



New Jersey Mycological Assn.

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OCT. 1 — NJMA — NYMS FORAY: THE TOURNE

Neal Macdonald will be the leader for the first annual joint foray of the NJMA and the New York Mycological Society. The Tourne is the park where our club held its first meeting. (Have you read the club history in the New Member Package yet?) The park is located in Boonton, N.J. The easiest access is by way of Mountain Lakes Boulevard, which is opposite "Neil's New Yorker" restaurant on Route 46, between the Cherry Hill and Denville exits of Route 80. Take Route 80 to either of these exits and proceed on Route 46 continuing in the same direction from which you came. Take Boulevard North for approximately two miles. At the first fork bear left onto Elcock Ave. towards Powerville, for about two blocks. The entrance is on the left. Proceed to the second parking lot. 10:00 am

OCT. 8 — ANNUAL PICNIC — STOKES FOREST

Rain or shine and come early! (Paul Meyer usually gets there to cook his breakfast) Bring a covered dish --- check with leader Grete Turchick () so there are not too many duplications. There will probably be mushroom scavenger hunts with prizes, walks, games and identification tables. Meet at the Kittle Field parking lot. Stokes is located in the extreme Northwest portion of the state. Take 206 North. The entrance to the park is at the Forest Office, about 5 miles from Branchville. Follow the road past the office, make the first right, and then the first left on to Coursen Road for two miles. The parking lot is near the ball field.

OCT. 22 — HOLMDEL PARK

Leader Vic Gambino ... Viv has led other forays at Holmdel for the Monmouth Cty. Park Dept.

Directions: Take exit 114 from the Garden State Parkway. Turn right if you're coming from the north (going West). Follow to the next intersection. Make a right turn onto Crawford-Everett Road. Stay on this road - - Do not take the road where the sign says Holmdel. Take the next left onto Long Street. Look for the sign that says Holmdel Park Activity Center. The parking lot is next to the center.

NORTHEAST EVENTS

EXTRA! **EXTRA!**

22 FORAYERS ARRESTED SAT. MORNING....

It was certainly a whirlwind weekend. Over 200 people from seven Northeast clubs found over 200 species of fungi in the Catskill Mts. on Sept. 15, 16 and 17 at Frost Valley YMCA camp.

Many programs were run at the same time. It was hard to decide whether to foray or attend a lecture or workshop or just to ponder over the identification of all the specimens brought in. Emil Lang (NYMS), Margaret Lewis (BMC), Gary Lincoff, Dr. Sam Ristich, Dr. Richard Homola (Univ. of Maine at Orono) all had fascinating programs. The subjects included ... Amateur Mycologists; Beginner Identification; Tricky Tricholomas; Rambling thru the Polypores; Mycophagy (assisted by our own Grete Turchick and Paul Meyer) and the Fungal Spore. Dr. Homola's 35mm scanning electron microscope slides of the spores of various groups were superb. Two screens were set up, and the mushroom was seen on one screen with the spore on the other.

NJMA was responsible for awards, and our President should be congratulated for his excellent wit and a job well done. New categories for awards included

the most scientifically interesting mushroom, the most paintable mushroom and the most photogenic mushroom. Dr. Clark Rogerson received the Mycologist of the Year award for his kind assistance to all the clubs.

The food was especially good. There was even a great party Sat. night at the castle. (Talk to one of the members who slept there about the castle! WOW) Ed Bosman (CVMS) and Robert Bulmer (NMS), the co-chairmen, and their committees deserve rounds of applause for the weekend. There is an unbelievable amount of work involved in these activities.

