



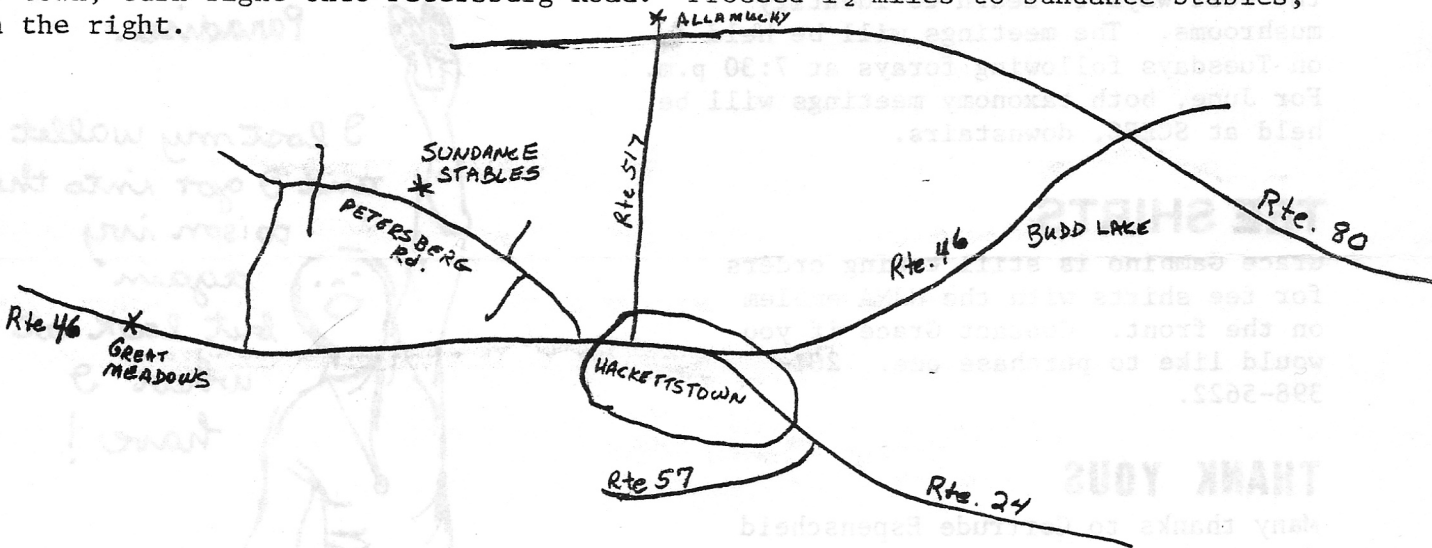
New Jersey
Mycological Assn.

NJMA News June 1979
Vol. IX No. 6
President: Jim Richards
Editor: Melanie Spock

WILD FOODS FORAY JUNE 10

This foray, coordinated by Bob Peabody, will take place at Sundance Stables, Petersburg Road, Hackettstown. Besides mushrooms, edible wild plants will be gathered, prepared and eaten. Everyone should bring some favorite dish to share with the group: homemade, preferably using wild foods. The mycophagy committee will gather some wild edibles at the site and cook them while we foray. Dr. Erica Frank and Gary Lincoff, both knowledgeable foragers, will lead the walks. Bring a notebook to copy down recipes!

DIRECTIONS: Take Route 46 West through Hackettstown. One quarter mile west of town, turn right onto Petersburg Road. Proceed 1½ miles to Sundance Stables, on the right.



PEEC WEEKEND JUNE 22-24

This weekend starts with registration and room assignments Friday, beginning at 6:00 p.m. Dinner follows at about 6:30 or 7:00.

Reminder - For those who have placed deposits, the remainder of the fee - \$32.00 - should be paid by June 1st. Send your check payable to the NJMA, to Bill Rokicki,

A limited number of extra accomodations will be available. Anyone who doesn't want to miss this weekend can still attend by sending the full \$38.00 per person fee to Bill Rokicki, address above. If you have any questions call Bill at [redacted] or Paul Meyer [redacted]

DIRECTIONS: From Interstate 80 in Pennsylvania, take Exit 52 (Marshall's Creek) to Route 209 North. Follow Rte. 209 North to the blinking light in the village of Bushkill. Check your odometer. As you approach 7 miles from the light, look for a "P.E.E.C." sign. Make a left turn, follow the road up the hill and bear right at the fork in the road.

