

# NJMA news

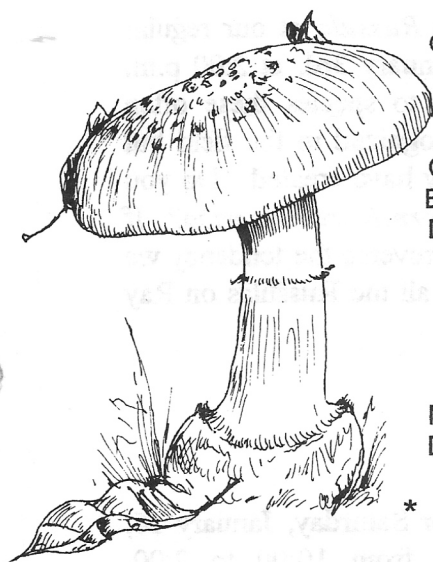
VOL. 23 #1

JAN-FEB. 1993

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THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY  
MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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to: Grete Turchick



NEWSLETTER DEADLINES: Feb. 10, April 10, June 10  
Aug. 10, Oct. 10, Dec. 10

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## CALENDAR

Dec. 27 Dr. Homola at SCEEC - 2:00 p.m. Sunday  
**note correction of date!!!!**

Jan. 03 Ray Fatto/Russulas, 2 PM

Jan. 16 Workshop: Slime Molds, Cook Coll., 10 AM

Feb. 07 Mycophagy session, 2 PM

Mar. 07 tba

Mar. ?? Workshop: Cultivation.....stay tuned

Apr.04 tba



**Directions to SCEEC (Somerset County Park Commission Environmental Education Center 908-766-2489).** Route 287 to the North Maple Ave./Basking Ridge exit. Follow N. Maple Ave. as it bends left and becomes S. Maple Ave. in town. Follow S. Maple Ave. past Lord Sterling Stables. Make a left on Lord Sterling Road (the Great Swamp sign is on you right). SCEEC is on the left in about a mile. Park in the lot, NOT in front.

## DR. RICHARD HOMOLA ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27

Dick Homola will again join us on the Sunday between Christmas and the New Year. He will speak on *Variations in Closely Related Boletes* at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, December 27, at SCEEC. Dick will not be able to leave Maine until Dec. 26th so if there should be a New England snow storm he will probably not get here in time. In that event, we will be ready with a substitute program. It will most likely be a showing by Gene Varney of a slide collection on slime molds we recently acquired from the late Ruth Allen, the illustrator of the beautiful plates in *The Myxomycetes* by Martin and Alexopoulos. Please note that the date is December 27, not the 29th as listed in the last newsletter.

## HOW TO KNOW THE RUSSULAS

Our own Ray Fatto will bring us the latest on the Genus *Russula* at our regular monthly meeting at SCEEC on the first Sunday of the month, January 3rd, at 2:00 p.m. Ray will show his beautiful slides and encourage us to identify to species these often abundant and interesting mushrooms. Some species can be recognized in the field but most may require the use of the excellent keys he and Geoff Kibby have created. Do you have a copy of their *Keys to the Species of Russula in Northeastern North America*? If not, copies will be available at the book table. Let's see if we can reverse the tendency we all have at the summer forays to take the easy way out and dump all the Russulas on Ray for identification!

## WORKSHOPS

**The Slime Molds (Myxomycetes):** A workshop is scheduled for Saturday, January 16, at Martin Hall, Cook College, Rutgers in New Brunswick, from 10:00 to 2:00. Participants will have the opportunity to use keys and the literature to identify slime molds collected on various forays. They have been accumulating and need to be identified and added to our herbarium. No prior knowledge is necessary. We will spend a short time reviewing some of the slime mold jargon, the preparation of specimens, and the use of the microscope. If you are interested in joining us, there will be an opportunity to sign up at the Dec. 27 and January 3 meetings. You may also call Gene Varney, Detailed directions to Martin Hall will be available at our next two meetings. Bring a lunch.

**Cultivation:** A cultivation workshop will be held in March in time to learn how to inoculate logs with the shiitake mushroom. We will also show how easy it is to grow the oyster mushroom. Cultures of the chicken, blewit, and wine cap mushrooms are also available for those who may wish to start spawn to inoculate suitable substrates at home. Sign up sheets will be available at the January and February meetings.

Attendance at both workshops will have to be limited to about 20.

