

Tyntesfield Audit 4 December 2019

With the team fully restored we enjoyed a walk through the woods, over the lawns and through Paradise – a good place to finish especially near to Christmas.

A total of 75 different species were found

List of Fungi

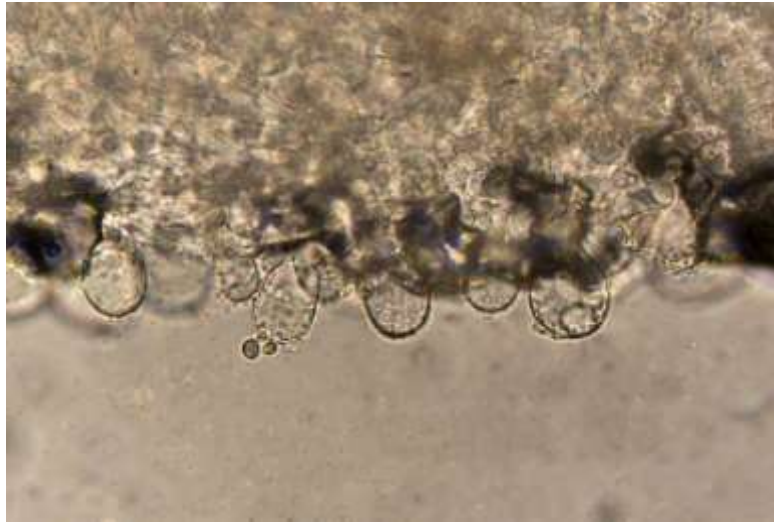
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	<i>Macrocystidia cucumis</i>
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	<i>Echinoderma aspera</i>	<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>
<i>Athelia arachnoides</i>	<i>Exidia thuretiana</i>	<i>Mycena galericulata</i>
<i>Atheniella flavoalba</i>	<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	<i>Mycena metata</i>
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	<i>Galerina marginata</i>	<i>Mycena rosea</i>
<i>Baeospora myosura</i>	<i>Geastrum michelianum</i>	<i>Mycena vitilis</i>
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	<i>Panellus stipticus</i>
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	<i>Gymnopus confluens</i>	<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>
<i>Chaetosphaerella phaeostroma</i>	<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	<i>Phlebia radiata</i>
<i>Clavulina cinerea</i>	<i>Hemimycena lactea</i>	<i>Phloeomana speirea</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis luteoalba</i>	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	<i>Pseudoclitocybe cyathiformis</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	<i>Hygrocybe russocoriacea</i>	<i>Sphaeropsis visci</i>
<i>Clitocybe metachroa</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	<i>Infundibulicybe geotropa</i>	<i>Strobilurus esculentus</i>
<i>Conocybe aurea</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>
<i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i>	<i>Lachnum niveum</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i>	<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	<i>Tricholoma sulphureum</i>
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus pratensis</i>	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	<i>Xylaria carpophila</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus virgineus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	<i>Xylaria cinerea</i>
<i>Cyathus striatus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>	<i>Xylaria longipes</i>

Throughout autumn, one of the commonest and certainly most obvious fungi has been the **Trooping Funnel**, *Infundibulicybe (Clitocybe) geotropa*. Here it is seen growing near the Lower Drive, looking towards the house.

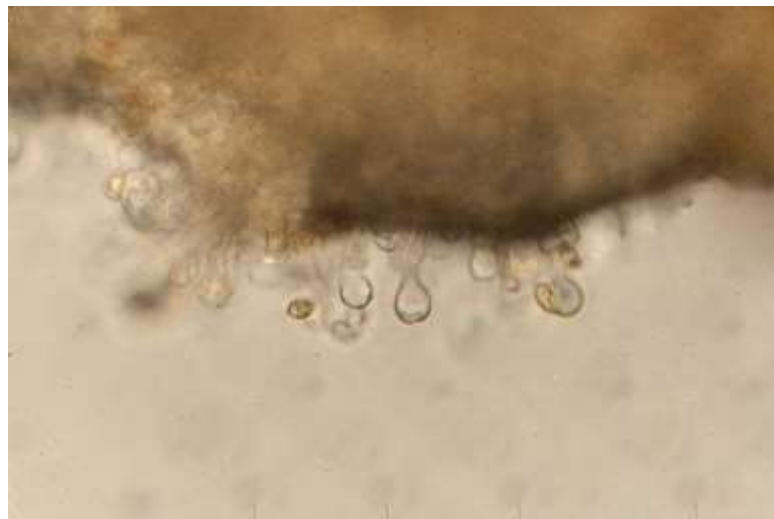


Identification of the less obvious species, ie those that could not be identified *in situ*, produced several examples of cystidia – microscopic structures that are produced in gills, especially gill edges, that may act to separate the basidia and hence facilitate spore dispersal. In many fungi these structures are an important factor aiding their identification. Here are three types of cheilocystidia:

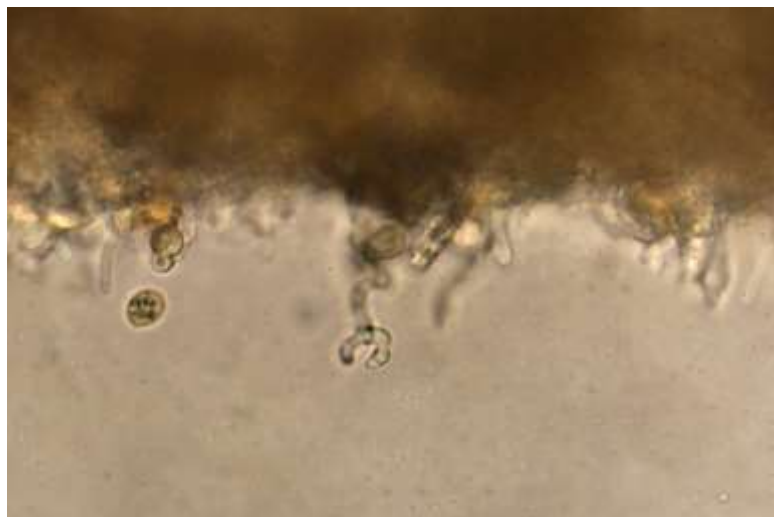
Mycena arcangeliana



Conocybe aurea



***Crepidotus cesatii* (lower)**



Exidia thuretiana: normally seen as small discrete cushions, as on the left, but here present as large sheet spreading all over a tree branch

