NJMA NEWS

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Volume 40-6 November - December 2010

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Payable on calendar year
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NJMA EVENTS HOTLINE

908-362-7109 for information on NJMA events or cancellations due to bad weather.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, October 31 **10:00 am**	**FORAY: CATTUS ISLAND COUNTY** *Leader:* Patricia McNaught
Saturday, November 6 **6:00 pm**	**JAPANESE DINNER - NJMA CULINARY GROUP** **Unitarian Center, East Brunswick** Spaces are still available for this event. For additional information or to register for the dinner please contact Bob Hosh (***gombasz@comcast.net***) at 908-892-6962, or Jim Richards (***jimrich17@mac.com***) at 908-852-1674.
Sunday, November 7 **10:00 am**	**FORAY: WELLS MILLS COUNTY PARK** *Leader:* Nina Burghardt
Sunday, November 14 **1:00 pm**	**Organizational meeting of the** **NJMA CULTIVATION GROUP** **Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown** For additional information, contact Dr. Gene Varney (***varney8@comcast.net***)
Sunday, November 14 **2:00 pm**	**MEETING & LECTURE** **Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown** Bob Peabody: "Secrets of a Mushroom Hunter (where and how)"
Sunday, December 5 **2:00 pm**	**HOLIDAY PARTY-PHOTO CONTEST-ELECTION OF OFFICERS, Unitarian Center, East Brunswick** Registration form is on page 15 of this newsletter.
Sunday, January 16 **2:00 pm**	**MEETING & LECTURE** **Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown** Guest speaker: **Dr. John Dighton.** The title of his talk will be "The Fungal Hypha Up Close and Personal"
Sunday, February 13 **2:00 pm**	**ANNUAL MYCOPHAGY MEETING**
Saturday, March 5 **[Time TBA]**	**AMANITA WORKSHOP with Dr. Rodham Tulloss** **Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick** (Class limited to 15. Registration will be available in January 2011)
Sunday, March 6 **2:00 pm**	**MEETING & LECTURE** **Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown** Our speaker will be Dr. Rodham Tulloss, title TBA.

Directions to the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown

Traveling from the South: I-287 Northbound to Exit 36A (Morris Ave.). Proceed East approx. 1/2 mile in the center lane, past Washington Headquarters (on left). Take left fork onto Whippany Road. Turn left at 2nd traffic light onto East Hanover Avenue. Proceed for about 1/4 mile. Entrance is on left, opposite the Morris County Library.

Traveling from the North: I-287 Southbound to Exit 36, following signs for Ridgedale Avenue (bear right in exit ramp). Proceed to traffic light, then turn right onto Ridgedale Avenue. At 2nd traffic light, turn right onto East Hanover Avenue. Proceed for about 1/4 mile. The Arboretum entrance is on the right just past the traffic light at the Morris County Library.

Traveling on New Route 24: New 24 West to Exit 1A, (also labeled as Rt. 511 South, Morristown) onto Whippany Road. Stay in right lane. Turn right at 1st traffic light onto East Hanover Avenue. Proceed for about 1/4 mile. Entrance is on left, opposite the Morris County Library.

Directions to the Unitarian Society, Tices Lane, East Brunswick

From New Brunswick via Route 18: Take U.S. Highway 1 south, exit at Ryders Lane to East Brunswick, continue to the second light, and turn left onto Tices Lane. The Unitarian Society is the 2nd drive on the right before you go under the NJ Turnpike.

From the south via the Garden State Parkway: Take Route 18 north toward New Brunswick to Tices Lane exit (take jughandle from right lane of Route18 across to Tices Lane). Follow Tices Lane until you pass under the Turnpike. The entrance is in the woods on the left just after you leave the underpass.

From the NJ Turnpike: take Exit 9 to Route 18. Take Rt 18 South into East Brunswick. From Route 18, turn right onto Tices Lane at the third traffic light. Follow Tices Lane until you pass under the Turnpike. The entrance is in the woods on the left just after you leave the underpass.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To sum up this summer – lousy 'shrooming. It seems that only those who went to the NAMA foray in Colorado had a successful summer. They claimed abundant *Boletus edulis*. That's what I call adding insult to injury!

Despite dry conditions, visitors came bearing gifts of fungi to Fungus Fest. We had another record number of volunteers to make this event a success. We had Anita Litten and Margaret Papai who worked with seasoned Carol Titus in the Children's Corner. New members Felipe Concha Berger, Owen Ambrose, and Todd McNaught had no trouble setting up the diorama. Marcus Morreale assisted Judy Mudrack at the membership sign up. Virginia Tomat was up to her elbows making mushroom papers with her daughter. And then there were smiling Mike Mudrak and Mario Graglia at the door greeting visitors. It was also nice to see Greta Turchick, a long-time member.

We also had breakfast goodies (yummy and delicious) prepared by Jim Richards (the founding father of Fungus Fest). He also served REAL coffee (coffee lovers were grateful for the real thing. Sure beats the instant stuff!). Margot Rivera was busy feeding volunteers and had the kitchen humming the whole day. I would have to say that it was one of the best 'Fests I've ever attended, and we owe it all to the 40-plus volunteers (you know who you are). How can you go wrong when you have two fairy rings on the Frelinghuysen grounds and a couple of stinkhorns to top it off? Thank you all.

I feel that our public outreach programs are gaining momentum. I especially find that BioBlitzes are worth our participating in. A BioBlitz is all about taking inventory (collection & identification), so we need volunteers who can both collect and help with taxonomy (this is a great opportunity to learn how to ID as well). Unlike Fungus Fest (which encompasses all talents and interests), each public outreach event has a unique focus and emphasis, so I think there is a need to tailor our displays and dialogues to fit each individual event. I plan on assigning leaders based on the best fit. There is also a dire need to expand (actually we have none now) interactive programs tailored for children so we can teach them early. Suggestions are welcome.

I believe that the demand for our participation in events will continue to rise and we should give special attention to those that promote an increased awareness of the ecosystem. We can teach the public about the roles fungi play in the ecosystem. I think NJMA's presence at these events will also attract new members who care about our environment.

