

## DNA Sequencing Results

Update July 2025

- ***Cortinarius implitus*** Found in Reilly Wood in Fermanagh by myself and again in Kilgarrow Wood by Mark Wright. With a pelargonium smell, this is probably not uncommon but its ID will depend on what book is used. Kibby's volume would take it to *C. desertorum* but the Dutch FAN Vol 8 calls it *C. implitus*. *C. diasemospermus* (now called *C. pilatii*) is very close but this has a smooth cap when young whereas this had a finely squamulose cap. The spores are cylindrical less than 6.0µm wide.



- ***Cortinarius lignicola***. Very similar to *C. malicorius* also found under *Picea abies*, this has slightly larger spores and a different coloured veil. Rather typically, my spore measurements come out right at the border between the two with an average of 6.5 x 4.1µm but the sequences are quite different so this is *C. lignicola* which is a first Irish record. Found at Crom in the main estate in Culliagh Wood under a massive *Picea abies*.



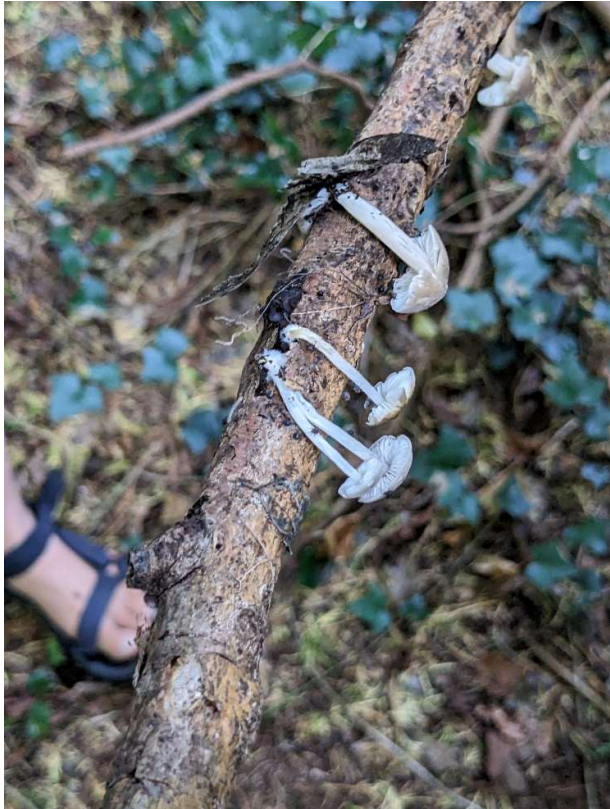
- ***Cortinarius ochraceopallescens***. Found on an NIFG foray to Crom in 2022. Possible new British record with a 99.64% match to the type specimen. In section *Calonarius*, it is noted by the pale brown cap colours, very bulbous stipe base, lilac gills and lack of smell. A drop of KOH on the cap would turn brownish red. As things are never simple, it also had a 100% match to the type of *C. albovestitus*. This is described in the French Atlas de Cortinaires and is very close to *C. ochraceopallescens*. It was reduced to being a synonym of *C. ochraceopallescens* but in that paper, it was noted that it tends to have smaller spores than *C. ochraceopallescens* and could be different. The ITS sequences are the same. This specimen had spores matching *C. albovestitus* but I think for the moment, we call it *C. ochraceopallescens*.



- ***Entoloma pleopodium***. Found on Ram's Island on an NIFG foray 23/10/2021. A woodland Entoloma, there are about 7 NI records and it is not too unusual in GB. Said to have a strong smell of pear drops or ripe apples.



- ***Hydropus subalpinus***. A first Irish record found at Lady Dixon Park on an NIFG foray by Robert Cobain and identified by Chris Stretch. There are very few records of this in GB so a very good find. Found on a fallen branch with a slightly gelatinous cap. Gills white, fairly crowded, thickish with cystidia. Stipe white with some yellow/brown spotting after handling, longitudinally grooved, pruinose with cystidia, mostly at the top. Spores dacryoid 8x2.9, 8.2x2.6



- ***Inocybe griseolilacina*** Found on Rathlin by Hazel Watson. The Lilac Leg Fibrecap. With 9 records in NI, this is maybe not too uncommon. With a coarsely scaly cap, fibrous lilac stipe and smooth spores.



- ***Inocybe whitei* section.** This one is proving difficult and will probably have to be filed away awaiting more research in this area. Found in Derryvore by Jolanda Smit in Salix carr, this is in the *whitei* section but the sequence does not match anything closely. This group is extremely difficult...



- ***Myochromella (Tephrocye) boudieri*** Only two other NI records, this was found in the conifer woods by Killylane reservoir on an NIFG foray on 26/10/2024. There are scattered GB records of this, mainly southern and two Irish records both found on BMS forays. It is maybe one we have been overlooking as it is a fairly non-descript dark brown fungus under conifers. It has adnexed gills and white flocci near the top of the fibrillose stipe. Unfortunately no photo but examples on Google can be [seen here](#).
- ***Naucoria aff. rubriceps*** I have reported this before as *Naucoria (Alnicola) aff salicis* from Derryvore. I now have a better sequence of it and it matches well some sequences of *aff. rubriceps*. I have been in conversation with Pierre-Arthur Moreau in the University of Lille about this and he is preparing a paper on *Naucoria* this year. Currently *N. rubriceps* is recognised as a synonym of *N. bohémica* for which there are 3 NI records but he thinks it is different and it should be a separate species. Certainly, the sequence is quite different. The white, sometimes fusiform stipe could be one recognisable feature. More to come on this one.

