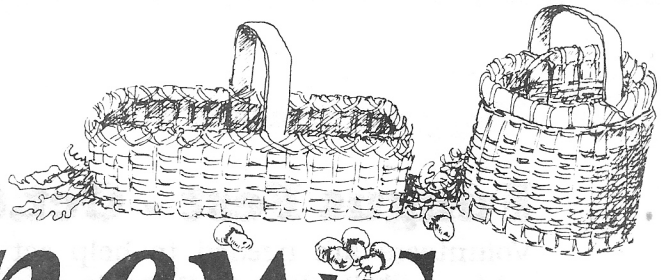


NJMAnews

VOL. 21 #5 Sept.- Oct. 1991

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Cortinarius iodes

OFFICERS:	Gene Varney, President Hanna Tschekunow, Vice President Grete Turchick, Treasurer Ursula Pohl, Secreatary
CIRCULATION:	Sue Kibby
EDITOR:	Michael Rubin
DUES:	Family: $15.00/year Individual: $10.00/year Mail checks (payable to NJMA) to: Grete Turchick.
NEWSLETTER DEADLINES:	Feb.10, April 10, June 10 Aug. 10, Oct. 10, Dec. 10

CALENDAR

Sept. 29	Stokes State Forrest
Oct. 6	Fungus Fest - SCEEC
Oct. 13	Mahlon - Dickerson Park
Oct. 20	Lebenon State Forrest
Nov. 3	Luminescent Fungi - SCEEC
Dec. 1	Poisonous Mushrooms, Mushroom Poisoning - SCEEC

Directions to SCEEC. Route 287 to the North Maple Ave. Basking Ridge exit. Follow N. Maple Ave. till it bends left an becomes S. Maple Ave. in town. Follow S. Maple Ave. past the horse stable until you come to Lord Stirling Rd. Make a left onto Lord Stirling Rd. and follow until you come to SCEEC on the left (about a mile).

Please note all meetings start at 2:00 pm. (Except as otherwise noted).

Fungus Fest - Oct.6

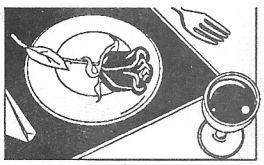
Volunteers are needed to help set up tables and displays on Saturday Oct. 5. We also need people to lead mushroom walks, attend to the display tables and help our visitors enjoy the Fungus Fest. Please pitch in and help to make this years Fungus Fest the best ever. Contact Ursula Pohl ( ) to find out more information.

T-Shirt Display at Fungus Fest:

If you have a T-shirt with a mushroom theme or mushroom club logo we would like to display it at Fungus Fest. Contact Hanna Tschekunow for details.

Photo Contest:

Don't forget our annual slide show competition to be held in January. The categories are: Technical (showing the features of the mushroom required for identification), Pictorial, and Activity (pictures of people engaged in mushroom related activities). Details to follow in the next newsletter. All photographs must be 35mm slides. All our members are encouraged to submit slides.



Culinary Group Dinner Oct. 26

If you love to cook or eat then this is the activity for you. The dinners theme will be GERMAN cuisine. Each participant is asked to prepare a dish to share with others. The costs are shared equally among all the participants (averages around $12). Its a great deal and great fun. Please call Bob Hosh ( ) or Jim Richards make a reservation. The menu is carefully planned by Jim and Bob so be sure to contact them first.

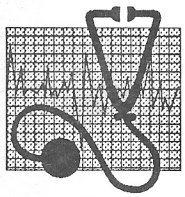
Annual Picnic Sept. 29- Stokes State Forrest

This is one of the premier events of the foray season. Please bring a dish to share with others. Include a serving utensil and a 3x5 card with a list of ingredients so everyone will know what delicious treats are in front of them. There will be stoves and fireplaces to warm the food. You should also supply your own place setting (ie:plates, utensils and cups). The foray will start at 10:00 sharp followed by the picnic.

Please note: It is usually cold when we arrive so dress accordingly.

November 1- Luminescent Fungi

Come and learn how the Jack-o-Lantern and other bioluminescent fungi produce their mysterious light. NJMA member (and photo contest winner) Joe Lankalis will be our featured lecturer for this meeting. Joe teaches high school science in Penn. and has spent many hours photographing one of natures mysterious phenomena.



December 3- Poisonous Mushrooms, Mushroom Poisonings

Our own vice president Hanna Tschekunow will be the featured lecturer for this important topic. Hanna is a nurse at the N.J. Poison Control Center and has lots of experience with this topic.

The 1991 Northeast and N.A.M.A. Forays

by Gene Varney

I had the good fortune to be able to attend both the Northeastern Mycological Foray (NEMF) held at the University of Maine and the North American Mycological Association (NAMA) Foray held at Paul Smith College in the Adirondack Mountains. The planners couldn't have picked better sites for beauty, ideal weather, and habitats diverse enough to please every mushroom hunter. The people attending were friendly , helpful, and caring for each other. Everyone was deeply concerned and anxious until several members lost in the maine woods returned safely to the Orono campus. The professionals and experienced amateurs went out of their way to help beginners make sense out of the hundreds of mushrooms that ended up on the collection tables.