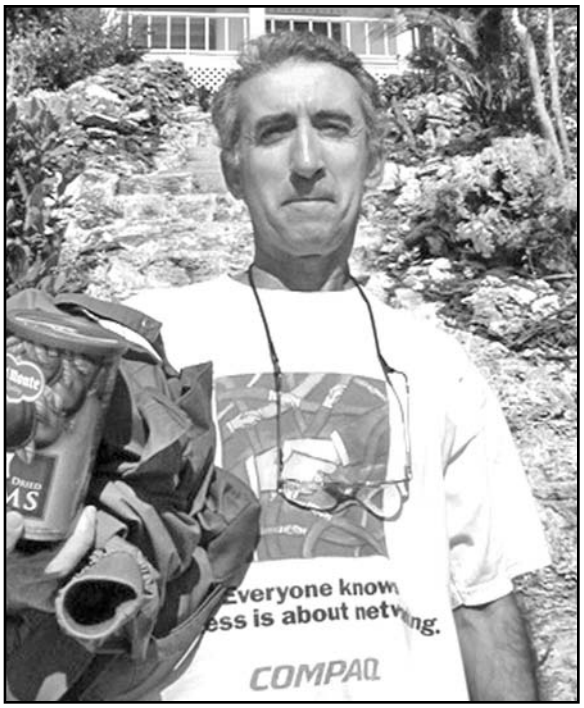
On a personal note, I took a short vacation and drove down to attend one of NAMA's regional forays at Wild Acres in North Carolina. Mushrooming was pitiful (drier than NJ), but I had a wonderful time making new friends while sitting by a bonfire toasting marshmallows and/or drinking beer. It's amazing how many smart and wonderful folks love 'shrooming. I find that I am not surprised any more that our club is well thought-of by other clubs. We have an abundance of talented and dedicated people who give generously to NJMA.

I am honored and truly delighted to be the president of NJMA.

–Terri Layton

In Memoriam

FRANK ADDOTTA



We extend our deepest condolences to the family and friends of Frank Addotta, a longtime member of the New Jersey Mycological Association and enthusiastic supporter of NJMA.

Frank was, for many years, the unofficial greeter of new NJMA members. He made all newcomers welcome and gave them special attention and encouragement. Frank had an intense interest in, and love of, nature. He was always willing to learn more about mushrooms, plants, birds, and flowers. He was a great companion on a walk in the woods. We'll miss him, but moreso, he'll be remembered as the unselfish guy he was to so many of our members.

– submitted by Bob Hosh

FORAY REPORTS

Grete Turchick Foray and Picnic Stokes State Forest *(September 12)*

by Patricia McNaught and Glenn Boyd

The weather had been dry for weeks, but on September 12th, we had a steady drizzle for much of the day for the annual Greta Turchick Foray and Picnic at Stokes State Forest. Stokes is located in the Kittantinny mountain region, and we were in an area that is mostly deciduous forest. Less than a dozen die-hard mushroomers joined foray leader Glenn Boyd to search along the trail and down the ravine where the Big Flatbrook runs. We found mostly polypores, along with one bolete and some *Pleurotus ostreatus*. As we straggled back to the pavilion, we were greeted by an additional twenty or so people who showed up for the picnic with covered dishes in hand. Dry weather followed by rain might deter us from foraying, but not from enjoying good food and good company. Identifying our modest collections was quickly accomplished, and it was pot-luck time. Jim Barg's morel cream soup would have brought us out in a hurricane, and John and Nina Burghardt's platter of homegrown tomatoes were absolutely luscious. We didn't find a lot of fungi, but we ate well.

Some taxonomic notes by Dr. Glenn Boyd on the night after the foray:

I'm a bit rushed tonight, but I worked on a few mushrooms from today's foray:

1. *Russula foetentula* – (tannish, striate Russula) spores have mostly isolated warts, distinguishing it from the other two common "almond/marzipan-smelling" members of the *Russula* section Ingratula.

2. *Russula vinacea* – (the Wine-Colored Russula) no good spores available, so can't confirm microscopically (and I'm too lazy to check the cap hyphae). But I think this is a reasonable ID based on macro characters.

3. LBM on moss – *Cortinarius sp.* (photos attached). Jim Richards was curious about this one, and I think it is very interesting. There were four specimens in mixed moss (not sphagnum, but a pleurocarpus moss that looks similar to *Hypnum*; *Mnium*; and some *Polytrichum* … I don't have time to key out the mosses) that looked vaguely like *Laccaria ochropurpurea*. I took two. It is not *Laccaria* because a) the spores are not spiny, and b) the spores are brownish in KOH (and not dextrinoid in Melzer's). So it is a brownish-spored little mushroom. The cap is filamentous, and the spores are warty with no germ pore. The table below points to *Galerina, Hebeloma,* or *Cortinarius.* I found no cheilocystidia on a quick look, so not *Hebeloma* (also the gill edges are not white marginate). Nor do I see a plage on the spores, so it is probably not *Galerina*. However, I miss plages sometimes, so I wouldn't rule *Galerina* out. There are a half dozen *Galerina* species listed … someone can check for photos on the internet if they have time. My guess (80%) is *Cortinarius*, even though I see no signs of a cortina. Otherwise, I think it is a *Galerina*. A spore print would be helpful, for whoever has the other two (I'll try too).

Franklin Parker Preserve *(October 3)*

by Terri Layton

Taking advantage of the September deluge ("When it rains, it pours" comes to mind), Nina Burghardt quickly made plans for a foray to the Pine Barrens on October 3, 2010.

A brief history: "The Franklin Parker Nature Preserve was a former cranberry farm that was purchased by the NJ Conservation Foundation and is being remediated back to a wetlands environment. They have enlisted the help of several groups that specialize in Field Natural History, including NJMA, to help them catalog the flora and fauna in the preserve…" (See Mike Rubin's article in Volume 39-5, September-October 2009 *NJMA News*)

Nina sent this report on the foray and a taxonomy class following the foray on Monday night: "Gene Varney took *Rhizopogons*, a small tough-shanked grey mushroom and some *Psathyrella* home to identify. Rod Tulloss identified a really cool *Amanita*. I had picked up a large ugly heavy *Amanita*, which looked sort of dirty. It turned out that he had not seen it for years and years, it smelled of anise and went raspberry red when you scratched it – it was *Amanita mutabilis*. We picked a lot of a cream-colored cap medium-sized *Amanita*. The ones that had white stipes were *A. crenulata*; the ones with orangish powder were *A. dulcinarii*. There was *Amanita subcokerii* that smells of burnt sugar. He took three (plus the *A. mutabilis*) for identification. The exciting find was the gilled bolete that Igor found – *Phylloporous boletinoides,* and the one we found last year *Phylloporous foliporus,* make quite an interesting and unusual collection. We have photos and dried specimens of each, and as some of you know, Igor posted *Phylloporous boletinoides* on MushroomObserver.com. Bob Hosh made some good baked apples with brandy. I would have never thought of putting brandy in them!"

The Franklin Parker Preserve is not one of our regularly scheduled forays and is only open to a limited number of participants. This is truly a unique opportunity to enjoy a little tranquility and witness the progress of the wetlands as nature slowly reclaims them. Please sign up with Nina (***jnburghardt@verizon.net***) if you are interested in participating in this project.

The DEADLINE to enter the NJMA 2010 PHOTO CONTEST is NOVEMBER 14!
Send your entries in now or bring them to our meeting on November 14

2010 NORTHEAST MYCOLOGICAL FEDERATION FORAY UNDAMPENED!

Submitted by Patricia McNaught

More than a dozen NJMA members found themselves at the 2010 NEMF foray in Kerhonkson, NY in the Catskills.

