

Tyntesfield Audit 24 January 2019

Winter has arrived. Although a good selection of fungi were found, they were all associated with winter, notably *Flammulina velutipes*, which occurred widely through the Estate. There were few autumn stragglers. The dominant fungi were *Stereum hirsutum*, *Trametes versicolor*, *Coprinellus micaceus*, *Flammulina velutipes* and *Bisporella citrina*. Examples of *Ascocoryne* sp. were also common, but although several samples were examined microscopically, all were producing conidia, not ascospores, so identification as *A. sarcooides* or *A. cylichnium* was not possible. The one sample taken in Dec 18 did produce ascospores and was identified as the rarer species, *A. cylichnium*.

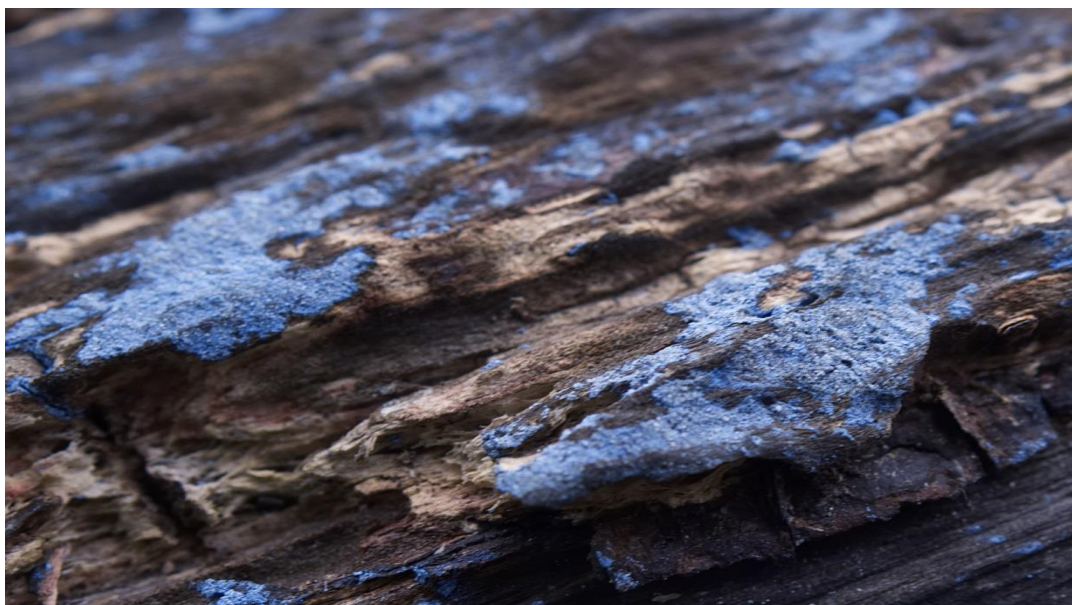
One species new to Tyntesfield was the beautiful blue resupinate fungus *Terana caerulea* (Cobalt Crust). Although this sample (see below) was very young, the bright blue coloration was visible from a distance and we look forward to seeing it develop further next month.

Another species that proved very interesting was *Coprinopsis laanii*. Sharp eyes spotted this hidden beneath vegetation. Initially it appeared very similar to *Coprinopsis lagopus*, showing a white crystalline cap and pruinose stipe, but the microscope revealed globose cap cells and some very unusual spores. These had a noticeable perispore around the spore which contributes to their very characteristic appearance (see below).

List of Fungi

<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	<i>Exidia nucleata</i>	<i>Sarcoscypha austriaca</i>
<i>Badhamia panicea</i>	<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	<i>Hohenbuehelia auriscalpium</i>	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	<i>Stereum rugosum</i>
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i>	<i>Terana caerulea</i>
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	<i>Mycena rosea</i>	<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Mycena tenerrima</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Coprinopsis laanii</i>	<i>Phlebia radiata</i>	<i>Xylaria longipes</i>
<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>	
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	<i>Psathyrella spadiceogrisea</i>	
<i>Datronia mollis</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>	

Cobalt Crust (*Terana caerulea*): one of the most beautiful of the UK fungi. This young example was growing on an old fallen chestnut tree near the Reception area.



Coprinopsis laanii: another beautiful species that was collected from under thick vegetation. After transport home the sample had begun to age considerably (left), but readily revealed the characteristic spores. The peristome and markings on their surface (right) are clearly visible. We had identified this once before at Tyntesfield, in 2016.



There were four species (clockwise) that dominated the Audit. *Coprinellus micaceus*, *Flammulina velutipes*, *Stereum hirsutum* and *Trametes versicolor*.



Finally, amongst several Myxomycetes (Slime Moulds) found, one showed the distinct features of *Badhamia panicea* – globose warty structures with distinct cracking (lime granules) on their surface. This had been identified once before at Tyntesfield, by Bruce Ing in 2008

