Tyntesfield Audit, 20 January 2022

Despite two consecutive frosty mornings, we found a good selection of fungi, approximately 40 different species. Some were typical of winter months, eg. Sarcoscypha austriaca and Flammulina velutipes, but most were "hang overs" from autumn. The decaying logs were a rich source, with many bracket fungi, notably Byssomerulius corium, Trametes versicolor, Stereum hirsutum and S. subtomentosum. As in previous months, there were many examples of Gymnopilus penetrans on decaying conifers in Warren Plantation.

One species of Pluteus was found. This was initially thought to be *P. cervinus*, but closer examination failed to reveal the diagnostic "horned" cystidia and, in fact, it turned out to be *P. ephebeus*, a much more unusual species.

A few grassland species were found on the Lawns, eg. *Cuphophyllus pratensis* (Meadow Waxcap), *Microglossum truncatum* (an Olive Earthtongue) and *Stropharia pseudocyanea* (Peppery Roundhead).

List of Fungi

Ascocoryne cylichnium Auricularia auricula-judae Bisporella citrina Byssomerulius corium Cerioporus squamosus Clitocybe fragrans Coprinellus micaceus Crepidotus caspari Crepidotus variabilis Cuphophyllus pratensis Dacrymyces stillatus Daldinia concentrica Exidia glandulosa Flammulina velutipes Gymnopilus penetrans Heterobasidion annosum Hypholoma fasciculare

Infundibulicybe geotropa Kretzschmaria deusta Lycogala epidendrum Lycoperdon pyriforme Mollisia cinerea Mycena filopes Peziza micropus Phloeomana speirea Pholiotina aporos Pluteus ephebeus Polydesmia pruinosa Psathyrella piluliformis Sarcomyxa serotina Sarcoscypha austriaca Schizophyllum commune Stereum hirsutum Stereum subtomentosum

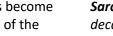
Stropharia pseudocyanea Trametes versicolor Tubaria furfuracea Xylaria hypoxylon Xylaria polymorpha

Coprinellus micaceus (Glistening Inkcap): growing in profusion beneath many rotting logs. The glistening "mica" is clearly visible on the cap surfaces. It was often accompanied by *Trametes versicolor* (Turkeytail).





Gymnopilus penetrans (Common Rustgill): has become very common in Warren Plantation since many of the conifers were felled a few years ago



Sarcomyxa serotina (Olive Oysterling): on a well decayed Horse Chestnut in Top Park



Psathyrella piluliformis (Stump Brittlestem): growing on a log pile in Plantation



Pholiotina (Conocybe) aporos: exhibiting a well developed ring. It is distinguished from other closely-related species by producing spores that lack pores



Mollisia cinerea: a very small (3-5mm) dark grey Ascomycete growing on the cut end of felled logs



Ascocoryne cylichnium: a small (5-8mm) purple Ascomycete, removed from the surface of a felled log





Polydesmia pruinosa (Tarcrust Speckle): a small white Ascomycete found on fallen logs, where it parasites various wood decaying fungi, ie. crust species (Pyrenomycetes)



Mycena filopes (Iodine Bonnet): produces characteristic stipitate cystidia. The size and shape of Mycena cystidia can often be very useful in identifying these Bonnet fungi