What happens when 256 mushroom enthusiasts gather at a foray where it hasn't rained much in weeks? With that many eyes searching the woods, we did find fungi, as less impressive specimens that might be passed up in wetter conditions ended up on the collection tables.

The event was held at the Soyuzivka Cultural Heritage Center which has more than 400 acres of woodland. Nearby sites provided many foraying opportunities in different habitats: abandoned farmland as well as deciduous and coniferous forests.

In addition, learning, mycophagy and, of course, socializing went on. The workshops appealed to a broad range of interests, from sectioning techniques for microscopy, to foraging for foods in the wild and crafting with mushrooms. Evening programs included presentations by professional and amateur mycologists. Roy Halling connected the worldwide distribution of fungal lineages with the breakup and collisions of continents due to tectonic plate movements. The final evening included a tribute to Sam Ristich, whose enthusiasm and delight in the natural world (including mushrooms) touched all who knew him.

At the mycophagy session, participants sampled an impressive assortment of dishes cooked with the edible fungi that had been collected. The mycophagy chair, Elinor Shavit, did an outstanding job, even providing us with "candy cap" cookies, using *Lactarius fragilis* from the West Coast.

Besides the members of the four hosting clubs (COMA, LIMC, MHMA and NYMS), the participants included mushroom enthusiasts from throughout the northeast, including many who don't usually foray with a club. One participant used a walker; the youngest participants were in high school.

The weather was delightful, the food was tasty, the setting was charming and the company was congenial. And it all was possible because of the work of the members of the hosting clubs, especially the Foray Chair Dianna Smith, the Program Director Gary Lincoff, Registrar Paul Sadowski, and the Walk Chair Elmer LeSuer. Our own Dorothy Smullen was the Recorder, who spent many hours in the identification area.

Now, if we can just figure out how to make sure that the summer of 2012, when NJMA helps host the Northeast Foray, is just a bit wetter.

Soyuzivka Main Building. The upper floors of the main building had guest and conference rooms. The dining room and bar was situated in the lower level.

NJMA CULINARY GROUP JAPANESE DINNER - NOVEMBER 6TH

The menu for the next Culinary Group event, a Japanese Dinner on November 6th, is almost finalized. We will be starting with a variety of Sushi-style dishes , from crab to shiitake, and an assortment of pickled vegetables. Next will come a big pot of Mushroom, Lotus and Tofu Chowder. We will then move on to the entrees: Soy-stewed Chicken with Vegetables, Poached Red Sea Bream, Pork with Aromatic Vegetables, and a lot of vegetables and rice. We plan on ending with Green Tea Ice Cream, cookies and some sort of Persimmon dessert.

For members who are new to NJMA, the Culinary Group is composed of a number of NJMA members who meet four times a year to put on themed dinners. The themes of the dinners (usually a country or region) are selected by the group. These are planned dinners and *not* potluck. Guests are assigned a recipe to prepare (first-time attendees should let the organizers know their level of culinary interest. There are members who love challenges and others that just want to bring something simple.) Everyone brings their own table settings, wines, beer or whatever. We do supply coffee and tea.

To determine each person's cost for the meal, the costs of all ingredients used are added together and then divided by the number of attendees.

Space is still available, but registration is limited to 30. To register, or for additional information, please contact either Bob Hosh at ***gombasz@comcast.net*** telephone 908-892-6962, or Jim Richards at ***jimrich17@mac.com*** telephone 908-852-1674.

The dinner will be held at the Unitarian Society on Tices Lane in East Brunswick on Saturday November 6th at 6:00 pm.

MY FIRST FUNGUS FEST

by Felipe Concha-Berger

As some of you may know, this is my first year as a member of NJMA. The forays have been fantastic, the company incredible, and the food to die for. After months of forays and much anticipation, Fungus Fest was just around the corner. The day itself was full of activities, events, incredible presentations and culinary artistry, among others, but after it was all said and done, I got to reflect as to why it was so great to be a member of this amazing group of people.

Fungus Fest might be the only time of the year when most of the members, old and new, active and inactive, get together and reconnect with each other while reaffirming their passion for mycology. What never fails to fascinate me is the passion that people have for mycology and the years and years of their experience in the hundreds of different areas that make up mycology. This is a group full of interesting individuals brought together by one interest, but if you look a little further, you will notice that everyone came here for different reasons. Some people want to become experts at identifying, others want to learn how to make dyes, while others might just want to know what is good to eat. The different interests complement each other, building layer upon layer of knowledge that would be hard to find elsewhere.

I guess that if there is one thing you may take away from this little piece of my mind is that you might come for the mushrooms, but you stay for the people. Fungus Fest reminded me that mushrooming is a social activity, where everyone helps each other towards a common goal of becoming more knowledgeable at whatever it may be that brought you here in the first place.

A FRESH PERSPECTIVE ON FUNGUS FEST

by Owen Ambrose

This September, I had the privilege of participating in my first ever Fungus Fest. As somewhat of a "loner" in my mushroom hunting practice, I was delighted to play a part in what turned out to be an absolutely amazing (though slightly overwhelming!) event.

Upon arriving for setup on Saturday, my first impression was "This is going to be larger than I had imagined". "Larger" was an understatement to say the least; Fungus Fest was HUGE! It seemed as though every possible aspect of mycology was given attention; from mini mushroom walks, to exhibits on mushroom toxicology, medicinal use, and edible fungi. The collection tables were like something out of a mushroom taxonomist's dream; displaying a variety of species ranging from the common Russula to the more elusive varieties of *Hericium*, *Amanita*, and *Cordyceps*. To the delight of many visitors, the entire building was heavy with the scent of wonderful mushroom meals, which enticed people to explore the additional exhibition rooms containing cooking demonstrations, informative lectures, and displays on mushroom-related arts and crafts.

I was overjoyed to see the general public attend with such deep interest and enthusiasm; it seemed as though our community was regarded as the brilliant group of people they truly are. Each attending member of NJMA added his or her own wealth of knowledge, skill, and personality quirks in order to make Fungus Fest an event that was fun, informative, and entertaining for all.

SOMA Camp 2011 is coming!

Start planning ahead for the return of the fabulous Sonoma County Mycological Association's SOMA Camp on January 15, 16 and 17, 2011 (Martin Luther King Holiday weekend)!

Fabulous forays, sumptuous wild mushroom cuisine, colorful fungal fiber arts, challenging mushroom cultivation experiences, comfy cabins, taxonomy tangos, and much, much more. Registration is due to begin on November 1, 2010, so save those dates for SOMA Camp in January!

CULTIVATION GROUP ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING COMING NOVEMBER 14TH

submitted by Dr. Gene Varney

Terri Layton and Jim Richards have noted that other mushroom associations have active cultivation groups and they wondered if NJMA has enough members to support such a group.

Several enthusiastic members have already been identified, and a meeting to organize a cultivation group has been scheduled for 1:00 pm, prior to our monthly meeting on Sunday, November 14 at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum.