## LOST AND FOUND

A copy of Lincoff's *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mushrooms* was left on the picnic table at the October foray in Lebanon State Forest. The bookplate indicates it belongs or did belong to Michael J. Lofurno. He is no longer listed in our directory. Please call Gene Varney \_\_\_\_\_ if you know his current address or telephone number.

## DONATION FROM IRV AND MARION BRENNER

Irving and Marion Brenner gave a generous donation to NJMA again this year. On behalf of the Association, I am taking this opportunity to thank them publicly for their much appreciated support. It helps us keep our membership dues low by providing the extra funds needed for special projects such as the mailing to all members of the new membership packet which included Ray Fatto's *Composite Checklist for NJMA Forays, Herbarium, and Slide Library* and for the purchase of accessories for the slide projector and microscope. Soon we will have enough to get better herbarium cabinets for our rapidly growing collection of New Jersey mushrooms. Thanks again, Marion and Irv, for your support and loyalty to NJMA!

Gene Varney

## PHOTO CONTEST RESULTS

Ray Fatto, Cornelius Hogenbirk, Sue Hopkins, Rudy Petersen, Hanna Tschekunow, and Gene Varney entered slides and Dr. David Lewis did the judging. Dr. Lewis is Prof. of Plant Pathology at Cook College, Rutgers, where he teaches a popular course on 35mm photography. He is the current President of the Monmouth Camera Club, grows and breeds prize rhododendrons, and introduced the Oritani bell pepper some of you may grow in your garden. Dave gave constructive criticism of each slide, including over and under exposure, hot spots, depth of focus, sharpness (a tripod helps those of us who have shaky hands), composition, etc. He was a gentle, good humored critic and inspired all of us to do better next year.

Ray Fatto swept the technical field! He won 1st prize for his slide of *Cortinarius obliquua*, 2nd for *Lactarius pseudoflexuosus*, and 3rd for *Thelephora vialis* (the Vase Thelephore). Rudy Petersen received an honorable mention for a slide of an unidentified mushroom and Cornelius Hogenbirk also got an honorable mention for his slide of *Gymnopilus spectabilis* (Big Laughing Gym).

In the pictorial category, two 1st prizes were awarded. Rudy Petersen won a 1st prize for his photo of *Gomphus floccosus* (Scaly Vase Chanterelle) and Ray Fatto won another 1st prize for his photo of *Morchella elata*. Both slides were perfect! Rudy Petersen also won 3rd prize for a striking picture of a white jelly mushroom of uncertain identity. Since there were two 1st prizes, no 2nd prize was awarded. Cornelius Hogenbirk got an honorable mention for a striking photo of *Trametes versicolor* (Turkey Tail) and Gene Varney for *Coprinus plicatilis* (Japanese Umbrella Inky).

Laughter indicated the approval of slides in the activity category. Sue Hopkins won both 1st and 2nd prizes. The 1st prize slide, titled "Mushrooms going to their heads," was a photo Sue took at the Telluride conference of Rhoda Roper and Stan and Jackie Stachula. The 2nd prize slide taken at the NAMA foray in New Mexico was titled "Gene Yetter at work." Gene Varney won 3rd prize with a slide titled "Another excuse to delay moving a load of mulch."

The consensus was that Dave Lewis did an excellent job of judging and we all hope that he will return next year. He and his wife, Gary Lewis, enjoyed being a part of our group. Everyone made them feel very much at home.

## ELECTION RESULTS

According to our bylaws, "Officers will be elected at the December meeting and will serve for a period of one year commencing 1 January. No officer can serve more than two years in the same position except for the Secretary-Treasurer." We jumped the gun by a few days because facilities at SCEEC were not available in early December due to the "Festival of Trees." Jan Vansant, reporting for the Nominating Committee (Paul Meyer, Al Northup, and Jan), nominated Hanna Tschekunow for President, Dorothy Smullen for Vice President, Michele Stewart for Recording Secretary, and Grete Turchick for Treasurer. There were no nominations from the floor and the slate of officers was given unanimous approval. We congratulate our new officers and look forward to an exciting year under their leadership. It is truly the "Year of the Woman."

