E. N. H. S.

ELMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

(formerly Weybridge Natural History and Aquarist Society)

BULLETIN

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WINTER 2011 – SPRING 2012 PROGRAMME

Wed 14 Dec "Structure and Symmetry in Plants". Talk by Professor Maurice Moss, Surrey University.

Sun 8 Jan New Year bird walk around West End Common, led by Chris Brading. Meet at West End Lane car park (OS grid ref.: TQ127632) at 10.30am.

Wed 11 Jan Members' Evening.
Wed 8 Feb "Ladybirds". Talk by Andrew Halstead, Principal Entomologist, RHS, Wisley.

Wed 14 Mar Talk to be arranged.

Wed 11 Apr AGM.

Indoor meetings are held from September to April, at the Methodist Church Hall, Mayfield Road, Weybridge, at 8.00pm. Non-members are welcome to all meetings (£3.00 charge, refundable if you join the Society).

Refreshments charge (winter meetings): 50p. Details of the Spring/Summer 2012 programme will be published in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

Mini stall

This is a new feature of our indoor meetings, which has been very successful in raising much-needed funds for the society. A big thank-you to everyone who donated the goods and those who helped to mann the stall. Members are invited to bring along items which they wish to donate, to be sold during tea break and after the lecture. Sale is limited, however, to the items of natural history interest (books, field equipment etc.), home-made or home-grown produces and potted plants.

ENHS MEETING NOTES

Invasion of the Aliens: Climate Change and Invasive Species in Britain, 14 September 2011

The talk summarised here was presented by Geoffrey Kibby, mycologist, arachnologist and author, and Senior Editor of *Field Mycology*.

While arguments maycontinue as to its causes, the realities of global warming and rapid world climate change during the course of the 21st century are now self-evident, as is their impact on the planet's biosphere. Global warming is here to stay and most of its effects are unlikely to be beneficial. Some scientists predict that a million species may disappear by 2050; the unprecedented speed of change gives no chance for natives to adapt to incoming species from distant climes, which usually have no natural predators. Britain's warming climate has made it attractive to a host of fungi, arachnids, insects and green plants for which it was until recently an inhospitable host. Added to this, human interference, with the unintentional consequences of the globalisation of trade and tourism, has made it even easier for aliens to colonise England's green and pleasant land. The signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*), recently introduced by man to our river systems from America, is benefiting from rising water temperatures, breeding earlier and more aggressively than our native white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) and spreading rapidly. It also does damage to riverbanks by burrowing, affecting the species living there as well.

Among insects, the one that has had the biggest visual impact on Britain's countryside and towns in recent years is the chestnut leaf miner moth (*Cameraria ohridella*): a native of south-east Europe (perhaps the Greek islands), it first found its way here over 100 years ago, as specimens at Kew reveal, but was not noticed and did virtually no damage until its rediscovery in 1984. Since then, rising temperatures have allowed it to become rampant here, so now practically all British horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) are affected to a greater (especially in the London area) or lesser degree. Vehicles have carried this moth all over Europe from its original base, and of course the English Channel is no longer a serious barrier. A fungus takes over where the caterpillar leaves off, attacking the leaves and tree. Often horse chestnuts become completely brown well before the end of summer.

The harlequin ladybird is another recent arrival with damaging effects: only one species, but very variable in its colours and markings. Bigger than native ladybirds, it has a voracious appetite for them and other insects, and very few natural predators. Now it is widespread in England, and on its way to Scotland. *Segestria florentina* is a large black spider with metallic green jaws, a native of southern Europe and formerly found only near southern English sea ports (e.g. Southampton), with one colony in Westminster. Now it is found all over southern England; it finds suitable holes in brickwork and mortar to live in, laying radiating threads from their entrance as tripwires, and sallying forth when a potential meal disturbs them. It has a powerful bite, very painful even to humans. No doubt increased temperatures, and motorways which can enable spiderlings to be whisked along on air currents set up by lorries, have favoured their rapid expansion. Unfortunately, freezing winter temperatures do nothing to halt its advance. Almost certainly on its way here, having already made it to Belgium, is the Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*), an important vector of

numerous viral and nematodal diseases, including West Nile virus, which could easily become a vector for malaria.