If you are interested in growing other kinds of mushrooms in addition to shiitake and oyster mushrooms, please join us as we gather to organize and make plans for the coming year.

Together we can find the best sources of spawn and other cultivation supplies at bulk rates. At least two members have been found who already have large-capacity pressure cookers for sterilizing media. Another suggested activity is the preparation of kits and logs for sale at various future events.

All who have an interest in cultivation are urged to join us at the organizational meeting at 1:00 pm, just prior to our next monthly meeting on Sunday, November 14.

BLUE OYSTER CULT...IVATION

The first in a series of cultivation articles geared for the novice.
by A.J. Bozenmayer

Oyster mushrooms are, to me at least, one of the most interesting mushrooms suitable for cultivation. They have good nutritional attributes, are adaptable to many different recipes, and already have some recognition among the general public.

But those aren't the real reasons that I love oyster mushrooms. Oyster mushrooms are one of the most versatile species currently in popular cultivation. Oyster mycellium is capable of colonizing hundreds of different materials, including, but not limited to: hardwood logs/chips/sawdust, straw, coffee grounds, cardboard, newspaper, and all sorts of agricultural wastes such as corn husks, sugarcane bagasse, etc. Oysters have even been used to break down pollutants like diesel fuel or motor oil.

Personally, I like to grow Oyster mushrooms on old phone books. I prefer this material because it is generally free, nontoxic, and using it is environmentally beneficial. While recycling these materials does have some benefit, what could be better than turning waste materials into food?

To start growing Oysters on any material, you need Oyster spawn. Spawn is mycellium which has been grown on a substrate that can be easily divided into small pieces. The most common materials for spawn are grains, sawdust, or wooden dowels. For growing on waste paper products, grains are the best, and I use rye grains.

Ready-made spawn can be purchased from numerous suppliers on the internet, but I prefer to make my own to keep costs down. I will cover how to make the spawn in a future article. (I will soon have spawn available for NJMA members.)

Take one phone book and place it in a plastic bin (something water-tight). Add enough water to cover the phone book by several inches (measure the amount of water). Add one tablespoon of household bleach per gallon of water. Allow the phone book to soak up water for at least half a day. Bleach will eat holes through metal pots, so don't use them for the soaking process.

Once the phone book has soaked for several hours, remove it from the water. Squeeze the book gently to remove excess water, but don't worry about the amount removed. If the book isn't dripping a lot, you are fine.

Now you are ready to inoculate your book with the spawn. Take your spawn-filled jars and shake them to break up the mass of mycellium inside. It may help to [gently!] knock the jar against something like a car tire or cushion. Take your phone book and lay it on a clean surface such as a kitchen table. Open the book so that about 1/2" of book lays on the table next to the rest of the book. Shake a very small handful of grain onto the open book and break it apart with your (clean) hands. Move another 1/2" to 1 inch of book on top of the spawn and repeat the process. Try to make one jar of spawn last for the whole book: i.e. the amount of spawn used in each layer should ensure you have enough to do the rest of the book.

Once your book has spawn spaced throughout, gently place it in a plastic shopping bag. Tie the bag off fairly tight, then place in another bag in the opposite direction. Place the assembled book in a warm dark place, similar to where you stored your jars of spawn. Full colonization will take several days to several weeks. You can periodically check on the book by opening up the bags. Once most or all of the paper is coated with fluffy white mycellium, it's ready for fruiting. Don't worry if the shiny book covers aren't coated: they may never colonize.

Oyster mycellia just beginning to form in your phone book

Once the book is ready for fruiting, remove the outer plastic bag, leaving the inner one in place. Take a sharp, clean knife and puncture the bag around the edges of the book. If your house is humid, you can then just leave the book on a counter, shelf, etc. If your house is dry, you should enclose the book in a terrarium, large plastic bag, or install a humidifier in the room with the book. In a few days you should see 'pins', or small mushrooms. You should mist these pins with water a couple times a day, especially if your house is dry.

The colonized phone book ready for fruiting

Fungus Fest 2010

PHOTOS BY
RHODA SIDNEY
AND
JIM RICHARDS

NJMA SUMMER-FALL EVENTS

Hoffman Park foray

PHOTOS BY JIM RICHARDS

You might call this “lesson one in mushroom ID”

Go figure: It was dry since May!

There are more mushrooms on the road less traveled

A gorgeous *Sparassis crispa* caught everyone’s eyes, especially considering how dry conditions were.

Public Outreach - NJ Wild Outdoor Expo

Assunpink Wildlife Management Area

September 25-26, 2010

PHOTOS BY TERRI LAYTON

New Jersey WILD OUTDOOR EXPO
Explore. Experience. Enjoy!

EDITOR'S NOTES

I start this column on a sad note. On October 7th, a good friend and fellow mushroomer, Frank Addotta, finally lost a decade-long battle with ALS. A former Vice-President of NJMA, Frank was one of those rare people that could always be counted on for a joke or an upbeat comment. He dearly loved to sit at his computer and spread the word – with a steady stream of bad websites, corny jokes and time-wasting games. You know, that stuff we all love to get, even though we may deny it. How many of you have wasted many hours in such uplifting pursuits as elf-bowling thanks to Frank's generosity? Even as his disease had weakened him so much that he was no longer able to get around, he maintained his positive outlook. I can remember him joking at Fungus Fest a couple of years ago. He no longer had the strength to walk, but from his wheel-chair (and in a voice that was so soft it was barely audible) he was still making wise-cracks about the people and the goings-on. Frank was the one reason that I, early on, decided as newsletter "editor" to do as little editing as possible to the work members submitted for publication. He was a regular contributor to *NJMA News*, with a style all his own, and I never wanted to lose that quality. My sympathy goes to his wife Nancy and their children – he will be sorely missed.

Our sympathy goes out, as well, to Patrick Bernardo on the loss of his wife Marie after a long illness. We hope that he is also on the way to recovery after his heart problems .

On a brighter note, thank you all for your contributions to this issue of *NJMA News.* We were very fortunate to get articles from our regular contributors Marc Grobman, Terri Layton, Patricia McNaught and, of course, John W. Dawson (for his long-running *Who's In A Name* series. And we have some pieces by first-time contributors Felipe Concha-Berger, Owen Ambrose and Aj Bozenmayer. When you see these members at forays or meetings, please tell them how much you liked their articles.

We are still working on switching the distribution of this newsletter from snail-mail to electronic. You will be getting emails and postcards in the near future with more details. It is VITAL that you respond to these communications ASAP.

The mainstream press has been giving a lot more space to goings-on in the World of Fungi. In the last week, there have been articles in *New York Magazine* about a chef eating a poisonous chanterelle lookalike and the problem of neighbors in an Upper West Side apartment dealing with the smells emanating from a truffle merchant on the lower floor of the building. *Bon Appetit* magazine had an article on collecting mushrooms in France. And the magazine section of a *Sunday New York Times* had an article on accidental mushroom poisoning by Mark Vonnegut. And some more good news: because of all the rains they have been having in Europe this past summer, and with the world economy in such a mess, the price of white truffles is expected to be at record lows this year. Bad for the truffle hunters! Good for the truffle eaters!

