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The Aquila

The Birds of Thickson's Woods

by Margaret Bain



Harlequin Duck

Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*

This handsome Harlequin Duck has been spending most of the winter on the rocky shore of Thicksen's Point, attracting many admiring birders and photographers. Named after the Italian pantomime comic character, Harlequin, and his costume of multicoloured patches, the adult male shows off a deep slate-blue plumage checkered with bold white, chestnut, and black markings. Females and young birds have to make do with duller, dark brown feathering and white face spots. Small and active, diving frequently, the Harlequin's surprisingly small bill and long thin tail are very distinctive in comparison with larger sea ducks such as scoters.

Harlequin Ducks live most of their lives in fast-flowing sub-arctic rivers and streams, coping brilliantly with turbulent white water. They dive almost constantly, feasting on larval insects, fish roe and other delicacies on stony river beds. In winter Harlequin Ducks are often seen on rocky coastlines where surf prevents too much ice build-up, but small numbers do wander inland as far as the Great Lakes, much to the delight of Ontario birders.

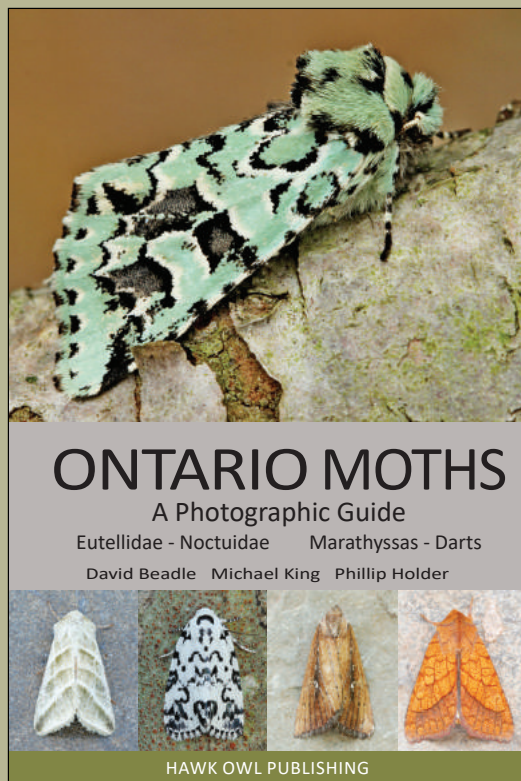
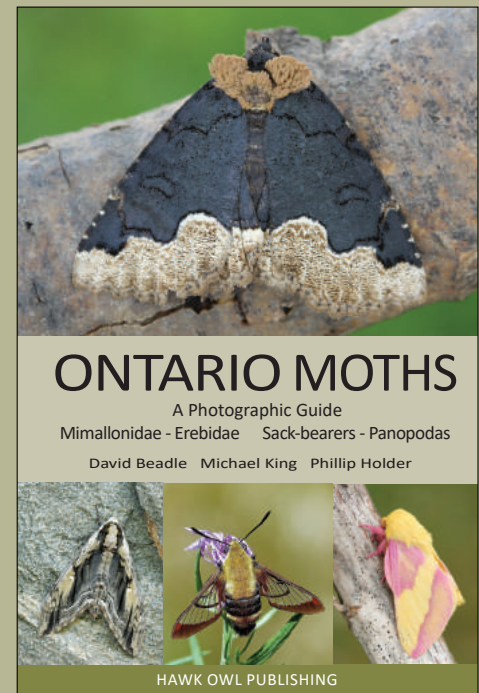
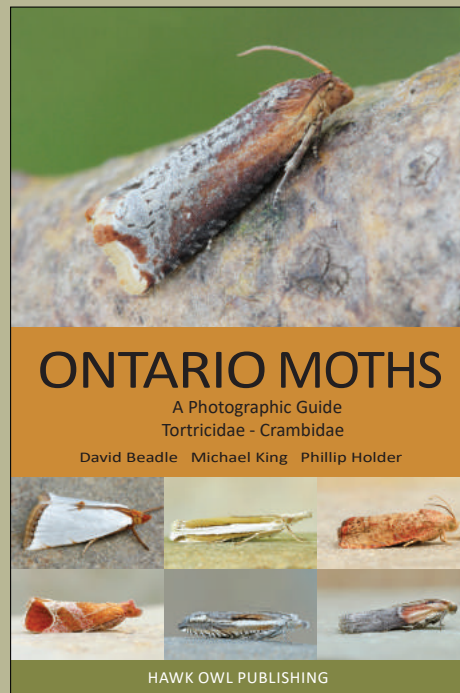
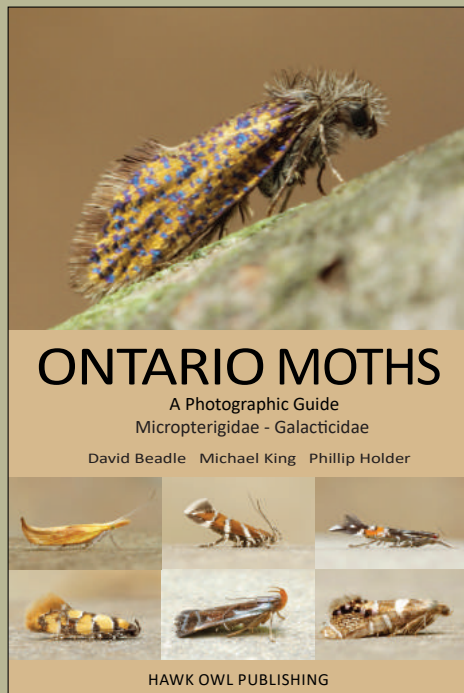
There are three main populations of Harlequin Ducks world-wide, the largest number being clustered around the North Pacific Ocean on both its Asiatic and North American shores. Canada also has a much smaller eastern population along its Atlantic coast, through Labrador and northern Quebec to Nunavut, while a third group is centered on Iceland. Our eastern population has been listed as Endangered since 1990, mainly because of overhunting and habitat loss. A low reproductive rate also makes it more difficult for recent declines to recover. Unsurprisingly, Ontario has no breeding records for this species. The closest known Harlequin Duck breeding records are from northwestern Quebec where several fast-flowing rivers empty into eastern Hudson Bay.



