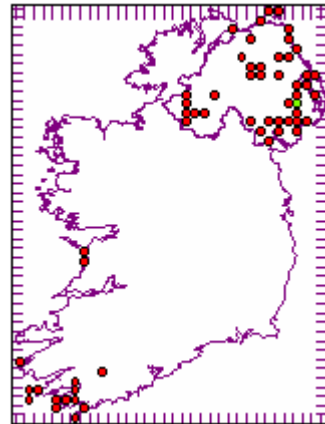
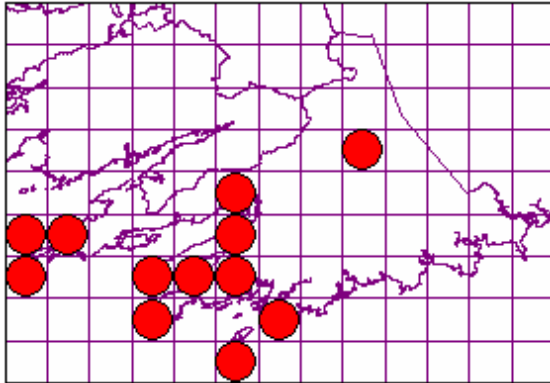
### **Clavulinopsis laeticolor (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) R.H.**

A Fairy Club that needs to be microscopically checked to distinguish from *C. luteoalba*



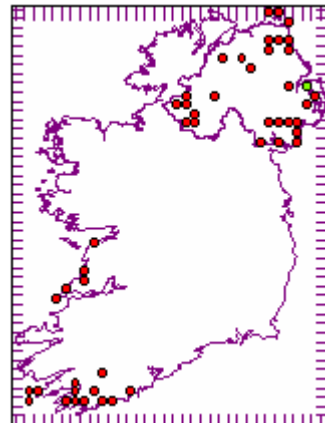
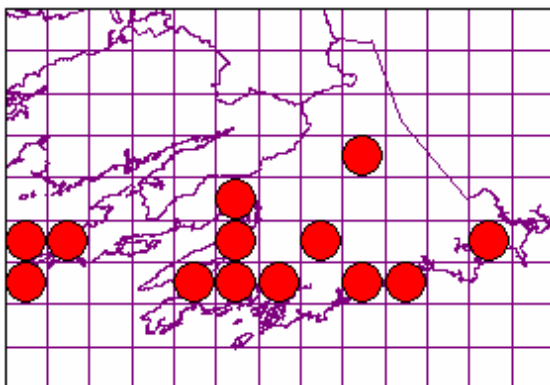
### **Clavulinopsis luteoalba (Rea) Corner**

A common apricot coloured Fairy Club



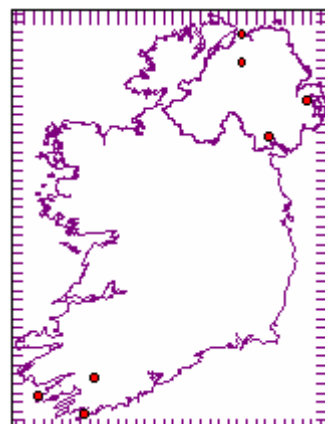
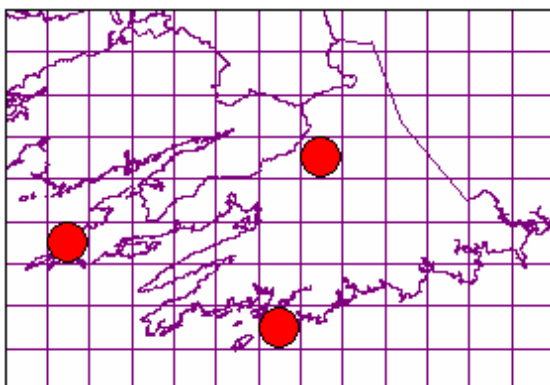
### **Dermoloma cuneifolium var. cuneifolium (Fr.) Bon**

A light to dark grey coloured species found in unfertilised grasslands. Smells strongly of flour.



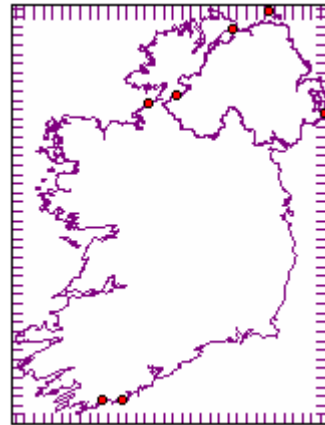
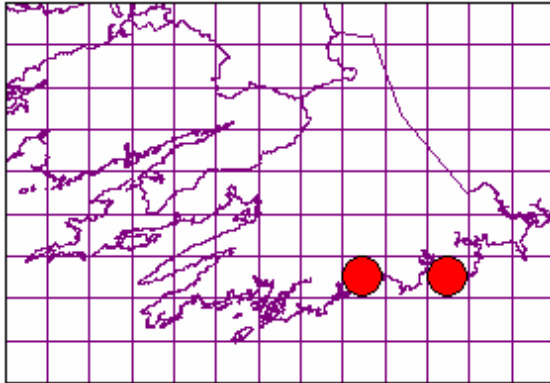
### **Entoloma asprellum (Fr.) Fayod**

A Leptonia with a brown cap and blue stipe. Similar to *E. poliopus* but with a fertile gill edge.



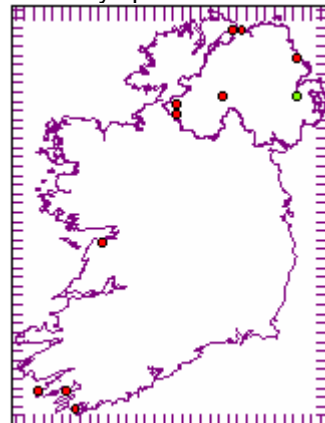
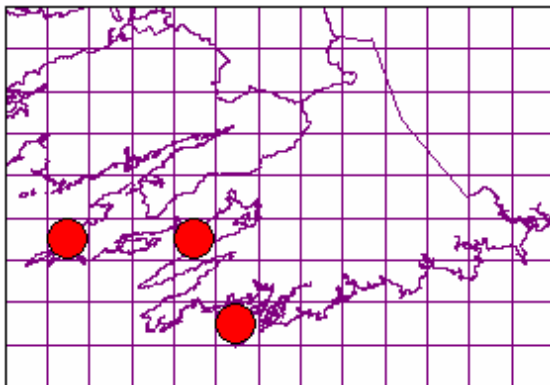
### **Entoloma atrocoeruleum Noordel.**

A blue black Leptonia with a blue fibrillose stipe. Similar to E.corvinum but with a fertile gill edge.



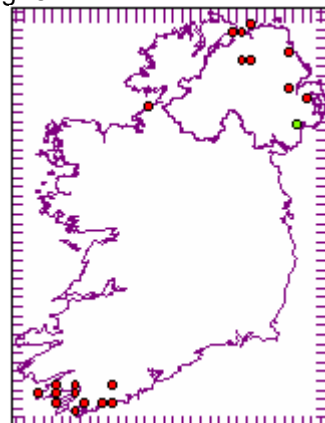
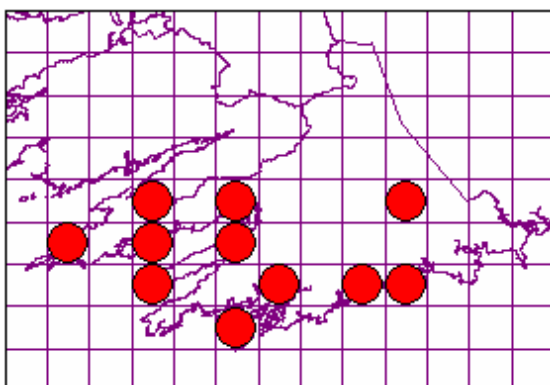
### **Entoloma bloxamii (Berk.) Sacc.**

A large fleshy blue Entoloma that is unmistakable. A NI Priority species.



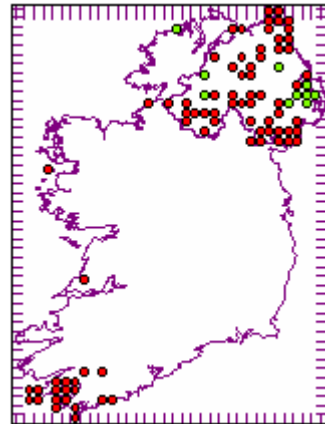
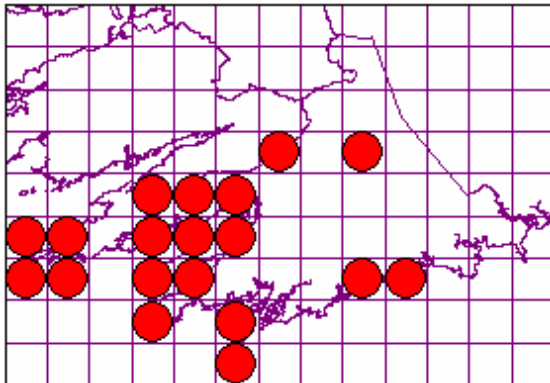
### **Entoloma chalybaeum var. chalybaeum (Pers.) Noordel.**

A blue black Entoloma with a polished stipe and blue gills



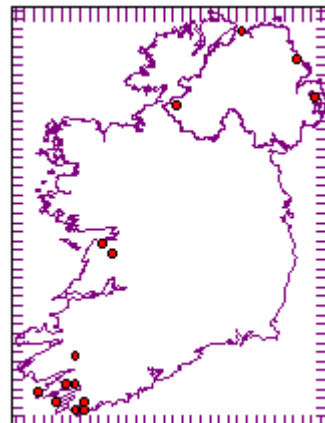
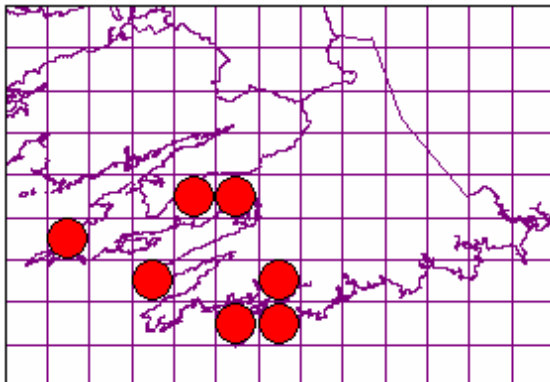
**Entoloma conferendum (Britzelm.) Noordel.**

A common Entoloma with very distinctive spores.



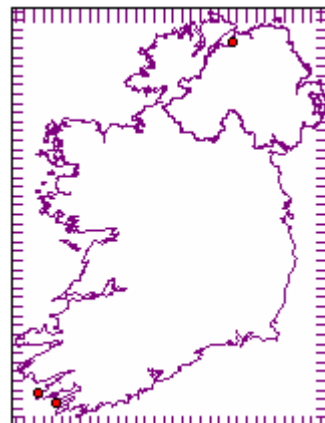
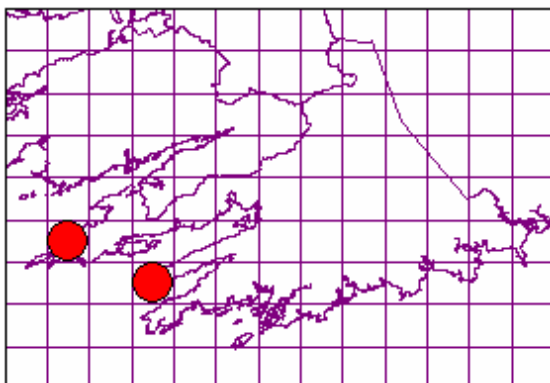
**Entoloma corvinum (Kühner) Noordel.**

A dark blue Entoloma (cap and stipe) with a sterile gill edge. Very similar to *E. atrocoeruleum* but in West Cork was the more common species of the two.



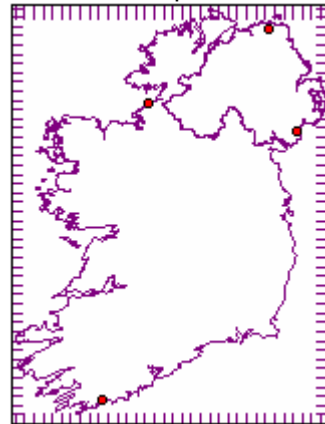
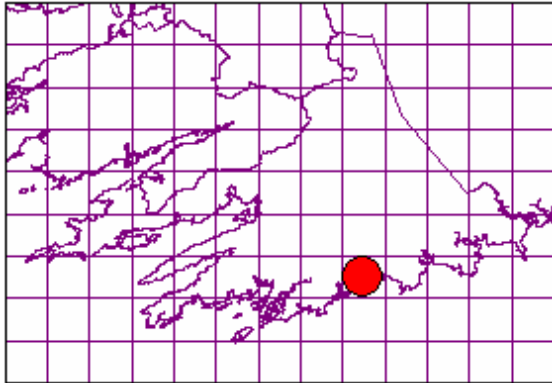
**Entoloma elodes (Fr.) P. Kumm.**

Fibrillose cap with a rancid smell and a sterile gill edge



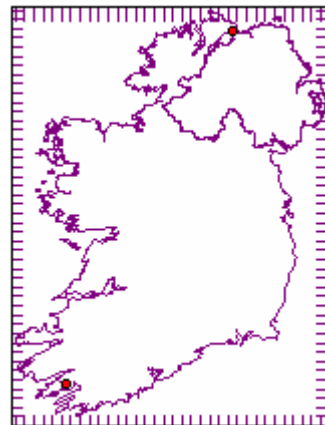
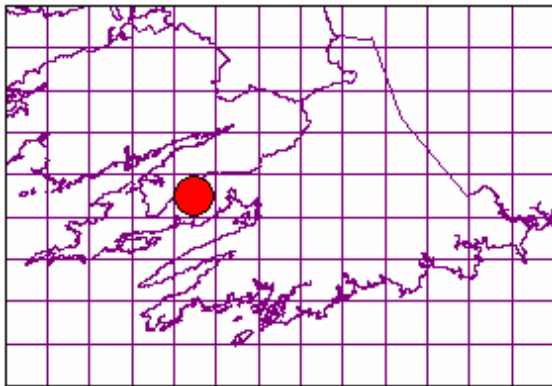
### **Entoloma exile (Fr.) Hesler**

A Leptonia with a blue grey cap and sometimes a red base to the stipe



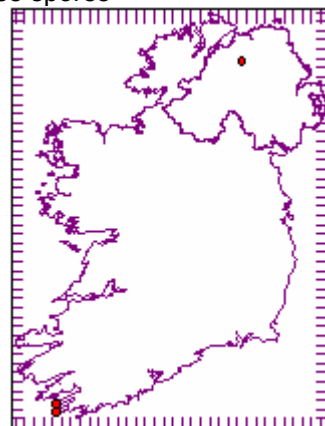
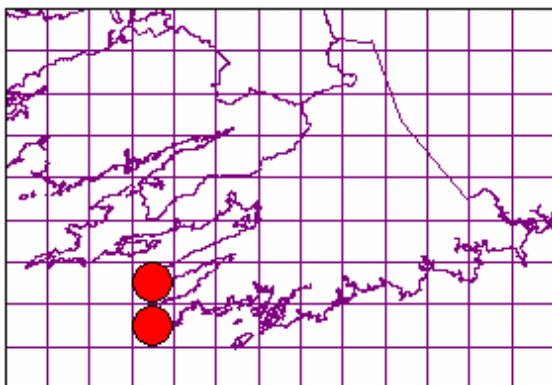
### **Entoloma formosum (Fr.) Fr.**

A striking rich brown Leptonia



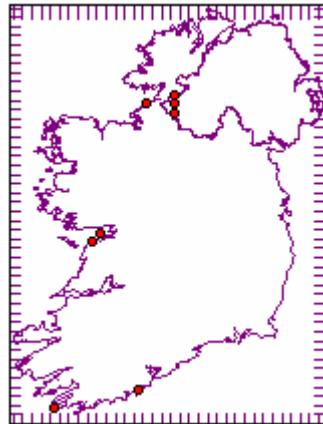
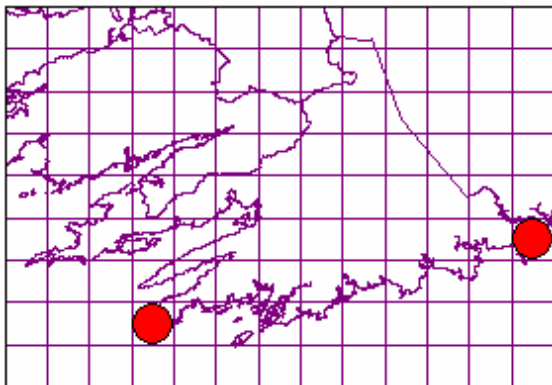
### **Entoloma hispidulum (M. Lange) Noordel.**

Noted by its fibrillose cap, fertile gill edge and nodulose spores



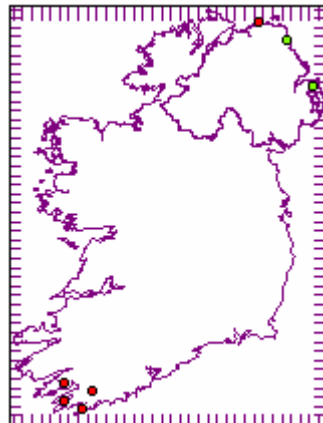
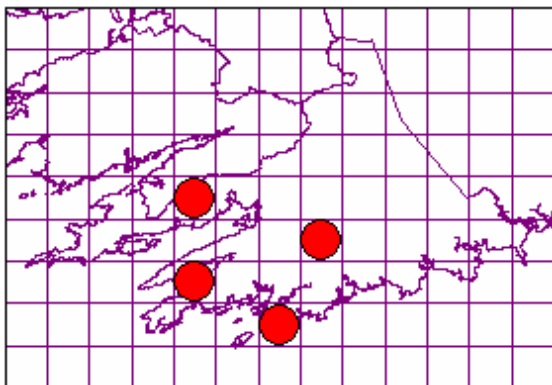
### Entoloma incanum (Fr.) Hesler

A very distinctive Entoloma with a yellow green stipe that turns blue green with handling. Smells of mouse droppings. Also occurs in non-natural habitats.



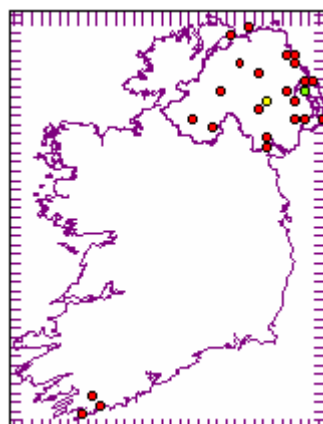
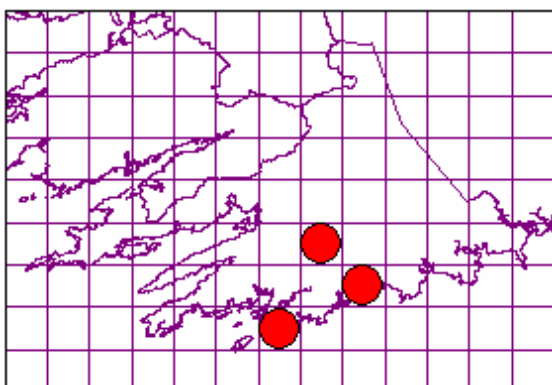
### Entoloma infula (Arnolds & Noordel.) Noordel.

A Nolanea often with a small papilla and thin dark stipe. Similar to *E. papillatum* but with smaller spores.



### Entoloma jubatum Fr.

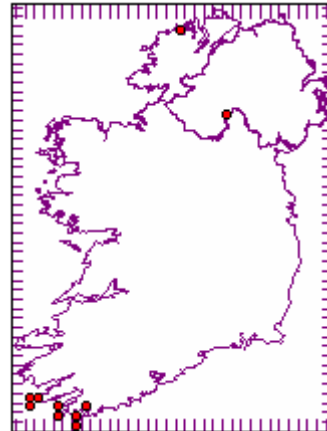
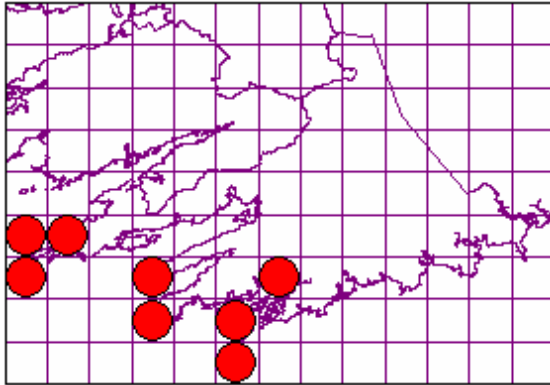
Similar to the larger *E. porphyrophaeum* but noted by non-reddish colours, dark striate stem and different cheilocystidia





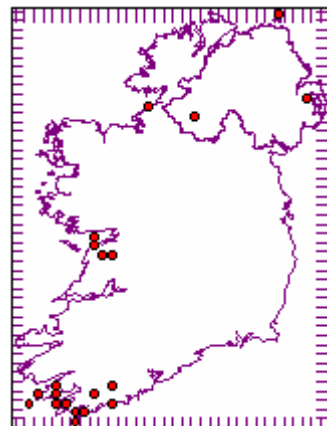
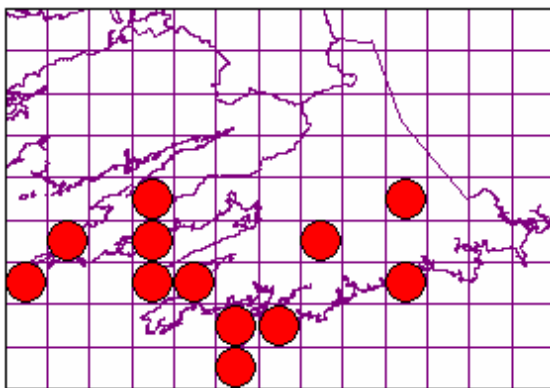
**Entoloma longistriatum var. sarcitulum (Kühner & Romagn. ex Orton) Noordel.**

Probably one of the most common Leptonia's in this survey in acid semi-natural grassland. Noted by its brown colours with a striate cap edge.



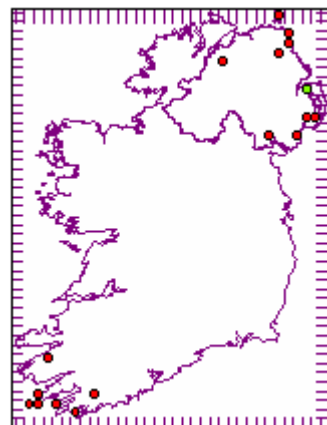
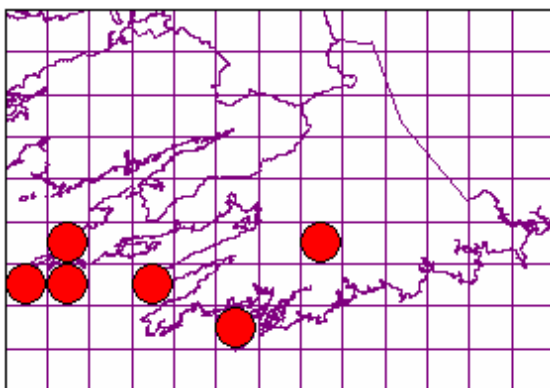
**Entoloma polioopus var. polioopus (Romagn.) Noordel.**

A relatively common Leptonia in unfertilised grasslands. With a brown cap, blue stipe and sterile gill edge.



