



New Jersey
Mycological Assn.

NJMA News
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President: Jim Richards

Editor: Melanie Spock

MYCOPHAGY DEMONSTRATION

Professional chefs Paul Leuthard and Max Meister will again this year present a wild mushroom cooking demonstration at our March 9th meeting. Paul is head chef for the executive dining room of Avon Corporation. Both chefs studied in Switzerland and had been associated with various restaurants in the Carribean as well as the Four Seasons, the Rainbow Room, Plaza One, the Tower Suite, and other New York establishments. Max is Paul's sous chef at Avon. We get to sample the food. The meeting will be at 2:00 p.m., SCEEC auditorium.

IN A STEW ?

"A Glimpse at the Mycophagist's Corner" will be presented by Bob Peabody, our past president. Bob will really tell us how, when and where to find bushels of edibles and what to do with them after you get them home. All of the fungi that have appeared on the "Mycophagist's Corner" page of the newsletter will be shown in a slide presentation (a fantastic collection, by the way) with important identifying characteristics pointed out. As a special treat for those members who attend the meeting, Bob offers a set of Mycophagist's Corner pages that have appeared since October 1978, so that you can update your cookbooks. He suggests bringing a pencil and your copy of the Mycophagist's Corner Cookbook to take notes during the meeting. The meeting will be April 13, SCEEC auditorium, 2:00 p.m.

HIGH HOPES

The Executive Board met January 27th to plan the coming year. Because of our large membership, we are planning to provide more and varied activities to accommodate as many interests as possible.

The foray committee plans to have one foray each week, alternating between north and south Jersey. Learning sessions will be featured at each foray after lunch. Members are asked to suggest areas where we can foray for our heavy schedule. Leaders are needed, especially for south Jersey locations. If interest warrants, possible camping weekends may be arranged.

The PEEC weekend dates have been set for June 20-22, and PEEC has informed us that they have refurbished the cabins with new carpeting, paint, linoleum, etc. Anna Garenday is handling arrangements - entertainment, wine and cheese party, and so forth for our "fun weekend".

The education committee will hold classes on identification. Mycophagy workshops are being considered - how to treat each type of edible, the best preparation methods, and preserving - which ones to dry or to freeze. Experts may be available at selected forays to hold workshops or classes on a particular genus.

We will again have the Fungus Fair, and more exhibits are planned. Since last year's fair was our first, this year we will make improvements.

The membership package will be revised and reprinted.

One of the big problems is the newsletter. Now that we have switched to bulk rate mailing (a savings of \$20-70 per issue in postage), we are having additional difficulties. We must now get the newsletter out earlier so that it will reach members in time. The newsletter is in need of a typist or typewriter (electric). Only one person has volunteered to type, and she is out-of-state, making it impractical for timely articles. We are looking into typesetting costs and printing costs, as previously much of our printing has been donated to the club by members or friends of members. Any help in this area will be appreciated.

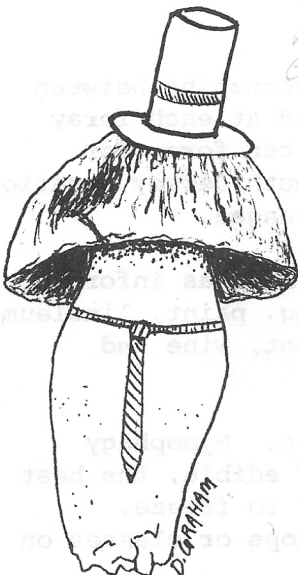
The taxonomy committee has recorded over 700 specimens, and is in need of a herbarium cabinet. A fund had been set up, within our treasury, and it was decided to maintain a separate bank account for the cabinet. Our present cabinets are overflowing. Temporarily, any cabinet will do for specimens, if anyone has a cabinet they would like to donate.

The photo committee intends to become more active this year. We will again conduct a photo contest, and workshops and classes in photography will be held. The slide library contains 850 slides to be used for classes and club functions, and they may be borrowed by club members.

The NJMA library has been acquiring additional volumes, and an updated list should be forthcoming.

A hospitality chairperson is still needed to coordinate refreshments for the meetings. Paul Meyer and Viola Spock have been temporarily handling it for the past few meetings.