The male Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus* at Thicksen's Point, December 9, 2021 (Jean Iron).

Margaret Bain

New Publications in Preparation



ONTARIO MOTHS

A Photographic Guide

David Beadle Michael King and Phill Holder

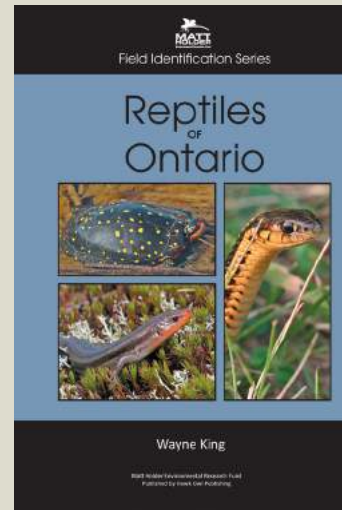
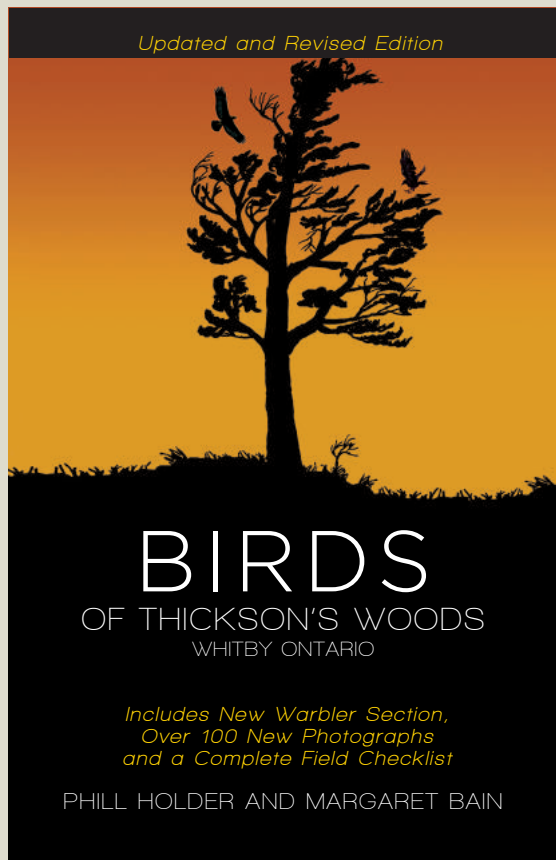
Following the success of our **Moths of Ontario - A Checklist**, we decided to publish a definitive photographic guide to all the moths recorded in Ontario.

This major undertaking will be comprised of four volumes covering the over 3200 species of Ontario moths.

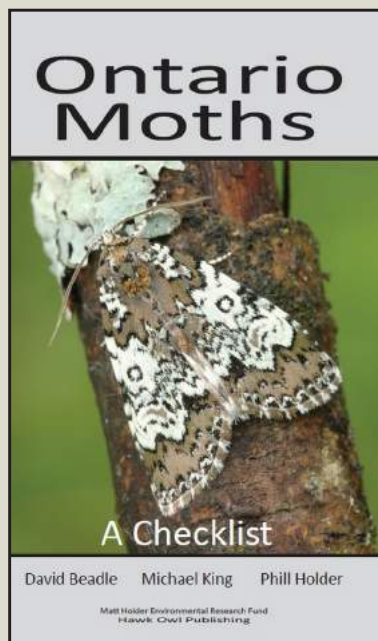
The first volume is well under way, covering the families

Eutellidae - Noctuidae Marathyssas - Darts

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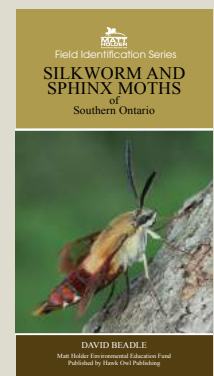
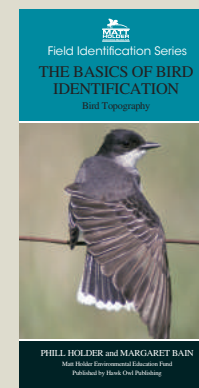


