

NJMA NEWS

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 42-1 JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2012



NJMA OFFICERS

President - Phil Layton
Vice-President - Patricia McNaught
Secretary - Igor Safonov
Treasurer - Bob Peabody

DUES

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Igor Safonov
2215 Arch Street. #501
Philadelphia, PA 19103-1323

NJMA WEBSITE

www.njmyco.org

Bob Hosh, Jim Barg

NJMA NEWS

Editor:

Jim Richards
211 Washington Street
Hackettstown, NJ 07840-2145
njmaeditor@gmail.com

Associate editor:

Patricia McNaught
pjmcnaught@gmail.com

Art director:

Jim Barg
jimbarg@bssmedia.com

Print circulation: Mike Rubin

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Send ONLY newsletter submissions to the Editor. All other correspondence should be sent to the Secretary:

Igor Safonov
2215 Arch Street. #501
Philadelphia, PA 19103-1323
igs109@yahoo.com

NJMA EVENTS HOTLINE

908-227-0872 for information on NJMA events or cancellations due to bad weather. It is NOT for general inquiries or to contact officers!

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, January 22
2:00 pm

MEETING AND LECTURE:
MUSHROOM PHOTOGRAPHY
with R. Allen Simpson and Jim Barg
Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown

Sunday, February 19
2:00 pm

ANNUAL MYCOPHAGY MEETING
AND MYCO-AUCTION
Jim Richards (moderator), Bob Peabody (auctioneer)
Unitarian Center, East Brunswick
Mushroom cooking demonstration and tasting for
NJMA members only – There is no fee, but *advance registration is required*. Please contact Igor Safonov at
igs109@yahoo.com if you plan to attend.
To donate mushroom-themed items for the auction,
please contact Bob Peabody at pagprolog@aol.com

Saturday, March 10
6:00 pm

NJMA CULINARY GROUP GERMAN DINNER
Unitarian Center, East Brunswick
Advance registration is required. For additional information or to register, please contact either
Jim Richards jimrich17@me.com (908-619-1438)
or Bob Hosh gombasz@comcast.net (908-892-6962)

Sunday, March 11
2:00 pm

MEETING AND LECTURE: MYXOMYCETES
Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown
Phil Layton will present Dr. Harold Keller's PowerPoint program on the myxomycetes (slime molds)

August 2-5, 2012

NEMF ANNUAL SAMUEL RISTICH FORAY
East Stroudsburg, PA

December 13-16, 2012

NAMA ANNUAL FORAY
Scotts Valley, California

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 Route 18 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

I know that to some of you it seems like the Bill Murray movie "Groundhog Day", the one where Bill wakes up each morning only to find that it is an exact repeat of the day before. Another president named Layton, don't worry – it is not as bad as you think. Those of you who know us well know that we do not have exactly the same interests or the same talents. As Glenn Boyd said at the holiday party, only recently have I changed my status from bystander to rookie taxonomist. Even at that, my selected subjects are not even fungi – they are slime molds!

My primary goal is to use my talents to help meet the challenges that come to NJMA during the next year without interfering with those members who are already effectively meeting them. Believe me, NJMA is a talent-rich environment. To stay viable, any organization has to evolve and that brings challenges. I don't want to go into more detail about those challenges until after the executive meeting where I can get a consensus on where we should put our efforts in 2012.

The last year saw quite a few evolutionary changes in our club. That required a tremendous amount of work on the part of a number of our members. From my position as First Husband I saw how much work all of you did, thank you is not a big enough word.

This year's Holiday Party was a success. The food was plentiful and delicious. The decorations were very well done. The Photo Contest was, as always, well put together and the judges were not only knowledgeable but took the time to help us become better photographers (watch out R. Allen – here we come). To Mike Mudrak, my special thanks for not letting a back injury keep him from helping.

It is certainly an honor to be chosen as the president of NJMA. When I look at the list of previous presidents, there are some pretty big shoes to fill. I am looking forward to working with Patricia McNaught (VP), Igor Safonov (Secretary), Bob Peabody (Treasurer) and all of the committee leaders during 2012. I can't promise total success, but I can promise total effort.

Thank you for the opportunity.

–Phil Layton



WELCOME TO THE NEW ONLINE EDITION OF NJMA NEWS

For the great majority of you who are viewing the online PDF of this newsletter, please note that **most web links and email addresses are now clickable**. Clicking on a web or email address will launch your web browser and take you to the specified page or open your email software so you can send us an instant email. Just look for the "click finger" when you hover your mouse over these items.

**No more clumsy "writing it down"
or copying and pasting!**

ANNUAL MYCOPHAGY MEETING AND MYCO-AUCTION SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH AT 2:00 PM

As a change of pace, we will be featuring the cooking skills of a number of NJMA members for our annual Mycophagy Meeting. Several of our talented cooks will demonstrate ways to prepare and serve a variety of dishes starring fresh and dried mushrooms. The afternoon program will be moderated by Jim Richards. Bob Peabody will be conducting our annual auction of mushroom-related items – what we call our Myco-Auction. There will be the usual array of books, tschotchkes, and some of Jim Barg's dried mushrooms – always highly anticipated and the subjects of much active bidding. You never know what treasures Bob is going to be bringing to coax your dollars from you. If you have items that you plan on contributing to the sale, please let Bob know in advance by contacting him at pagprolog@aol.com or 908-319-0149.

We welcome breads and sweet treats to go with the coffee and tea, but please *do not bring mushroom dishes*. We are planning a "balanced" menu and extra dishes only make things difficult.

Because this is an event where food is being served, it is **FOR MEMBERS ONLY**. To facilitate this, and so we have an idea of how many members are planning to attend, **PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED**. There is **NO FEE**. Please let Igor Safonov, igs109@yahoo.com, know that you are coming.

Bring your appetites – and your wallets.



Got a mushroom story to tell?
Share your experience with fellow mushroomers!
tell it here!
Send your articles and photos to njmaeditor@gmail.com

THANKS TO ALL FROM GENE V.

Sunday, September 18th, was part of a “birthday weekend” when our family gets together to celebrate several birthdays at that time of year. I had decided not to go to NJMA’s 40th Anniversary Celebration at the Willowwood Arboretum because some of our children might not have left for home. Ruth said I should go anyway. and I still did not think it was unusual when all the family decided to go. It was not until the meeting started that I realized I was not one of several being acknowledged as part of the 40-year history, but was actually the center of attention. All of you were great at keeping a secret! I cannot find words to express how much I appreciate having the honor of receiving NJMA’s Lifetime Service Award.

Many thanks to all my wonderful friends and colleagues who were there and worked so hard and with so much love on putting the party together, arranging the testimonials, preparing the beautiful Record Book, and supplying the elegant refreshments. NJMA is the best and most rewarding group I have ever had the good fortune to be a part of. I’ve learned a great deal of practical information about mushrooms in the field and in the process enjoyed interacting with new friends, beginners and experts, who are truly important to me.

I won’t correct what appeared to me to be exaggerations by the presenters but I do need to correct one error. I was part of an Army Air Force Bomber Group and I did interrogate bombing crews before and after bombing missions. “Interrogate” was the word used at the time Terri interviewed me for a newsletter story, but in today’s political climate I should have substituted “briefing and de-briefing” the flight crews. I never encountered an enemy soldier during the war so I don’t want you to think I am guilty of interrogating the enemy with waterboarding or equally atrocious techniques. I hope you still consider me a gentle person!

Thanks again to all my kind, generous and highly valued NJMA friends. My entire family was very appreciative of the recognition you gave me. NJMA is a great club. It’s a dynamic and friendly group where amateur and professional mushroom lovers can meet, study together, make new discoveries and, most importantly, make joyful and lasting friendships.

– Gene Varney

P.S. – I will bring the Record Book to the January meeting to share with those who were not able to be at the Willowwood celebration.



MUSHROOM ILLUSTRATOR WANTED

If you have a special talent for accurately sketching mushrooms with pencil, pen, watercolor or other hand-drawn media, we’re looking to enhance NJMA News with your artwork. Contact Jim Barg at jimbarg@bssmedia.com for details.

NJMA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS...



Welcome to our new officers for 2012:

Igor Safonov, Secretary; Patricia McNaught, Vice-President; Phil Layton, President; Bob Peabody, Treasurer

MUSHROOM PHOTOGRAPHY AT OUR JANUARY 22 MEETING

Have you shied away from entering your photos in the NJMA Photo Contest because you felt that your photos weren’t up to the calibre of photos that other people have submitted? Are you generally disappointed with your mushroom photos? Well, NJMA has a solution for you: Attend our January 22nd meeting at 2:00 pm at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum and two of our own photography experts, R. Allen Simpson (yes, *that* Al Simpson) and Jim Barg will share their knowledge of photography and photo improvement techniques with our members.

Al Simpson, a “perennial” winner of First Place in our Photo Contest Advanced Division, will start the presentation off with information about photography basics. He’ll familiarize us with terms such as depth of field, aperture and shutter priority, ISO (and related noise), mirror lockup and white balance. He’ll then cover equipment such as lenses, tripods, reflectors, extension tubes, filters and various cables you might need if you’re making the jump into serious photography. And, since light is so important to photography, different light sources (flashes, natural light, etc.) and their “color temperatures” will be touched on.

The second part of the program will be devoted to improving those “lost shots” – photos which are “good” or “just OK”, or lacking in one aspect or another, using a computer. This presentation will be made by Jim Barg, Art Director of NJMA News. Jim will use Photoshop to demonstrate ways to improve your photos, such as exposure changes, color balance, sharpening, changing depth of field, removing dirt and dust, cropping, etc.

Even if all you have is a simple point-n-shoot camera, an informative time is promised for all!





EDITOR'S NOTES

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the newly elected slate of officers: Phil, Patricia, and Igor, and to thank Bob Peabody for being willing to continue on in the office of Treasurer (after many years of dedicated service to NJMA – with no end in sight).

