

## Tyntesfield Audit 5 and 8 November 2019

Unfortunately, due to a shared illness, neither John nor Doreen were able to make it to the Audit on the 5<sup>th</sup> November, but did make a short visit on the 8<sup>th</sup>. This report reflects all the fungi found on both occasions. Many thanks to the rest of the team, especially Phil and Nicola for keeping notes and records from the 5<sup>th</sup>.

A total of 87 different species were found

### List of Fungi

<i>Agaricus silvaticus</i>	<i>Entoloma serrulatum</i>	<i>Lepista nuda</i>
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	<i>Exidia thuretiana</i>	<i>Lepista panaeolus</i>
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	<i>Galerina marginata</i>	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>
<i>Ascocoryne cylichnium</i>	<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>
<i>Atheniella flavoalba</i>	<i>Gliophorus glutinipes</i>	<i>Macrocyttidia cucumis</i>
<i>Bisporella subpallida</i>	<i>Gliophorus irrigatus</i>	<i>Marasmius cohaerens</i>
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	<i>Gliophorus psittacinus</i>	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>
<i>Bulgaria inquinans</i>	<i>Gymnopilus bellulus</i>	<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>
<i>Cercospora punctiormis</i>	<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	<i>Microglossum truncatum</i>
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	<i>Mollisia cinerea</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Gymnopilus dryophilus</i>	<i>Mucidula mucida</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	<i>Helvella crispa</i>	<i>Mycena aetites</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe calciphila</i>	<i>Mycena galericulata</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis helvola</i>	<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	<i>Mycena inclinata</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis laeticolor</i>	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Mycena leptocephala</i>
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	<i>Mycena rosea</i>
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	<i>Polyporus leptocephalus</i>
<i>Cordyceps militaris</i>	<i>Hygrocybe glutinipes</i>	<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i>	<i>Hygrocybe helobia</i>	<i>Psathyrella pseudograbilis</i>
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe punicea</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus pratensis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe quieta</i>	<i>Russula delica</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus virgineus</i>	<i>Infundibulicybe geotropa</i>	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>
<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	<i>Trametes gibbosa</i>
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Tricholoma atosquamosum</i>
<i>Depranopeziza punctiformis</i>	<i>Lactarius fulvissimus</i>	<i>Tricholoma scalpturatum</i>
<i>Dermoloma cuneifolium</i>	<i>Lactarius semisanguifluus</i>	<i>Tricholoma sulphureum</i>
<i>Echinoderma aspera</i>	<i>Lactarius subdulcis</i>	<i>Xerocomellus chrysenteron</i>
<i>Entoloma atromadidum</i>	<i>Lepiota castanea</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
<i>Entoloma infula</i>	<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>

It was pleasing to see an excellent display of Waxcap fungi, with 14 species on the lawns. The Parrot Waxcaps were spectacular with great variation in colour, from the normal green through to a fluorescent green (below), to pale blue and pink. Other significant Waxcaps on show were *Hygrocybe punicea* (below), *H. irrigata*, *H. chlorophana* and *H. quieta*.

The two Tyntesfield BAP species (*Entoloma atromadidum* (*bloxamii*) and *Microglossum truncatum* (*olivaceum*)) have clearly enjoyed the very wet autumn and growing in a quiet undisturbed part of the Estate. Both species have flourished. This contrasted completely with last year's very dry autumn when neither were seen. As a result samples of both species were collected and sent to Kew for DNA analysis and storage in their Fungarium.

A magnificent display of a fluorescent green Parrot Waxcap (*Gliophorus psittacinus*) (upper) and Crimson Waxcap (*Hygrocybe punicea*) (lower). Photos Paul Bowyer



Three Waxcaps – Left to Right: *Hygrocybe chlorophana*, *Hygrocybe coccinea* and *Cuphophyllus virgineus*



***Microglossum truncatum* (formerly *M. olivaceum*):** an analysis of Olive Earthtongue samples throughout Europe and the UK, including those from Tyntesfield, have revealed that *Microglossum olivaceum* is a complex of at least three species. The one growing here is *M. truncatum*.



***Echinoderma (Lepiota) asperum*:** several examples were seen throughout the woodland. Photo Paul Bowyer



***Cystoderma amianthinum***: a species often associated with acidic grasslands but flourishes on the generally calcareous lawns at Tyntesfield