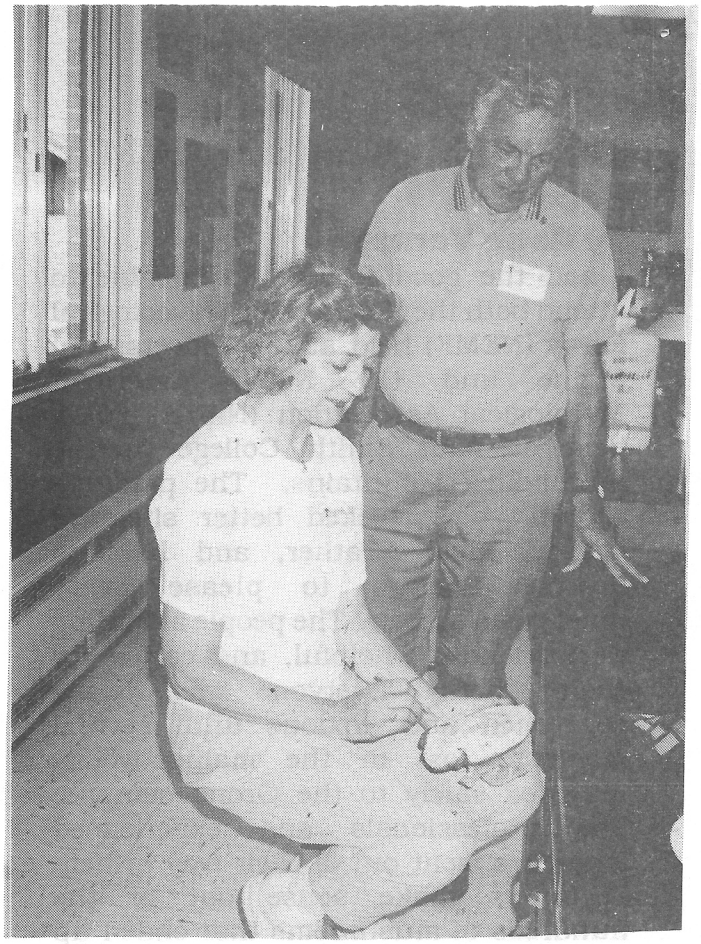
It is impossible to report on all of the stimulating events that took place--the daily forays, lectures, workshops, craft and book displays, the excitement apparent in the identification and display areas, and the evident camraderie everywhere. I was especially impressed by the many contributions made by members of this Association to NEMF and the NAMA foray. At the risk of leaving someone out, I want to report to the membership on the NJMA members who played such an important part in the success of the regional and national forays.

Geoffrey and Sue Kibby worked hard sorting and identifying the mushrooms found on the forays along with **Ray Fatto** who spent hours and hours over his microscope identifying some of the more difficult collections. **Martie Kyde, Dorothy Smullen,** and **Gene Yetter** spent countless hours at the recording table and the computer. Martie, who was also a recorder at the NAMA foray, reports 360 mushrooms were recorded in Maine (49 were new to the list) and 460 in the Adirondacks (another 38 were new). More will be added when specimens taken home by the experts for detailed study are identified. Martie also found time to chair the NEMF awards committee and present the awards at one of the evening meetings. In addition, she gave an introductory lecture on mycorhize! Dorothy also found time to present a beginner's workshop on the "Macroscopic Approach to Describing fungi." Geoffrey gave a lecture on the reasons for changing the names of mushrooms, and our beloved **Sam Ristich** gave a lecture with his much-appreciated enthusiasm. **Glenn Freeman's** class on the use of the microscope was so popular that it had to be repeated. **Rod Tulloss** identified specimens of *Amanita* and gave a lecture on mushrooms found, lost, and found again with special reference to Peck's descriptions. **Rhoda Roper**, chair of the NEMF socials committee, provided the snacks, wine, and scrumptious brie following the evening programs. Rhoda also displayed her mushroom jewelry. **Bernice Fatto** was the artist-in-residence and all enjoyed watching her sketch on the fresh artist's conks collected on the forays. **Al Northrup** chaired the photo contest committee for NAMA and presented the awards made to winners by judges **Ray Fatto, Gary Lincoff**, and **Erwin Streisinger. Joe Lankalis** was one of the winners for his photographs of luminescent mushrooms. **Linda Meyer**, a member of the NEMF program committee, with the help of her husband **Paul** kept the activities moving on schedule. Linda was the Vivacious M.C. at "MycoFun" night. **Ursula Pohl** chaired the NAMA program committee, did the 'mycophagy tasting' session at NAMA, participated in the mushroom

dyes program and NEMF, organized a special session on dyes from mushrooms at NAMA, and was chair of sales at NEMF! **Viola and Melanie Spock** in their workshop at Maine discovered a new source of a beautiful blue dye.

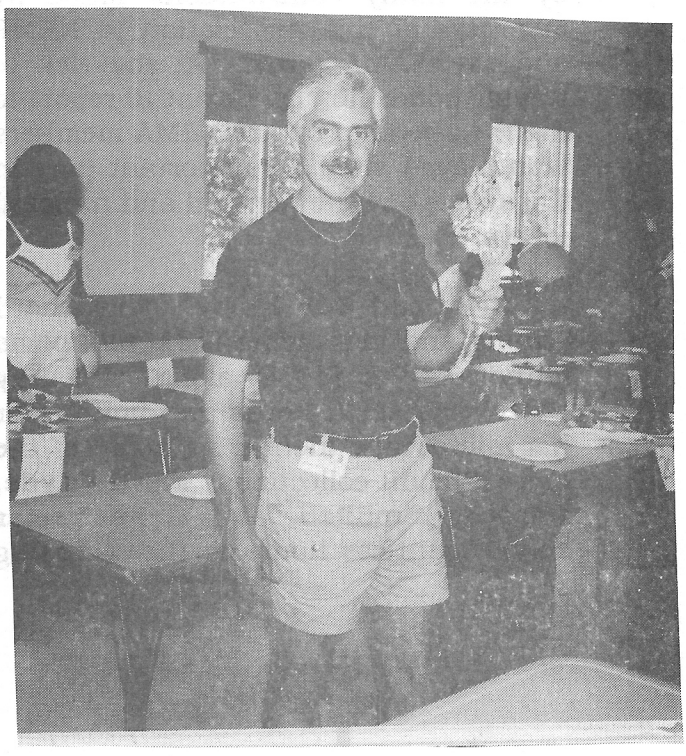
Gary Lincoff tried to stir up the "lumpers" and "splitters" at lectures he gave at both NEMF and NAMA. It was a delight to see **Anna Gerenday** again. Anna, a former president of NJMA and currently living in Minnesota, helped with the recording of at NEMF. **Hanna Tschekunow** volunteered to help care for two mushroomers who returned after being lost in the Maine woods for several hours. **Grete Turchick** was at NEMF and we missed her creative touch at the Mycophagy session. **Bruce and Jan Vansant** were at NEMF and gave help and encouragement wherever it was needed. **Bob and Barbara Peabody** and **Bob and Genia Hosh** were not able to attend this year and were missed by all because of their major contributions to past forays. We all felt at home when **Joe Kuczynski** made the rounds with his bottomless bag of butterscotch candy.

You can see why I am so proud of our New Jersey group, and why we truly are one of the best mushroom organizations in the U.S.! On behalf of NJMA, I give thanks and express appreciation to all who contributed so much to the success of NEMF and NAMAF.