As you all have noticed (since you are reading this message) *NJMA News* has gone electronic. The biggest changes that the online reader will notice is that the photos and other parts of the layout are now in color (except for the ones that were originally black and white in articles which we reprint from other club newsletters). Readers of the snail-mailed hard copy will have observed that everything is in black and white, which is another good reason to consider changing over to the electronic version when you renew your membership next year. One other change that has taken place (but of which you might not be aware): If you did not renew your membership, you are not reading this at all! In the past, you got a red sticker on your label if you did not renew. Not this year! Everyone was warned (repeatedly) that without renewal there would be no newsletter in your mailbox – not electronic and not snail-mail. I am sure that Igor Safonov, who has taken on the task of being Membership Chair as part of his duties as Secretary, will be sending more such reminders.

I would like to thank Associate Editor Patricia for all her efforts in making sure that Foray Reports get filed and for her other contributions as well. John Burghardt deserves special thanks (one more) for the tremendous job he continues to do maintaining the lists of fungi collected on the many forays as well as Franklin Parker Preserve, Fungus Fest, and King's Gap.

Thanks also to Terri Layton, Igor, and Nina Burghardt for their articles.

You may notice, that other than the Photo Contest winners, this issue of *NJMA News* has a strange absence of event and other photos. Which is ironic, considering that we now have a greater need than ever for them. With the exception of a handful of photos from Terri, we have no record of most of the fall forays and nothing at all from the Holiday Party. I know that a lot of you are taking photos with your phones if nothing else. Please, please, please! Send them to us! It is easy! Thanks.

Now we can all take a few months to get ready for the arrival of morels in April. We have lots of good programs planned before then: photography, mycophagy, myxomycetes and TBA – and I am sure that classes will be offered to help you get ready for the fun stuff – Forays!

– Jim Richards

NJMA HOLIDAY PARTY ROCKS

by Patricia McNaught

If you weren't among the fifty or so NJMAers at the December Holiday party, you missed a great afternoon. The meeting room of the Unitarian Society in East Brunswick was transformed, with lovely table decorations of fresh holiday greens, mushroom placemats and individual baskets of nuts and chocolate mushrooms. A glass *Amanita muscaria* crafted by Virginia Tomat was softly glowing at each table.

Jim Richards made sure that our *hors d'oeuvres* table included a selection of tasty cheeses (blueberry *chevre* anyone?) and homemade breads. We then proceeded to the first order of business: the election of officers. Due to the skill of our dedicated Nominating Committee, the slate of officers was approved with nary a dissent. (Terri's concern about the presidency becoming a family affair doesn't count!)

With the business concluded, we proceeded with the photo contest, judged by our own Glenn Boyd for the technical categories and Leslie Barbaro, a staff photographer for *The Record*, for the other categories. Leslie has a BA from the University of Delaware in Photography and an MA in Visual Communication from the Ohio University School of Visual Communication. Watching the entries flash by on the screen was a visual treat (Taylor Lockwood has nothing on our photographers!) It was clear that choosing the winners had been difficult. As each photograph went up, the judges commented on them. Leslie gave tips on how the composition, focus, or lighting could have been improved and graciously spent time after the contest answering questions about photographic techniques. Glenn also commented on the photos, but from the viewpoint of whether the photo gave enough information to identify the subject to species. Here's a hint if you enter next year's technical category: you may want to add a caption that identifies the fungus in your entry. You can see all the winning entries at the [NJMA home page](#) – Jim Barg has set up a slide show there, so don't click past too quickly.

After the photo contest, it was time for the food: clearly NJMAers are talented cooks as well as photographers. The tables were laden with salads, main courses and side dishes, but the wise participants left room for the mostly homemade desserts.

The afternoon was successful because of the contributions of many: Virginia Tomat, who did the decorations; Jim Barg, who ran the photo contest; Glenn Boyd, who helped judge the contest; Bob Hosh, who coordinated the food and handled registration; Jim Richards, who baked breads and brought the cheeses; the photographers, the cooks, and the many who helped with setup and stayed for cleanup. You couldn't be there and not feel great to be part of such a terrific organization. 

NJMA CULINARY GROUP: GERMAN DINNER SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH

Do you crave *kraut*? Do you salivate at the thought of *Schwarzwaldler Kirschtorte*? Are you curious about *Konigsberger Klopse*? If you have answered yes to any of these questions, we have the answer for you. You need to sign up for the next NJMA Culinary Group Dinner, a culinary trip to Deutschland on Saturday, March 10th. As usual, the dinner will be held at 6:00pm at the Unitarian Center in East Brunswick and space is limited.

So sign up now by contacting Bob Hosh at gombasz@comcast.net (908-892-6962) or Jim Richards at jimrich17@me.com (908-619-1438).

For those of you new to the Culinary Group, we put on dinners three or four times a year. These are planned events, not potluck. The coordinators (currently Bob and Jim) plan the menu, select and distribute the recipes, and offer advice along the way. Participants keep track of the cost of the ingredients used in their dishes and, at the end of the meal, the costs are added up, a donation for use of the space is added in, and then the costs are divided evenly among the participants. Usually, the dinners average between \$16 and \$18 per person, which is a bargain considering the quality and quantity of the dishes served. Attendees furnish their own tableware (dishes, cutlery and linens) and beverages (wine, beer, water, etc.) Coffee and tea are provided.

Just in case you are not familiar with the dishes mentioned above they are fermented cabbage, Black Forest Cherry Cake, and meatballs. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Bob or Jim.

We hope to see you in March.



DELAYED MYXOMYCETES LECTURE AND THE OCTOBER SNOWSTORM

by Terri Layton

Memory of the October 2011 snowstorm is still vivid in most of us as we see the damage when we walk through our yards, neighborhoods and parks. Many trees and branches were brought down by lots (over seven inches in some areas) of heavy wet snow. Things would have been better if the leaves were not still hanging on, but most of them were still firmly attached to branches making it heavier yet. The trees and branches took down power lines for many ensuing days. But it's REALLY awesome to still be alive and walking around. The storm caused most of Morristown, NJ to be shut down and resulted in cancellation of the Sang Park Memorial Lecture. Most unfortunately, our scheduled speaker, Dr. Harold Keller, couldn't hang around for the lecture to be rescheduled. He had to fly back to his home in

Arlington, Texas on Monday.

I was fortunate to have attended the workshop the Saturday before, and I can tell you that Dr. Harold Keller is a lively and entertaining lecturer full of good stories, not to mention a perfect house guest. Harold is not just a Doctor of Myxo, but an all-around interesting person with diverse interest and talents.

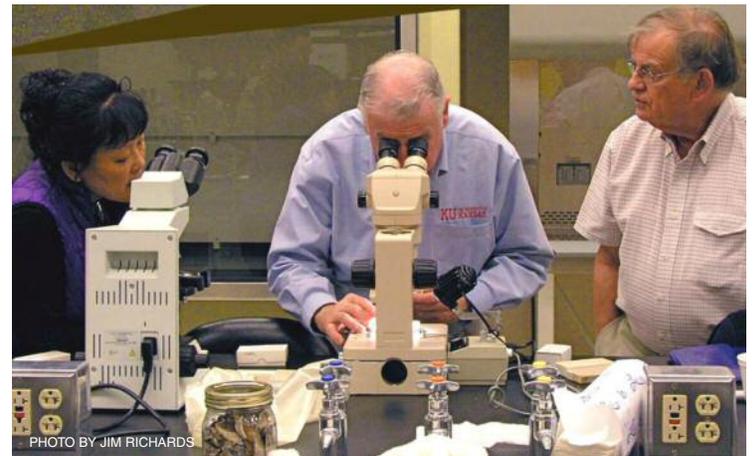
Ooos and ohhhs never ceased as Harold presented slide after slide of beautiful slime molds. We paid no-never-mind to the snow falling outside as he led us through the wonders of Kingdom Myxo. He brought many specimens for us to peer at through the scopes (of course, at Rutgers Cook College – compliments of Dr. Gene Varney) and marvel at the intricate patterns and colors of these not-so-well-known organisms.

The whole time I was peering through the scope and listening to Dr. Keller, I was convinced that the snow outside was just a figment of my imagination and that, by the time we were done with the workshop, it would have turned to a warm rain and that white stuff that was laying on the ground would all be just a big puddle. Looking back, the phrase “fat chance” comes to mind. As some questions came up during the workshop, Harold even teased us with the promise to answer them the next day – which never happened.

I sincerely apologize to Debbie Park for having to cancel the lecture. She generously funded this special lecture for NJMA in memory of her late husband Sang Park who loved to study Myxos.

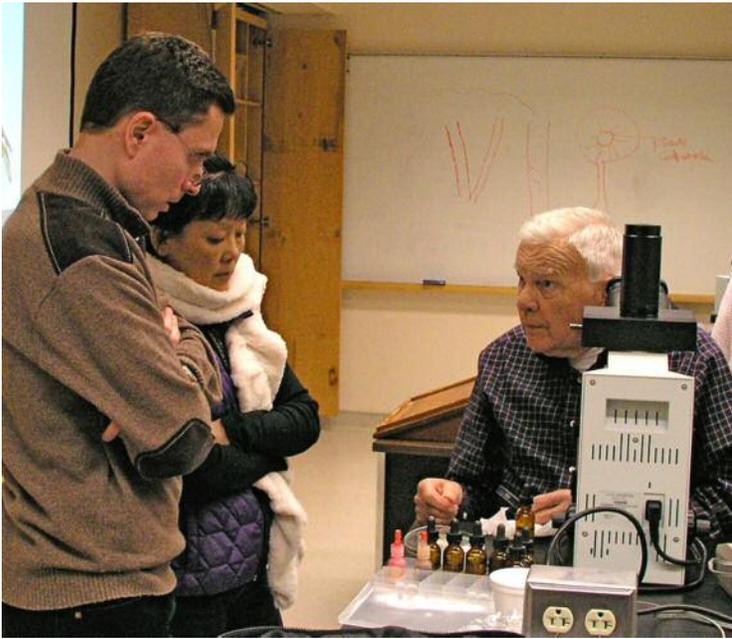
So the next best thing is to present Dr. Keller's Power Point lecture on March 11, 2012 at Frelinghuysen Arboretum. The presentation will be made by Phil Layton, newly-elected president of NJMA. Phil and Harold are working together to bring you the next-best-things, so mark your calendars. Hope for a sunny day and be prepared to be dazzled by the kingdom Myxomycota.

