



# New Jersey Mycological Assn.

NJMA News  
Vol. IX

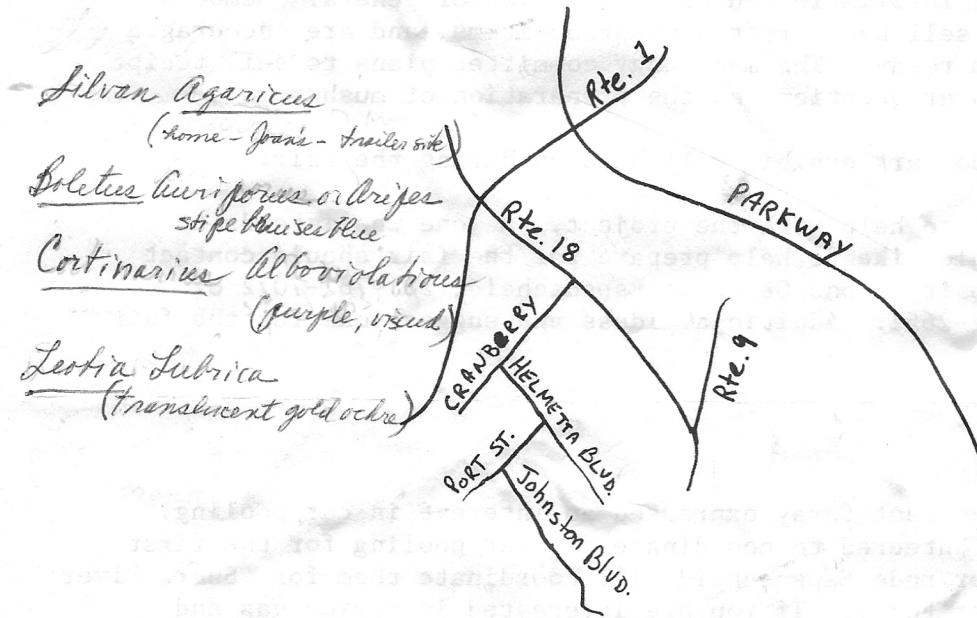
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President: Jim Richards

Editor: Melanie Spock

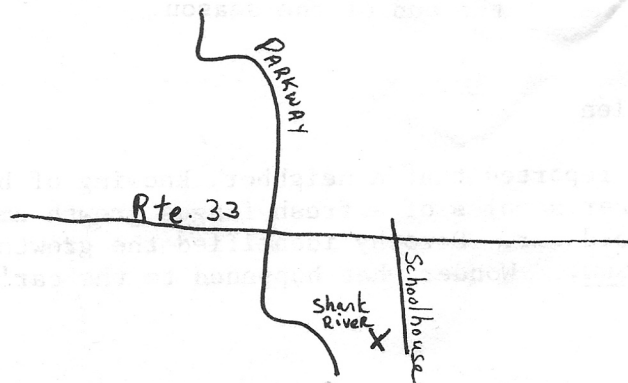
## HELMETTA

The second annual Sam Ristich Foray will be held at Helmetta Bog on August 5th. Take the Garden State Parkway to U.S. #1 South, which is exit 130. After crossing over the Raritan River bridge, bear right and follow the signs to Route 18 East. Take Rte. 18 East approximately four miles, and after passing Two Guys discount store, stay in the right lane and watch for Cranberry Rd. Make a right and proceed to Helmetta Blvd. and make a left. Proceed to Port St. and make a right. Continue to Johnston Blvd. and turn left. Bear left to the dead end. The foray starts at 10:00 a.m. Leaders: Paul Meyer & Bill Rokicki.



## SHARK RIVER

Vic Gambino will lead us on the Shark River Foray, August 19. Take the Garden State Parkway to exit 100, Route 33 East. Follow Rte. 33 East about a mile to School House Road. Turn right on School House Rd. and Shark River Park should be about 1/2 mile on the right. We will meet at the entrance to the park at 10:00 a.m.



## NORTHEAST EVENTS

Those attending the Northeast Foray in Connecticut will receive a schedule of events in the mail. Planned are 8 - 9 lectures, a visit to a commercial mushroom farm and several forays. Two additional professional mycologists will be attending: Dr. Kenneth Harrison of Nova Scotia and Dr. David Stunts of the University of Washington in Seattle. Some spaces are still available for those who would like to attend the foray. Contact Melanie Spock or Jim Richards for an application or information.

### MUSHROOM FAIR

Committee chairmen are busily preparing for the Mushroom Extravaganza on September 16th. The foray committee has scheduled several mini-forays for the public. The taxonomy group intends to display dried mushrooms and will have a microscope available for participants to examine specimens. They will hand out general information on classification of genera. Members will be permitted to sell hand crafted mushroom items, and are encouraged to start getting them ready. The mycophagy committee plans to sell recipe booklets and will answer questions on the preparation of mushrooms.

The month long mushroom art exhibit will be open during the fair.

Volunteers are needed to help with the project. Anyone who intends to sell items or who would like to help prepare for the fair should contact Jim Richards or co-chairpersons Gertrude Espenscheid, 201-782-7072 or Gary Lincoff, [redacted]. Additional ideas and suggestions for the fair are also welcome.

### CAR POOL

Several members at the last foray expressed an interest in car pooling. Anna Gerenday has volunteered to coordinate the car pooling for the first foray this month. Gertrude Espenscheid will coordinate them for Shark River Park and the Northeast Foray. If you are interested in saving gas and expenses, call or write the coordinators as soon as possible, so they may have a list of those willing to participate.

Anna Garenday, [redacted] between 5 and 10 p.m. only.  
Gertrude Espenscheid, [redacted]



The taxonomy committee is preparing a chart of fungi found this year, listed by month. It will be printed at the end of the season.