NORTHEAST EVENTS

It is with great pleasure that we are announcing the professional mycologists who will attend the 1979 Northeastern Foray, August 24 - 26, in Connecticut. Dr. Howard Bigelow will be the senior mycologist and will be assisted by Dr. Clark Rogerson, Dr. Sam Ristich and Dr. Richard Homola. Dr. Marie Barr Bigelow and Gary Lincoff will organize the field forays. Presenting lectures, workshops or demonstrations will be the following mycologists: Dr. David Jenkins, Dr. Richard Korf, Dr. David Largent, Dr. Currie Marr, Dr. Sam Mazzer, and Dr. Donald Pfister. It is possible, but not definite that two or three other prominent mycologists will also attend.

This foray should be one of the biggest events ever held on the east coast. Registration is filling up rather fast. Anyone interested in attending should immediately send in their registration. Registration blanks and additional information will be available at the forays, or call Bob Peabody, at

TAXONOMY

Attending taxonomy meetings is one of the best ways to learn to identify mushrooms. The meetings will be held on Tuesdays following forays at 7:30 p.m. For June, both taxonomy meetings will be held at SCEEC, downstairs.

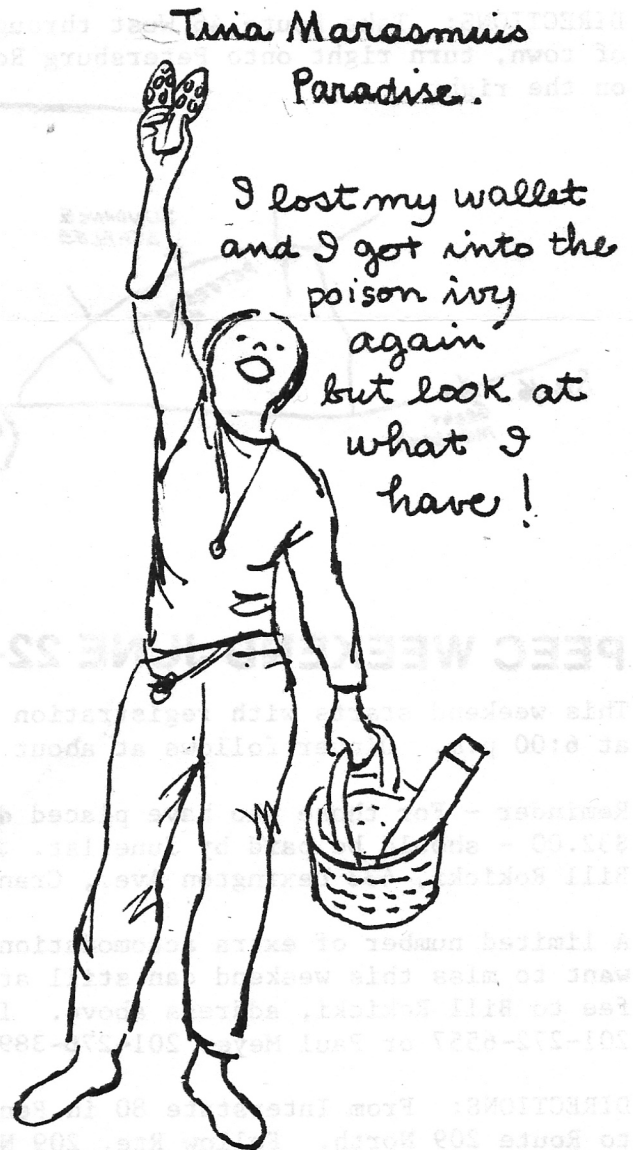
TEE SHIRTS

Grace Gambino is still taking orders for tee shirts with the NJMA emblem on the front. Contact Grace if you would like to purchase one.

THANK YOU

Many thanks to Gertrude Espenscheid for the generous donation of the \$35 speaker fee that she received for one of the mushroom talks that she has given to local garden clubs.

NJMA is the proud possessor of four photomicrographic prints of sections of *Pluteus Cervinus* taken by, and generously donated to the club Photo Collection by Dr. Leo Tanghe. We expect that the first opportunity that the general membership will have to view these photos will be at the September Mushroom Extravaganza.