P.S. – One of the 2011 photo contestants, Virginia Tomat, took a picture at this workshop and won second prize in Novice Technical! Congratulations!

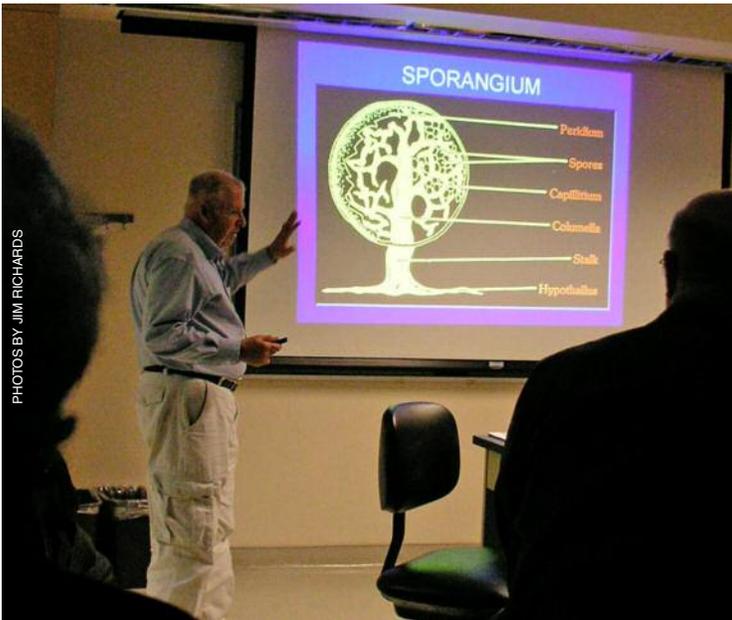


Terri Layton, Dr. Harold Keller, and Doug Eveleigh “myx-ing” it up.
(more photos on next page)

MYXOMYCETES WORKSHOP PHOTOS

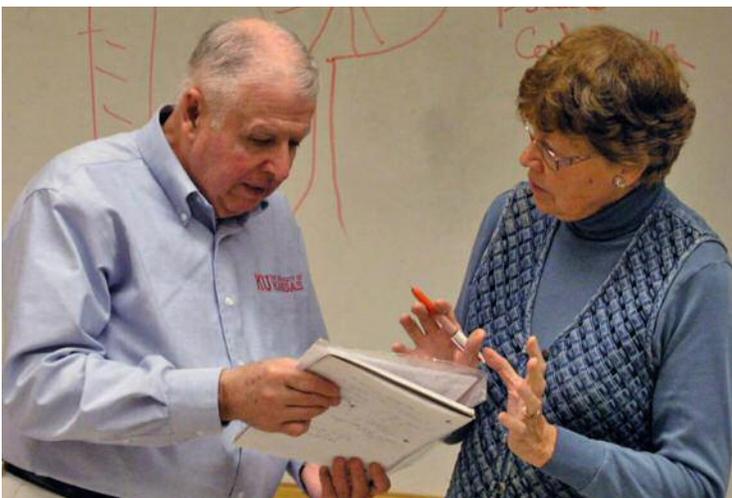


This looks serious!



PHOTOS BY JIM RICHARDS

Dr. Keller talks about the Sporangium



Dorothy Smullen gets a clarification from Dr. Keller

DEAR EDITOR:

a letter and photos by Warren Marchioni

As a new member, it might please you to know why I joined NJMA. I am a member of an Essex County park conservancy. Since it is located across the street from my home, I find myself taking advantage of its trails frequently, despite not being a dog owner. In the spring, while participating in the annual cleanup of the park, I came across a patch of morels which enhanced my evening meal. As the year progressed, due, no doubt, to the record rainfalls in our state, the fungi just kept popping up. Shortly after the morels, I found several *Amanita muscaria* growing under a Norway spruce – this location sees them annually but there were more of them this year.



As summer segued into autumn, puffballs began to emerge from the ground. Some of the largest I have ever seen revealed themselves in the wet understory of the park which has many undisturbed regions away from the paths. Surprising to me at the time, though it shouldn't have been knowing their edibility and taste, slugs found them delectable.



And then there were the ones I could not identify but I am sure would have not puzzled most members of the NJMA. When your annual Fungus Fest occurred in September, I knew that it was time to expand my knowledge of that bizarre kingdom that I find so fascinating and whose members are such a staple of my cuisine.



FORAY REPORT

BRENDAN BYRNE STATE FOREST

OCTOBER 23, 2011

by Terri Layton with Igor Safonov

It's not unusual to see over thirty people at this popular foray, and it certainly was no exception this year. Rodham E. Tulloss, the renowned expert on Amanitaceae, led the group down the familiar path and, to his satisfaction, found at least nine *Amanita* species on this bright and warm October day. The crowd that gathered at the Pakim Pond site included many first-timers as well as many NJMA members from the southern part of the state.

Following the foray, we displayed our numerous finds at picnic tables which we pulled together. I found myself talking to folks with diverse interests, some of whom traveled from the Philadelphia area and as far away as Valley Forge, PA. I also ran across a member who was on hiatus while raising her son and who had to put mushrooming on ice. Welcome and welcome back! We hope to see all of you throughout next year.

Brendan T. Byrne State Forest, a vast wooded area in the heart of the NJ Pinelands, is truly one of our favorite autumn foray sites endowed with resplendent fungal diversity. We collected many Honey mushrooms (*Armillaria mellea*), some typical late-season boletes (*Leccinum aurantiacum*, *Tylopilus ballouii*, and two *Suillus* species) which were all a little too wormy for consumption, and a handful of beautiful (and also delicious) Gypsies (*Cortinarius caperatus*). We also found two summer chanterelle species typically associated with oaks and other hardwoods, but this time growing under pitch pines – black trumpets (*Craterellus fallax*) and cinnabar chanterelles (*Cantharellus cinnabarinus*); both are surely rare finds for late October.

We also happened to find one specimen of *Amanita phalloides*, the notorious “Death Cap”, which made Rod very excited and concerned at the same time. Though known to occur elsewhere in South Jersey (there is a well-documented population in south Cape May County), this deadly mushroom has never been encountered by him in this area of the Pine Barrens. Rod also mentioned that *A. phalloides* is an opportunistic and invasive fungus species, not indigenous to North America – it had been introduced to this country from Europe on the roots of imported trees and seedlings. Remarkably, the Death Cap was able to easily adapt by establishing mycorrhizae with oak and pine species native to this continent and then spread across the country. Once established, its colonization can rapidly expand, sometimes to the detriment of the immediate environment. For instance, in California, there has been anecdotal evidence of unusually large and robust fruitings of *A. phalloides* ostensibly responsible for the death of host trees, apparently from “exhaustion” caused by aggressive drainage of nutritional resources by the mycelium.

We found a respectable total of 89 species. The Burghardts, Igor Safonov, and I worked for hours teaching the importance of identifying mushrooms to the newcomers and, to our delight, most were willing to give it a try. Well...you have to start somewhere. 

FORAY REPORT

WELLS MILLS COUNTY PARK

NOVEMBER 13, 2011

by Nina Burghardt

About twenty people showed up on a cold, clear November morning at Wells Mills in the Pine Barrens. The sun soon heated up the sandy soil and it turned out to be a lovely day. We found many of the typical fall mushrooms: *Tricholoma*, *Cortinarius* and *Hygrophorus*.

There was also a *Scleroderma meridionale* which was new to our database this year. Jane Bourquin first spotted it at Brendan Byrne State Park; we subsequently found it at Cattus Island, Wells Mills, and Franklin Parker. This *Scleroderma* looks half-rotten growing in sand. It is described in *Mushrooms of Cape Cod and the National Seashore*. I am sure that it has been coming up in these places for years; all it needed was eagle-eyed Jane to pick it up, say “hmm” and put it on the identification table. A more attractive mushroom was found, again at all three places, growing in sphagnum moss – *Tricholoma fumosoluteum*. Igor took pictures of this *Tricholoma* and one is shown below. After many dead ends, the name was decided on and it matched down to the spores. Although the mushroom is not new to the NJMA database; it is not a common mushroom.

Just as we were taking out the paper plates and books to begin sorting, a breeze started kicking up and soon we were chasing paper plates and collection slips all over the grass. The Wells Mills staff invited us into the main building, setting us up in their main display room. They could not have been nicer, making chairs and tables available to us. They asked lots of questions and seemed to really want to find out more about what grew in their park. We have found the same in other county parks. We have not had the same experience in the state parks. There we are grudgingly let in to foray once a year with all sorts of restrictions and no one seems to take much interest in what we find. 

(another foray report on page 10)



PHOTO BY IGOR SAFANOV

WINTER WONDERLAND – FRANKLIN PARKER PRESERVE

by Terri Layton

It ain't over til it's really over – that is – I am talking about mushrooming.

Some of us are still mushrooming here in NJ (nope – we are not on the West Coast). For all you know, I could be outside mushrooming as you read this article in mid-January. Some of us have been making regular trips to the Franklin Parker Preserve (FPP), located in the heart of the Pine Barrens, during November and December. For those who are new to the club, the New Jersey Conservation Foundation is an organization whose aim is to preserve the beautiful and diverse habitat of the Pine Barrens at FPP. We have been participating in an ongoing effort to establish a baseline of the ecosystem of the FPP.



Astraeus hygrometricus (Barometer Earthstar)

As most of us already know, the Pine Barrens is chock-full of goodies, and contains unique fungal life and is far from being as barren as the name suggests.

Cold weather brings out bricktops, velvetfoots, poison pies and oysters. In addition to these garden varieties, we see many beautiful and robust *Tricholomas*, delicate *Mycenas* and waxy *Hygrophorus* with subtle shades of yellow and orange in the Pine Barrens. These beauties dot the forest floor and greet us with pure delight. It is equally delightful to see *Amanitas*, occasional *Russulas* and even Boletes – sending some of us into dizzying ecstasy.

