



New Jersey Mycological Assn.

NJMA NEWS
Volume VIII

SEPT., 1978
No. 9

President: Robert Peabody

Editor: Dorothy Smullen

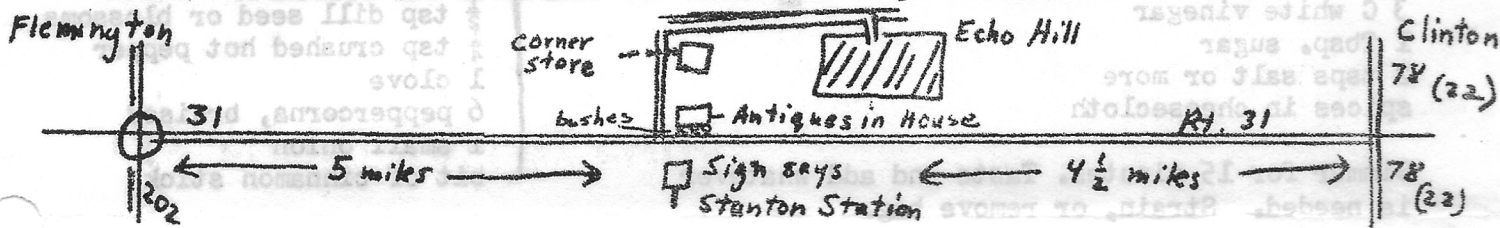
Circulation: Bill Rokicki

SEPT. 10 — SHARK RIVER Leader -- Eleanor Kerecman

Directions: Check local road map - Take the Garden State Parkway to exit 100, to Route 33 and on to School House Road. Routes 18 and 34 are also nearby. Meet at the entrance to the park at School House Rd. at 10:00.

SEPT. 24 — ECHO HILL Leader -- Gertrude Espenscheid

Echo Hill is about midway between Clinton and Flemington at Stanton Station. From Route 31 take the Stanton Station Road west, and take the first right at the corner store. Go about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Echo Hill on the right. Park in designated areas only. Please do not go near the house which is privately owned. Outhouses are available but there are no picnic tables.



N.E. FROST VALLEY FORAY Sept. 15, 16 and 17

Good Luck to all those going to the 2nd Annual Northeastern Mycological Foray at Frost Valley YMCA in Olivera, N.Y. (914-985-7400). Mr. Robert J. Bulmer 99 Lovers Lane, E. Lyme, CT. 06333, is the registrar. Contact him to see if there are any openings.

LIBRARY NEWS

Al Northup, our new librarian, has informed me that several books are still out on loan. Please return all library books in order to check the listing.

Still missing - The World of Mushrooms by Tosco, copy # 1 signed out to

Joe Holtzman.

- The Structure and Development of Fungi by Vaughn, signed out to Maarten Weiss 3/12/78

- Gastromycetes of the Eastern U.S. by Coker and Couch, signed out to R. Schuhmacher.

FORAY NOTES

Over 50 specimens were keyed down to species at SCEEC on Aug. 13. Thanks to all who came and helped, especially Dave Patterson and friend Aaron. The two weeks of wet weather preceding the foray established mushrooms at every step. Bob Peabody and Dorothy Smullen led the walk at SCEEC for the public in the afternoon. Over 15 interested beginners were amazed at all the kinds of fungi.

Special thanks to Mary Mills of Princeton who scouted the Cook Nature Area before the Aug. 27th foray and suggested to the club a better area called Autumn Hill Preserve across from the Herrontown Wood Arboretum of Mercer Cty. There were many species collected at the Preserve including the strange stinkhorn Pseudocolus schellenbergiae. Bunji Tagawa helped with identification. Also present were Dr. Stan Siegler who just attended the Aspen workshop and Gertrude Espenscheid just back from NAMA's trip to Finland.