## A FATAL POISONING BY AMANITA MAGNIVELARIS

Rod Tulloss

P. O. Box 57, Roosevelt, New Jersey 08555-0057

In late October of 1991, I received a dried specimen from Dr. Roger Goos, University of Rhode Island, Kingston. The specimen represented a collection (identified by Dr. Goos as a member of *Amanita* section *Phalloideae*) that had been involved in a fatal poisoning in Rhode Island. The fresh pileus of the mushroom did not produce a yellow reaction with KOH. The structures of the lamella trama and subhymenium were consistent with a diagnosis of *A. magnivelaris* Peck. There were very few spores to be found and very few mature basidia; the few spores that were measured were ellipsoid and supportive of the diagnosis based on lamella anatomy.

*Amanita magnivelaris* looks very much like *A. virosa* in the sense of American authors or *A. bisporigera* Atk. The major macroscopic differences are that the pileus of *A. magnivelaris* will not turn yellow when a drop of KOH solution is placed on it; the basal bulb is more elongate and slightly pointed below; and the membranous flaps of the volva are closer to the stipe and more parallel to it than in the other species named. There are a large number of microscopic differences between *A. magnivelaris* and the other two taxa.

This brief article provides the particulars of the poisoning as provided by a physician involved in the case and a description of this mushroom based on my study of a number of collections. An article with more microscopic detail, a list of synonyms, etc. will be published in *Mycotaxon* in the future.

Dr. Duane T. Golomb, Coventry, Rhode Island, kindly provided Dr. Goos with the following description of the poisoning:

The patient was an 86-year-old lady who had complained of three days of vomiting and diarrhea at the time of her admission.... The patient had eaten mushrooms four days prior to the admission and had presented at ... [a] Hospital Emergency Room 28 hours after the ingestion complaining of some diarrhea and vomiting. She was examined at the Emergency Room and was released to go home with the tentative diagnosis of gastroenteritis. Over the next two days she

continued to have some diarrhea, vomiting and malaise. On the day of admission she became progressively more confused and had vomiting and diarrhea persistently. ...

The impression on admission was gastroenteritis with possible mushroom poisoning, given the history that was elicited. A surgical consultation [and tests to rule out hepatitis and other possibilities were obtained] .... Patient was given intravenous fluids as a supportive measure, but she became progressively more lethargic and finally comatose. She did not wake up from her coma. She finally died [three days after admission] ... of massive hepatic necrosis.

The patient received supportive care, but ... the course was rapidly downhill ....

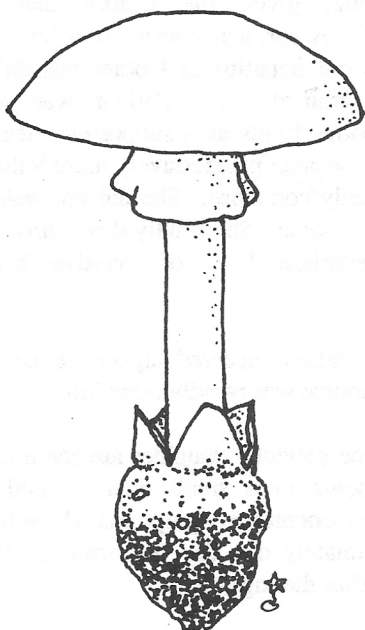
... the patient's daughter ate some of the mushrooms in a small quantity and had some gastroenteritis symptoms which lasted approximately one day occurring 36 to 48 hours after the ingestion.

[The patient] was a seasoned mushroom picker, but her vision was apparently failing. On the day she picked these mushrooms, her daughter mentioned that they looked different than usual, but [the patient] insisted they were the right ones.

The patient's symptoms and the cause of death are consistent with poisoning by amatoxins. It is important to note that a yellow reaction to KOH solution is not a sufficient test for distinguishing a poisonous white amanita from edible white species of other genera. There is no substitute for collection of entire fruiting bodies so the collector can check for the presence of a bulb and limbate volva on the stipe. A detailed macroscopic description of *A. magnivelaris*, information on its habitat and distribution, and a description of its spores follow.

PILEUS: (25-) 38 - 127 mm wide, white or yellowish white sometimes with a creamy or pinkish or grayish tinge over disk, viscid to slightly viscid

when moist, hemispherical at first, sometimes becoming subconical or umbonate, then convex to planoconvex to nearly plane, sometimes retaining an umbo, sometimes not centered on stipe; *context* white, not staining on exposure or bruising, 3 - 7 mm thick, thinning evenly to margin; *margin* non-striate to faintly striate at maturity, decurved, eventually upturned, nonappendiculate; *universal veil* absent or as a single leathery patch (sometimes discoloring red-brown on edges) or in small randomly distributed patches with browning edges.