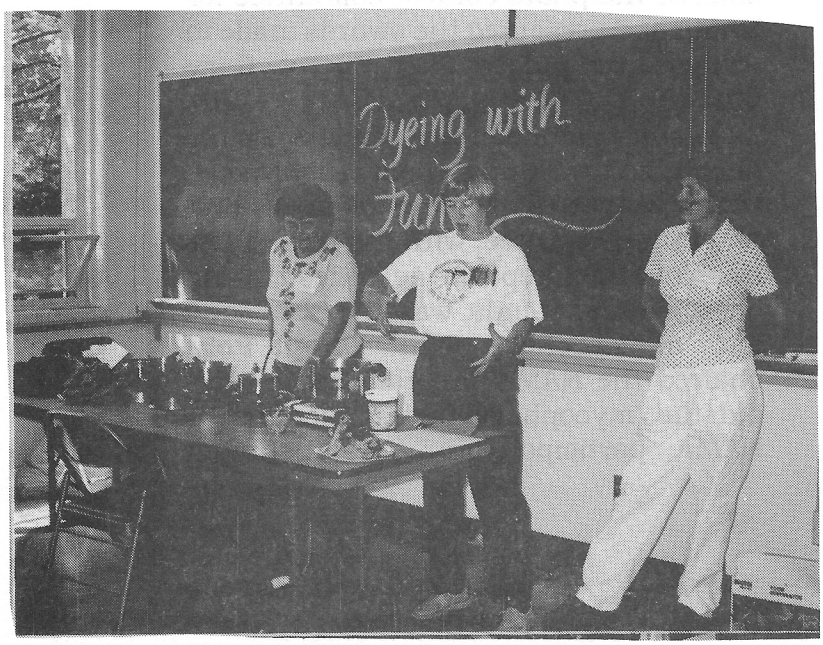


Gene Varney admires Bernice Fatto's artistic talent

Dr. Allan Bassette



Ursula Pohl, Pat Brennan and Melanie Spock



Dr. Charles Leck, ornithologist at Rutgers, brought the following paper to our attention. It was written by John Jaenike, Dept. of Biology, University of Rochester, NY 14627. It appeared in Trends in Ecology and Evolution, Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1991.

Mass Extinction of European Fungi

We used to think about modern-day extinction in terms of the loss of individual species: the passenger pigeon, the quagga, the California condor. In recent years, it has become apparent that extinction may affect large taxonomic groups on a regional or worldwide scale, such as the Hawaiian avifauna[1], plants of tropical cloud forests[2], and amphibians around the world[3]. As was made clear in a presentation by Eef Arnolds (Biological Station, Wijster, The Netherlands) at the 4th International Mycological Congress held in Germany last autumn, another mass extinction may be taking place right under our collective feet. In northern Europe, there has recently been a staggering decline in the abundance and diversity of ectomycorrhizal fungi, whose presence is manifest by the appearance of above-ground fruiting bodies – mushrooms.

Arnolds bases this conclusion on several lines of evidence. Perhaps the most sobering concerns the total number of species of macromycetes collected on over 8000 forays made in the state of Saarland in western Germany from 1970 to 1985. During this period, the number of species collected per year declined by nearly 60%. In the Netherlands, the average number of ectomycorrhizal fungi collected per foray remained fairly constant from 1900 through the 1960s, but started to decline significantly in the 1970s. In the 1980s, the number of such species collected per foray was only about half of that for the first half of the century.

Intensive collecting within more restricted areas yields similar results. Sites in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands that have been sampled repeatedly reveal losses in species diversity of 40–50% over periods of 30–60 years. On replicate plots in oak forests in the Netherlands, the average number of mycorrhizal fungi declined from 37 species per plot in the early 1970s to 12 per plot in the late 1980s. The number of species of mycorrhizal fungi found in the Giant Mountains of Czechoslovakia declined by 80% between 1958 and the early 1980s.

The decline in species diversity is paralleled by equally dramatic drops in the abundance of those species that still survive. This is clearly seen in data on the quantity of mushrooms brought to market. For instance, the weight of chanterelles (*Cantharellus cibarius*) brought to the Saarbrucken market in Germany declined steadily from an average of about 6000 kg per year in the 1950s to under 200 kg in the 1970s.

Finally, the geographical ranges of many surviving species have declined substantially. Arnolds[4] has shown that of 21 species of hydnaceous fungi (Basidiomycetes) native to the Netherlands, eight have not been seen since 1973 and are regarded as extinct. The number of localities in which the remaining species have been found has declined by over 90% for six of the species and between 60% and 90% for the rest.

What can be causing such a massive decline in these fungi? Harvesting by humans appears unlikely to be the culprit. In the same forests in which the chanterelles have declined so drastically, the abundance of the honey mushroom (*Armillaria mellea*), which is also collected for commercial sale, has remained unchanged. A key difference between these species is that *C. cibarius* forms mycorrhizal associations with trees, whereas *A. mellea* is parasitic on them. Furthermore, many fungal genera that have undergone the greatest declines, such as *Cortinarius*, *Amanita* and *Russula*, are of little or no economic importance.

Habitat loss may account for the decline of some species, although this seems unlikely to be a general explanation. The hydnaceous fungi of the Netherlands, whose ranges and abundances have declined so greatly, occur in habitat types (coniferous and deciduous forests on dry sandy soil) that have actually increased in recent years[4]. Furthermore, drastic declines in the abundance of mushrooms have been documented on permanent forest plots that have been surveyed from the early 1970s through the late 1980s.

Arnolds argues that air pollution is the primary cause of the disappearance of ectomycorrhizal fungi, as the declines are greatest in the most heavily polluted regions of Europe. It is significant that the greatest declines in these fungi, at least in the Netherlands, have occurred in forests on nitrogen-poor soils[5]. Precipitation now brings an average annual input of about 60 kg of nitrogen per hectare to such forests. As D.J. Read (University of Sheffield, UK) noted in his presentation at the same Congress, ectomycorrhizal fungi serve to increase the supply of nitrogen to their tree associates. Since such fungi are a substantial drain on the net productivity of these trees[6,7], could it be that the trees are dispensing with their fungal associates now that nitrogen is plentiful?

