

The Boletus

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Website - <http://gsmyco.org>

David P. Lewis, President; W. David Fuller, Vice President;
Patricia Lewis, Secretary/Treasurer/Editor; Juan Luis Mata, Webmaster;
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A MEMBER LIST IS ENCLOSED. THIS IS FOR YOUR PERSONAL USE ONLY, SO YOU MAY CONTACT MEMBERS NEAR TO YOU. SHARING THIS LIST FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE IS PROHIBITED. THANK YOU.

***** **BIG THICKET MUSHROOM WALK IN TEXAS SATURDAY JUNE 9, 2012**

We will not cancel this Walk.

We will meet at 10 AM at the Big Thicket National Preserve (BTNP) Field Research Station (FRS), located in Saratoga TX, on the west side of the highway. Saratoga is approx. 35 miles NW of Beaumont. The FRS is on FM 770, north off TX Hwy 105 between Beaumont and Cleveland. We will foray into the Lance Rosier Unit of the BTNP, collect and record species, and thereby assist with the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) species list for the BTNP.

After collecting, we will return to the FRS, have lunch, and discuss the morning's finds. Bring collecting gear, rainwear, water, bug spray, and a sack lunch. Please call or email with any questions: David & Patricia Lewis 409-423-3776 or email: [dandplewis \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:dandplewis@gmail.com)

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, DAVID LEWIS will give a presentation on "Mushrooms & Fungi" at the Log On Café, 3805 Calder Ave, Beaumont, TX 77701, 409-832-1629, 6PM to 7PM.

GSMS SUMMER FORAY - JULY 6-8, 2012 WILDWOOD RESORT, 3896 COASTAL HWY 98 CRAWFORDVILLE, FL 32327

Our 2012 summer foray will be held at this well-known resort and golf course located 30 miles south of Tallahassee. This has been a wet spring and we hope for good collecting.

Our Guest Mycologist is Dr. Gregory Mueller, formerly with the Field Museum of Natural History, and currently with the Chicago Botanical Garden. We also plan to host a student, as we do every summer.

Cost of the foray is \$235 single/\$285 double. More information and registration form will be on our website and in the next newsletter, to be mailed next week. For questions contact Patricia Lewis 409-423-3776 email : [dandplewis \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:dandplewis@gmail.com)

***** A NEW COLLECTION FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY

The warm, wet holiday season in 2011 meant that there were plenty of mushrooms. New Year's Day 2011 was warm and sunny in Mississippi. A hike in the woods revealed the presence of several mushrooms. Several meals were enhanced with oyster, blewit and hedgehog mushrooms. A downed pine log had some small yellow mushrooms growing near the ground. Upon collecting them, pretty lilac mycelium was covering the base of the stipe. The lamellae had just a hint of lilac color but were mostly yellow, like the pileus. The pileus was slimy to the touch. The spore print was white. The spores resembled *Hygrocybe* spores. A search on the internet came up with the name *Chromosera cyanophylla* (formerly *Mycena lilacina*). This is known as a snowbank mushroom occurring on coniferous logs. It is not uncommon in the Pacific Northwest. It has also been reported in Michigan, Canada and New England. The location furthest south has been in the Great Smoky Mountains. So far as I know this is the first record of this mushroom from the Gulf States.

By Paul Hamilton Scott

NAMA 2012 FORAY – Larry Stickney Memorial Foray, Mission Springs Conference Center, Scotts Valley (near Santa Cruz) CA December 13 -16. Chief Mycologist-Else Vellinga, special Guest Mycologist-David Arora. For more details and a registration form, go to the NAMA website <http://namyco.org>

THE NAMA ENDOWMENT FUND

The NAMA Endowment fund was began to generate scholarship support for deserving

mycology students, and the goal is to be able to provide \$2,000 yearly. NAMA is accepting pledges and checks payable to NAMA with "Endowment Fund" noted at the bottom. Mail any contributions to Herb Pohl, NAMA Treasurer, 5 Oak Grove Rd, Flemington NJ 08822-5903

GULF STATES WINTER FORAY DECEMBER 2 – 4, 2011

Percy Quinn State Park, McComb MS

We returned to this rustic park near the Louisiana State line. The Park, one of the original parks constructed by the CCC in the 1930's, has 1700 acres of rolling hills, a lake, golf course, nature trails, and other outdoor activities. We were able to collect in the Park, and we used the nature trails.