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**2021 Supplement to the
Moths of Ontario - A Checklist.**
Latest Taxonomic Changes
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Recent additions to the Checklist of the Birds of Thickson's Woods



Glenn Coady

One of the unanticipated benefits of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the lockdowns and social isolation that have accompanied it, has been considerable free time dedicated to solitary birding at my local patch at Thicksen's Woods. The spring migration at Thicksen's Woods often proves to be crowded with birders out enjoying the impressive numbers of passerine spring migrants which converge on this oasis of mature forest habitat at the edge of the lake. By contrast, far fewer observers visit the area in fall when it is also excellent for the numbers and diversity of birds. Repeated lake-watching on south winds and during the passage of cold fronts from the north is starting to reveal that this is the likeliest season when startling rarities tend to be found. It has become my favourite season for local birding. While birding in the woods is always enjoyable and worthwhile, there are now many examples of the benefits of regular lake-watching at the site in both spring and fall.

The list of rarities seen at the lake off Thicksen's Woods have included Northern Gannet, Arctic Tern, Pomarine Jaeger, Pacific Loon, Garganey, Western Grebe, Great Cormorant, American Avocet, Leach's Storm-Petrel, Greater White-fronted Goose, Black-headed Gull, Razorbill, Neotropic Cormorant, Ruff, Common Eider, Long-tailed Jaeger, American White Pelican, Ross's Goose, Laughing Gull, Dovekie, Ivory Gull and Cave Swallow (Coady 2022).

The following additions to the Thicksen's Woods bird checklist during the pandemic are four more emphatic examples of the great potential that the combination of the woods and the lake provides at one of the most productive sites in Durham Region and the entire Greater Toronto Area (GTA).

Magnificent Frigatebird

Fregata magnificens

September 1, 2020

The highlight of a very disjointed and disoriented summer due to lockdowns and a heavier than normal work schedule brought on by the pandemic was without a doubt the adult female Magnificent Frigatebird that I observed on September 1, 2020 (Holder 2020). It came around Thicksen Point from the west being harassed by several Ring-billed Gulls and passed right in front of me while lake-watching in front of my house, before disappearing inland to the east near the mouth of Corbett Creek while being chased by a couple of Caspian Terns. This bird was almost certainly displaced from the Gulf of Mexico by Hurricane Laura, a storm which rapidly intensified in its northward path through the Gulf of Mexico, finally becoming a Category 4 hurricane packing sustained winds of 240 km/hr shortly before it came ashore near Cameron, Louisiana, close to the Texas/Louisiana border early on the morning of August 27, 2020. It was the most



Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens* sailing past Crystal Beach Boulevard on September 1, 2020.
(Glenn Coady).

powerful hurricane to strike the Louisiana coast in over 160 years. This storm followed an inland track in which the remnants of the storm as a tropical depression passed up the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys and just south of the Great Lakes on August 29 – 30, before moving off toward the Atlantic and the Maritime Provinces and the northeastern USA.

On September 13, 2020, there was another sighting of a female Magnificent Frigatebird made by Matthew Garvin at South Chemong Lake, northwest of Peterborough. Photographs of that bird are inconclusive with respect to confirming whether it may have been the same bird as that seen in Whitby twelve days earlier (eBird checklist #S73543486).

This Thicksen Point record represents the second occurrence of the species for the GTA (Coady 2022). The first record involved another female bird seen by Charlotte J. England soaring over the corner of Woodbine Avenue and Queen Street East in Toronto on June 29, 2017 (Charlotte England, pers. comm.). About a week prior to this Toronto record, well over a thousand Magnificent Frigatebirds were seen soaring inland on June 22, 2017 from Gulf of Mexico coastal areas in New Orleans, Louisiana (800 birds moving up the Mississippi River as documented on YouTube), Biloxi, Mississippi (200 birds over Interstate 90 in Biloxi and 300 birds going inland up the Pascagoula River) and Mobile, Alabama (forty birds funneling north up Mobile Bay) in advance of the arrival of Tropical Storm Cindy approaching from the Yucatan peninsula to the south. Clearly this was an enormous displacement event of Magnificent Frigatebirds off of the deeper tropical waters of the Gulf of Mexico and certainly the largest ever witnessed. Another Magnificent Frigatebird from this event occurred at Leamington in Essex County on the very same day and it was seen by hundreds of observers just north of Point Pelee National Park in the period June 29 – July 2, 2017 (Burrell *et al.* 2018).

Harris's Sparrow

Zonotrichia querula

September 24, 2020

On September 24, 2020, there was a big pulse of migrant White-throated Sparrows (125+) throughout Thicksen's Woods and included among them was a first basic Harris's Sparrow that I found on the path at the south end of the woods that abuts the northern perimeter of my property (Holder 2020). This occurrence tied the record-early fall arrival date for the species for the GTA, a bird first seen by Lucie F. McDougall at her home in Port Credit on September 24, 1955 (Curry 2006). The bird in Thicksen's Woods appears to have been a one-day wonder that left when the majority of the White-throated Sparrows had moved on by the following morning. It represented the forty-first record of Harris's Sparrow for the GTA (Coady 2022).