FIELD IDENTIFICATION OF BOLETES BY DAVE PATTERSON

Place this article behind the previous one and staple together. If the bolete to be identified is unknown try to place it in one of the chart groups: (1)color change on bruise (2)stem scabrous or dotted (3)stem reticulate (4)cap glutinous or viscid--and an annulus may be present (5)miscellaneous. If the specimen strongly resembles a known species go directly to the alphabetical list and compare with look-alikes. Color the illustrations on the last page according to the same code that was used for the chart in the last article.

affine Xanthoconium- a rather indistinct species with a taste of Neal; cap & stem some shade of brown; pores small whitish to brownish-yellow; stem may have a brown band at the apex & is not reticulate; T.felleus, T.ferrugineous & T.indecisus all have a stem reticulate to some degree.

albellum Leccinum- the mushroom is generally whitish throughout; the thin stem is usually free of granules or scabrosity but either may be present to some degree; the cap of L.scabrum is most often brown or off-white with a scabrous stem; L.holopus has a stem at least moderately scabrous.

alboater Tylopilus- cap grayish, pores off-white & stem grayish, black or purple-blue; All parts when cut turn a purplish or black color; T.eximius has a purplish stem which is quite granular; T.plumbeo-violaceus has a distinctly purple stem with either a purple or brown cap.

americanus Suillus- this common late Summer species is usually associated with white pine (5 needles); the yellow very viscid cap usually has reddish-brown particles on the margin; pores yellow; stem usually quite thin, often crooked, with reddish-brown viscid dots; S.subaureus has a stouter stem & a paler yellow cap lacking the red coloration & has glandular dotted pores; (a glutinous or viscid cap is variable and related to the age of the specimen & weather conditions; however, the eye can be trained to detect a particular sheen imparted to the cap by the drying gluten)

atrostipitatum Leccinum- cap generally an orange-brown or dull orange; pores white or gray; stem white or gray but often appearing black due to particulate; usually grows only under birch; we find several specimens a year in the N.J. Pine Barrens; L.aurantiacum has a cap which is usually bright orange and is not associated with birch.

aurantiacum Leccinum- cap is usually a bright orange or a rusty red but may be tan or brownish-orange; pores & stem whitish or grayish; stem is strongly scabrous; there are varieties which bruise blue; the bright orange cap & non association with birch should separate it from L.atrostipitatum.

auripes Boletus- stem reticulate in upper portion; cap some shade of brown or orange; pores & stem strongly yellow; flesh pale yellow; B.auriporus has a stem usually not at all reticulate & is somewhat floccose; B.ornatipes has the stem reticulate for the entire length; L.subglabripes has a non reticulate stem with flesh streaked reddish-brown; X.subtomentosus has a non reticulate stem.

auriporus Pulveroboletus- cap some shade of brown; pores brilliant chrome yellow; stem viscid either medium brown or red usually pulverulent or slightly floccose; X.subtomentosus has a stem much darker than tan; see B.auripes for comparison with other look-alikes.

radius Kerococcus- reddish-brown cap & stem; viscid cap gives a greenish reaction with NH_4OH ; the yellow pores bruise a blue-green; X.subtomentosus lacks the color change with ammonia and on bruising; K.spadicus has a short stem which is pointed at the base--& is rather uncommon.

ballouii Tylopilus- an orangish cap frequently indented is a field mark of this species; pores & stem yellowish; we find it in cemeteries, on barren ground & in the Pine Barrens; the orange capped L.atrostipitatum & L.aurantiacum have black dotted stems; B.nobilis has stem reticulations.

bicolor Boletus- the cap & stem are usually a concolorous reddish-pink but may also be yellow; pores are yellow & bruise blue; the stem will bruise blue slowly & this will separate it from B.miniatio-olivaceus which is so sensitive that radiations from the hand will induce a color change to the stem; B.speciosus has a stem which is at least partly reticulate.

brevipes Suillus- easily recognized by the very short stem; cap glutinous some shade of brown or reddish-brown; pores & stem yellowish; generally under pitch pine (3 needles) or red pine (2 needles).

calopus Boletus- we have found this beautiful species only once growing in a wet habitat under Chamaecyparis in the N.J. Pine Barrens; rather short & squat with a brown cap; the stem is 2-tone--upper part yellow, the lower reddish; all parts instantly & strongly blue on bruise.

castaneus Gyroporus- the chestnut bolete; a concolorous chestnut colored cap & stem; pores white or yellow staining brown; stem hollow at maturity; common.

chromapes Tylopilus- a not uncommon handsome species usually with a pinkish cap & yellow pores; stem a pale yellow sprinkled with pink & the base a chrome yellow; rather distinctive.

chryseteroides Boletellus- the cracked cap is some shade of medium brown with cracks colored tan or cream; stem some shade of light brown with red coloration; the appearance may resemble K.chryseteron which also has a cracked cap but shows red or pink in the crack.