Contact committee chairpersons if you have any suggestions to help our club function more effectively, or if you would like to be part of a committee. The following is a list of committee heads. Keep it handy.



RAY	President	Jim Richards
ANNA	Vice President	Ray Fatto
GRETE	Treasurer	Grete Turchick
	Books <i>glen</i>	Ray Fatto
	Education <i>Neal, Dot, Jim</i>	Bob Peabody
PAUL	Foray	Paul Meyer
BILL	Fungus Fest '80	Bill Rokicki
	Library	Anna Gerenday
AI	Membership <i>Jim</i>	Al Northup
GERTRUDE	Mycoaesthatics	Vic Gambino
GRETE	Mycophagy	Gertrude Espenscheid
MEL	Newsletter	Grete Turchick
AI	Photography	Melanie Spock
RAY	Program	Al Leyenberger
	Publicity <i>Bebe</i>	Jim Richards
	Taxonomy	Melanie Spock
	Toxicology	Dorothy Smullen
	Hospitality	Dr. Stan Siegler
		---vacant---

Amanita & Other Mycological Roulettes | by Dr. Sam Ristic

In the past two years mycological societies have reported that more people are playing mycological roulette with common edible species of mushrooms than perhaps they did in the past. Species such as Polyporus (Laetiporus) sulphureus, Collybia platyphylla, Clitocybe clavipes, Coprinus comatus and others. Are we dealing with new physiological races of these species, sampling a larger population of allergic people, eating these species in food combinations not eaten before or what?

Let me add some tales to these "guess why" records.

Case A: In 1973 a seeker of "highs" sought me out to lead him to a copious supply of "SOMA OF THE GODS" - Amanita muscaria - we gathered a bountiful supply of large fresh entities. Three days later he called telling me after he sauteed 6 of the large specimens and had a delectable meal that he saw no more visions than that elicited by a weak Cannabis faggot. So back to the forest primeval we sauntered seeking more potent muscaria. We returned with enough elegant sporophores to provide hallucinations for a temple of seekers. He ate three large sporophores and three simmered in butter. Satiations, yes! Hallucinations, No!

Case B: In 1975 I plucked a fresh giant P. sulphureus and distributed delectable portions to 20 drooling students. Eighteen people came back for seconds, but two had squeamish stomachs and felt like vomiting.

Case C: Tom Martin with his friend has been eating Coprinus comatus from the NYC parking lot for 10 years. This year Tom's friend became ill but Tom did not.

Case D: I got a call to identify some strange puffballs growing under white pine by the hundreds. The longer she talked, the more I was convinced she was not picking puffballs. So I suggested that a gasteromycete in hand was more convincing than one under Pinus strobus. When I opened the bag she sent the next morning (while she was keeping the griddle warm) I saw the most gigantic "hypomysized" Amanitas I'd seen in 20 years!!! So back to the pine grove I went with Vangie, and sure enough, there were hundreds upon hundreds of A. muscaria and A. rubescens beautifully embalmed with Hypomyces hyalinus - in the pink, perithecal stage!!!

