

Tyntesfield Audit, 18 and 23 November 2021

The “atypical” warm weather and absence of frost had allowed the fungi to develop extensively. The multitude of specimens led to a list of well over 100 species, which did not take into account the large number of smaller species, especially Mycenas, that we were not able to examine/identify. A very obvious change since mid October was the appearance of very large numbers of grassland species that were now evident on the various lawns that surround the house.

It was especially pleasing to see many examples of *Entoloma atromadidum* close to numerous Earthtongues (*Microglossum truncatum*). There was also an excellent display of Waxcaps, which totalled 15 different species, certainly the best display for many years. Could this be associated with Covid restrictions? Examples of various Waxcaps, including Golden, Scarlet, Crimson and Slimy Waxcaps are illustrated below.

Other unusual fungi included *Agaricus subfloccosus*, *Chlorophyllum brunneum*, *Geoglossum umbratile*, *Paralepista flaccida* var *gilva*, *Lycoperdon excipuliforme*, and *Tricholoma scalpturatum*.

List of Fungi

<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	<i>Geoglossum fallax</i>	<i>Melanotus horizontalis</i>
<i>Agaricus langei</i>	<i>Geoglossum umbratile</i>	<i>Microglossum truncatum</i>
<i>Agaricus subfloccosus</i>	<i>Gliophorus irrigatus</i>	<i>Mucidula mucida</i>
<i>Amanita ceciliae</i>	<i>Gliophorus psittacinus</i>	<i>Mycena flavoalba</i>
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	<i>Gymnopus confluens</i>	<i>Mycena galericulata</i>
<i>Baeospora myosura</i>	<i>Gymnopus peronatus</i>	<i>Mycena leptocephala</i>
<i>Bolbitius titubans</i>	<i>Helvella crispa</i>	<i>Mycena metata</i>
<i>Boletus chrysenteron</i>	<i>Hygrocybe punicea</i>	<i>Mycena pura</i>
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens</i>	<i>Mycena rosea</i>
<i>Chlorophyllum brunneum</i>	<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	<i>Mycena setosus</i>
<i>Clavaria fragilis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	<i>Oxyporus populinus</i>
<i>Clavulina rugosa</i>	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	<i>Parasola kuehneri</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	<i>Paralepista flaccida</i> var <i>gilva</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	<i>Hygrocybe glutinipes</i>	<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis helvola</i>	<i>Hygrocybe insipida</i>	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>
<i>Clavulinopsis luteoalba</i>	<i>Hygrocybe quieta</i>	<i>Psathyrella pseudogracilis</i>
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	<i>Hygrocybe reidii</i>	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Clitocybe metachroa</i>	<i>Hygrophorus discoxanthus</i>	<i>Rickenella fibula</i>
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>
<i>Clitocybe rivulosa</i>	<i>Infundibulicybe geotropa</i>	<i>Russula chloroides</i>
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i>	<i>Russula luteotacta</i>
<i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i>	<i>Inocybe geophylla</i> var. <i>lilacina</i>	<i>Russula nigricans</i>
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i>	<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus pratensis</i>	<i>Lactarius fulvissimus</i>	<i>Russula parazurea</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus russocoriaceus</i>	<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	<i>Russula vesca</i>
<i>Cuphophyllus virgineus</i>	<i>Lepiota castanea</i>	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	<i>Lepiota cristata</i>	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	<i>Lepiota pseudolilacea</i>	<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>
<i>Dermoloma cuneifolium</i>	<i>Lepista nuda</i>	<i>Stropharia inuncta</i>
<i>Echinoderma asperum</i>	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Echinoderma perplexum</i>	<i>Lycoperdon excipuliforme</i>	<i>Tricholoma album</i>
<i>Entoloma atromadidum</i>	<i>Lycoperdon lividum</i>	<i>Tricholoma scalpturatum</i>
<i>Entoloma serrulatum</i>	<i>Lycoperdon nigrescens</i>	<i>Tricholoma terreum</i>
<i>Galerina marginata</i>	<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	<i>Tubifera ferruginosa</i>
	<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>
		<i>Xylaria longipes</i>

***Chlorophyllum brunneum*:**

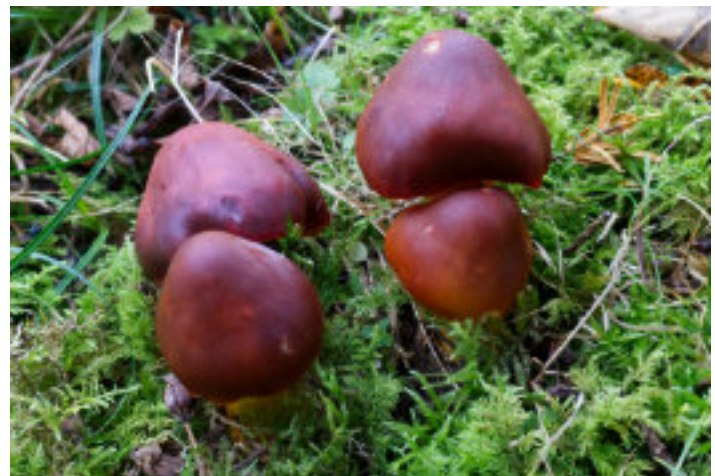
One of three Parasol fungi species with tissue that turns red when bruised. This species is notable for the large swollen base to the stem.



Entoloma atromadidum (a Blue Pinkgill)



Hygrocybe punicea (Crimson Waxcap)



Hygrocybe chlorophana (Golden Waxcap)



Hygrocybe coccinea (Scarlet Waxcap)



Hygrocybe aurantiosplendens (Orange Waxcap)



Gliophorus (Hygrocybe) irrigatus (Slimy Waxcap)



Clavulinopsis corniculata (Meadow Coral)



Cuphophyllus (Hygrocybe) virgineus var ochraceopallida



Stropharia caerulea (Blue Roundhead)



Lycoperdon excipuliforme (Pestle Puffball)



Waxcaps massed on the South Lawn



Tricholoma scalpturatum: with characteristic yellowing of the gills



Russula parazurea: under Cedar on the South Lawn



Lepista flaccia var gilva: an unusual form found at several sites near the house



Melanotus horizontalis growing on ropes around the carpark