chryseteron Kerococcus- the common cracked cap bolete; cap is usually a dark brown showing red in the cracks; stem brownish-yellow often tinged red; displays a tendency to turn blue on bruise; B.fraternus has a stem turning strongly blue on bruise; see also B.chryseteroides.

cothurnatus Suillus- the glutinous cap & pores are some shade of orange or orangish-yellow; stem white or grayish with brown or black glandular dots above & below the annulus which has the size & shape of a cigar band; under red pine (2 needles); see S.luteus for other look-alikes.

cranesceus Gyroporus- we generally find 5 or 6 specimens of the all white variety per season; all parts instantly & deeply blue on bruise; cap & stem may also be brownish, the tubes yellowish.

edulis Boletus- the famous cèpe of the French; this represents a complex of either subspecies or varieties; cap color some shade of brown or orange; pores small whitish or yellow bruising brownish; stem a light color with whitish net-like reticulations at least on the upper portions; it is not uncommon in our area.

eximius Tyloporus- the distinctive feature is a coarsely granular stem which is gray or purple; cap some shade of brown or orange; pores are yellowish-brown; flesh stains purple on bruise; both T.alboater & T.plumbeoviolaceus lack granules on the stem.

felleus Tyloporus- cap usually tan but may be darker brown; stem tannish & reticulate in part; fresh specimens have a bitter taste; flesh does not change color with KOH; often confused with T.indecisus which changes to yellow with KOH, has a cap usually a darker brown, is not bitter & is less common; (with experience one learns to integrate subtle differences which are difficult to communicate)

ferrugineus Tyloporus- cap some shade of dark brown or reddish-brown; pores white or pink; stem tan or darker brown with some reticulations; it has a firm, hard feel to it at all times which separates it from T.felleus & T.indecisus; T.affine has no reticulations on the stem.

floccopus Strobilomyces- the pine cone bolete; generally common & easily recognized; all parts grayish or blackish; cap densely covered with pyramid shaped warts.

fraternus Boletus- a rather petite, uncommon species with a reddish cracked cap, a rather long, thin reddish stem & having all parts bruising blue: the broken stem turns blue instantly separating it from X.chrysenteron, the common cracked cap bolete, which has a slow & mild color change at most.

frostii Boletus- generally red throughout with a distinctly reticulate stem; all parts mildly blue on bruise; S.piperatus lacks the stem reticulations and the peppery taste with a mostly brown cap; B.subvelutipes is not distinctly reticulate & is decidedly blue on bruise; B.luridus very uncommon.

glabellus Boletus- this species has a red zone at the very top of the stem & bruises blue throughout; cap some shade of brown, pores yellow, stem tan or yellow often with red areas; uncommon.

granulatus Suillus- only occasional in our area with cap pale yellow to reddish-brown; flesh pure white when young; pores yellowish; stem yellowish or tan with fine granules at least in the upper part; usually under white pine (5 needles); sometimes under pitch pine (3 needles) or hemlock.

grovillei Suillus- the viscid cap may be brownish-red, yellow or orange; pores are yellowish & the yellow or reddish stem may have an annulus & is not glandular dotted; under larch; see also S.luteus

hirtellus Suillus- the tan or yellowish cap is dotted all over with tufts of brownish fibrils; pores yellowish; the tan or yellow stem covered with reddish-brown viscid granules; uncommon; in sandy soil under pine; S.punctipes lacks cap fibrils; S.granulatus lacks the fibrils and the heavy granulation.

holopus Leccinum- usually all parts are off white; the scabrous stem is covered with small particles which separate it from the clean looking L.albellum; L.scabrum usually has a brownish cap & darker stem.

illudens Xeroconus- cap usually a dark brown, sometimes orange brown; pores large, yellow slightly blue on bruise; the brownish or yellow stem coarsely reticulate; this species is defined by the large pores, coarsely reticulated stem & a cap turning deep bluish-green with NH₄OH.

indecisus Tyloporus- cap usually brown but may be tan; pores either white or pink; stem tan or darker & is reticulate to some degree; taste is never bitter; flesh changes to a yellow color with KOH; for comparison with T.felleus see that species; T.ferrugineus feels like a rock; T.affine not reticulate

impolitus Boletus- we have found this species only once growing under hemlock in Hacklebarney Park in New Jersey; the yellowish pores tend to stain blue; cap tan to orange with stem yellow or tan.