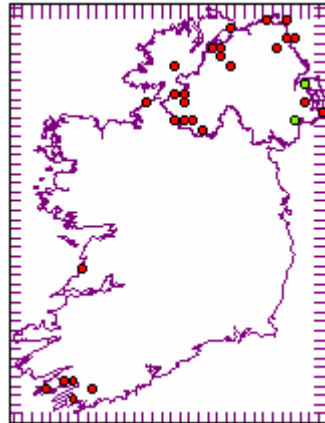
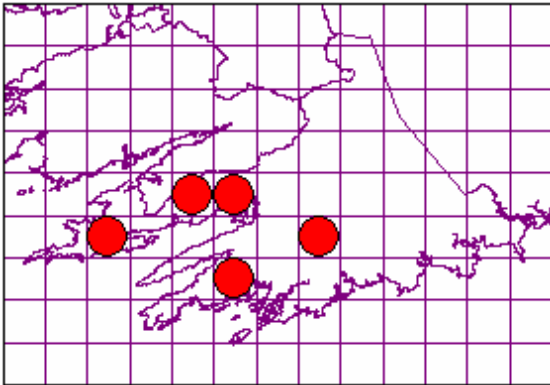
**Entoloma prunuloides (Fr.) Qué.**

A chunky Entoloma often quite common in grasslands. Can be quite variable but tastes and smells of flour.



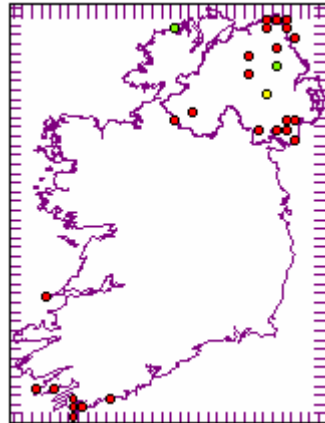
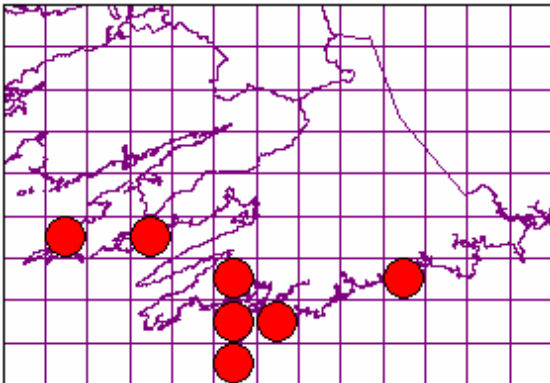
**Entoloma sericellum Fr.**

A white Leptonia



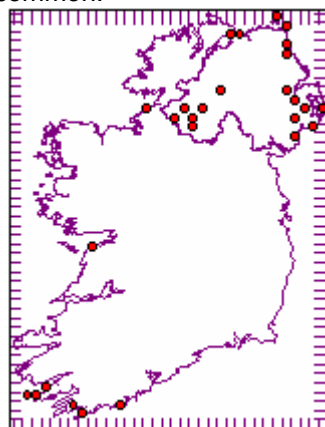
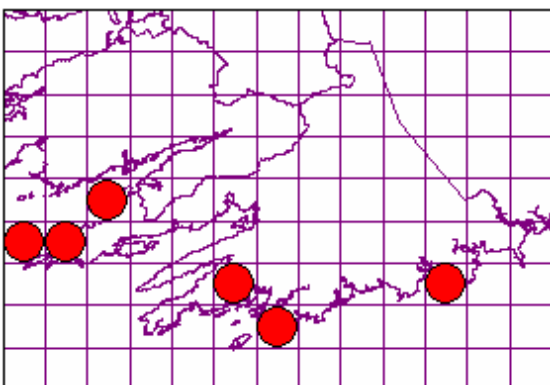
**Entoloma sericeum (Bull.) Fr.**

A common brown Nolanea



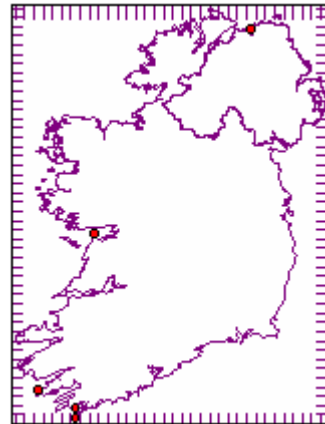
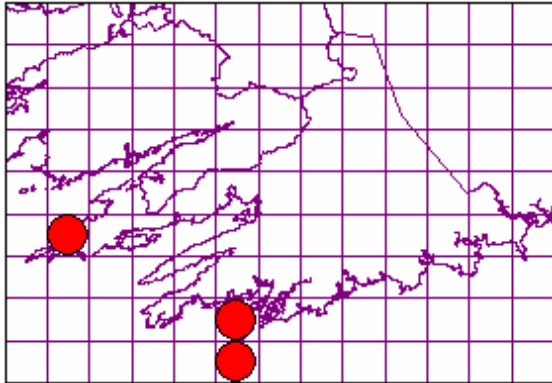
**Entoloma serrulatum (Fr.) Hesler**

A blue black Leptonia with a black gill margin. Not uncommon.



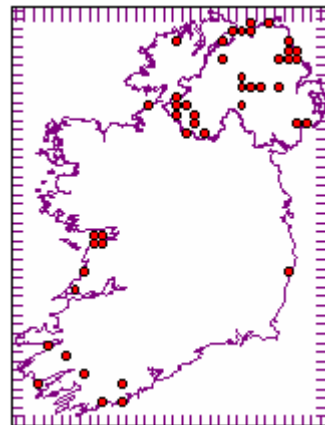
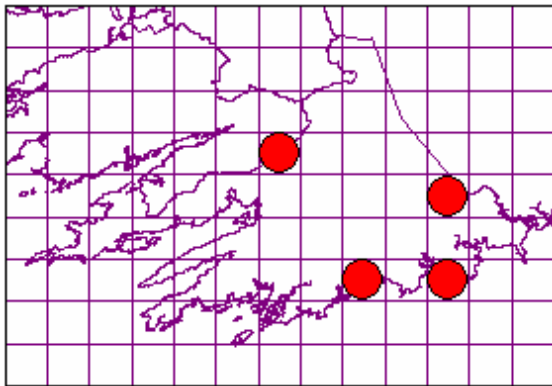
**Entoloma turci (Bres.) M.M. Moser**

A brown Leptonia with a non-striate cap



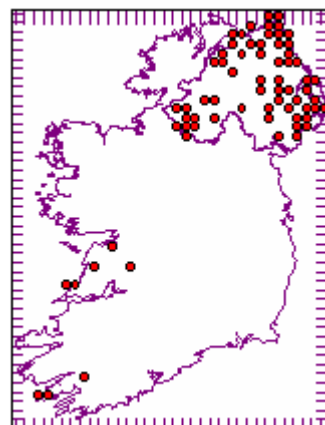
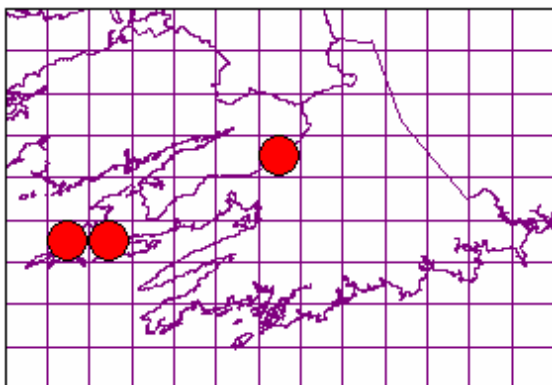
**Geoglossum cookeanum Nannf.**

Can be the largest species of earth tongue growing to several centimetres tall



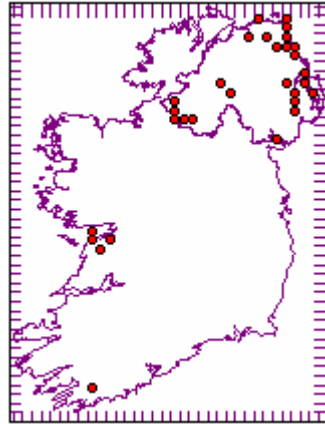
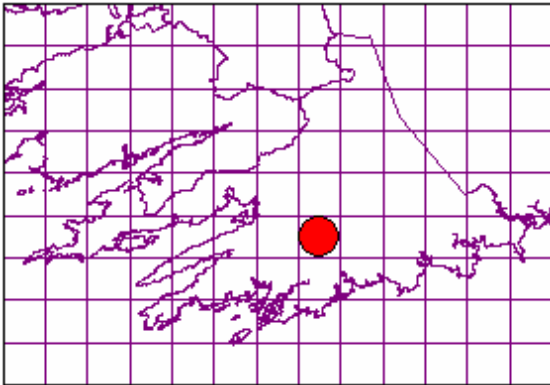
**Geoglossum fallax E.J. Durand**

The most common earth tongue on acid grassland



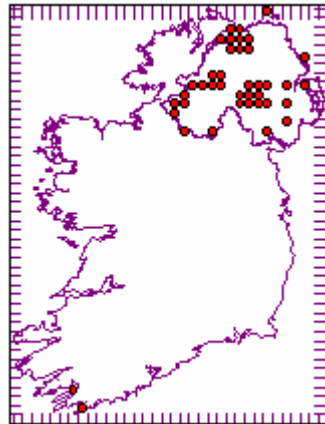
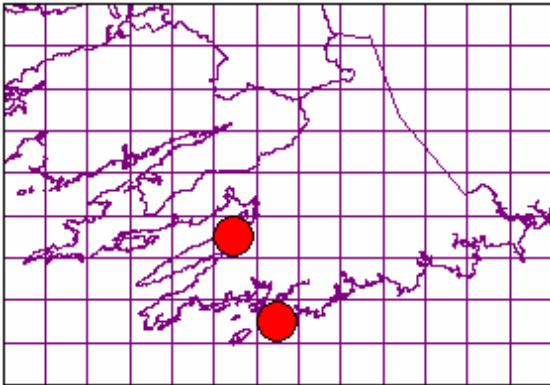
**Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens R. Haller Aar.**

A rarer waxcap that is often over-recorded being confused with orange specimens of *H.chlorophana*. Gill trama should always be checked



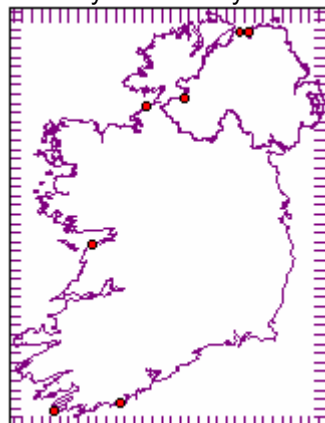
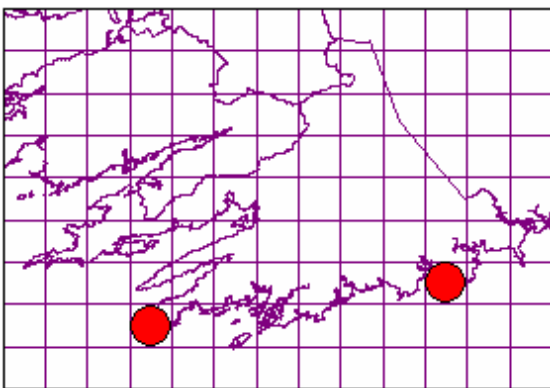
**Hygrocybe berkeleyi (P.D. Orton) P.D. Orton & Watling**

Often recorded as *H.pratensis* var. *pallida*.



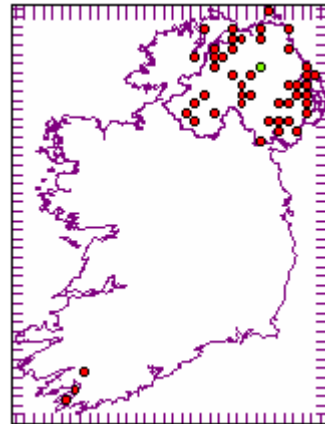
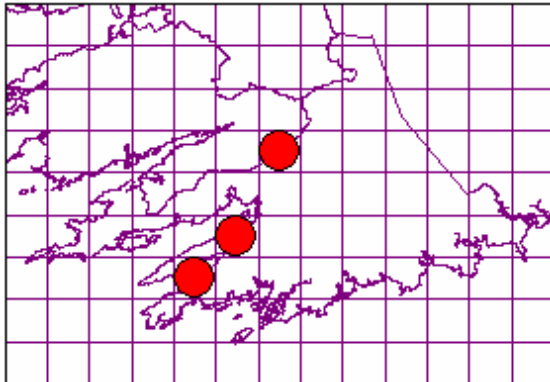
**Hygrocybe calciphila Arnolds**

A rare waxcap found on calcareous sites especially in dune systems. Only a few Irish records.



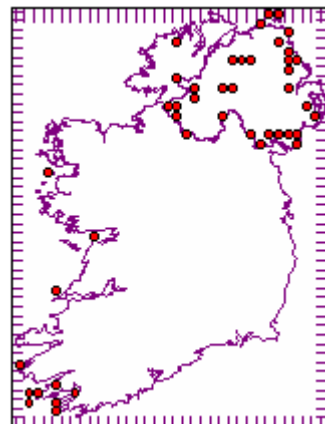
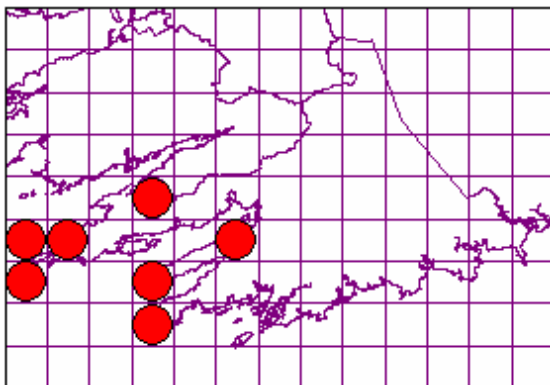
### **Hygrocybe calyptiformis (Berk. & Broome) Fayod**

The flagship species of waxcap. Unmistakable with its pink, conical cap that often splits and curls up.



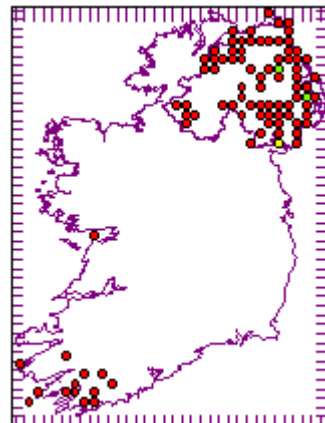
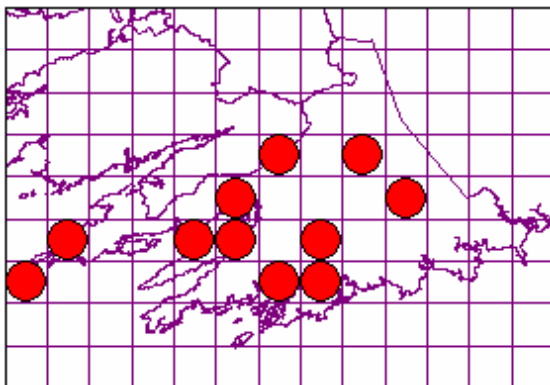
### **Hygrocybe cantharellus (Schwein.) Murrill**

A waxcap usually found in acid grassland. Noted by its dry, red scurfy cap and decurrent gills.



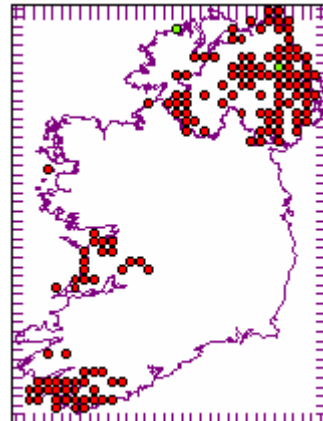
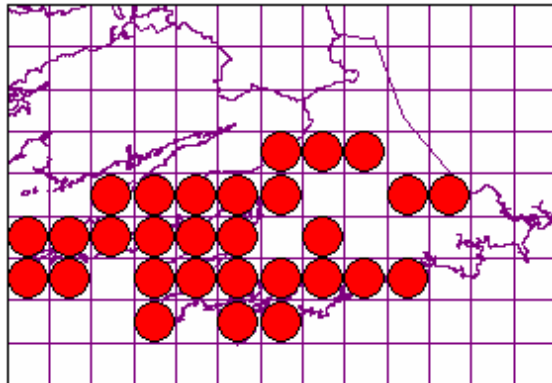
### **Hygrocybe ceracea (Wulfen) P. Kumm.**

A yellow waxcap - not uncommon



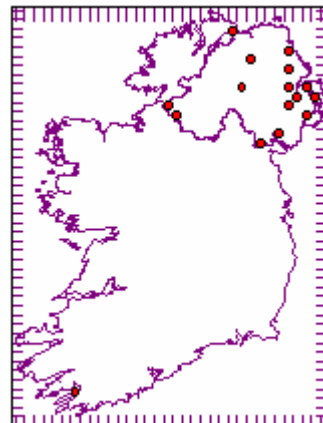
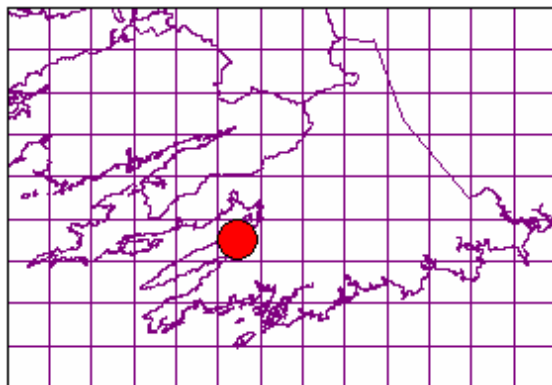
### **Hygrocybe chlorophana (Fr.) Wünsche**

The most commonly found waxcap on this survey



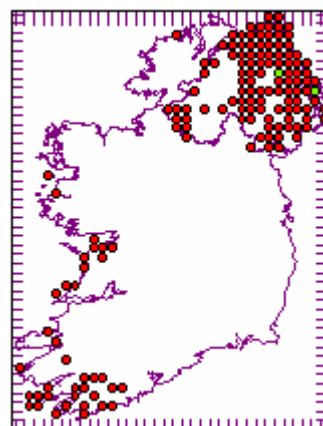
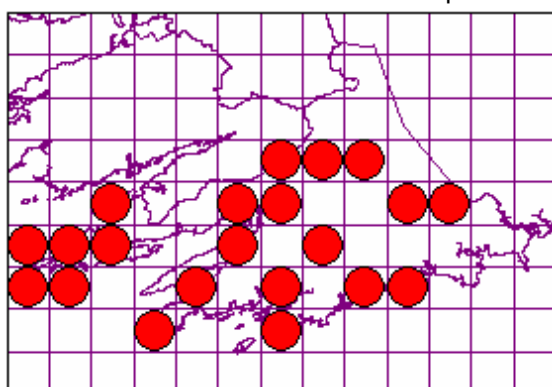
### **Hygrocybe citrinovirens (Lange) Jul. Schäff.**

Often an early species. Large and lemon yellow.



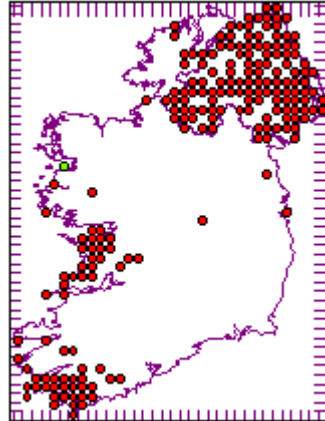
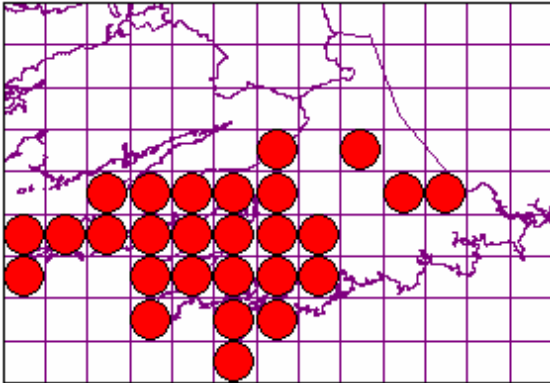
### **Hygrocybe coccinea (Schaeff.) P. Kumm.**

One of the most common red waxcaps



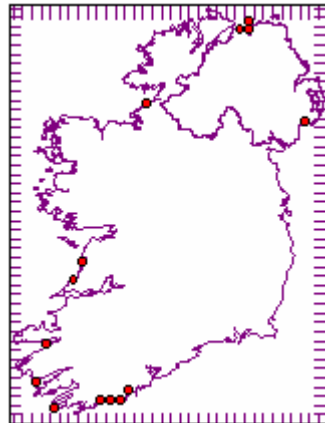
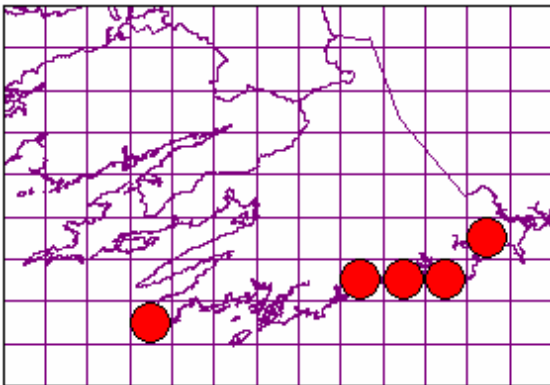
**Hygrocybe conica var. conica (Schaeff.) P. Kumm.**

Very common blackening waxcap. Very variable but may be more than one species in this group.



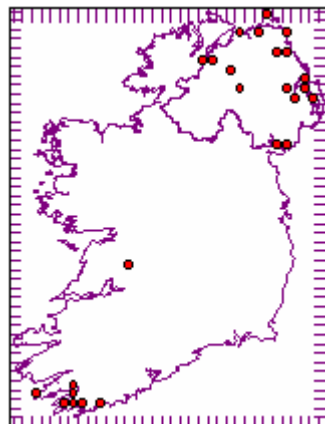
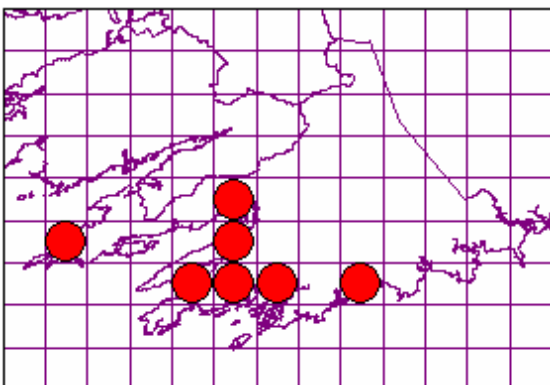
**Hygrocybe conica var. conicoides (P.D. Orton) Boertm.**

Some authors give this variety species rank but only a variety in David Boertmann's book. Usually found in sand dunes.