Turning to fungi, humans have created many niches which favour their spread in conjunction with rising temperatures. Monocultures such as cereal crops, warm London temperatures and enclosed gardens are nothing new. More recent innovations include nearly universal central heating in the home, and extensive use of woodchip mulch in gardens. The latter, a weed suppressant, is a golden opportunity for fungi: 250 species have been recorded on woodchips in Kew Gardens. *Agrocybe putaminum*, probably from America, first appeared here only 20 years ago and is now all over southern England. *Leratiomyces ceres* arrived here in 1957 from Australia and is now all over our wood chip and getting out into the wild, as is *Psilocybe cyanescens*, a highly hallucinogenic fungus. *Macrocystidia cucumis*, a native, was formerly rare but is now extremely common on woodchip. *Agrocybe rivulosa*, an invader, first appeared here only in 2004 but is now in almost every British county, again spread on large piles of woodchip. All of these fungi are relatively benign, but another organism which has very probably taken advantage of woodchip mulch as a vector for its spores and even its mycelia is the honey fungus (*Armillaria*), which is anything but benign, attacking stressed native trees and shrubs. In some London squares every single tree is infected by it, and it is frequently terminal in its effects.

Apart from woodchip specialists, a number of bizarre alien fungi have recently arrived here. *Clathrus archeri* from Australasia has established itself very happily in southern England; something like a reddish starfish, it emerges from a slime-filled egg-like capsule, attracting flies with its putrid smell; these then fly off carrying its spores. *Aseroe rubra* is an even more gruesome-looking thing from Australasia and Hawaii; also emerging from an 'egg' and covered with fly-attracting slime, it resembles a black and red sea anemone. This has been seen in southern England since 1994. *Clathrus ruber*, common on the continent, has been known in the UK for many years and is steadily increasing its range, though still scarce. In this species the structure bearing the spore-containing slime is red and cage-like. Another curiosity, the aptly-named pepperpot fungus (*Myriostoma coliforme*), was last found in the UK in 1880; having been extinct since, it was re-found in Suffolk two years ago, encouraged by the warming climate.

Other newly arrived species include a bracket fungus, *Perenniporia*, from Africa, a shaggy black-topped mushroom, *Amanita inopinata*, found in south-east England since 1987 and probably hailing from New Zealand, and *Amanita ovoidea*, a very big white mushroom which has moved into the Isle of Wight and Wiltshire from its home in the Mediterranean region. Mycologists and gourmets are eagerly awaiting the arrival of Caesar's mushroom (*Amanita caesaria*), which is probably on its way from southern Europe as our temperature rises. Orange with yellow gills, it is one of the finest of edible mushrooms. Another delicacy, the common morel (*Morchella esculenta*), now often fruits in November or even January as well as April/May, and the blusher (*Amanita rubescens*), a common native woodland species, can now appear as early as April/May rather than just late summer/autumn. Detailed records show that in the1950s the complete fruiting period averaged over all British fungus species was 33.2±1.6 days; it is now 74.8±7.6 days.

Aseroe rubra*, originally from Australasia and Hawaii but now established in Britain*

Mould spores are a prominent cause of hay fever, being far smaller than pollen grains,

and the mould allergy season now extends through November and into January instead of ending in October. New rusts and powdery mildews are attacking our trees, and as fungi are fruiting for longer, invertebrates which eat them may well have a longer season.

Sudden oak death, an American tree disease caused by the oomycete *Phytophthora ramorum*, has reached Britain, seriously affecting larch (*Larix* spp.) plantations and putting viburnums and rhododendrons at risk, but fortunately not attacking native English white oaks, which are immune, unlike the red oaks.