luteus Suillus- slippery Jack has a glutinous cap which is orange or brownish; pores yellow; the white or yellowish stem has an annulus with a glutinous layer on the underside; the white to yellow flesh is soft, cottony & often watery; generally under red pine (2 needles); S.subluteus occurs under white pine (5 needles), S.pinorigidus which dries blackish occurs under pitch pine (3 needles) & S.grevillei is found under larch. (when troubled with comparisons ponder this: the human brain, without knowing how, can distinguish one face from among millions)

maruloides Gyrodon- a common & distinct type with a jutting cap & pores within pores; cap & stem brownish, pores yellowish slightly blue on bruise; frequently associated with ash.

miniato-olivaceus Boletus- cap some shade of yellow, orange or red; pores are yellow; stem yellow tinged red to some degree; all parts quickly & strongly blue on bruise; at times it can strongly resemble B.bicolor which changes color slowly; to be sure check the color change on the stem which will be instant & strong for m-o; B.speciosus has a stem at least partly reticulate.

nobilis Boletus- in its typical form quite large & distinctive; the cap is orange-brown with a stem the size & shape of an egg; pores are yellow; the stem is distinctly reticulate on the upper third; smaller versions may look like T.ballouii but the stem reticulations & lack of color changes are diagnostic; we find several specimens a year on Long Island.

ornatipes Pulveroboletus- cap some shade of brown or olive-brown; flesh quite yellow; pores yellow; stem yellowish & distinctly reticulate nearly the entire length; B.auripes has a stem reticulate only on the upper part; B.auriporus, L.subglabripes & X.subtomentosus lack reticulate stems.

palidus Boletus- cap & stem off-white or tan; pores off-white or yellow bruising blue; S.placidus has a stem with red brown granules; B.variipes has a distinctly reticulate stem.

paluster Boletinus- cap is pinkish or reddish-floccose & often wavy; yellowish pores within pores; stem yellow above, red below; the 'annulus' usually veil fragments adhering to the stem; found on occasion in our area in wet habitats under larch.

parasiticus Xeroconus- a few of these distinctive specimens are found each season growing on species of Scleroderma; this makes it easy to recognize; generally yellowish-brown throughout.

peckii Boletus- all flesh bruising blue but not strongly so; cap usually pinkish, pores yellow; stem yellow generally pinkish to some degree & reticulate in upper portions; rather uncommon in our area.

nictus Boletinus-this beautiful fairly common species is associated with white pine (5 needles); cap generally dry & red scaly; the stem has an annulus & is yellowish with red scales; the uncommon F.spectabilis has a viscid cap, frequently associated with larch & the stem lacks red scales.

pinorigidus Suillus- cap some shade of brown, yellow or orange & viscid; pores yellowish or brownish; stem brownish-yellow or gray & thickly brown or black with glandular dots; flesh orange-buff; all parts dry black; associated with pitch pine; (mnemonics: Pinus rigida=pitch pine; pitch=tar=3 letters=5 needles; for other pines: white=5 letters=5 needles; red (for red traffic light)=no (go)=2 letters=2 needles); S.cothurnatus is associated with 2-needled pine & has flesh streaked orange; S.luteus has flesh which is soft, cottony & often watery.

piperatus Boletus- the field marks are a brownish cap, red pores & stem, a peppery taste & lack of color change on bruise; B.frostii has a reticulate stem & with B.subvelutipes has a color change.

placidus Suillus- off-white to light yellow; pores are light yellow & may contain pinkish droplets; stem whitish with reddish-brown particles; B.variipes has a distinctly reticulate stem; B.pallidus bruises blue on the pore surface.

plumbeoviolaceus Tylobilus- unique when the cap & stem are both purple but the cap may also be some shade of brown; stem usually reticulate at least at the top; flesh not changing on bruise; T.alboater has flesh which changes color on bruise; T.eximius has granules on the stem.

porphyrosporus Porphyrellus- overall a rather dingy brown; the flesh & pores turn slowly blue on bruise; stem becomes brown where handled; quite uncommon in our area.

pulverulentus Boletus- all parts quickly & strongly blue on bruise & flesh is a deep yellow; cap an orangish-brown, pores yellow; stem is yellowish but with a brownish-red aspect due to floccose particles.

punctipes Suillus- the cap surface is glutinous & may be yellow, brown or orange; pores yellowish or muddy-brown; stem colored like the cap & heavily peppered with reddish-brown glutinous dots; P.hirtellus has a cap which is covered with brown fibrils; S.granulatus is not heavily dotted on stem.

ravenelii Pulveroboletus- a combination of 3 characteristics typify this uncommon species; the cap, flesh & pores turn a blue-green on bruise, the color is yellow throughout & the stem usually has an annulus; not likely to be confused with other species.