TOXIC MUSHROOM WORKSHOP

The New York Botanical Garden has announced an intensive two-day program in association with Albert Einstein College of Medicine on TOXIC MUSHROOMS for Nov. 5 and 6, 1978. Sunday's program will take place at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in NYC. Monday's meeting will be at the NYBG. Speakers and Instructors include Dr. D. Mitchel of Denver, Dr. C. Becker of Univ. of Calif., Dr. Schultes of Harvard, Dr. Don Simons of Delaware, Gary Lincoff, Dr. Sam Ristich and others. For further information, please contact Linda D. Rachele, Ph.D., Associate Coordinator of Continuing Education, NYBG, Bronx, NY 10458, 212-220-8740. Sounds Fantastic!

RECIPOURRI

POKE PICKLES from Eleanor Kerecman

Pick young poke shoots (3-6"). Remove leaves (save for pot herb). Place in sterilized jars. Boil for 2 min. 2 cups water, 1 cup vinegar, 2 Tbsps. coarse Kosher salt, 2 whole cloves, 1 small cinnamon stick. Cover shoots with liquid and seal. For a milder brine solution use 3 C water and 1 C vinegar with 2 Tbsps of salt. Recipe is also good for purslane stems and Jerusalem artichokes.

PICKLED POLYPORUS SQUAMOSUS from Ursula Hoffman

In an enameled saucepan, mix:

2 C white wine or 1 C water	spices in	} 1 bayleaf 1 tsp mustard seed 1 tsp dill seed or blossoms 1 tsp crushed hot pepper 1 clove 6 peppercorns, bruised 1 small onion bit of cinnamon stick
3 C white vinegar	cheesecloth bag	
1 Tbsp. sugar		
2 tps salt or more		
spices in cheesecloth		

Simmer for 15 minutes. Taste and add whatever is needed. Strain, or remove bag.

Fill screw-top jars 3/4 full with water, set into pot, add water to a depth of 2 inches, bring to boil and simmer 15 minutes to sterilize jars. Wash young specimens of squamosus and slice, simmer in pickling liquid for 15 minutes. Taste again for more salt or vinegar. Spoon mushrooms into hot glasses, add pickling liquid to cover. Seal. Cool. Tighten lids. Refrigerate. Keeps for at least 2 years if sufficiently acid and salty. If in doubt, simmer again for 15 min. before serving.

MEMBER NEWS

An article on fungi mentioning NJMA appeared in the Garden State Horticultural Society's newsletter - The Harvester Aug/Sept. 1978

Sun. Aug. 26 - The Daily Record of Morristown featured a 1/2 page article on NJMA

Neal Macdonald will be displaying his art work at an Exhibition of NJ Wildlife Artists sponsored by the Monmouth Cty Park System. Sept. 23 and 24 at Thomson park, Lincroft, N.J. (201) 842-4000. There will be an opening night reception Friday, Sept. 22 from 7-10pm.

Beginners Course in Fungi at the Great Swamp OEC in Chatham-Thurs morning Sept. 29 and Oct. 5. Fee- \$8. Instructor: Dorothy Smullen. Call [redacted] for registration info.

RUSSULA GUIDE

by DAVE PATTERSON

NJMA wishes to thank Dave for preparing this excellent guide for the newsletter. The genus Russula is difficult to key to species especially since many field guides have old information. This guide includes up-to-date species. Note: the species under the heading GILLS YELLOWISH can be noted by twirling the specimen (gills showing) slowly; A yellowish-ivory tint can be seen (not bright yellow).

FIELD IDENTIFICATION OF RUSSULAS

Basic field characteristics are gill color, cap color & size, taste and discoloration or staining of the stem and/or gills. Gill colors for the Russulas vary from white through yellow to ochraceous; for identification purposes it should be remembered that gills have a tendency to fade yellow. Taste the specimen by biting through both gills and cap; taste is an important characteristic for the red cap species which, if hot, should register within 10 seconds. Discoloration of the stem or gills should appear within 15 minutes after bruising those species where it is an important consideration. Cap dimensions are metric, in centimeters; think metric by using the index finger as a convenient reference (about 7 cm.) The geographical area ranges from the lower Catskills to Cape May.