– Jim Richards

PUBLIC OUTREACH AT ASSUNPINK NEW JERSEY WILD OUTDOOR EXPO

submitted by Terri Layton

NJMA participated in the **New Jersey Wild Outdoor Expo** sponsored by the NJDEP Division of Fish & Wildlife, Office of Information and Education, on September 25 and 26. This two day event attracted about 4,000 people. First day, only my husband Phil and I manned the booth because most folks either went up to NEMF in the Catskills or ducked out at the last minute claiming fatigue from the recent Fungus Fest (you know who you are). But AJ and Caroline came to our rescue on Sunday bearing a gift of fleshy fungi. I actually had a chance to sit down and rest while Caroline and AJ spread the good word about fungi.

We had the usual number of "can you eat it?" questions. Here is a sample of what I encountered on Saturday when I didn't have any fleshy stuff on our display table (forgot to save them from Fungus Fest – I was too tired to think about this event):

Curious public: looks down at our display of very hard dried-up polypores. Uninformed public: Which ones can you eat? Very well informed NJMA: Do you have good dental insurance? Unamused public: Why do you ask? Smarty NJMA – picks up a hard polypore & bangs against table and says: 'cause you won't have any teeth left if you eat these. Good-natured public (LOL): Oh, you are so funny!

Some homeowners were happy and relieved to find that the trees in their yards were not dying. Although it took some convincing that some greenish/bluish stuff on trees are beautiful lichens and that lichens are not parasitic. In fact, their eyes lit up when I told them that the presence of lichens might actually indicate good air quality around their house. I was also happy and relieved when they promised not to spray the greenish/bluish stuff with chlorine bleach solution any more. This is what I call a win-win situation.

Of course then there are times when someone says - "Wow, I didn't know that!" or "How about that!" And then I know it's all worth it and I get a second wind.

When NJMA holds public outreach event, come out and participate. It's a chance to feel good.

WHO'S IN A NAME?
Clastroderma debaryanum

by John Dawson (twenty-second of a series)

Clastroderma debaryanum Blytt is a common slime mold in the order Echinosteliales. Like other species in that order, it is minute and often overlooked. But however inconspicuous it may be, its name commemorates one of the most influential mycologists and plant pathologists of the nineteenth century: (Heinrich) Anton de Bary.

Born in Frankfurt-am-Mein, Germany on 26 January 1831, de Bary was one of ten children of the physician Theodor de Bary and his wife Emilie Meyer de Bary. Encouraged by his parents, young Anton developed an interest in natural history at an early age and was introduced to fungi and algae by another local physician, Georg Fresenius.

Heinrich Anton de Bary

Following his graduation from the *Gymnasium* in Frankfurt de Bary pursued studies in medicine at a series of universities (as was then the custom): first at Heidelberg, then at Marburg, and finally Berlin, from which he received his medical degree in 1853 — for a dissertation on sexual generation in plants!

Indeed, during his years of medical studies, de Bary had also been a student of several leading botanists, including Alexander Braun, Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg and Johannes Müller; and the same year he completed his doctorate in medicine he published a book, *Untersuchungen über die Brandpilze und die durch sie verursachten Krankheiten der Pflanzen*, in which he correctly identified rust and smut fungi as the causes of several important diseases of cereal grains, in contrast to the view, then still prevailing in some quarters, that fungi arose through spontaneous generation as a *consequence* of putrefaction.

De Bary's career as a practicing physician was very short-lived: In 1855, after serving briefly as a *Privatdozent* (unsalaried lecturer) in botany at the University of Tübingen, he was named professor of botany at the university in Freiburg im Briesgau, where he established the world's first botanical laboratory and began to attract a coterie of students. At Freiburg, he studied the development of myxomycetes and observed the process of sexual reproduction in the potato-blight fungus, *Peronospora infestans*, which he later reclassified as *Phytophthora infestans*. He also elucidated the mechanism of alternation of hosts in *Puccinia grammis*, the pathogenic rust of wheat and rye.

In 1861, de Bary married Antoinie Einert, with whom he had four children. In 1867, he moved to the university at Halle, established another laboratory there, and became co-editor of the periodical *Botanische Zeitung*, to which he also contributed many articles. During de Bary's residence at Halle, the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) broke out, after which, in the wake of Germany's victory and attendant unification, he was appointed rector at the University of Strasbourg (rechartered as a German university following Germany's accession of Alsace-Loraine). He remained there as professor of botany until his death on 19 January 1888.

At Strasbourg, de Bary founded a botanical institute that attracted students from Europe and North America, continued his studies of the potato blight fungus, and published two important books: *Die Erscheinung der Symbiose*, in which he introduced the term "symbiosis", and *Vorlesungen über Bacterien*, in which he surveyed all that was then known about bacteria. In all, he published more than 100 articles on a wide range of botanical topics, and the "signal contributions to [the] classification and systematization of botanical knowledge" that his books made turned the study of fungi into a scientific discipline.[1]

According to the obituary of de Bary by Marshall Ward that appeared in the British journal *Nature*[2], de Bary was not a brilliant lecturer: "he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais". But his "impressive truthfulness … , the earnestness of his teaching, and the absence of any striving for effect", together with "his humorous and never malicious disposition … and his sharp, but always just, criticism of anything pretentious" left an indelible impression on his students.

[1] Quoted from the entry on de Bary by Gloria Robinson in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (vol. 4, pp. 611-614), from which the biographical information presented here was extracted.

[2] Vol. 37, no. 3 (January 26, 1888), pp. 297-299.

CLINICAL STUDIES INDICATE 'MAGIC MUSHROOM' SUBSTANCE SAFE, BENEFITS MENTAL HEALTH

by Marc Grobman

"Magic mushrooms"! People praise them as a vehicle for attaining… Religious experiences! Thrills! Adventure! The "magic" descriptive applies to any mushrooms that contain the hallucinogen psilocybin, which triggers four- to six-hour LSD-like trips.

Psilocybin is produced in mushrooms of the genus *Psilocybe*. It's also reported to occur in some species of the genera *Conocybe, Copelandi,* and *Pluteus*, according to Gary Lincoff's recently-published book, "The Complete Mushroom Hunter." At Erowid.org, John W. Allen lists these and additional genera.

Magic mushrooms that can pry open the doors of the mind's art galleries certainly warrant the nickname "magic." But research scientists also say they can produce therapeutic benefits.

Half a century ago, numerous clinical studies indicated psilocybin might help people with mental "disorders" (that's the clinical term, not a judgmental one by this writer). Cultural and political pressures quashed psilocybin research expeditions in the 1970s, but researchers are again conducting clinical studies on its effects on psychological well-being. Their studies, and earlier ones, indicate psilocybin may benefit people with severe anxiety, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorders, and cluster headaches..

