

E. coracis is noted in the literature to bear a strong resemblance to *Entoloma corvinum* (Crous *et al.*, 2021) a species which is ostensibly well recorded in the UK. This latter species is indicated very clearly in the latest treatments of genus *Entoloma* to be a strictly Alpine species (Noordeloos *et al.*, 2022). Therefore, it is plausible that older fungarium specimens which were collected in habitats other than this could belong to *E. coracis*. This was the case with some records of putative *E. corvinum* made in Italy, which were reassigned after careful examination of the cheilocystidia (Voto, 2024). During the writing of this paper it has also come to our attention that there may be some existing records of *E. coracis* from Northern Ireland, dating to 2021. (per David Mitchel of the Northern Ireland Fungus Group, social media posts.)

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References

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Freezing fungi

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Autumn may be the most popular time for fungus forays but in recent years the Norfolk Fungus Study Group has organised recording forays in every month of the year. Contrary to expectations, more than 25 members attended the foray at Dillington Carr near Dereham, Norfolk in January 2025.

Despite ice crystals making it difficult to pick out fungi, sharp eyes (and subsequent work) produced a list of 104 species, including one first county record, *Ionomidotis fulvotingers*, and three second records for the county, *Phaeohelotium nobile* (see back cover), *Neodasyscyphus cerina* and *Daldinia decipiens*.

Although ascomycetes predominated, 14 gill fungi were recorded and Norfolk's Lichen Recorder, Rob Yaxley, added 38 lichen species.



Fig. 1. Norfolk Fungus Study Group at Dillington Carr near Dereham. Photo © Mike Ball.

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