CAP SOME SHADE OF RED OR PINK (NOT PURPLE)

GILLS WHITISH, TASTE HOT

silvicola-woodland russula; this common species of the woods is recognized by the chalky stem, whitish gills, medium size, rather hot taste, a faint but distinctly fruity odor and a cap 2-8 cm. wide varying from deep red to pink but never with an olive component; habitat on ground in mixed woods, seldom on sphagnum moss; compare; emetica is similar but uncommon & has a habitat on sphagnum in wet areas; fragilis is also similar but much less common and has a cap with olive tints.

fragilis-fragile russula; this occasional woodland species has a cap 2-6 cm. wide varying from dark red to purple with gray hues often tinged olive or green in places; gills & stem whitish; odor none or fruity; on ground or wood in mixed woods usually not on sphagnum.

emetica-bog russula; cap 3-8 cm. usually strongly red with yellow or orange tints; gills & stem whitish; taste very hot; odor like that of Lycoperdon; habitat usually on sphagnum scarcely on ground; rather uncommon; emetica, foetens, & virescens are all uncommon or rare russulas which are nonetheless frequently called in the field.

GILLS WHITISH, TASTE MILD

uncialis-one inch russula; fairly common species with a cap 2-6 cm. varying from blood red to old rose generally dark in the center; cap is pruinose (powdery) to some degree & viscid when wet (add water to cap, work in & check for tackiness); stem may be tinged with red; on ground in mixed woods; compare: pusilla is fairly common but tiny; peckii is not common & has floccose-crenulate gills; roseipes is similar but lacks the darker center with gills tending to go ochraceous at maturity; lepada is much larger & firmer

pusilla-tiny russula; cap 2-4 cm. with some shade of red & may have a darker center; stem white, no red; habitat; generally on naked ground in coniferous woods; the small size is distinctive; fairly common

roseipes-rose-colored russula; this occasional species has a cap 4-7 cm. broad with a rose, rosy-red or rosy-orange color punctuated with whitish spots; pruinose to some degree; gill color can vary from white to ochraceous; stem is rosy-sprinkled; in mixed woods.

peckii-crenulate-gilled russula; a small, handsome but uncommon species named in honor of the renowned N.Y. State botanist; easily identified by the floccose-crenulate gills which may also have pinkish edges; cap 4-7 cm. wide & varies in color from blood-red to rosy-pink; stem usually red-pink for the entire length; in coniferous or mixed woods.

lepidia-elegant russula; an occasional, medium-sized, rather firm species reaching a cap diameter of 10 cm; surface is blood-red or rose colored with some yellowish areas; gills are white but may become creamy; stem usually white but can have some red areas; in mixed woods

GILLS YELLOWISH, TASTE HOT

persicina-peach-colored russula; on occasion; cap 4-7 cm. peach-colored with mixed shades of red, yellow & orange; gills creamy or yellowish; very hot with fruity odor; stem white, may be tinted pink; mixed woods; the smaller size & peachy cap readily distinguish this from both paludosa & veternosa

paludosa-orange-red russula; uncommon; medium to large species with cap 6-14 cm. bright red to orange-red; gills yellowish, notched, mildly hot; stem whitish & not discoloring; mixed woods; compare: the orange form resembles decolorans which, however, discolors on the gills & stem where bruised or handled.

veternosa-fading russula; cap 5-8 cm. wide & varies in color from blood-red to rosy fading to whitish or yellowish; thin pellicle separable only on the margin; gills light-yellowish; stem white; in deciduous woods; there are only a few red capped, yellow-gilled hot tasting russulas.