Our mycologists for this foray were our own "Resident Mycologists" Jay Justice, David Lewis, and Juan Luis Mata.

We were lodged at Percy Quinn State Park. On Friday night, we met for dinner at Mr. Whiskers Family Catfish, just 1 ½ miles north of the Park. We returned to the Dining Room at the Park Lodge for our social. We met old and new friends and discussed Saturday activities and field trips.

Winter rains helped mushrooms fruit in relative abundance. Foraying was contained within the Park with its excellent trail system and varied habitat. President David Lewis led a group to an area beneath the earthen dam, while Vice-President David Fuller took a group to the north trailhead at the upper end of the lake. Collecting was good, and some prominent species found were: *Amanita muscaria* var. *persicina*, *Chroogomphus vinicolor*, *Entoloma abortivum*, *Lactarius paradoxus*, *L. psuedodeliciosus*, *Pleurotus ostreatus*, *Russula levyana*, *Tricholoma caligata*, *Zelleromyces cinnabarinus*. In total 86 species were identified to species level. Mycologists Richard Baird, Anna Gerenday, Jay Justice, David Lewis, Juan Luis Mata, Ron Petersen and Paul Scott quickly processed the incoming specimens, some requiring microscopic examination for the final determination.

Saturday's baked catfish dinner was catered by "I'm Stuffed Catering Service" whose name is appropriate. The meal was delicious, and we will be certain to call her back on our next visit to the Park. After dinner, we were entertained by Jay Justice's presentation of "Southernfied Mushrooms." This is the talk he gave at NAMA 2011, held in August in Clarion, PA. He discussed

many species that we may see that are common to the Gulf Coast.

Sunday morning, after the discussion of the species found by mycologists David, Jay, Juan, and Paul, we all departed for home.

Thanks to everyone who helped make this foray a success. Attending were members (many new) Karen Austin, Richard Baird, Carl Davis, David Fuller, Heinz & Julie Gaylord, Anna Gerenday & Ann Fallon, Nancy Gilmore, Steve Harsch, Jay & Marcia Justice, David & Patricia Lewis, Therese Martin, Juan Luis Mata, Julia O'Neal, Annette Parker, Ron Petersen, Ben Rauch, Paul & Patch Scott, Odin Toness, Phillip & Alexandra Tussing, Don Ward and Jay Young.

GSMS Winter 2011 Foray Species List

Albatrellus ovinus (Fr.) Kotl. & Pouz.
Amanita amerifulva sp. nov. per Tulloss
Amanita bisporigera Atkinson
Amanita citrina Schaeff.: S.F. Gray
Amanita muscaria var. *persicina* Jenkins
Armillaria gallica Marx Muller & Romangnesi
Auricularia auricula (Hooker) Underwood
Baeospora myosura (Fr.) Singer
Bovista colorata (Peck) Kreise
Calvatia cyathiformis (Bosc) Morgan
Chlorophyllum molybdites (Meyer: Fr.) Mass.
Chroogomphus vinicolor (Pk.) O.K. Miller
Clavicornia pyxidata (Fr.) Doty
Clavulinopsis aurantio-cinnabarina (Schw.) Corner
Clitocybe nuda (Bull.: Fr.) Bigelow & Smith
Clitocybe tarda Pk.
Cortinarius alboviolaceus (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr.
Cortinarius marylandensis Amm. & Sm. nom. prov.
Daedaleopsis confragosa (Bolt.: Fr.) Schroet.
Entoloma abortivum (Berk. & Curt.) Donk
Exidia recisa (Ditmar.) Fr.
Ganoderma lucidum Leysser: Fr.
Gloeophyllum sepiarium (Wulfen: Fr.) Karst.
Gymnopilus fulvosquamulosus Hesler
Gymnopilus liquiritiae (Pers: Fr.) Karst.
Gymnopilus penetrans (Fr. ex Fr.) Murr.
Gymnopilus spongiosus (B&C) Halling
Hygrophorus (*Hygrocybe*) *cantharellus* (Schw.) Fr.
Hygrophorus (*Hygrocybe*) *flavescens* (Kauff.) Smith & Hesler
Hygrophorus roseibrunneus Murrill
Hypholoma fasciculare (Fr.) P. Kumm.
Hohenbuehelia geogenia (DC.) Singer
Laccaria laccata (Scop.:Fr.) Cke. var. *pallidifolia* (Pk.) Pk.
Laccaria trichodermophora Mueller
Lactarius chelidonium Pk.
Lactarius chrysorheus Fr.
Lactarius imperceptus Beardslee & Burlingham
Lactarius paradoxus Beardslee and Burlingham
Lactarius pseudodeliciosus Beards. & Burl.
Lentinellus cf. *castoreus* (Fr.) Kühner & Maire
Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kuhner
Lentinus crinitus (L.:Fr.) Fr.

