The aim of this study was to provide an update on the epidemiology and causative agents of dermatophyte infections in England. We analysed all samples of skin, hair and nail ($n = 34,624$) that underwent mycological examination (microscopy and culture) in a single diagnostic microbiology laboratory in South East England over a period of 17 years (2006–2023). Fungal culture was positive for 22.0% ($n = 7601$) of samples. Dermatophytes accounted for 89.4% ($n = 6793$) of these, and nondermatophyte moulds were isolated in 4.8% ($n = 366$). The dermatophyte most commonly isolated was *Trichophyton* in 99.3% ($n = 6744$), followed by *Microsporum* in 0.5% ($n = 37$) and *Epidermophyton* in 0.2% ($n = 12$). Within the *Trichophyton* group, 99.4% ($n = 6703$) were pure *Trichophyton* isolates, while 0.6% ($n = 41$) displayed a mixed growth of dermatophyte and non-dermatophyte moulds. Onychomycosis of the toenails was the most common infection ($n = 2472$), predominantly affecting women, with a mean age of 48.3 years. *Trichophyton rubrum* was isolated in 82.7% of cases, with positive microscopy (fungal hyphae observed) in 44.5%. Onychomycosis of the fingers, while less frequent ($n = 427$), exhibited a similar demographic profile, affecting mostly women, with a mean age of 53.7 years. Other dermatophyte infections included tinea pedis ($n = 400$), tinea corporis ($n = 204$), tinea cruris ($n = 90$), tinea manuum ($n = 58$) and tinea faciei ($n = 14$). *Trichophyton rubrum* was the commonest cause of all female, with a median age of 57 years (range 22–84) are
of dermatophyte infection across all body sites, except for tinea capitis ($n = 82$), where *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (30.5%), *Trichophyton violaceum* (19.5%) and *Trichophyton tonsurans* (15.9%) were the most common causative agents. Non-anthropophilic species ($n = 158$) caused infection across all body sites, although most commonly this manifested as tinea capitis (25.3%, $n = 40$) or tinea corporis (20.3% $n = 32$). Notably, these infections were found to occur in a younger age group, with 27.8% of cases in individuals < 10 years old, and were more common in female patients. *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, a zoophilic dermatophyte, was the most prevalent non-anthropophilic species in this study. Over the 17-year period (2006–2023), *T. mentagrophytes*, *Microsporum canis* and *T. tonsurans* showed significant declines in prevalence of 95%, 90% and 86%, respectively. Conversely, *T. rubrum*, constituting 75% of all dermatophytes isolated in 2006, demonstrated a substantial increase, reaching a prevalence of 95% in 2023. There were no cases of *Trichophyton indotiniae*. This study provides an overview of recent epidemiological trends in dermatophyte infections in England. *Trichophyton rubrum* is increasingly the commonest cause of dermatophytosis, and the nails are the most common site of infection. Infection with non-anthropophilic species is rare and has a distinct demographic profile. Awareness of local trends in the clinical and mycological profiles of dermatophyte infections is important to guide the management of individual cases and inform public health interventions.