Then there are the hungry pitcher plants lurking among cranberry bushes and thick mosses waiting for a meal of insects to satisfy their carnivorous appetites. Naked seedheads of many plants sway in the wind and beckon furry friends to try their offerings. Some berries even welcome freezing to sweeten their offering to the birds. There is nothing like walking for miles and miles without running into anyone. The smell of Jack pines mingled with deep earth odors will transport you to



Nina and Igor Safonov in winter collecting mode

another realm. As the wind slashes across tall brown grasses, they bend softly and remind us to stay flexible. Sun ripples across bogs and sprays silvery and golden sparkles across water like fine silk brocade.

It is truly a chance to feed your soul and add a species or two to the database that Nina Burghardt keeps for NJMA as the chair of the FPP project. Nina and John have been truly dedicated to this endeavor, but I think they get just as much from staying close to the project as anyone.

So there is no need to wistfully hope for spring to arrive; mushrooming is truly a year-round activity. But don't forget to wear your thermal undies, and most importantly, to wear waterproof boots. Lastly, invest in a GPS if you are not familiar with the terrain. You can get lost when it's cloudy (we've done just that). Getting lost and arguing about a way out can definitely destroy a perfectly good friendship. Mushrooming in the winter months is not for the faint of heart. It's for the diehards.

Come out and join in the festivities and stay connected to each other and nature.

If you are interested in foraging at FPP, contact Nina Burghardt at jnburghardt@earthlink.net. Generally, FPP forays are not scheduled until a few days after rain. 



Gloephyllum seiparium (Yellow-gilled Red Polypore)

WHO'S IN A NAME?

Oudemansiella radicata

by John Dawson (twenty-ninth of a series)

Having a genus named after one is sometimes a transitory honor, especially in these times of nomenclatural flux; under the rules for naming outlined in the first installment of this series, specific epithets are usually more durable. Such is the case for *Oudemansiella radicata*, the long-rooted agaric once called *Collybia radicata* and now known as *Xerula radicata* (Relhan) Dörfelt. Nonetheless, the generic name *Oudemansiella* remains valid for other species in that genus. It honors the Dutch mycologist Corneille Antoine Jean Abraham Oudemans, who was born 7 December 1825 in Amsterdam and died 29 August 1906 in Arnhem.

Oudemans was the oldest of seven children (with confusingly similar names) of Anthonie Cornelis Oudemans, an educator, poet and philologist, and his wife Jacoba Adriana Hammecker. Science, it seems, ran in the family, for not only Corneille Antoine but two of his brothers became prominent scientists: Jean Abraham Chrétien Oudemans was an astronomer (for whom a crater on Mars is named) and Antoine Corneille Oudemans was a chemist. In the next generation, Jean's son Anthonie Cornelis was a noted zoologist. And that illustrious scientific lineage continues today, for C.A.J.A. Oudemans' great-great grandson, Peter V. Oudemans, is currently an associate professor of plant pathology at the Philp E. Marucci Center for Blueberry and Cranberry Research at Rutgers University.¹

Though born in the Netherlands, at the age of seven Corneille Antoine moved with his family to Batavia (modern Jakarta) on the island of Java, where his father was employed as headmaster of a grammar school in the nearby town of Weltevreden. There Oudemans received his own elementary schooling; but at the age of fourteen he was sent back to Holland to learn Latin and Greek, which were then prerequisite to admission to a university. At sixteen he enrolled as a medical student at the University of Leiden, from which he received his M.D. degree in 1847, and the following year he moved to Rotterdam, where he established a private medical practice, was appointed as a lecturer in botany, *materia medica* (pharmacognosy) and natural history at that city's Clinical School, and (as if that weren't enough to occupy his time) became active in the fields of public health and pharmacological research.

Oudemans remained in Rotterdam until 1859, when he returned to the city of his birth to become head of the departments of medicine and botany at the Amsterdam Athenaeum, an institution of higher learning founded in 1632, which in 1877 would become the Municipal University of Amsterdam (with the right to confer doctoral degrees, and with Oudemans as its first *rector magnificus*). In 1860, Oudemans married Christina Maria Speenhof from Rotterdam, who bore him two sons and a daughter. To his great sorrow, however, their first-born son died at age 8 in 1869.

Among Oudemans' many publications during the years 1859–70 was a three-volume flora of the Netherlands, a two-volume textbook on botany, and an article on the Venus fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*) in which Oudemans, anticipating Darwin, explicated the mechanism of the trap's trigger hairs. And it was in Amsterdam, too, that Oudemans turned to mycology, in which he became the Netherlands' preeminent authority. He was particularly interested in parasitic fungi, and devoted twenty-five years to compiling a catalog of all the known European species (*Enumeratio systematica fungorum*, published posthumously in five volumes). In the course of that work he amassed a large collection of such fungi, which, as he directed, was donated to the University of Groningen after his death. (In 1968 that collection was transferred on loan to the Netherlands National Herbarium at Leiden.)

Two other works by Oudemans, both written in French, are also standard mycological references: his two-volume *Révision des champignons, tant supérieurs qu'inférieurs, trouvés jusqu'à ce jour dans les Pays-Bas* (Revision of the fungi, higher as well as lower, hitherto found in the Low Countries), published during the years 1893–97, and his *Catalogue raisonné der champignons des Pays-Bas* (Descriptive catalog of the fungi of the Low Countries), the last work published during his lifetime, which appeared in 1904.

In 1896, having reached the mandatory retirement age for a University professor, Oudemans, together with his wife and daughter, moved to Arnhem, where he withdrew from public life but continued his mycological work until shortly before his death. A complete bibliography of Oudemans' publications is available in the obituary memoir of him by J.W. Moll, which appeared in the 1909 *Yearbook of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences* (pp. 57–105).² It lists 171 items.



Corneille Antoine Jean Abraham Oudemans



¹ I am indebted to Professor Oudemans for providing additional information that has enriched this profile.

² That Dutch source describes Oudemans' life and work in much greater detail than the sketch given here, which is based in large part on the entry on Oudemans by Peter W. van der Pas in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (vol. 10, pp. 253–254).

FORAY REPORT

A LATE-SEASON FORAY AT CATTUS ISLAND COUNTY PARK

by Igor Safonov

I always thought that being able to find and collect mushrooms at our latitude on the East Coast in November and beyond was somewhat of a luxury. Sure, chances are you wouldn't be able to find much for the table in terms of quantity, quality, and variety. But if your interests are not restricted to mycophagy, you may be in for a surprise, especially if the weather cooperates well into December, as happened this year. When I visit websites like MushroomObserver.com in the fall, I note that a greater-than-lion's share of contemporary mushroom observations originate from California and other western or Pacific states. I always proudly remind myself that, thanks to the beautiful and unique Pinelands, the Garden State is perhaps the only place in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast still capable of producing an amazing variety of terrestrial mycorrhizal mushrooms starting from Memorial Day 'til at least Thanksgiving – an impressive and enviable reply to our West Coast rivals.

Cattus Island County Park, a fairly small coastal park near Toms River with a colorful history, is located in the northeastern quadrant of the Pine Barrens. Though this was not my first time leading the Cattus Island foray, it was definitely our first time hunting for mushrooms so late in the season. Incidentally, the foray took place exactly a week following the rare and memorable East Coast snow storm of late October. While the mean storm failed to produce snow in the maritime areas of the state, I was still afraid that the below normal temperatures that had arrived with this weather system (and lingered well into the next week) would pose a real threat to fungal growth activity. To our relief, this was not the case. According to the NJMA foray records, meticulously kept by John and Nina Burghardt, we found no fewer than 53 (!) species of mushrooms from nearly 32 genera. (See the long-form [list of species found on NJMA forays in 2011 on the NJMA website.](#)) Of these, *Calvatia excipuliformis*, *Hygrocybe lacmus*, *Hygro-phorus niveus*, *Mycena alcalina*, *Mycena viscosa*, *Russula anisata*, *Sarcodom imbricatus*, and *Scleroderma fuscum* had not been reported from any other foray in 2011, though none are new to NJMA. All of the mycorrhizal mushrooms from above grew in strict association with *Pinus rigida* (pitch pine) or other pine species known to “reside” in the Pine Barrens. Oaks and other deciduous trees prevalent in the area had long been rendered inactive due to normal seasonal changes.

Here are a few notable and interesting facts about some of these fungi. *Amanita citrina* (which could actually be group of several closely related sub-species, including *A. citrina* v. *lavendula* that readily loses its lavender colors in cold weather), a boring *Lepidella* from section *Validae* and an annoyingly common and “undemanding” denizen of the Pine Barrens, always shows up

in huge numbers regardless of the weather conditions. Its growing season in the fall is long enough, such that it eventually manages to sprout basidiocarps at times when no other terrestrial mushroom dares to produce one. Saprobiic *Hypholoma fasciculare* and *H. sublateritium*, also known as Sulfur Tuft and Brick Cap, respectively, are easily recognizable representatives of genus *Hypholoma*, which consists almost exclusively of wood-dwelling mushrooms growing in dense clusters in cold weather. The more common Sulfur Tuft is bitter and poisonous, whereas Brick Cap is apparently a popular edible in this country and Japan (but not Europe). The appealing and stately red-capped *Leccinum* species locally common in the Pinelands that we usually (and probably incorrectly) dub *L. aurantiacum*, first appears in May in company with *Boletus badius* and *Tylopilus felleus* under pines – if conditions closely mimic those of its preferred growing season in the fall – and then leaves the scene until September. This year, due to unusually wet late summer, *L. aurantiacum* first produced a prodigious crop at the end of August and then essentially disappeared until its second massive flourish in the second half of October. One of the five collected *Tricholoma* species, *T. equestre* (*T. flavovirens*), also known as Man on Horseback, is a rather common, robust-looking and attractive gilled mushroom that, for centuries, has been considered a choice edible in Europe and USA. It was recently reported – first in France and then in Poland – to cause rhabdomyolysis, a serious medical condition characterized by breakdown of the muscle tissue and subsequent release of myoglobin in the bloodstream, causing severe kidney damage. Some of these poisoning cases have been exacerbated by myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) and respiratory complications resulting in death. (for further details, see *Fungi* magazine, Vol. 2 No. 3: Summer 2009) In light of the disturbing evidence, no such poisonings have been reported in North America thus far, but edibility of this species should be seriously questioned.

