

Tyntesfield Audit 19 November 2018

Over 60 species were recorded, including a few of our favourite fungi. Most notable were several well-formed fruiting-bodies of *Entoloma atromadidum* (aka *E. madidum*, *E. bloxamii*), one of two BAP species on the site. However, the other BAP species that normally grows nearby, *Microglossum olivaceum*, was not present. This is most unusual as for the last 10 years this species has appeared in large number. Perhaps a few more weeks of autumnal rains may allow it to produce a few tongues before the end of the year. Again, the trend of 2018 to find only a few grassland fungi continued. Although we recorded seven species of Waxcap, all were present as single / a few specimens.

Two species were recorded for the first time - *Psathyrella pseudogracilis* and *Boletus edulis*. The latter was a remarkable find as it is a very well known species and would not have been missed in previous Audits. Why it suddenly fruited after more than 10 years of our Audits is another complete mystery. *Boletus edulis* is relatively common in established forests, such as the Forest of Dean and the New Forest, but is rarely recorded in North Somerset. In fact, the UK records show only two previous records in the County.

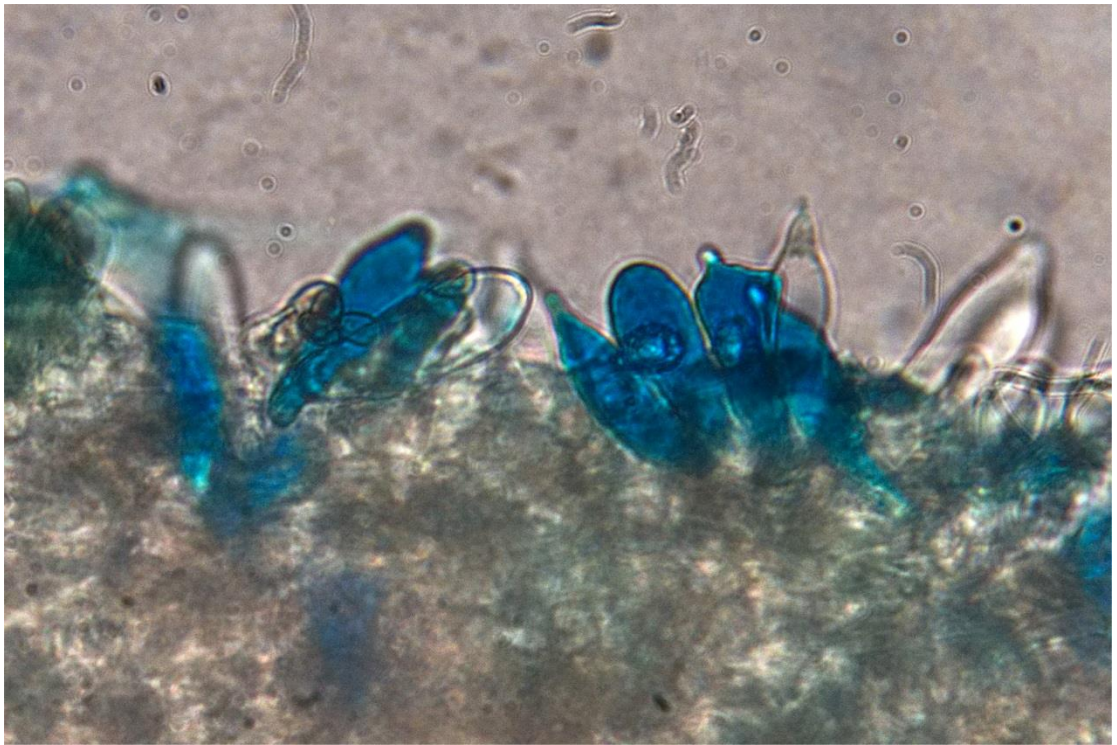
List of Fungi

<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>
<i>Agrocybe cylindracea</i>	<i>Entoloma atromadidum</i>	<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>
<i>Aleuria aurantiaca</i>	<i>Galerina marginata</i>	<i>Mycena flavoalba</i>
<i>Antrodia serialis</i>	<i>Galerina subclavata</i>	<i>Mycena leptocephala</i>
<i>Ascocoryne</i> sp.	<i>Gliophorus psittacinus</i>	<i>Panaeolus acuminatus</i>
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	<i>Gymnopus dryophilus</i>	<i>Phlebia radiata</i>
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	<i>Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens</i>	<i>Pluteus salicinus</i>
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Psathyrella pseudogracilis</i>
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>	<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	<i>Russula anthracina</i>
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	<i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i>	<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>
<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	<i>Russula delica</i>
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Russula parazurea</i>
<i>Clitocybe phyllophila</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Russula sanguinaria</i>
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	<i>Lactarius pyrogalus</i>	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Lactarius semisanguifluus</i>	<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>
<i>Coprinellus radians</i>	<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	<i>Tricholoma scalpturatum</i>
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus pratensis</i>	<i>Lycoperdon nigrescens</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus virgineus</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	

Boletus edulis, a young specimen, found growing in association with one of the many Cedars at Tyntesfield



Stropharia caerulea, one of the Blue Roundhead fungi that can be distinguished from the other species by having chrysocystidia in the gill edge. These can be readily observed by treating the gill edge with a 1% solution of teeth disclosing tablets, when they show up staining bright blue.



Aleuria aurantiaca (Orange Peel Fungus).



Two fine examples of Waxcaps – *Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens* (left) and *H. chlorophana* (right)



Lycogala terrestris – one of the larger slime moulds was evident on rotten wood at several sites.