retipes Pulveroboletus- see ornatipes Pulveroboletus

rhodomanthus Phylloporus- this common species has gills instead of pores & is placed with the boletes on the basis of spore characteristics; cap brownish; the yellow gills extend down the stem.

rugosiceps Leccinum- the concolorous cap & stem are either yellowish or tannish; the cap often has red splotches; yellowish pores are very tiny; stem is rough or resinous to the touch with small brown dots; some degree of reticulation may be present; not at all common in our area.

scabrum Leccinum- a common species with a brownish or off-white cap & a very scabrous stem; pores are off-white; L.albellum is generally white throughout with a clean looking stem; L.holopus is off-white with a stem lacking the heavy scabrosity; L.snellii has the inside of the stem red at the apex.

snellii Leccinum- a petite version of L.scabrum with a distinct field mark--the inside of the stem at the top is red or pinkish; not called in our area but it should be here; 2 specimens were brought in on the '78 Peck Foray in Warrensburg N.Y. & identified by Walter & Esther Snell; 1 specimen appeared briefly on the table of the '78 Northeast Foray in Oliverea N.Y.

spadicus Herococcus- cap some shade of brown with red mixed in; yellow pores bruise blue; the short, sturdy stem is brown or reddish-brown with a tendency to taper to a point at the base; NH_4OH on the cap produces a blue color; K.subtomentosus has a longer, light brown stem & no color reactions on bruise or with NH_4OH ; L.badius is more mahogany in color & the stem base doesn't taper to a point.

speciosus Boletus- cap orange or pinkish-red changing to blue on bruise; pores yellow with red mouths bruising blue; stem yellow flushed red with reticulations near the top or over the entire length. B.miniatio-olivaceus turns instantly blue on bruise; B.bicolor lacks stem reticulations.

spectabilis Fuscoboletinus- this uncommon species has a viscid cap covered with red floccose particles or patches; pores are yellowish; stem yellowish with reddish areas; annulus usually present; often associated with larch; compare with the more common B.nictus.

subglabripes Leccinum- cap brown, brownish-red or orangish; pores yellow or greenish-yellow; stem yellow or reddish-yellow; stem flesh pale yellow often streaked with brown or red; B.auripes & P.ornatipes both have reticulate stems; P.auriporus & K.subtomentosus do not have the brownish-red streaking inside the stem.

subtomentosus Herococcus- the dry cap is either brown or tan & may be cracked in places showing yellow; stem not much darker than tan; NH_4OH on the cap produces a mahogany color; B.auripes, P.ornatipes & K.illudens have reticulate stems; P.auriporus has a darker colored stem; L.subglabripes has the stem flesh streaked a brownish-red.

subvelutipes Boletus- variable in color; cap brown or orangish; pores red or yellow, stem brownish or some shade of red; all parts blue on bruise; stem may be finely reticulate somewhat velvety at base; B.frostii has a reticulate stem; S.piperatus has no color change & is very peppery; B.erythropus has not been positively identified in our area & has a finely dotted stem without the velvety hairs.

tabacinus Tylobilus- this uncommon bolete is often a concolorous orangish-brown & has a stem with pronounced reticulations over most of the length; we have found it only in the N.J. Pine Barrens.

variipes Boletus - the field mark is a very reticulate white stem with cap tan or grayish-brown; & pores either white or yellow; we tend to find it only in the Pine Barrens; B.pallidus may be similar in color but lacks the stem reticulations & bruises blue on the pores; the colors in S.placidus may also be similar but this species has a stem with red or brown particles.