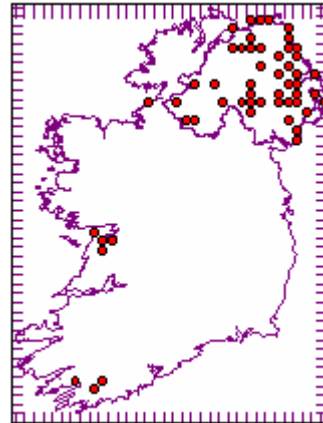
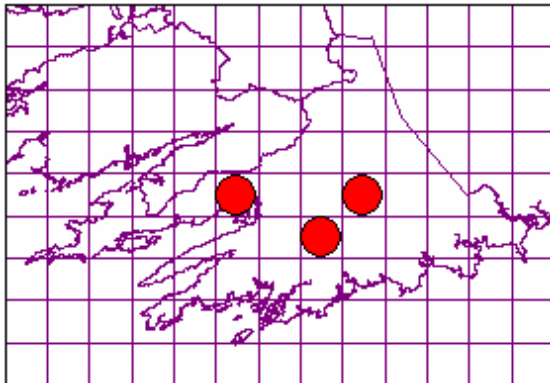
**Hygrocybe flavipes (Britzelm.) Arnolds**

Grey waxcap with a pale stipe with a yellow base. Look out for the similar *H.lacmus* which does not have the yellow base.



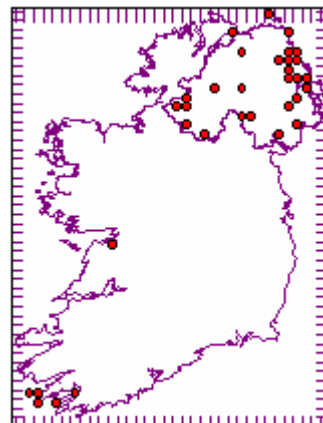
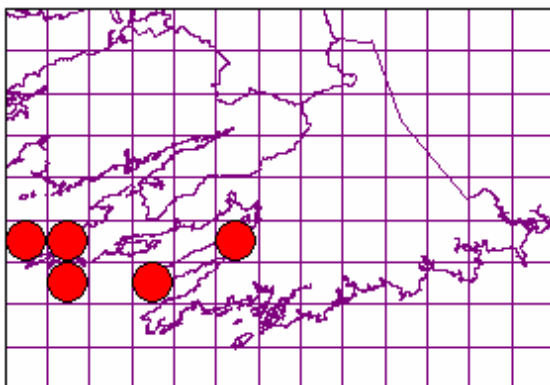
### **Hygrocybe fornicata (Fr.) Singer**

A grey to brown species with ascending gills



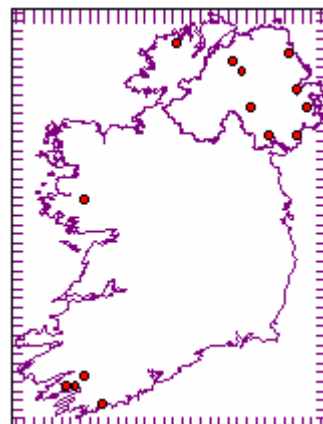
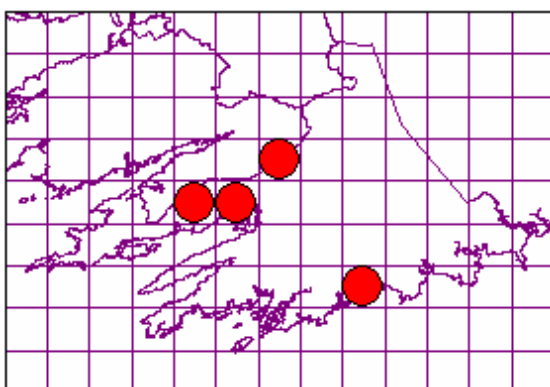
### **Hygrocybe glutinipes var. glutinipes (J.E. Lange) R. Haller**

Very viscid and smaller than *H.chlorophana*



### **Hygrocybe helobia (Arnolds) Bon**

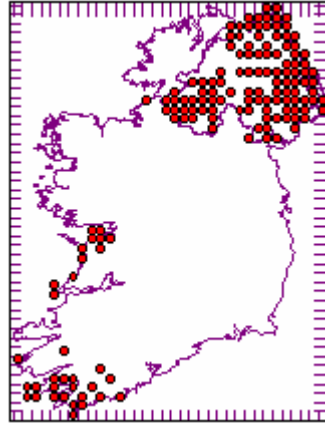
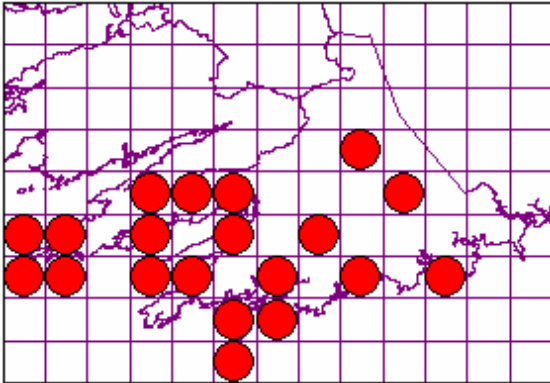
Often found early in the season. Noted by its scarlet colours, scurfy dry cap and long cells making up the gill trama





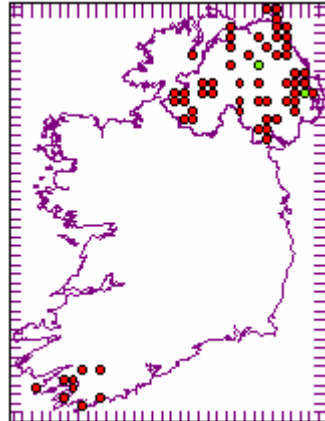
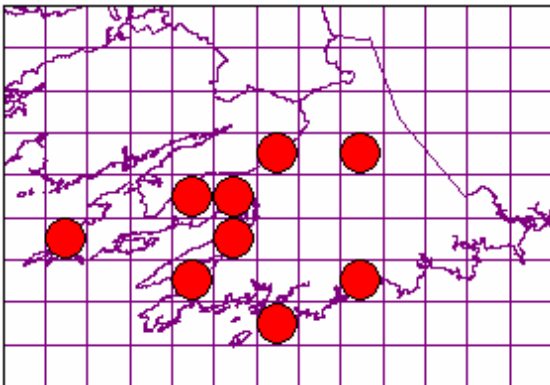
**Hygrocybe insipida (Lange ex S. Lundell) M.M. Moser**

Very common small viscid waxcap. Often with very red stipe at apex contrasting with yellow gills.



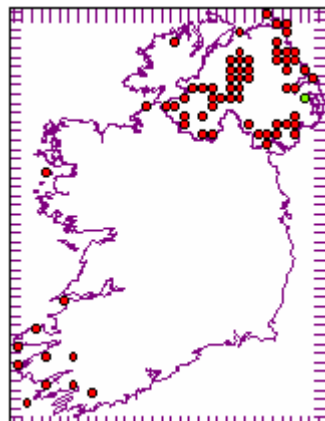
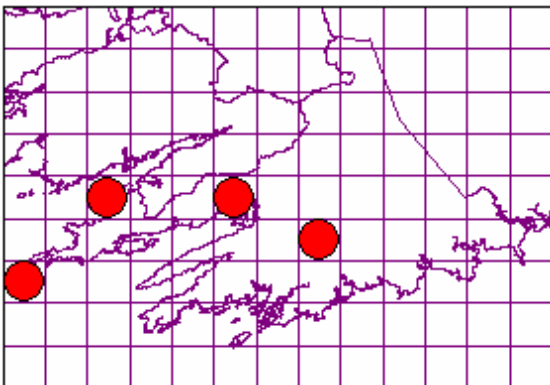
**Hygrocybe irrigata (Pers.) M.M. Moser**

Grey viscid waxcap surprisingly not found on the Clare survey



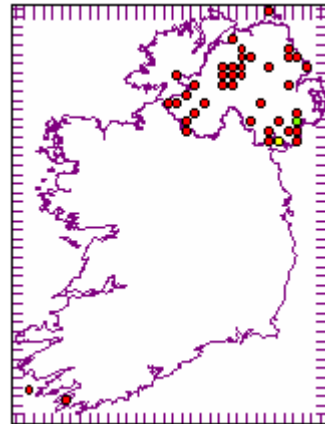
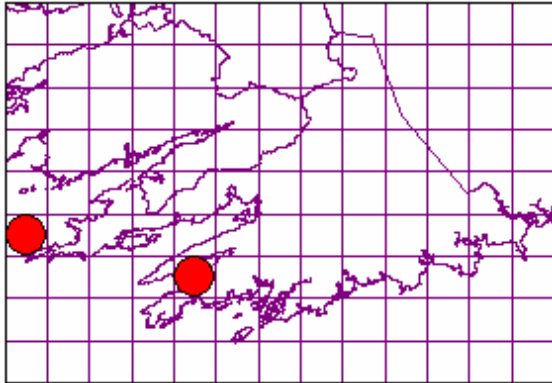
**Hygrocybe laeta var. laeta (Pers.) P. Kumm.**

Common in acid grassland but surprisingly only found once



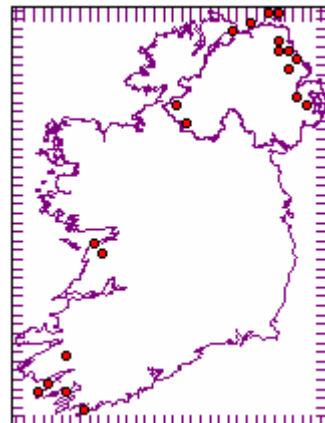
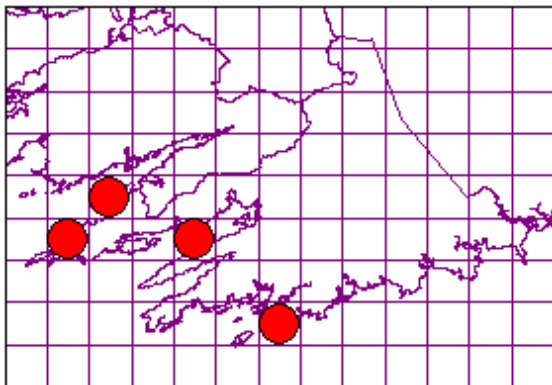
**Hygrocybe miniata (Fr.) P. Kumm.**

Red, dry, scurfy waxcap with distinctive spores



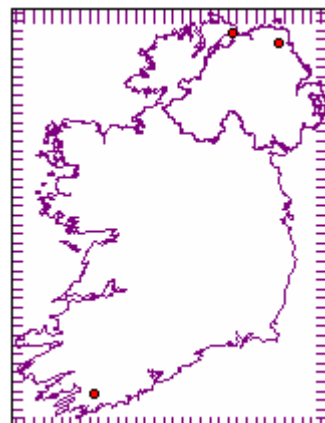
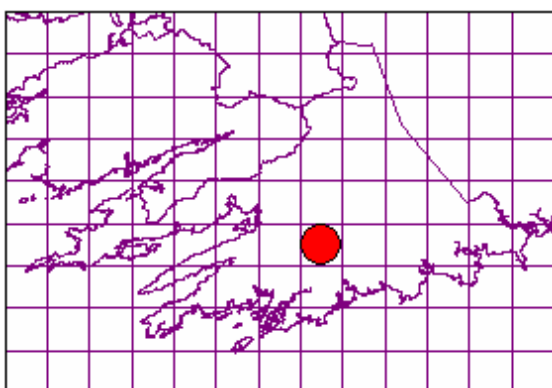
**Hygrocybe nitrata (Pers.) Wünsche**

One of the more unusual species with a strong nitrous smell



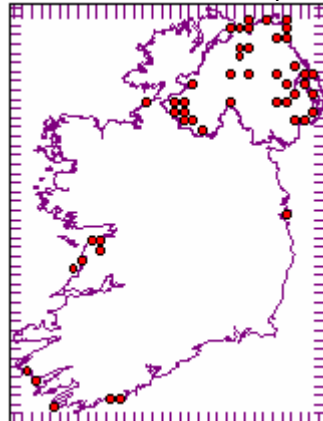
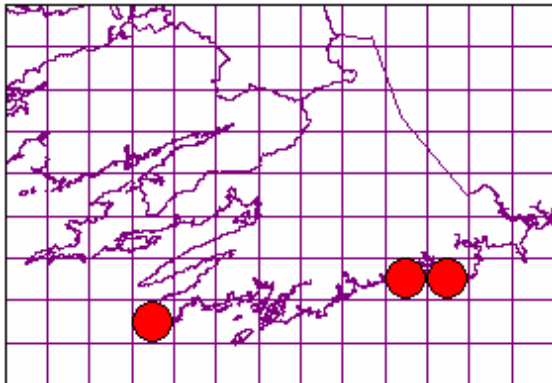
**Hygrocybe ovina (Bull.) Kühner**

One of the rarest waxcaps in Ireland. Grey in colour but reddening with a nitrous smell.



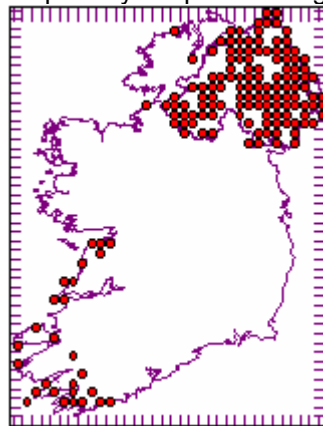
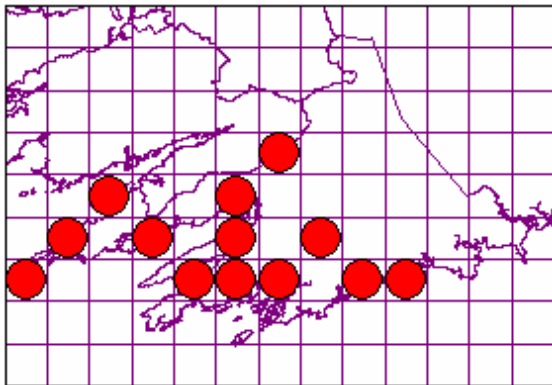
### ***Hygrocybe persistens* var. *persistens* (Britzelm.) Singer**

Often confused with *H.conica* but does not blacken. One of the earlier waxcaps to fruit.



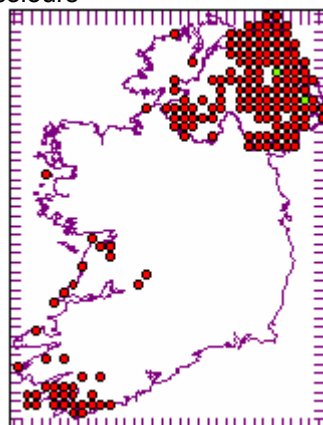
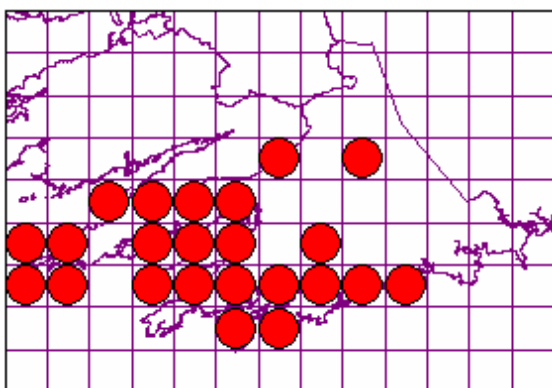
### ***Hygrocybe pratensis* (Pers.) Fr.**

One of the largest waxcaps that can be very abundant especially in upland acid grassland



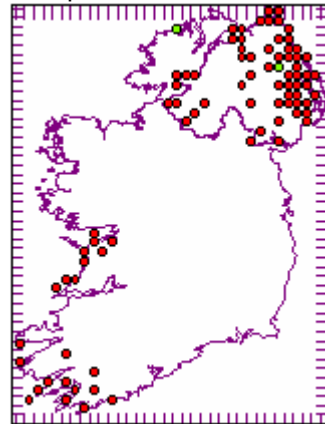
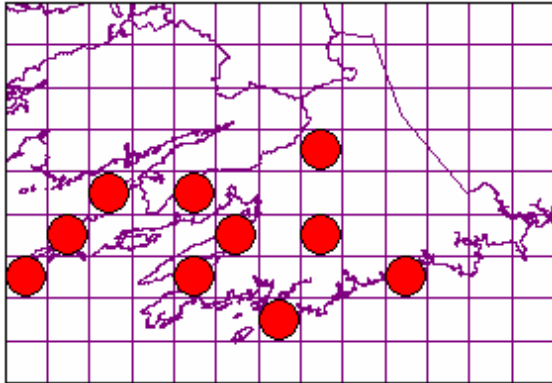
### ***Hygrocybe psittacina* var. *psittacina* (Schaeff.) P. Kumm.**

Usually very common and distinguished by its green colours



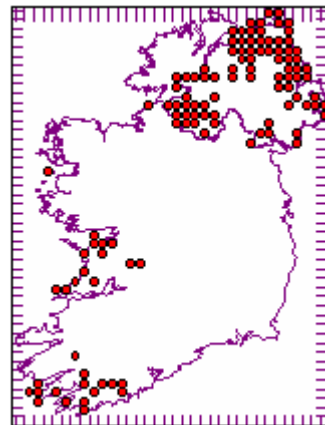
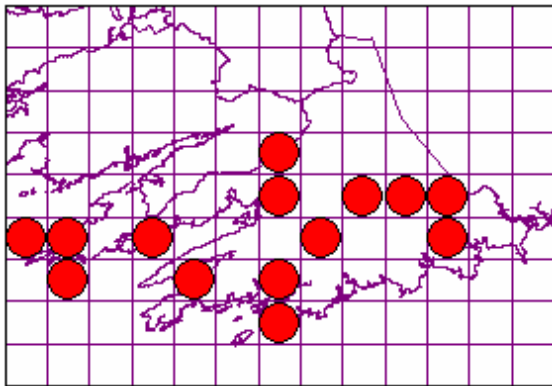
### ***Hygrocybe punicea* (Fr.) P. Kumm.**

Large and notable with a dull crimson colour and fibrous stipe



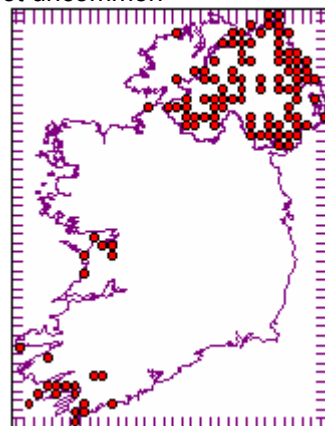
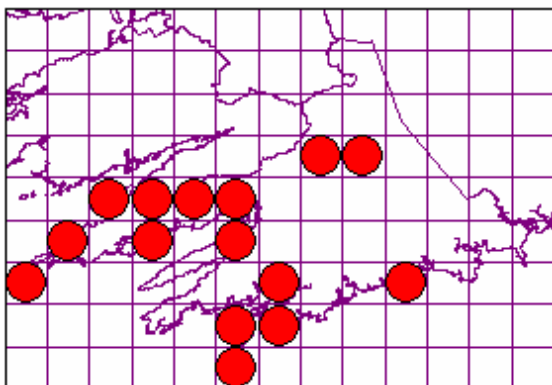
### ***Hygrocybe quieta* (Kühner) Singer**

Noted for its oily smell



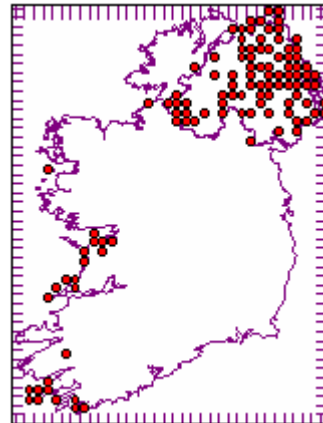
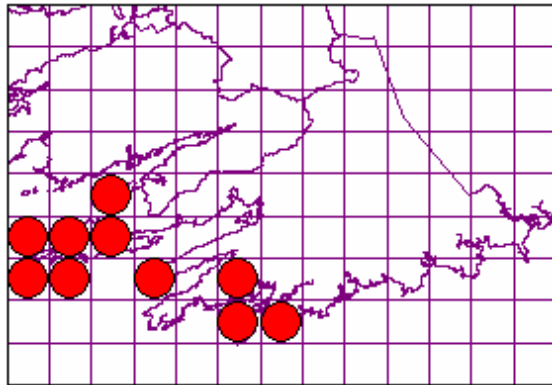
### ***Hygrocybe reidii* Kühner**

Recognised by its honey smell especially if rubbed. Not uncommon



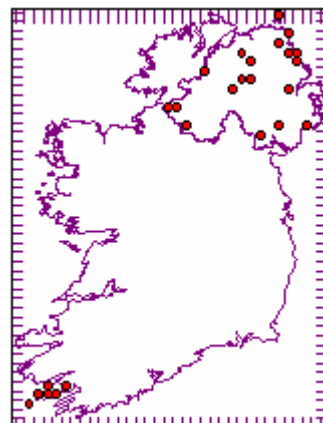
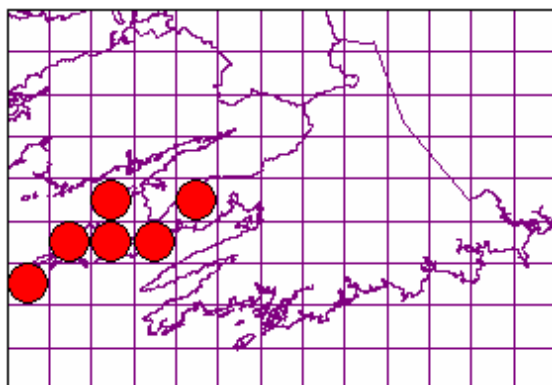
**Hygrocybe russocoriacea (Berk. & Mill.) P.D. Orton &**