If plants can now obtain an adequate supply of nutrients without fungi, will there be any consequences of the loss of these fungi? The answer, in all likelihood, is yes. Mycorrhizal fungi can mediate competitive interactions between their host plants and other plants or soil microorganisms, and, by the production of antibodies, they may protect their hosts from plant pathogenic fungi[7–9]. In fact, changes in plant species composition in some European forest types have been preceded by declines in the mycorrhizal fungi[4] Thus, either the fungi are more sensitive to environmental changes or their loss contributes to changes in the plant communities.

Documentation of the dramatic losses of macrofungi in Europe was greatly facilitated by the extensive data on their distributions that had been accumulated over many decades. Are similar losses occurring elsewhere, such as Japan and North America? The rapidity with which the decline occurred in Europe indicates an urgent need for mapping macromycetes elsewhere. In North America, reasonably complete range maps are not available for most species. There are numerous amateur mushroom clubs around the United States and Canada that could play a key role in establishing a database for the detection of future changes in distribution and abundance.

St John and Coleman[7] have asked what happens to an ecosystem if you remove mycorrhizal fungi, and they suggested that 'an experiment like this may soon become possible'. Such an experiment, though not of the kind envisioned by St John and Coleman, now appears to be under way on a massive scale.

References

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9 Jackson, R.M. and Mason, P.A. (1984) *Mycorrhiza*, Edward Arnold

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Preliminary Checklist

NEMF Foray 1991

Univ. of Maine, Orono ME, August 10 - 13, 1991

Recorders: Dorothy Smullen, Marion M. Kyde, Anna Gerenday
Computer Programs by Ursula Hoffmann
Computer: Gene Yetter

Walk List

Walk number, day, site, county
(day: 1=Sat, 2=Sun, 3=Mon)

0		no walk number
98		campus Penobscott
99	3	vicinity or unscheduled Penobscott
1	1	Eager Beaver:Stillwater River College Ave Ext Penobscott
2	1	Easy Rider:Stillwater River College Ave Ext Penobscott
3	2	Hill Billy:Passadumkeag Mountain Penobscott
4	2	Shroom-Shwim:Pickerel Pond Area Penobscott
5	2	Bog Man:County Road Penobscott
6	2	Evergreener:County Road Penobscott
7	2	Ol' Man River:Stillwater River College Ave Ex Penobscott
8	2	Shwim-shroom:Pickerel Pond Area Penobscott
9	2	Bog Monster:County Road Penobscott
10	2	True Grit:The Horseback Penobscott
11	2	Lo Cal:University Forest Penobscott
12	3	Mountaineer:Katahdin-Baxter Piscataquis
13	3	Puckerbrusher:County Road Penobscott
14	3	Shroom-shwim: Penobscott
15	3	Slow n Steady:Stillwater Area Penobscott
16	3	Shwim-shroom: Penobscott
17	3	Hot & Wild:The Horseback Penobscott
18	3	Prentiss Woods Penobscott
19	3	Last Gasp:University Forest Penobscott

Some totals and subtotals:

359 species have been recorded so far;
47 of these were new ("*") to the NEMF list.

330 Basidiomycotina species
incl.
240 Agaricales,
68 Aphyllophorales,
12 Auriculariales,
Dacrymycetales,
Exobasidiales,
Tremellales
10 Gasteromycetes
18 Ascomycotina species
4 Deuteromycotina species
1 Zygomycotinum
6 Myxomycotina species

Identifications

AEB	Dr. Alan E. Bessette
DCS	Dorothy C. Smullen
DTJ	Dr. David T. Jenkins
GGK	Geoffrey G. Kibby
GHL	Gary H. Lincoff
JGM	John G. Minot
JHG	Dr. James H. Ginns
MMK	Marion M. Kyde
MS	Moselio Schaechter
PRL	Patrick R. Leacock
RDG	Dr. Roger D. Goos
RET	Dr. Rodham E. Tulloss
RLH	Dr. Richard L. Homola
RMF	Ray M. Fatto
RP	Roger Phillips
SSR	Dr. Samuel S. Ristich
WBC	Dr. William Bridge Cooke

genus,species,author,identifier,walk

BASIDIOMYCOTINA

AGARICALES

Agaricaceae

Agaricus abruptibulbus Pk. GGK 13
Agaricus campestris Fr. GGK 98
Agaricus semotus* Fr. GGK 6
Agaricus silvaticus Schff.:Vitt. GGK 12
Lepiota acutesquamosa (Weinm.)Kum. AEB 12
Lepiota gracilenta (Krombh.)Wasser GGK 15

Amanitaceae

Amanita NE 26* RET 0
Amanita NE 27* RET 0
Amanita NE 28* RET 0
Amanita NE 29* RET 98
Amanita NE 31* RET
Amanita NJ 32* RET 2
Amanita NJ 41=pseudovolvata nom. prov. RET 3
Amanita albocreata (Atk.)Gilb. RET 99
Amanita brunnescens Atk. AEB 1
Amanita brunnescens v pallida Krieger DTJ 6
Amanita ceciliae group DTJ 5
Amanita citrina (Schff.)Pers. AEB 4
Amanita flavoconia Atk. SSR 1
Amanita frostiana (Pk.)Sacc. RET 5
Amanita fulva (Schff.)Seyot RET 1
Amanita muscaria v formosa (L.)Pers. RET 98
Amanita rubescens v alba Coker RET 19
Amanita rubescens v rubescens (Pers.:Fr.)S.F.Gray AEB 2
Amanita sinicoflava Tulloss RET 2
Amanita vaginata (Bull.:Fr.)Vitt. DTJ 5
Amanita virosa (Fr.)Bertil. RET 98
Amanita wellsii (Murr.)Sacc. RET 11