*Amanita magnivelaris* (x0.5)

**LAMELLAE:** free to narrowly adnate, sometimes leaving decurrent line on stipe, close to very crowded, 4 - 6 mm broad, dingy cream to yellowish cream or with a hint of pale orangish or pinkish in mass, in side view white to off-white to dingy cream to light pinkish-buff, sometimes with watery line at conjunction with pileus context, lozenge-shaped in side view, sometimes forking or anastomosing; *lamellulae* truncate to rounded truncate to subtruncate to subattenuate to attenuate to attenuate in steps, plentiful, of diverse lengths.

**STIPE:** (30-) 35 - 120 (-178) x 5 - 25 mm, nearly cylindrical or narrowing upward or occasionally barely narrowing downward, rarely (or in dry conditions) narrowest at center, flaring at apex, glabrous to minutely fibrillose to flocculent, white, sometimes yellowing or browning from handling, with surface sometimes splitting into

recurved yellowing scales in cases of very rapid expansion in wet environments; *context* white, usually not bruising or staining, concolorous to pale reddish-brown in larva tunnels, sometimes with pale pink or pale wine-colored spots in the bulbs which are very firmly inflated when growing in very wet areas, solid to stuffed, becoming hollow, with central cylinder 1.0 - 4.5 mm wide; *bulb* 11 - 42 x 15 - 34 mm, subglobose to ovoid to ellipsoid to ventricose, occasionally globose, with flattened upper surface inside limbs of universal veil, sometimes tapering downwards and subradicating and then subnapiform; *partial veil* usually rather large, thin, membranous, striate on upper surface, densely flocculent to felted on under side, white, apical to subapical to superior, tearing, collapsing or slipping down on the stipe, yellowing in age, possibly evanescent in older specimens; *universal veil* limbate, usually in several flaps, but sometimes without longitudinal fissures, membranous to soft-leathery, 1± mm thick, persistent, white to grayish, 26 - 63 mm long from base of bulb to upper margin, sheathing lower stipe and separated from it by a few mm, sometimes with very small paper thin inner limb attached at the base of the universal veil limb.

*Odor* almost completely lacking or rather strongly soapy or of *A. phalloides* with a hint of chlorine or like dirty socks or old ham. *Taste* lacking.

**MACROCHEMICAL TESTS:** L-tyrosine spot test for tyrosinase - positive (only stipe surface & context tested). KOH and NH<sub>4</sub>OH - on pileus produce no reaction. **DEADLY POISON.**

**SPORES:** [589 measured from 24 fruiting bodies from 19 collections] (6.8-) 8.3 - 11.5 (-16.3) x (5.0-) 5.8 - 8.0 (-11.0) μm, (avg. length per specimen = (8.7-) 8.8 - 10.8 (-11.5) μm; avg. length overall = 9.7 μm; avg. width per specimen = (5.9-) 6.0 - 7.5 (-7.7) μm; avg. width overall = 6.8 μm; Q [length/breadth ratio] = (1.12-) 1.26 - 1.64 (-2.29); avg. Q per specimen = (1.35-) 1.37 - 1.50 (-1.65); avg. Q overall = 1.44), hyaline, smooth, amyloid, thin-walled, broadly ellipsoid to ellipsoid, rarely subglobose or elongate, sometimes expanded at one end, somewhat adaxially flattened; contents granular to guttulate; apiculus sublateral, small, cylindrical; probably whitish in deposit.

*Distribution and habitat:* Solitary to subgregarious, July (May in deep south) to October, from

Wisconsin to Long Island, New York to Missouri, Mississippi, and Florida. Under *Betula sp.* in Wisconsin. In deciduous or mixed woods in North Carolina. In Virginia: Augusta Co. collections were in wet soil in mixed woods dominated by *Tsuga canadensis* and *Pinus sp.*; a Lancaster Co. collection was solitary in damp loam over sand in mixed woods including *Quercus sp.* and *Pinus sp.*. In West Virginia: Greenbrier Co. specimens were subgregarious in mixed woods consisting of *Pinus sp.*, *T. canadensis*, and *Acer pennsylvanicum*; a collection from Red Run was made in leaf mold of wet glades under *T. canadensis*, *Picea sp.* and *Betula sp.*; a collection from the Dolly Sods was made in a swampy area under broad-leaved trees. In Florida, scattered under *Quercus spp.* including *Q. virginiana* and in *Quercus-Pinus* woods or in sandy soil of high hammock. A Mississippi collection was from a pure stand of *Pinus australis* in extremely dry soil. The species is also reported from Mexico.