Though only 20-30 participants showed up at Cattus Island, half of the numbers estimated to have attended the Schiff and Brendan Byrne forays, we still had a great and productive time, managing to procure an impressive collection of fungi. Many attendees were young and had never forayed with us before. We were well-received by the staff at the Cooper Environment Center after signing the attendance log. In particular, one of the rangers, the bearded Mr. Claus (no kidding), was very interested in our club's activities and encouraged us to come back. Finally, Nina and John Burghardt, our seasoned amateur mycologists and taxonomists, were responsible for identification of the vast majority of the encountered species. I have no doubt that many regular NJMA members who personally know Nina and John will eagerly join me in recognizing their unflagging enthusiasm and profound expertise in the study and identification of mushrooms. Their dedication has greatly benefitted our club year after year.



ARE EASTERN OAKS AT RISK FROM SUDDEN OAK DEATH?

by Patricia McNaught

If you love wild mushrooms, surely you love oak trees, the symbiotic partners of boletes and many other mushrooms. Once, I stepped outside a theatre during the intermission of a matinee performance. I was delighted to find boletes and *Amanitas* popping up under the stately old oak trees surrounding the theatre: suburban mushrooming at its best. I share this story to explain how I ended up at a symposium organized by the Rutgers Plant Pathology Department on October 14th, where Sudden Oak Death (SOD) was discussed by researcher Niklaus Grunwald from the USDA lab in Corvallis, OR.

Sudden Oak Death is caused by the “fungus” *Phytophthora ramorum*, the same genus responsible for the Irish potato blight. It is, strictly speaking, an oomycete or water mold. A tree infected with *P. ramorum* shows bark cankers for several years while the fungus develops, then dies only a few weeks after the first leaf symptoms appear (hence the “sudden” in Sudden Oak Death). It is presumed that the SOD fungus was inadvertently introduced into Marin County, California in the mid-eighties. It did not begin to kill large numbers of trees for about a decade. It was not until 2001 that *P. ramorum* was first isolated and described. Since then, SOD has devastated large swaths of the coastal oak forest in California.

Oaks in the red oak group, including pin oak, are particularly susceptible to SOD. Although *P. ramorum* also causes leaf blight in a wide range of shrubs, including rhododendrons and viburnums, it is not fatal to these plants. In fact, the fungus only produces its vegetative spores when it grows on shrubs, and not on oaks. A second strain of *P. ramorum* was found widely distributed in Europe, where it causes leaf blight in shrubs but doesn't kill European trees.

Currently, SOD only affects US forests in California, west of the Coastal Range, along with one site in Oregon west of the Klamath Mountains. But because nurseries in the infected areas shipped plants to more than a thousand nurseries across the US in the early 2000s, there are concerns about the spread of SOD. So far, except for an infected rhododendron at a Connecticut residence,



Phytophthora ramorum has been found only at nurseries in the East, and not in the forest landscape.

Dr. Grunwald described the use of “coalescent theory”, which uses computer analysis of the gene frequency throughout a population to determine the history of the genes in that species, a sort of “gene genealogy”. With this technique, his lab determined that the North American strain of *P. ramorum* resulted from a single introduction from an unknown source and that the European strain resulted from an introduction from a different, unknown source.

Dr. Grunwald expressed concern that the US continues to import tens of thousands of “high risk” shrubs from European nurseries, which may increase the incidence of the European strain of *P. ramorum* in the US. His analysis shows that *P. ramorum* has not mated sexually in more than 100,000 years, but the European and American strains are of opposite mating types and could potentially mate, with unpredictable results.

Dr. Grunwald noted that while infected trees have not been found in the eastern US, scientists have found the spores of *P. ramorum* widely distributed in eastern waterways, including in Pennsylvania. (The spores are flagellated and can swim, so water runoff from infected nurseries is the probable source.) While the USDA regards the SOD control program (quarantining some nurseries and regulating others) as a success, others in the scientific community are less upbeat about the outlook.

Bottom line for NJMAers: We may be in the 10 year latent period, before SOD infection is evident here. If you are lucky enough to hike in the oak forests of California, be sure to clean your boots before you come back East. While there's never been a forest pathogen whose spread has been successfully halted, we need not accelerate the spread of Sudden Oak Death here. 

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2011 PHOTO CONTEST SUMMARY

by Jim Barg

The influx of new enthusiastic shutterbug members proved its worth this year in our annual 2011 Photo Contest. This year's competition turned out to be one of the most popular we've seen in a long time. The record number of entries made the judging job far more difficult for our new judges Leslie Barbaro (of *The Record* newspaper of Bergen County – who judged the Pictorial and Activity categories), and Glenn Boyd (no stranger to NJMA – who judged the Technical categories). There were close to 200 photos submitted by 18 entrants, and all of their entries were screened at our annual Holiday Party which was held on December 5th. Both judges commented that the quality of entries this year was fantastic, and it took them quite a while to decide on the winners.

As in the past, the contest was divided into three divisions, one called Novice, one called Advanced, and a new special division called Creative. Novice Division entrants are considered to be those who do not earn money from their photos or those who have not won first prize more than three times in the past five years of NJMA photo contests. Advanced Division entrants are those who sell their photography professionally or are those who can no longer compete as novices due to past winnings. The Creative Division was added two years ago to accommodate those who like to “massage” their photos or create new scenes on their computers in digital image manipulation applications like Photoshop.

First Place winners received a prize certificate worth \$25 in NJMA “merchandise” (books, membership, special event fees), while Second Place and Honorable Mentions received a certificate honoring their photographic achievements. In addition, a Best In Show prize (an additional \$25) was awarded for the photo which both judges considered to be the best of all photos entered in the contest.

The following is a complete list of all winners in all three Divisions:

NOVICE DIVISION:

PICTORIAL

FIRST PLACE: **Marie Sussek** (“Yellow Patches”)
SECOND PRIZE: **Ed Kevelson** (*Megacollybia platyphylla*)
HONORABLE MENTION: **Paul Funk** (*Armillaria mellea*)

TECHNICAL

FIRST PLACE: **Igor Safonov** (*Amanita guessowii...*)
SECOND PRIZE: **Virginia Tomat** (*Diachea splendens*)
HONORABLE MENTION: **Virginia Tomat** (*Lepiota cristata*)

ACTIVITY

FIRST PLACE: **Bob Hosh** (“Which *Pholiota* is This?”)
SECOND PRIZE: **Terri Layton** (“Dangers of Photographing”)
HONORABLE MENTION: **Terri Layton** (“*Ganoderma tsugae* - Three's a Crowd”)

ADVANCED DIVISION:

PICTORIAL

FIRST PLACE: **R. Allen Simpson** (*Marasmiellus nigripes*)
SECOND PRIZE: **R. Allen Simpson** (*Daedalea quercina*)
HONORABLE MENTION: **John Dawson** (*Omphalotus olearius*)

TECHNICAL

FIRST PLACE: **Susan Hopkins** (*Hydnellum caeruleum...*)
SECOND PRIZE: **John Dawson** (*Sphaerobolus stellatus*)
HONORABLE MENTION: **John Dawson** (*Torrubiella...*)

ACTIVITY

FIRST PLACE: **Susan Hopkins** (“Group photographing...”)
SECOND PRIZE: **Susan Hopkins** (“Rhoda Roper photographing...”)
HONORABLE MENTION: **John Dawson** (“Which *Pholiota* is This?”)

CREATIVE DIVISION:

Virginia Tomat (“Fungus Fairy”)

BEST IN SHOW:

R. Allen Simpson (*Marasmiellus nigripes*)

We have published the first place winners' photos on the next page. All winners' photos (first prize, second place, and honorable mention) are currently being shown in a rotating slide show on the [home page of the NJMA website](#) and will also become a permanent part of the NJMA photo library.

Many thanks to our judges and to all who entered and participated in this year's competition. This coming mushroom season, get those cameras out and make it a point to snap next year's prizewinning photos! 

TRUFFLE TROUBLES

reprinted from the newsletter of the Puget Sound Mycological Society

Too Few in Italy – Truffle hunters of Italy are in despair. Their elusive prey has been rendered even more difficult to unearth this autumn following a baking summer when temperatures hit record levels. This year's harvest threatens to be one of the poorest in decades. Even seasoned fungi-seekers have seen nothing like it, with some parts of Tuscany going 61 days without rain.

The price of the highly-prized white truffle has more than doubled. And not only is there an acute shortage of truffles, the quality is also considered poor by cognoscenti. Consumers are having to resort to buying small 5g fragments of the fungi, the sort of pieces usually reserved for putting in oil and condiments.

– Jamie Doward, *The Observer*, November 5, 2011

Too many in Australia – In contrast to the white truffle problem in Italy, growers of black truffles in Australia are facing a bumper season, which has led to an oversupply, driving prices down. While there is an oversupply in Australia, growers claim international markets are crying out for more truffles and want to start a vigorous advertising campaign.

– ABC News, November 11, 2011

CORRECTION

The color photos of the Rancocas foray in the last issue of *NJMA News* were accidentally miscredited.

The photo credit should have been given to Paul Funk. We extend our apologies for the error.



ADVANCED PICTORIAL / BEST IN SHOW
Marasmiellus nigripes
 R. Allen Simpson



NOVICE ACTIVITY
 "Which *Pholiota* is this?"
 Bob Hosh



NOVICE TECHNICAL
Amanita guessowii group...
 Igor Safonov

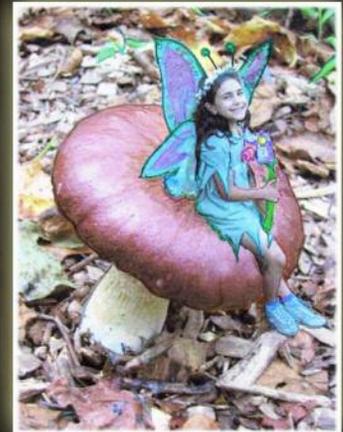
njma 2011
 photo
 cohtest
 first place winners



NOVICE PICTORIAL
 "Yellow Patches"
 Marie Sussek



ADVANCED TECHNICAL
Hydnum caeruleum growth stages
 Susan Hopkins



CREATIVE
 "Fungus Fairy"
 Virginia Tomat



ADVANCED ACTIVITY
 "Group photographing polypore - NAMA"
 Susan Hopkins

COMING ROUND TO THE MAGIC OF MUSHROOMS

by Clive Aslet of *Telegraph.co.uk*, 29 August 2011, reprinted from the newsletter of the Los Angeles Mycological Society, December 2011

Oh dear, the summer's over: the Prince of Wales has been seen gathering mushrooms. Over the years, this has become as much a harbinger of autumn as the appearance of sloes and rosehips in the hedgerows and the first frost. Experienced mushroomer that he is, Prince Charles dresses in the sort of trousers you can kneel down in, the shins protected by waterproof gaiters; on his arm is a wicker basket, perhaps chosen on the folkloric basis that its open weave will allow the mushroom spores to scatter on the forest floor (a theory that John Wright, in the *River Cottage Hallbook 011 Mushrooms* regards as "fanciful in the extreme").

