

Tyntesfield Audit 26 April 2018

This Audit was dominated by the St George's Mushrooms. Large numbers were seen beside the entrance roads, on the lawns, in open parts of the woods and even in the pastures near the Water Tanks. Other gilled fungi were not common. Clearly the recent very cold weather had restricted development of many species.

Coprinellus micaceus, probably the most ubiquitous species on the Estate, was found, but only in one location. Similarly, there was only one example of *Pleurotus cervinus* found growing on a pile of beech logs.

These and other interesting species are illustrated below.

The key to identification of many species is microscopy. Below there are illustrations of three examples where a simple observation of a gill edge can confirm any speculative thoughts arising in the field.

List of Fungi

Agaricus bisporus
Antrodia serialis
Bolbitius titubans
Byssomerulius corium
Calocybe gambosa
Clitocybe fragrans
Conocybe aporos

Coprinellus micaceus
Hypholoma fasciculare
Kretzschmaria deusta
Lachnum virgineum
Marasmius oreades
Panaeolus fimicola
Pleurotus ostreatus

Pluteus cervinus
Puccinia sessilis
Pycnostysanus azaleae
Reticularia lycoperdon
Stereum subtomentosum
Strobilurus esculentus

A few of several very bright examples of *Bolbitius titubans* growing around a large log pile.



Calocybe gambosa (St George's Mushroom), were very common, growing in many of the grassy areas on the Estate. Large rings were present in the Watertank fields.



Pleurotus ostreatus: a lovely example growing on the top of a tree stump.



Microscopy revealed key features required for the confident identification of *Agaricus bisporus* – two spored basidia, *Pluteus cervinus* – horned pleurocystidia, and *Strobilurus esculentus* – capped cheilocystidia.

Basidia of *Agaricus bisporus*



Pleurocystidia of *Pluteus cervinus*



Cheilocystidia of *Strobilurus esculentus*