Noted by its amazing smell of cedar wood



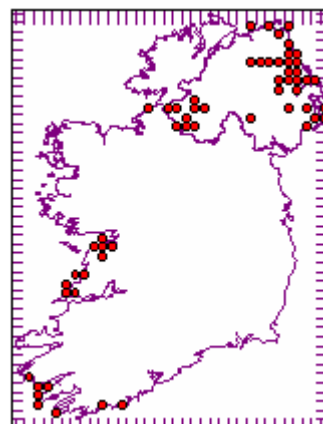
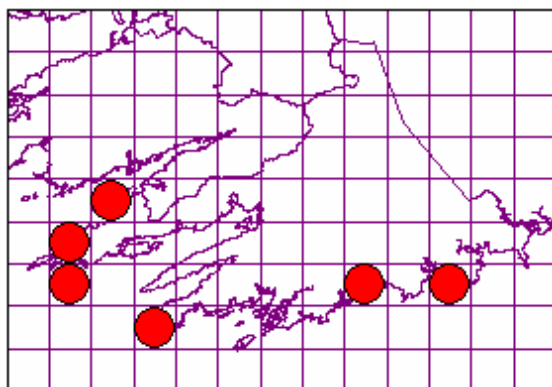
**Hygrocybe splendidissima (P.D. Orton) P.D. Orton & Watling**

Large scarlet waxcap smelling of honey if the stipe is rubbed. Usually found in acid grassland



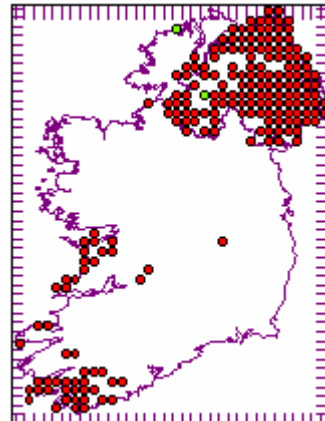
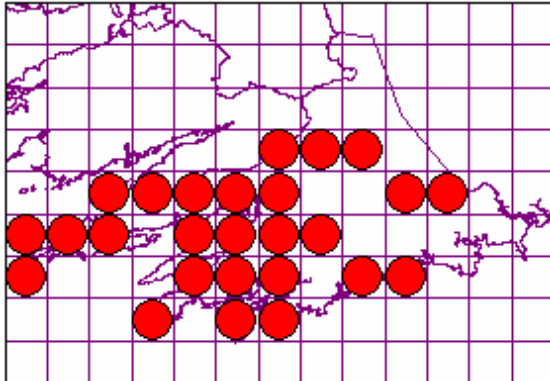
**Hygrocybe virginea var. ochraceopallida (P.D. Orton)**

This variety is usually found in calcareous grassland



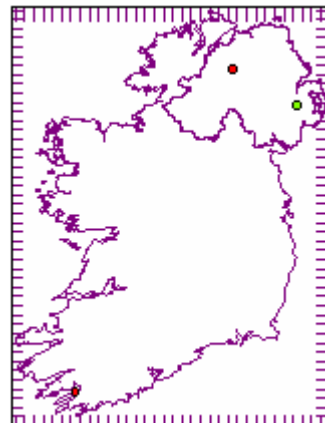
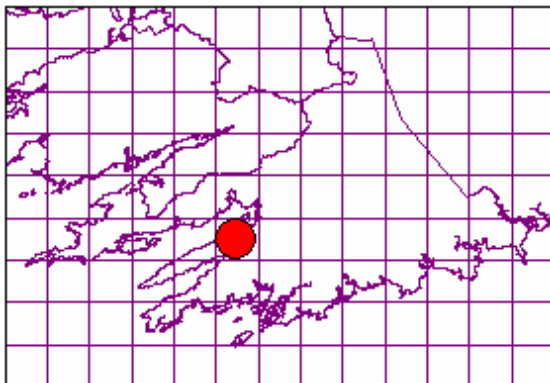
**Hygrocybe virginea var. virginea (Wulfen) P.D. Orton &**

One of the most common species of waxcap



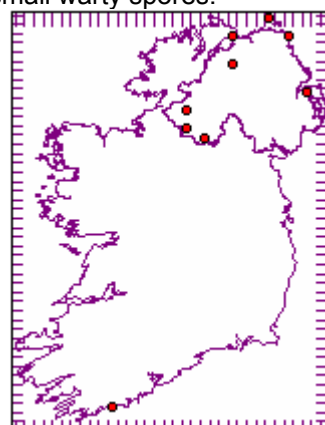
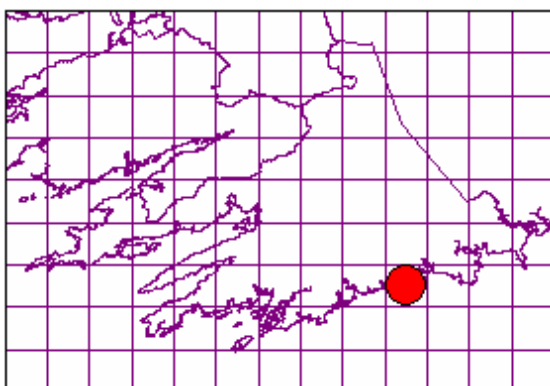
**Porpoloma metapodium (Fr.) Singer**

A notable rare fungus found in unfertilised grassland. Noted by its fleshy blackening fruitbodies with a smell of flour.



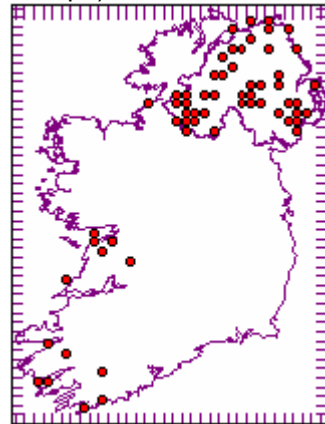
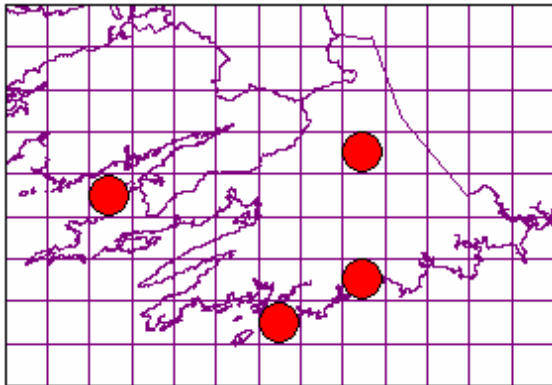
**Ramariopsis kunzei (Fr.) Corner**

A notable Fairy Club. White, clumped, coralloid with small warty spores.



## **Trichoglossum hirsutum (Pers.) Boud.**

An earth tongue with noticeable setae (especially on the stipe) like hairs

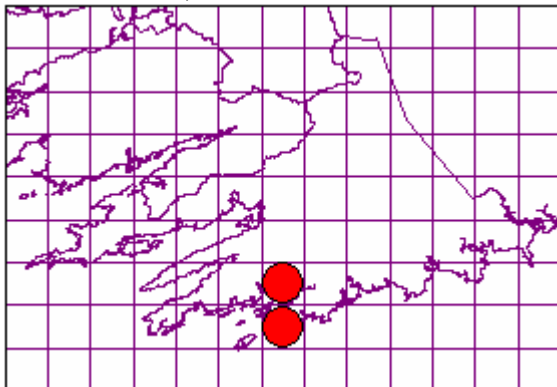


## **Other Species**

### **Boletes and Agarics**

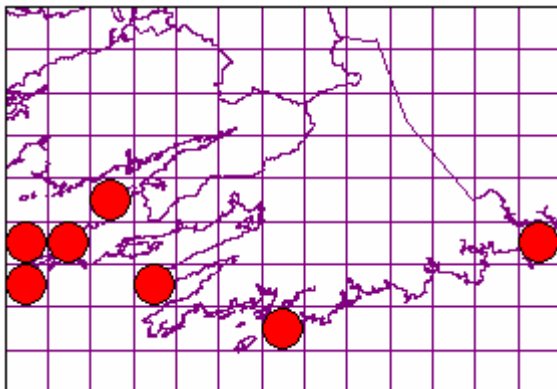
#### **Agaricus arvensis Schaeff.**

A common agaric with an aniseed smell. Possibly over-recorded mistaken for similar species, but never the less, not uncommon.



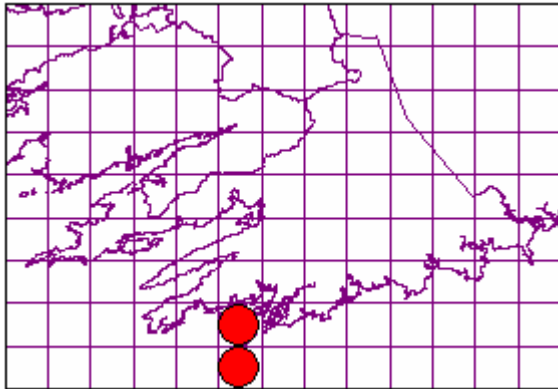
#### **Agaricus bernardii Qué.**

A white, later dirty brown Agaric found in coastal grasslands in Cork.



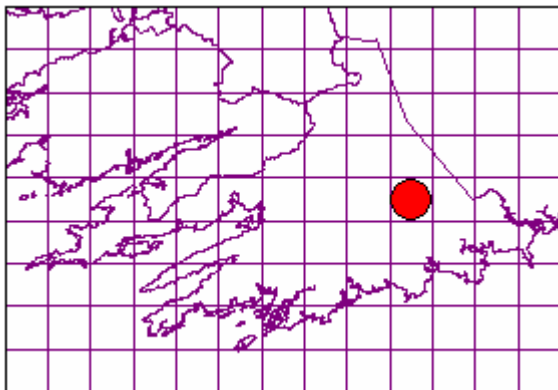
### **Agaricus campestris L.**

The common field mushroom



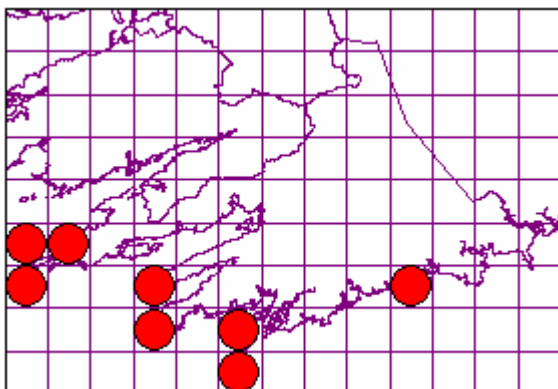
### **Agaricus dulcidulus Schulzer**

A small spored yellowing Agaric previously recorded as *A. semotus*



### **Agaricus impudicus (Rea) Pilát**

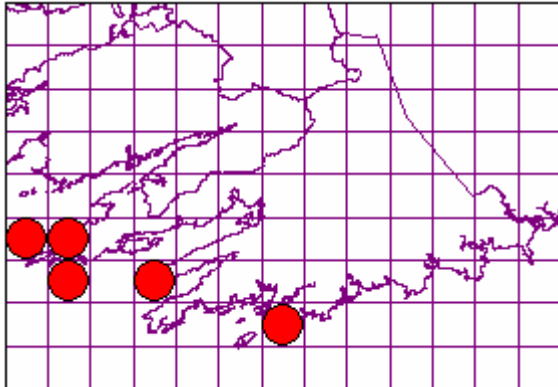
A dark red brown Agaric that hardly discolours when sliced





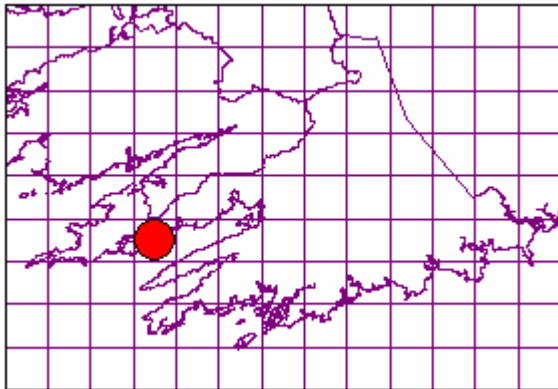
**Agaricus urinascens (F.H. Møller & Jul. Schäff.) Singer**

More commonly known as *Agaricus macrosporus* that can grow to very large sizes



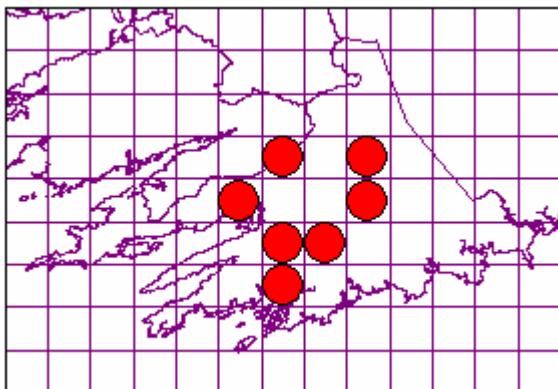
**Agrocybe pediades (Fr.) Fayod**

A small *Agrocybe* with veil remnants at the cap edge and a cellular cap structure.



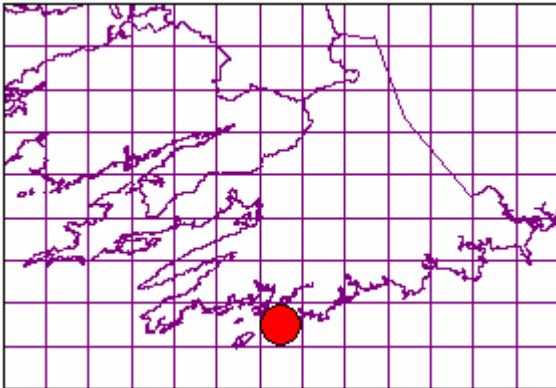
**Armillaria gallica Merxm. & Romagn.**

The most common Honey Fungus in much of Ireland with a bulbous base. Not as pathogenic as *A.mellea*.



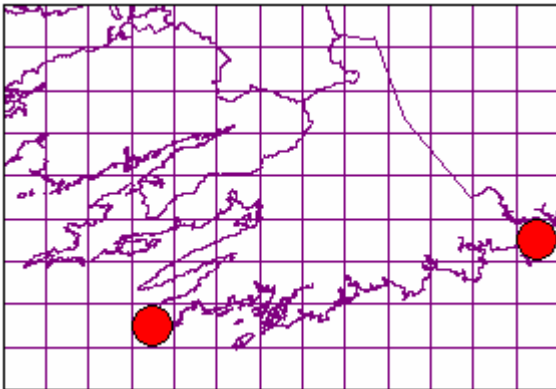
**Armillaria mellea (Vahl) P. Kumm.**

The pathogenic species with a slender cylindrical stipe



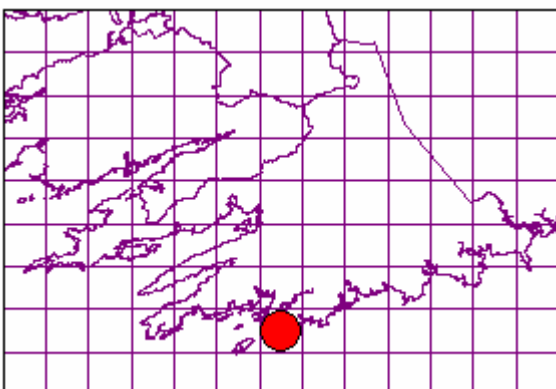
**Bolbitius vitellinus (Pers.) Fr.**

A common species found on decaying grass or dung



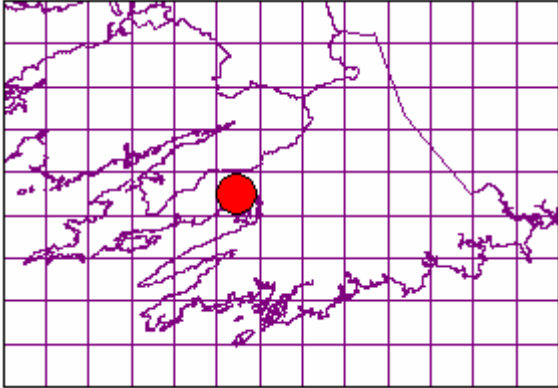
**Boletus badius Fr.**

Common on coniferous trees but also found on deciduous trees



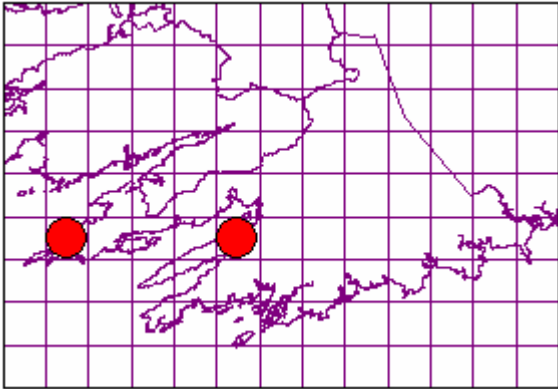
**Boletus edulis Bull.**

The sought after edible bolete with a brown cap and white pores



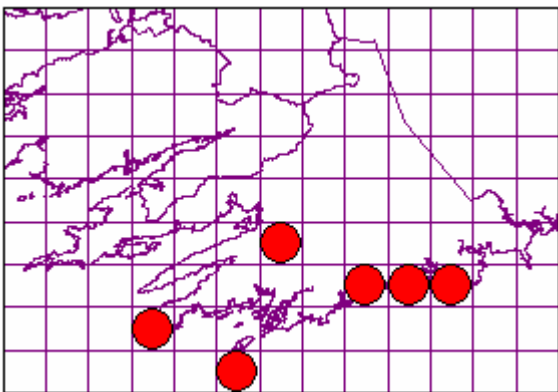
**Calocybe carnea (Bull.) Donk**

A small pink species not uncommon in grasslands



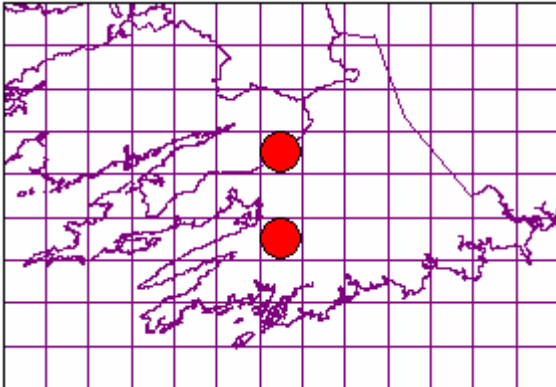
**Clitocybe dealbata Sowerby**

A very poisonous small white fungus often found in grasslands



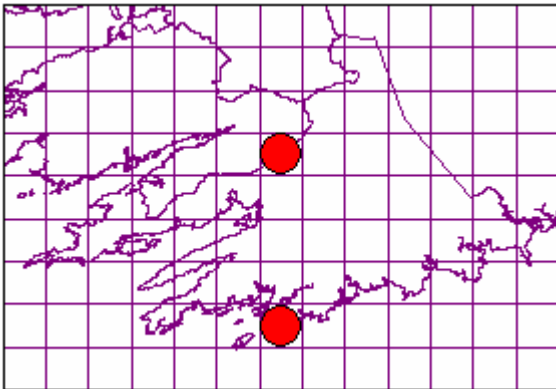
**Clitocybe fragrans Sowerby**

Not uncommon in grasslands with a strong smell



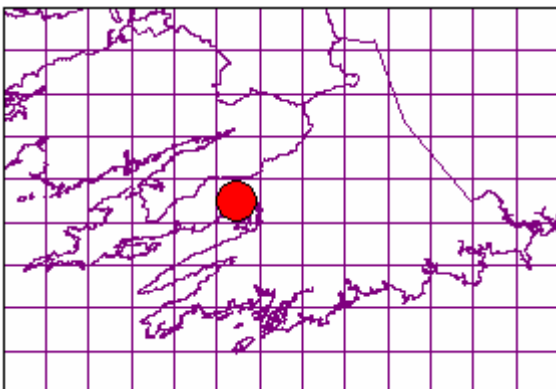
**Clitocybe nebularis (Batsch) Quél.**

A common saprophyte in leaf litter. Often appearing late in the season.



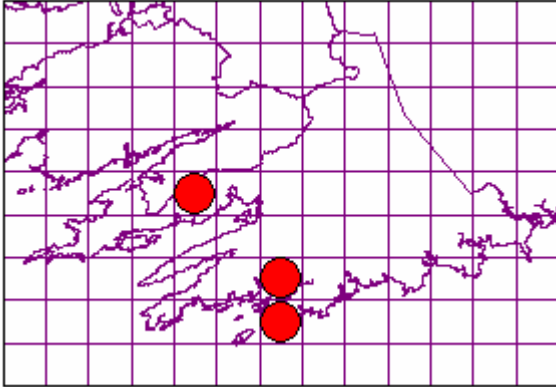
**Clitopilus prunulus (Scop.) Fr.**

An ectomycorrhizal species smelling strongly of flour.