NOW some news about the extra unprogrammed event that awaited Foray # 3 on Sat. mornigg. 22 or more forayers with leader Ursula Hoffman went by 4 cars to an area outside the camp. A short while after entering the woods, three whistles were heard. Someone said that meant emergency. Slowly we made our way back trying not to fall on the rocks and logs covered by knee-deep ferns. Reaching the road we found 2 jeeps with 2 angry and abusive deputy sheriffs and one "caretaker" with icy black eyes and cold bearded face. Everyone had to give his name and address. Attempts to explain that we supposedly had permission to trespass in this area were to no avail. The caretaker had not been notified by the landowners. Off to the judge in Claryville, N.Y. went 4 cars of forayers representing N.Y., N.J. and Conn. clubs. Luckily the judge wasn't home or we all would have been fined immediately. After an hour of apology, explanation and reasoning expertly done by Ursula, Bob Peabody and Selene Whitefeather (new NJMA member) the caretaker dropped the charges. Arriving back at the camp late for lunch, we found we did indeed have permission to use the area. Others arrested but not arraigned included your editor, Dorothy Smullen, Vic and Grace Gambino, Jim Richards, the Spock family, Gary Lincoff, Len and Erica Frank. This should be a warning to mushroomers. Always obtain written permission if you foray on posted land.

(If you attended Frost Valley, please save your name tag and wear it at the first winter meeting.)

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Membership is now at 239

L. B. Kinsler

Anyone interested in ordering one or more of the 4-book Largent set or Gary Lincoff's new book please contact Bob Peabody. (852-6353) If there is enough interest, new orders will be made after the Nov. meeting.

Largent set total price ... \$11.25 (List \$18.00)

Lincoff book (includes postage) approx. \$13.00 (List \$17.00)

Will the 4 or 5 people who ordered Gary's book through Dorothy Smullen please call her. Your autographed copy is waiting.

Check your new member package for full titles of these books.

PHOTOGRAPHY SPOTLIGHT

By AL LEYENBERGER

A successful picture is one which captures and holds the viewer's attention. Distracting items should be removed from around the subject before the exposure is made. This "cleanup" or "gardening" must, however, be done with restraint. When using flash, wet spots on leaves or twigs will make undesirable bright reflections. These sources of trouble should be removed, together with sticks and other debris which tend to clutter up the picture. The feeling and appearance of the natural habitat must be retained. Objects of known scale such as leaves, pine needles, or moss should be left so as to indicate the relative size of the subject. These should be typical of the actual growth situation of the fungus. If it is found growing under an oak tree for example, don't add a maple leaf to the picture in an attempt to provide more color or improve the composition. And if the fungus is found growing on the ground, don't set it up on a stump to save stooping to photograph it. Most cameras focus with the lens wide open in order to have a bright viewfinder image. The depth of field at that aperture may be considerably less than at the actual taking lens aperture, and things not well seen in the viewfinder may be distracting in the finished picture. So when your viewing position has been determined it is sometimes convenient to readjust the focus temporarily onto the background area so that possible unwanted items may be seen and removed. Remember that taking good pictures of mushrooms requires close-up photography. As some have said, "If your picture is not good enough, you are not close enough".

COLLYBIA DRYOPHILA

.....ABNORMAL GROWTHS

Do you know this rather common but variable species? Some texts state that it is edible and some say poisonous. Called the oak-loving Collybia, this species has a cap color of yellow-brown to reddish-brown; 2-6 cm broad, convex then flat. The gills are white, crowded and narrow. The stem is white with brown shading toward the base which is covered with white mycelium. Both cap and stem are smooth. The tough stem is not longitudinally striate as a similar species *C. butyracea*.

In your travels you might have found a specimen with large growths on it. Dr. Clark Rogerson notes that "Peck (1879) described *Tremella mycetophila* as being responsible for the "galls" frequently found on *Collybia dryophila*. He did not describe basidia but assumed that they could be cruciately septate. Burt (1915) studied material, found holobasidia and proclaimed that the basidia and basidiospores were the same as those produced on the gills of the *Collybia* and hence the material was no more than a teratological production of *C. dryophila*. Several mycologists over the years agreed with this situation. Now (Bot. Not. 131: 167-173. 1978) Ginns (from Ottawa) and Sunheade (from Sweden) claim that the hyphae, basidia, basidiospores and conidia on the "galls" are not the *Collybia* but represent species of a genus of resupinate basidiomycetes, *Christiansenia* (described in 1969). They report three species of *Christiansenia* as occurring on *Collybia*. *Christiansenia mycetophila* is reported on *Collybia dryophila* from North Elba, NY (Peck's type) from Oneida Co., NY, and from Ontario and Quebec. *Christiansenia efibulata* (new species) is reported on *Collybia dryophila* from Sweden. *Christiansenia tumefaciens* (new species) is reported on *Collybia dryophila* from Denmark. Ginns and Sunheade did not culture any of these."