The basal bulbs of the specimens in two West Virginia collections from very wet areas were so firmly inflated that cutting through them was like cutting a potato. The globose to subglobose bulbs and the browning edges of the universal veil patches on the pileus of some of the specimens in these collections suggested the European *A. citrina* var. *alba* (Gillet) E. J. Gilb.; however, the anatomy and the size and shape of the spores were those of *A. magnivelaris*.

## EXTRA !!! MUSH NEWSLETTER ZAPPED BY 'SHROOMS!

On Friday, December 11, high winds felled an oak tree. So what??, we hear the chorus say. Well, that tree also fell on a house and your editors' power lines, which stayed down until 9 PM Sunday. Failure occurred exactly where at least two years' fruitings of *Laetiporus Sulphureus* had been seen. Therefore, we advance the attractive hypothesis that it was fungal decay that led to fungal delay! Even though the computer was rarin' to go at 9:01, your daunted typist took another two days to boot up. In order to get word out ASAP on the date correction, we used source materials with a variety of fonts.

### What's in A Name ?

NAEMATOLMA SUBLATERITIUM - Our "Brick Top", or "Brick Cap" mushroom.

NAEMATOLMA

With threads

Margin, edge

SUBLATERITIUM

Under, below

Brick colored, brick like

Small

Putting it all together: Threadlike edge on a somewhat brick-colored cap- (less than true brick color).

LYOPHYLLUM DECASTES - The "Fried Chicken" mushroom.

LYOPHYLLUM

Loose, free, dispersed

Leaves, gills

Neuter gender ending

Putting it together: Probably refers to appearance as clusters of loose leaves.

DECASTES

By tens

HONEY? -YES. ARMILLARIA MELLEA? -WELL, MAYBE.

There is more to the familiar honey mushroom than meets the eye. This we learned from Gary Lincoff, the lecturer at our November 8 meeting. Gary, author of the popular Audubon Society "Field Guide to North American Mushrooms" and past president of the North American Mycological Association is a dynamic speaker. Those of us who have attended his previous lectures knew that we would be in for an interesting presentation. Probably most of us did not realize how many species there are and that there are controversies regarding the genus. But Gary gave us leave to name them whatever we like so long as we have a good explanation for our choices.

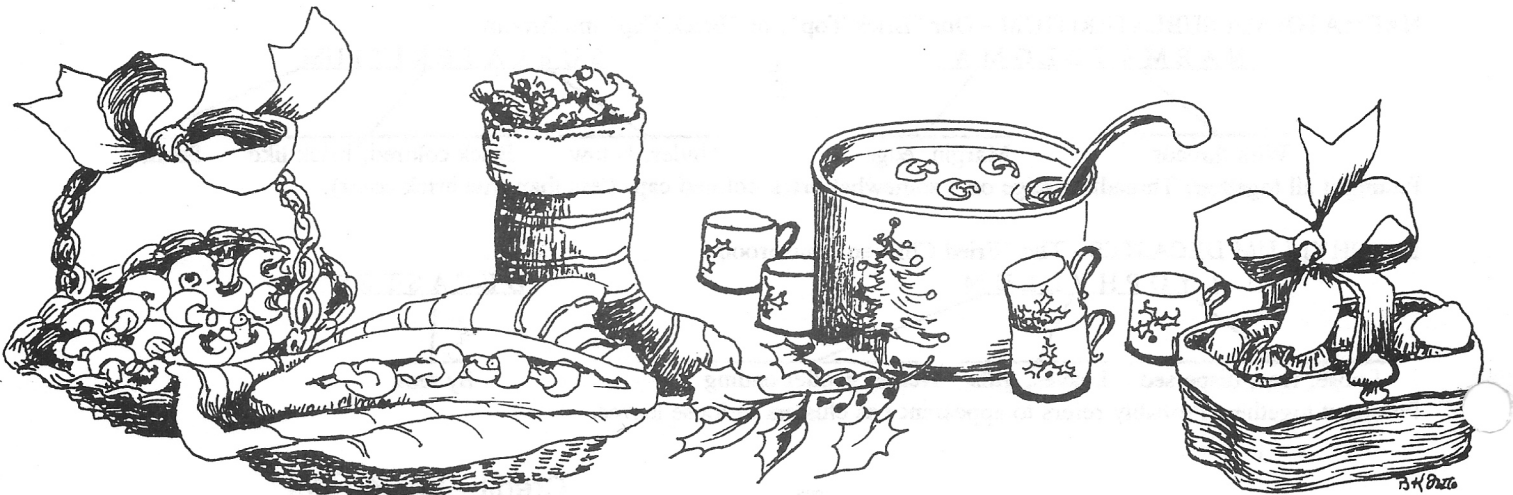
Some names suggested or used for the genus are