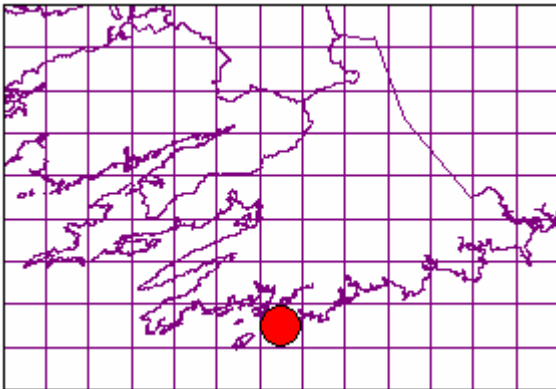
**Collybia butyracea f. butyracea (Bull.) P. Kumm.**

A common saprophyte in leaf litter



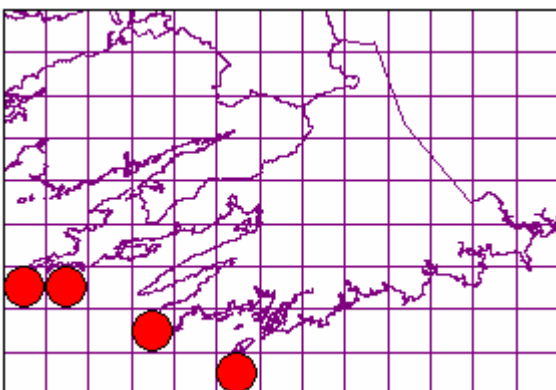
**Collybia confluens (Pers.) P. Kumm.**

A common saprophyte in leaf litter



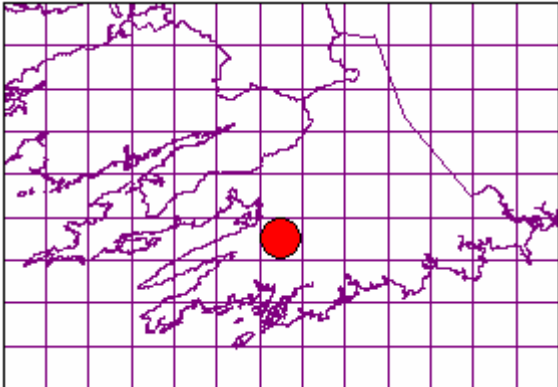
**Collybia dryophila (Bull.) P. Kumm.**

A very common species although rarer further north in Ireland. Most common in the heaths here in West Cork



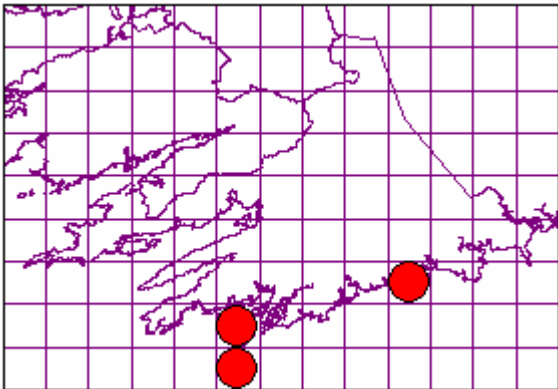
**Collybia peronata (Bolton) P. Kumm.**

Common saprophyte in leaf litter with a woolly stipe base



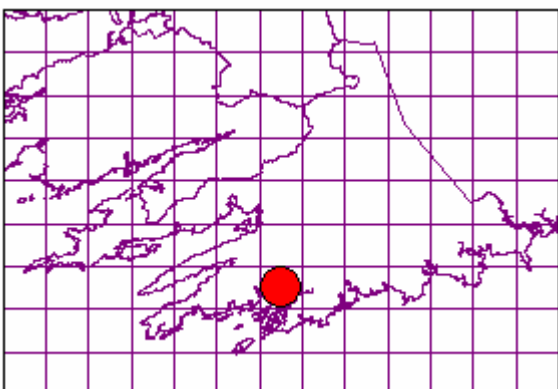
**Conocybe pubescens (Gillet) Kühner**

On dung in grasslands. Has a striate cap when young. Rarely recorded in Ireland



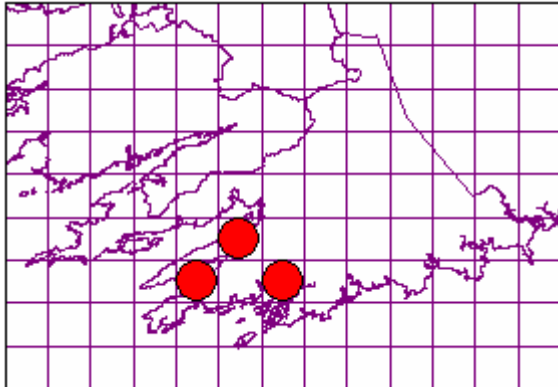
**Coprinus atramentarius (Bull.) Fr.**

Should never be eaten along with alcohol



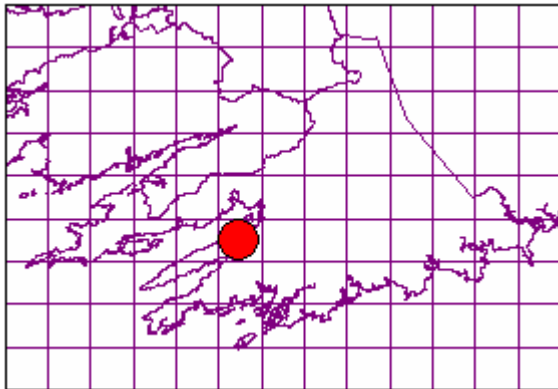
**Coprinus comatus (O.F. Müll.) Gray**

The Shaggy Inkcap



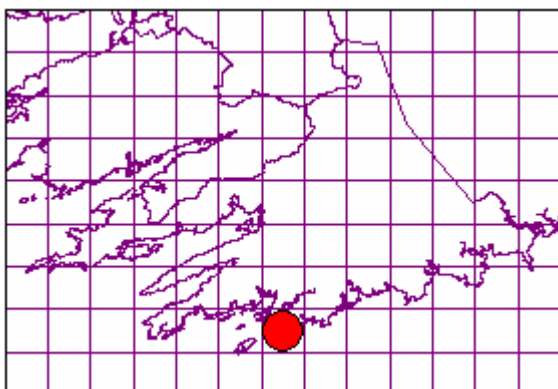
**Coprinus disseminatus (Pers.) Gray**

A small inkcap fruiting in large groups on wood



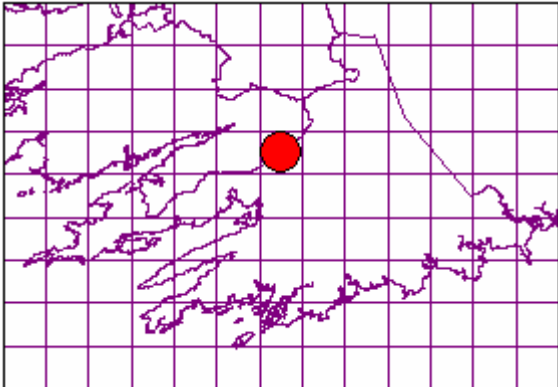
**Coprinus micaceus (Bull.) Fr.**

Grows in clumps on dead wood. With a glistening, micaceous like cap.



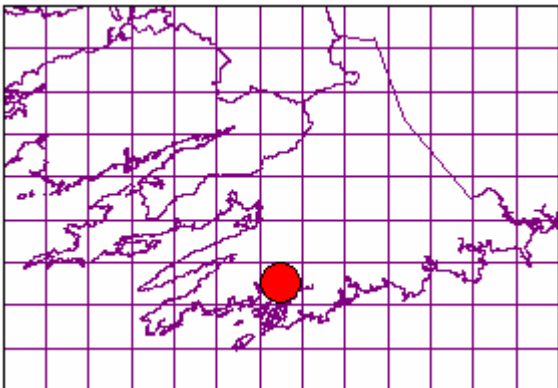
### **Cortinarius anomalus Fr.**

A variable ectomycorrhizal species



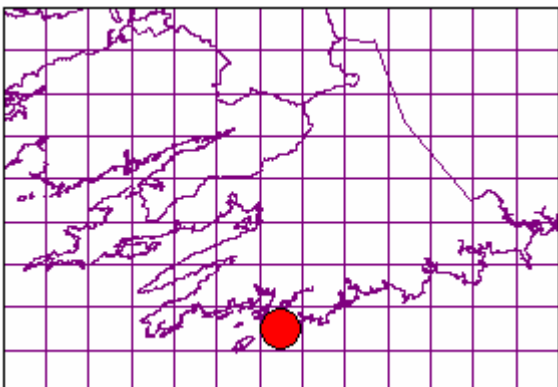
### **Cortinarius croceus Fr.**

An ectomycorrhizal species often found in open grassland with no "usual" ectomycorrhizal species nearby. Possibly mycorrhizal with *Carex* species. Very similar to *C. cinnamomeus*



### **Crepidotus mollis (Schaeff.) Fr.**

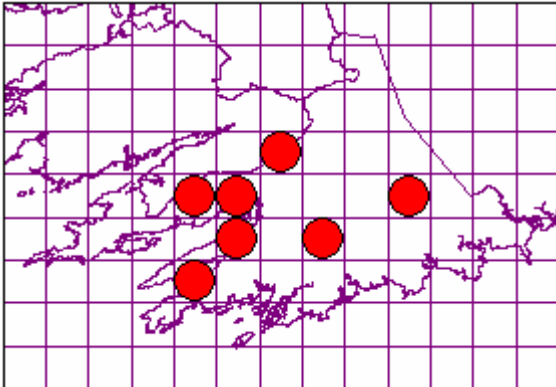
Found on wood. Lacks a stipe and has a distinctive gelatinous cap





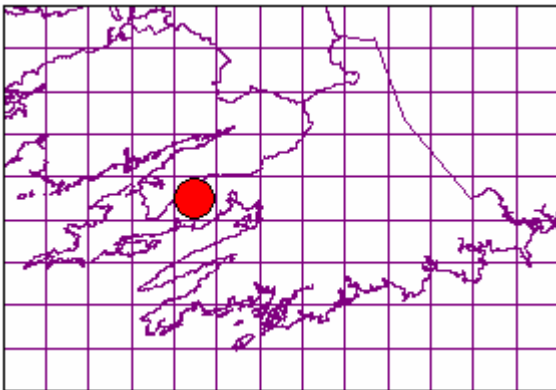
**Cystoderma amianthinum (Scop.) Fr.**

A common grassland species



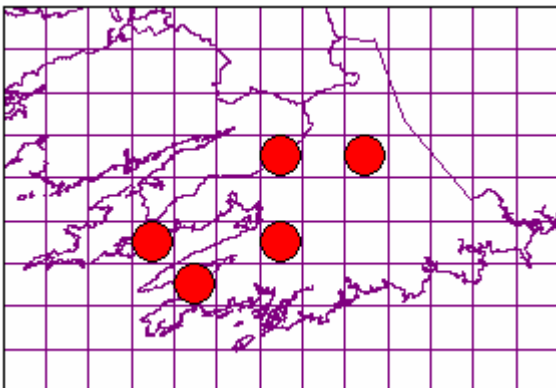
**Flammulina velutipes (Curtis) Singer**

Found on wood with a velvet stipe



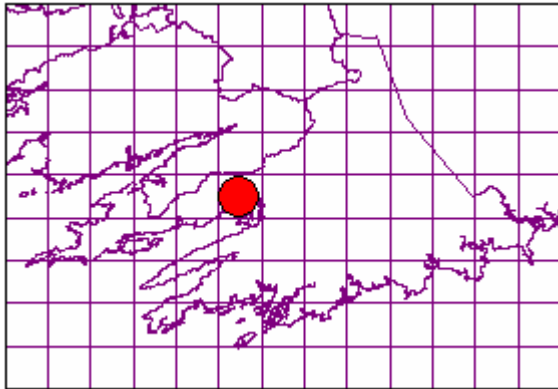
**Galerina vittiformis (Fr.) Singer**

Will be more common as it was not systematically looked for.



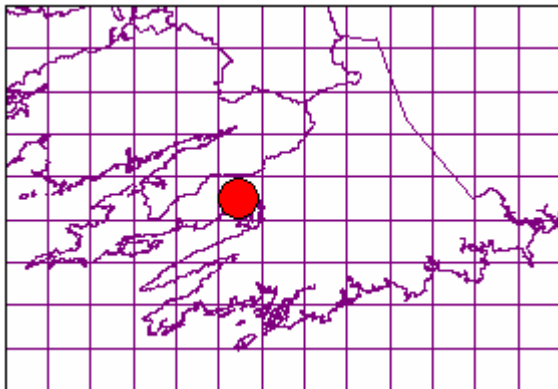
**Hebeloma fuisporum Gröger & Zschiesch.**

A small Hebeloma with a very strong sweet smell found here under Alder



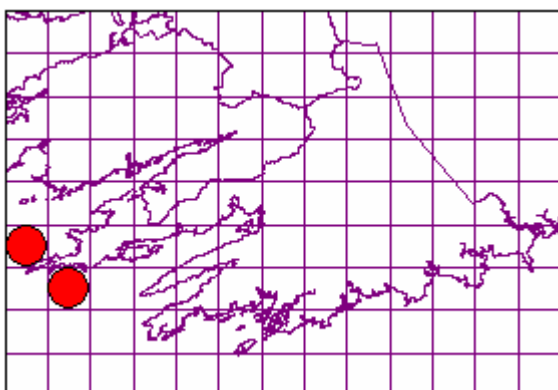
**Hebeloma helodes J. Favre**

A thin stemmed, narrow spored Hebeloma with non-dextrinoid spores



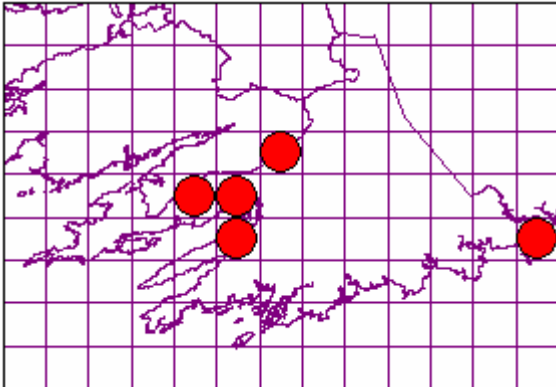
**Hypholoma ericaeum (Pers.) Kühner**

Usually found on peaty soils



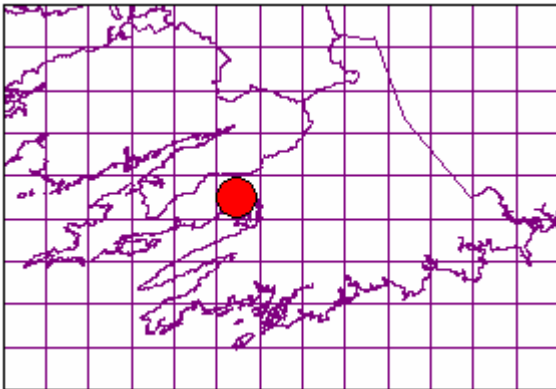
**Hypholoma fasciculare (Huds.) P. Kumm.**

Very common saprophyte



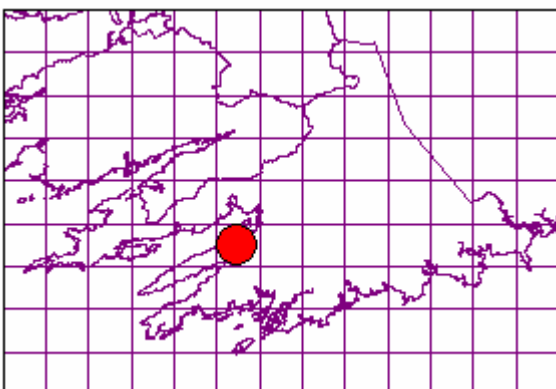
**Hypholoma sublateritium (Cooke) Sacc.**

More orange than *H.fasciculare*



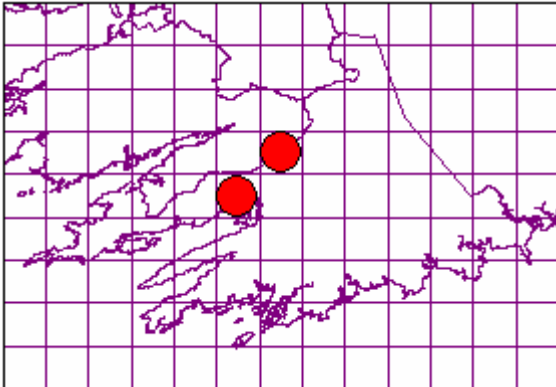
**Inocybe geophylla var. lilacina Gillet**

Common purple ectomycorrhizal species with brown spore print



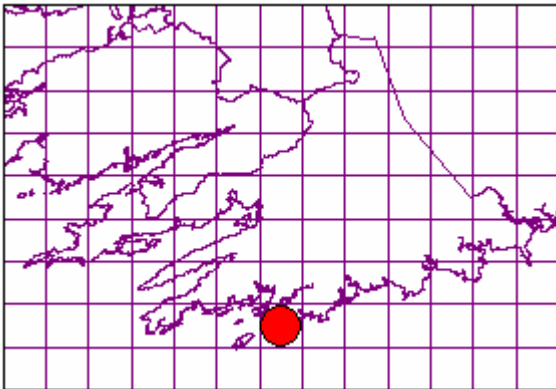
**Kuehneromyces mutabilis (Schaeff.) Singer & A.H. Sm.**

Poisonous fungus found in groups on dead wood



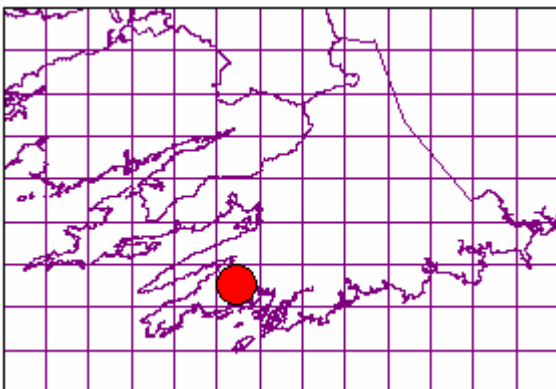
**Laccaria amethystina Cooke**

Totally purple in colour and very attractive



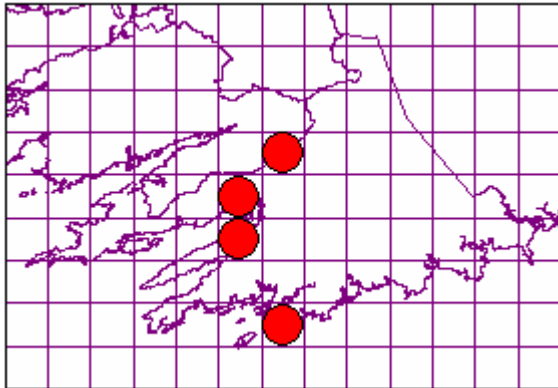
**Laccaria fraterna (Cooke & Masee) Pegler**

Found only under Eucalyptus. Very few records for Ireland but known to be spreading quickly in the British Isles.



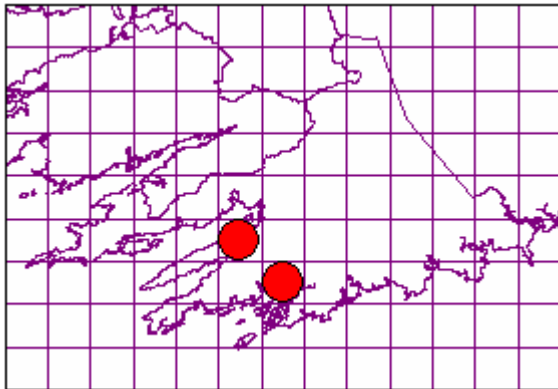
**Laccaria laccata (Scop.) Fr.**

The Deceiver which as its name suggests is very variable



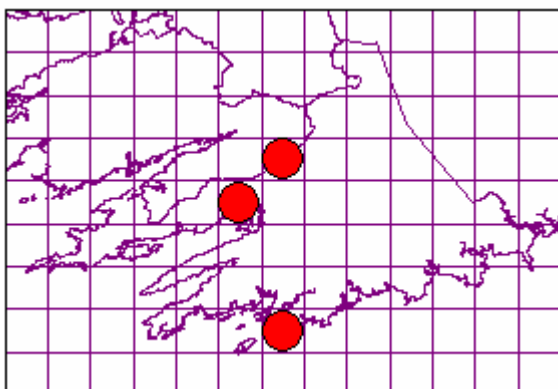
**Lacrymaria lacrymabunda (Bull.) Pat.**

The Weeping Widow with dark drops on the gills



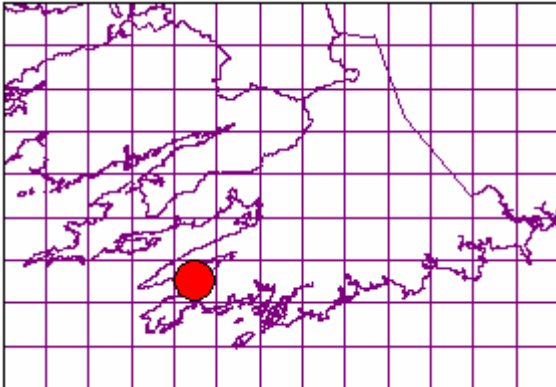
**Lactarius blennius (Fr.) Fr.**

Very common under beech



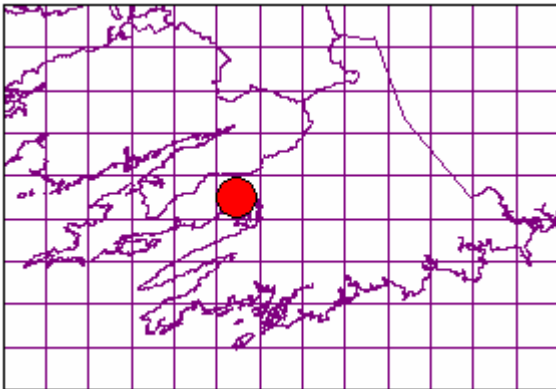
**Lactarius deliciosus (L.) Fr.**

Found under pine - with carrot coloured milk



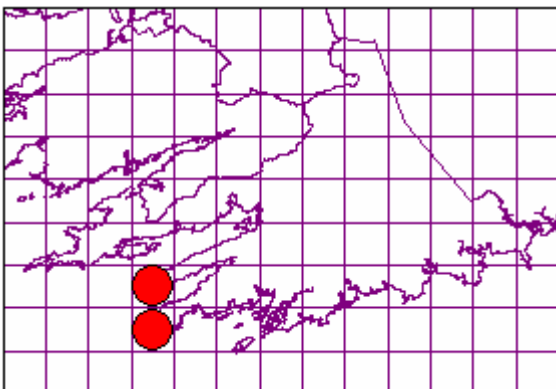
**Lactarius glycosmus (Fr.) Fr.**

A coconut smelling milk cap



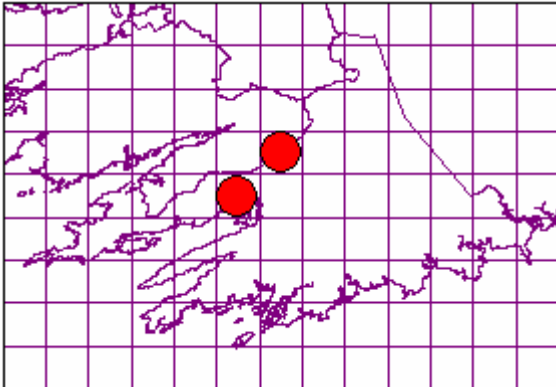
**Lactarius lacunarum Romagn. ex Hora**

Notably found on *Salix repens* in coastal heath in this survey. Usually in damp woodland



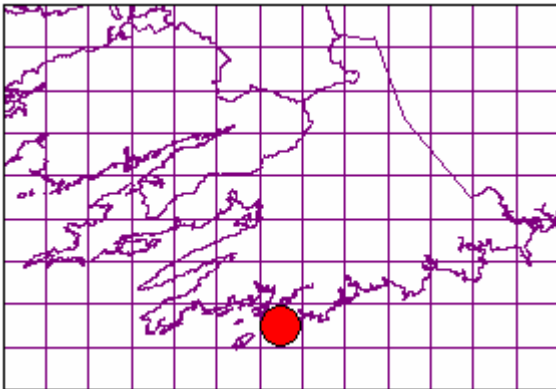
**Lactarius quietus (Fr.) Fr.**

Very common under Oak. Has a distinctive smell



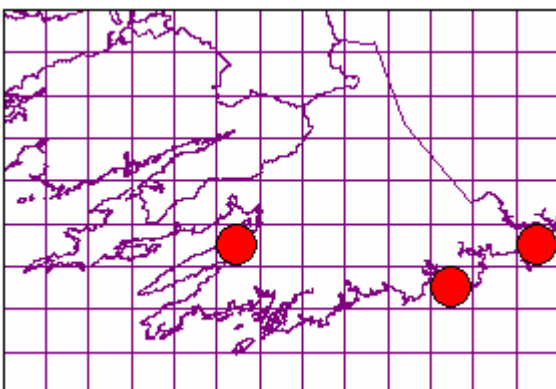
**Lactarius subdulcis (Bull.) Fr.**

Very common brown milkcap under beech



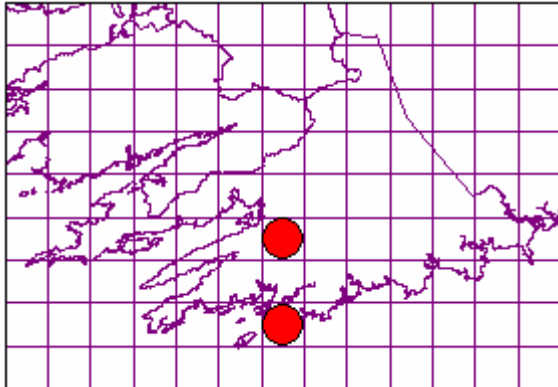
**Lepiota cristata (Alb. & Schwein.) Qué.**