Of course global warming is not just a British phenomenon, and most of the world is experiencing similar problems, compounded by human intervention as a driving force for both climate change and the inappropriate redistribution of species on land and in the sea. Monstrous jellyfish clogging Japanese fishing grounds and cuckoo wasps moving into the US are two sides of the same coin. Waves of invaders have come into Britain and northern Europe before, but not from tropical climes.

New diseases may become common thanks to new pests. And while we may acquire some attractive exotics, cold-loving species will be pushed further north so there will be no net gain, only the loss of well loved natives. Unfortunately it seems that perhaps we naturalists don't have a lot to look forward to as the 21st century progresses.
RICHARD JEWELL

Fungus Foray on Arbrook Common, Esher, 16 October 2011
Although the morning of the event was bright and sunny, only 13 people attended this foray which was led by Brian Spooner. A sad notion whispered everywhere prior to the day, that continuous dry weather in previous months had produced little, may have been the cause. Nevertheless, Arbrook Common gave us one of the longest day-foray species lists to date (see below). This is no doubt due to the wetness of the Common, which is largely over-exposed, water-retentive London clay, instead of sandy soil as in the other sections of the Esher Commons. Dick Alder, Ross Baker and Lynn Whitfield joined the ENHS team; we all enjoyed the day.

Brian showed us many fungi along the small valley amid Arbrook, which pleased us all, including toadstool-hungry guests from as far afield as London, Sussex and Turkey. After a two-hour morning stroll, my notebook had become full with records of over 100 species of fungi, including well over 40 toadstools. Most of the mycorrhizal toadstools had passed their best, but some remained identifiable. A small *Amanita*, later named *A. olivaceogrisea*, was particularly pleasant and a new record for the site. The small stream with an alder carr was also surrounded with herbaceous plants, so that numerous microfungi - rusts, powdery mildews and other Ascomycetes on herbaceous stems - were recorded.

The collection boxes and bags were full. Back in the laboratory, although Brian went through a pile of leaves very quickly, it took me two full weeks to examine most of my own collections. A mould which grew on a rotten *Scleroderma* fruitbody has been identified by Dr Punithalingham as *Gliocladium penicillioides* (cf.), an interesting but difficult subject to pursue.

In the afternoon of the day, Brian led the eager few into yet another section of Esher

Common, EC North, adjacent to and to the west of Arbrook Common. Only 30 yards apart from Arbrook Common, this section is strikingly different in its soil formation, sandy and well drained. First we chose a wet remnant of *Sphagnum* bog, with its moist edge covered with grasses, rushes and birch saplings apparently trimmed down by the management. Curiously we saw one hemp plant growing here, but we left it untouched for the management to deal with, as it seemed to have no microfungi associated with it. This venture and a short stroll afterwards through a dry heathland area added two dozen species to our list. A small yellow disc fungus on woodchips, collected by Vivien Hodge, has been considered closely related to *Phaeohelotium monticola,* a not uncommon fungus but with taxonomic complications, which Brian and I are still investigating. One forayer visited a small section of EC South, too, and collected two additional fungi.

In total, 187 species of fungi (and one var.) were named and recorded for the day, 160 of which are from Arbrook Common. Six new species have been added onto the ever growing Esher list. Two slime moulds (non-fungi, Protozoa) were also recorded.
MARIKO PARSLOW

Combined species list, Arbrook Common, EC North and EC South
coll. – anon. or collected by more than three, unless stated
det. – B.M. Spooner (BMS) unless stated
leg. – original meaning is "collected by" (*legit*) but used here to indicate that the specimen was collected, processed and determined by one person
other abbreviations – RAA = R.A. Alder; MP = M. Parslow
* = new to Esher – 6 species, 1 pending

Ascomycota
Apiospora montagnei anamorph *Arthrinium* state on *Arundinaria* sp., leg. BMS
Arthrinium phaeospermum on culms, *Arundinaria* sp., leg. BMS
Ascodichaena rugosa on trunk, *Quercus robur*, leg. BMS
Cercospora depazeoides on leaves, *Sambucus nigra*, leg. BMS