Harris's Sparrow, photographed in Oakville on February 2, 2015 (Ed McAskill)

Slaty-backed Gull

Larus schistisagus

November 15, 2020

On September 21, 2020, Luc Fazio found an adult Slaty-backed Gull at R.K. McMillan Park at the mouth of Cooksville Creek in the Lakeview section of Mississauga (eBird checklist #S73886100).

This bird proceeded to over-winter in the GTA, with many sightings at the following locations: Lakeview (R.K. McMillan Park – off the mouth of Cooksville Creek [September 21 – 29, October 23 and December 6] and Adamson Estate [September 22]) and Port Credit (off Tall Oaks Park [September 22 – 28] and Port Credit Harbour [September 23 – 28 and December 6]), *Peel*; and Etobicoke (Colonel



This adult Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus* was photographed at the mouth of Cooksville Creek in Mississauga on September 24, 2020. This same long-staying individual was later seen flying east to west across Thickson Bay off Crystal Beach Boulevard on November 15, 2020. (Ed McAskill).

Samuel Smith Park [September 28] and Marie Curtis Park [September 28 and November 7]) and Toronto (Sunnyside Beach [October 2 – 14, November 22 – 23, December 11 and December 18 – January 2], Toronto Islands – Gibraltar Point [October 5 – 8], Leslie Street Spit [November 17] and Outer Harbour Marina [February 1]), *Toronto*; and Whitby (Thickson Bay off 330 Crystal Beach Boulevard [November 15]), *Durham*.

Sunday November 15th unleashed a fierce wind storm across southern Ontario packing wind gusts of up to 125 km/hr in the Greater Toronto Area. I set up my car as a blind at the edge of the bluff just east of my house for a day of lake-watching with shelter, heat, a thermos of coffee and a lunch. Most of the day was spent scoping the lake looking at distant ducks, gulls and loons. After several uneventful hours, just before 4 p.m. the worst of the storm began to lash Thickson Point with winds that rocked my car, very dark skies, strong rain bands and downed tree branches falling fast. Just about the time the power went out in our community, and a couple of large trees started snapping at the base, a gorgeous adult Slaty-backed Gull flew past very close going westerly in the extreme southern winds. It rounded Thickson Point to the west and was not seen again anywhere in Durham Region.

This bird was immediately recognizable as a Slaty-backed Gull by its dark mantle shade, conspicuous nape streaking, head streaking that coalesced around the eye and lores to give a “runny mascara” appearance, its prominently wide white trailing edge to the secondaries and tertials, and its characteristic pattern of sub-terminal white primary spots forming a “string of pearls” effect. This bird also showed a very worn and abraded appearance to the primaries and rectrices that matched very well with the appearance of the bird I had seen earlier at R.K. McMillan Park in Lakeview and Sunnyside Beach in Toronto.

I was later to learn that after having gone missing for a few days after last being seen in Etobicoke at Marie Curtis Park on November 7, 2020, it was next discovered in Northumberland County at Cobourg Harbour on November 10, 2020 by Richard W.P. Pope (Frost 2021). On its return to the Toronto area, I was very fortunate to detect it going past Thickson Bay in Whitby on November 15, 2020, and it was next recorded at the Leslie Street Spit in Toronto on November 17, 2020 by Donald S. Graham. It was last seen on the ice adjacent to the Outer Harbour Marina in Toronto on February 1, 2021 by Allison Zhang, Paul Prior, Theresa Dobko, Kris Ito and Jean Iron (eBird checklists #S80276668 and #S95785098).

This represents the second appearance of this species within the GTA. The first occurrence involved an individual discovered at Sunnyside Beach in Toronto by Robert J. Yukich and Yuha Varrela on January 2, 1999 and which was last seen again there on January 9, 1999 (Yukich and Varrela 2000).

Ross's Gull

Rhodostethia rosea

October 29, 2021

On October 29, 2021, there had been several reports of Razorbill sightings on Lake Ontario. When it became clear that I would be able to get off work several hours earlier than usual, I went home immediately to keep watch over the lake off my house in case there was a movement of Razorbills in progress. After a couple of hours of lake-watching with no appearance of any Razorbill, I was watching the lake to the east when I noticed a small gull flying east to west in moderate 15 km/hr easterly winds. Although it was coming toward me head-on at first, and I assumed it was a Bonaparte's Gull at considerable distance, I did notice it had a very buoyant tern-like flight motion. As it came closer and I could see it a little more in profile, it was clear that it lacked any dark areas in the primaries, so I quickly switched from binoculars and was able to get views of it in my scope at 60X magnification as it began to pass fairly closely in front of me at 4:58 p.m.

