NJMA NEWS

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Volume 38-1 January – February 2008

WHAT MUST WE **NEVER** FORGET IN JANUARY?

DUES ARE DUE!

Mail a check, payable to **NJMA**, to Bob Peabody today
(amount and address shown above)

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, January 6
2:00 pm

MEETING AND LECTURE
Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown

Speaker: **Leon Shernoff**, editor of *Mushroom the Journal*
*The title of his talk will be "**Strange Mushrooms, and How to Know If You Have One**"*

Sunday, February 10
2:00 pm

ANNUAL MYCOPHAGY MEETING
Unitarian Society, Tices Lane, East Brunswick

This year, our member chefs will be preparing all kinds of mushroom goodies for you to sample. And, we'll be continuing to use the video setup that we used last year so you can see what they're doing. And if that isn't enough, Bob Peabody, club treasure and "master auctioneer" will conduct our annual auction to raise funds for NJMA events and activities.

Sunday, March 2
2:00 pm

MEETING AND LECTURE
Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Morristown

Speaker: **Dr. Scott A. Redhead**, curator of the National Mycological Herbarium of Canada and research scientist of the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food. His areas of expertise include classification and regionalization of the Agaricales of Canada, development of comprehensive databases on Canadian plant disease and decay fungi, and is currently developing new information on the taxonomy, phylogeny, distribution, and biology of fungi, including research related to biosecurity and alien invasive species. His talk for NJMA will be entitled ***"Where is the scientific study of mushrooms going?"***

A Saturday in March

CULINARY GROUP DINNER
Exact date and theme to be announced, watch our website!

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 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 to East Brunswick. On 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

As your new president, I want to wish everyone a fruitful New Year, especially our 78 new members. A club needs new blood to remain dynamic and fresh. Please, never feel shy about asking questions or offering suggestions and observations.

Our officers were elected at our December meeting. They are as follows: Jenifer Nina Burghardt (President), Igor Safonov (Vice president), Terri Layton (Secretary), Bob Peabody (Treasurer). Jim Richards will continue as *NJMA News* editor and Jim Barg has agreed to stay on as art director. Thanks to them, we have a top rate publication. Terri Layton has stepped in this past year assisting Ania Boyd as secretary, so I know how good she is and will be looking forward to working with her. Bob Peabody has always kept our club fiscally secure and I am delighted that he has agreed to continue as our treasurer. Igor Safonov is a relatively new member, but he has eagerly jumped into club activities with both feet. I look forward to working with him as my right hand man.

Our annual board meeting will be held in January, and that's when we allocate responsibilities and discuss concerns of our club. Two things that will be discussed are the management of the Ray Fatto Scholarship Fund and whether and where to hold the Victor Gambino foray (what was also known as our PEEC foray). We will also schedule our forays for 2008. We are always open to trying new places, so if you know a great mushroom locale, let us know. We are especially interested in forays in the New York/Newark metropolitan area. Many of our members live there and we do not currently have a foray in the northeastern part of the state. We will also be scheduling workshops.

Our first guest for the year, will be Dr. Leon Shernoff, who edits *Mushroom, the Journal of Wild Mushrooming*, a magazine with articles for people just starting out learning about mushrooms and for those who have been collecting for years. This composer, musician and chess player, grew up with mushrooms. His talk should be both colorful and informative.

Our mycophagy meeting will be the second Sunday in February, since the first Sunday is Superbowl Sunday. It will be orchestrated by Bob Hosh and Jim Richards, using mushrooms from Phillips Mushroom Farm.

Many people enjoy the Culinary Group. This group was started over twenty five years ago by members who wanted to do more eating and cooking. Jim Richards and Bob Hosh will be organizing this year's dinners. They tell me that there will be a greater emphasis on mushrooms this year with at least one mushroom dish at each event.

These are a few of the events that are scheduled for our club. I will have more to report in my next president's column.

– Nina Burghardt

In memorium

Edward T. Bosman

Charter member of NJMA

BOSMAN, Edward T. Edward T. Bosman, 74, of Lincoln, NH and formerly of Cheshire died Thursday (November 8, 2007) at home. He was the husband of Rosalind Lowen and the late Joan (Matulis) Bosman. Mr. Bosman was born July 29, 1933 the son of the late Edward and Margaret (Fox) Bosman. He was an Engineer for North American Phillips Corporation in Cheshire. He also served as an Air Force officer and Korean War veteran in the 1950's. Mr. Bosman has spent over 30 years as an amateur field mycologist, studying and identifying mushrooms. He became a charter member of the New Jersey Mycological Association. He founded the Connecticut Valley Mycological Society, and was the co-founder of the Northeast Mycological Federation. He has led field trips, given lectures on various mycological topics, and has developed multi-access keys for the identification of species of the genera *Tricholoma, Lactarius,* and *Agaricus*. He published a paper in *Macilllvania*, on the rare species, *Wynnea sparassoides*. He received the Northeast Mycological Federation's "Eximia" Award in 1975 and again in 2005, and received the North American Mycological Association's award in 1995, all for contributions to the advancement of amateur mycology. He also served as a consultant for mushroom poisoning to the Connecticut Poison Control Center. Besides his wife Rosalind, Mr. Bosman is survived by his daughter, Lise Bosman of Canton; his sons, Jonathan Bosman of Middlebury and Daven Bosman of Cheshire; his stepsons, Daniel Lowen of Winchester, MA, Andrew Lowen of Lexington, MA and James Lowen of Cherry Hill, NJ; a brother, Charles, and his wife Dr. Yolande Bosman; a sister Vivian McCormick and her husband Bill; five grandchildren Victoria, Justin, Jacob, Abigael, and Kyle Bosman who loved their "Poppy," and seven step-grandchildren Gregory, Eve, Christopher, Sean, Sophie, Jacob and Zachary Lowen.

A BEGINNER'S LESSON

by Judy Mudrak

Fungus Fest 2007 was held in the driest of dry times. We had not had a good rain in our area for about 8-10 weeks. So with the Fungus Fest fast approaching, even Mike was concerned about not having enough mushrooms for the show tables.

I got a call from him the Thursday before the Fungus Fest, saying: "Hey, I found a stinkhorn!! What do I do with it to save it for Sunday??" He sounded so excited, I got excited with him, realizing he wanted to participate, even before the event. I told him to wrap it carefully in his lunch cloth napkin, or put it into a small box out of the sun.

He said that the mushroom was right next to the filter system where he was closing a pool, in a yard with a watering system for the lawn. "Oh, no wonder – it's moist there and the mushroom has a chance to grow", I replied.

Anxiously I awaited him that evening. When he finally popped in it was almost 10:00 pm. "Well, well, let me see!", I greeted him, wondering how well he identified this 'stinkhorn.'