Boletaceae

Austroboletus gracilis (Pk.)Wolfe RLH 99
Boletellus chrysenteroides (Snell)Sing. GGK 4
Boletellus intermedius Sm.&Thrs. GGK 4
Boletus edulis Bull.:Fr. MS 4
Boletus inedulis (Murr.)Murr. GGK 3
Boletus ornatipes Pk. GGK 4
Boletus rufocinnamomeus Sm.&Thrs. RMF 13
Boletus sensibilis Pk. GGK 1
Boletus vermiculosus Pk. GGK 1
Chalciporus piperatus (Bull.:Fr.)Sing. GGK 1
Chalciporus rubinellus (Pk.)Sing. GGK 1
Gyrodon merulioides (Schw.)Sing. GGK 12
Gyroporus castaneus (Bull.:Fr.)Quel. GGK 1
Gyroporus cyanescens (Bull.:Fr.)Quel. RET 3
Leccinum atrostipitatum Sm.,Thrs. & Watl. GGK 1
Leccinum aurantiacum (Bull.:St.Am.)S.F.Gray RLH 2
Leccinum chromapes (Frost)Sing. GGK 1
Leccinum eximium (Pk.)Sing. GGK 2
Leccinum holopus (Rostk.)Watl. GGK 1
Leccinum holopus v americanum* GGK 13
Leccinum insigne Sm.,Thrs. & Watl. GGK 4
Leccinum insigne v ochraceum* GGK 6
Leccinum scabrum (Bull.:Fr.)S.F.Gray GGK 13
Leccinum subglabripes (Pk.)Sing. GGK 1
Leccinum subleucophaeum Dick & Snell GGK 2
Leccinum subtestaceum* Sm.,Thrs. & Watl. GGK 1
Leccinum variicolor Watl. GGK 1
Phylloporus rhodoxanthus (Schw.)Bres. GGK 1
Porphyrellus porphyrosporus* (Fr.)Gilb. GGK 13
Suillus americanus (Pk.)Snell SSR 4
Suillus granulatus (L.:Fr.)Kunt. GGK 1
Suillus intermedius (Sm.& Thrs.)Sm.&Thrs. RLH 6
Suillus placidus (Bono.)Sing. AEB 4
Suillus spraguei (Berk.& Curt.)Kunt. GGK 2
Suillus subaureus (Pk.)Snell AEB 4
Tylopilus felleus (Bull.:Fr.)Karst. DCS 18
Xanthoconium affine v affine (Pk.)Sing. RLH 99
Xanthoconium affine v maculosum (Pk.)Sing. SSR 1
Xerocomus badius (Fr.)Kuehn.:Gilb. GGK 1
Xerocomus chrysenteron (Bull.:St.Am.)Quel. GGK 2
Xerocomus subtomentosus (L.:Fr.)Quel. GGK 6

Paxillaceae

Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca (Wulf.:Fr.)Maire GGK 2
Omphalotus olearius (DC.:Fr.)Sing. AEB 98
Paxillus atrotomentosus (Batsch:Fr.)Fr. GGK 6
Paxillus involutus (Batsch:Fr.)Fr. GGK 98

Coprinaceae

Coprinus atramentarius (Bull.:Fr.)Fr. GGK 15
Coprinus micaceus (Bull.:Fr.)Fr. RLH 98
Coprinus narcoticus* (Batsch:Fr.)Fr. AEB 12
Panaeolina foenisecii (Pers.:Fr.)Maire GGK 98
Psathyrella candolleana (Fr.)Maire MMK 98
Psathyrella hydrophila (Bull.:Mer.)Maire JHG 6
Psathyrella velutina (Pers.:Fr.)Sing. RET 15

Cortinariaceae

Cortinarius argentatus (Pers.:Fr.)Fr. GGK 1
Cortinarius armillatus (Fr.)Fr. GGK 6
Cortinarius collinitus* (Fr.)S.F.Gray AEB 6
Cortinarius corrugatus Pk. RP 99
Cortinarius iodes Berk.& Curt. RP 99
Cortinarius lilacinus* Pk. GGK 7
Cortinarius mucosus* (Bull.:Fr.)Kickx AEB 6
Cortinarius palustris Moser GGK 12
Cortinarius palustris v sphagneti (Orton)Moser AEB 4
Cortinarius semisanguineus (Fr.)Gill. GGK 15
Cortinarius squamulosus Pk. GGK 1
Cortinarius subcroceofolius* JGM 10
Crepidotus mollis (Fr.)Staude SSR 6
Galerina hypnorum* (Schrenk:Fr.)Kuehn. RLH 2
Galerina paludosa (Fr.)Kuehn. RLH 4
Gymnopilus flavidellus* Murr. JGM 13
Gymnopilus penetrans (Fr.:Fr.)Murr. GGK 4
Gymnopilus sapineus (Fr.)Maire GGK 1
Inocybe americana* JGM 6
Inocybe fastigiata (Schff.:Fr.)Quel. GGK 2
Inocybe geophylla (Sow.:Fr.)Kum. GHL 2
Inocybe maculata* Boud. GGK 9
Inocybe sororia Kauff. AEB 6
Inocybe trechispora (Berk.)Karst. JGM 4
Rozites caperata (Pers.:Fr.)Karst. RET 6
Tubaria confragosa (Fr.)Harmaja RLH 4

Entolomataceae

Clitopilus prunulus (Scop.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 1
Entoloma bicolor Murr. AEB 4
Entoloma byssisedum (Pers.:Fr.)Donk GHL 4
Entoloma grande Pk. GGK 6
Entoloma jubatum* (Fr.)Karst. GGK 7
Entoloma luteum Pk. GGK 12
Entoloma mammosum* (Fr.)Hes. JGM 14
Entoloma murraii (Berk.& Curt.)Sacc. GGK 3
Entoloma porphyrophaeum (Fr.)Karst. RLH 98
Entoloma quadratum (Berk.& Curt.)Horak DTJ 5
Entoloma sinuatum (Bull.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 2
Entoloma strictius (Pk.)Sacc. AEB 98
Leptonia parva* Pk. RLH 4
Leptonia serrulata (Fr.)Kum. GGK 10
Leptonia whiteae (Murr.)Murr. JGM 9

Hygrophoraceae

Hygrophorus canescens Sm.&Hes. RLH 13
Hygrophorus cantharellus (Schw.)Fr. GGK 6
Hygrophorus conicus (Scop.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 9
Hygrophorus flavescens (Kauff.)Sm.&Hes. RLH 6
Hygrophorus laetus (Fr.)Fr. GGK 6
Hygrophorus marginatus Pk. ss Kuehn. AEB 2
Hygrophorus marginatus v olivaceus Sm.&Hes. GGK 1
Hygrophorus miniatus (Scop.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 10
Hygrophorus nitidus Berk. & Curt. AEB 4
Hygrophorus pratensis (Fr.)Fr. AEB 1
Hygrophorus psittacinus (Schff.:Fr.)Wuensche GGK 7
Hygrophorus squamulosus Ellis & Ev. JGM 6