Using the scope, it was easy to see the bird's very diminutive bill and rounded head with a small and fairly indistinct dark spot at the ear covert, which all gave it a dove-like appearance, its concolorous light grey back and wings, evenly medium grey under-wing coverts with whiter trailing edge of the inner primaries and secondaries, and its long and wedge-shaped tail with a distinctly longer middle pair of rectrices. Most striking of all was how vividly pink the bird was ventrally from the lower neck to the undertail coverts. At its closest approach, I could see the only contrast from the all medium grey primaries was a very narrow bit of black confined to only the thin outer web of the outermost primary. It was clearly an adult Ross's Gull in winter plumage, a species that I have seen many times very well at Churchill, Manitoba and Cambridge Bay, Nunavut. I had previously found an adult Ross's Gull on the Niagara River near the international train bridge in Fort Erie on November 12, 1995. This represents the first record of this species for the GTA. I watched it in the scope until it disappeared at the horizon somewhere to the southwest of Thickson Point to the west of my lookout point.

This bird was not subsequently seen anywhere else on Lake Ontario. The only other adult Ross's Gull seen subsequently in North America was a bird seen and photographed at the Albany State Marine Reserve north of Berkeley, in Alameda County, California on December 14, 2021 by Dallas Levey (eBird checklist #S98898750), but it would seem exceptionally doubtful that this might have been the same bird. It is interesting, however, to note that thirteen days earlier on October 16, 2021, an adult Ross's Gull had been seen by Andra Florea off Tukarak Island in the Belcher Islands in southern Hudson Bay, in an area well south of its known High Arctic breeding colonies (eBird checklist #S96695559).

In thirteen years of living at Thickson's Woods, this brief encounter with a Ross's Gull certainly stands as my favourite birding memory here thus far.

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Glenn Coady, Whitby, Ontario.

Glenn's amazing sightings brings the total number of birds on the Thickson's Woods Bird Checklist to 327 (Phill Holder).



A Beautiful New Moth For Thickson's Woods



Box Tree Moth *Cydalima perspectalis*, October 13, 2021, Thickson's Woods (Phill Holder).



"Feathered Nomad" *Lymantria dispar*, August 1, 2016, Thickson's Woods (Phil Reyenga).

Talking About Invasive Species

The Entomological Society of Canada has decided to change LDD Moth, previously Gypsy Moth *Lymantria dispar* to **Spongy Moth** as its new common name. The name Gypsy Moth was a derogatory slur to Romani people.

We think this is an awful name and much prefer **Feathered Nomad** - "Feathered" to highlight the male antennae - which is often the first thing one notices, and "Nomad" in place of the word "Gypsy" as it conveys the wandering tendencies of the species.

We haven't made a final decision yet but we are leaning towards using Feathered Nomad in our "**Ontario Moths - a photographic guide**" series of publications. Phill Holder

Unfortunately it's an invasive species

On the night of October 12th 2021, we set up three traps in our usual locations in the Reserve.

At the opening the next morning, the trap from the lakeshore had what I thought at first was a Melonworm Moth *Diaphania hyalinata* which we had caught a few years earlier. On a closer look it did not have the characteristic tail bristles of a Melonworm, so we were initially stumped.

A quick look on the internet and a call to David Beadle and we were able to identify this beautiful new moth as a Box Tree Moth *Cydalima perspectalis*.

Checking iNaturalist, I discovered that the first record for Canada was on August 25, 2018 in Toronto, found and photographed by Karen Yukich.

This Asian moth has not been an issue in Ontario as of yet, but it has caused problems in parts of Europe. Its host plants are in the genus *Buxus*, commonly known as Boxwood, which is used for ornamental hedges.

Since 2018 there have been approximately 100 reported sightings on iNaturalist all centred around Toronto, but with no reported sightings in North America outside of Ontario.

Our Box Tree Moth is the farthest east and only the third record for Durham Region.



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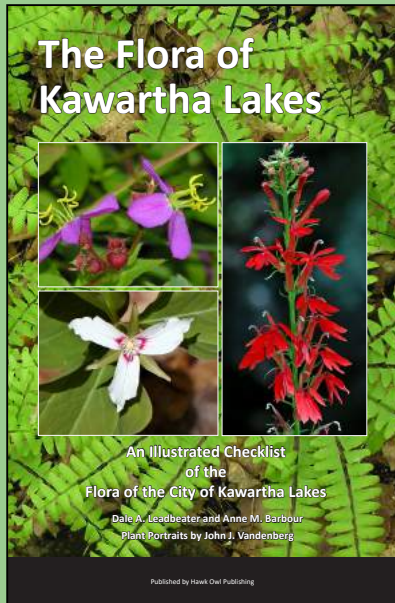
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The Flora of Kawartha Lakes

An Illustrated Checklist
of the
Flora of the City of Kawartha Lakes

Dale A. Leadbeater and Anne M. Barbour
Plant Portraits by John J. Vandenberg

A fully researched, current and historical list of all documented plant species found in this wonderfully diverse part of Ontario. Introductory chapters covers CKL history, geography and geology.

The main list has the status of each species and a complete matrix lists all plant records as of 2021 geographically by CKL Townships. 216 pages with over 150 photographs and illustrations.

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Over 40 Years Ago

I was asked recently about the red logo used by Kite Optics and what kind of kite I thought it was. I didn't have to think even for a second! It is in fact a Red Kite *Milvus milvus* and in my opinion the most attractive of all birds of prey in the world.