Well, he answers with disappointment: "I got working, and when I wanted to harvest it…I could not find it anymore…and when I looked some more…I'm sorry…I had…stepped on it!" Oh boy!! Oh well, he'll do better next time! Perhaps this was lesson number one: Do not step on mushrooms before harvesting!

For love of Mom and mushrooms

THAI AIR FORCE PILOT SUSPENDED FOR PICKING MUSHROOMS

reprinted from a story by the Associated Press

Bangkok, Thailand (November 16, 2007) – A Thai air force pilot has been suspended from flying duties after allegedly landing his helicopter in the countryside to collect wild mushrooms for his mother, a spokesman said Friday.

The air force ordered the provisional suspension and began investigating after villagers in the western province of Kanchanaburi reported the incident to police, said spokesman Capt. Monthon Satchukorn.

Monthon said villagers said that a helicopter had circled a jungle clearing Wednesday before landing, and when some of them went to investigate, they found that the pilot had gone.

When the pilot eventually returned, he told them he had been collecting mushrooms for his mother.

"The pilot will face punishment for abandoning his helicopter without anyone to look after it and also for violating other rules," Satchukorn said.

PHOTO BY SUSAN HOPKINS

NJMA Officers 2008: Terri Layton (Secretary), Nina Burghardt (President), Igor Safonov (Vice-president), and Bob Peabody (Treasurer)

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF ANIA

by Marc Grobman

Ania was an educator, not just in mycology, but also in teaching valuable outlooks toward life. She strengthened my understanding of how to cope with illness, and how to deal with the death of someone close.

On coping with illness: We generally hear of two ways people face serious illness or death. In one stereotypical scenario, people give up all hope and either quietly waste away, or wail, "Why me?" In the second scenario, heroic people laugh at the illness that stalks them. When they finally die, people remark on how cheerful they were 'til the last, while others exclaim, "I never even suspected…" But a photo of Ania showed a less idealized, more practical outlook.

The photo was one of many in the magnificent slide show of Ania's life presented at her memorial service. I go from memory now, so the following are paraphrases, not actual quotes, of a few of the slide titles: Ania looking at flowers. Ania eyeballing an *Amanita*. Ania at Florida wildlife preserve. And — Ania getting dialysis. In each slide, Ania smiles at the camera.

Probably, off-camera, Ania was not always cheerful. But that's not the point. We talked a few times in some depth about her illness. She appeared to accept it, but to the best of her ability, did not let it define her or rule her life. She compromised when she had to, but no more than she had to. Dialysis was part of her life. So were flowers, *Amanitas*, and Florida wildlife preserves.

On dealing with the death of someone close: A family recently asked me to help write two programs they were to have printed and given to attendees at a series of events they scheduled following the death of a family member. The first program gave lyrics of the hymns to be sung at an event following the viewing of the body. The second, a detailed funeral program, listed the names of a hired musician, singer, and minister; it also listed the names of people selected to make speeches, and even the names of pallbearers. A well-catered wake followed the funeral.

Formal attire was expected for all the events, which took place at a church, funeral home, cemetery, and private home. Event costs, and expenses for an impressive coffin, a hearse, and embalming services, ran into the thousands of dollars. Afterward, the family felt obligated to send thank-you cards to all attendees.

Let's review an alternate approach through excerpts of Glen's invitation to Ania's memorial at Willowwood Arboretum:

> "It will start at 1:30pm, and last until 4:30 or when everyone has said their goodbyes. Anyone who knew and cared for Ania is welcome…There will be no formal testimonials or religious figures…The service will be loosely structured, with any of Ania's friends welcome to stand up and say a few words.
>
> "Willowwood is a beautiful garden and woodland that Ania loved…The building is unheated, so please bring a jacket…A variety of appetizers will be served, so you may wish to have a light lunch beforehand. Seating is in plastic lawn chairs that seem more comfortable than folding chairs, but you may want to bring a cushion anyway. Dress is informal…Please feel no obligation, as Ania cared about friends, not ceremonies or protocol."

While I felt sad at Ania's memorial service, I also had a good time. I feel slightly ashamed to admit that. I shouldn't, but logic can't always conquer cultural background. But I think Ania would have understood my happiness. She would have seen her memorial service as just another part of her life, just like flowers, *Amanitas*, Florida wildlife preserves, and dialysis. I imagine a slide title: Ania at her memorial service. And in the slide photo, Ania smiles at the camera.

PHOTO BY DOROTHY SMULLEN

HOW POISONOUS MUSHROOMS COOK UP TOXINS

***ScienceDaily**, Nov. 14, 2007. Reprinted from the newsletter of the Puget Sound Mycological Society, December 2007*

Heather Hallen spent eight years looking for poison in all the wrong places.

Alpha-amanitin is the poison of the death cap mushroom, *Amanita phalloides*. The Michigan State University plant biology research associate was looking for a big gene that makes a big enzyme that produces alpha-amanitin, since that's how other fungi produce similar compounds. But after years of defeat, she and her team called in the big guns – new technology that sequences DNA about as fast as a death cap mushroom can kill.

The results: The discovery of remarkably small genes that produce the toxin – a unique pathway previously unknown in fungi.

The discovery is reported in today's *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. It is work that not only solves a mystery of how some mushrooms make the toxin – but also sheds light on the underlying biochemical machinery. It might be possible one day to harness the mushroom genes to make novel chemicals that would be useful as new drugs.

"We think we have a factory that spits out lots of little sequences to make chemicals in *Amanita* mushrooms," said Jonathan Walton, the MSU plant biology professor who leads Hallen's team. "Our work indicates that these mushrooms have evolved a mechanism to make dozens or even hundreds of new, previously unknown chemicals, besides the toxins that we know about."

Of the thousands of species of mushrooms, only about 30 produce alpha-amanitin. Most of them look much like their edible cousins. But poisonous mushrooms are powerful in folklore and in history. In 54 A.D., Emperor Tiberius Claudius was fed a death cap mushroom by his wife Agrippina to put her son Nero on the throne of Rome.

Alpha-amanitin kills people by inhibiting an enzyme necessary for expression of most genes. Without the ability to synthesize new proteins, cells quickly grind to a halt. The intestinal tract and the liver are the hardest hit as they come into first contact with the toxin. By the time symptoms show up, a liver transplant is often the only hope.

Hallen, a mycologist, gathers mushrooms in the Michigan woods and often is called upon to help identify mushroom species for veterinarians, parents of small children, and local hospitals-often in a desperate race to beat alpha-amanitin's effects.

Walton's lab works to understand the biochemical pathways by which natural products are synthesized in fungi. Natural fungal products that benefit human health include penicillin and the immunosuppressant drug cyclosporin. Studying their biosynthesis could lead to the discovery and development of new medicines.