Chaetasbolisia sp. on leaves, *Taxus baccata* and *Ilex aquifolium,* and *Rubus*, leg. BMS
Chaetosphaerella phaeostroma holomorph, on Eutypoid stroma on wood
Claviceps purpurea sclerotia on inflorescences, *Molinia caerulea /Dactylis glomerata*
Colpoma quercinum on ?fallen branch, *Quercus* sp., leg. BMS
Corynespora smithii on fallen branch, *Ilex aquifolium*, leg. BMS
Cudoniella acicularis on twigs, *Quercus* sp., leg. MP
Daldinia concentrica teleomorph on trunk, *Fraxinus excelsior,* leg. MP
Dendryphion comosum on stem, *Urtica dioica*, leg. BMS
Diatrypella favacea on branch, *Corylus avellana* and *Betula* sp., leg. BMS
Diatrypella quercina on branch, *Quercus ? robur,* det. MP
Erysiphe alphitoides on leaves, *Quercus robur* and *Q. robur* (cf.), leg. BMS
Erysiphe aquilegiae var. *ranunculi* holomorph on leaves, *Ranunculus repens*, leg. BMS
Erysiphe cruciferarum holomorph on leaves, *Alliaria petiolata*, leg. MP
Erysiphe heraclei holomorph on leaves, *Heracleum sphondylium*, leg. BMS
**Erysiphe lycopsidis* on leaves, *Pentaglottis sempervirens,* coll. MP, det. BMS
Erysiphe urticae anamorph on leaves, *Urtica dioica*, leg. BMS
**Gliocladium penicillioides* (cf.) on *Scleroderma areolatum,* det. by E. Punithalingham, K(M)172547
Golovinomyces cichoracearum on leaves, *Lactuca* sp. / *Sonchus oleaceus*, leg. BMS
Golovinomyces depressus holomorph on leaves, *Arctium minor,* leg. MP
Golovinomyces sordidus holomorph on leaves, *Plantago major,* leg. BMS
Helvella crispa effete, parasited with *Penicillium* sp.
Hendersonia striatospora (cf.) on culms, *Arundinaria* sp. coll. BMS