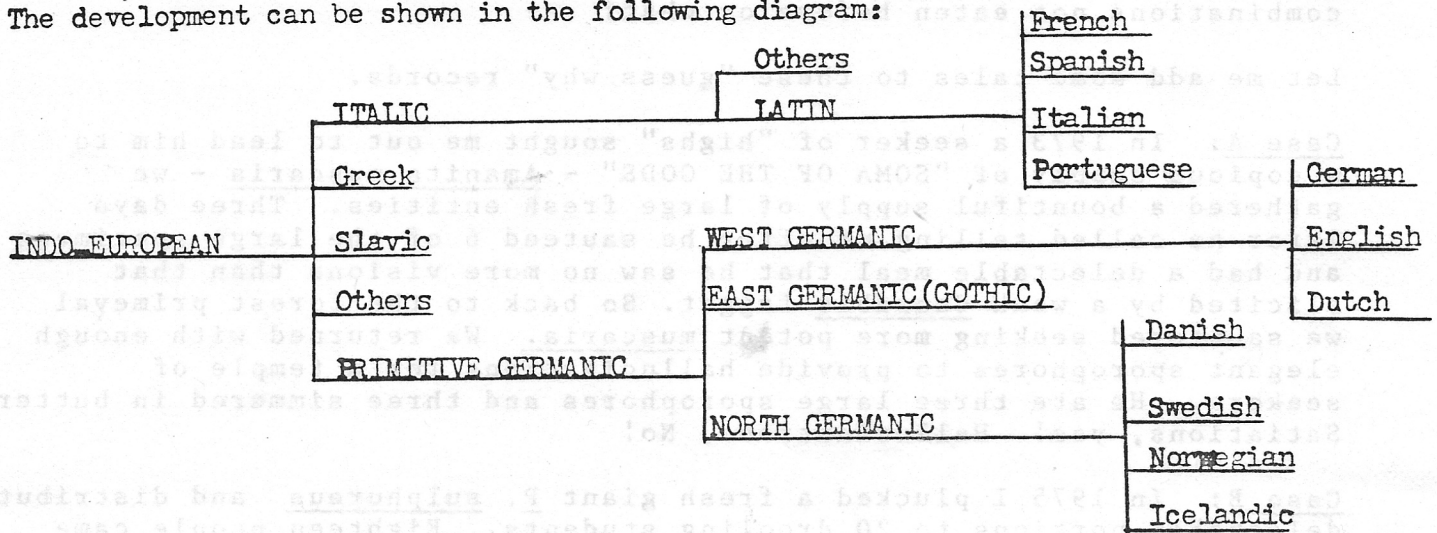
And so I proceeded to show Vangie how this marvelous ascomycetous fungus had transformed these Amanitas to resemble phallic gasteromycetes and remind her of Alice's prophetic words, "Everything that seems to be is not." Undaunted, Vangie collected a batch of these transformed Amanitas, nevertheless, and had an enjoyable meal - proving me and Alice wrong again!!

TRANSLATING MYCOLOGICAL GERMAN by DAVE PATTERSON

This report discusses the use of vowel and consonant changes as a method of acquiring a reading knowledge of mycological German. The subject is outlined as follows:

- (1) brief historical sketches of the German and English languages
- (2) the Great English Vowel Shift and Grimm's Law of Consonant Shifts as they can relate to translating German
- (3) German passages for translation
- (4) a German to English vocabulary for these passages using vowel and consonant changes as an aid to the translation.

At some remote period in the past there existed a language called Indo-European. There are no actual records of this language but its existence is inferred from studies by scholars. About 1,000 B.C. this language began to split into a number of recognizable branches. The development can be shown in the following diagram:



Primitive Germanic eventually split into 3 additional branches: East Germanic, North Germanic and West Germanic. East Germanic or Gothic is extinct. It is apparent from the diagram that German and English are more closely related than French and English or than Latin and English. The numerous French and Latin elements entered the English language after the Norman conquests of 1066.

According to one account the first landing in force by Germanic tribes on British shores was made in 449 A.D. These Angles, Saxons and Jutes drove the indigenous Celtic speaking peoples, notably the Britons, to the Northwest. The invaders brought a Low Germanic dialect to Britain and this became the basis of Old English which was the language of written documents from about 700 to 1100. The sound of Old English is closer to modern German than it is to modern English which has lost nearly all the inflections or endings on words indicating case, gender, number and person. Old English, however, was highly inflected. The Old English word for house was *hus* for the nominative; *huses* for the genitive, 'of a house'; *huse* for the dative, 'to a house'. Some vocabulary comparisons are:

<u>OLD ENGLISH</u>	<u>MODERN ENGLISH</u>	<u>OLD ENGLISH</u>	<u>MODERN ENGLISH</u>
ban	bone	ræd	read
bryd	bride	sunne	sun
nama	name	synn	sin
nosu	nose	tun	town

The Normans invaded England in 1066. They spoke a kind of French and quickly introduced it as the language at court. A large number of French words entered the language thereafter. In the 1200's England was, in effect, trilingual; ordinary life went on in English, the cultured classes spoke French and the learned used Latin. The English kings spoke French up to the time of Henry the Fifth (1387-1422) who spoke Middle English; those who recall Shakespeare's Henry V may remember the difficulty that King Hal had in courting the French speaking Katharine (Act 5, Scene 2). The Middle English Period lasted from about 1100 to 1450 and was characterized by simplification of the word structure—the omission of most endings in the conjugation of verbs, the replacing of grammatical gender by

natural gender and a streamlining of noun endings for the cases.