To find the elusive gene for alpha-amanitin, they used what they term "brute force" – a new machine at MSU that can sequence immense quantities of DNA quickly. The 454 LifeSciences pyrosequencer generates a 100 Mb DNA sequence in one overnight run – twice the size of a fungal genome. Traditional sequencing methods require months to yield the same quantities. What they found was a gene that encodes the toxin directly – with no need to first synthesize an enzyme that in turn would make the toxin.

"The RNA goes in, and out comes the backbone of the toxin," Hallen said. After its initial synthesis, the toxin is then modified in several ways by the mushroom to make it exceptionally poisonous.

Walton said the discovery poses some interesting evolutionary questions. For example, why do only some mushrooms produce this toxin? And how did a handful of other, unrelated mushrooms evolve the same trait? Finding the genes points to how the trait could appear in one mushroom, but not how it evolved in mushrooms that aren't related to *Amanita*.

Hallen and Walton also see the doors opening to a diagnostic test that could use DNA to determine if a mushroom is toxic or not. Identifying a mushroom by shape and color alone is often impossible if the mushroom has been cooked or partially digested, yet rapid and accurate identification in an emergency room situation is critical.

The work was funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to the Plant Research Lab, the MSU Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, and a Strategic Partnership Grant from the MSU Foundation.

Adapted from materials provided by Michigan State University.

BETTER DECLARE THOSE TRUFFLES!

***chinapost.com**, October 27, 2007. Reprinted from the newsletter of the Puget Sound Mycological Society, December 2007*

Taipei, Taiwan – Chang Chen-min, deemed the top French chef in Taiwan, may face a fine of over $3 million (New Taiwan dollars) – $92,421.44 in US dollars – for smuggling some 3 kilograms of white truffles *(Tuber magnatum)* into Taiwan.

Chang allegedly brought the truffles in when returning from a trip to Italy in late September, without reporting the precious product to the customs office.

Chang will see the truffles confiscated and face a fine of some three to five times the net value, estimated at NT $1 million, of the inbound truffles, Taipei customs office said.

Along with the appreciation of the Euro, the price of white truffles has been soaring to around NT $230,000 per 500 grams, or $7,000 per pound USD.

NJMA'S 2007 PHOTO CONTEST

by Jim Barg

Taylor Lockwood may not be a member of NJMA, nor was he able to make any entries into this year's NJMA Photo Contest, but the photographic talent shown by many of the entries in this year's photo contest might have given him a run for his money. In both novice and advanced categories, NJMA members showed off their best photographic works, and several photos even led this year's judge, Klaus-Peter Steitz (Photo Editor of *The Record* of Hackensack), to remark that many of the novices were just as good, or better than, the advanced entries. At our Holiday Dinner meeting in December, all of the photos that were entered were presented to the crowd and the winners were announced.

This year's contest was streamlined considerably from past years. Being that more and more members are photographing digitally, it was decided by the Photo Contest Committee that there would be no differentiation between film and digital entries. Members were free to submit in whatever medium they preferred. As was expected, all were received in digital format. Entrants were divided into two divisions, Novice and Advanced. Each division was broken down into three categories (Pictorial, Activity, and Technical), so this resulted in a total of six first prizes to be awarded (second place and honorable mentions were also given). In addition, a grand prize of "Best in Show" was awarded for the most impressive photo among all of the entries. (For details on the divisions and categories, see the September/October issue of *NJMA News*.) First prize winners in each category were awarded a certificate worth $25.00 which can be redeemed for anything "NJMA", and the "Best in Show" winner was presented with a $50.00 certificate. Additionally, all first prize winners' entries have become a part of the permanent NJMA Photo Library, and they will also be displayed on the home page of the NJMA website in a "slide show" rotation.

Judging for the Pictorial and Activity categories was handled by Klaus-Peter Steitz. He was working with anonymously-numbered entries – he did not know who had taken the photos. Judging for the Technical categories was handled in the same way by Glenn Boyd, with a final review by Klaus.

So, who won? Here's a list of the first place winners, along with (loosely-quoted) comments from the judges:

NOVICE DIVISION:

Pictorial: John Dawson (*Psathyrella candolleana*)
"Very clear and sharp, subject nicely separated from background"

Activity: Frank Marra (Squirrel with Russula)
"A great moment captured, very cute and irresistable"

Technical: John Dawson (*Phallus ravenelii*)
"Clearly shows all the features of the mushroom in its 'egg' stage"

ADVANCED DIVISION:

Pictorial: R. Allen Simpson (*Phyllotopsis nidulans* no. 2) "Excellent detail, sharp gills make for good subject material, good color contrast and lighting, the grouping is nice"

Activity: Susan Hopkins (Bolete Basket)
"Good color, good composition, interesting subject material"

Technical: John Plischke (*Hygrophorus unguinosus*)
"All the features we need to see, and would make this photo good for use in a field guide."

BEST IN SHOW:

R. Allen Simpson (*Phyllotopsis nidulans* no. 2)
"Stunning, a real standout. I had no doubts about choosing this one."

(The First Prize winners are displayed in color on pages 7 of this newsletter, and they can also be seen on the home page of the NJMA website, ***www.njmyco.org***)

During the presentation of all the photos which were entered, the judges both made valuable comments about what was good and not good about each of the entries. Afterwards, quite a few members commented about the thoroughness and care that the judges used in coming to their decisions, and expressed thanks to Klaus and Glenn for their expert advice on photographing mushrooms and about photography in general.

Thanks are in order to all who entered, plus Klaus-Peter Steitz, Glenn Boyd, and to the Photo Contest Committee, consisting of Jim Barg, Jim Richards, and Rob Robinson, for their efforts in making this year's photo contest run so smoothly. We hope to see more of you, and more fantastic entries, next year!

Thanks for a Late Season!

Here it is. The day after Thanksgiving, and while everyone else is out shopping, I found *Agaricus arvensis* on my neighbors lawn, also some LBMs. I found fresh Oysters on some stumps on the next street, as well as a *Polyporus squamosus*. We have some *Amanita muscaria* buttons coming up along the front of our house and some real little (smaller than pinkey-sized caps) LBMs.

Hope you had a good Thanksgiving.

– Melanie Spock

WHO'S IN A NAME?
Trichoglossum farlowii
by John Dawson (part 6 of a series)

Trichoglossum farlowii (Cooke) Durand, pictured on p. 515 of Bessettes' and Fischer's *Mushrooms of Northeastern North America* and listed therein as "fairly common" in our area, is one of several black earth tongues that can be distinguished from one another only through microscopic examination. Its specific epithet (and that of at least 28 other species listed in the *Index Fungorum* database) honors William Gilson Farlow (1844–1919), a pioneer American algologist and mycologist for whom the mycological herbarium and library at Harvard University are also named.

