



New Jersey Mycological Assn.

Meetings: 2nd Sunday Nov. - April 1:30 p.m.
Morris County Outdoor Education Center,
247 Southern Blvd., Chatham, New Jersey

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Foray Report

Our two concluding forays of the season were held at Shark River Park, in cooperation with the Monmouth County Park Commission, and at Lebanon State Forest.

It was especially interesting to forage in diverse terrains, and to find fungal varieties which "feed the mind, as well as the stomach."

Also interesting is the fact that the same group of people attend our forays, wherever they are held. We would like to increase participation in our events by our membership. Many people devote time and effort to provide interesting and stimulating events, and failure to attract more attendance is discouraging.

Again this year, with sincere thanks to the Morris County Park Commission we will hold our meetings at the Outdoor Education Center, Chatham, N.J. The second Sunday of each month, at 1:30 pm.

We expect to have an exciting series of programs, which will be detailed at a later date. Your support of the club by attendance and participation will be appreciated.

Our next meeting will be on November 14 th. There are several club business functions to attend to, such as nominating committees, NAMA participation and reports wherein the larger the attendance the better the reflection of the wishes of the membership.

After the business portion of the meeting, we would like to show members slides. All members are requested to bring in your "whatizit" slides. The last time we had such a show, they had to throw us out of the building as it was about to close, and we still had some to view.

Our December 12th meeting will feature our own Al Northup, who will give us an interesting lecture on mushroom photography. Al will discuss the problems, offer solutions and suggestions, and will illustrate with a color slide presentation.

Spore Production.

A single fruit body of Fomes applanatus was estimated to have liberated 5.4 trillion spores in a period of six months...A single log or stump may bear half a dozen or more of this common wood rotting fungus. In a hardwood forest there may be at least several hundred fruit bodies per square mile, even if each of them produces only one tenth as many spores as the one mentioned above, this would still mean a great many spores.

Clyde M. Christensen

The Molds And Men

Round Robin Slide Program

After our notice in last months newsletter, I received a telephone call, which informed me that the slide collection had been put into the mail over six weeks ago. We must therefore presume that the package has been lost.

Further complication; UPS is on strike and the burden on the post office is making the tracing of the package even more difficult.

Taxonomy Committee report

The small but dedicated group, which is meeting at Dot Smullen's house is making some progress with the club project. The last meeting caused a lively discussion over a large mushroom which Neal Macdonald brought in and which defied attempts to identify it. The resolution was made when Dot Smullen drove over to Dr. Ristich's house, and his identification by microscopic spore identification, as a rare variety of the Amanita muscaria.

Neal will keep an eye out on the site where he found it to see whether it will grow again next year, and will get additional samples.

Polypore workshop

We are happy to announce that Dr. Ristich will conduct a classroom workshop on polypores at our April Meeting, which due to Easter will be held on April 17 1977. This will be a budding mycologist's event of the year, with analysis of keys, microscope slide preparation, color slides and lecture.

In order to assure maximum benefit to all, we will require prior registration. There will be no charge for this workshop, but registration before the end of February will be mandatory. If you wish to attend, please send a post card to Vic Gambino. Class size will be limited, so send the card in now.

Purrfect ending

Agence France-Presse

NANCY, France — A family of five was rushed to a hospital here to have their stomachs washed out after their cat, with whom they had shared a meal of mushrooms, suddenly began to have stomach contractions.

Although the members of the family showed no signs of illness, a doctor ordered the antipoison treatment.

When they returned home they found the cat perfectly fit and well, the "stomach contractions" having produced five kittens.

Mow em down?

REDMOND, Wash. (UPI) — It's time for the mushroom harvest in the Pacific Northwest, and one of the most popular spots is the lawn of a Redmond home, a reputed haven for "magic mushrooms."

"What's growing in my front yard is not funny," says a 35-year-old mother, who asked to remain anonymous. "They are loaded with acid."

"I tell people to stop picking, but it's the same old garbage," the woman complains. "All the time I am telling them to stop, they are picking like mad. Every morning I got out and pick mushrooms, but two hours later we have a new crop. I am a busy person. I don't have time to pick mushrooms all day."

BACK TO NATURE By MEL CUMMIN

SOME OF THE POISONOUS MUSHROOMS

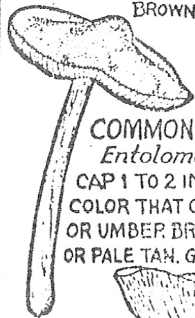


**FETID
RUSSULA**
Russula foetens
GROWS ON GROUND
IN WOODS AND BUSHY
PLACES; USUALLY IN GROUPS
JULY TO SEPT.
CAP IS 3 TO 5
INCHES BROAD.

YELLOWISH OR OCHR-
ACEOUS, ODOR OF BIT ALMONDS.

**LARGE-SHEATHED
AMANITOPSIS**
Amanitopsis volvata

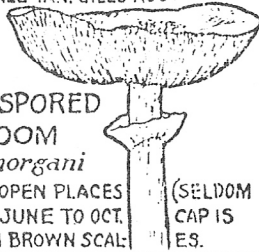
GROWS IN AND NEAR
WOODS, JULY TO OCT-
OBER. CAP 1 TO 3 INCHES
BROAD. DULL WHITE, YEL-
LOWISH OR REDDISH
BROWN.