The transition to Early Modern English roughly covers the period from the death of Chaucer (1400) to the death of Shakespeare (1616). Toward the end of the 1400's began the Great English Vowel Shift. This shift or change caused the pronunciation of the vowels a, e, i, o and u to differ from those used in most other languages in Western Europe. This change consisted in a shifting of the positions assumed by the tongue and the lips. The shift changed the pronunciation of 18 out of the 20 distinctive vowels and diphthongs. From 1500 onward written English, in the important respects, has not changed very much; the spoken language, however, differs considerably.

In 1822 the German scholar Jacob Grimm published Deutsche Grammatik (German Grammar), certain principles that he worked out are referred to as Grimm's Law. He described the changes that some consonants in the parent Indo-European language underwent whenever they were absorbed into Germanic. Further studies have extended the scope of Grimm's work. Using the idea of consonant shifts, and applying it within a German-English framework, the following relationships are known to occur frequently:

<u>EXAMPLES</u>				<u>EXAMPLES</u>			
<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>
b	v	leben	live	k	c	kommen	come
ch	k	mil <u>ch</u>	mil <u>k</u>	sch	s	sch <u>nee</u>	s <u>n</u> ow
d	th	ba <u>d</u>	ba <u>th</u>	ss	t	wa <u>ss</u> er	wa <u>t</u> er
f	p	af <u>f</u> e	af <u>p</u> e	t	d	ka <u>lt</u>	co <u>ld</u>
ig	y	zwa <u>n</u> zig	twen <u>t</u> y	z	t	ze <u>h</u> n	te <u>n</u>

These 10 changes may be memorized with the mnemonic:

Zweiunddreissig schläfrige pilzliebhaber kochen und trinken.
 ↓
 Two & thirty sleep-y fungilovers cook and drink.

The foregoing may be summarized as follows:

1. The English and German languages are related; they originated from a parent Indo-European language and developed from a common Germanic branch.
2. There has occurred in the English language a change in the diphthongs and vowels, the Great English Vowel Shift; hence there is a difference in pronunciation and spelling between English and Germanic.
3. There has been a simplification in the spelling of English.
4. There has been a shift in some consonants as the parent language of modern German developed from Indo-European; relationships among these shifts can be established between modern German and English.

One can make use of these ideas in a very practical way:

1. Try to 'see' an English word in every German word.
2. Allow any vowel or diphthong in German to change to any other vowel or diphthong in English.
3. Allow the consonants given in the above mnemonic to change, if necessary, to the English equivalents.
4. There are a few words for which it will be more difficult to develop a mnemonic than to memorize them.
5. Use Roget's Thesaurus as an aid in obtaining synonyms or words with similar meanings; the English language has a rich vocabulary. "In richness, good sense and terse convenience no other living language may be put beside English."—Jacob Grimm

SYMBOLS:

→ read as 'shifts to'; any vowel, diphthong or consonant which change according to the above discussion.

↪ a consonant shift other than one described in the above mnemonic.

↵ a vocal (sound) shift such as waks ↵ wax

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION

A more varied format of passages was originally planned with a complete word list to match. However, permission to reprint them could not be obtained from the publisher. New passages were rather hastily prepared and substituted; therefore not all the words in the passages are contained in the vocabulary list of 122 words, but most of the basic techniques for shifting vowels and consonants are covered. A vocabulary of about 250 words will be sufficient for rapid sight reading of descriptions in German. By combining vowel and consonant shifts with other mnemotechnic devices this method may also be used for French, Italian, Latin and Spanish translations.

Russula aeruginea Lindblad. Hut 5-8 cm. breit grasgrün oder oliv bis graugrün, blassgrün am Rand; Mitte dunkler und manchmal leicht genabelt-niedergedrückt; feuchtschmierig, leicht gerieft, höckerig, zur Hälfte abziehbar; Lamellen erst weisslich, dann gelblich, zuletzt buttermilchgelb, aussen abgerundet, hinten schmal, selten gabelig; Stiel weiss, gleichdick, fest, nur in Alter schwammig; Sporen creme, rundlich bis breitelliptisch, leicht bestachelt; Vorkommen Juni bis Oktober in Laub- und Kieferwäldern.