First introduced to mushroom gathering by the Italian chef Antonio Carluccio, the Prince is said to delight in it, as an expression of his reverence for the natural world. (When once given a giant truffle by a visiting head of state, he would admire it every evening, and finally insisted on taking it with him on an official visit to the Middle East. Alas, it decomposed in the heat.)



Fungi foraging: the Prince of Wales mushroom picking near Loch Muick

Leaving aside the hallucinogenic properties of some varieties, mushrooms have always seemed to be mysterious, if not magical. In *The Tempest*, Shakespeare imagines fairies making "midnight mushrumps." Mushrooms' habit of appearing overnight made them a common metaphor for anything unpleasant that appeared suddenly, from arriviste courtiers to religious heresies. They were also cooked, but not perhaps with the gusto one might expect from a food that was both flavoursome and free. "Few of them are good to be eaten", concludes *Gerard's Herbal*, 1597, "and most of them do suffocate and strangle the eater." The author likens such "newfangled meats" to "licking honey among thorns." But at Selbome, the 18th century naturalist Gilbert White relished them, always being disappointed if they failed to appear. As a country parson of exiguous means, he wasn't going to ignore such a bounty of nature, particularly when it added variety to a somewhat plain diet.

Since White's day, British people generally have forgotten about wild food. We tend to ignore the American crayfish

which are invading the rivers, and which cry out to be eaten; the grey squirrel has lean and tasty meat (red, but not gamy), but is only seen on adventurous menus; it takes a dedicated forager to gather beech mast, samphire or wild fennel. Blame the industrial revolution, which came earlier to Britain than the rest of Europe – and the post-War eating culture which preferred factory-produced food.

Living in one of the least wooded countries in Europe, we have lost our forest lore. Fungi aren't ones for change; they are often happiest in the ancient woodlands amid which they have made their home for centuries, and shun Forestry Commission plantations of Sitka spruce. (The National Trust produces an excellent leaflet on the sometimes rare wax caps growing on their undisturbed lawns.) So it hardly surprising that, fungally speaking, we are some way behind the Slovenians, who eat up to 70 types of mushroom, sometimes snacking on them raw. In the Polish countryside, where some farmers still plough using horses, and life unfolds in proximity to nature, they know a delicacy when they see one. You have to be up early to beat the Poles to those growing in Richmond Park.

Recently, though, even the British have started to become more mushroom conscious. The movement started in the 1970s, when Richard Mabey published *Food for Free*. Recently it has been continued by celebrity chefs, eager to extol the availability of a premium culinary ingredient, but not always so quick to highlight the awkward fact that mushrooming can be theft. Permission must always be sought before mushrooms are removed from private land. Last year, the City of London Corporation began to prosecute individuals who were gathering bag-loads of mushrooms from Epping Forest. As the Forest services manager, Keith French says: "Fungi play a vital role in the ecology of all natural habitats." Like bacteria, they help break down stumps of trees, fallen branches and other organic matter. They also make an important food source for some invertebrates that live only in ancient woodlands.

This is to say nothing of the dangers that prey on those who don't know their shaggy ink cap from their funeral bell. In 2008, the best selling author of *The Horse Whisperer*, Nicholas Evans, nearly died after eating *Cortinarius speciosissimus*, the leather-brown Deadly Webcap, picked on his brother-in-law's Morayshire estate. Three years of dialysis were followed by a kidney transplant earlier this year. If treatment hadn't been given quickly, he would not have survived. In the same year, a woman on the Isle of Wight died 30 hours after eating mushrooms picked by her niece in Ventnor Botanic Garden.

The names of some mushrooms say it all; our ancestors didn't think up such graphic descriptive as "destroying angel", "devil's bolete" and "sickener" for no reason. Unfortunately, some poisonous varieties look so similar to edible ones that only experts can tell the difference and perhaps only by studying the colour of their spores. There is nothing better than a sliced puffball fried for breakfast or, for the gastronomically more ambitious, *fillets mignons aux girolles*. But a good rule of thumb is to watch what a knowledgeable Polish friend has picked, before eating anything yourself.



REPORT ON THE 2011 NJMA FUNGI COLLECTING SEASON

submitted by John Burghardt

The 2011 mushroom collecting season has been unusual. We pride ourselves on holding our forays rain or shine, but this year, Hurricane Irene forced cancellation of our foray at Stephens State Park. A Halloween snowstorm forced cancellation of a lecture at the end of October. If you have the impression this has been a wet year, you're right. A note on the website of New Jersey State Climatologist Dr. David R. Robinson in early December said that total rainfall of 60.5 inches in 2011 had exceeded the New Jersey record for a calendar year of 58.98 inches.

As the accompanying list demonstrates, these unusual conditions allowed the New Jersey Mycological Association (NJMA) to collect and identify a large number of diverse fungi at our forays in 2011. From the first club foray in early May at the Princeton Institute Woods in Mercer County to the last one in mid-November at Wells Mills Park in Ocean County, our club and interested members of the public collected and identified fungi at 15 sites across the state.

The list also includes fungi brought to Fungus Fest, which was held in Morristown, NJ on September 25th, and collections at the weekend foray held at Kings Gap, Pennsylvania on October 7 – 9. It also includes fungi collected as part of the ongoing inventory that NJMA is conducting for the New Jersey Conservation Foundation at its Franklin Parker Preserve in Burlington County. Readers interested in the details of which species were collected at each location and date may download “Long-form (by foray) PDF of our 2011 foray finds” at www.njmyco.org/ofinterest.html.

So what is noteworthy about our collections? First, this is an unusually long list. We recorded 573 taxa (including some identified to genus but not species). A search of club records dating to 1981 reveals that a larger number of taxa was identified in just one year, 588 in 1996.

A second noteworthy feature of our collections this year is the large number of species that were identified by our club for the first time. From 2007 to 2010, we added just over 100 species to the list, and this year we added 43. Interestingly, 14 of these additions were at Franklin Parker, six were specimens brought to Fungus Fest and five were identified at Kings Gap. The other 18 species that the club had not previously recorded were distributed across ten of our regular forays. Five new species were found at Brendan Byrne State Forest (*Cortinarius marylandensis*, *Ramariopsis lentofragilis*, *Rhizopogon evadens*, *Russula pantoleuca*, *Scleroderma meridionale*); four at Stokes State Forest (*Cortinarius subscaurus*, *Hericium americanum*, *Ramaria subbotrytis*, *Tylopilus eximius*); two each at Schiff Nature Preserve (*Hypocrea pallida*, *Pseudocolus fusiformis*), Washington Crossing State Park (*Geastrum fimbri-*

atum, *Lactarius hygrophoroides* var. *rugosus*) and Wells Mills County Park (*Fibroporia radiculosa*, *Mycena praedecurrens*); one each at Manasquan Environmental Center (*Amanita rubescens* var. *alba*) and Cheesequake State Park (*Russula burlinghamiae*).

Unfortunately, most of these “new to the list species” were not named or not identified as “new” until after the foray at which they were found. So if the foray participants, including quite likely the collector of the specimen, remember these at all, they probably remember them as specimens with no name or marked “save for later”. I personally find these “oddballs” extremely interesting. So I want to thank the many participants who carefully collect everything fungal and bring their specimens to the tables only to learn that we cannot name the specimen. But further study sometimes enables us to name at least some of the ones that remain unnamed when the foray ends. We appreciate the efforts of the many people who make careful collections.

This year was the year of the black trumpet (*Craterellus fallax*, *Craterellus cornicupoides*), one of my favorite edibles. It seems as though each year, inexplicably, we find a particular species repeatedly and in many different locations. And so it was this year with black trumpets. They were collected at twelve forays between June 25th and October 23rd. Usually our family finds enough black trumpets in July or August to enjoy a meal or dry some for the winter. But this year we enjoyed them many times.

My most vivid memory of collecting fungi this year was occasioned by a search for black trumpets late on the Saturday afternoon when Hurricane Irene's rains began to fall in our area. It was raining lightly as we headed into the woods for the 20-minute hike to our most reliable black trumpet patch. The woods were wet from the rain that had already fallen that week. The profusion of fresh fungi in all sizes and shapes, the stunning colors, and the smell of wet forest on a warm late summer afternoon will carry me through the winter. And the occasional meal of black trumpets will help keep the memory of that afternoon vivid.