In the most recently-concluded study, "Pilot Study of Psilocybin Treatment for Anxiety in Patients With Advanced-Stage Cancer," 12 patients with advanced-stage cancer and clinical diagnoses of acute (severe) stress or anxiety were given "moderate" doses of psilocybin (0.2 mg psilocybin per kg of body weight) or a placebo. The study results were published in the September 6, 2010 online issue of the *Archives of General Psychiatry*. The journal article did not state whether the psilocybin was isolated from mushrooms or developed synthetically.

But regardless of whether psilocybin is taken in synthetic or mushroom form, the body quickly metabolizes it into a substance called psilocin. Psilocin activates receptors linked to a form of serotonin, a chemical substance concentrated in the brain that is associated with mood.

The experiment was led by Charles S. Grob, a professor of psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) David Geffen School of Medicine (and not a known relation to the author of this article). It was a "double-blind" study, meaning that neither the participants nor the researchers who gave them the drug or placebo knew which substance the patients were taking.

The placebo used in the experiment was niacin, which can induce mild increases in heartbeat rate, skin flushing, and dizziness. Several weeks after the patients took their psilocybin or placebo doses, they returned for a second round of testing. At that visit, their doses were switched — that is, the ones who had previously received psilocybin were given niacin, while the ones who had received niacin received the psilocybin.

The subjects' primary cancers were breast cancer (four subjects), colon cancer (three), ovarian cancer (two), and salivary gland cancer, multiple myeloma, and peritoneal cancer (one subject each). (Myeloma is a serious form of skin cancer; peritoneal cancer affects the peritoneum, a lining of the abdominal-pelvic cavity.) That the subjects were in advanced stages of cancer was grimly confirmed some time after the study, which took place from 2004 to 2008. "By the time of submission of this report in 2010," the study authors stated, "ten of the twelve subjects had died."

But the psilocybin itself did not cause any detectable harm. In the words of the UCLA study's authors, "There were no clinically significant adverse events with psilocybin."

The UCLA study's finding of no harm from psilocybin echoes that of an earlier study of 36 healthy volunteers. In that one, according to a 2006 Johns Hopkins Medicine Institutions press release, "psychological tests and subjects' own reports showed no harm to study participants, though some admitted extreme anxiety or other unpleasant effects" hours after taking psilocybin. But the Johns Hopkins study did find benefits: two months after taking psilocybin, 79% of subjects reported "moderately or greatly increased well-being or satisfaction compared with those given a placebo…. Structured interviews with family members, friends and co-workers generally confirmed the subjects' remarks."

In the UCLA study, patients also showed improvements in well-being, according to the scores of two of three psychological tests. Their scores on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) showed mood improvement as late as six-months later. As measured by the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory trait anxiety subscale (STAI), patients had a sustained reduction in anxiety at one and three months after treatment. A third measure, Profile of Mood States (POMS), "reflected" mood improvement two weeks later, but those scores were not statistically significant. Still, the authors concluded, "there was a trend toward positive outcome," and they speculated higher doses of psilocybin might generate clinically significant POMS results.

That psilocybin could measurably improve the anxiety levels of advanced-stage cancer patients is a major achievement. "Anxiety in cancer patients can be enor-

mously difficult to treat," said Dr. Roland Griffiths, a professor of behavioral biology at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore, who was not involved in the UCLA study. His comments were reported in an interview appearing in the September 8 online edition of *Medscape Medical News*. Dr. Griffiths himself is leading a Johns Hopkins study of up to 44 cancer patients, described later in this article.

Citing other experiments, the UCLA study authors state that psilocybin's psychological effects were similar to those of LSD, but "more strongly visual, less emotionally intense, more euphoric, and with fewer panic reactions and less chance of paranoia than LSD." (Observations by this author and his cohorts some forty to fifty years ago of psilocybin's effects in non-clinical settings reached similar conclusions.)

Earlier clinical investigations on the therapeutic effects of psilocybin and other hallucinogens also found psilocybin to produce therapeutic benefits. In a wide-ranging review of studies bearing 149 footnotes, researchers Franz X. Vollenweider and Michael Kometer reported in the September 11, 2010 issue of *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* that by 1965 there were "more than 1,000 published clinical studies that reported promising therapeutic effects in over 40,000 subjects. LSD, psilocybin and, sporadically, ketamine [an anesthetic] have been reported to have therapeutic effects in patients with anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorders (OCD), depression, sexual dysfunction and alcohol addiction, and to relieve pain and anxiety in patients with terminal cancer."

The Vollenweider-Kometer article, "The Neurobiology of Psychedelic Drugs: Implications for the Treatment of Mood Disorders," describes a 2006 article by Francisco Moreno, et al, published in the *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, of a study showing that "psilocybin given on four different occasions at escalating doses (ranging from sub-hallucinogenic to hallucinogenic doses) markedly decreased OCD [obsessive compulsive disorder] symptoms…in patients with OCD who were previously treatment resistant."

Also, they write, a study by R. Andrew Sewell, et al, in a 2006 issue of *Neurology*, "reported that psilocybin and LSD aborted attacks, terminated the cluster period or extended the remission [the ending or lessening of symptoms] period in people suffering from cluster headaches." (Cluster headaches are such a pernicious affliction that they're nicknamed "suicide headaches," for the remedy its desperate sufferers contemplate.)

Those two studies were part of a research resumption in the 2000s. The authors of the UCLA study noted that while extensive research had been conducted in the 1950s and 1960s, "by the early 1970s…political and cultural pressures forced the cessation of all projects." The Moreno study investigating the treatment potential of psilocybin for OCD was "the first FDA-approved clinical trial involving a psychedelic in 30 years," according to an article in *Wired*.

And more studies are underway. A search in mid-October 2010 of the National Institutes of Health's ClinicalTrials.gov website found three clinical trials currently recruiting or about to recruit participants for studies of psilocybin and cancer-related mental disorders:

- *Psilocybin-Assisted Psychotherapy in the Management of Anxiety Associated With Stage IV Melanoma:* Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Center, Miami Beach. Subjects will receive either a "full" dose of 25 mg psilocybin or an "active placebo" dose of 4 mg psilocybin. Estimated enrollment limited to nine patients, but not yet open for enrollment. Starting January 2011.

- *Psychopharmacology of Psilocybin in Cancer Patients:* Johns Hopkins Bayview Campus, Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Baltimore. This will involve patients with anxiety, depression, and other "psychiatric disorders." Subjects will receive psilocybin in two sessions in dosages that "will range anywhere from low to high." Estimated enrollment 44 patients, currently recruiting patients.

- *Effects of Psilocybin on Anxiety and Psychosocial Distress in Advanced Cancer Patients:* New York College of Dentistry Bluestone Center for Clinical Research, New York, NY. "This study is separate but similar to a recently completed study [the UCLA pilot study, described at the beginning of this article] [but] "the proposed dose of psilocybin is higher at 0.3mg/kg and the total subjects for the study would be 32 instead of 12." Currently recruiting patients.