Russula cyanoxantha Schaeffer. Hut 5-10 cm. breit violett und grün, Rand violett-purpur, Mitte dunkelgrün oder gelbgrünlich; höckerig, lange schmierig kahl, nicht leicht abziehbar; Fleisch weiss, fest, mild, geruchlos; Lamellen weiss, dünn, ungleich lang, gedrängt, etwas gabelig; Stiel weiss, seltener lilac, gleichdick, fest oder schwammig; Sporen weiss, rund bis länglich 8-9 X 6-7 m., warzig; Vorkommen Juli bis Oktober in Laubwäldern.

Russula integra (L) Fries. Hut 6-10 cm. breit braunrot bis gelbbraun, purpur-braun, blutrot oder schokoladenbraun, in der Mitte auch olivlich ausblassend; schmierig, kahl, fleischig, abziehbar, gerieft; Fleisch weiss, alt schwammig, mild, geruchlos; Lamellen dick und breit, weisslich bis lederockergelb, gleich lang, nicht gabelig, fast frei; Stiel weiss, oft sehr bauchig, aussen fest, innen schwammig; Sporen gelblich bis ockergelb, rundlich bis länglich, bestachelt mit kurzen Gratchen; Vorkommen August bis Oktober in Mischwäldern.

Russula vesca Fries. Hut 5-10 cm. breit violett-braunrot oder braun-fleischfarbenrot aber bald ausblassend, dann am Rand trübrosa und in Mitte braunlich; Oberhaut nicht bis an den Rand reichend, so dass die Lamellen etwas überstehen; schmierig, glatt, kahl, dick, fest und hart, nur in Alter schwach gerieft, bis zur Hälfte von Hut abziehbar; Fleisch fest, weiss, fast geruchlos, mild (haselnussartig); Lamellen weiss, schneiden oft rostfleckig, nie grau oder gelblich gefleckt, schmal, oft dünn und gedrängt, hinten angewachsen, fast bis zur Mitte gegabelt; Stiel weiss kurz, schwach netzig oder feingestreift, etwas bauchig, aussen fest; Sporen weiss, rundlich bis länglich, meist fein isoliert-punktiert; Vorkommen Juli bis Oktober in Laubwäldern, besonders unter Eichen.

Russula virescens Fries ex Schaeffer. Hut 6-15 cm. breit, hell oder dunkler grünfarben oft gelblich bis weisslich verblassend; oft mit rostbräunlichen Flecken; am Rand körnig; Oberhaut nicht abziehbar und trocken, aber oft schmierig; Fleisch hart, Geschmack mild, nussartig; Geruch schwach süsslich; Lamellen erst weiss, dann blasscreme, sehr variabel, oft gegabelt, hinten abgerundet, fast entfernt und frei; Stiel weiss, an Basis bräunend, dick, sehr hart, kurz oder lang, fest oder schwammig, gleichdick oder bauchig, aussen oft aderig; Sporen weisslich oder blass, rundlich bis länglich 8-10 X 7-8 m., fein punktiert bis kleinstackelig durch feine Verbindungslinien zerstückelt-netzig; Vorkommen Juli bis September unter Laubbaumen (Eichen, Birken und Buchen).