Farlow was the son of a prominent Boston businessman who was active in public life. His father served in the Massachusetts legislature, was at one time president of the Handel and Haydn Society, and was active in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. William shared his father's interest in music and natural science and was an outstanding student in the Boston public schools and at Harvard, which he entered in 1862. An accomplished pianist, he was urged by John Knowles Paine, professor of music at Harvard and a prominent early American composer, to become a professional musician. But instead, Farlow became a protegé of the botanist Asa Gray (author of *Gray's Manual of Botany*), who advised him to obtain a medical degree, since it was difficult then to earn a living as a botanist. Farlow heeded Gray's advice and entered Harvard medical school in 1867, the year after he received his B.A.

An outstanding medical student, Farlow "won a coveted appointment as surgical intern at the Massachusetts General Hospital" at the end of his third year of study.[1] But though he fulfilled his internship brilliantly and received his M.D. in 1870, Farlow never wanted to practice medicine, and so returned to Harvard to work as Gray's assistant, succeeding Horace Mann. He spent the summer of 1871 at Woods Hole working on marine algae, and during his two-year assistantship "introduced the study of the lower cryptogams into the Harvard curriculum" — an innovation in American education. He then spent the next two years traveling in Europe, where he visited herbaria and met many of the greatest botanists of the day, including J.G. Agardh, "the founder of phycological taxonomy" (who later bestowed the name *Farlowia* on a genus of marine algae that Farlow had collected and brought to him); Elias Fries; and Anton de Bary, in whose laboratory in Strassburg Farlow spent much of his time.

On his return to America in 1874 the Bussey Institution in Boston appointed Farlow instructor in cryptogamic botany — the first such appointment ever made in the United States — and there he "laid the foundation of American phytopathology"[2] through a series of publications on fungal pathogens, including "potato rot, diseases of oranges and olives, . . . downy and powdery mildews, . . . black knot [and] onion smut".[3] He moved to Harvard in 1879, and there built up the cryptogamic herbarium and library and instituted the serial publication *Contributions from the Cryptogamic Laboratory of Harvard University*, which continued through forty issues.

In addition to his research achievements, Farlow had the reputation of being a fine teacher in the Socratic tradition. Though very demanding, he was witty, had an encyclopedic recall of the botanical literature, and was "esteemed as a delightful companion and a charming host."[4] He was, however, very short in stature — so much so that "his own worktables and desks were made so low …that no one else could work at them comfortably"; and since he was never able to "accustom himself to a secretary or to a typewriter," his extensive correspondence was carried on in a "scrawly hand" for which he himself apologized.[5]

Farlow gave up undergraduate teaching in 1891 and graduate instruction in 1896, devoting himself thereafter to research, including the extension of his bibliographic compilation "*Host index of North American fungi*", which had appeared in 1888. And in 1900, at the age of 56, he finally married. No descendants are mentioned in any of the memoirs of him. His legacy was rather through his research and teaching, and the collections that he built up, organized and administered.

[1] This quotation, and most of the information about Farlow herein, is taken from the lengthy obituary memoir of him by his student William Setchell, which appeared in the *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A.*, vol. 21 (1926), pp. 1–22.

[2] Quoted from the article on Farlow in the *Dictionary of American Biography.*

[3] Setchell, *op. cit.*

[4] DAB, *op.cit.*

[5] Setchell, *op. cit.*

REPORT ON NJMA FORAYS OF 2007

compiled and submitted by John Burghardt

On many Sundays this summer, you really had to be an optimist to have any real hope of finding fresh fungi in New Jersey. Though temperatures were moderate, the best one could say about conditions in most parts of the state in August, September and October was "it's really dry". But the summer proved once again that hunting for fungi is always rewarding and full of surprises, whatever the conditions.

One reward was the chance to meet and walk with the enthusiastic new comers and experienced members who turned out each week for our forays. The biggest surprise was the number of fungi species that we found and identified, proving once again that the fungi are there if you look for them. The accompanying list, which attempts to follow the classification used in the NJMA species list data base, shows the species identified in 2007.

Overall, we identified approximately 363 species at our 14 forays and Fungus Fest. The total remains approximate as we sort through duplicates, await some identifications of some Rhizopogons found at Wells Mills Park, and correct mistakes. This total is lower than "normal", but similar to the totals in other recent dry years such as 1999 and 2005.

By far the most productive foray was at Schiff Nature Preserve in Morris County in August, with 113 species identified, including several that appear to be new to our lists. In addition, about 60 species were identified at the PEEC weekend foray in June, Meadow Woods in July, Stephens State Park in August and Stokes State Forest in September. Below are fifteen species that our group collected and apparently identified for the first time in 2007. I say "apparently" because, as I am learning, it is not straightforward to check the list. The rearranging of orders and families and changes in genus and species names is good for hours of cross-checking. I have newfound sympathy with those who bemoan changes in the names and classification of fungi. In addition, this year's list includes several species that may be new, but need further checking to confirm.

The new-species list includes the infamous *Entoloma luridum* that a visitor to the Fungus Fest insisted upon ingesting a big piece of, against advice and common sense, but fortunately without harm. Not surprisingly, the list is heavy with ascomycetes, wood loving basidiomycetes, and low to the ground basidiomycetes that don't mind the dry. It includes just three fleshy gilled fungi: *Entoloma luridum, Pulveroboletus ravenelii,* and *Russula angustifolia*.

This year's list also includes many mushrooms that have been gathered only very infrequently. Using club records for 1981-2001, I identified species collected this year that had been recorded four or fewer times in that 20-year period, that is, less frequently than once every five years. These species are identified by a "u" (uncommon) in the list. Together the "uncommon" and "new" species accounted for about one in six of the fungi that we identified. The number of species newly added to our list remains pretty steady from year to year. I am curious whether the number of infrequently collected species is similarly stable from year to year, and plan to check this out over the winter.

Also interesting to note are species that we did not record this year. We usually record about six *Russula vinacea* per year on average, which is perhaps the most noticeable missing species. Not surprising, because they like rain, is the absence of any *Mycena galericulata, M. haematopus,* and *M. pura*, which are usually collected two or three times per year. *Lepista nuda* and *Agaricus campestris* were also absent from our lists. In fact, this was the first fall in awhile I didn't get to eat any of these fine fall edibles, which are some of my favorites.