GILLS YELLOWISH, TASTE MILD

integra-large red-brown russula; this is the common medium sized brownish-red russula with a mild taste & yellowish gills; cap diameter up to 10 cm. basically dark red but nearly always with brownish tints; stem white; mixed woods; compare; puellaris is somewhat similar but smaller; velenovskiyi has a depressed cap & brittle gills.

puellaris-little red-brown russula; a common species which is rather small; cap 2-4 cm with a red-brown color; gills are yellowish & stem white; habitat is mixed or coniferous woods

velenovskiyi-saucer-shaped russula; this uncommon species is 4-9 cm. wide with a broadly depressed cap; the center is brownish-yellow passing outward to red-brown & pink; gills brittle often forked near stem, light yellow; stem white but often tinged pink near base; on ground in deciduous & coniferous woods.

alutacea-ochre-gilled russula; this occasional species is one of the largest with the cap 8-15 cm; surface dull-red or reddish-purple, fading; gills deep yellow or leather colored; stem white but may be tinged with red; in mixed woods; compare: integra is more common, smaller & lacks ochraceous color in the gills.

chamaeleontina-yellow-gilled variable russula; common; 2-5 cm. broad usually red or rose in color with some yellow components but may also be purple, lilac or yellow; gills yellowish, stem white; in mixed woods or pines; the small size, yellow gills & white stem are typical field marks.

mariae-velvety russula; this common species has a cap which can be red but just as often contains shades of mauve, lilac or purple; named in honor of Mary Peck it has a cap 4-7 cm. wide & is very pruinose or velvety to the touch; the stem always has some red or pink tint to it; found along roadsides, under hemlock or in open mixed woods; compare roseipes which has whiter gills, tends to be smaller, lacks the pruinosity extent and also has a more solid red or pink character to the cap.

CAP SOME SHADE OF PURPLE, LILAC OR BLUE

krombholzii-large dark-purple russula; this is the fairly common medium to large size species with a dark-purple color & a moderately hot taste; cap is 6-12 cm. broad with a striate margin; gills yellowish not staining where bruised; stem white never red colored; habitat on ground in deciduous woods; note: this is Russula vinacea of Gertrude Burlingham; compare: obscura is smaller, mild in taste & discolors on bruising; turci has a mild taste & gills which become ochraceous.

obscura- black-centered russula; fairly common in early Summer; this species belongs to a group which discolors on bruising; cap is reddish-purple, often black in center & ranging up to 7 cm. broad; gills whitish to yellow bruising to gray; stem is white often with reddish tinges, graying on bruise or handling; habitat: generally in coniferous woods.

turci-ochre-gilled purple russula; occasional; cap lilac-purple or reddish-violet up to 9 cm. broad; gills soon become ochraceous; stem white; taste mild; generally in coniferous woods.

cyanoxantha-yellowish-lilac russula; common; cap 5-10 cm. some shade of lilac, purple or blue mixed with yellow; gills white with some forking & short ones intermixed; stem white; taste mild; mixed woods; compare; purplish forms of variata may appear to be similar but the gills are dichotomously forked.

variata-at times the cap is predominately lilac but is listed under green cap species.

mariae & chamaeleontina may have purplish colors but are listed under red cap species.

CAP SOME SHADE OF YELLOW OR ORANGE

CAP YELLOWISH

claroflava- yellow russula; occasional; cap 5-8 cm. wide usually bright yellow with a smooth margin; gills yellow to ochraceous; stem white; all parts tending to turn gray on bruising; taste mild; mixed woods; compare: lutea is uncommon, smaller & does not darken on bruising; yellow forms of chamaeleontina are smaller & do not discolor; aurantiolutea is larger & hot to the taste.

lutea- yellow-brown russula; uncommon; cap 3-6 cm. varying from yellowish-orange to yellowish-brown; gills are egg-yellow; stem white, unchanging; taste mild; deciduous woods

aurantiolutea- orange-yellow russula; this fairly large uncommon species ranges in width from 5-12 cm. with shades of yellow & orange; gills yellowish, stem whitish; taste moderately hot; in mixed woods; compare: decolorans may appear similar but is mild in taste & discolors.

CAP ORANGE

decolorans- orange cap russula; occasional; all parts are grayish after bruising, handling or in age; cap up to 10 cm. wide either all orange or red mixed with orange; gills yellowish, stem white; taste mild; in mixed woods; compare: orange forms of paludosa & also of aurantiolutea may be similar but both are to some degree hot to the taste & lack the tendency to discolor.