The Red Kite was always a favourite of mine and I recall trips to Tregaron in Central Wales to "tick" kite on my year list, as in those days, Tregaron was the only place in the UK where you could see one and if you were lucky, more than one, of these rare birds of prey. Kites were persecuted to almost extinction in the UK, with the small Welsh population the only holdout.

I thought for fun I would look up my last trip to see Red Kite, before leaving the UK and starting a new life in Canada in 1982.

I thought it would only take me a couple of minutes to find the details and in fact it did, but three hours later I was still reading my notes and reliving those crazy twitches and birding excursions we did back then, the things we got up to would fill a book by itself. I found myself chuckling as I recalled what are best described as "incidents". They were really fond memories and it was a refreshing break from all the news to look back and get lost in what seemed like simpler times.

Reading my notes, the last time I saw a Red Kite in Wales was February 25, 1979 along with Peter Gluth, Chris Hall and Les Bradbury.

In the late 80's a reintroduction program was started and has been an incredibly successful, well documented conservation effort: (Google: Red Kite UK). I visited the UK (pre-pandemic) frequently and I no longer needed to visit Tregaron to see this majestic bird. Driving from Heathrow Airport to my home town in the Midlands through Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire along the M40 motorway, Red Kites are easily seen soaring overhead. Our record number of kites counted is 14. It's a highlight of the trip before we even start the visit.

Phill Holder

Red Kite *Milvus milvus* James Leyland / Alamy Stock Photo

IT'S BEEN A WHILE !

Join us on May 14th for a Coffee and Muffin morning at the best migration hot spot in the GTA.

Sponsored by Matt Holder Environmental Research and Thickson's Woods Land Trust

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Black and White Warbler (Mike McEvoy)



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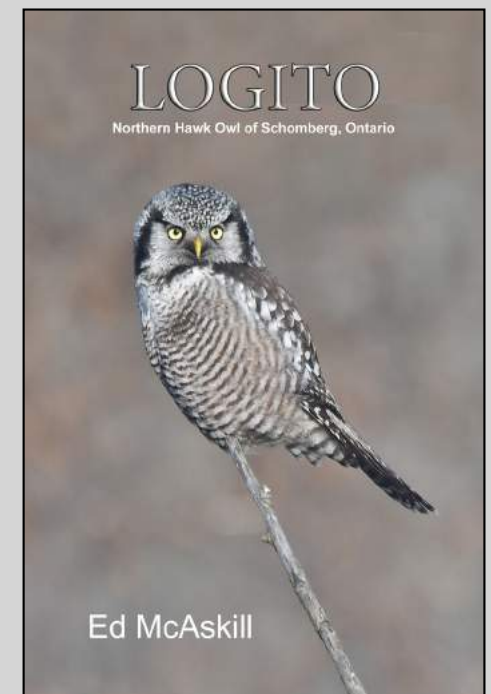
LOGITO

Northern Hawk Owl of Schomberg, Ontario

This is the story of Logito, the Northern Hawk Owl that made Dufferin Marsh in Schomberg, Ontario its home in the winter of 2019/20. This is not a scientific account but an extensively illustrated book with photographs documenting Ed's observations during the owl's stay. It also tells tells the story of how Ed led a collaborative effort to give back to the town of Schomberg.

Available from Ed at: ed_mcaskill@yahoo.ca

\$20.00 + \$5.00 postage





Birch Polypore *Fomitopsis betulina* October 24, 2021
(Mike McEvoy)

2022

Checklist of the Amazing Fungi of Thickson's Woods

Thank you to Dennis Barry and Margaret Carney and Mike McEvoy for their ongoing support and endless curiosity. Mike for his incredible photographic skills, and remarkable ability to teach Phil Reyenga and me enough of the macro basics to be able to contribute. Special thanks must go to Richard Aaron for his time, patience and expertise in surveying, identifying and educating us on our wonderful fungi world and who along with Ken Sproule make this checklist possible. Phill Holder