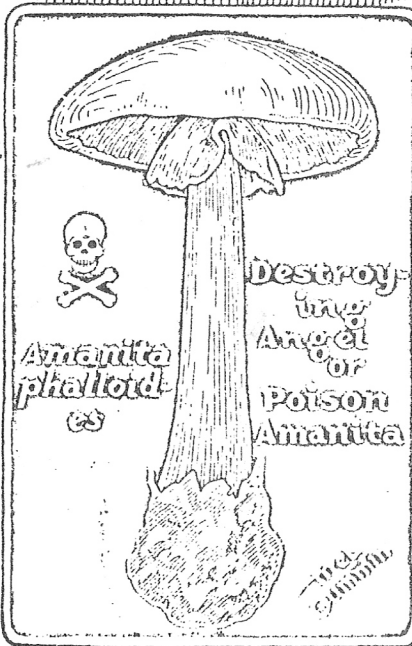
COMMON ENTOLOMA
Entoloma commune
CAP 1 TO 2 INCHES BROAD.
COLOR THAT OF A HAZEL NUT
OR UMBER BROWN. STEM WHITE
OR PALE TAN. GILLS ROSY-PINK.

**GREEN-SPORED
MUSHROOM**

Lepiota morgani
GROWS IN OPEN PLACES
(IN WOODS), JUNE TO OCT.
WHITE, WITH BROWN SCAL-



(SELDOM
CAP IS
ES.

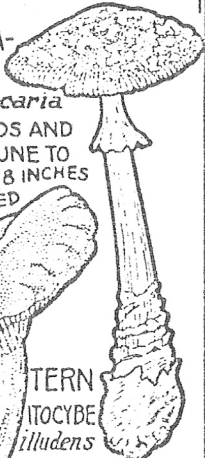


**Destroying
Angel
or
Poison
Amanita**
Amanita phalloides

THIS IS PROBABLY THE MOST POISON-
OUS SPECIES OF THE MUSHROOM
FAMILY, ONE SPECIMEN BEING CAPABLE
OF KILLING 10 ADULT PERSONS! IT
GROWS ON THE GROUND, IN THE WOODS,
IN BUSHY PASTURES, IN GROVES, AND
OUT IN OPEN PLACES, JULY TO OCTOBER.
ITS STEM IS USUALLY WHITE. ITS CAP
VARIES IN COLOR FROM PURE WHITE
TO YELLOW, GRAY, BROWN OR BLACKISH,
AND IS 1 1/2 TO 5 INCHES BROAD. ITS
GILLS ARE WHITE. BEWARE OF ALL
MUSHROOMS HAVING STEMS WITH
A CUP AT THE BOTTOM!

**FLY AMANITA-
FLY POISON**

Amanita muscaria
GROWS IN WOODS AND
OPEN PLACES, JUNE TO
FROST. CAP 3 TO 8 INCHES
BROAD, BRIGHT RED
OR ORANGE
WHEN
YOUNG.

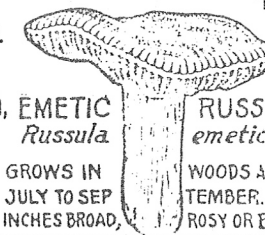


**JACK-O'-LANT
-DECEIVING CL
ITOCYBE**
Clitocybe

GROWS ON
STUMPS
IN WOODS
JULY TO
BROAD,
ORANGE YELLOW. ODOR STRONG

**BELL-SHAPED
PANÆOLUS**

Panæolus campanulatus
GROWS IN OPEN SPACES
ON MANURE-PILES OR ON RICH
SOIL, JUNE AND JULY. CAP 1/2 TO 1
INCH BROAD, BROWNISH, WITH GRAY
TINT.



**EMETIC
RUSSULA**
Russula

GROWS IN
JULY TO SEP
INCHES BROAD,

**RUSSULA
emetica**

WOODS AND SWAMPS,
TEMBER. CAP 2 TO 4
ROSY OR BLOOD-RED.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: HOW POWERFUL IS THE POISON OF THE MUSHROOM, CALLED THE "DESTROYING ANGEL"? FRANK L. CARY, N.Y.C.

ANS.: IT IS DESCRIBED ABOVE. A BOTANIST RECENTLY REPORTED THAT PEOPLE STUDYING A SINGLE PLANT IN A CLOSED ROOM BECAME NAUSEATED BY IT.

QUESTION: IN AREAS WHERE FOREST FIRES HAVE BURNED, ARE TREES THAT WERE ONLY SCORCHED BY FIRE RUINED? MRS. SPRAGUE HAVILAND, HUNTINGTON N.Y.

ANS.: YES. THEY ARE USUALLY DOOMED BECAUSE THEY ARE WEAKENED AND MADE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASE.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE RATE OF SPEED MADE BY A SNAIL WHEN TRAVELLING? DONALD TERRY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ANS.: A LAND SNAIL MOVES AT A SPEED OF ABOUT A MILE A MONTH! THEY NEED NO TRAFFIC LIGHTS!

QUESTION: IS NOT ASTRONOMY CONSIDERED THE OLDEST OF THE SCIENCES? K. SMEDLEY, CORNWALL, N.Y.

ANS.: THAT HONOR HAS BEEN CONCEDED TO POTANY. THE MEN OF THE OLD STONE AGE WERE COMPELLED BY NECESSITY TO KNOW WHICH PLANTS WERE EDIBLE AND WHICH WERE POISONOUS.