So, what's next? Is psilocybin destined to become the new medical marijuana? It's easy to expect that with Republicans reportedly perched to regain power, that a Reagan-era return to a "war on drugs"— or war on drug users — will spill over to the sciences and squelch psilocybin research, much as it did in the 1970s.

But a longer-term view indicates a more positive outlook for "medical mushrooms." The past hundred years have seen increasing freedom and tolerance in a wide range of areas: more rights and protections for different sexes, races, sexual practices (not just homosexuality — in the late 1960s, birth control advocate William Baird was arrested in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin as he challenged their anti-birth control laws), gender identities, religions, the right to die, "obscene" speech (in the early 1960s, comedian/social commentator Lenny Bruce was arrested in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City just for saying certain "four-letter" words on stage), and greater social tolerance of varying clothing (e.g., casual attire in offices) and hair styles. (In the 1960s-1970s, males with

shoulder-length hair or pony tails were sometimes assaulted for letting their hair grow long.)

And the march toward greater freedoms is continuing in an area comparable to magic mushroom use as a therapy. At this writing, 14 states and the District of Columbia allow medical marijuana. (New Jersey is one of those states, but its governor is stalling efforts to roll out the program.) Arizonans vote in November on allowing medical marijuana, and Californians are voting on whether to legalize it for general use, with controls similar to those for alcohol.

The rapidly-growing number of states legalizing medical marijuana suggests that it eventually will become legal on the federal level. And if research continues to produce results supporting psilocybin's safety and efficacy (effectiveness), medical mushrooms — or, more likely, psilocybin — could follow the same path and someday win acceptance as an accepted psychiatric treatment. Here's another reason for that prediction: there will be growing pressure from and growth of a potential medical mushroom constituency as the baby boom generation — those born 1946-1964 — reaches retirement age, and becomes more susceptible to cancer and other illnesses understandably linked to anxiety and depression.

After all, many members of that generation were responsible for elevating "magic mushrooms" and other psychedelics up into mainstream consciousness, where they've achieved popularity with successive generations. Perhaps we shouldn't be surprised to learn that in the UCLA study, eight of the twelve patients told researchers that they already had prior experience with one or more hallucinogens, including LSD (7 patients), hallucinogenic mushrooms (5), peyote, a cactus containing the hallucinogen mescaline (2), and *ayahuasca*, or *yage* (2), a South American vine with hallucinogenic properties.

Following are some of the references consulted for this article:

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*Note: Instead of typing in long URLs, it is easier to go to ***http://www.clinicaltrials.gov***, click on "Search for Clinical Trials," and to type "psilocybin" in the search box.

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SOME BACKGROUND ON DR. JOHN DIGHTON

by Terri Layton

Dr. John Dighton, the speaker at our January 2011 meeting, is currently a Professor at Rutgers and Station Director of the Pinelands Field Station specializing in nutrient dynamics in forest soils, mycorrhizal ecology, fungi, and pollution.

Dr. Dighton is a recipient of the 2005 Rutgers University New Brunswick Graduate Teaching Award and has served on numerous Editorial and Research Boards related to Mycology. He also serves as a student advisor for both the doctoral and post-doctoral programs.

He is the author of numerous professional publications including:

- *The Role of Fungi in Ecosystem Processes*
- *Changes in ectomycorrhizal communities and nutrient availability following prescribed burning in two upland pine-oak forests in the New Jersey Pine Barrens*
- *The Fungal Community: Its Organization and Role in the Ecosystem*
- *Nutrient cycling by saprotrophic fungi in terrestrial habitats*

His interests include microbial phosphorus cycling in marine and estuarine systems, molecular biology of phosphorus assimilation in marine microorganisms, enzymatic and molecular methods in microbial ecology, automated methods in microbial ecology and biogeochemistry.

He is a member of our club and has been a past NJMA speaker. He is an excellent lecturer and still has not lost his charming British accent.

GOODIES WANTED!

WE ARE ALWAYS IN NEED OF GOODIES TO GO WITH THE COFFEE & TEA WE PROVIDE AT WINTER MEETINGS.

WON'T YOU CONSIDER BRINGING GOODIES TO THE NEXT MEETING?

MISIDENTIFICATION AN ALMOST DEADLY MISTAKE

By Kathy Richmond
(reprinted from the Western Pennsylvania Mushroom Club Newsletter)

Generally, I consider myself cautious and usually fairly accurate when I identify new mushrooms. My husband Dave is pretty good at identification also. I love to spend hours and hours on end poring over my mushroom books and playing with the spores and cuticle with my microscope to get an accurate identification when I want to ID a new find.

Dave does not consider such activity much fun. Consequently, he usually defers to my identification. However, when we find a potentially new edible species we have a "mushroom agreement." This agreement consists of both of us identifying the species separately, then IF we agree on what it is and IF It is considered to be edible, only ONE of us will eat it. Dave is a physician and I am a nurse. Our theory is that if one of us becomes ill the other one will administer the needed assistance. This is a particularly good agreement since we live in the wilds of Idaho and the nearest hospital is 90 miles away.

Tricholomopsis decora

My favorite edible mushroom is *Armillaria* (now *Floccularia*) *straminea.* It has a wonderfully mild, nutty flavor. It has a cousin named *Armillaria albolanaripes* that I have been dying (no pun intended) to taste but have not found it in a long time.

Last September, when backpacking out of the local mountains in a snowstorm and feverishly trying to finish the 20 mile backpack to our car before dark fell, I spied what I thought was *A. albolanaripes*. I picked three specimens and was looking forward to devouring them the next morning. We finally arrived at our vehicle just before dark and celebrated that we weren't caught again on a 10,000 foot pass in a blinding snowstorm, as we had the previous year.

The next morning I sauteed the mushrooms and served them along with eggs for breakfast. Dave urged me to keep our "mushroom agreement" and be certain of the identify before we consumed them. I refused, but he tried to identify it and came to the conclusion that it was not what I thought it was so he didn't want either of us to eat it. I looked at a picture and description in one of my many mushroom books and agreed that the specimen didn't have a ring like it should, but reasoned that the snow had destroyed the ring. Regardless, I went about to devour my mycophagic delight.

About 30 minutes later, I noticed a 'hot flash' coming on. Hot flashes are a regular occurrence for me at this stage in life, so I didn't think much about it at first. However, this was no ordinary hot flash. At first, I became flushed and my skin became beet red. Then I started salivating excessively. In fact, I couldn't swallow my saliva fast enough before it accumulated again. Then I got severe sweats like I've never had before. I was so wet that I had to entirely change my clothes every five minutes three different times.