Please contact Dr. Rogerson if you find any growths on *Collybia dryophila*. Save the mushrooms for him or the taxonomy group.

TAXONOMY GROUP

The first specimens of the NJMA herbarium have been transported from SCEEC to Cook College at Rutgers - Dept. of Plant Pathology. A meeting there will soon have to be organized. If you are interested please contact Dorothy. Taxonomy meetings are on Tues. nights after Sun. forays at SCEEC at 7:30. Because one of these sessions may have a change of location (from SCEEC to Rutgers (New Brunswick), always call in advance of attending a meeting. Lately meetings have been well attended with one group of herbarium workers and another group of beginners expertly instructed by Bob Peabody and/or Vic Gambino.

NOTE: Volunteers are needed to make lists of species collected at forays when recorders Jim Richards and Dorothy Smullen are not present. Please let them know if you can help. Thank you.

SOME PLANT DISEASES CAUSED BY ASCOMYCETES from Botany: A Functional Approach by Muller 1963

Disease	Pathogen	Control
Scab of cereals	<i>Gibberella zeae</i>	Sanitation † and crop rotation, seed treatment with Semesan. ‡
Apple scab	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	Bordeaux mixture † and lime sulfur.
Chestnut blight	<i>Endothia parasitica</i>	None.
Ergot of grains and grasses	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Crop rotation, use of disease-free seed, sanitation.*
Powdery mildew of cereals	<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Resistant varieties.
Peach leaf curl	<i>Taphrina deformans</i>	Bordeaux mixture. †

* Sanitation refers to the destruction of crop residues.

† Semesan is an organic mercury compound.

‡ Bordeaux mixture: 4 lbs. copper sulfate, 4 lbs. lime, and 50 gal. water.

Mycophagist's Corner

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Armillariella tabescens (Scop. ex Fr.) Sing is also known as Armillaria tabescens and Clitocybe monadelpha. One common name is the honey-colored clitocybe.

The cap is 3-9 cm wide, convex to plane, sometimes depressed in the center in age, dry with rufous-tawny hairs centrally, ... a honey colored. The gills are decurrent, not close, pale to light brown, darkening in age. The stipe, 5-18 cm long, is equal or tapers to the base, pale to brown and silky. There is no veil or annulus as in Armillariella mellea. Spores 7-8 x 5.5 u, elliptical and smooth, white spore print.

Like A. mellea, A. tabescens is found in cespitose, large clusters attached to the base of living or dead trees or stumps. Both species can act as parasites causing "shoestring root rot" characterized by rootlike strands called rhizomorphs that blacken in age. A. tabescens is usually found on oak and not on conifer wood, summer thru fall. It seems to begin fruiting before A. mellea.

This is a good edible but find it before the beetles do.



N. *Armillariella tabescens*

Mushroom Pie

submitted by
Jean Bianco

- 3 Tbsps butter
- 2 small onions chopped
- 2/3 c. dried bread crumbs
- 1 1/2 cups light cream
- 1 lb. fresh mushrooms,
chopped
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 2 tsps salt
- 1/4 teasps. pepper

Preheat oven to 350 degrees
Brown onions in butter; add
remaining ingredients and
toss lightly to combine.
Turn into a greased 10"
pie plate; bake about 1 hour.
Serves 6.

If you prefer, saute the
mushrooms first or add
mushroom powder for more
flavor.