

## Tyntesfield Audit 30 November 2017

November often presents us with surprises, but this exceeded all our expectations. Lots of fungi, some new, shown in Red, and some very unseasonable ones.

Increasingly, we are examining samples that at first sight appear to be *Mycena pura*, a common species, but after some study are turning out to be a distinct, though related species. This month Roy identified both *Mycena diosma* (for the first time) and *Mycena pearsoniana*. Clearly we need to be much more precise in the future.

One of the first fungi found was white and large and smelling of meal - a St George's Mushroom (*Calocybe gambosa*), though clearly fruiting to celebrate St Andrews Day! Other "spring" fungi were The Miller (*Clitopilus prunulus*) and *Melanoleuca cognata*.

Several other species which are not encountered too often at Tyntesfield were *Chrysomphalina grossula*, *Collybia cookei*, *Helvella lacunosa* and *Pluteus romellii*.

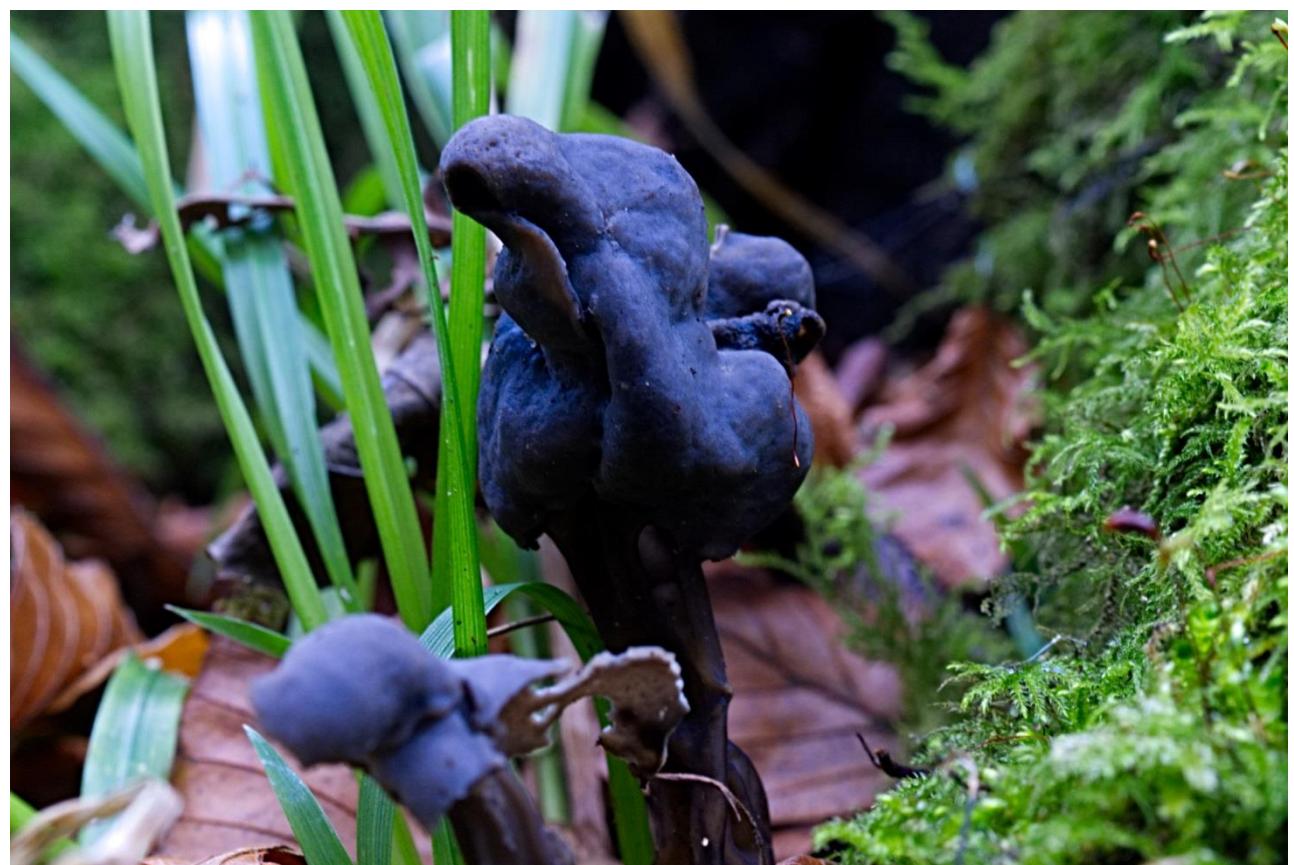
### List of Fungi

<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	<i>Fuscoporia ferruginosa</i>	<i>Mycena galericulata</i>
<i>Agaricus moelleri</i>	<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	<i>Mycena leptocephala</i>
<i>Agrocybe cylindracea</i>	<i>Gliophorus psittacinus</i>	<i>Mycena pearsoniana</i>
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	<i>Mycena pelianthina</i>
<i>Antrodia serialis</i>	<i>Helvella lacunosa</i>	<i>Mycena pura</i>
<i>Ascocoryne cyllichnum</i>	<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	<i>Mycena rosea</i>
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Mycena speirea</i>
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	<i>Panaeolus cinctulus</i>
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	<i>Parasola conopilea</i>
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	<i>Hygrocybe russocoriacea</i>	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>
<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	<i>Hygrocybe virginea</i>	<i>Pluteus romellii</i>