Pluteaceae

Pluteus admirabilis (Pk.)Pk. AEB 6
Pluteus cervinus (Schff.)Kum. GGK 1
Pluteus flavofuligineus Atk. RLH 2
Pluteus longistriatus Pk. AEB 2
Pluteus petasatus (Fr.)Gill. GGK 12
Pluteus salicinus (Pers.:Fr.)Kum. RLH 4
Volvariella bombycina (Schff.:Fr.)Sing. AEB 12

Russulaceae

Lactarius aquifluus Pk. PRL 1
Lactarius argillaceifolius Hes.&Sm. PRL 6
Lactarius camphoratus (Fr.)Fr. AEB 98
Lactarius deceptivus Pk. PRL 3
Lactarius deliciosus v deterrimus* (Fr.)S.F.Gray PRL 6
Lactarius fuliginellus* Sm.&Hes. PRL 13
Lactarius griseus Pk. PRL 12
Lactarius hygrophoroides Berk. & Curt. SSR 15
Lactarius lignyotus v nigroviolascens* Fr. in Lindbl. PRL 3
Lactarius subdulcis complex (Fr.)S.F.Gray AEB 2
Lactarius subvellereus v subdistans Pk. PRL 1
Lactarius thyinos Sm. RLH 5
Russula abietina* Pk. RMF 2
Russula adusta Fr. GGK 4
Russula aeruginea Lindbl. RMF 2
Russula albonigra (Krombh.)Fr. GGK 4
Russula aquosa Leclair RMF 13
Russula aurata Fr. GGK 98
Russula betularum Hora GGK 13
Russula brevipes Pk. RLH 2
Russula brevipes v acrior Shaffer RLH 2
Russula brunneola Burl. GGK 2
Russula claroflava Grove GGK 1
Russula compacta Frost AEB 98
Russula flaviceps* Pk. RMF 1
Russula fragilis Fr. GGK 4
Russula fragrantissima Romagn. RMF 2
Russula galochroa Fr. RMF 6
Russula imitatrix Homola & Shaffer RLH 6
Russula integra (Vitt.)Fr. RMF 13
Russula laurocerasi Romagn. RMF 6
Russula lutea (Huds.)Fr. RMF 13
Russula mariae Pk. GGK 7
Russula montana* Shaffer RMF 13
Russula mustelina* Fr. RMF 4
Russula obscura Rom. GGK 7
Russula ochroleucoides Kauff. GGK 3
Russula olivacea* (Schff.)Fr. GGK 4
Russula paludosa Britz. RLH 1
Russula pseudolepida* Sing. RMF 99
Russula puellaris Fr. GGK 99
Russula pulchra* Burl. RMF 16
Russula pusilla Pk. RMF 99
Russula rubescens Beards. RMF 7
Russula rugulosa* Pk. GGK 7
Russula subsericeonitens* Murr. RMF 7
Russula tenuiceps Kauff. RMF 6
Russula variata Banning & Pk. GGK 1
Russula vinacea Burl. GGK 3

Strophariaceae

Hypholoma myosotis (Fr.)Lange GGK 98
Hypholoma udum (Pers.:Fr.)Kuehn. AEB 98
Phaeomarasmius erinacellus (Pk.)Sing. GGK 12
Pholiota albocrenulata (Pk.)Sacc. AEB 12
Pholiota flammans (Fr.)Kum. GGK 3
Pholiota granulosa* AEB 7
Stropharia hardii Atk. GGK 15
Stropharia semiglobata (Batsch:Fr.)Quel. GGK 98

Tricholomataceae

Clitocybe ectypoides (Pk.)Sacc. AEB 4
Clitocybe gibba (Fr.)Kum. GGK 14
Clitocybula familia (Pk.)Sing. GGK 12
Collybia butyracea (Bull.:Fr.)Kum. AEB 6
Collybia confluens (Pers.:Fr.)Kum. AEB 7
Collybia dryophila (Bull.:Fr.)Kum. WBC 1
Collybia maculata (Alb.& Schw.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 15
Collybia spongiosa (Berk.& Curt.)Sing. AEB 98
Collybia tuberosa (Bull.:Fr.)Kum. SSR 14
Crinipellis zonata (Pk.)Pat. SSR 19
Cyptotrama asprata (Berk.)Redh. & Ginns AEB 1
Hohenbuehelia geogenia (DC.:Fr.)Sing. JGM 3
Hydropus marginellus (Pers.:Fr.)Sing. GGK 7
Laccaria amethystea (Bull.:Mer.)Murr. GGK 1
Laccaria laccata (Scop.:Fr.)Berk.& Br. MS 7
Laccaria ochropurpurea (Berk.)Pk. AEB 5
Marasmius cohaerens (Fr.)Cke.& Quel. AEB 6
Marasmius oreades (Bolt.:Fr.)Fr. GGK 98
Marasmius pallidocephalus Gilliam AEB 9
Marasmius rotula (Scop.:Fr.)Fr. DCS 1
Marasmius scorodonius (Fr.)Fr. DCS 1
Melanoleuca alboflavida (Pk.)Murr. SSR 12
Mycena alcalina (Fr.)Kum. GGK 7
Mycena haematopus (Pers.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 4
Mycena leaiana (Berk.)Sacc. GHL 12
Mycena lilacifolia* (Pk.)Sm. AEB 6
Mycena pura (Pers.:Fr.)Kum. GGK 6
Mycena rutilantiformis Murr. RLH 6
Mycena subcaerulea (Pk.)Sacc. AEB 12
Omphalina epichysium (Pers.:Fr.)Quel. AEB 12
Panellus stipticus (Bull.:Fr.)Karst. SSR 2
Panus rudis Fr. SSR 5
Phyllotopsis nidulans (Pers.:Fr.)Sing. JHG 18
Pleurotus ostreatus complex (Jacq.:Fr.)Kum. AEB 12
Resinomycena rhododendri (Pk.)Redh.& Sing. DCS 19
Rickenella fibula (Bull.:Fr.)Raith. RLH 6
Tricholoma saponaceum* (Fr.)Kum. GGK 3
Tricholomopsis decora (Fr.)Sing. GGK 1
Tricholomopsis platyphylla (Fr.)Sing. GGK 1
Tricholomopsis rutilans (Fr.)Sing. GGK 6
Xeromphalina campanella (Fr.)Kuehn.& Maire SSR 1
Xerula furfuracea (Pk.)Redh.,Ginns,& Shoem. AEB 1
Xerula rubrobrunnescens Redh.,Ginns,& Shoem. AEB 6