When I started to see double, I knew that something was definitely wrong, I told Dave that I thought I might be having a reaction to the mushroom. We immediately started pouring over the mushroom books again, and realized I was experiencing parasympathetic nervous system toxicity, as described in Gary Lincoff's Audubon mushroom identification book. The antidote was intravenous atrophine. I induced vomiting (yuk) to get any remaining mushroom fragments out of my system, but it was apparently too late. By this time, my blood pressure had dropped to 60/40 (should be 120/80) and my pulse was only 50 (should be 80). I was going into shock and about to die. Dave, of course, failed to tell me at that time that my blood pressure was dropping out.

He laid me down on our kitchen table, started in IV and administered the atrophine to me intravenously, while monitoring my vital signs. Soon, my blood pressure and pulse normalized and the hot flashes stopped, but were replaced by an hour of shaking chills so bad that I couldn't get warm in spite of the four wool blankets covering me in bed. After an hour, I returned to normal. After I recovered, I realized that I had just eaten a potentially deadly mushroom and I had no idea what it was. Luckily, I had kept part of the mushroom just in case something like this were to happen.

I immediately pored over my books and microscope and after hours of research I still had no idea what I had eaten. Fortunately, Dr. Orson Miller chose to retire in Idaho and we were having our annual fall foray in two days, so I took the specimen to him and he idel1tified it as *Tricholomopsis decora*. The only lame excuse I have for this gross misidentification and error is that after the 20 mile hike out of the mountains the day before I must have been brain dead. Rest assured that I will always keep our "mushroom agreement" in the future.

So, please make a note in your favorite mushroom identification book that Tricholomopsis decora is poisonous!! Most of the books listed the edibility as 'unknown.'

This experience has taught me a very valuable lesson. I will NEVER, NEVER again eat a mushroom that I wasn't 100% sure of the identification.

WPM Editor's note: Kathy Richmond has studied mushrooms for years and can identify hundreds of mushrooms.

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Holiday Dinner 2010

The NJMA requests the pleasure of your company at our annual Holiday Dinner, Photo Contest, and Election of Officers meeting to be held at the Unitarian Society in East Brunswick on Sunday, December 5, 2010 at 2:00 p.m.

Please bring a favorite dish (sufficient to serve 8 to 10 people) for the buffet table. If you plan to bring a dish containing wild mushrooms ***you must get clearance for the mushrooms and dish from Bob Hosh***, who is coordinating the buffet menu. You may contact him via e-mail at **gombasz@comcast.net** or by phone at **(908) 892-6962.** Dishes must be labeled to show ingredients and should arrive ready for the buffet table with serving utensils. All questions concerning the buffet menu should be directed to Bob. The club provides beverages.

A donation of $10.00 per person is required to offset the buffet costs. In order that we may cater the party properly, please respond by DECEMBER 2, 2010!

Directions to the Unitarian Society are printed above and are also available on the NJMA website at www.njmyco.org

PLEASE NOTE THAT YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU WISH TO ATTEND, WHETHER OR NOT YOU'RE BRINGING FOOD WITH YOU.

NJMA Holiday Dinner Registration Form

Fill out this form, make your check payable to **NJMA**, and mail both, *before December 2*, to:

Bob Hosh, 209 South Middlebush Road, Somerset, NJ 08873

Questions? Phone: **908-892-6962** E-mail: **gombasz@comcast.net**

NAME(S): _____

TELEPHONE: _____ E-MAIL: _____

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDING _____

x $10.00 each = $ _____ *(Don't forget to enclose your check for this amount)*

I will bring sufficient to serve 8 to 10 people *(please specify below):*

_____ Hors d'Oeurves _____ Meat dish

_____ Vegetable dish _____ Green salad

_____ Potato or pasta dish _____ Dessert

I will help with: _____ Setup _____ Serving _____ Cleanup

NJMA NEWS

c/o Jim Richards
211 Washington Street
Hackettstown, New Jersey 07840

FIRST CLASS MAIL

NJMA is a non-profit organization whose aims are to provide a means for sharing ideas, experiences, knowledge, and common interests regarding fungi, and to furnish mycological information and educational materials to those who wish to increase their knowledge about mushrooms.

In this issue:

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- **FORAY REPORTS**
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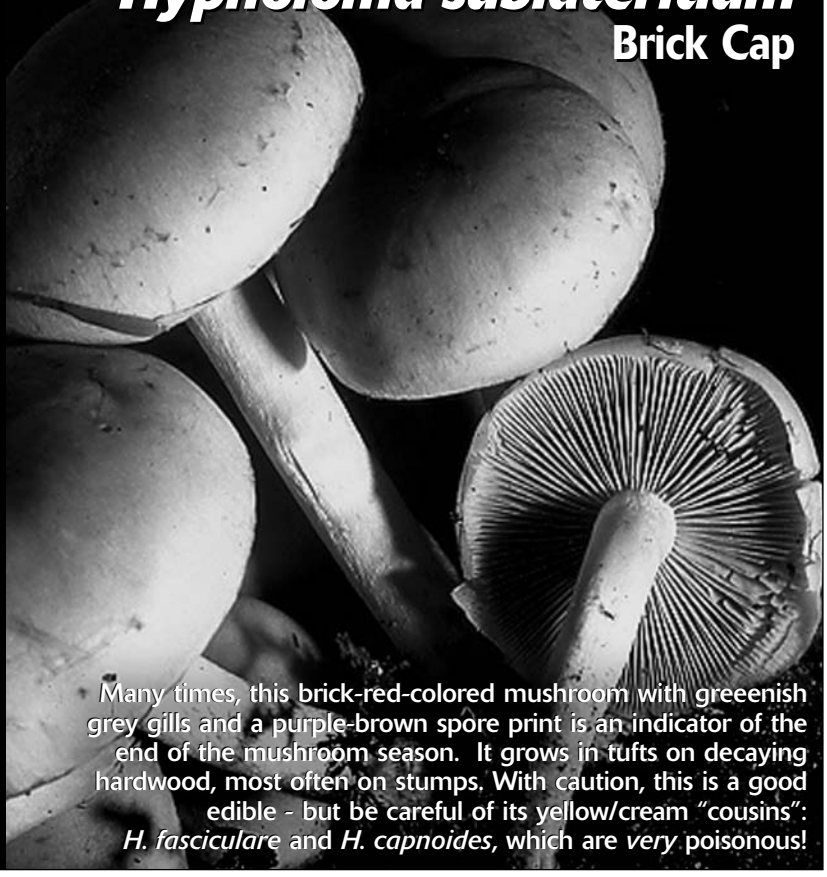
- **FRANK ADDOTTA REMEMBERED**
- **ALMOST DEADLY MIS-ID**
- **PHOTO CONTEST REMINDER**
- **BLUE OYSTER CULT...IVATION**

...plus more!

Hypholoma sublateritium
Brick Cap



Many times, this brick-red-colored mushroom with greeenish grey gills and a purple-brown spore print is an indicator of the end of the mushroom season. It grows in tufts on decaying hardwood, most often on stumps. With caution, this is a good edible - but be careful of its yellow/cream "cousins": *H. fasciculare* and *H. capnoides*, which are *very* poisonous!

PHOTO BY JIM RICHARDS