

## Tyntesfield Audit 24 October 2018

The best, most productive Audit for several months – nearly 100 different species. There were several mycorrhizal species, the most notable being *Aureoboletus bubalinus*, along with some *Russula* and *Lactarius*. There were also large numbers of saprophytic fungi, notably many *Psathyrellas* (see photo at foot of page). Details of significant finds are illustrated below. Despite the lateness of the Audit, we found only one Waxcap – *Hygrocybe chlorophana*. The hot dry summer seems to have had a detrimental effect of the productivity of many grassland fungi.

### List of Fungi

<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>
<i>Agaricus macrocarpus</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i> var. <i>lilacina</i>	<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>
<i>Agaricus porphyizon</i>	<i>Inocybe sindonia</i>	<i>Pluteus chrysophaeus</i>
<i>Agaricus silvaticus</i>	<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	<i>Pluteus luctuosus</i>
<i>Agrocybe cylindracea</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>
<i>Amanita ceciliae</i>	<i>Lachnum virgineum</i>	<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>
<i>Amanita citrina</i>	<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	<i>Psathyrella leucotephra</i>
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	<i>Lactarius fulvissimus</i>	<i>Psathyrella prona</i>
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	<i>Lactarius semisanguifluus</i>	<i>Psathyrella pseudogracilis</i>
<i>Aureoboletus bubalinus</i>	<i>Lactarius subdulcis</i>	<i>Psathyrella spadiceogrisea</i>
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	<i>Lactarius subumbonatus</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	<i>Lepiota castanea</i>	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>
<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	<i>Rickenella swartzii</i>
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	<i>Russula caerulea</i>
<i>Clitocybe rivulosa</i>	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	<i>Russula chloroides</i>
<i>Coprinellus impatiens</i>	<i>Lycoperdon excipuliforme</i>	<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon nigrescens</i>	<i>Russula ionochlora</i>
<i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Russula luteotacta</i>
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>
<i>Coprinus impatiens</i>	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	<i>Russula praetervisa</i>
<i>Ganoderma carnosum</i>	<i>Marasmius torquescens</i>	<i>Russula sanguinaria</i>
<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>	<i>Simocybe centunculus</i>
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	<i>Mycena diosma</i>	<i>Sparassis crispa</i>
<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	<i>Mycena flavoalba</i>	<i>Tricholoma atosquamosum</i> var. <i>squarrulosum</i>
<i>Hortiboletus bubalinus</i>	<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	<i>Xerocomellus chrysenteron</i>
<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	<i>Xerocomellus pruinatus</i>
<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	<i>Mycena leptcephala</i>	<i>Xerula radicata</i>
<i>Hygrophorus discoxanthus</i>	<i>Mycena metata</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Hygrophorus penarius</i>	<i>Mycena pearsoniana</i>	<i>Xylaria longipes</i>
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	<i>Mycena rosea</i>	
<i>Inocybe asterospora</i>	<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	
<i>Inocybe fuscidula</i>	<i>Parasola leiocephala</i>	



***Aureoboletus (Boletus) bubalinus***:- found both near the kitchen garden and on the main lawns. On cutting, it produces a diagnostic red colouration to the cap tissues.



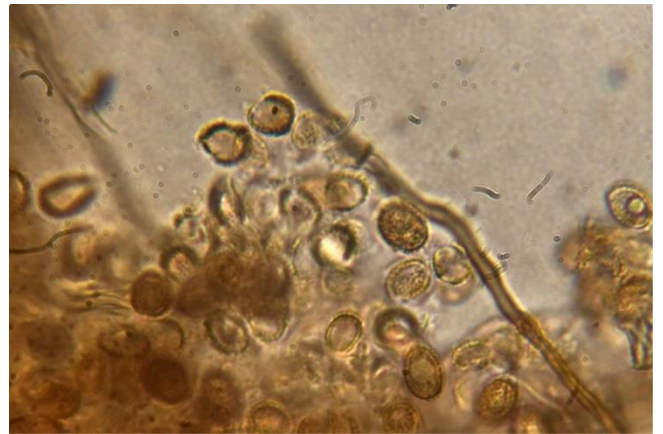
***Coprinellus impatiens***: found in Plantation. It has setules on the cap surface (right)



***Coprinopsis lagopus* and *Coprinus comatus***



***Ganoderma carnosum*:** Previously found on a stump of Monkey Puzzle earlier in the year, this beautiful example was on Yew - its “traditional host”. Analysis of its tissues revealed characteristic warty spores (right)