Lenzites betulina (L.:Fr.)Fr.
Lepiota cristata (Fr.) Kummer
Lycogala epidendron L.
Lycoperdon marginatum Vitt.
Lycoperdon perlatum Pers.
Lycoperdon pyriforme Schaeff.: Pers.
Mycena haematopus (Pers.: Fr.) Kummer
Mycena pura (Pers. ex Fr.)Kum.
Phaeolus schweinitzii (Fr.) Pat.
Phanerochaete chrysorhiza (Torr.) Budington & Gilb.
Phellinus gilvus (Schw.) Pat.
Phellinus pini (Thore.:Fr.) A. Ames
Phlebia tremellosus (Schrader:Fr.) Nakasane & Burdsall
Pholiota highlandensis (Pk.) Smith & Hesler
Phyllotopsis nidulans (Pers.: Fr.) Sing.
Pisolithus tinctorius (Pers.) Coker and Couch
Pleurotus ostreatus (Jacq.: Fr.) Kummer
Pluteus cervinus (Schaeff.: Fr.) Kummer
Polyporus alveolaris (D.C.) Bond & Sing.
Psilocybe coprophila (Bulliard:Fr.) Kummer
Rhizopogon nigrescens Coker & Couch
Rhodocollybia butyracea (Bull.) Lennox
Rhodocollybia maculata (Alb. & Schw.) Singer
Russula levyana Murrill
Schizophyllum commune Fr.
Scleroderma bovista Fr.
Scleroderma polyrhizon Persoon
Scleroderma texense Berk.
Sparassis herebstii Pk.
Stereum ostrea (Blume & Nees.) Fr.
Stereum rameale (Schwein.) Burt
Stereum striatum var. *striatum* (Fr.) Fr.
Strobilurus conigenoides (Ellis.) Singer
Suillus hirtellus (Pk.) Kuntze
Trametes menziesii (Berk.) Ryvarden
Trametes versicolor (L.: Fr.) Pilat
Trametopsis cervina (Schwein.) Tomsovsky
Trichaptum bifforme (Fr. in Kl.) Ryv.
Tricholoma caligata (Viv.)Rick.
Tricholomopsis decora (Fr.) Sing.
Tricholomopsis rutilans (Schaeff. ex Fr.) Singer
Tyromyces chioneus (Fr.) Karst.
Xeromphalina campanella (Batsch: Fr.) Kuhn. & R. Mre.
Zelleromyces cinnabarinus Sing. & A.H. Smith

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BIG THICKET MUSHROOM WALK
NOVEMBER 19, 2011

Dryer than normal conditions inhibited the production of fleshy fungi, so attendees to the Big Thicket National Preserve Walk concentrated on the wood rotting fungi, mainly polypores. The Cypress swamp located on Teel Road was our collecting area, and it was extremely dry, even after some fall rains. About 30 species were collected and discussed at the Field Research Station over lunch. Thanks go to Jay Justice for help with the identifications. Attending were members Carl Davis, Heinz Gaylord, Jay Justice, David & Patricia Lewis, Annette Parker, Robert Patrick, Warren Pruess, John Soileau, Phillip & Alexandra Tussing, and 13 non-members.