- Clitocybe
- Armillaria
- Armillariella
- Polymyces
- Agaricus

Of course, the issue of the honey mushroom is quite timely since recently we read a lot in the press about giant monster mushrooms, with Washington State outdoing Michigan by several acres. These mushrooms are said to be Armillaria ostoyae and A. bulbosa; (see press clipping in this issue -ed.)

Gary's slides illustrated the many colors and shapes the genus Armillaria can have. Apparently, there are quite a few still-unnamed species around. We were surprised to learn that Armillaria mellea is the least common of the six species of the honey mushroom complex in our area, so it is really safer to call them "honeys". Gary left a comprehensive collection of just about anything that was written on the subject with our club. Thank you, Gary!

*-Hanna Tschekunow*





# MONSTER FUNGUS EATING THE U.S.

**A** HUMUNGOUS FUNGUS is among us and is eating up the United States, say alarmed scientists.

They fear the monster fungus could cover America from coast to coast by the year 2000!

What's more, the tree-eating fungus is also spreading in Europe and Russia, and may already cover large portions of China.

First signs of the danger were discovered in Michigan this spring, then in the states of Washington and Oregon in May.

Botonists in Idaho, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina say they have discovered small patches of the fungus in their states.

## Swallows forest

The Michigan fungus covers 38 acres, but it is a piker compared to those in Washington and Oregon.

The Washington fungus covers 2½ square miles, while the Oregon fungus has swallowed up a square mile of forest.

The patches in other states are less than an acre, but growing rapidly.

"Six months ago, the patches weren't there," says a spokesman for the U.S. Forestry Service.

The fungi normally grow underground and feed off the roots of trees, according to botonist Bradford Stevens.

## Taste

Recently, however, the organism has developed a taste for the roots of other plants, including grass.

Ordinarily, the fungi double their size every 20 years, but Stevens believes ultraviolet light escaping to the earth's surface through the thinning ozone layer has stimulated the monster organisms' appetites a thousand-fold.

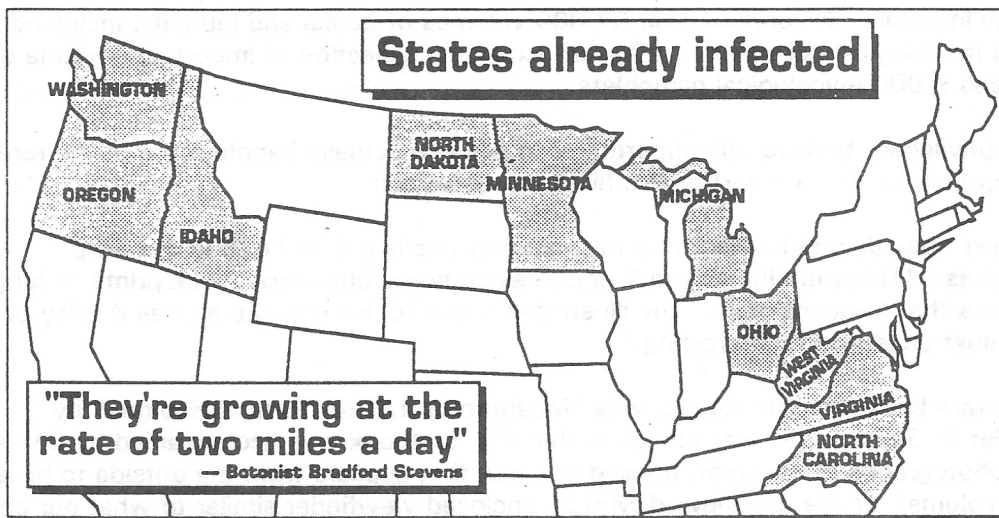
At their current rate of growth, every large city in America will be cut off from each other and the

# It will spread coast to coast by year 2000

—say experts



• THE FUNGUS is growing by two square miles a day because of ultraviolet light reaching the earth's surface



countryside. "They'll be surrounded by a sea of fungus," says Stevens.