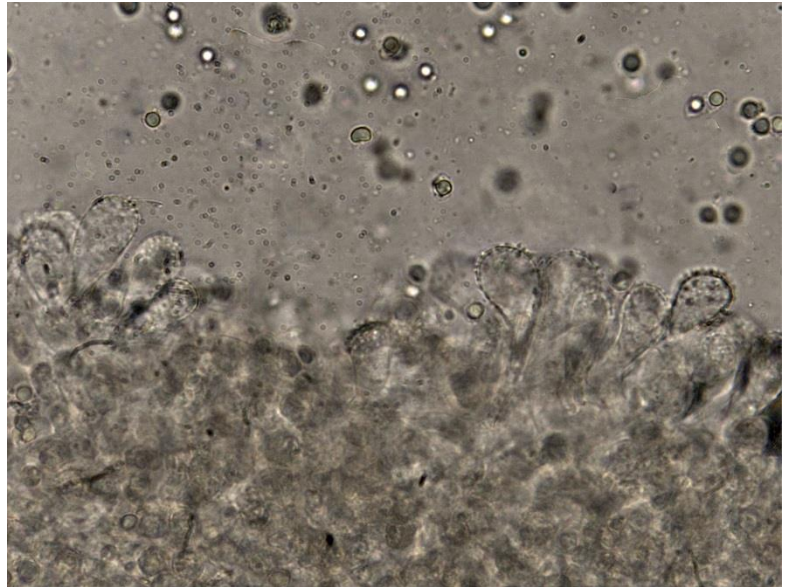
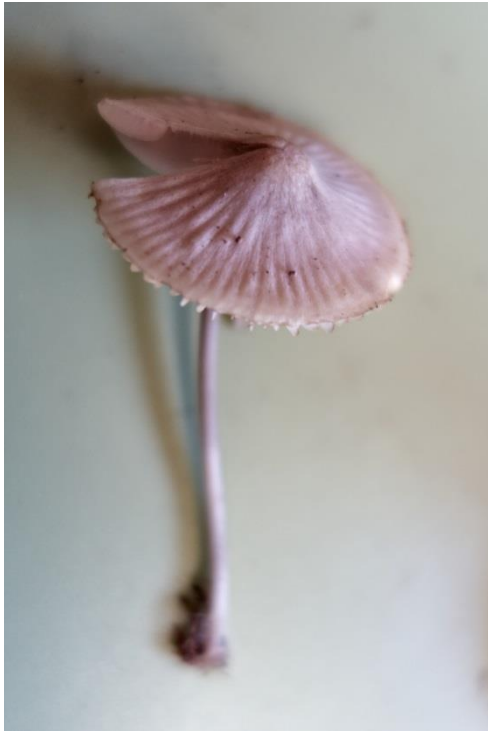


**Two Milk Caps – *Lactarius fulvissimus* (left) and *L. semisanguifluus* (right):** generally associated with conifers (Pinus and Cedrus). The *L. semisanguifluus* was cut to reveal the orange milk which turned deep red a few minutes later.

