

## Tyntesfield Audit 27 Feb 20

What a beautiful morning. After all the rain and wind we chose a day of warm(ish) sunshine and were rewarded with 5 new species, including *Sarcoscypha coccinea*. This is the much rarer of the two Elfcup fungi. *Sarcoscypha austriaca* is now well distributed throughout the woodlands, but *S. coccinea* had not been seen before. It is not possible to identify this species in the field although Jean highlighted it because it was slightly darker red and had a thinner thallus. However, microscopy soon revealed the characteristic straight hairs on its lower surface and the round-ended spores (see below) that are the essential characteristics of *S. coccinea*.

The other new species were [Glyphium elatum](#), *Nectria galligena*, *Scutellinia subhirtella* (see below) and *Strobilurus stephanocystis*. *Nectria galligena*, the cause of Apple Canker, was found on a branch of hazel.

Another interesting species was *Entoloma vernum*, the Spring Pinkgill. This had been found several years earlier in the field adjacent to the South Lawns, but had not been seen since that field was ploughed. This example was found on the South Lawn.

Phil came across a white decurrent species that resembled one of the Clitocybes that are often difficult to identify with any certainty. This example proved much easier because it was not a Clitocybe! It had globose warty spores, which formed a direct line to its identification as *Ripartites tricholoma* (see below).

The large log pile at the top of the Estate again proved rewarding, with examples of *Auricularia auricula-judae*, *Bisporella citrina*, *Chaetosphaerella phaeostroma*, *Crepidotus mollis*, *Graphis scripta*, *Lycogala epidendrum*, *Neodasyscypha cerina*, *Pleurotus ostreatus*, *Sarcoscypha austriaca*, as well as the new *Glyphium elatum*, *Nectria galligena*, *Sarcoscypha coccinea* and *Scutellinia subhirtella*.



### List of Fungi

*Auricularia auricula-judae*  
*Bisporella citrina*  
*Bjerkandera adusta*  
*Byssomerulius corium*  
*Calloria neglecta*  
*Chaetosphaerella phaeostroma*  
*Clitocybe fragrans*  
*Coprinellus micaceus*  
*Crepidotus mollis*  
*Daldinia concentrica*  
*Entoloma vernum*  
*Exidia nucleata*  
*Galerina sideroides*  
*Geastrum michelianum*

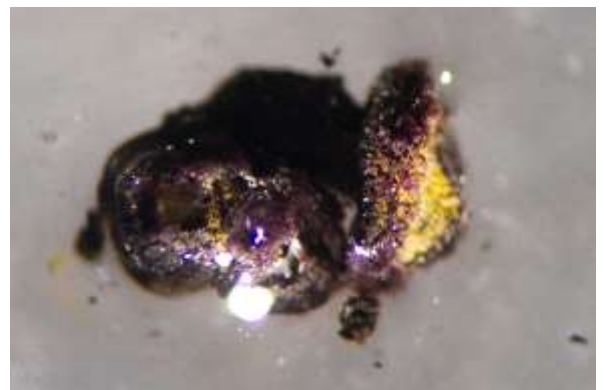
*Geastrum triplex*  
*Glyphium elatum*  
*Graphis scripta*  
*Hymenochaete rubiginosa*  
*Inocybe geophylla*  
*Leptosphaeria acuta*  
*Lycogala epidendrum*  
*Lycoperdon utriforme*  
*Milesina scolopendrii*  
*Nectria cinnabarina*  
*Nectria galligena*  
*Neodasyscypha cerina*  
*Panaeolus cinctulus*  
*Pleurotus ostreatus*  
*Puccinia buxi*

*Pycnostysanus azaleae*  
*Ramularia ari*  
*Ripartites tricholoma*  
*Sarcoscypha austriaca*  
*Sarcoscypha coccinea*  
*Scutellinia subhirtella*  
*Stereum hirsutum*  
*Stereum rugosum*  
*Stereum subtomentosum*  
*Strobilurus stephanocystis*  
*Trametes gibbosa*  
*Trametes versicolor*  
*Xylaria cinerea*

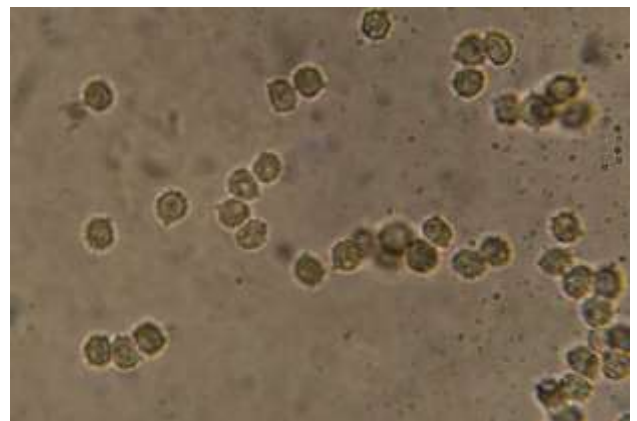
Four species occurring widely on the Estate: *Auricularia auricula-judae* (Jelly Ear), *Pleurotus ostreatus* (Oyster mushroom), *Stereum hirsutum* (Hairy Curtain Crust) and *Sarcoscypha austriaca* (Scarlet Elfcup).



*Neodasyscypha cerina*: a small (1mm) ascomycete was growing on the cut ends of logs. In addition to its distinctive hairy yellow appearance this species also stains purple when treated with NaOH (caustic soda).



Fungus spores that aided the identification of *Sarcoscypha coccinea* (left) showing spores with typically round-ends, and *Ripartites tricholoma* (right) showing warty globose spores.



*Scutellinia subhirtella*: growing on a detached dead branch.



*Graphis scripta*: a common lichen growing on a detached dead branch.