"But it won't matter because by that time, everyone will have starved to death."

He believes the fungi in Washington and Oregon are connected to the one in Michigan, and that those in other parts of the world are in communication with the American fungi.

"This is like something out of those Grade B movies of the '50s and '60s," he says.

"You know — *Attack of the Killer Tomatoes* or *Attack of the Mushroom*

*People*. The fungi are living things and they're growing at the rate of two miles a day."

Efforts to kill the fungi or to slow their growth have failed.

## Alarmed

"When we try to poison them, they just slip deeper into the earth where the poison can't reach them," Stevens explains.

The discovery of the hungry fungi in Europe and Russia has scientific and political leaders there alarmed too.

The Russians admit they've been aware of the

danger for the past three years. Russia, in fact, may have the largest of the fungi, which has devoured trees and vegetation in forests around the Ural Mountains along the boundary between Europe and Asia.

"We have also detected a frightening increase in the size of the fungus during the last year," says Boris Potov, a botonist at the Scientific Institute in Moscow.

"Three years ago, the organism covered an area of 100 square miles. Today, it ranges over a span of square 210 miles." Al-

though it can't be confirmed, the Russians say the Chinese appear to be plagued by the fungi, too.

"The Chinese government has mysteriously evacuated two northern provinces along the border," says Potov.

## Breeding

Even Australia and islands will not escape the conquering fungi.

"They breed by producing spores, which are carried great distances by the wind," says Stevens.

"In another 10 years, the world will be covered by creeping green slime."

## MUSHROOMERS VISIT NORTH CAROLINA

We recently had the opportunity to visit the Triangle Area Mushroom Club of North Carolina. We contacted the club secretary/treasurer, Bill Burk, for information and directions necessary to attend the foray. It was held at Duke Forest near Chapel Hill on October 11.

The foray day was rainy but that didn't deter about 35 people from attending. The club leader was Rytas Vilgalys, assisted by Dr. James Trappe. Dr. Trappe was a guest truffle expert from Oregon. He presented a lecture, "Trees, Truffles; Beasts, and Birds" to the club on the previous day. The group found many interesting fungi, including *Rizopogon* Sp. and a *Hymenogaster* Sp.

The identification took place informally in a circle around Rytas, who held up specimens and talked about those he knew. A club member had prepared truffle-butter served on crackers that he shared with the group. It was interesting to observe how another club conducts its forays. Every one was friendly and helpful. We saw specimens we have here in NJ plus others indigenous to the south.

Bill Burk invited us to visit the John N. Couch Biology Library at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, to see some of the rare books in the mycology section. Bill is head of the Botany library. The library houses an outstanding collection of current and historical botanical literature. It contains over 37,000 volumes of books and journals, including one of the best mycological collections. It has an extensive collection of important herbaria of the world, and 9,000 mycological pamphlets.

We felt privileged to have this opportunity to see and actually handle some of the rare mushroom books that are part of this historical collection.

The oldest book devoted collectively to fungi was published in 1675 in Antwerp, Netherlands: "Theatrum Fungorum." It contained numerous wood block prints of fungi and the insects that frequent them. The illustrated pages folded out into a large display of prints, most unusual and interesting.

Another rare book, though not old, was "Mushrooms in Their Natural Habitats" by Alexander H. Smith. This was unique in that the textbook was accompanied by 33 reels of Stereo-photographs in full color, housed in a box that appears from the outside to be a second volume! These are viewed with an enclosed viewfinder similar to what our children use today. Several hundred copies were originally published in 1949. There was a second printing in 1970.

We also looked through a first edition copy of "One Thousand American Fungi" (1900) by Charles McIlvaine. The next two volumes were extraordinary. They were about 11" by 13", "Illustrated Fungi of Our Fields and Woods," drawn from natural specimens by Sarah Price, 1865, and all hand-painted! Two other rare books were "Mushrooms, History, and Russia," by V.P. and R.G. Wasson, Vol. I & II with exceptional illustrations.