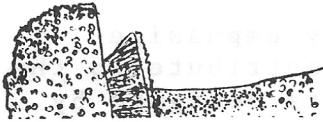
GERMAN	VOCABULARY MNEMONIC	ENGLISH
ab-	prefix; often means a separation or a lessening	
abgerunden	u → ou; rounded	rounded
ablosen	ab + lose; detach, recede	recede, detach
abziehbar	z → t; ie → o; toh → tow, pull, pull away	separable <i>removable</i>
aderig	d → t; ig → y; artery, vein	vein, streaked
alt	a → o; t → d; old, age	old, in age
als	drop l; as, than	than, like, as if
am	a → o; m → n; on	on
an-	prefix; motion toward, strengthening	
anhalten	an + halt, stop; use an- as in-, sense of negative; not halt	persist, stop
anheften	e → ea; f → v; heave, raise up (sense Tricholoma attachment)	adnexed, attach
annehmen	e → a; drop h; name (to assume an official name)	assume, take, accept
anwachsen	ch → k; waks → wax; as in wax and wane, grow toward	adnate, adhere
auch	ch → k; auks → aux(iliary), in addition, also, too	too, also
aufwärts	au → u; f → p; t → d; upwards	upwards
aus-	prefix, but not always; may mean completion	
aussen	a → o; ss → t; out, outer	out of, from outward outer end (cap)
aussprechen	a → o; s → t; ch → k; outspoken	pronounced
ausstopfen	o → u; pf → f; stuff	stuffed
bald	b → p; d → t; paltry, short, shortly, soon	soon
-bar	suffix; often equivalent to English -ful, -ible, -able	
bauchig	b → p; paunchy, bulgy, ventricose	ventricose
be-	prefix; several meanings, around, on all sides	
beräucher	au → ee; ch → k; reek, odor	smell
bereift	r → wr; ei → a; f → p; wrap, covering	pruinose
bernstein	e → u; ei → o; burntstone (color) amber	amber
bestachelt	a → i; ch → k; sticks, spikes, spines	echinulate
bestreuen	eu → ew; strew, sprinkle, dusted	dusted
bis	drop s; bi equals English two → preposition to	to
bläss	b → f; ss → t; flat sense fade, pale	pale
bleiben	b → p; ei → o; plpp (down), stay	remain
braun	au → ow; brown	brown
brechlich	e → ea; ch → k; break, breakable	fragile
breit	ei → oa; t → d; broad	broad
creme	e → ea; cream (color)	cream
dann	d → th; a → e; then	then
der	d → th; the	the
dick	d → th; thick	thick
drängen	d → th; a → o; throng, crowd, crowded	crowded
drucken	d → th; thrust, press	press
dunkel	u → a; dank, dark	dark
dünn	d → th; u → i; thin	thin
durch	d → th; thur → thru; through	through
eher	h, silent; e'er, soon	soon, rather
eiche	ei → oa; ch → k; oak	oak
einfach	ei → o; ch → k; one fact, simple	simple
einig	ei → o; ig → Y; only, one, few, some	some
ent-	prefix; separation, withdrawal	
entfernen	e → a; far, distant	distant
essbar	e → ea; ss → t; eat, edible	edible
etwas	w → wh; s → t; somewhat	somewhat
farbe	f → d; a → au; daub, paint, color	color
fast	f → m; a → o; most, almost, nearly	almost, nearly
fest	e → a; fast, firm	firm
feucht	eu → o; ch → k; fok → fog, misty, moist	moist
flecken	flecks, spots	spot
fleisch	sch → sh; flesh, context	flesh
frei	i → e; free	free
gabelig	g → gr; grab, in sense to fork something, fork	forking
ge-	IMPORTANT; often prefix for past participles of verbs; see listing under the root of the verb	
gegen	ge, drop; e → ai; gain, against	against

gelb	e→o; b→d; gold, golden, yellow	yellow
gemein	m→n; general, common	common
geruch	u→ee; ch→k; reek, smell	odor
gewöhnlich	h, silent; wont, habit, usual	usually
glatt	g→f; flat in the sense of even	even
gleich	drop g; ei→i; ch→k; like, alike, equal	equal, same
grau	u→y; gray	gray
grün	u→ee; green	green
gratchen	grating, ridges	ridges
hell	e→a; halo, bright	bright
hinter	t→d; hind, behind	behind (at stem)
höckerig	o→u; hunker, hunker up, hump, convex	convex
hohl	second h silent; hollow	hollow
hut	u→a; hat, cap	cap
-ig	suffix; often English y	
in	in, into	in
kahl	k→b; drop h; bald, glabrous	glabrous
karmin	k→c; carmine (color)	carmine
kiefer	k→c; ie→o; conifer, pine	pine
kommen	k→c; come	come
kurz	k→c; curt, short	short
lamelle	lamella, gills	gills
lang	a→o; long, length	length
langsam	a→o; s→t; a→i; (to take a) longtime, slowly	slowly
laub	au→ea; b→v; leaves, leaf	leaf
leder	d→th; leather (color)	leather
leicht	ei→i; ch→gh; light, slight	slightly
-lich	suffix; often in English, like	
mais	s→z; maize, corn (color)	corn
manchmal	many, in sense of some; a→u; multiply, sense of times	sometimes
mit	m→w; with	with
mitte	t→d; middle	middle
nabel	b→v; navel, depression	depressed
neapel	ea→a; Napels	Napels
nicht	i→au; ch→gh; naught,	not
nieder	ie→e; d→th; nether, as in netherworld; down	down
nur	u→ea; nearly, close to only	only
ocker	ocher, ochre	ochre
oder	drop de; or	or
oliv	olive	olive
purpur	purple	purple
queraderig	querv→quarter, cross; see aderig (equals vein)	crossveined
rand	a→ou; round, around, margin	margin
rauch	raunchy (slang), dirty, sense smoky	smoky
reifen	ei→i; f→p; ripe, mature	mature
riefeln	ie→i; rifled, grooved, striate	striate
rot	o→e; t→d; red	red
rund	u→ou; round	round
scharf	sch→sh; f→p; sharp	sharp
schmächtig	sch→s; smart, trim, slender	slender
schmal	sch→s; small, in the sense of narrow	narrow
schmierig	sch→s; ie→ea; smeary, viscid	viscid
schmutzig	sch→s; smut, dirt	dirty, dingy
schwach	sch, drop; a→ea; ch→k; weak, faint	faint
schwammig	sch→s; m→b; swab, in the sense of sponge	spongy
schwarz	sch→s; z→t; swarthy, dark	black
sehr	s→v; drop h; very	very
selten	t→d; seldom	seldom
sich	Latin sic; reflexive; he, himself; it, itself	itself
stark	stark, strong	strong
stiel	ie→y; stylus, stem	stem