Hypoderma rubi teleomorph on branch, *Rubus fruticosus* agg. leg. MP
Hypoxylon fragiforme on fallen trunk, *Fagus sylvestris*, coll. BMS
Hypoxylon multiforme on trunk, *Betula* spp
Lachnum sulphureum on old stem, *Urtica dioica*, leg. BMS
Leptosphaeria acuta anamorph *Phoma* state, on old stem, *Urtica dioica*, leg. BMS
Lophiostoma fuckelii on old stem, *Heracleum sphondylium*, leg. V.C. Hodge
Melanomma pulvis-pyrius teleomorph on decorticated branch, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, det. MP
Mollisia cinerea sensu lato on rotten log, *Betula pubescens*, leg. V.C. Hodge
Mycosphaerella superflua anamorph *Ramularia urticae*, on leaves, *Urtica dioica*, leg. BMS / MP
Nectria cinnabarina holomorph on decorticated branch, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, det. MP
Neoerysiphe galeopsidis holomorph on leaves, *Lamium album*, leg. MP
Olla millepunctata on old stem, *Chamerion angustifolium*, leg. MP
Orbilia delicatula on rotten log, *Betula pubescens*, leg. V.C. Hodge
Phacidium multivalve anamorph *Ceuthospora* state on leaves, *Ilex aquifolium*, leg. BMS
Phleospora aegopodii on leaves, *Aegopdium podagraria*, coll. V.C. Hodge, det. BMS
Phyllactinia guttata holomorph on leaves, *Corylus avellana* and *Betula* sp., leg. BMS
Pseudocercospora rubi on leaves, Rubus fruticosus agg. leg. BMS
**Pycnothyrium myriadeum* (cf.) on leaves, *Arundinaria* sp. coll. BMS, det. E. Punithalingham & BMS
**Ramularia gei* on leaves, *Geum urbanum*, leg. BMS, K(M)
Ramularia glechomatis on leaves, *Glechoma hederacea*, leg. BMS
Ramularia lapsanae on leaves, *Lapsana communis*, leg. BMS
Rhopographus filicinus on rhachide, *Pteridium aquilinum*
Rhytisma acerinum sclerotia on fallen leaves, *Acer pseudoplatanus*
Sawadaea bicornis holomorph on leaves, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, leg. MP
Sepedonium chrysospermum on effete basidiocarps of boletoid fungi, det. BMS / MP
Septoria castaneicola on leaves, *Castanea sativa*, leg. BMS
Sphaerotheca aphanis on leaves, *Geum urbanum*, leg. BMS
Sphaerotheca fusca on leaves *Taraxacum officinale* leg. BMS
Sphaerotheca plantaginis on leaves, *Plantago lanceolata*, leg. BMS
Stagonospora subseriata on leaves, *Molinia caerulea*, leg. BMS
Stegonsporium pyriforme on dead attached branch, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, leg. MP
Trichomerium grandisporum on leaves, *Taxus baccata*, leg. BMS
Trimmatostroma betulinum on dead branch, leg. BMS
Trochila ilicina on fallen old leaves, *Ilex aquifolium*, leg. S. White
Uncinula (Erysiphe) adunca holomorph on leaves, *Salix cinerea* and *Populus tremula*, leg. BMS
Venturia rumicis on leaves, *Rumex obtusifolia*, coll. MP, det. BMS
Xylaria hypoxylon on wood, det. MP
Xylaria polymorpha on fallen trunk, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, det. MP
64 spp

Pending
**Phaeohelotium monticola* (cf.) on litter, woodchips, coll. V.C. Hodge
Basidiomycota
Agaricus sylvaticus det. BMS, conf. G.G. Kibby
Amanita citrina
Amanita citrina (aff.) coll. J. Dubiel, det. BMS, K(M)172545
Amanita fulva
Amanita muscaria
**Amanita olivaceogrisea* on wet soil under *Alnus, Salix*, coll. J. Dubiel, det. BMS & MP
Amanita rubescens
Armillaria gallica col. P. Herring / V.C. Hodge, det. BMS / MP
Auricularia mesenterica on sewn trunk, *Quercus* sp., coll. J. Dubiel, det. BMS
Bjerkandera adusta on trunk, *Betula pendula*
Boletus radicans leg. P. Herring, under *Quercus ? robur*
Byssomerulius corium on fallen branch, *Alnus* sp., leg. V.C. Hodge
Calocera viscosa leg. P. Herring and others