<p>2 4 3 2+ affinis K.</p>	<p>off-white 3+5 4 albellum L.</p>	<p>9+10 9+10 4 alboater T.</p>	<p>4 4 2+6 6 dots americanus S.</p>	<p>5 6 10 dots atrostipitata L.</p>	<p>5 6 6 dots aurantiacum L.</p>	<p>2 4 4 4 auripes B.</p>	<p>2 2 4 or 6 auriporus P.</p>
<p>2+6 2+6 4 badius K.</p>	<p>5 3+5 4 ballouii T.</p>	<p>6+7 6+7 4 bicolor B.</p>	<p>2+7 4 4 brevipes S.</p>	<p>2 4 6 calopus B.</p>	<p>2 2 4 castaneus G.</p>	<p>7 4+7 4 6 dots chronapes T.</p>	<p>2 6 4 3 chrysen- teroides B.</p>
<p>2 6 2 2 chrysen- teron K.</p>	<p>5+3 2 5 2 dots cothurnatus S.</p>	<p>2+5 4+6 4 edulis B.</p>	<p>2+5 8 4 eximius T.</p>	<p>3 2+6 4 felleus T.</p>	<p>2+6 2+6 4 2+10 ferrugineus T.</p>	<p>2+10 2+10 4 2+10 floccopus S.</p>	
<p>6 4 6 fraternus B.</p>	<p>6 6 6 frostii B.</p>	<p>2 3 4 glabellus B.</p>	<p>3 or 5 4 4 granulatus S.</p>	<p>2+5 4 4 4 grevillei S.</p>	<p>3+4 3 4 3 hirtellus S.</p>	<p>3 10 4 dots holopus L.</p>	<p>2 4 3 3 illudens K.</p>
<p>2 3 4 indecisus T.</p>	<p>3+5 3 4 impolitus B.</p>	<p>2+5 4 4 4 luteus S.</p>	<p>2 4 4 4 merulioides G.</p>	<p>5+7 4 4 7 miniato- olivaceus B.</p>	<p>2+5 4 4 4 nobilis B.</p>	<p>2+3 4 4 4 ornatipes P.</p>	<p>3 4 3 3 pallidus B.</p>
<p>6+7 4 7 paluster B.</p>	<p>3+4 4 4 4 Scleroderma parasiticus B.</p>	<p>3+7 4 4 7 peckii B.</p>	<p>6 6 4 9 pictus B.</p>	<p>2 4+5 4 2+4 4 2+4 pinorigidus B.</p>	<p>2 6 4 6 piperatus B.</p>	<p>4 4+5 4 6 placidus S.</p>	<p>8 8 4 8 plumbeo- violetaceus T.</p>
<p>2 2 2 porphyrospor- us P.</p>	<p>5+4 4 4 4 pulverulen- tus B.</p>	<p>4+5 4 4 2+4 punctipes S.</p>	<p>4+3 4 4 4 ravenellii P.</p>	<p>2 4 4 4 rhodoxanthus B.</p>	<p>4+5 4 4 4+3 rugosiceps L.</p>	<p>2 10 4 10 scabrum L.</p>	<p>2 10 4 10 snellii L.</p>
<p>2 2 4 spadiceus B.</p>	<p>5+6 4 4 4 speciosus B.</p>	<p>2+6 4 4 4 spectabilis B.</p>	<p>3+5 4 4 4 subglabripes L.</p>	<p>2 3 4 3 subtomentosus W.</p>	<p>6+2 6 4 3+6 subvelutipes B.</p>	<p>2 2 4 2 tabacinus T.</p>	<p>3 4 4 3 varipes B.</p>

MUSHROOMS A LA PAUL LEUTHARD

(edited by Jim Richards)

We have just received a letter from Mr. Paul Leuthard, the chef who, along with Max Meister, gave the great demonstration of mushroom cookery at our February meeting. As promised, he has sent us the recipes used at the demonstration.

To make things easier for us amateurs, he has provided four basic recipes for mushroom preparation which can be used with a variety of mushrooms. At the demonstration, the chefs only had dried and frozen mushrooms to work with; but the recipes can be adapted to fresh mushrooms as well.* (Incidentally, Paul writes that he looks forward to cooking for us again in the Fall.)

For all recipes, the following basic mixtures may be called for:

Basic Spice Mix (SpM)...3 oz. salt, ½ oz. white pepper, 1 oz. Accent.

A dash of Worcestershire Sauce (L&P)

Flour/Butter Mix (FB) for thickening the sauces...Mix 2 oz. soft butter with 3 oz. flour to a smooth paste.

MUSHROOMS IN BURGUNDY SAUCE (Sauce Vin Rouge)

1 lb. mushrooms, drained

½ oz. shallots, chopped

1 tsp. butter

1 oz. red Burgundy wine

8 oz. brown gravy

SpM & L&P to taste

1 tsp. chopped chives

Melt butter in saucepan. Add shallots and mushrooms. Fry for about one (1) minute. Add wine and gravy. Add spices. Simmer for about 2 minutes. Add chives and simmer for another 2 minutes.

(CHEF'S NOTE: Almost all mushrooms can be used this way...goes best with beef and lamb...stews, steak, cutlets, etc.)

MUSHROOMS IN CREAM SAUCE (Sauce Vin Blanc)

1 lb. mushrooms, drained

½ oz. shallots, finely chopped

1 tsp. butter

8 oz. half-and-half

1 oz. dry white wine

SpM and L&P to taste

Approximately ½ oz. FB

¼ oz. chicken base

1 tsp. chopped chives

For variety, a splash of brandy or sherry can be added to this basic sauce.