BTNP Mushroom Walk Species List

Abortiporus biennis (Bull.) Singer
Bjerkandera adusta (Fr.) Karst.
Fomes fasciatus (Swartz:Fries)M.C. Cooke
Ganoderma lucidum Leysser: Fr.
Gymnopilus liquiritiae (Pers: Fr.) Karst.
Gymnopilus penetrans (Fr. ex Fr.) Murr.
Gymnopus spongiosus (B&C) Halling
Hexagonia hydroides (Swartz: Fr.) Fidalgo
Inonotus quercustris M. Blackwell & Gilb.
Lentinellus ursinus (Fr.) Kuhner
Lentinus crinitus (L.:Fr.) Fr.
Lentinus trigrinus (Bull.) Fr.
Lenzites betulina (L.:Fr.)Fr.
Microporellus obovatus (Jungh) Ryv.
Phaeolus schweinitzii (Fr.) Pat.
Phellinus gilvus (Schw.) Pat.
Pleurotus levis (Berk. & Curtis) Singer
Pulveroboletus hemichrysus (Berk. & Curt) Singer
Punctularia strigoso-zonata (Schwein.) Talbot
Stereum complicatum (Fr.) Fr.
Stereum ostrea (Blume & Nees.) Fr.
Stereum rameale (Schwein.) Burt
Stereum striatum var. *striatum* (Fr.) Fr. (Carpinus only)
Trametes elegans (Spreng.: Fr.) Fr.
Trametes menziesii (Berk.) Ryvarden
Trametes versicolor (L.: Fr.) Pilat
Trametopsis cervina (Schwein.) Tomsovsky
Trichaptum bifforme (Fr. in Kl.) Ryv.
Xylobolus subpileatus (B & C) Boidin
 SLIME MOLDS
Fuligo septica (L.) Wiggers

NAMA TOXICOLOGY COMMITTEE REPORT

For all of you whose first question regarding mushrooms is "Can I eat it?" please read on. We would like to include excerpts from *Mcllvania*, the annual journal published by the North American Mycological Assoc. (NAMA). The current online edition Volume 21 features "NAMA Toxicology Committee Report for 2011" by Michael W. Beug, PhD., NAMA Committee Chair. We suggest that you go to the NAMA website <http://namyco.org> then to publications, *Mcllvania* 2012 edition and read the report. You will find it enlightening regarding consumption of and poisonings by mushrooms. There are 9 pages of tables giving dates, species, locations, and outcomes. The following are a few of the paragraphs:

In 2011, for North America, the reports to NAMA included 117 people seriously sickened by mushrooms. Thirteen cases involved ingestion of either "Destroying Angel" or "Death Cap" mushrooms in the genus *Amanita*. There was one death and two people needed a liver transplant after ingestion of a "Destroying Angel", presumably *Amanita bisporigera*. Three cases, including one death, involved amatoxins from a *Galerina*, presumably *Galerina marginata*. There was one

case of kidney damage after consumption of *Amanita smithiana* and a second case of kidney damage involving two women who consumed an unknown mushroom. The year was noteworthy for the large number of reports of problems from consumption of morels with 22 cases (18.8% of the total). A number of problems were the result of people consuming morels raw – but everyone recovered within 24 hours. The eighteen *Chlorophyllum molybdites* cases (15% of the total) were sometimes quite severe and often required hospitalization. While *Gyromitra* cases numbered only nine (eight *Gyromitra esculenta* and one *Gyromitra montana*), four required long hospitalizations as a result of liver damage. In the Northeast, newspaper reports mention long hospitalizations from some of the mushrooms known to cause gastro-intestinal distress, but we have no information on those cases. Twenty seven reports of dogs ill after eating mushrooms included fourteen deaths of the dogs. The dog deaths were mostly attributed to ingestion of mushrooms containing -amanitin, including probable *Amanita bisporigera*, *Amanita ocreata* and *Amanita phalloides*, though in at least one case the possibility of a deadly *Galerina* cannot be ruled out. There was one dog case involving liver damage from a deadly *Conocybe* but that outcome is unknown. *Inocybe* species led to five serious poisonings in dogs.