- From Dorothy Smullen

Dorothy Smullen has reported that a neighbor, knowing of her interest in mushrooms, brought her samples of a fresh fungus growth emerging from the floorboards of his old car. Dorothy identified the growths as "dead man's fingers", a Geoglossum. Wonder what happened to the car's previous owner!

## SLIDE LIBRARY

The number of slides in the collection continues to increase, now totalling 537 slides. Recent contributions by Sam Ristich, John Durkota and others are greatly appreciated. The collection now represents 226 species among 129 genera. This material is available to members for study or for use in presentations. Call Al Leyenberger, 444-3531, for information.

Additional contributions will be welcomed.

## NON-PROFIT

The NJMA is now officially incorporated as a non-profit group! We are now processing the IRS paperwork for our tax-free status.

## TAXONOMY DATES

Taxonomy meetings will be held Tuesdays after the forays, August 7, 21 & 28, at SCEEC, 7:30 p.m. All members are welcome to attend.

*Tina Marasmius*

*that's the way Alexander Smith does it.*



*Maybe just this once I'll get that lovely Russula ahead of the bugs and slugs and deer and..... and Grete.*

## NOTES FROM MEMBERS

- From Vic Gambino

The mycelium has not been used as a means of mushroom identification. The difficulties in obtaining a pure culture of many Agaricales contrast to the polypores, most of which are easily grown in laboratory culture.

The characteristics of the mycelium may be its capacity to develop pigments or sets of pigments, zonation and certain odors. They demonstrate certain macroscopic and anatomical characteristics. These should be of diagnostic value. We know that some species have luminescent mycelia.

The mycelia of some of the higher forms of fungi produce thick strands or rhizomorphs in which the individual hyphae lose their individuality and form complex tissues which exhibit divisions of labor. The rhizomorphs have a thick, hard cortex and a growing tip whose structure reminds us of that of a root tip.

Rhizomorphs are resistant to adverse conditions and remain dormant until favorable conditions return. Growth is then resumed. Some rhizomorphs attain great length. Whenever one sees a rotting log in the woods in which a mycelia is fruiting and these ropelike strands extend to remote areas of the log, conducting food stuffs from the actively growing fungus to the carpophore, we know that the log is permeated with an active fungus.

A few of the mycelium are somewhat distinctive. Some species of *Leucopaxillus* develop a fine white mycelium on which the fruiting bodies are produced. In other mycelia such as *Cortinarius rubripes*, the hyphae are a brilliant red. The mycelia of *Armillariella mellea* shine in the dark, producing a weird effect. At night if one rips off the bark of a rotting log, the flashes of phosphorescent light from exposed hyphal areas are known as "fox fire". On the base of the stipe a silky mat of hyphae can be observed in many species. Families exhibiting this characteristic are the Gomphidiaceae, Agaricaceae, Boletaceae and Tricholomataceae.

- From Bill Rokicki & Paul Meyer

We would like to thank all those members who have attended the forays and those who have helped in making them the successes they were. We especially wish to acknowledge the help and support we received at PEEC during our weekend foray.

Much to nobody's surprise, our own Grete Turchick put on another masterful display of "mycophagy magic", assisted by Dot Smullen and Fran Neal, with a generous sharing of mushrooms from Bob Peabody to construct that delicious morel and egg combo. Also to Al Leyenberger for taking a highly technical subject such as macro-photography and presenting it in such a way that a novice could begin to understand. We'd like to thank Jim Richards for brushing us up on basic field identification just before those big forays, not forgetting to mention that gourmet selection of wine and cheese that he selected.

We are certain that we will continue to receive your participation in our future forays to what promises to be just as much fun as we approach the great season.

See you all soon.

Suillus granulatus gets its name from the tan to reddish-brown or almost blackish glandular dots which cover the stipe and tube mouths of this bolete. The convex pileus is 4-15 cm. in diameter, and rusty brown to cinnamon colored when moist and yellowish when dry. A sticky translucent glutinous layer which covers the cap causes it to appear blotched or streaked.

The pale yellow stipe measures 2-5 cm. long by approximately 1 cm. thick; it is dry and has no annulus. The soft, elastic flesh is whitish to pale yellow and does not stain when bruised, although grub channels appear pinkish. Sometimes a light greenish tint appears between the tubes and the pileus flesh. The tubes are whitish to pale yellow, short, with small tube mouths (about 2 to a mm). They are adnexed to subdecurrent.

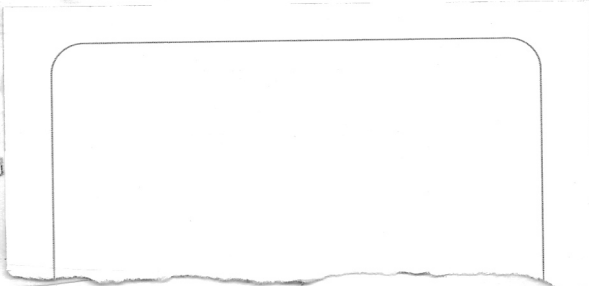
Although sometimes found in spring, S. granulatus generally occurs in late summer and fall in open pine (usually white pine) woods.



Since dirt and materials stick to the glutinous cap, Greta suggests cleaning this mushroom well before using. She suggests frying it in butter and adding eggs, to make scrambled eggs and mushrooms. It could be added to soups with other mushrooms or used in stews.

*Suillus granulatus*  
the "GRANULATED BOLETUS"

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NJ Mycological Assn.  
c/o Jim Richards, President

### SEPTEMBER EVENTS

- ECHO HILL FORAY, HUNTERDON - SEPT. 9
- MUSHROOM FAIR - SCEEC - SEPT. 16
- THE TOURNE - SEPT. 23