SPECIES COLLECTED AND IDENTIFIED FOR THE 'FIRST' TIME ON 2007 NJMA FORAYS (INCLUDING FUNGUS FEST 2007)

(Some may need cross-checking against lists from previous years and naming changes)

PHYLLUM	GENUS	SPECIES
Ascomycete	*Microglossum*	*fumosa*
Ascomycete	*Spathularia*	*velutipes*
Ascomycete	*Trichoglossum*	*walteri*
Ascomycete	*Hyalinia*	*rosella*
Ascomycete	*Orbilia*	*delicatula*
Ascomycete	*Genea*	*balsleyi*
Ascomycete	*Scorius*	*spongiosa*
Basidiomycete	*Entoloma*	*luridum*
Basidiomycete	*Pulveroboletus*	*ravenelii*
Basidiomycete	*Inonotus*	*rheades*
Basidiomycete	*Lycoperdon*	*subincarnata*
Basidiomycete	*Daedaleopsis*	*elegans*
Basidiomycete	*Russula*	*angustifolia*
Basidiomycete	*Hydnellum*	*caeruleum*
Myxomycete	*Cribraria*	*elegans*

Please also note: A foray numbering key is located at the bottom of page 18.

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Ascomycota																		
Heliotales																		
Dermataceae																		
Chlorencoelia	versiformis								x								1	u
Chlorosplenium	chlora								x								1	
Mollisia	cinera			x													1	
Geoglassaceae																		
Geoglossum	difforme							x	x								2	u
Microglossum	fumosa								x								1	new
Spathularia	cf. velutipes								x								1	new
Trichoglossum	walteri								x								1	new
Heliotiaceae																		
Bulgaria	rufa					x											1	
Calycina	macrospora								x								1	u
Chlorociboria	aeruginascens		x	x	x			x	x			x					6	
Dasyscyphus	virgineus		x														1	u
Leotia	lubrica			x				x	x								3	
Leotia	viscosa						x										1	
Sarcosomataceae																		
Galiella	rufa					x											1	
Hypocreales																		
Clavicipitaceae																		
Cordyceps	ophioglossoides			x													1	u
Cordycipitaceae																		
Isaria	sp.										x						1	
Hypocreaceae																		
Hypomyces	chrysospermus		x				x				x						3	
Hypomyces	hyalinus			x	x												2	
Hypomyces	luteovirens											x					1	
Orbiliales																		
Orbiliaceae																		
Hyalinia	rosella			x													1	new
Orbilia	delicatula			x													1	new
Pezizales																		
Discinaceae																		
Gyromitra	korfii	x															1	
Hellvellaceae																		
Hellvella	crispa							x									1	
Hellvella	macropus								x								1	
Morchellaceae																		
Morchella	elata	x															1	
Morchella	semilibra	x															1	
Verpa	conica												x				1	
Otideaceae																		
Genea	balsleyi												x				1	new
Otidea	cf. grandis							x									1	
Otidea	leporina			x					x								2	u
Scuttelina	scutellata										x	x					2	
Pezizaceae																		
Pachyella	sp.												x				1	
Peziza	badia							x									1	u
Peziza	badioconfusa	x															1	
Sarcoscypyaceae																		
Sarcoscypha	occidentalis		x														1	
Xylariales																		
Xylariaceae																		
Daldinia	concentrica			x					x		x		x				4	
Hypoxilon	fragiforme			x							x						2	
Scorius	spongiosa												x				1	new
Ustulina	deusta												x				1	
Xylaria	hypoxylon		x														1	
Xylaria	longipes		x														1	u
Xylaria	polymorpha								x		x		x				3	
Xylaria	species				x												1	
Basidiomycetes																		
Agaricales																		
Agaricaceae																		
Agaricus	placomyces						x										1	
Agaricus	species							x									1	
Agrocybe	eribia												x				1	
Lepiota	americana									x							1	
Macrolepiota	procera							x	x				x				3	

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Amanitaceae																		
Amanita	species															x	1	
Amanita	abrupta						x										1	u
Amanita	banningiana				x												1	
Amanita	bisporigera						x	x	x			x	x				5	
Amanita	brunnescens			x	x		x	x				x				x	6	
Amanita	ceciliae			x	x												2	
Amanita	cf. cineropannosa			x													1	
Amanita	"citrina" f. lavendula						x										1	u
Amanita	citrina											x	x	x	x	x	5	
Amanita	cokeri							x									1	
Amanita	daucipes					x								x			2	
Amanita	flavoconia		x	x	x		x	x	x			x				x	8	
Amanita	flavorubens			x					x								2	
Amanita	flavorubescens				x		x										2	
Amanita	fulva		x									x		x			3	
Amanita	pantherina v. velatipes							x									1	u
Amanita	pseudovolvata								x								1	
Amanita	rhopalopus							x					x				2	
Amanita	rubescens			x	x		x	x	x					x		x	7	
Amanita	russuloides								x								1	u
Amanita	sinicoflava		x						x								2	
Amanita	sp. sed vaginatae						x										1	
Amanita	spreta								x								1	u
Amanita	vaginata					x		x	x					x			4	
Amanita	cf. vansantiana								x								1	
Amanita	virginiana or pachysperma						x										1	u
Amanita	volvata											x					1	
Amanita	#32 Tuloss		x														1	u
Bolbitiaceae																		
Agrocybe	species	x															2	
Coprinaceae																		
Coprinopsis	quadrifidus			x													1	u
Coprinus	micaceus	x															1	
Crepidotaceae																		
Crepidotus	applanatus		x	x		x											3	
Crepidotus	crocophyllus								x								1	
Entolomataceae																		
Clitopilus	prunulus					x			x								2	
Entoloma	luridum												x				1	new
Entoloma	quadratum								x	x							2	
Entoloma	sinuatum		x														1	u
Entoloma	strictius								x	x				x			3	
Leptonia	serrulata v. serrulata								x								1	
Noleana	murraii								x								1	
Hygrophoraceae																		
Hygrophorus	cf. borealis												x				1	
Hygrophorus	conicus															x	1	
Hygrophorus	eburneus															x	1	
Hygrophorus	flavescens								x								1	
Hygrophorus	marginatus						x										1	
Hygrophorus	marginatus v. marginatus									x							1	
Hygrophorus	niveus															x	1	
Hygrophorus	Species							x									1	
Hygrophorus	vitellinus									x							1	u
Marasmiaceae																		
Marasmius	capillaris		x										x				2	
Marasmius	pyrrhocephalus		x														1	
Marasmius	rotula							x	x								2	
Marasmius	sullivantii								x								1	
Marasmius	strictipes								x								1	
Nidulariaceae																		
Crucibulum	laeve		x														1	
Pluteaceae																		
Pluteus	admirabilis		x	x													2	
Pluteus	cervinus	x	x	x		x		x			x		x				7	
Pluteus	lutescens		x														1	u
Strophariaceae																		
Hypholoma	fasciculare									x							1	
Hypholoma	sublateritium												x				1	
Pholiota	squarrosoides											x					1	
Pholiota	squarrosa												x				1	

