NERSLETTER

LAKELAND MYCOLOGY CLUB

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PRONUNCIATIONS OF BOTANICAL NAMES: I've done a little research recently to see if the pronounciation of the Latin botanical names of mushrooms could be reduced to some simple rules, rules which enyone could apply separately, and come up with identical results.

As it turned out, the research proved to be very interesting. First, the following is important to know. All Latin scientific names and Latin legal phrases, in both the United States and England, use "New Latin" as the method of pronounciation, where both vowels and consonants are in general pronounced as in English. If you recall any previous Latin which you may have learned according to the "Roman Latin" method, forget it, since this will be constantly working against you when using New Latin. A typical example is the name Amenita...am.a.ni'ta--us in police (Roman Latin) and .. am.a.nI'ts--as in Ice (New Latin).

The following abbreviated rules, though in some minor aspects are not entirely correct, will allow you to pronounce words according to the

"New Latin", and be correct probably 90 percent of the time.

"New Latin" nules

SYLLABLIZING:

1) The number of syllables in a word equals the number of vowels or diphthongs.e.g. am.a.ni.ta (4) Lae.tip.o.rus (4) 1-diph. 3-vowels.

1) Two syllable words are accented on the first. (e.g. Hyd'num) 2) Multiple syllable words are accented on the last syllable but one

if the last syllable begins with a consonant. (e.g. co.prilnus

tri.cho.lo'ma am.a.ni'ta)

3) Multiple syllable words are accented on the last syllable but two if the last syllable is or begins with a vowel. (e.g. plu'te.us rus'sul.a po.lyp'o.rus

VOYEL SOUNDS:

1) Vowels when ending thaccented syllables, all have the long sound: (a,e,i,o,u & y)

e,o,and u have long sounds when ending unaccented syllables. 3) a, and i have short sounds when ending unaccented syllables.

4) Vowels have short sounds when followed by a consonant in the same syllable.

5) es endings sound like ease. (e.g. hy.po.my'sez

DIGHAPHS & DIPHTHONGS:

1) ae and oe are pronounced as "e" (See Vowels 1&2) e.g. a.gar.i.ca'ce.e 2) ai, ei, oi and yi usually have the vowels pronounced separately and when followed by another vowel, the i is pronounced as y.

(e.g. Troia Tro'ya)

CONSONANTS:

1) c before e,i,y, ae.oe is pronounced as s . (e.g. caesaria-

2) ch sounds like K

3) g "soft" like j before e,i,y,ze and oe. (e.g. genus-je'nus) otherwise "hard" like in "go".

4) ph sounds like f .(e.g. pholiota-fo.li.o'ta)

CONSONANTS:

- (e.g. caesaria cae.za'ri.a)
- 6) t following an accented syllable and preceeding an i followed by another vowel, sounds like sh.

 (e.g. Calvatia kal.va'shi.a)
- 7) x usually sounds like z.

Note: When syllablizing, doubled consonants should be separated.

After the business is finished, Neal McDonald will show his slide collection, describing the various species.

In April, the Lakeland Mycology Club will be giving a presentation on "The Third Kingdom" at the Sparta Library. The date has not been set as yet. We plan to center the presentation around a "slide" format. Any help to assist would be appreciated.

The Corresponding Secretary has sent in our affiliation application and as soon as we receive acknowledgement, any member may apply on an individual basis for NAMA membership at the reduced rate of \$3.00. The benefits of being a card-carrying member was discussed at the January meeting.