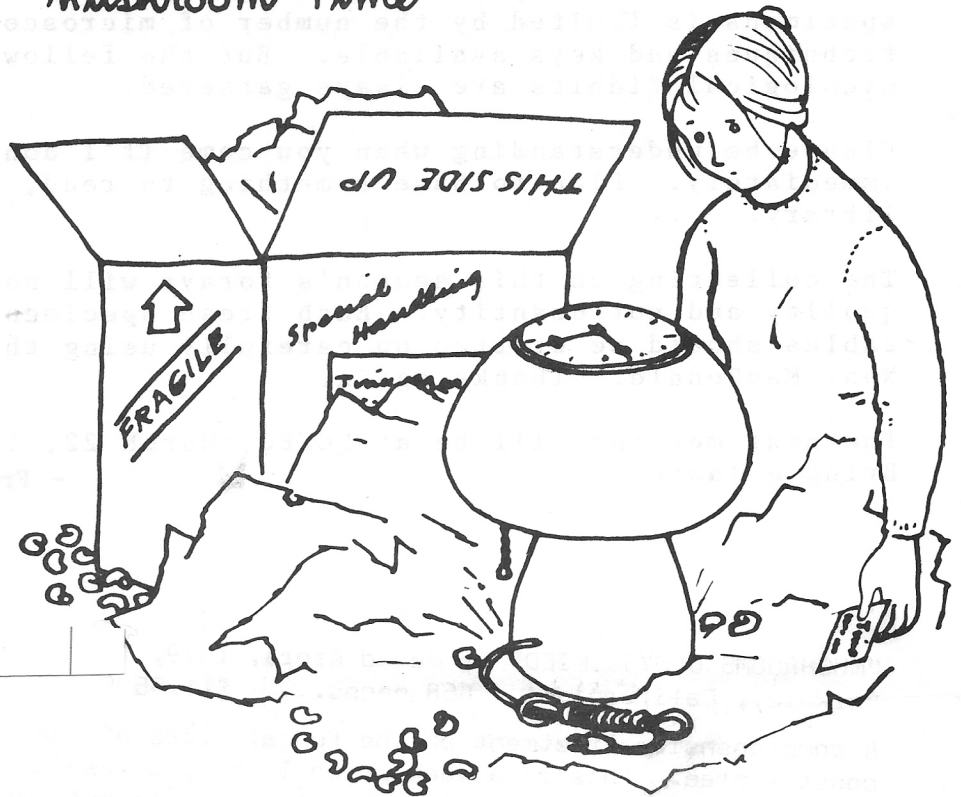
NEW YORK LECTURE

Dr. Sam Mazzer will discuss the "Geographic Distribution of Fungi" in N.Y. on Tuesday, March 11th, 7:30 p.m. at the N.Y. Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd St., Manhattan.