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Psathyrella	delineata			x	x						x			x			4	
Psilocybe	spp.		x														1	
Stropharia	hardii										x						1	
Tricholomataceae																		
Armillaria	mellea												x			x	2	
Armillaria	ostoyae		x									x					2	
Armillaria	tabescens					x							x				2	
Armillaria	species												x				1	
Clitocybe	infundibuliformis		x														1	
Clitocybe	odora							x									1	
Cyptotrama	chrysopeplum		x														1	
Cystoderma	amianthinum												x				1	
Gerronema	strombodes					x											1	
Gymnopus	alkalivirens		x														1	
Gymnopus	acervatus											x					1	u
Gymnopus	dryophilus		x														1	
Hygrocybe	psittacina		x														1	
Laccaria	amethystina								x					x			2	
Laccaria	laccata													x		x	2	
Laccaria	laccata var.pallidifolia			x													1	
Laccaria	cf ohiensis or striatum											x					1	
Laccaria	ohiensis			x													1	
Laccaria	Species				x												1	
Marasmiellus	candidus								x								1	
Marasmiellus	nigripes								x								1	
Marasmiellus	ramealis		x														1	
Megacollybia	platyphylla		x	x		x	x	x	x					x			7	
Melanoleuca	alboflavida					x		x									2	
Mycena	leaiana							x									1	
Mycena	epipterygia															x	1	u
Mycena	inclinata												x				1	
Omphalina	chrysophylla			x													1	
Panellus	stipticus			x	x	x			x		x				x		6	
Rhodocollybia	butyracea								x								1	
Rhodocollybia	maculata												x				1	
Tricholoma	caligatum															x	1	
Xeromphalina	campanella		x														1	
Xerula	furfuracea			x	x				x	x	x	x					6	
Xerula	megalospora					x											1	u
Auriculariales																		
Auriculariaceae																		
Auricularia	auricula	x	x						x								3	
Boletales																		
Boletaceae																		
Boletus	auriporus											x				x	2	
Boletus	badius													x			1	
Boletus	bicolor				x			x									2	
Boletus	campestris										x	x					2	
Boletus	frostii						x										1	
Boletus	griseus				x				x								2	
Boletus	caespitosus				x						x						2	
Boletus	nobilis				x												1	
Boletus	pallidus						x		x								2	
Boletus	pulverulentus		x														1	
Boletus	rubropunctus						x										1	
Boletus	seperans				x				x	x							3	
Boletus	subglabripes								x	x							2	
Boletus	subluridellus				x												1	u
Boletus	tenax									x							1	
Boletus	vermiculosus				x												1	
Leccinum	chromapes											x					1	
Lecinnum	albellum										x						1	
Lecinnum	holopus															x	1	
Lecinnum	cf. insigne															x	1	
Lecinnum	rugosiceps				x	x											2	
Lecinnum	snellii									x							1	
Lecinnum	Species					x											1	
Pulveroboletus	ravenelii															x	1	new
Suillus	decipiens															x	1	u
Suillus	pictus											x					1	
Xanthoconium	affine v. affine			x	x		x						x				4	

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Gyrodontaceae																		
Gyrodon	merulioides							x			x						2	
Gyroporus	castaneus			x			x	x	x							x	5	
Paxillaceae																		
Omphalotus	illudens												x	x			2	
Paxillus	atrotomentosa					x	x		x							x	4	
Rhizopogonaceae																		
Rhizopogon	rubescens									x							1	u
Strobilomycetaceae																		
Austroboletus	gracilis			x								x					2	
Austroboletus	subflavidus															x	1	u
Strobilomyces	floccopus						x	x	x				x			x	5	
Tylopilus	alboater				x						x	x					3	
Tylopilus	felleus						x		x								2	
Tylopilus	ferrugineus							x		x							2	
Tylopilus	intermedius							x									1	
Tylopilus	plumbeoviolaceus					x										x	2	
Tylopilus	pseudoscaber												x				1	u
Tylopilus	rubrobrunneus				x			x									2	
Xerocomaceae																		
Phylloporus	leucomyycelineus				x					x							2	
Phylloporus	rhodoxanthus					x					x					x	3	
Cantherellales																		
Cantherellaceae																		
Cantherellus	cibarius				x	x	x		x			x				x	6	
Cantherellus	cinnabarinus			x				x	x	x		x	x				6	
Cantherellus	ignicolor							x									1	
Cantherellus	lateritius			x		x			x				x				4	
Cantherellus	minor			x		x		x		x						x	5	
Cantherellus	tubaeformis			x													1	
Clavariaceae																		
Clavulinopsis	aurantio-cinnabarina					x			x			x					3	
Clavulinopsis	fusiformis								x	x			x				3	
Ramariopsis	kunzeii											x					1	
Clavaridelphaceae																		
Clavariadelphus	pistillaris							x									1	u
Clavulinaceae																		
Clavulina	cristata		x													x	2	
Craterellaceae																		
Craterellus	fallax			x				x	x							x	4	
Hydnaceae																		
Climacodon	septentrionale											x	x				2	
Hydnum	repandum			x									x				2	
Hydnum	umbilicatum											x					1	
Sparassidaceae																		
Sparassis	crispa													x			1	u
Cortinariales																		
Coritinariaceae																		
Cortinarius	alboviolaceus													x			1	
Cortinarius	armillatus											x	x				2	
Cortinarius	iodes								x				x				2	
Cortinarius	sp.							x					x			x	3	
Gymnopilus	luteofolius		x														1	
Gymnopilus	luteus										x						1	
Gymnopilus	cf. penetrans															x	1	
Gymnopilus	spectabilis											x		x			2	
Inocybe	spp.		x					x									2	
Phaeomarasmius	erinoccellus			x													1	
Rozites	caperata												x				1	
Dacrymycetales																		
Dacrymycetaceae																		
Calocera	cornea		x	x												x	3	
Dacrymyces	palmatus								x			x				x	3	
Dacryopinax	spathularia								x								1	
Fistulinales																		
Fistulinaceae																		
Fistulina	hepatica						x					x		x	x	x	5	
Ganodermatales																		
Ganodermataceae																		
Gandomerma	applanatum	x		x					x	x	x	x	x				7	
Gandomerma	lucidum						x			x				x	x		4	
Gandomerma	tsugae		x									x	x				3	