2022 Checklist of the Fungi of Thickson's Woods

172 Species now recorded

Gilled

<i>Amanita flavoconia</i>	Yellow Patches	<i>Hemistropharia albocrenulata</i> (<i>Pholiota albocrenulata</i>)	
<i>Amanita muscaria</i> var. <i>guessowii</i>	Fly Agaric	<i>Hohenbuehelia atrocaerulea</i> var. <i>grisea</i>	
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The Blusher	<i>Humidicutis marginata</i> (<i>Hygrocybe marginata</i> , <i>Hygrophorus marginatus</i>)	Orange-gill Waxcap
<i>Armillaria mellea</i> (complex)	Honey Mushroom	<i>Hygrocybe cantharellus</i>	Chanterelle Waxcap
<i>Arrhenia epichysium</i> (<i>Clitocybe epichysium</i> , <i>Omphalina epichysium</i>)		<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i> (<i>H. flavescens</i> sensu auct.)	Yellow Waxcap
<i>Candolleomyces candolleanus</i> (<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>)		<i>Hygrocybe conica</i> (<i>Hygrophorus conicus</i>)	Conic Waxcap
<i>Chlorophyllum rhacodes</i> (<i>Lepiota r.</i> , <i>Macrolepiota r.</i>)		<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>	Vermilion Waxcap
<i>Clitocybula oculus</i>		<i>Hygrophorus agathosmoides</i>	Almond-scented Waxcap
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	The Miller	<i>Hymenopellis furfuracea</i> (<i>Xerula furfuracea</i>)	
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i> (<i>Coprinus micaceus</i>)	Mica Cap	<i>Hypholoma capnoides</i>	
<i>Crepidotus applanatus</i>	Flat Cap	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft
<i>Crepidotus calolepis</i> (<i>Crepidotus mollis</i> var. <i>calolepis</i>)		<i>Hypholoma lateritium</i> (<i>Hypholoma sublateritium</i>)	Brick Top
<i>Cuphophyllum borealis</i> (<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i> , <i>Hygrocybe borealis</i>)		<i>Hypsizygus ulmarius</i>	
<i>Cuphophyllum pratensis</i> (<i>Hygrocybe p.</i> , <i>Hygrophorus p.</i>)		<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	
<i>Cuphophyllum pratensis</i> var. <i>pallidus</i> (<i>Hygrocybe pratensis</i> var. <i>pallida</i> , <i>Hygrophorus pratensis</i> var. <i>pallidus</i>)		<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Common Laccaria
<i>Cyclocybe erebia</i> (<i>Agrocybe erebia</i>)		<i>Lactarius deterrimus</i>	
<i>Entoloma abortivum</i>	Aborted Entoloma	<i>Lactarius vinaceorufescens</i>	
<i>Galerina marginata</i> (<i>G. autumnalis</i>)	Deadly Galerina	<i>Lentinellus ursinus</i>	
<i>Gliophorus psittacinus</i> (<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i> , <i>Hygrophorus psittacinus</i>)		<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	
<i>Gomphidius glutinosus</i>		<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Blewit
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans/sapineus</i>		<i>Leucagaricus leucothites</i> (<i>L. naucinus</i>)	Smooth Parasol
<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	Oak-loving Collybia	<i>Marasmius cohaerens</i>	
<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>	Poison Pie	<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	Horsehair Mushroom
		<i>Melanoleuca melaleuca</i>	

All photographs were taken in Thickson's Woods



Crepidotus sp. October 16, 2021
(Phil Reyenga)



Tricholomopsis Fammans October 16, 2021
(Phil Reyenga)



Portia Caesia October 16, 2021
(Phil Reyenga)



Gloeoporus Dichrous October 16, 2021
(Phil Reyenga)



Tricholomopsis Rutilans October 16, 2021
(Phil Reyenga)



Blue Stain Fungus *Chlorociboria aeruginascens*
October 24, 2021 (Mike McEvoy)

<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	
<i>Mycena leaiana</i>	Orange Mycena
<i>Mycena purpureofusca</i>	
<i>Panellus stipticus</i>	Luminescent Panellus
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Poisonous Paxillus
<i>Pholiota limonella</i>	
<i>Plicaturopsis crispa</i>	
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Mushroom
<i>Pluteus chrysophlebius</i>	
<i>Pluteus granularis</i>	
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	
<i>Sarcomyxa serotina</i> (<i>Panellus serotinus</i>)	Late Fall Oyster
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Split Gill
<i>Tapinella atrotomentosa</i> (<i>Paxillus atrotomentosus</i>)	
<i>Tricholoma pessundatum</i>	
<i>Tricholoma terreum</i> (<i>Tricholoma myomyces</i>)	
<i>Tricholoma vaccinum</i>	
<i>Tricholomopsis flammula</i>	
<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>	
<i>Tricholomopsis sulphureoides</i>	

Boletes

<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	Peppery Bolete
<i>Suillus americanus</i>	White Pine Bolete
<i>Suillus brevipes</i>	Short-stalked Bolete

Puffballs & Similar

<i>Apioperdon pyriforme</i> (<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>)	
<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>	Giant Puffball
<i>Cyathus striatus</i>	Striate Bird's Nest
<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	Collared Earthstar
<i>Lycoperdon curtisii</i>	Curtis's Puffball
<i>Lycoperdon excipuliforme</i> (<i>Calvatia excipuliformis</i>)	

<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>
<i>Scleroderma areolatum</i>
<i>Sphaerobolus stellatus</i>

Polypores

<i>Cerioporus leptoccephalus</i> (<i>Polyporus elegans</i>)	
<i>Cerioporus squamosus</i>	
<i>Cerioporus varius</i> (<i>Polyporus varius</i>)	
<i>Cerrena unicolor</i>	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Thin-maze Flat Polypore
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Tinder Polypore
<i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>)	Birch Polypore
<i>Fuscopostia fragilis</i> (<i>Postia fragilis</i> , <i>Oligoporus fragilis</i>)	
<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	Artist's Conk
<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	
<i>Irpex lacteus</i>	
<i>Ischnoderma resinoum</i>	Late Fall Polymore
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the Woods
<i>Lentinus brumalis</i> (<i>Polyporus brumalis</i>)	Winter Polypore
<i>Loweomyces fractipes</i> (<i>Abortiporus fractipes</i>)	
<i>Neofavolus alverolaris</i> (<i>Polyporus mori</i> , <i>Favolus alveolaris</i>)	
<i>Oxyporus populinus</i>	
<i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	
<i>Phellinus</i> sp.	
<i>Postia caesia</i>	
<i>Rhodofomes roseus</i> (<i>Fomitopsis rosea</i>)	
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	
<i>Trametes cinnabarina</i> (<i>Pycnoporus cinnabarinus</i>)	
<i>Trametes conchifer</i> (<i>Poronidulus conchifer</i>)	
<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>	
<i>Trametes hirsuta</i>	
<i>Trametes pubescens</i>	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkey Tail
<i>Trichaptum bifforme</i>	Purple-toothed Polypore
<i>Tyromyces chioneus</i>	