CAP SOME SHADE OF BROWN

foetens; although this is a valid European species it is rare, if present in North America; original spore comparison of foetens to the North American species was in error; most of our specimens will be fragrantissima

fragrantissima-fragrant russula; this is the common medium-large size russula with a sweet almond-like odor; cap is 7.5-15 cm. wide with some shade of brown mixed with yellow; gills are pale yellow; stem usually stained brown or yellow-brown basally or over the entire length; in mixed woods; compare: laurocerasi is similar but less common & has a cleaner look about it especially on the longer & more slender stem; the cap is yellower & the odor more fragrant; ventricosipes is common only in the Pine Barrens or sandy soil areas with pitch pine, has a cap which barely emerges from the sand & a stem deeply stained red on the lower portion; pectinatoides is smaller & has a cap which is paler brown & has much less yellow in it; amoenolens is also smaller rather fragrant & has a cap with a basic gray component; granulata is smaller & has a cap with reddish-brown scurf; pulverulenta is smaller & has orange-yellow floccules on the cap

pectinatoides-light brown fragrant russula; occasional; cap 3-8 cm. broad with a cap of light brown mixed with pale yellow & a tuberculate-striate margin; gills & stem yellowish; odor faint-moderate sweet, waxy; compare; amoenolens is similar except it has a firmer, darker gray-brown cap & a stronger spermatic, waxy odor.

brunneola-dark brown russula; this occasional species has a cap which is firm, dark brown, may be tinged vinous-purple & ranges from 5-10 cm. gills whitish, forking near the stem; the stem is white but may be tinged slate-violet; taste mild, odor none.

xerampelina var. fusca-crab-scented russula; this fairly frequent species is readily identified by the distinct crab-like odor which is present in varying degrees of strength; if in doubt the flesh under the cap will turn an immediate green with ferric sulphate; cap 6-11 cm. usually a dark brown with perhaps some orange mixed in; gills yellowish to ochraceous; stem whitish; mixed woods; note: this variety is described by Rayner in his "British Russulas"; this species is often called compacta in the field; although compacta at length becomes suffused with a rusty-brown color it has gills which alternate long & short.

CAP SOME SHADE OF GREEN

variata-many-colored russula; common; cap is often a mixture of 5 or 6 colors with either green or lilac-purple predominating; the field mark of this species is the dichotomous forking of at least a few of the gills--a gill will fork in 2 different places along its length; cap 5-12 cm. wide; gills & stem white; compare: cyanoxantha, virescens, & crustosa may appear similar when faded but the dichotomous forking of the gills is distinctive.

aeruginea-herbage-green russula; less than frequent; cap is 5-8 cm. broad, slightly depressed in the center & green or gray-green in color; gills white to cream, usually forking; stem white, taste mild; mixed woods.

crustosa-common cracked-cap russula; fairly frequent; the distinctive features of this species are a cap which generally is soft, deeply striate, smooth in center, slippery or viscid when wet; cap is 5-14 cm. with crustose patches & has a mixture of colors which includes green, brown, yellow, gray & pink; compare: virescens is uncommon, has a firm feel to it, lacks the prominent tuberculate striations although it may be striate, may be cracked in center & has a more predominant green color to it although yellow & brown may be mixed in.

CAP SOME COLOR OF WHITE, OFF-WHITE OR CREAMY

GILLS ALTERNATING LONG & SHORT (NOT NECESSARILY 1 FOR 1)

adusta-black staining russula; occasional; gills turn directly to a dark black without passing through red upon bruising; cap 5-12 cm. wide whitish to light buff; gills brittle, whitish; stem white but blackens where bruised or in age; compare: albonigra is quite similar but the cap is broader ranging from 6-17 cm.

densifolia-red staining russula; occasional; this is representative of several species with gills that first turn red then black upon bruising; cap 5-15 cm. broad white to brownish with cuticle separable to about $\frac{1}{2}$ way up; gills yellowish, crowded together; stem whitish & goes through the same color change as the gills; compare: dissimulans is near but the gills are not so tightly packed & the cuticle is separable to not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of distance to the cap center; nigricans is similar but the gills are widely spaced; compacta has a cap 5-10 cm. wide but the entire mushroom eventually takes on a rusty - red appearance.