A small species with a brown scaly cap and a very strong distinctive smell



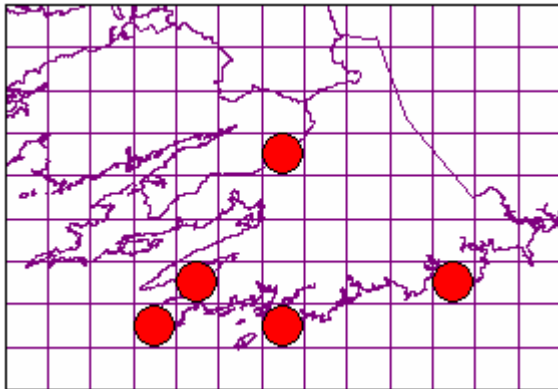
**Lepista flaccida (Sowerby) Pat.**

Common in woodland



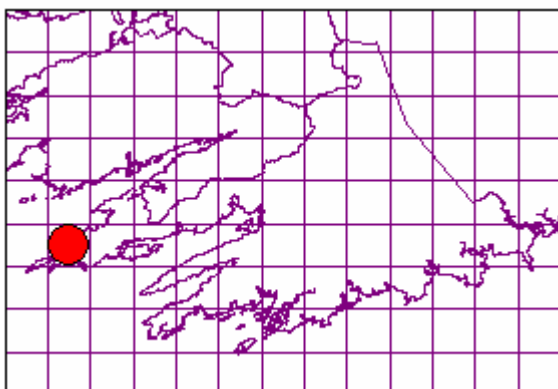
**Lepista nuda (Bull.) Cooke**

Wood Blewit - very common in grassland as well as woods and gardens



**Lepista panaeolus (Fr.) P. Karst.**

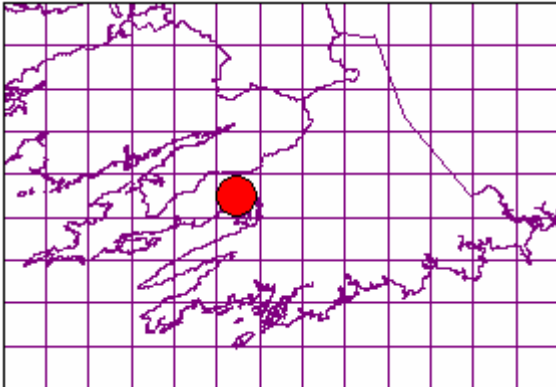
Unusual species of Lepista with grey brown colours





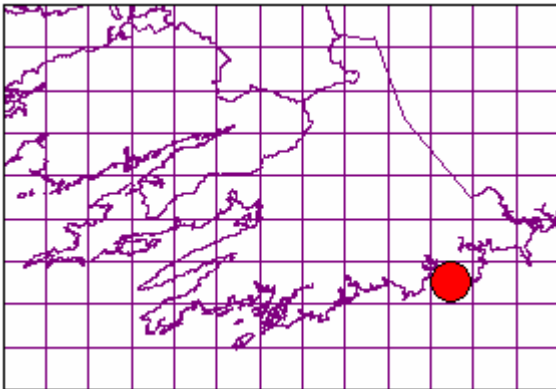
**Lepista sordida (Fr.) Singer**

A small Lepista with purple colours



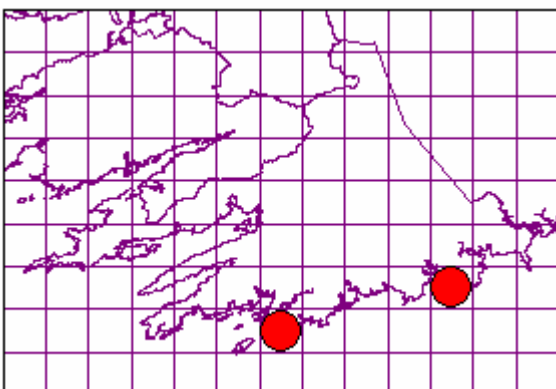
**Leucoagaricus leucothites (Vittad.) M.M. Moser ex Bon**

A notable record for Ireland of a large distinctive species



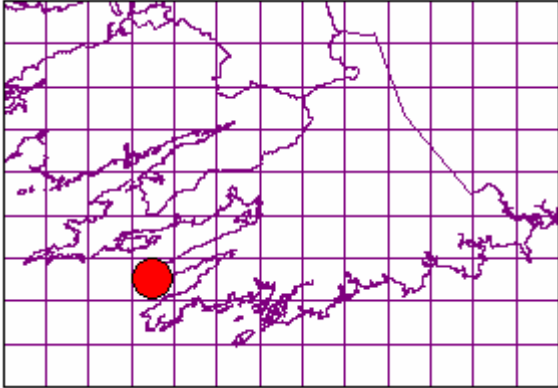
**Macrolepiota excoriata (Schaeff.) M.M. Moser**

Large species with a short stipe, thin ring and with stipe covering same colour as background



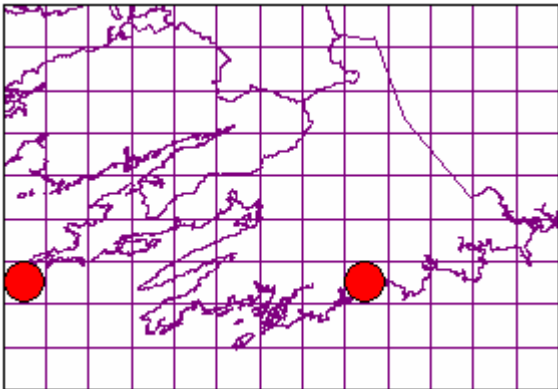
### **Macrolepiota mastoidea (Fr.) Singer**

Similar to the common Parasol but smaller and stipe covering same colour as background. This interpretation includes *M.konradii* and follows the descriptions given Nauta in FAN4.



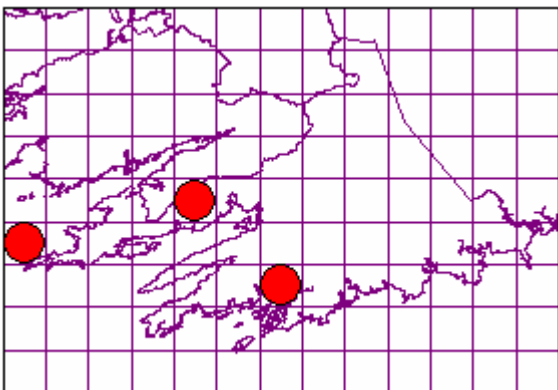
### **Marasmius oreades (Bolton) Fr.**

The Fairy Ring Champignon with a very tough stipe



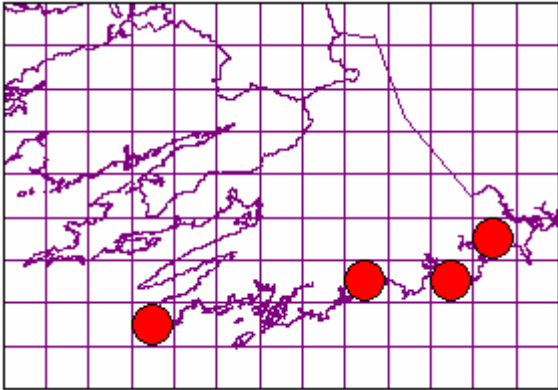
### **Megacollybia platyphylla (Pers.) Kotl. & Pouzar**

A large fungus here found on gorse wood with rhizomorphs at the base of the stipe



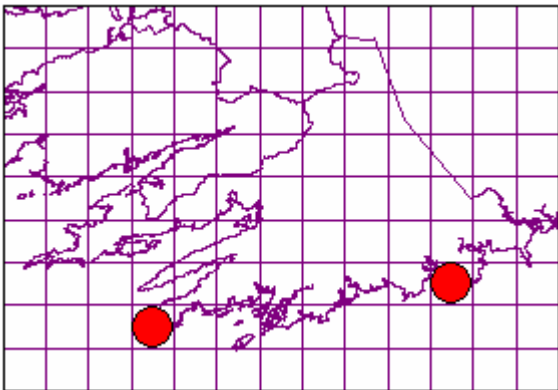
**Melanoleuca cinereifolia (Bon) Bon**

A grey Melanoleuca with grey gills found in embryo dunes



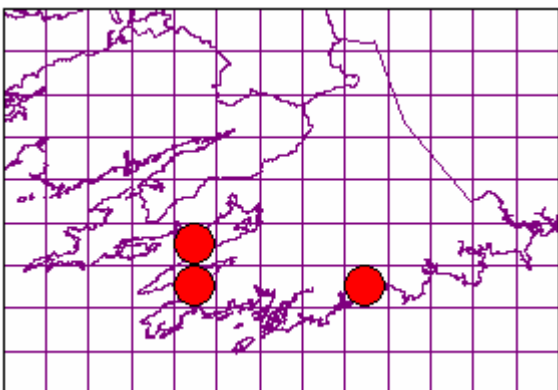
**Melanoleuca excissa (Fr.) Singer**

A grey Melanoleuca with cystidia that are often septate



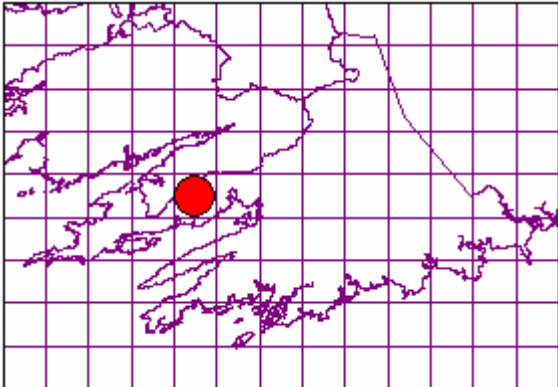
**Melanoleuca polioleuca f. polioleuca (Fr.) Kühner & Maire**

Often recorded as M. melaleuca in the past but the latter lacks cystidia



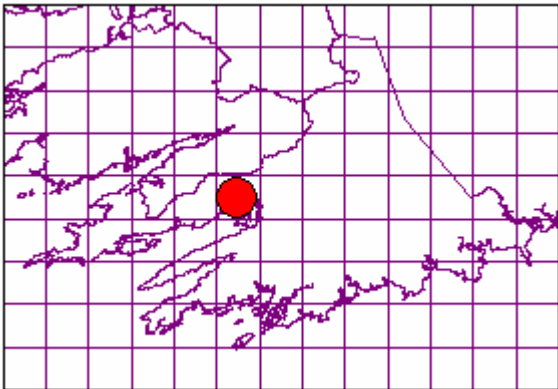
***Mycena adonis* var. *adonis* (Bull.) Fr.**

A striking pink *Mycena*



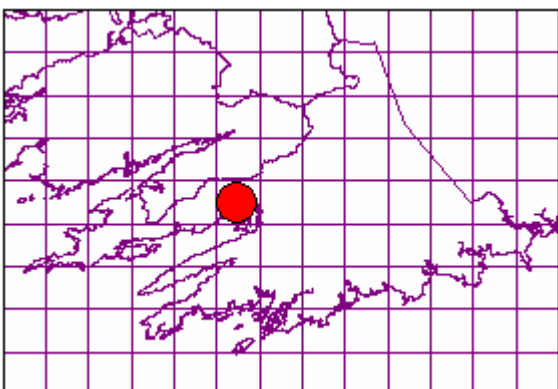
***Mycena epipterygia* var. *eipterygia* (Scop.) Gray**

Has a cap with a viscid layer that can peel off.



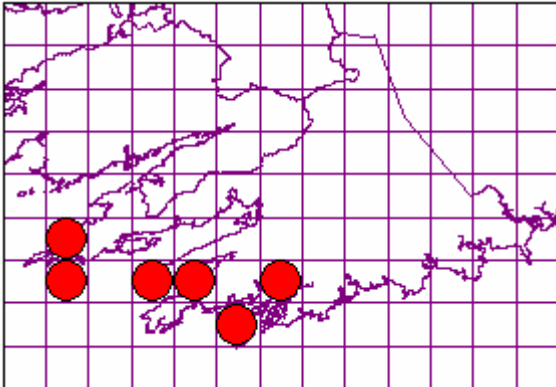
***Mycena galericulata* (Scop.) Schaeff.**

Common on wood



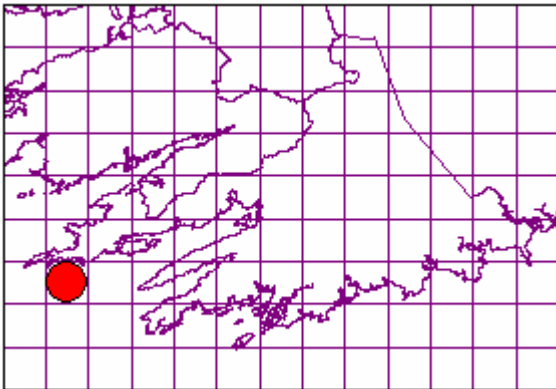
***Mycena leptcephala* (Pers.) Gillet**

A grey *Mycena* with a strong nitrous smell



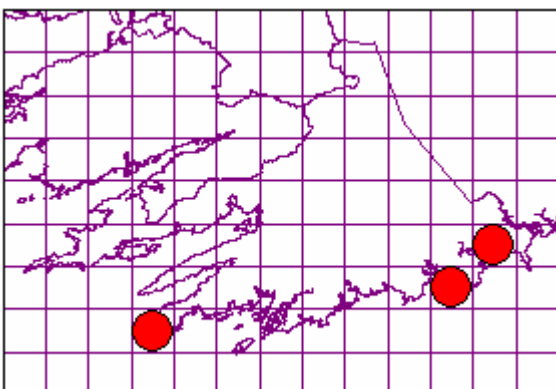
***Omphalina ericetorum* (Bull.) M. Lange**

Often found on peat



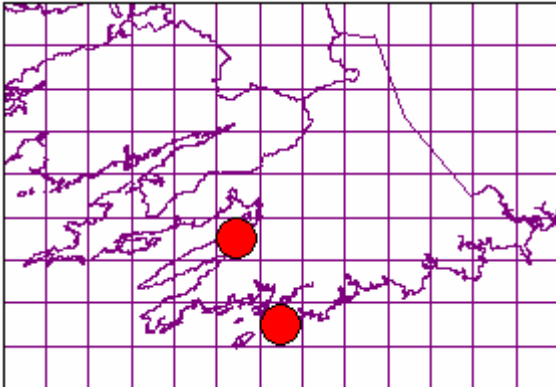
***Omphalina subhepatica* (Batsch) Murrill**

A small *Omphalina* with very decurrent gills on dune grassland



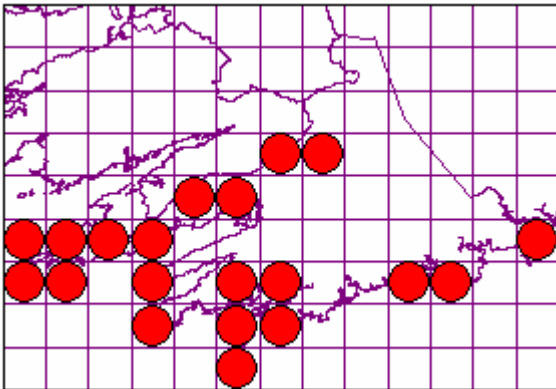
**Oudemansiella mucida (Schrad.) Höhn.**

A very viscid white fungus commonly fruiting on beech trees



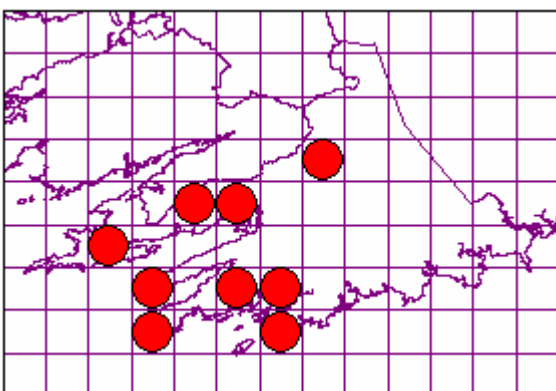
**Panaeolus acuminatus (Schaeff.) Gillet**

Very common "little brown job" with mottled gills



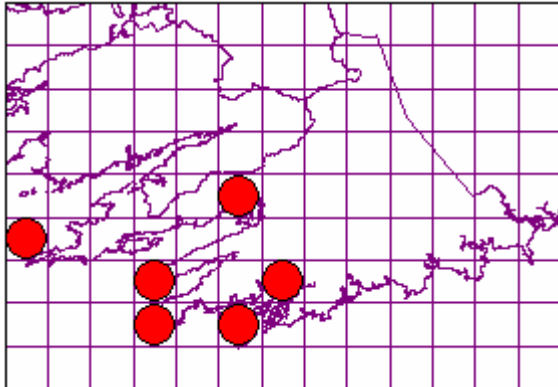
**Panaeolus papilionaceus var. papilionaceus (Bull.) Quél.**

Very common - includes *P. sphinctrinus*



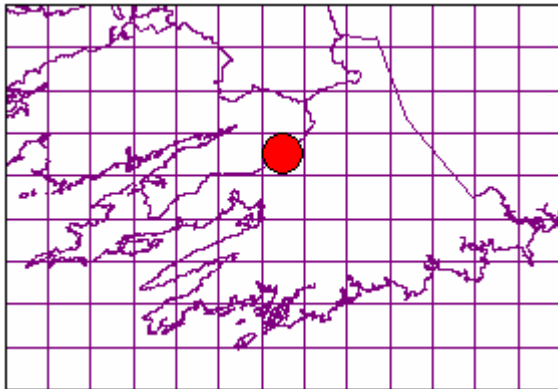
**Panaeolus semiovatus var. semiovatus (Sowerby) S. Lundell**

A Panaeolus with a ring on the stipe usually on dung



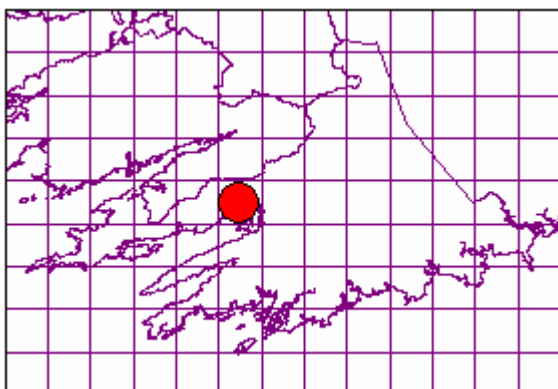
**Pholiota squarrosa (Weigel) P. Kumm.**

A large scaly fungus growing in clumps often found at the base of trees



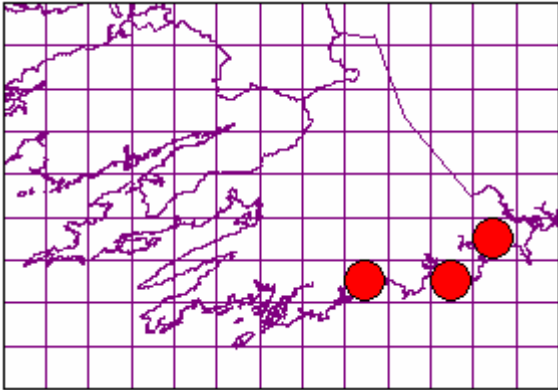
**Pleurotus ostreatus (Jacq.) Qué.**

Found on wood with a purplish cap



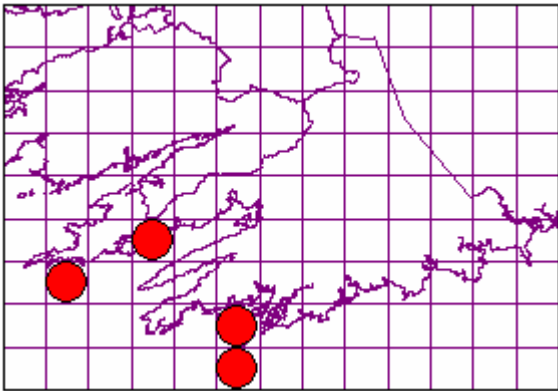
**Psathyrella ammophila (Durieu & Lév.) P.D. Orton**

Found in embryo dunes



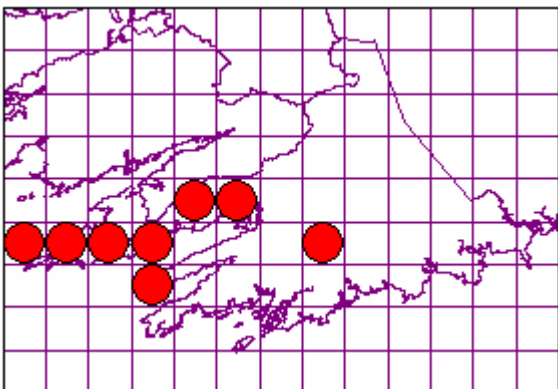
**Psilocybe coprophila (Bull.) P. Kumm.**

Small fungus on dung



**Psilocybe semilanceata (Fr.) P. Kumm.**

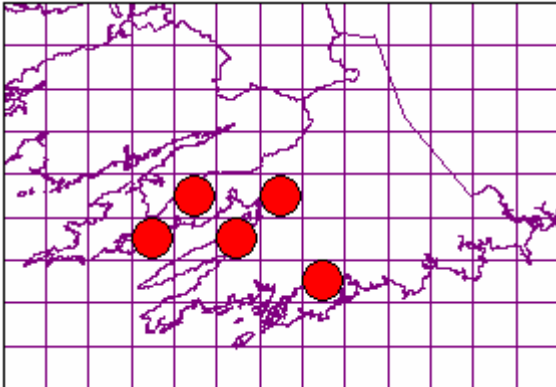
The Magic Mushroom. A common species with distinctive nipple





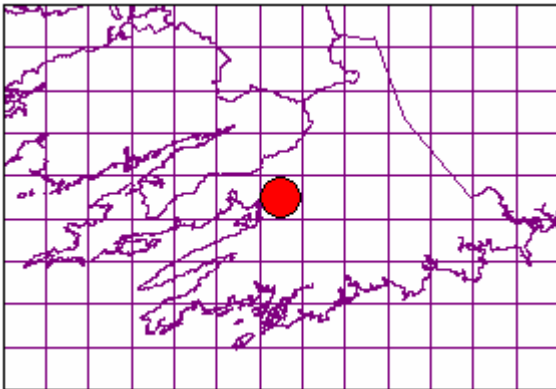
**Rickenella fibula (Bull.) Raitelh.**

Small orange fungus with decurrent gills found in grassland



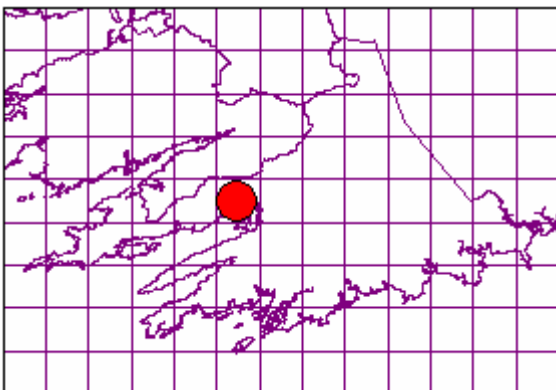
**Rickenella swartzii (Fr.) Kuyper**

Small fungus with a distinct black spot in centre of cap and decurrent gills.