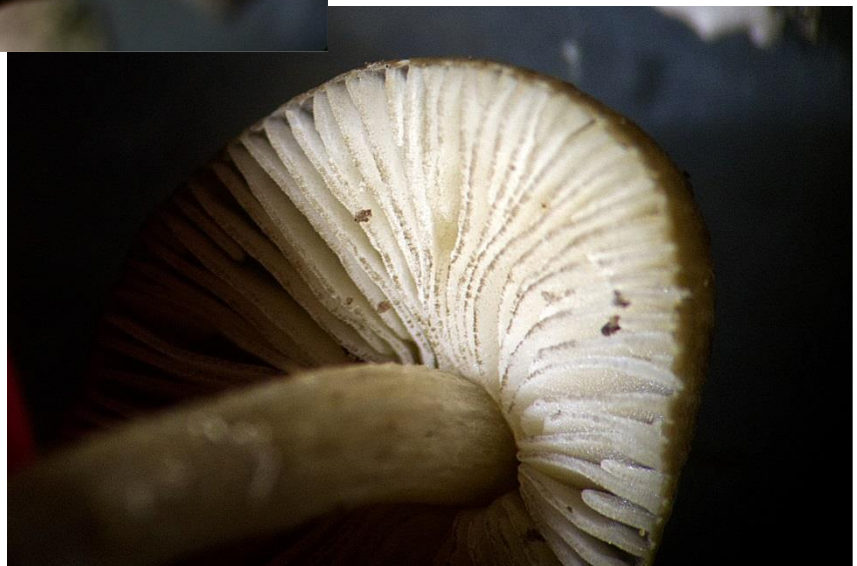
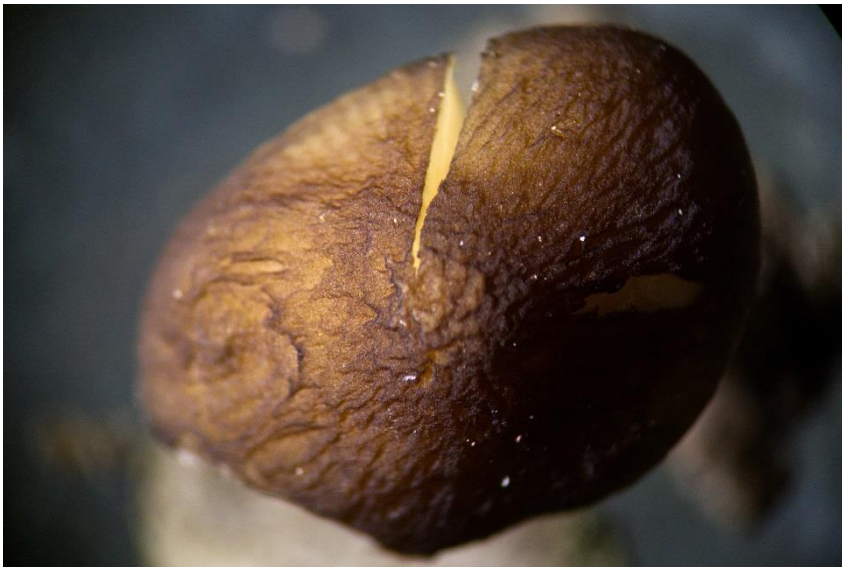




***Mycena pearsoniana***: growing in litter in Plantation. Often described as a variant of *M. pura*, though generally a more delicate example, this species has been distinguished by analysis of its spores and particularly the cystidia that occur at the gill edge (right).

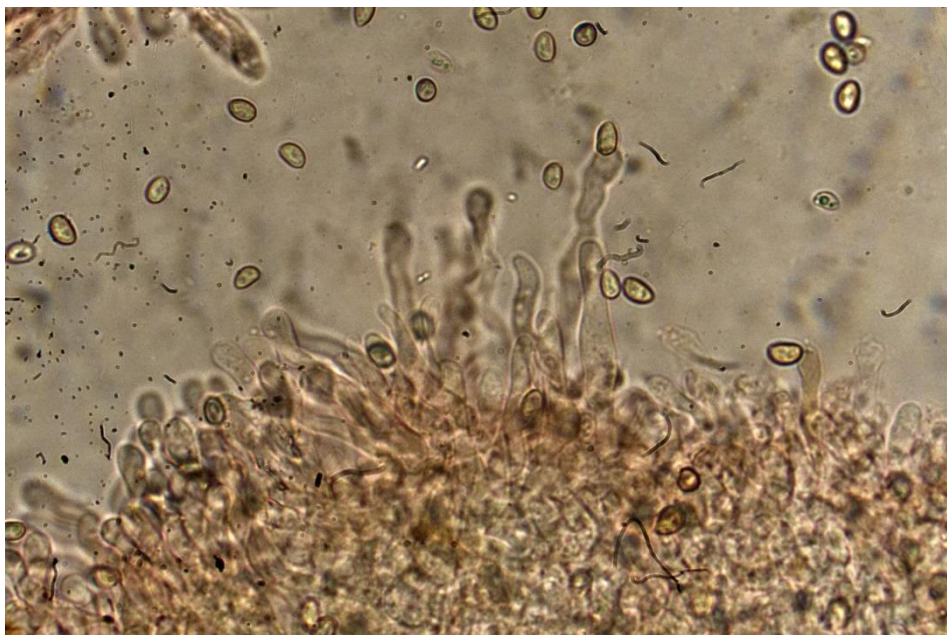


***Pluteus luctuosus***: growing on a felled log in Plantation. A small *Pluteus* with a dark brown wrinkled cap and a hymenium with gills that show a very clear dark edge (lower right).





***Simocybe centunculus***: in Plantation. A small inconspicuous species, but one with features, including very long cystidia, that enable a firm identification.



***Russula luteotacta***: growing on the South Lawn.