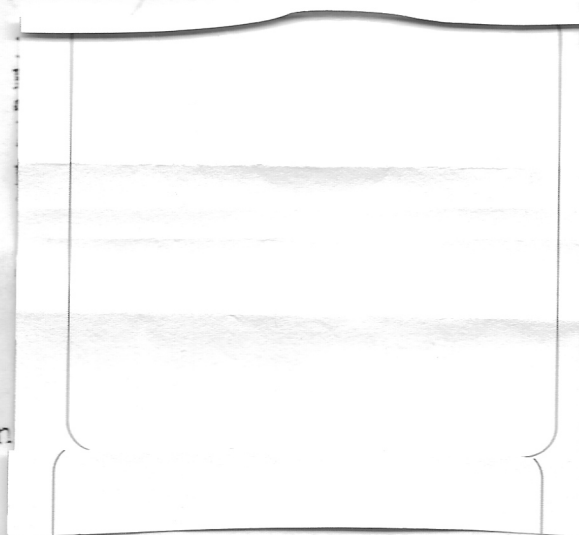
brevipes-short-stemmed russula; frequent; does not change color on bruising; cap 8-15 cm., dry, dull white; gills whitish; stem is short, stout & dingy white; does well in sandy soil especially in the Pine Barrens; also in woods; variety acrior has a blue-green ring at the top of the stem; compare: may simulate a few species of Lactarius but that genus will always emit a milky substance whereas brevipes will not even stain on bruising.

GILLS NOT ALTERNATING LONG & SHORT

basifurcata-many forked russula; cap is 5-7.5 cm. broad & may be tinged yellow or red-yellow; gills & stem are also whitish; there is much forking of the gills at the stem; taste is mild; compare: albidula is quite similar but the taste is hot; often in sand; albella is not basifurcate, is mild & may be red tinged on the margin; albida is smaller 2.5-5 cm., yellow tinged in center, mild & may or may not be basifurcate.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Ms. Virginia Hall
Gloria Hartwick
Barbara Masseur
Mike & Jean Michaelis
Joseph & Ruth Mannino
Virginia Muhlhahn
Anthony Charpi
Sandra Drechsel
Daniel Pinkus
Henry & Wakako Yeager
Gloria Smith
John & Alice Lowrance
Grace & Richard Austin
Joan Terzian
Richard Carey