Chondrostereum purpureum on stump, *Betula* sp., coll. S. White, det. BMS
Clitocybe nebularis
Clitocybe odora leg. P. Herring
Coniophora arida on rotten log, *Pinus sylvestris,* leg. V.C. Hodge
Coprinellus disseminatus det. MP
Coprinopsis lagopus coll. S. White, det. MP
Coprinus atramentarius
Crepidotus cesatii on twigs, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.
Crepidotus epibryus on twigs and herbaceous stems
Crepidotus variabilis on litter, woodchips, leg. V.C. Hodge
Daedaleopsis confragosa
Ganoderma applanatum on live trunk, *Betula* sp.
Ganoderma resinaceum on live trunk, *Quercus robur*
Gloeoporus dichrous on rotten wood, *Quercus robur,* coll. MP, det. A.M. Ainsworth
Gymnopilus penetrans
Gymnopus erythropus on soil in grass and *Salix* saplings, leg. MP
Gymnopus peronatus
Heterobasidion annosum
Hymenochaete rubiginosa on branch, *Quercus ?cerris*
Hypholoma fasciculare
Inocybe sindonia leg. B. Hodgson
Kuehneola uredinis II, III on leaves, *Rubus fruticosus,* leg. BMS / MP
Kuehneromyces mutabilis on *Betula* sp.
Laccaria amethystina leg. RAA and others
Laccaria laccata
**Lactarius cyathuliformis* under *Alnus glutinosa,* on stream bank, leg. V.C. Hodge
Lactarius obscuratus under *Alnus glutinosa,* on stream bank, leg. V.C. Hodge
Lactarius pubescens under *Betula* sp., leg. E.W. Brown
Lactarius quietus under *Quercus robur*
Lactarius tabidus under *Betula* sp.
Leccinum albostipitatum
Leccinum scabrum
Lepista flaccida in litter of *Quercus robur*
Lycoperdon excipuliforme coll. S. White, det. BMS
Lycoperdon nigrescens coll. J. Dubiel, det. MP
Lycoperdon perlatum
Lycoperdon pyriforme on stump, *Quercus* sp. coll. R. Baker
Marasmiellus vaillantii on fading grass stem, leg. V.C. Hodge
Marasmius androsaceus on pine debris, *Pinus sylvestris,* leg. V.C. Hodge
Marasmius rotula on rotten wood litter, leg. MP
Megacollybia platyphylla
Melampsora epitea II on leaves, *Salix caprea,* leg. BMS
Melampsora euphorbiae III on leaves, *Euphorbia peplus,* leg. BMS
Melampsora hiratsukana II, III on leaves, *Alnus glutinosus,* leg. BMS
Melampsora populnea III on leaves, *Populus tremula,* leg. BMS
Melampsoridium betulinum II, III on leaves, *Betula pubescens,* leg. BMS / MP
Mycena epipterygia
Mycena flavoalba det. MP
Mycena galericulata
Mycena galopus on wood litter, leg. V.C. Hodge, on soil, det. MP
Mycena galopus var. *nigra* on wood litter, leg. V.C. Hodge
Mycena leptocephala on litter, woodchips, leg. V.C. Hodge
**Mycena pelianthina* on clay soil, leg. P. Herring and V.C. Hodge, K(M)172550
Mycena pura
Mycena speirea on branch, *Quercus* sp., det. MP
Naucoria alnetorum (cf.) under *Alnus glutinosa,* on stream bank, coll. RAA, det. V.C.Hodge
Naucoria escharioides under *Alnus glutinosa,* on stream bank, leg. V.C. Hodge
Panellus stipticus on *Betula sp.,* leg. V.C. Hodge
Paxillus involutus