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NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION - SPECIES IDENTIFIED ON CLUB FORAYS 2011

BASIDIOMYCETES	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Agaricus abruptibulbus	1
Agaricus arvensis	1
Agaricus macrosporus	1
Agaricus silvicola	1
Agrocybe firma	1
Albatrellus caeruleoporus	1
Albatrellus cristatus	1
Albatrellus ovinus	1
Amanita amerirubescens	13
Amanita muscaria v guessowii	3
Amanita velatipes	2
Amanita abrupta	2
Amanita amerifulva	10
Amanita atkinsoniana	1
Amanita bannigiana	2
Amanita bisporigera	10
Amanita brunnescens v brunnescens	8
Amanita brunnescens v pallida	3
Amanita canescens	1
Amanita ceciliae	3
Amanita citrina v lavendula	2
Amanita citrina v citrina	9
Amanita cokeri	2
Amanita crenulata	5
Amanita cylindrispora	1
Amanita daucipes	3
Amanita flavoconia	10
Amanita longipes	1
Amanita morrisii	2
Amanita mutabilis	1
Amanita onusta	1
Amanita pantherina v pantherina	1
Amanita phalloides	2
Amanita polypyramis	1
Amanita porphyria	1
Amanita pseudovolvata (nom.prov.)	2
Amanita rhoadsii new	1
Amanita rhopalopus	1
Amanita rubescens v alba new	1
Amanita sinicoflava	1
Amanita sp.	1
Amanita sp. 36 new	1
Amanita subcokeri	2
Amanita submaculata	1
Amanita subsolitaria	2
Amanita vaginata v alba	1
Amanita vaginata v vaginata	6

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Antrodia malicola	1
Armillaria gallica	1
Armillaria mellea	11
Armillaria ostoyae	2
Armillaria tabescens	3
Artomyces pyxidata	5
Astraeus hygrometricus	1
Aureoboletus auriporus	1
Auricularia auricula	2
Austroboletus subflavidus	1
Baeospora myosura	1
Bankera fuligineoalba	2
Boletellus chrysenteroides	2
Boletellus russellii	1
Boletinellus merulioides	2
Boletus auripes	1
Boletus badius	2
Boletus bicolor v bicolor	2
Boletus chippewaensis new	1
Boletus ferrugineus	1
Boletus frostii	2
Boletus gracilis	1
Boletus illudens	2
Boletus innixus	2
Boletus nobilis	2
Boletus pallidoroseus	1
Boletus pallidus	2
Boletus parasiticus	2
Boletus projectellus	1
Boletus pulverulentus	1
Boletus rubropunctus	2
Boletus sensibilis	2
Boletus sp.	1
Boletus speciosus	2
Boletus subcaerulescens new	2
Boletus subglabripes	4
Boletus subvelutipes	4
Boletus vermiculosoides	1
Boletus viscidcorrugis	2
Bondarzewia berkeleyi	1
Bothia castanellus	1
Calostoma cinnabarina	3
Calvatia cyathiformis	1
Calvatia excipuliformis	1
Calvatia gigantea	1
Cantharellula umbonata	2
Cantharellus cibarius	4
Cantharellus cinnabarinus	11

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Cantharellus ignicolor	4
Cantharellus infundibuliformis	1
Cantharellus lateritius	4
Cantharellus minor	7
Cantharellus tubaeformis	2
Cantharellus xanthopus	1
Ceriporia spissa	1
Cerrena unicolor	4
Cheimonophyllum candidissimum	1
Chroogomphus rutilus	1
Chroogomphus vinicolor	1
Clavaria cristata	4
Clavariadelphus pistillaris	1
Clavariadelphus truncatus	2
Clavulina cinerea	5
Clavulinopsis aurantio-cinnabarina	2
Clavulinopsis fusiformis	8
Climacodon septentrionale	2
Clitocybe clavipes	4
Clitocybe gibba	1
Clitocybe odora	1
Clitocybe sp.	1
Clitopilus prunulus	1
Collybia tuberosa	1
Coltricia cinnamomea	6
Coltricia perennis	1
Conocybe tenera	1
Coprinopsis picacea new	1
Coprinus silvaticus new	1
Coprinus comatus	1
Coprinus sp.	1
Cortinarius albviolaceus	8
Cortinarius armillatus	2
Cortinarius atkinsonianus new	1
Cortinarius bolaris	1
Cortinarius caninus	1
Cortinarius caperatus	6
Cortinarius corrugatus	1
Cortinarius croceofolius	1
Cortinarius croceus	2
Cortinarius delibutus	2
Cortinarius iodes	7
Cortinarius lilacinus	1
Cortinarius marylandensis new	3
Cortinarius mucosus	2
Cortinarius paleiferus	1
Cortinarius pulchrifolius	1
Cortinarius sanguineus	3

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Cortinarius semisanguineus	6
Cortinarius sp.	3
Cortinarius subscaurus new	1
Cortinarius violaceus	1
Craterellus cornucopioides	1
Craterellus fallax	12
Crepidotus applanatus	2
Crepidotus malachus	1
Crepidotus sp.	2
Crucibulum laeve	5
Cyathus striatus	1
Cyptotrampa aspratium	1
Cystoderma granulorum	1
Dacrymyces palmatus	5
Dacryopinax spathularia	2
Daedaleopsis confragosa	7
Entoloma abortivum	3
Entoloma alboubonatum	1
Entoloma sinuatum	2
Entoloma sp.	1
Entoloma strictius	8
Entoloma violaceum	1
Exidia recisa	3
Fibroporia radiculosa new	1
Fistulina hepatica	5
Fomes fomentarius	2
Fomitopsis spraguei	3
Galerina cerina new	1
Galerina tibiicystis	1
Ganoderma applanatum	4
Ganoderma lucidum	5
Ganoderma tsugae	3
Geastrum fimbriatum new	1
Geastrum triplex	1
Gerronema strombodes	1
Gloeophyllum sepiarium	1
Gloeoporus dichrous	3
Gloeostereum incarnatum	2
Grifola frondosa	7
Gymnopilus penetrans	5
Gymnopilus spectabilis	3
Gymnopus acervatus	1
Gymnopus bififormis	1
Gymnopus dryophilus	1
Gymnopus subnudus	1
Gyroporus castaneus	8
Gyroporus subalbellus	1
Hebeloma crustuliniforme	2

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Hebeloma mesophaeum	1
Hebeloma radicosum	1
Hericium americanum new	2
Hericium coralloides	1
Hericium erinaceus	3
Hydnellum caeruleum	1
Hydnellum conrescens	1
Hydnellum pineticola	2
Hydnellum scrobiculatum	4
Hydnellum spongiosipes	7
Hydnochaete olivacea	9
Hydnum albidum	1
Hydnum umbilicatum	8
Hydum repandum v repandum	5
Hygrocybe flavescens	2
Hygrocybe psittacina v psittacina	1
Hygrocybe borealis	3
Hygrocybe cantharellus	2
Hygrocybe chlorophana	1
Hygrocybe coccinea	2
Hygrocybe conica	4
Hygrocybe lacmus	1
Hygrocybe marginata v. olivacea	1
Hygrocybe miniata	2
Hygrocybe nitida	3
Hygrophorus chrysodon	1
Hygrophorus fuliginosus	1
Hygrophorus hypothejus	2
Hygrophorus laetus	2
Hygrophorus marginatus v concolor	3
Hygrophorus marginatus v marginatus	6
Hygrophorus niveus	1
Hygrophorus pudorinus v pudorinus	1
Hygrophorus russula	3
Hygrophorus sordidus	1
Hygrophorus sp.	1
Hygrophorus speciosus	1
Hygrophorus unguinosus v unguinosus	1
Hymenochaete rubiginosa	1
Hymenochaete tabacina	2
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca	1
Hypholoma capnoides	1
Hypholoma fasciculare	5
Hypholoma sublateritium	6
Hypsizygus tessulatus	3
Inocybe calospora	1
Inocybe geophylla	1
Inocybe geophylla v lilacina	1

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Inocybe lacera	1
Inocybe sp.	3
Inonotus glomeratus	1
Inonotus hispidus	5
Inonotus tomentosus	2
Irpex lacteus	3
Ischnoderma resinosum	2
Laccaria amethystina	3
Laccaria bicolor	3
Laccaria laccata	5
Laccaria laccata v pallidifolia	5
Laccaria longipes	1
Laccaria nobilis	3
Laccaria ochropurpurea	7
Laccaria proxima	3
Laccaria sp.	2
Laccaria striatula	1
Laccaria trullisata	4
Lactarius aquifluus	5
Lactarius atroviridis	1
Lactarius camphoratus	8
Lactarius chelidonium	4
Lactarius chrysorheus	3
Lactarius corrugis	3
Lactarius croceus	1
Lactarius deceptivus	6
Lactarius griseus	3
Lactarius hibbardae	1
Lactarius hygrophoroides	5
Lactarius hygrophoroides var rugosus new	1
Lactarius imperceptus	1
Lactarius lignyotus v lignyotus	5
Lactarius paradoxus	1
Lactarius piperatus v piperatus	5
Lactarius rufus	2
Lactarius sp.	4
Lactarius subpurpureus	2
Lactarius subvellereus v subvellereus	1
Lactarius thynios	1
Lactarius volemus v volemus	8
Laetiporus cincinnatus	1
Laetiporus sulphureus	9
Leccinellum crocipodium	2
Leccinum albellum	3
Leccinum aurantiacum	6
Leccinum scabrum	2
Leccinum sp.	1
Lentaria byssiseda	1

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Lentinellus omphalodes	1
Lentinellus ursinus	4
Lenzites betulinus	8
Lenzites elegans	9
Lepiota acutesquamosa	2
Lepiota cristata	2
Lepista irina	3
Lepista nuda	6
Leucopholiota decorosa	2
Lycoperdon molle	2
Lycoperdon perlatum	10
Lycoperdon pyriforme	9
Lyophyllum decastes	3
Macrolepiota procera	2
Marasmiellus nigripes	3
Marasmiellus opacus	2
Marasmius androsaceus	1
Marasmius nigrodiscus	1
Marasmius pyrrocephalus	2
Marasmius rotula	1
Marasmius siccus	2
Marasmius strictipes	3
Megacollybia rodmanii	6
Meripilus sumstinei	1
Merulius tremellosus	3
Micromphale foetidum	1
Multiclavula mucida	2
Mutinus ravenelii	1
Mutinus elegans	2
Mycena acicula	1
Mycena alcalina	1
Mycena amabilissima new	1
Mycena corticola	2
Mycena epipterygia	3
Mycena galericulata	2
Mycena haematopus	3
Mycena inclinata	2
Mycena leaiana	2
Mycena luteopallens	4
Mycena praedecurrens new	1
Mycena pura	1
Mycena rosella	1
Mycena sp.	1
Mycena viscosa	1
Nolanea luteum	1
Nolanea murrayi	3
Nolanea quadrata	4
Nyctalis asterophera	2