<i>Chrysomphalina grossula</i>	<i>Hygrophorus unicolor</i>	<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Hypoloma fasciculare</i>	<i>Psathyrella piluliformis</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>
<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	<i>Lachnum virginicum</i>	<i>Rickenella swartzii</i>
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	<i>Lactarius fulvissimus</i>	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	<i>Lepiota castanea</i>	<i>Russula parazurea</i>
<i>Collybia cookei</i>	<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	<i>Scutellinia scutellata</i>
<i>Conocybe moseri</i>	<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Conocybe percincta</i>	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>
<i>Conocybe pubescens</i>	<i>Lycoperdon excipuliforme</i>	<i>Stropharia pseudocyanea</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Macrocytidia cucumis</i>	<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>
<i>Crepidotus applanatus</i>	<i>Marasmius setosus</i>	<i>Tricholoma album</i>
<i>Crepidotus caspari</i>	<i>Melanoleuca cognata</i>	<i>Tricholoma sulphureum</i>
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	<i>Mucilago crustacea</i>	<i>Xylaria longipes</i>
<i>Dermoloma cuneifolium</i>	<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	
<i>Entoloma hebes</i>	<i>Mycena diosma</i>	
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	<i>Mycena flavoalba</i>	

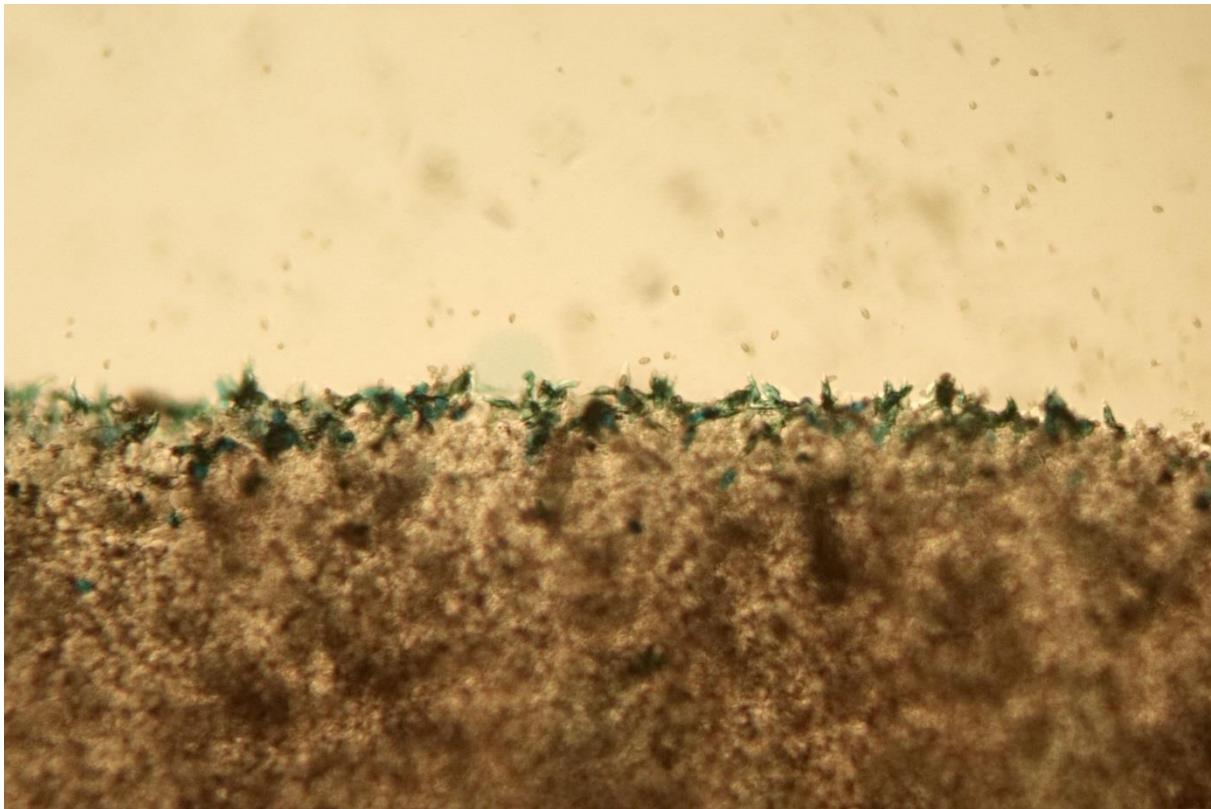
*Gastrum triplex*: several Collared Earth Stars were found in the woodland.



*Helvella lacunosa* at the base of a decaying beech tree.



*Stropharia caerulea* showing chrysocystidia, stained blue with Boot's Disclosing Tablets scattered along the gill edge. This distinguishes it from *S. pseudocyanea*, which lacks such chrysocystidia, a species that had, this year, been very common in lawns and grasslands in the south west.



*Coprinellus micaceus*, the Glistening Inkcap. This was found growing inside a rotten log protected from the rain. Hence the remarkable display of "mica" on the cap surface. This is frequently washed off by rain.