The Michigan Poison Control Center dealt with at least 19 cases of individuals sickened from eating either *Gyromitra* species or *Morchella* species (although all of the morels were self-identified and some people do not distinguish between *Morchella* and *Verpa*). Dr. Susan Smolinske, director of the Children's Hospital of Michigan Regional Poison Control Center in Detroit, in late May reported in the press that calls for 2011 had already reached 53, double the normal. She was kind enough to provide us with a spread sheet including 31 of the most serious cases handled by her center last year (she excluded hallucinogenic mushroom cases, presumably since those were not accidental). Those reports included 8 cases involving *Chlorophyllum molybdites*, 6 cases involving *Gyromitra* species and 13 cases involving "morels." In one case, a Michigan doctor provided a report of a man who had consumed 30 cooked *Gyromitra esculenta*, suffered liver failure and was considered for a liver transplant, but recovered and has given up mushroom hunting. Two other Michigan residents who also consumed *Gyromitra* species suffered serious liver damage, but recovered. A Washington State resident suffered liver failure after consuming "snow morels", presumably *Gyromitra montana*, but no other information was available. These very severe cases should give pause to those individuals who still consume *Gyromitra* species. A study is underway in California to study gyromitrin levels in mushrooms and try to see if the western mushrooms are safer than those of the upper mid-west. I have also heard talk of a possible study of *Gyromitra* species in Washington State. I personally quit consuming both *Gyromitra esculenta* and *Gyromitra montana* 30 years ago (and even back then I always thoroughly cooked

them outside so that any gyromitrin would hopefully harmlessly evaporate and dissipate).

New Hampshire saw 18 people hospitalized in September alone and the total for the year was well over 30 (compared to 8 cases all year in 2009 and 11 cases in 2010). While there were no fatalities, the Northern New England Poison Control Center (New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont) had unprecedented numbers of cases with 97 cases in August and September. While most were gastrointestinal disorders, some were so severe that appendicitis was suspected at first. Some people were hospitalized for long periods of time, though none died. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island there were 45 calls in September 2011 compared to 5 calls in September 2010. Kathie Hodge was quoted in one newspaper as saying that this was the best wild mushroom season in a decade; others have said it was the best in a lifetime. Important to remember that in talking to the press, there is a strong possibility of being misquoted. As has frequently been reported for morels in the past, several people learned the hard way that morels also must be thoroughly cooked prior to consumption. Raw, they can cause a serious bout of vomiting and diarrhea. Also, eating a lot of morels over the course of a week or so eventually can lead to sensitization. One individual got quite sick at a meal of morel mushrooms after eating a lot of them over the course of a week (something that I, myself, often do). Similarly, a woman reported that she had eaten morels for years, had a meal this past year where she got mildly sick and then consumed them one more time and had violent GI distress. My wife has eaten morels for years and dearly loves them but had a bloated and uncomfortable feeling after sharing a mushroom quiche with me. A month later we made another quiche from dried morels and she had the same reaction. Morels are now off of her list. Unfortunately, she now seems to get the same reaction from Chanterelles and so she has quit eating mushrooms entirely, at least for the time being. Normally, a person does not become sensitized to multiple mushrooms, but that seems to have happened to my wife. A professional mycologist from Washington State also contacted me about his wife's adverse reaction to yellow Chanterelles (from Idaho) which she had eaten and enjoyed for years. An almost identical report for yellow Chanterelles came in from Southern Oregon as well. In another edible mushroom case gone bad an Oregon woman consumed "Honey Mushrooms," apparently *Armillaria solidipes*. Her comment to me was why aren't people warned that GI distress can mean symptoms so violent that you honestly believe that you are going to die. Be warned. My final choice edible mushroom tale involves my own family yet again. For a special New Years Eve dinner I made a huge salad topped with Italian cheese in truffle infused olive oil with about 6 paper-thin slices of the "Summer Truffle", *Tuber aestivum*. Each of us had been apportioned one thin slice of truffle. The instant that my grown son swallowed his piece, his throat constricted. He started to go into shock. He took an antihistamine and was quickly better, but will never touch another Truffle, though he has eaten and loved mushrooms for about 30 years.