Parchment & Resupinates

<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	
<i>Coniophora puteana</i> s.l.	Wet Rot
<i>Cotylidia diaphana</i>	
<i>Diatrype stigma</i>	
<i>Gloeoporus dichrous</i>	
<i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i>	
<i>Peniophora rufa</i>	
<i>Phlebia coccineofulva</i>	
<i>Phlebia tremellosa</i>	
<i>Stereum ostrea</i>	False Turkey Tail
<i>Stereum sanguinolentum</i>	
<i>Stereum striatum</i>	

Tooth Fungi

Steccherinum ochraceum

Coral Fungi

<i>Clavaria fragilis</i> (<i>C. vermicularis</i>)	Worm-like Coral
<i>Clavulina coralloides</i> (<i>C. cristata</i>)	Cockscomb Coral
<i>Clavulinopsis laeticolor</i> (<i>Ramariopsis laeticolor</i>)	
<i>Ramariopsis crocea</i>	Orange-Yellow Ramariopsis
<i>Ramariopsis kunzei</i>	

Cup & Disc Fungi

<i>Bispora citrina</i>	Yellow Fairy Cups / Lemon Drops
<i>Chlorociboria aeruginascens</i>	Blue Stain Fungus / Green Stain
<i>Lachnum virgineum</i> (<i>Dasyscyphus virgineus</i>)	
<i>Mollisia</i> sp.	

<i>Pachyella clypeata</i>	
<i>Peziza</i> sp.	
<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>	Eyelash Cup
<i>Scutellinia setosa</i>	
<i>Tarzetta cupularis</i>	

Jelly Fungi

<i>Dacrymyces chrysospermus</i> (<i>Dacrymyces palmatus</i>)	Orange Jelly
<i>Dacryopinax spathularia</i>	Fan-shaped Jelly Fungus
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Black Jelly Roll / Black Witch's Butter
<i>Exidia recisa</i>	
<i>Exidia repanda</i>	
<i>Myxarium nucleatum</i> (<i>Exidia nucleata</i>)	
<i>Sebacina conrescens</i>	
<i>Tremella reticulata</i>	White Coral Jelly Fungus
<i>Tremellodendron pallidum</i>	False Coral Fungus

Asco Jellies

<i>Ascocoryne cylichnium</i>
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>

Club Fungi & Earthtongues

<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff
<i>Xylaria longipes</i>	Stalked Xylaria
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead Man's Fingers



Orange Jelly *Dacrymyces chrysospermus* October 16, 2021
(Phill Holder)



Hypsizygus ulmarius October 16, 2021
(Phill Holder)



Split Gill *Schizophyllum commune* October 16, 2021
(Phill Holder)



Phlebia coccineofulva October 16, 2021
(Phill Holder)



Fly Agaric *Amanita muscaria*
October 24, 2021 (Mike McEvoy)



Pachyella clypeata October 24, 2021
(Mike McEvoy)

Carbon-like Balls & Cushions

Apiosporina morbosa (*Dibotryon morbosum*) Black Knot
Daldinia childiae
Hypoxylon fragiforme
Jackrogersella multiformis (*Annulohypoxylon multiforme*, *Hypoxylon multiforme*)
Kretzschmaria deusta (*Ustulina deusta*)
Nectria cinnabarina Coral Spot

Tar Spots

Rhytisma acerinum
Rhytisma solidaginis

Other

Bactridium flavum s.l.
Helicogloea compressa (*Leucogloea* c., *Pleurocolla* c.)
Physalacria inflata

Propolis farinosa (*P. versicolor*)
Syzygites megalocarpus
Tulasnella aurantiaca (*Hormomyces aurantiacus*)

Slime Moulds

Arcyria denudata Carnival Candy Slime
Arcyria stipata
Hemitrichia clavata
Lycogala epidendrum
Physarum diderma
Reticularia lycoperdon (*Enteridium lycoperdon*)
Trichia varia
Tubifera ferruginosa

Common names are taken from:
Barron George L. 1999. Mushrooms of Ontario and Eastern Canada. Lone Pine Publishing.



Turkey Tail *Trametes versicolor* October 16, 2021
(Mike McEvoy)



Clavulinopsis laeticolor October 24, 2021
(Mike McEvoy)



Tricholoma terreum October 24, 2021
(Mike McEvoy)



A beautiful Red-bellied Woodpecker *Melanerpes carolinus* has spent the winter in Thicksen's Woods
(Mike McEvoy)

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