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Gomphales																		
Gomphaceae																		
Gomphus	floccosus											x					1	
Ramariaceae																		
Ramaria	flaccida								x								1	u
Ramaria	spp.					x		x									2	
Hericiales																		
Clavicaronaceae																		
Clavicarona	pyxidata		x			x			x	x							4	
Hericiaceae																		
Hericium	coralloides							x									1	
Lentinellaceae																		
Lentinellus	ursinus										x	x	x				3	
Hymenochaetales																		
Hymenochaetaceae																		
Coltricia	cinnamonea							x	x								2	
Coltricia	montagnei							x									1	u
Hydnocchaete	olivaceum						x						x				2	
Inonotus	dryadeus												x				1	u
Inonotus	hispidus	x		x		x	x		x				x		x		7	
Inonotus	rheades												x				1	new
Phellinus	ferruginosis					x											1	u
Phellinus	gilvus			x							x						2	
Phellinus	robineae									x							1	
Phellinus	sp														x		1	
Lycoperdales																		
Geastraceae																		
Geastrum	cf. triplex															x	1	
Lycoperdaceae																		
Lycoperdon	perlatum							x	x				x				3	
Lycoperdon	pyriforme		x													x	2	
Lycoperdon	subincarnata															x	1	new
Phallales																		
Clathraceae																		
Pseudocolus	fusiformis								x								1	
Phallaceae																		
Mutinus	elegans				x				x				x				3	
Poriales																		
Coriolaceae																		
Oligoporus	fragilis											x					1	u
Tyromyces	chioneus			x						x	x	x				x	5	
Tyromyces	fissilis														x		1	
Cerrena	unicolor															x	1	
Daedaleopsis	confragosa		x		x			x	x		x	x	x	x			8	
Daedaleopsis	elegans										x						1	new
Fomes	fomentarius			x								x	x				3	
Grifola	frondosa												x	x			2	
Hapalopilus	nidulans			x								x					2	
Laetiporus	cinncinatus					x	x		x				x				4	
Laetiporus	sulphureus			x						x	x	x	x	x			6	
Lenzites	betulina					x		x		x	x			x	x		6	
Merupilus	sumstinei									x			x				2	
Oligoporus	caesius											x					1	
Oxyporus	populinus						x		x								2	
Phaeolus	schweinitzii		x							x							2	
Piptoporus	betulinus						x		x				x		x	x	5	
Pycnoporus	cinnabarinus								x	x							2	
Tametes	pubescens														x		1	
Trametes	elegans	x		x					x	x			x				5	
Trametes	cf. hirusta												x	x			2	
Trametes	versicolor	x		x		x		x		x	x		x		x	x	9	
Trichaptum	abietinum		x												x		2	
Trichaptum	biforme	x	x	x		x	x		x			x			x	x	9	
Lentinaceae																		
Panus	rudis		x														1	
Pleurotus	strigosus								x								1	u
Pleurotus	ostreatus		x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x			9	
Polyporaceae																		
Polyporus	alveolaris		x			x					x				x		4	
Polyporus	badius										x		x				2	

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Polyporus	elegans		x	x					x			x					4	
Polyporus	squamosus	x									x		x				3	
Polyporus	varius				x	x					x						3	u
Russalales																		
Russulaceae																		
Lactarius	camphoratus					x	x			x							3	
Lactarius	chrysorheus						x		x	x							3	
Lactarius	croceus								x								1	u
Lactarius	deceptivus											x		x			2	
Lactarius	hygrophoroides			x						x		x	x				4	
Lactarius	lignyotus					x						x					2	
Lactarius	piperatus							x									1	
Lactarius	piperatus v. glaucescens				x	x			x			x					4	u
Lactarius	rufus													x			1	u
Lactarius	subvellereus			x	x								x				3	
Lactarius	uvidus											x					1	
Lactarius	vinaceorufescens											x					1	
Lactarius	volemus			x	x			x	x			x					5	
Russula	aeruginea															x	1	
Russula	cf. angustifolia						x										1	new
Russula	ballouii								x								1	
Russula	cf. barlae												x				1	
Russula	brevipes				x			x					x				3	
Russula	compacta				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				8	
Russula	crustosa					x											1	
Russula	cyanoxantha								x								1	
Russula	flavida				x												1	u
Russula	humidicola		x														1	
Russula	cf. laurocerasi								x								1	
Russula	mariae				x	x			x				x				4	
Russula	modesta		x				x										2	
Russula	cf. mutabilis						x										1	
Russula	ochroleucoides							x				x					2	
Russula	ornaticeps								x								1	
Russula	nigricans												x				1	
Russula	parvovirescens								x								1	u
Russula	pectinatoides								x								1	
Russula	polyphylla magnifica					x											1	u
Russula	variata			x	x		x	x	x			x					6	
Russula	virescens			x		x		x	x								4	
Russula	ventricosipes														x		1	
Russula	sp					x										x	2	
Schizophyllales																		
Schizophyllaceae																		
Plicaturopsis	crispa								x								1	
Schizophyllum	commune		x		x	x			x			x					5	
Sclerodermatales																		
Astraeaceae																		
Astraeus	hygrometricus								x								1	
Sclerodermataceae																		
Pisolithus	tinctorius						x								x		2	
Scleroderma	aereolatum							x	x								2	
Scleroderma	cepa										x		x		x		3	
Scleroderma	citrinum						x		x	x		x	x	x			6	
Scleroderma	polyrhizon												x		x		2	
Sterales																		
Steccherinaceae																		
Steccherinum	ochraceum								x						x		2	
Stereaceae																		
Stereum	complicatum								x	x	x		x	x	x	x	7	
Stereum	hirsutum													x			1	
Stereum	ostrea	x	x			x			x	x	x		x	x	x		9	
Stereum	striatum		x			x											2	
Meruliaceae																		
Gloeoporus	dichrous								x	x	x						3	
Steccherinaceae																		
Irpex	lacteus								x		x		x		x		4	
Stereaceae																		
Xylobolus	frustulatos	x	x														2	
Thelephorales																		
Bankeraceae																		
Phellodon	confluens				x												1	u

NEW JERSEY MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION – SPECIES LIST 2007

PHYLUM / ORDER / FAMILY / GENUS	SPECIES	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	COUNT 2007	
Thelephoraceae																		
Hydnellum	caeruleum															x	1	new
Hydnellum	scrobiculatum								x				x				2	
Hydnellum	spongiosipes				x	x	x		x								4	
Thelephora	palmata					x				x		x					3	u
Thelephora	terrestris						x								x	x	3	
Thelephora	vialis					x											1	
Tremellales																		
Excidiaceae																		
Tremellodendron	candidum			x													1	u
Tremellodendron	pallidum		x	x	x	x		x	x			x					7	
Tremellaceae																		
Exidia	recisa		x										x				2	
Tremella	concrescens								x								1	u
Tremella	mesenterica		x			x			x	x		x					5	
Tremella	reticulata							x									1	u
Tulostomatales																		
Calostomataceae																		
Calostoma	cinnabarina								x				x			x	3	
Hyphomycetes																		
Moniliales																		
Tubercullariaceae																		
Pleurocolla	compressa								x								1	u
Myxomycetes																		
Liceales																		
Cribrariaceae																		
Cribraria	elegans			x													1	new
Lycogalaceae																		
Lycogala	epidendrun		x						x					x			3	
Lycogala	exiguum								x								1	
Tubifera	ferruginosa			x		x											2	
Physarales																		
Physacaceae																		
Fuligo	septica		x								x						2	
Stemonitales																		
Stemonitaceae																		
Stemonitis	axifera								x								1	
Trichiales																		
Arcyriaceae																		
Arcyria	denudata		x							x							2	
Arcyria	cinerea								x			x					2	
Trichiaceae																		
Hemetrichia	calyculata		x	x													2	
Metatrichia	vesparium		x														1	
Protosteliomycetes																		
Protosteliales																		
Ceratiomyxaceae																		
Ceratiomyxa	fructiculosa		x	x					x								3	
Ceratiomyxa	fructiculosa var poroides			x					x								2	
Other to be classified																		
Auriporia	species		x														1	
Elaphocordyceps	longisegmentis												x				1	
Elaphomyces	muricatus												x				1	
Papulaspora	sp.								x								1	
Syzigites	melancarpus												x				1	
Total numbers of species		**16**	**61**	**60**	**42**	**52**	**42**	**56**	**113**	**41**	**38**	**59**	**78**	**30**	**23**	**46**	**363**	**62**