Melt butter in saucepan. Add shallots and mushrooms. Fry them for about one minute. Add wine and half-and-half. Add seasonings. Simmer for about one minute. Blend in FB, add chives and let simmer on a low flame for another 2 minutes.

(CHEF'S NOTE: Almost all the mushrooms we made go with this recipe. Recommended uses...on toast, in a patty shell, over boiled or broiled chicken breast, over veal cutlets, over pork chops, over broiled or poached fish.)

Ed. Note: At February meeting, we had Entoloma Abortivus in this sauce.

Marasmius oreades was served in this sauce with curry added. Blewits had sherry added to sauce.

MUSHROOMS FLAMED WITH BRANDY IN A CREAMY BROWN SAUCE

1 lb. mushrooms, drained (Morels)	1 oz. brandy
½ oz. shallots, chopped	8 oz. brown gravy
1 tsp. butter	3 oz. heavy cream (add more to taste)
1 oz. dry white wine	SpM and L&P to taste

Melt butter in hot saucepan, add mushrooms and shallots. Fry fast over hot flame. Add brandy and light with a match. Add white wine, simmer for about 2 minutes, add gravy and spices. Simmer for about 2 minutes. Blend in heavy cream. Let it come to a boil and take off the flame.

If any sauce seems too thin, add and blend in a little FB before finishing.

(CHEF'S NOTE: We used this recipe for morels, but can be used for other mushrooms as well. Mushrooms should be very dry for this recipe; otherwise, the brandy will not burn. Goes with almost all meats...cutlets, scallopinis, steaks, tournedos, tenderloins, chops, etc.)

Ed. Note: In February, we also had Honeys prepared this way.

SAUTEED MUSHROOMS, HUNTER STYLE (Chasseur)

1 lb. mushrooms	2 Tbs. chopped chives
1 oz. shallots, chopped	½ oz. red burgundy wine
6 strips of bacon, chopped	SpM and L&P to taste
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped	1 tsp. butter

Melt butter in saucepan. Add bacon. Fry until crisp. Add shallots and garlic. Fry for about 1 minute. Add mushrooms, spices, chives and red wine. Simmer until hot.

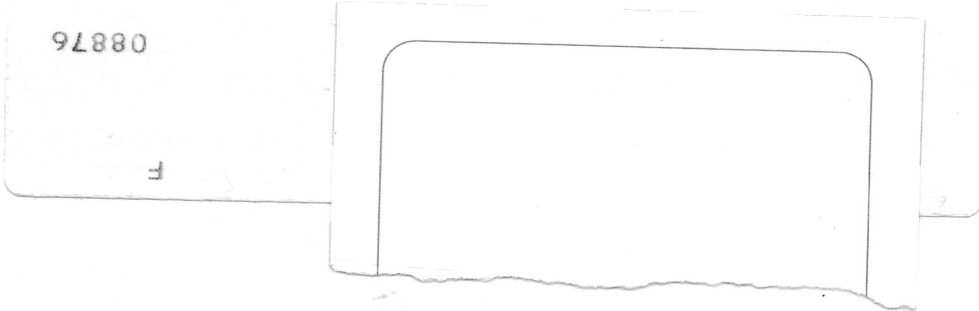
Goes very well as a vegetable side dish. Also over chops, cutlets, scallopinis, chicken, etc.

Ed. Note: Frondosus was prepared this way in February. Sulphureus was prepared this way with the addition of peas and salsify.

**All dried mushrooms for the demonstration had been reconstituted overnight. All frozen mushrooms had been either sauteed, steamed, or parboiled before freezing and were thawed before use in the recipes.*



08876



NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
c/o J. W. Richards

COMING ATTRACTIONS:

- June 10th.....WILD FOODS FORAY
- June 22nd to 24th.....PEEC WEEKEND FORAY
- August 24th to 26th.....THIRD ANNUAL NORTHEASTERN FORAY
Connecticut
- September.....SECOND ANNUAL PHOTOGRAPHY & ART SHOW AT SCEEC
- September 16th.....OUR FIRST MUSHROOM EXTRAVAGANZA AT SCEEC
 - * Slide Shows * Lectures * Arts & Crafts Exhibit *
 - * Wild Mushroom Identification *
 - * Poisonous & Edible Mushrooms * Wild Mushroom Display *
 - * Educational Exhibits * Cookbook Sales *
- October 7th.....ANNUAL PICNIC