

SOME TENTATIVE IDENTIFICATIONS OF LUNDY FUNGI

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During August 1970 we were struck by the variety of fungi on the island, and, in the absence of anyone knowledgeable in this subject at the time, we attempted to identify some of them. Because of inexperience, and limited reference material several specimens defied identification but in at least one case (*Panaeolus*) it seemed there might be a possibility of an island variation.

Lower East Side Path:

<i>Dacrymyces deliquescens</i>	<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>
<i>Auricularia auricula</i>	<i>Bolitus bovinus</i>
<i>Boletus subtomentosus</i>	
<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	
<i>Hygrophorus coccineus</i>	
<i>Mycena olivaceo-Marginata</i>	
<i>Mycena capillaris</i>	
<i>Mycena filipes</i>	

Quarries:

Mycena alcalina
Hygrophorus coccineus
Gymnopilus junonius (*Pholiota spectabilis*)
Hygrophorus niveus
Collybia immaculata
Russula ochroleuca

Common:

Agaricus campestris
Agaricus bisporus
Hygrophorus obrusseus
Marasmius oreades
Lycoperdon perlatum
Stropharia semiglobata
Panaeolus semiovatus
Panaeolus caliginosus
Panaeolus retirugis

S.W. Field:

Calvatia gigantea
Lepiota procera

Airfield:

Hygrophorus conicus
Conocybe tenera
Lycoperdon depressus
Bolitus duriusculus

Further suggested identifications:

Bolitus subtomentosus
Rhodophyllus (Leptonia) sericellus
Lactarius torminosus
Galerina hypnorum
Ungulina ulmaria
Tremella mesenterica
Trametes gibbosa

The following is a list of tentative identifications which have been made, in previous years, by Arthur Strick:

Boletus sanguines
Polyporus squamosus
Russula atropurpurea
Lactarius subumbonatus
Naucoria temulenta
Russula emetica
Claviaria cineria
Lepiota procera
Armillaria mellea
Armillaria mucida
Collybia velutipes
Tremella mesenterica
Polystictus versicolor
Psathyrella disseminata
Hygrophorus ceraceus
Hygrophorus calyptraeformis
Lactaria pubescens

FUNGI IDENTIFIED ON LUNDY (BEYOND DOUBT)

S. ARCHER

<i>Phragmidium violacearum</i>	Bramble rust
<i>Melampsora amygdalinae</i>	Willow rust
<i>Uromyces scrophulariae</i>	on <i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>
	(a rather rare species in the U.K.)
<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>	
<i>Serpula lacrymans</i>	
<i>Panus torulosus</i>	
<i>Lycoperdon depressum</i>	
<i>Bovista nigrescens</i>	
<i>B. plumbea</i>	

I could name many others which almost certainly occur on Lundy, but until definitely recorded are best omitted.

MOSQUITOES, MYXOMATOSIS AND LUNDY

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In Britain the principal vector of myxomatosis in wild rabbits is the rabbit flea, *Spilopsyllus cuniculi*. This vector is absent from Australia where it has been shown conclusively that the disease is transmitted by several species of mosquitoes. Some of these are particularly well adapted as vectors because they rest during the day in rabbit warrens and feed on rabbits both below and above the ground. The transmission of myxoma virus is apparently mechanical—that is the virus does not multiply or undergo any biological changes within the vector, but is simply transmitted by direct contamination of the vector's mouthparts. However, insects feeding through normal skin areas of diseased rabbits fail to pick up sufficient virus to become suitably infected. Infection occurs when the insects probe, with their mouthparts, primary, or well developed secondary, lesions and tumours, such as those commonly occurring on diseased rabbits around the eyes and nose. It follows that any insect feeding in this manner on rabbits is a potential vector.