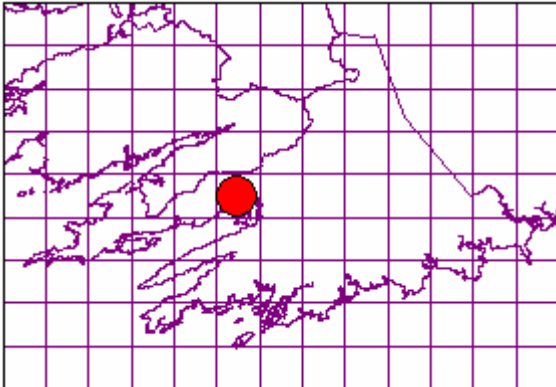
**Russula atropurpurea (Krombh.) Britzelm.**

Common purple Russula here found under Oak



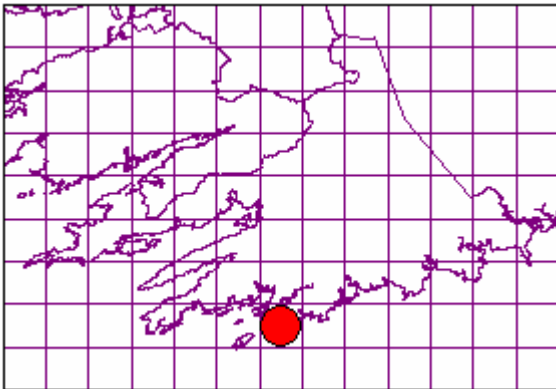
### **Russula betularum** Hora

Small red Russula under Birch that can fade to white. Firey taste to the gills



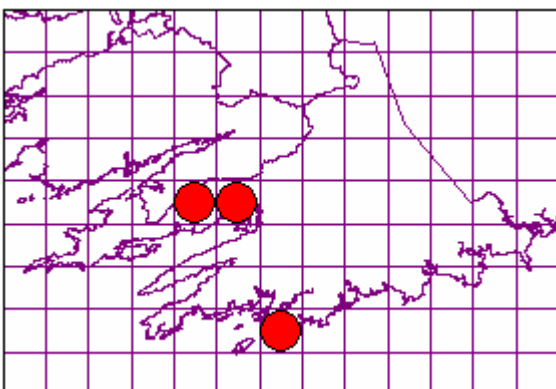
### **Russula cyanoxantha** (Schaeff.) Fr.

A variable edible Russula with waxy gills.



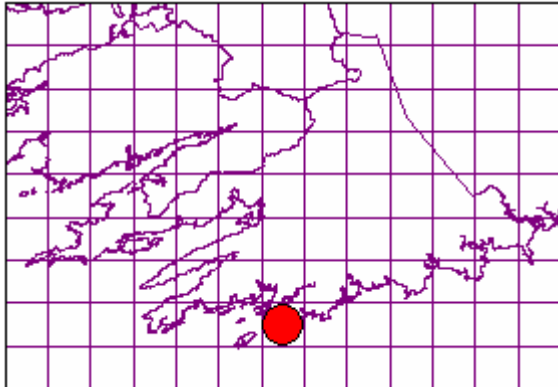
### **Russula delica** Fr.

Large white Russula with a depressed centre to the cap



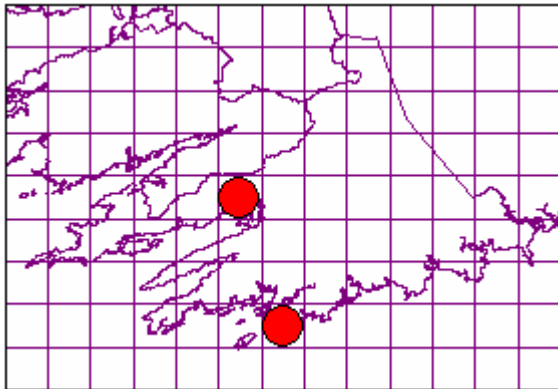
**Russula fellea Fr.**

Yellow Russula smelling of apples found under Beech



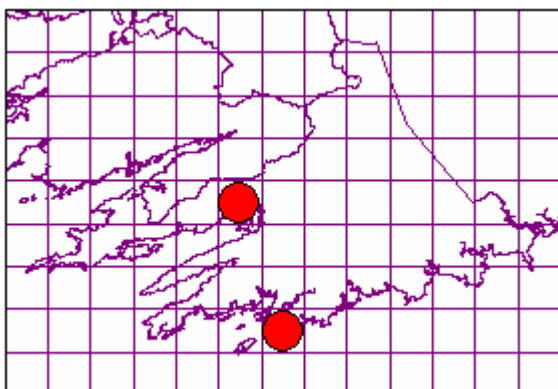
**Russula mairei Singer**

Bright red species with very white gills under beech now known as *R.nobilis*.



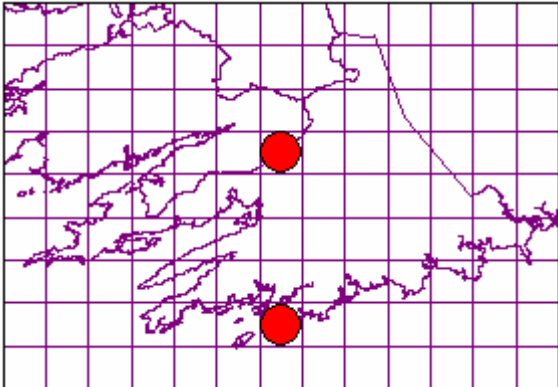
**Russula nigricans (Bull.) Fr.**

Large blackening Russula with very distant gills. Very common



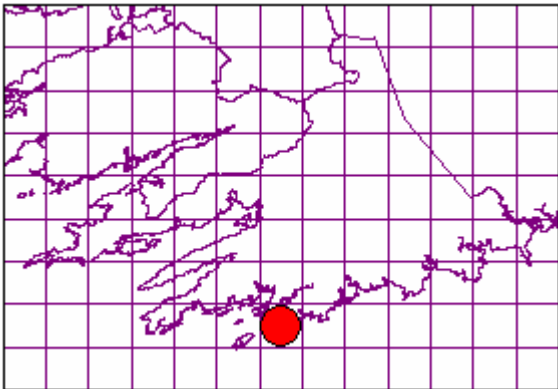
**Russula ochroleuca (Pers.) Fr.**

Very common yellow Russula found under a range of trees



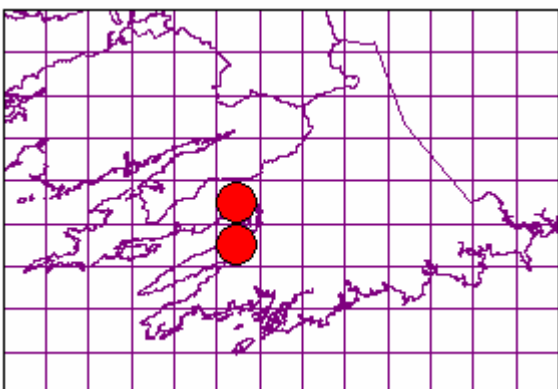
**Russula praetervisa Sarnari**

Pale yellow Russula with a striate cap margin and red at the very base of the stipe



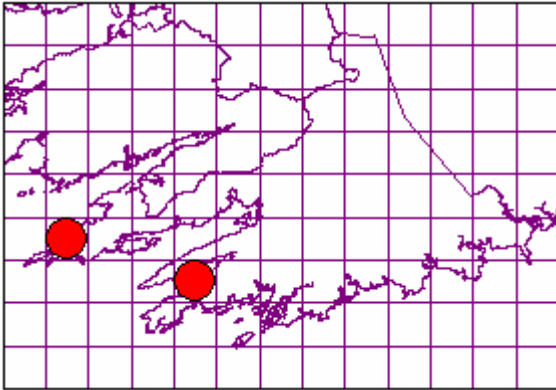
**Russula sanguinea (Bull.) Fr.**

Dry red Russula with a cap that hardly peels under Pine



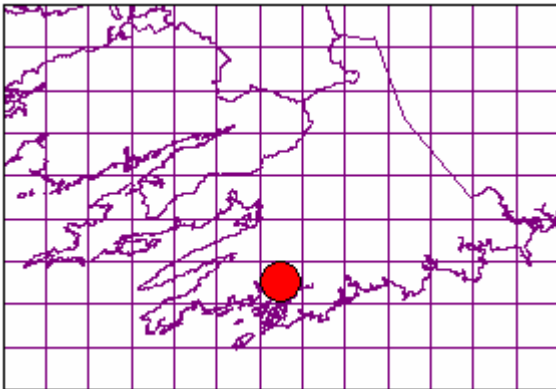
**Schizophyllum commune (L.) Fr.**

Found on silage bales. Appears to be very common in Clare as these records were made whilst driving and it was not systematically looked for. Can badly affect the quality of the silage



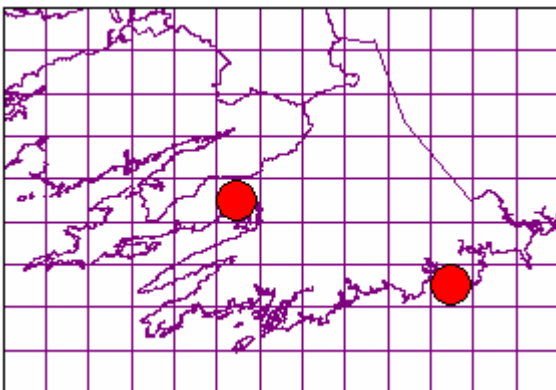
**Stropharia aeruginosa (Curtis) Qué.**

Striking blue green fungus with a permanent ring



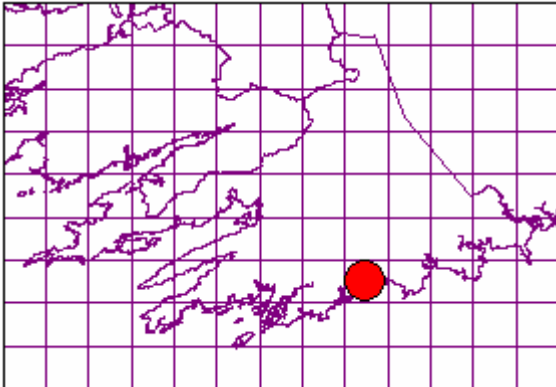
**Stropharia caerulea Kreisel**

A species often with blue and yellow colours with numerous chrysocystidia



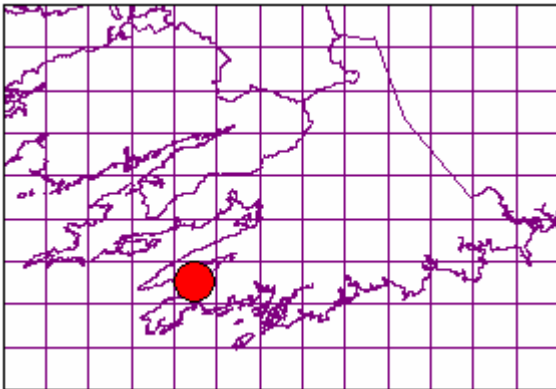
### **Stropharia halophila Pacioni**

Found associated with *Ammophila* in yellow dunes



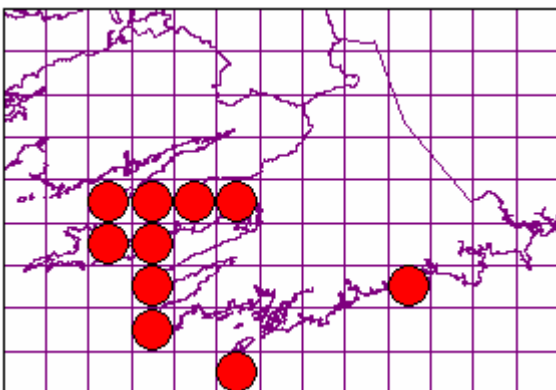
### **Stropharia pseudocyanea (Desm.) Morgan**

An interesting grassland species often with blue and yellow colours. Has to be checked against *S. caerula* which has numerous cells at the gill edge filled with yellow material (chrysocystidia)



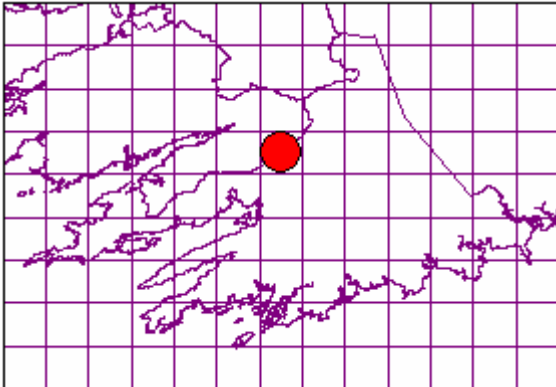
### **Stropharia semiglobata (Batsch) Qué.**

Very common on dung



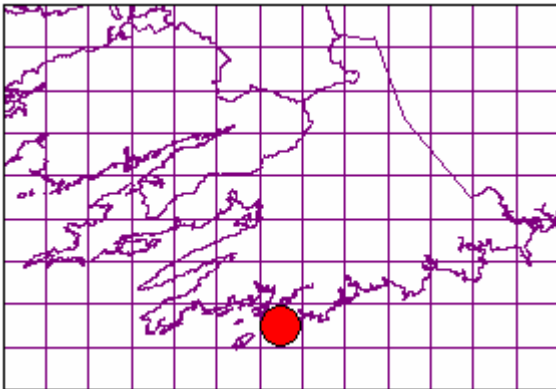
### **Suillus grevillei (Klotzsch) Singer**

Slippy orange bolete always found under Larch



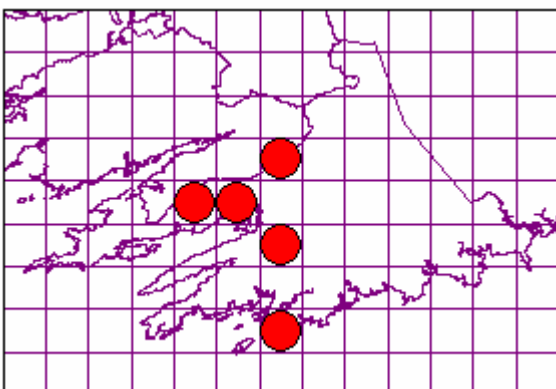
### **Tricholoma ustale (Fr.) Qué.**

Viscid red brown Tricholoma with a smooth cap under Beech



### **Tricholomopsis rutilans (Schaeff.) Singer**

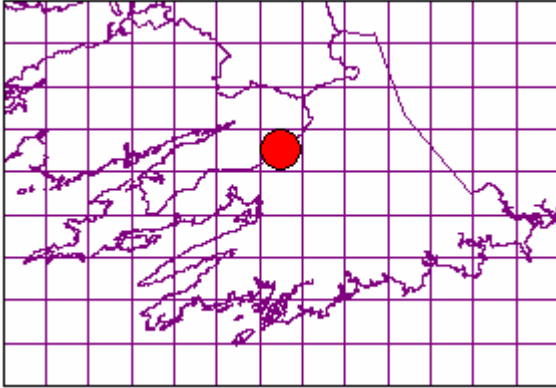
Distinctive species with a plum coloured cap and custard coloured gills. Always associated with wood although it may be buried.



## Aphylophoroid Species (Brackets, chanterelles, etc)

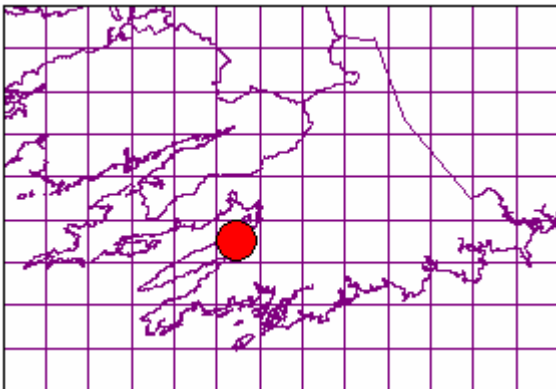
### **Clavulina coralloides (L.) J. Schröt.**

A white, common, woodland Fairy Club also known as *C. cristata*



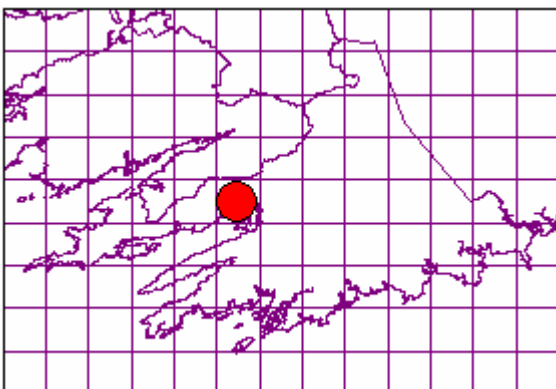
### **Ganoderma australe (Fr.) Pat.**

A large perennial bracket fungus. Often mixed with *G. applanatum* but the spore sizes are quite different.



### **Grifola frondosa (Dicks.) Gray**

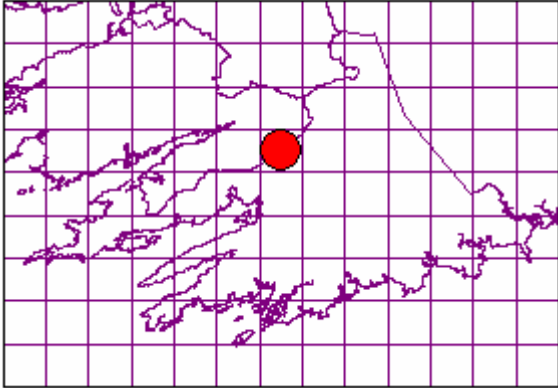
A dramatic fungus with numerous caps growing together on wood. A notable species.





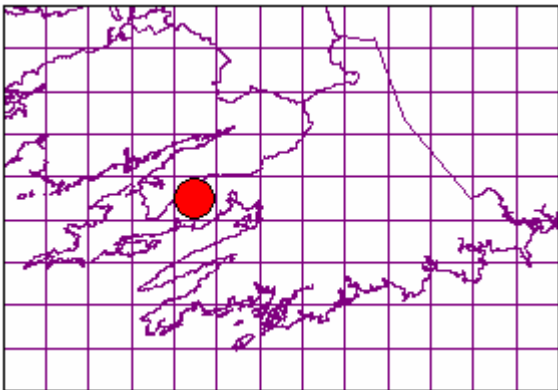
### **Hydnum repandum L.**

A common ectomycorrhizal species with spines



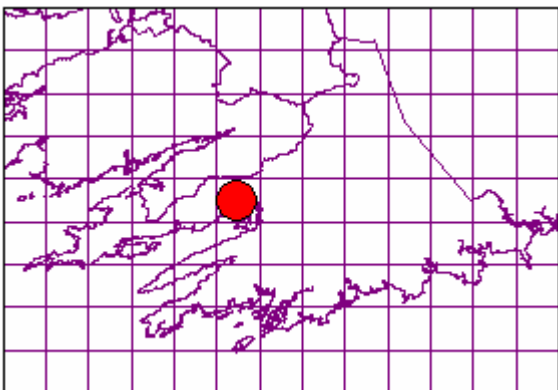
### **Hymenochaete corrugata (Fr.) Lév.**

Glues branches of hazel together in the canopy to capture the wood before it falls to the ground where there are more wood rotting competitors.



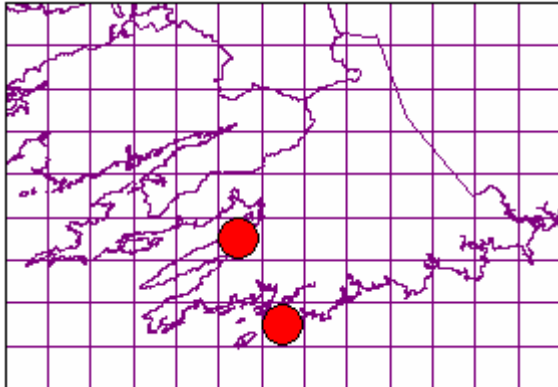
### **Postia subcaesia (David) Jülich**

A soft white bracket that can have bluish colours



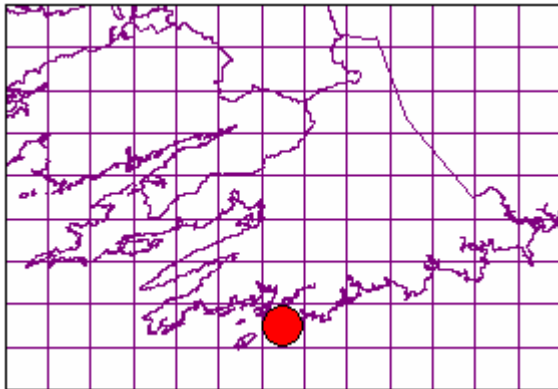
***Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) Gray**

Small hairy bracket. Very common



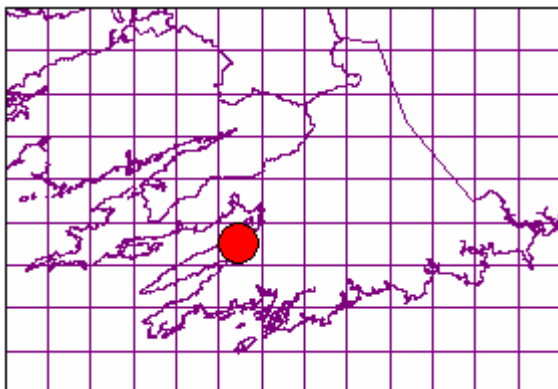
***Thelephora penicillata* Fr.**

White encrusting fungus with fingery projections



***Trametes versicolor* (L.) Pilát**

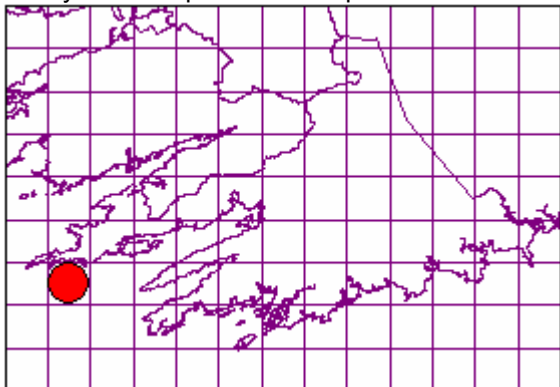
Common bracket fungus with concentric rings on the cap



## Gasteroid species (puffballs, earth stars etc)

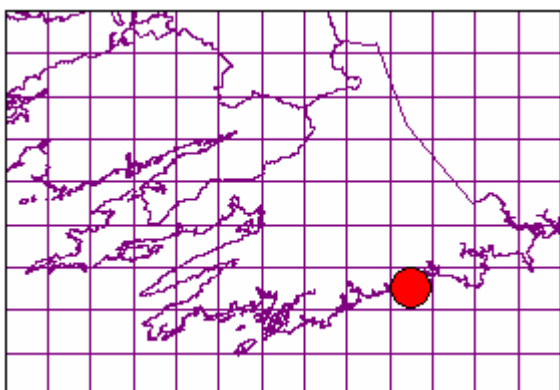
### ***Bovista nigrescens* Pers.**

Subglobose fruitbody that can persist in dried state for months. Unlike puffballs, whole fruiting body breaks up to release spores.