Tina Marasmius Mushroom Time



This newsletter is the cut-off point for those who have not paid their dues for 1980. To rejoin, mail check payable to NJMA to Mrs. Margarete Turchick



*It's just fantastic Aunt Harriet,
just fantastic.*

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY

Would you like to learn more about nature photography? Al Leyenberger is planning a field photography course for those who use close-up equipment, tripod and flash. There will be one indoor meeting in mid-April and two outdoor field sessions in May. Not forays but field trips to photograph flowers, fungi, ferns and fiddleheads--whatever Nature offers. These sessions will be followed by review and critique of the slides and discussion of camera techniques. The size of the group will be limited, and a small fee may be required. If you are interested see Al or call him at _____.

NOTES FROM MEMBERS

I would like to thank all the club members that have managed to come to taxonomy meetings over the years whether on a regular basis or only once in a while. Without you the herbarium would certainly have ceased to exist. The cataloging is tedious and unfortunately is best done by only three to four people. Keying out unknown specimens is limited by the number of microscopes, familiarity with techniques and keys available. But the fellowship is wonderful, and mycological tidbits are always gathered.

Please be understanding when you come if I don't put you to work immediately. Plan to have something to read, or check out the club's library.

The collecting on this season's forays will hopefully emphasize quality and not quantity. Each fresh specimen you contribute to the tables should be written up carefully using the sheets designed by Neal MacDonald. Thanks again.

The next meeting will be at SCEEC, March 22, 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Bring a lunch.

- From Dorothy Smullen

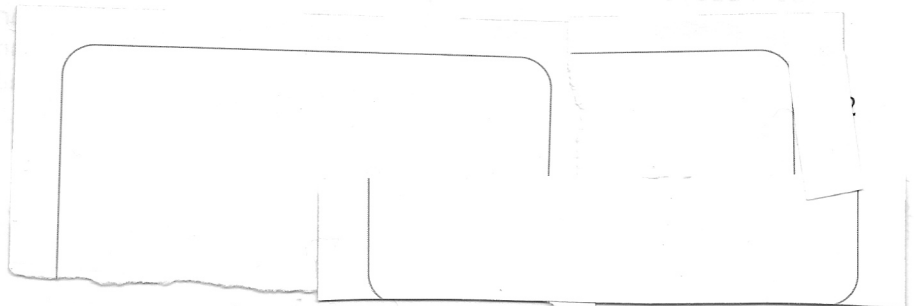
"MUSHROOMS DEMYSTIFIED" by David Arora, 1979, Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, California. 668 pages. \$11.95

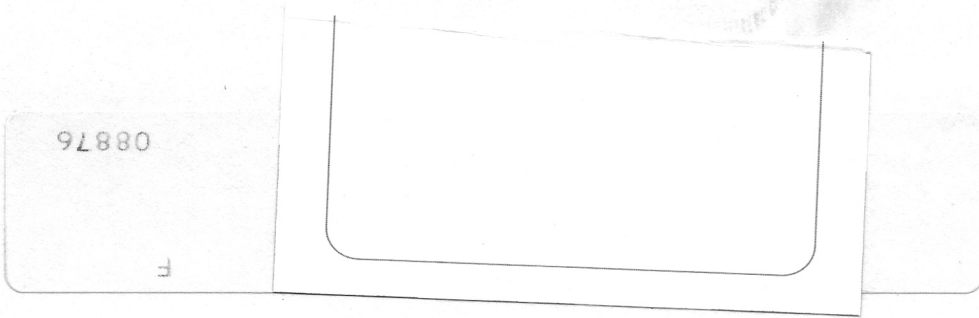
A comprehensive treatment of the fungal flora of the central California coastal area. This is a book which I enjoyed reading. The terminology is simple and the writing is not only readable but entertaining, both characteristics sadly lacking in many mycological works. Although prepared for a region greatly different from that of New Jersey, many of the species descriptions and most of the general remarks are pertinent to our Northeast area. The species are treated broadly and from a macroscopic viewpoint. Ample comments with each description include discriminations between closely related species. The illustrations, mostly in black and white, are more diagnostic than frequently found in a field guide. Remarks as to edibility are included in each species description. The author's perspective on the individual mushrooms he finds and on the fungophiles and mycophobes he encounters make interesting reading. This is a book to return to for enjoyment as well as to refer to for information.

Reviewed by Al Leyenberger.

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