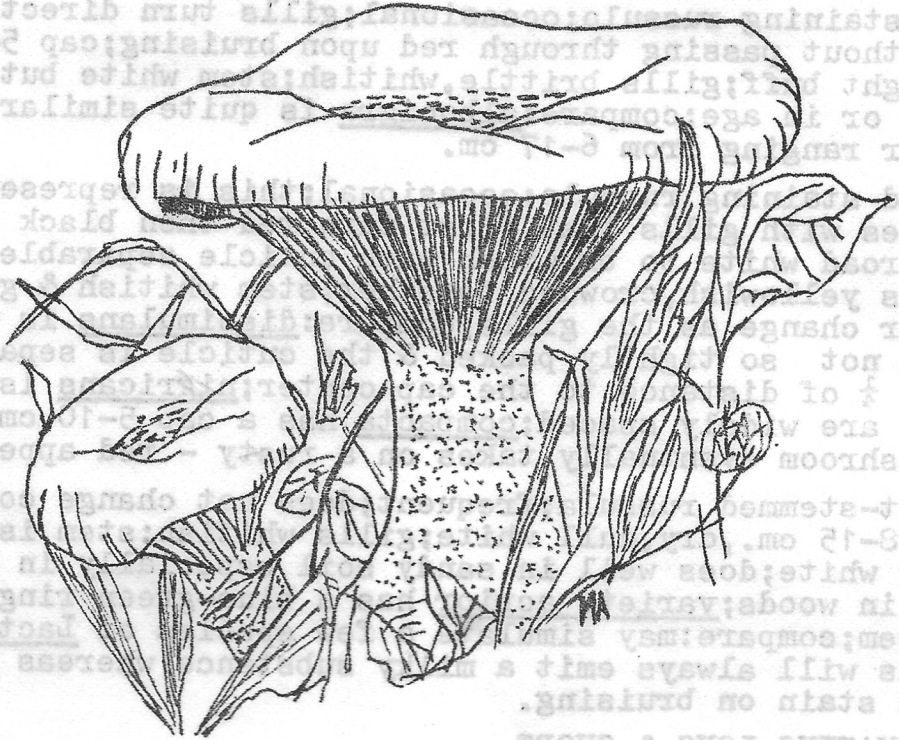


New idea

NOTE: Did anyone find a red tablecloth left behind?
If so contact Roger or Gloria Brill at

GILLS ALTERNATING LONG & SHORT (NOT NECESSARILY 1 FOR 1)
CAP SOME COLOR OF WHITE, OFF-WHITE OR CREAMY

Adults-black staining... turn directly to a dark black without... white but blackens where bruised or... cap is broader than... 5-12 cm. wide

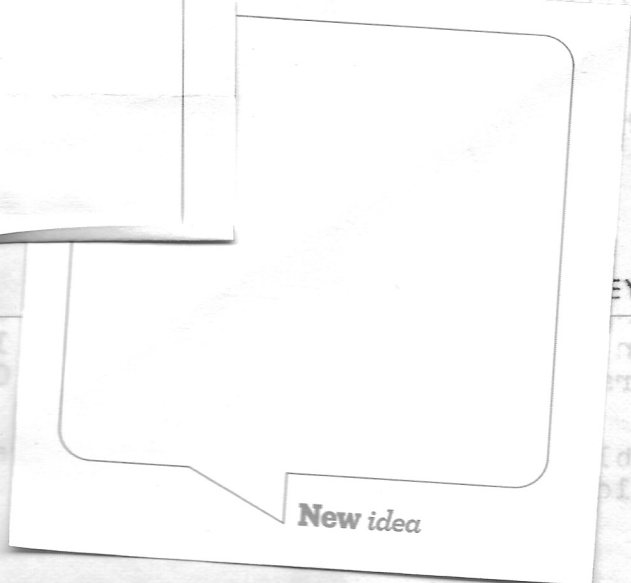
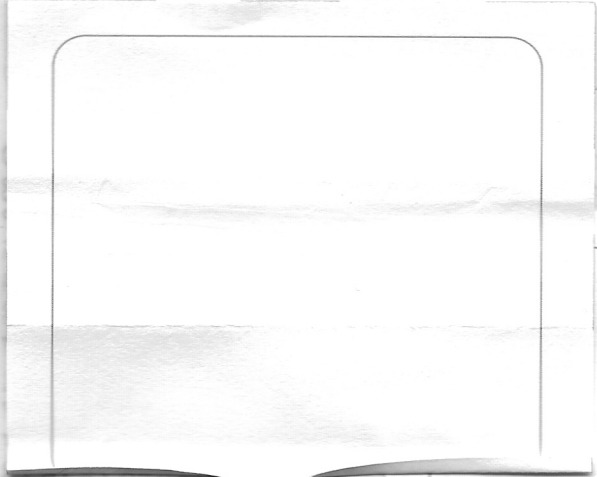


several species... cap 2-15 cm. broad... gills yellow... the same color change... the gills are not so... not more than 1/2 of... but the gills are... the entire mushroom... previes-short-stemmed... 2-15 cm. broad... stout & dingy white... Bartenas; also in woods... top of the stem; compare... but that genus will always emit... will not even stain on bruising.

GILLS NOT ALTERNATING LONG & SHORT

basitricata-many forked... stem yellow or red-yellow; gills & stem are also whitish; there is much forking of the gills at the stem; rate is mild;

N. J. MYCOLOGICAL ASSOC.
 C/O ROBERT PEABODY



Mr. Virginia Bell
 Gloria Hattler
 Barbara Mason
 Mike & Jean Roberts
 Joseph & Ruth Manning RD # 2
 Virginia Mubhan
 Anthony Charpt
 Sandra Drachel
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New idea