F1	Princeton Water Works (aka Institute Woods)	Princeton, NJ	May 6, 2007
F2	Pocono Environmental Education Center	Dingman's Ferry, PA	June 23, 2007
F3	Meadow Woods Park	Mendham, NJ	July 15, 2007
F4	Hoffman Park	Union Township, NJ	July 22, 2007
F5	Herrontown Woods	Princeton, NJ	July 29, 2007
F6	Manasquan Environmental Education Center	Howell Township, NJ	August 5, 2007
F7	Stephens State Park	Hackettstown, NJ	August 19, 2007
F8	Schiff Nature Preserve	Mendham, NJ	August 26, 2007
F9	Rancocas Audobon Nature Center	Rancocas, NJ	September 2, 2007
F10	Washington Crossing State Park	Hopewell Township, NJ	September 9, 2007
F11	Stokes State Forest	Sussex County, NJ	September 16, 2007
F12	Fungus Fest	NJ & PA (varied locations)	September 23, 2007
F13	Cheesequake State Park	Matawan, NJ	October 7, 2007
F14	Brendan Byrne State Forest	Burlington County, NJ	October 14, 2007
F15	Wells Mills County Park	Waretown, NJ	August 4 & October 21, 2007

NOTES

"new" indicates that the species is new to the NJMA list.

"u" indicates that the species has appeared four times or less on NJMA lists, or less than once every five years.

NJMA NEWS

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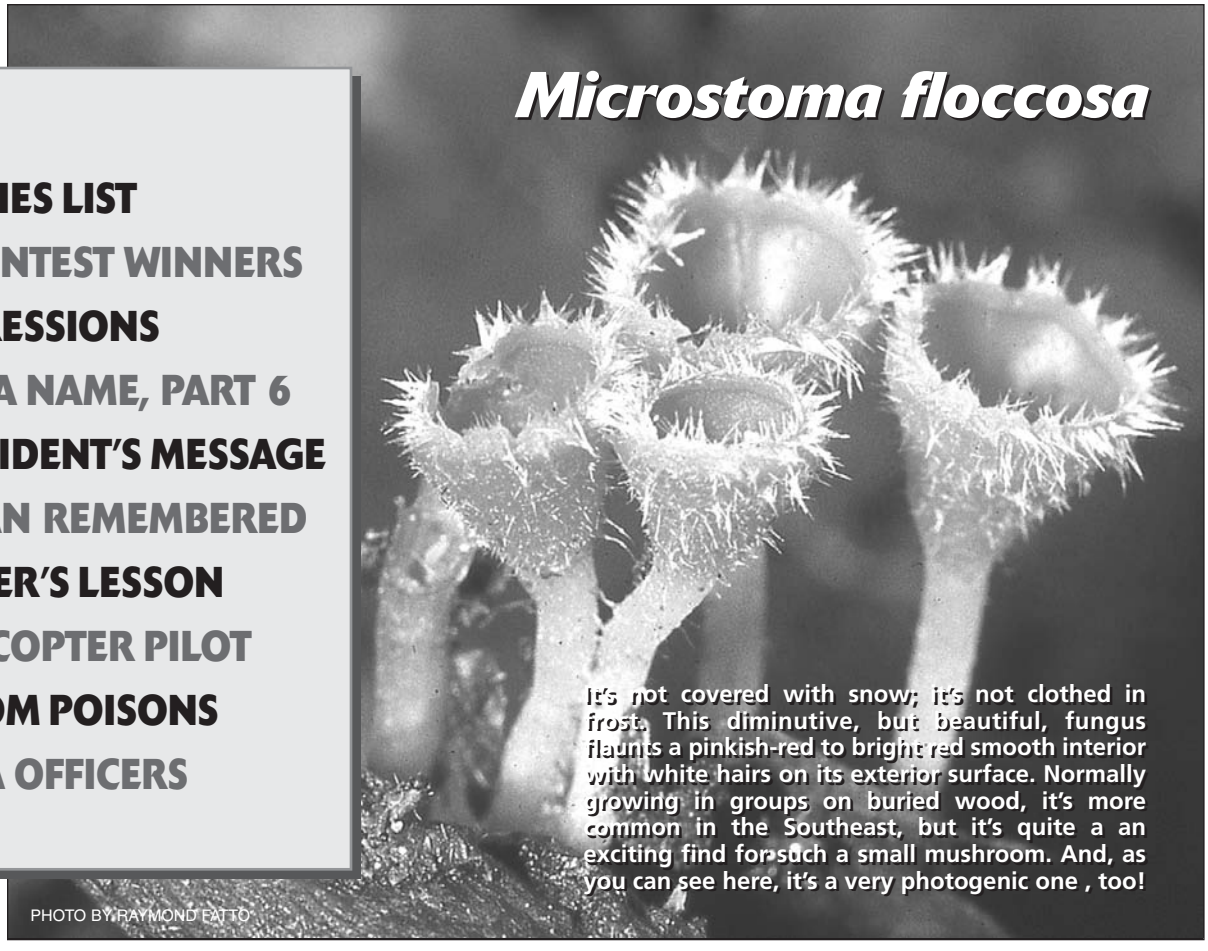
FIRST CLASS MAIL

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:



Microstoma floccosa

It's not covered with snow; it's not clothed in frost. This diminutive, but beautiful, fungus flaunts a pinkish-red to bright red smooth interior with white hairs on its exterior surface. Normally growing in groups on buried wood, it's more common in the Southeast, but it's quite a an exciting find for such a small mushroom. And, as you can see here, it's a very photogenic one , too!

PHOTO BY RAYMOND FATTO