APHYLLOPHORALES

Lentinellus cochleatus (Pers.:Fr.)Karst. JHG 12
Cantharellus cibarius Fr. GGK 1
Cantharellus ignicolor Pet. AEB 1
Cantharellus tubaeformis Fr. AEB 5
Craterellus fallax Sm. GGK 99
Gomphus floccosus (Schw.)Sing. GGK 1
Clavaria vermicularis Mich.:Fr. GGK 6
Clavicorona pyxidata (Pers.:Fr.)Doty RLH 4
Clavulina cinerea (Fr.)Schroet. RLH 98

Clavulina cristata (Fr.)Schroet. RLH 1
Clavulinopsis fusiformis (Fr.)Corner SSR 1
Ramaria aurea* (Schff.:Fr.)Quel. GGK 98
Ramaria conjunctipes (Coker)Corner DTJ 6
Ramaria formosa (Pers.:Fr.)Quel. RLH 1
Gloeoporus dichrous (Fr.)Bres. JHG 12
Hyphoderma puberum* (Fr.)Wallr. JHG 6
Hyphodontia breviseta (Karst.)Erikss. JHG 6
Peniophora rufa (Fr.)Boid. SSR 5
Punctularia strigosozonata (Schw.)Tal. JHG 6
Schizopora paradoxa (Schrad.:Fr.)Donk WBC 1
Syzygospora mycetophila (Pk.)Ginns AEB 2
Ganoderma applanatum (Pers.)Pat. DCS 1
Ganoderma tsugae Murr. WBC 1
Bankera carnosa (Bank.)Snell,Dick,Taussig RLH 98
Hericium coralloides (Scop.:Fr.)Pers. GGK 18
Hydnellum scrobiculatum (Fr.)Karst. GGK 4
Hydnum rufescens Fr. GGK 6
Phellodon tomentosum (L.:Fr.)Bank. RLH 4
Coltricia cinnamomea (Pers.)Murr. GGK 15
Coltricia montagnei (Fr.)Murr. WBC 15
Coltricia perennis (L.:Fr.)Murr. SSR 4
Hymenochaete badio-ferruginea (Mont.)Lev. JHG 18
Hymenochaete tabacina (Sow.:Fr.)Lev. JHG 12
Inonotus obliquus (Pers.:Fr.)Pilat JHG 12
Phellinus chrysoloma (Fr.)Donk WBC 12
Phellinus igniarius (L.:Fr.)Quel. WBC 2
Phellinus tremulae* (Bond.)Bond.&Bor. in Bond. PRL 12
Bjerkandera adusta (Willd.:Fr.)Karst. WBC 4
Cerrena unicolor (Bull.:Fr.)Murr. SSR 4
Daedalea quercina L.:Fr. SSR 1
Daedaliopsis confragosa (Bolt.:Fr.)Schroet. SSR 2
Fomes fomentarius (L.:Fr.)Kickx SSR 2
Fomitopsis cajanderi (Karst.)Kotl.& Pouz. GHL 2
Fomitopsis pinicola (Swartz:Fr.)Karst. AEB 2
Gloeophyllum sepiarium (Wulf.:Fr.)Karst. WBC 2
Gloeophyllum trabeum (Pers.:Fr.)Murr. WBC 9
Hapalopilus nidulans (Pers.:Fr.)Karst. SSR 18
Lenzites betulina (Fr.)Fr. WBC 7
Oligoporus stipticus (Pers.:Fr.)Gilbn.& Ryv. WBC 1
Oxyporus populinus (Schum.:Fr.)Donk PRL 18
Phaeolus schweinitzii (Fr.)Pat. GGK 9
Piptoporus betulinus (Bull.:Fr.)Karst. GGK 1
Polyporus badius (Pers.:S.F.Gray)Schw. WBC 4
Polyporus mori Pollini:Fr. DCS 1
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus (Jacq.:Fr.)Karst. MMK 6
Skeletocutis stellae* (Pilat)Keller JHG 6
Spongipellis pachyodon (Pers.)Kotl.& Pouz. RP 5
Trametes conchifer (Schw.:Fr.)Pilat PRL 18
Trametes hirsuta (Wulf.:Fr.)Pilat WBC 99
Trametes versicolor (L.:Fr.)Pilat WBC 1
Trichaptum abietinum (Dicks.:Fr.)Ryv. SSR 2
Trichaptum biforme (Fr.)Ryv. WBC 2
Tyromyces chioneus (Fr.)Karst. AEB 4
Porotheleum fimbriatum (Pers.:Fr.)Donk JHG 6
Schizophyllum commune Fr. SSR 13
Stereum hirsutum (Fr.)S.F.Gray WBC 7
Stereum ostrea (Fr.)Fr. DCS 12
Stereum subtomentosum Pouz. JHG 12

AURICULARIALES

Auricularia auricula (Hook.)Underw. AEB 6

DACRYMYCETALES

Calocera cornea (Batsch:Fr.)Fr. WBC 14
Dacrymyces palmatus (Schw.)Bres. AEB 2

TREMELLALES

Exidia glandulosa Bull.:Fr. AEB 5
Exidia nucleata* (Fr.)? AEB 6
Exidia recisa (Ditmar:S.F.Gray)Fr. AEB 7
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum (Scop.:Fr.)Karst. AEB 6
Tremella encephala Pers. AEB 1
Tremella foliacea Pers.:Fr. JGM 6
Tremella fusiformis* Berk. AEB 6
Tremella lutescens Pers.:Fr. AEB 12
Tremella mesenterica Retz.:Hook. SSR 1