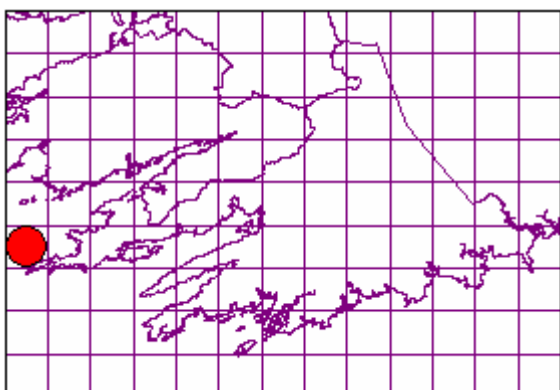
### ***Handkea excipuliformis* (Scop.) Kreisel**

A large puffball with a long stipe



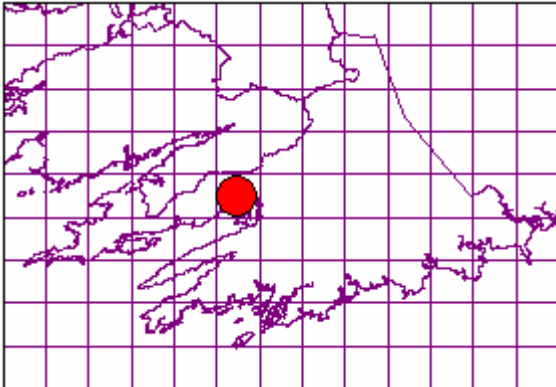
### ***Lycoperdon nigrescens* Wahlenb.**

A puffball with black scales found in grassland



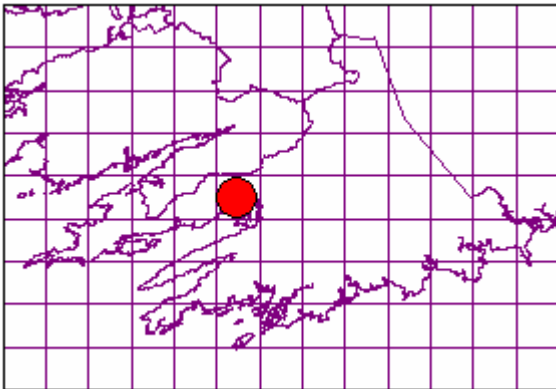
**Lycoperdon perlatum Pers.**

Common woodland puffball



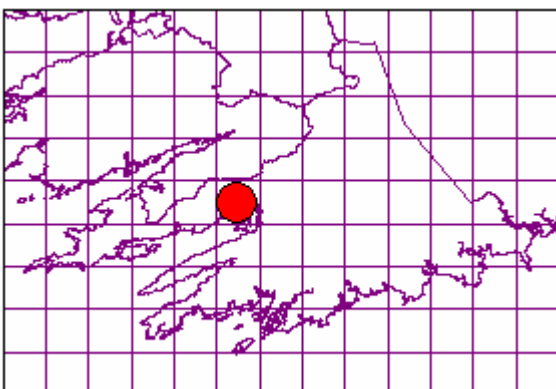
**Lycoperdon pyriforme (Schaeff.) Pers.**

Puffball always found on wood



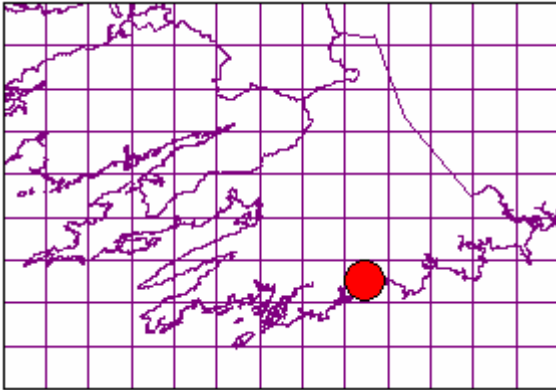
**Scleroderma citrinum Pers.**

The most common earth ball with a very thick "skin"



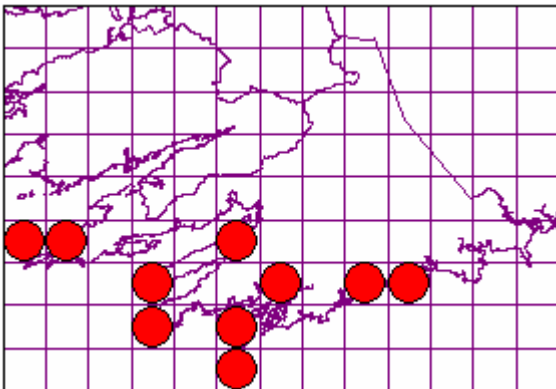
### **Tulostoma brumale Pers.**

Small stalked puffball that could be mistaken for dried rabbit droppings. Rarely recorded in Ireland and the first record for West Cork



### **Vascellum pratense (Pers.) Kreisel**

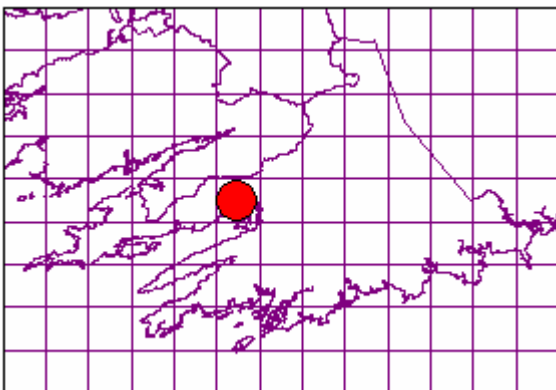
A common grassland puffball noted by a distinct line between the stipe and main body of the fungus if sliced.



## **Jelly Fungi**

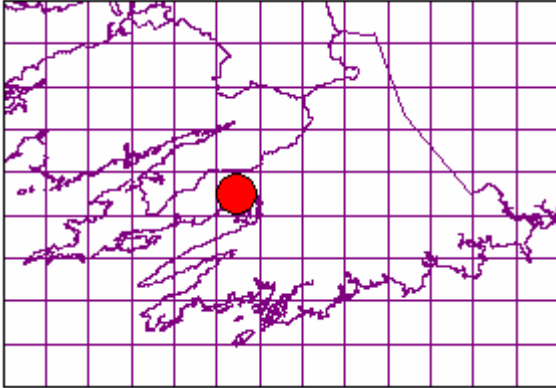
### **Dacrymyces stillatus Nees**

Small orange jelly found on wood, often on treated, fence posts or benches.



**Tremella mesenterica Retz.**

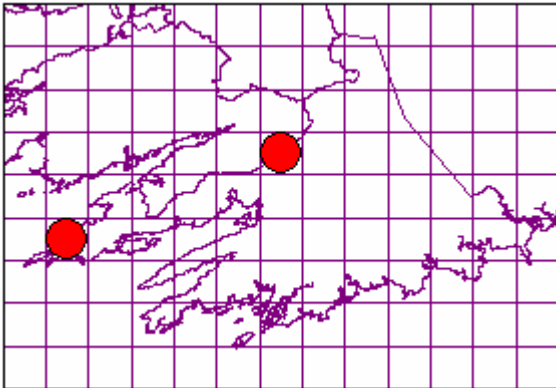
Yellow brain fungus parasitic on hyphae of Peniophora species



**Ascomycetes**

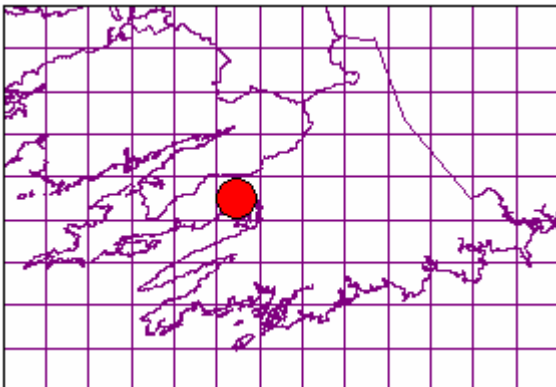
**Aleuria aurantia Peck**

Often fruits on disturbed ground, paths or gravel



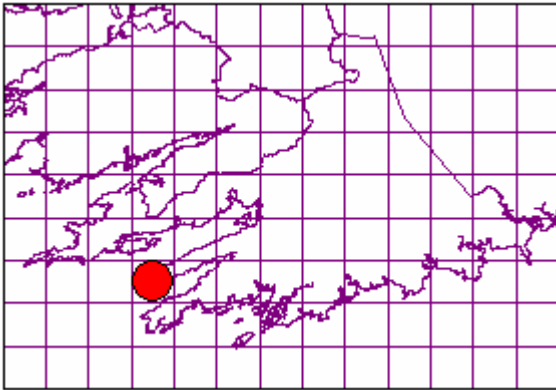
**Ascocoryne sarcoides (Jacq.) J.W. Groves & D.E. Wilson**

Purple jelly like fungi on dead wood



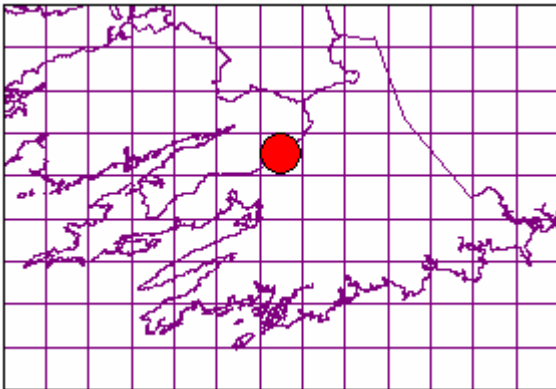
**Coprobria granulata (Bull.) Boud.**

Found on cattle dung



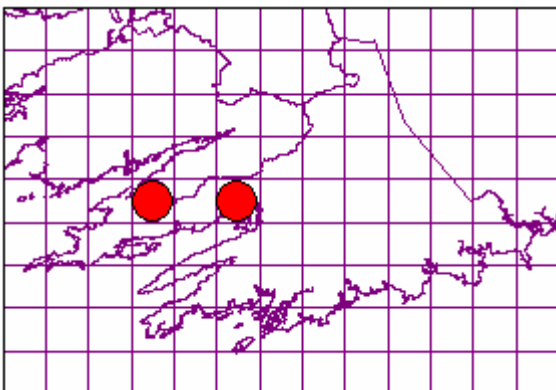
**Cordyceps capitata (Holmsk.) Link**

Parasitises species of the truffle, *Elaphomyces*



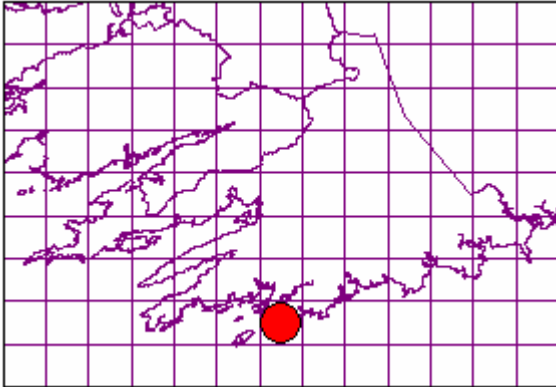
**Cordyceps militaris (L.) Link**

The Caterpillar Killer which parasitises moth pupae in grassland



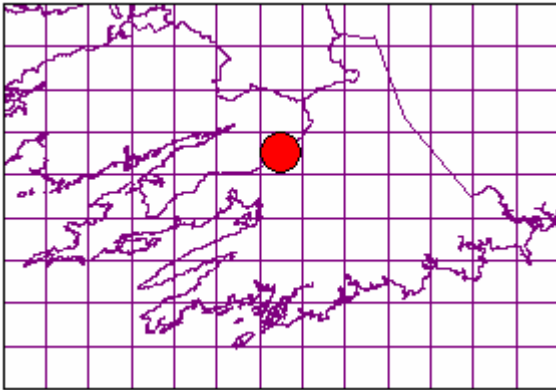
**Daldinia concentrica (Bolton) Ces. & De Not.**

Jet black hard circular fruitbodies found on trees especially Ash. If sliced, is made up of concentric rings.



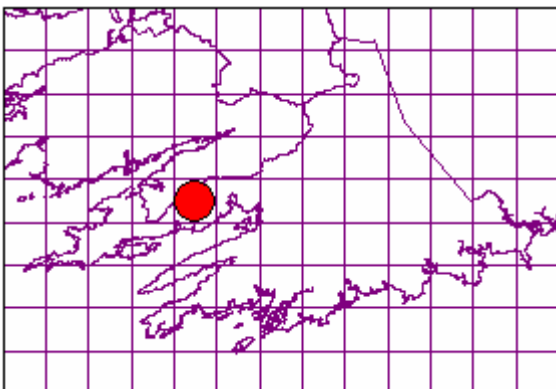
**Elaphomyces granulatus Fr.**

A truffle



**Hypoxylon fuscum (Pers.) Fr.**

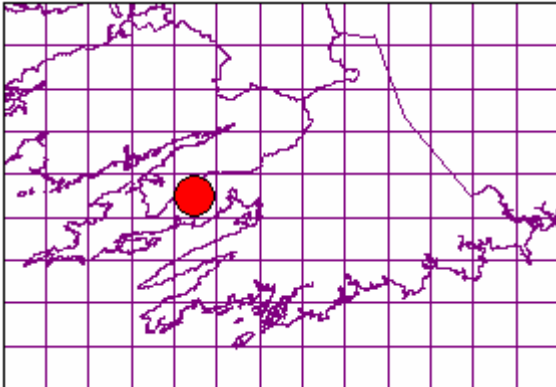
Very common black spots on Hazel





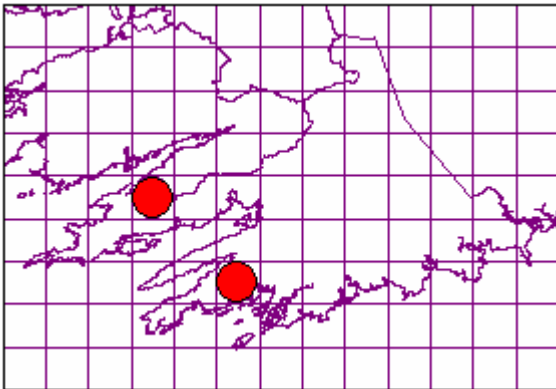
**Leptosphaeria acuta (Moug. & Nestl.) P. Karst.**

Pointy black spots on dead nettle stems. Very common



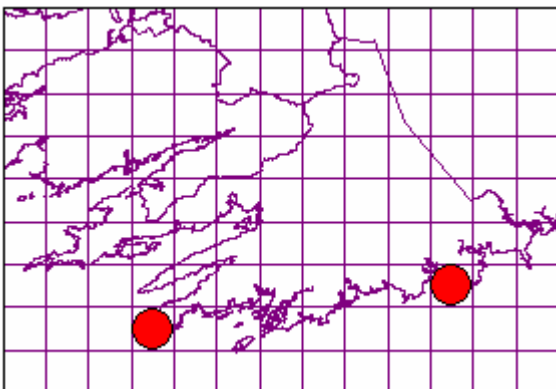
**Octospora humosa (Fr.) Dennis**

A small orange discomycete found on acid soil with mosses



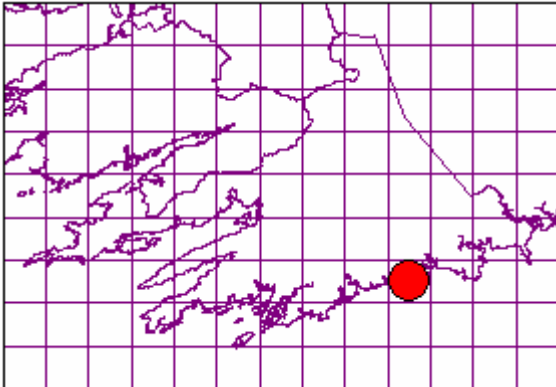
**Peziza ammophila Durieu & Mont.**

A cup fungus found in embryo dunes with a buried stem in the sand



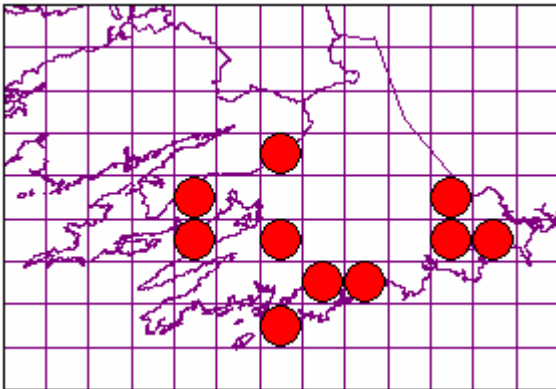
**Rhopoglyphus filicinus (Fr.) Nitschke ex Fuckel**

A ubiquitous species on Bracken. Will be much more common as not systematically looked for



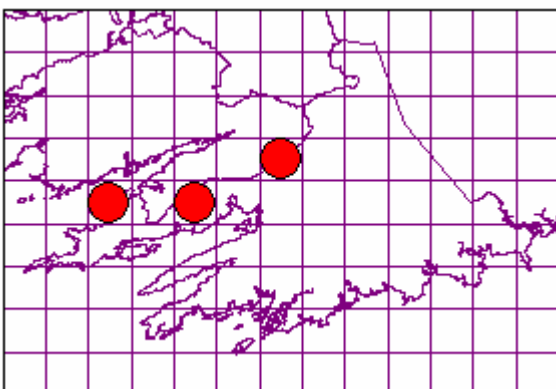
**Rhytisma acerinum (Pers.) Fr.**

Tar spot fungus found on Sycamore leaves



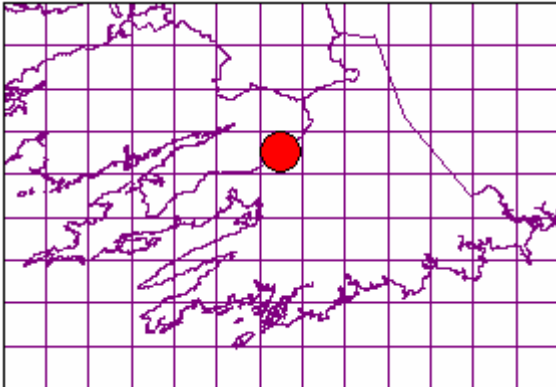
**Trochila ilicina (Nees) Greenh. & Morgan-Jones**

Very common on Holly leaves



**Xylaria hypoxylon (L.) Grev.**

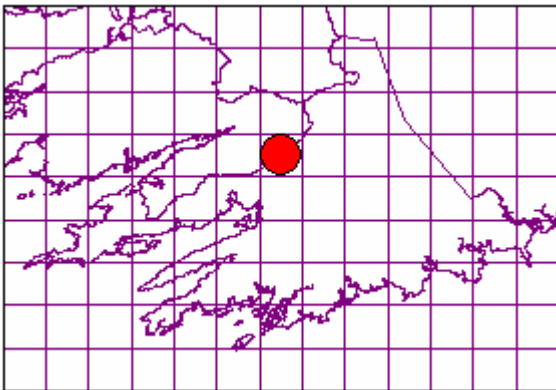
Very common on wood



**Rusts and Smuts**

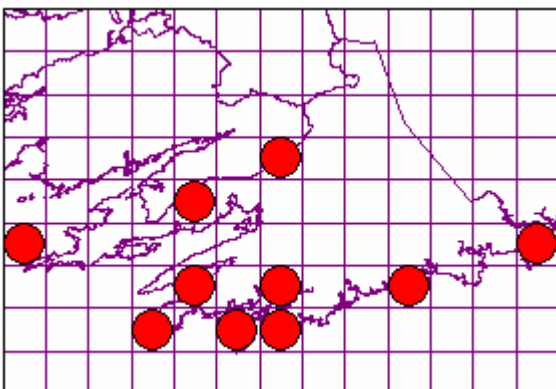
**Melampsoridium betulinum (Pers.) Kleb.**

A common rust on Birch leaves



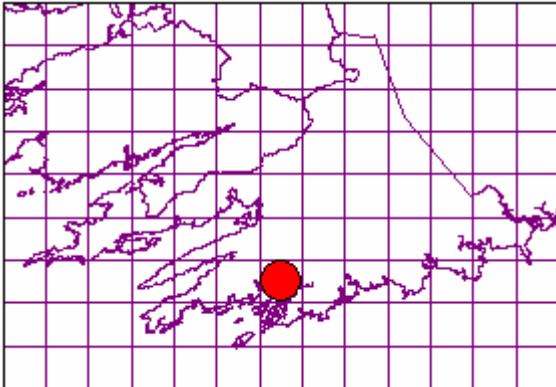
**Phragmidium violaceum (Schultz) G. Winter**

Very common rust on Bramble. Will be more common as not systematically looked for



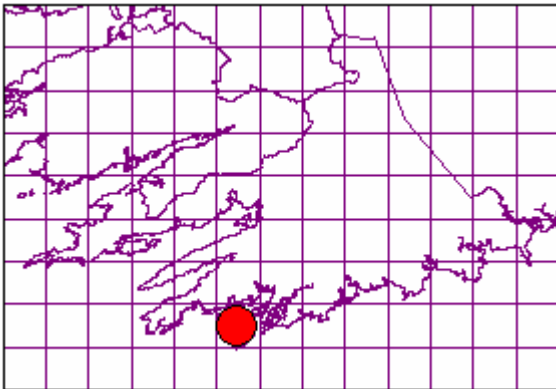
### **Puccinia lagenophorae Cooke**

A rust on Groundsel



### **Puccinia umbilici Guépin**

A rust on Navelwort



### **Myxomycetes (Slime Moulds)**

#### **Mucilago crustacea Mich.**

A slime mould in grass that looks like vomit. Normally lives in the soil digesting bacteria and moves up onto grass to fruit.