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Omphalotus illudens	3
Oxyporus populinus	4
Panellus stipticus	8
Paxillus panuoides	1
Peniophora rufa	1
Phaeolus schweinitzii	2
Phallus ravenelii	3
Phallus rubicundus	1
Phellinus everhartii	1
Phellinus ferruginosus	1
Phellinus gilvus	3
Phellinus igniarius	1
Phlebia radiata	1
Pholiota aurivella	4
Pholiota sp.	1
Pholiota squarrosa	1
Pholiota veris	1
Phylloporus boletinoides	1
Phylloporus foliiporus	1
Phylloporus leucomycelinus	2
Phylloporus rhodoxanthus	3
Phylloporus rhodoxanthus spp americanus new	1
Phyllostopsis nidulans	2
Piptoporus betulinus	7
Pisolithus tinctorius	2
Pleurocybella porrigens	2
Pleurotus ostreatus	1
Pleurotus pulmonarius	1
Pluteus cervinus	1
Pluteus flavofuliginus	1
Polyporus alveolaris	5
Polyporus badius	2
Polyporus brumalis	1
Polyporus craterellus	1
Polyporus varius	3
Porpoloma umbrosum	1
Postia caesia	4
Postia fragilis	1
Psathyrella conissans	1
Psathyrella delineata	2
Psathyrella sp.	1
Pseudocolus fusiformis new	2
Pulveroboletus ravenelii	1
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus	4
Ramaria formosa	1
Ramaria concolor	1
Ramaria sp.	1
Ramaria stricta	1

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Ramaria subbotrytis new	1
Ramariopsis kunzei	1
Ramariopsis lentofragilis new	1
Retiboletus griseus	3
Retiboletus ornatipes	3
Rhizopogon cf. parksii	1
Rhizopogon evadens new	1
Rhizopogon nigrescens	1
Rhizopogon roseolis	1
Rhizopogon rubescens	1
Rhizopogon sp.	1
Rhopalogaster transversarium	1
Rickenella fibula	3
Russula nigricans	1
Russula aeruginea	1
Russula anisata	1
Russula brevipes v acrior	1
Russula brevipes v brevipes	3
Russula brunneola	1
Russula burlinghamiae new	1
Russula claroflava	1
Russula compacta	10
Russula cremoricolor new	1
Russula crustosa	1
Russula cyanoxantha	1
Russula decolorans	2
Russula decora new	1
Russula dissimulans	2
Russula earlei	2
Russula foetentula	1
Russula fontqueri	1
Russula fragilis	1
Russula fragrantissima	1
Russula heterophylla	2
Russula ionochlora	1
Russula laurocerasi	5
Russula lilacea	1
Russula mariae	3
Russula michiganensis	1
Russula modesta	2
Russula pantoleuca new	2
Russula parvovirescens	2
Russula perlactea	5
Russula pulchra	1
Russula rosea	1
Russula rugulosa	1
Russula sericeonitens	2
Russula silvicola	4
Russula sp.	8

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Russula sulcatipes	1
Russula variata	7
Russula ventricosipes	2
Russula vesicatoria	1
Russula vinacea	6
Russula virescens	2
Russula viridioculata	1
Russula xerampelina	1
Sarcodon atroviridis	1
Sarcodon imbricatus	1
Sarcodon scabrosus	2
Sarcodon subincarnatus new	1
Schizophyllum commune	5
Scleroderma areolatum	2
Scleroderma cepa	5
Scleroderma citrinum	10
Scleroderma fuscum	1
Scleroderma geaster	4
Scleroderma meridionale new	3
Spongipellis pachyodon	3
Spongipellis unicolor	1
Steccherinum ochraceum	1
Stereum complicatum	11
Stereum ostrea	11
Stereum striatum	4
Strobilomyces confusus	5
Strobilomyces dryophilus	1
Strobilomyces strobilaceus	9
Stropharia rugosoannulata	2
Suillus americanus	3
Suillus brevipes	1
Suillus granulatus	3
Suillus grevillei	1
Suillus luteus	1
Suillus pictus	3
Suillus salmonicolor	5
Suillus spraguei	1
Suillus subaureus	2
Tapinella atrotomentose	5
Tapinella involutus	1
Tephrocybe atrata	1
Tephrocybe palustris	1
Thelephora anthocephala	1
Thelephora palmata	2
Thelephora terrestris	3
Thelephora vialis	2
Trametes hirsuta	2
Trametes pubescens	2
Trametes versicolor	12

BASIDIOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Tremella concrescens	1
Tremella foliacea	3
Tremella mesenterica	8
Tremellodendron pallidum	4
Trichaptum abietinum	2
Trichaptum biforme	13
Tricholoma aestuans	2
Tricholoma aurantium	2
Tricholoma caligatum	7
Tricholoma columbetta	1
Tricholoma equestre	6
Tricholoma fumosoluteum	4
Tricholoma imbricatum	2
Tricholoma magnivelare new	1
Tricholoma myomyces	2
Tricholoma pessundatum	2
Tricholoma portentosum	1
Tricholoma pullum	1
Tricholoma saponaceum	1
Tricholoma sejunctum	6
Tricholoma sp.	1
Tricholoma subluteum	1
Tricholoma transmutans	1
Tricholomopsis decora	1
Tricholomopsis formosa	1
Tricholomopsis rutilans	1
Tricholomopsis sulphureoides	1
Tylopilus chromapes	2
Tylopilus alboater	1
Tylopilus badiceps	1
Tylopilus ballouii	4
Tylopilus eximius new	1
Tylopilus felleus	8
Tylopilus ferrugineus	2
Tylopilus griseocarneus	1
Tylopilus plumbeoviolaceus	4
Tylopilus rubrobrunneus	2
Tylopilus violatinctus	1
Tyromyces chioneus	11
Xanthoconium affine	6
Xanthoconium affine v affine	4
Xerula aureabrunnea	1
Xerula furfuracea	7
Xylobolus subpileatus new	1
ASCOMYCETES	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Ascocoryne cylichnium	1
Bisporella citrina	3
Bulgaria inquinans	1

ASCOMYCETES (continued)	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Caloscypha fulgens new	1
Chlorociboria aeruginascens	8
Cordyceps capitata	1
Cordyceps militaris	1
Cudonia circinans new	1
Cudonia lutea new	1
Daldinia concentrica	3
Elaphomyces granulatus	1
Galiella rufa	2
Geoglossum difforme	1
Helvella chinensis new	1
Helvella crispa	3
Helvella lacunosa	1
Helvella macropus	1
Humaria hemisphaerica	1
Hypocrea pallida new	1
Hypocrea sulphurea new	1
Hypomyces chrysospermus	4
Hypomyces completus new	1
Hypomyces hyalinus	2
Hypomyces lateritius	1
Hypomyces lithuanicus new	1
Hypomyces sp.	1
Hypoxylon fragiforme	3
Leotia lubrica	7
Mitrulella elegans new	1
Otidea onotica	2
Peziza badiocconfusa	1
Peziza succosa	1
Phaeocalicium polyporaenum	1
Scutellinia scutellata	4
Sowerbyella rhehana new	1
Trichoglossum hirsutum	1
Trichoglossum octopartitum	1
Xylaria hypoxylon	1
Xylaria polymorpha	1
MYXOMYCETES	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Arcyria cinerea	2
Arcyria denudata	1
Fuligo septica	2
Lycogala epidendrum	3
Trichia favoginea	1
Tubifera ferruginosa	3
PUCCINIOMYCETES	NUMBER OF TIMES FOUND
Gymnosporangium biseptatum new	1
Gymnosporangium elisii new	1

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.

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...plus more!

Clavulinopsis aurantio-cinnabarina

ILLUMINATING THE SWAMPS OF NEW JERSEY, IT CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE YELLOW GOLDEN SPINDLES, *Clavulinopsis fusiformis*, WITH WHICH IT IS OFTEN FOUND.

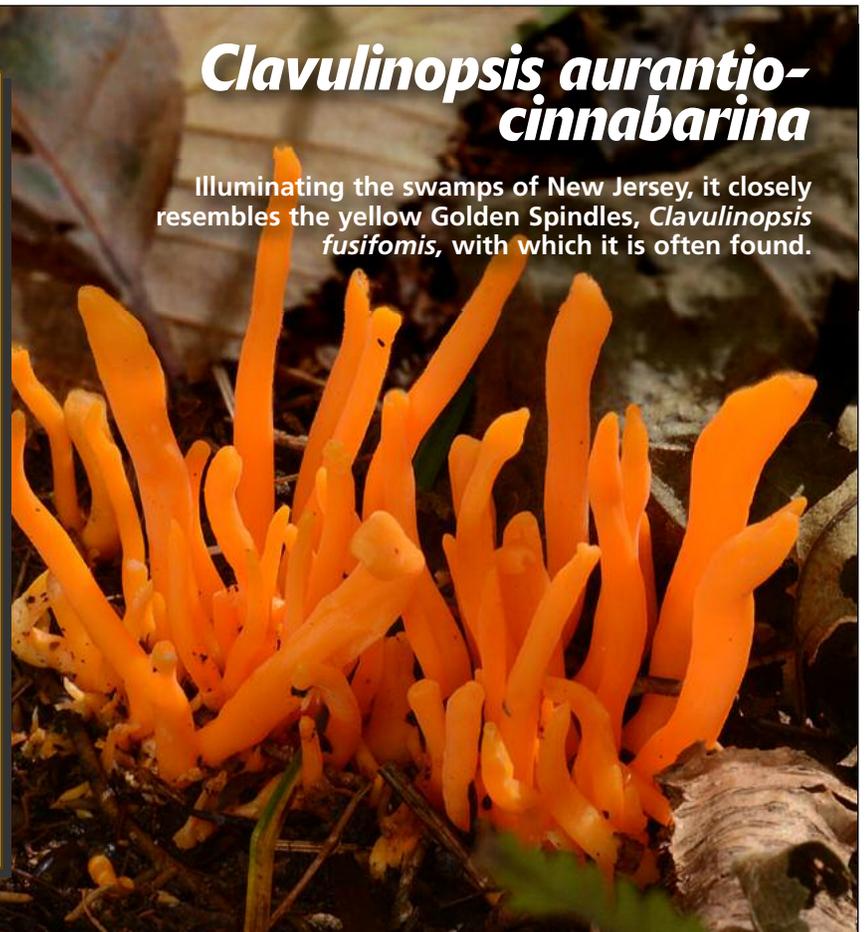


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