Peniophora polygonia on wood, *Populus tremula,* leg. V. Hodge
Peniophora quercina on branch, *Quercus ?robur*
Phanerochaete sordida on wood and fallen branch, *Alnus glutinosa,* leg. V.C. Hodge
Phellinus ferreus on fallen branch, *Quercus robur,* leg. V.C. Hodge
Phlebia tremellosa on fallen trunk, *Betula* sp. and *Quercus* sp.
Phleogena faginea on bark, *Betula* sp., leg. V.C. Hodge
Pholiota squarrosa on stump, *Betula* sp.
Pholiotina filaris on soil with litter, path verge, coll. B. Hodgson et al., det. BMS
Phragmidium rubi-idaei III on leaves, *Rubus idaeus*, leg. BMS, K(M)
Phragmidium violaceum III on leaves, *Rubus fruticosus* agg., leg. BMS / MP
Piptoporus betulinus on trunk, *Betula* spp.
Pleurotus pulmonarius on dead trunk, *Betula* sp. coll. E.W. Brown, det. BMS
Pluteus cervinus on *?Fraxinus excelsior*, coll. J. Dubiel
Polyporus leptocephalus on fallen branch, coll. E.W. Brown, det. BMS
Polyporus tuberaster on fallen *Alnus* sp., coll. V.C. Hodge, det. BMS
Postia subcaesia on branch, *Betula* sp.
Psathyrella corrugis det. MP
Psathyrella microrrhiza on soil in grass, near *Q. robur* and *Betula* spp, leg. V.C. Hodge
Puccinia caricina var. *ribesii-pendulae* III on leaves, *Carex pendula,* leg. BMS
Puccinia coronata III on leaves, grass, leg. BMS
Puccinia distincta III on leaves, *Bellis perennis,* leg. E.W. Brown
Puccinia variabilis II, III on leaves, *Taraxacum officinale,* leg. BMS
Puccinia lapsanae on leaves, *Lapsana communis,* leg. BMS
Puccinia pulverulenta II, III on leaves, *Chamerion angustifolium*
Puccinia punctiformis on leaves, *Cirsium arvense,* leg. BMS
Puccinia tanaceti on leaves, *Artemisia vulgaris*, leg. BMS
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Rickenella fibula on soil in moss, leg. V.C. Hodge
Russula claroflava under *Betula* sp., leg. E.W. Brown
Russula foetens under *Betula* sp., coll. L. Whitefield, det. BMS
Russula fragilis under *Betula* sp.
Russula ochroleuca
Russula odorata coll. E.W. Brown, det. G.G. Kibby
Russula sardonia under *Pinus sylvestris,* leg. E.W. Brown
Russula vesca
Schizopora paradoxa
Scleroderma areolatum
Scleroderma citrinum
Scleroderma verrucosum
Skeletocutis nivea on branch, *Betula* sp. coll. S. White, det. V.C. Hodge / MP
Sparassis crispa under *Pinus sylvestris,* coll. B. Hodgson, det. BMS
Steccherinum ochraceum on fallen branches, *Alnus glutinosa, Quercus robur,* V.C.Hodge / MP
Stereum gausapatum
Stereum hirsutum
Stereum rameale on branch, *Alnus glutinosa*, leg. V.C. Hodge
Stereum sanguinolentum on fallen branch, *Pinus sylvestris*
Stereum subtomentosum leg. RAA
Stropharia caerulea on wood litter, det. MP
Tapinella atrotomentosa on buried wood, *Pinus sylvestris,* coll. V.C. Hodge, det. MP
Trametes gibbosa on trunk, *Betula* sp. etc., coll. S. White, det. MP
Trametes versicolor on stump, *Quercus* sp., and other substrate
Tubaria dispersa coll. V.C. Hodge, det. MP
123 species (+ 1 var.)

Non fungi – Protozoa, Myxomycetes
Arcyria denudata on wet log, *Alnus glutinosa*
Lycogala terrestre on wet rotten log, *Alnus glutinosa*

BROOKLANDS MUSEUM REPORT

A number of ENHS members participated in a survey of the wildlife of the Brooklands Museum site in Weybridge between 2007 and early 2011.

A report on the survey was finally completed in May and a copy sent to the Museum's General Manager, Julian Temple, who has sent the following note of thanks:

"Do let everyone who helped research and compile this important survey know that Brooklands Museum is extremely grateful to both them and the ENHS for carrying out this work and for producing such a comprehensive and professional report on their findings. Rest assured that this will be a very useful reference document for the foreseeable future and I shall ensure that copies are made available to any interested parties – including various colleagues and consultants who are currently working with us on potential future projects.
I am pleased to see that all areas of our site have been explored and assessed for any forms of wildlife present and am also impressed by the recommendations outlined in Chapter 10. Unfortunately, as Brooklands Museum is continually growing with new visitor attractions being added regularly (such as the new London Bus Museum), we cannot guarantee to protect and preserve as many existing undeveloped areas as some of us may like, but I shall certainly do my best to ensure that your suggestions are considered further and hope that at least some of these can become reality in the fairly near future.
Finally, I am not sure when any of your team last visited to conduct any survey work but please do let me know if there is any desire to continue any aspect of this interesting project and I shall be pleased to arrange this. Many thanks again for your expertise and valued support in this area."

If anyone would like a copy of the report (pdf copy free; there may be a small charge for printed copies) please email Lynn.