GASTEROMYCETES

Rhizopogon rubescens* Tul. SSR 12
Calvatia cyathiformis (Bosc)Morg. AEB 98
Lycoperdon marginatum Vitt. in Moris & DeNot. RLH 8
Lycoperdon perlatum Pers. DCS 1
Lycoperdon pyriforme Schff.:Pers. AEB 12
Morganella subincarnata AEB 6
Astraeus hygrometricus (Pers.)Morg. WBC 4
Scleroderma areolatum Ehrenb. GGK 19
Scleroderma cepa (Vaill.)Pers. GGK 8
Scleroderma citrinum Pers. AEB 98

ASCOMYCOTINA

Chlorociboria aeruginascens (Nyl.)Kan.:Ram.,Korf&Batra DCS 10
Leotia lubrica Pers. DCS 1
Spathularia flavida Pers.:Fr. AEB 6
Bisporella citrina (Batsch:Fr.)Korf & Carp. GHL 12
Ciboria firma* AEB 12
Helvella macropus (Pers.:Fr.)Karst. GGK 12
Aleuria rhenana Fkl. AEB 6
Scutellinia scutellata (L.:St.Am.)Lamb. GGK 12
Peziza repanda Pers. WBC 6
Cordyceps militaris (L.:St.Am.)Link RLH 3
Cordyceps ophioglossoides (Fr.)Link AEB 12
Apiosporina morbosa (Schw.:Fr.)Arx GGK 5
Hypomyces hyalinus (Schw.:Fr.)Tul. AEB 2
Hypomyces lactifluorum (Schw.:Fr.)Tul. WBC 2
Hypomyces lateritius (Fr.)Tul. SSR 10
Helminthosphaeria clavarieae RLH 98
Daldinia concentrica (Bolt.:Fr.)Ces.& DeNot. SSR 15
Hypoxylon fragiforme (Pers.:Fr.)Kickx SSR 12

DEUTEROMYCOTINA

Chromelosporium coerulescens SSR 10
Helicomyces roseus Link RDG 9
Hormomyces coralloides AEB 5
Xylocoremium flabelliforme SSR 10

ZYGOMYCOTINA

Syzygites megalospora RDG 8

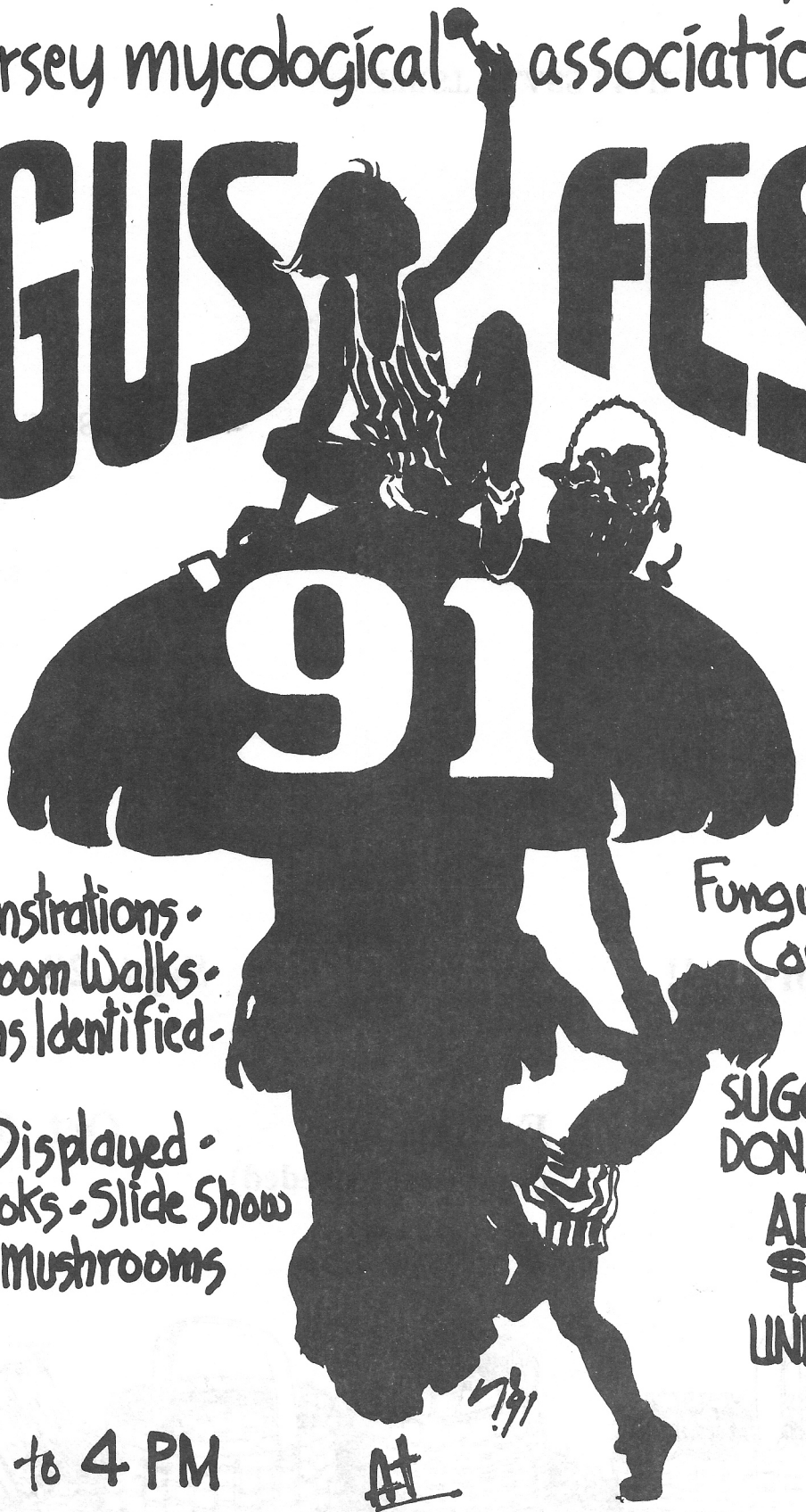
MYXOMYCOTINA

Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa (Muell.)Macbr. AEB 6
Lycogala epidendrum (L.)Fr. SSR 8
Fuligo septica (L.)Wigg. SSR 6
Fuligo septica (purple form)* SSR 18
Physarum viride (Bull.)Pers. RDG 14
Trichia sp. SSR 6

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1991

the new jersey mycological association presents

FUNGUS FEST



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Fungus Fest Oct. 6
(volunteers needed)