"Figures Peintes de Champignons de la France" copied from Bulliard, has all hand-painted originals from 1861-1895 including 17 fascicules, and is bound into four volumes. The final collection was very rare copies of Vol. I & II of Elias M. Fries' "Icones Selectae Hymenomycetum (gilled mushrooms) Nondum Delineatorum" lithographs Vol. I, 1867, and II, 1884.

-Janice Vansant

## FUNGUS FINDS '92: ADDENDUM

The Fungus Finds for 1992 were tallied, unfortunately, before we sorted the dried specimens which had been saved for our herbarium at Rutgers. This group contained fungi, below, which are not recorded as having been found on our previous forays.

*Agaricus subrufescens* Pk. -large cap with tawny cuticle and squamules and an ample annulus; non staining. On mulch 8-06-92, Som.

*Callistosporium luteo-olivaceum* (Berk. & Curt.) Sing. -small yellowish cap with narrow violet band at margin; gills yellow, aging red-purple; stem yellowish. On decaying oak logs 8-07 & 9-17-92, Som. ID by Dr. O.K.Miller.

*Clitocybe pseudomarginella* Big. -small, brown, canescent, hygrophanous cap with brown stipe in pine needles. 8-20-92, Som.

*Clitocybula ocula* (Pk.)Sing. -small cap with black disc, radially-lined to the light gray margin, omphaloid. Under fir. 8-27-92 Som.

*Lactarius fuliginellus* Sm. & Hes. -medium sized, dry brown cap with mild, white, nonstaining latex. 9-13-93, Cheesequake.

*Pouzarella nodospora* (Atk)Mazzer -3 cm, conical, densely hispid-scaly, dark gray-brown cap; brown gills hispid, gray-brn. stem. 9-27-92, Stokes ID by Dr. T. Baroni.

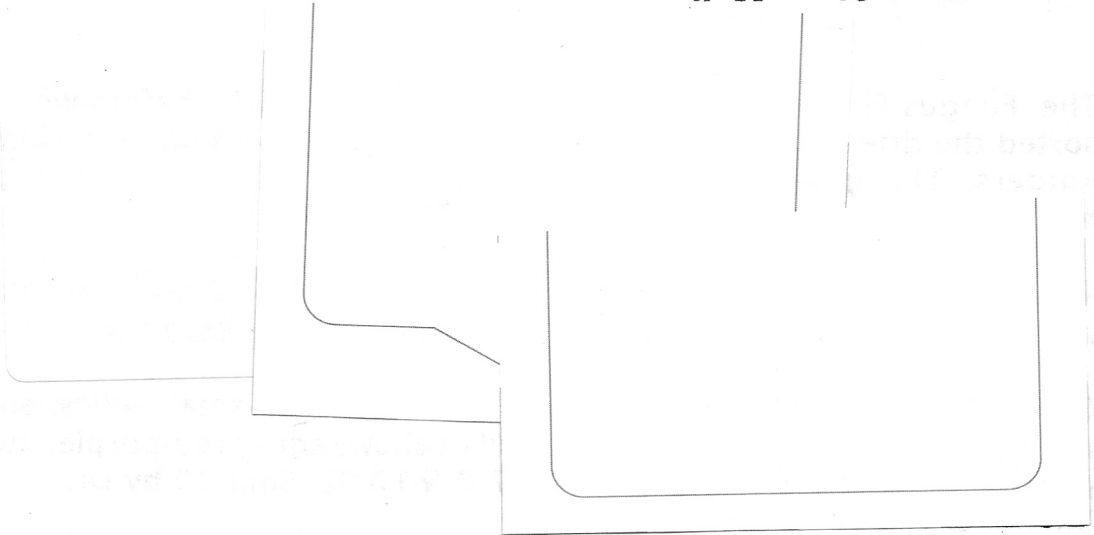
*Antrodia serialis* (Fr.)Donk - Polyporaceae. resupinate sheet of white, aging tan, tubes. Small reflexed cap, brown, zonate. 11-10-92, Som.

*Plicaturopsis crispa* (Pers.:Fr.)D.Reid-Aphylllophorales, pendulous type of sessile attachment on birch branches. Small brown, hairy cap; white gill-like folds as the hymenial surface; 10-29-92 Som.

*Tarzetta cupularis* (L.:Fr.)Lamb. Pezizales. grayish tan, deep cup with a sl. toothed margin, trace of a stipe. Under conifer 6-20-92, PEEC.

-Ray Fatto

First Class Mail



NJMA news  
c/o Sue Hopkins

