Tyntesfield Audit, 27 October 2022

An initial decision to start our Audit in Paradise and to concentrate on the lawns around the house became fully justified when we discovered large numbers of fungi in that area and in some of the associated lawns. In fact, the entire Audit was restricted to the lower parts for the Estate and we were unable to visit the upper woodlands on this occasion. Over 100 records were made, representing 74 different species. These included three species new to Tyntesfield - Entoloma corvinum, Hygrophorus chrysodon (see below), and Agaricus macrocarpus, one of the larger field mushrooms. Fungi were also well represented in Paradise, where several mycorrhizal species associated with the various conifers were locally common. Paradise also revealed the first waxcap of the season (Hygrocybe calciphila). Other waxcaps (Cuphophyllus virgineus, Gliophorus psittacinus, H. chlorophana and H. insipida), along with the rare Earth Tongue (Microglossum truncatum) were seen on lawns near the house.

List of Fungi

Agaricus campestris Agaricus langei Agaricus macrocarpus Agaricus porphyrizon Armillaria mellea Bolbitius titubans Boletus chrysenteron Cerioporus squamosus Clavaria fragilis Clavulinopsis helvola Clitocybe fragrans Clitocybe geotropa Clitocybe nebularis Coprinopsis lagopus Crepidotus mollis Crinipellis scabella Cuphophyllus virgineus Entoloma corvinum Entoloma exile Entoloma rhodopolium Entoloma serrulatum Fomitopsis betulina Ganoderma australe Gliophorus psittacinus Gymnopus dryophilus

Hebeloma sinapizans Hemimycena cucullata Hygrocybe calciphila Hygrocybe ceracea Hygrocybe chlorophana Hygrocybe conica Hygrocybe insipida Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca Hygrophorus chrysodon Hymenopellis radicata Hypholoma fasciculare Inocybe geophylla Inocybe geophylla var lilacina Inocybe mixtilis Laccaria laccata Lacrymaria lacrymabunda Lactarius fulvissimus Lactarius pyrogalus Lactarius quietus Lactarius semisanquifluus Lepiota castanea Lepiota cristata Lepista flaccida Lepista nuda Lepista saeva

ycoperdon perlatum Lycoperdon pratense Marasmius oreades Melanoleuca grammopodia Melanoleuca polioleuca Microglossum truncatum Mucidula mucida Mycena flavoalba Mycena haematopus Mycena pura Mycena rosea Parasola conopilea Pluteus nanus Ramaria stricta Rugosomyces carneus Russula chloroides Russula delica Russula parazurea Russula sanguinaria Sphaeropsis visci Stropharia inuncta Suillus granulatus Tricholoma scalpturatum Tubaria furfuracea Xylaria hypoxylon

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Clitocybe nebularis - Clouded Funnel. Many large examples were present in high numbers at the entrance to Paradise.



Entoloma corvinum - Crow Pinkgill: one of the specialised CHEG grassland fungi. It was found for the first time on lawns in association with *Microglossum truncatum*. The brown caps support gills that have black serrated edges. A new species for Tyntesfield.





Hygrophorus chrysodon (Gold Flecked Woodwax): a pale pink/ochre species that is identified by the presence of granules at the top of the stipe and, unlike *H. discoxanthus*, has no reaction with NaOH





Suiilus granulatus - Weeping Bolete: a large reddish brown species (10-13cm across) with bright yellow pores, which grows commonly in Paradise under pines. Like the Hygrophorus described above it has a characteristic stem, with pale yellow droplets just below the cap when young.





Two other species were found in Paradise - *Lycoperdon perlatum (Common Puffball)* (below left) and *Lactarius semisanguifluus* (below right). The latter has an orange cap that soon turns green. Its orange milk turns a dark magenta within a few minutes.





Agaricus porphyrizon - (Lilac Mushroom): an unusual pink relative of the common field mushroom. It was found in Paradise.

Boletus chrysenteron - (Red Cracking Bolete): this example was one of the larger boletes (12cm across) seen in Paradise.





Armillaria mellea - Honey Fungus. This destructive species was evident throughout the lower Estate, with large numbers in Paradise, including some very large fruiting bodies.



Melanoleuca grammopodia - Grooved Cavalier: several clusters were found in grass near the Stables. The brown caps were large (10 -15cm). The essential diagnostic feature is the finely grooved stem.





Hypholoma fasciculare - Sulphur Tuft: these large examples seemed to be growing in grass, but an underlying wooden substrate was soon discovered.



Stropharia inuncta (Smoky Roundhead): it is common in rough grass. Like other species of Stropharia it has characteristic chrysocystidia which stain readily in Patent Blue

