



Ohio Mushroom Society

The Mushroom Log

Fall Foray- Penitentiary Glen

By Jerry Pepera

9 am Sat., Sept 30 till Noon
Sunday, Oct. 1.

Where: Lake MetroParks
Chapin Forest – Pine Lodge,
Kirtland, OH (See directions
below)

Dates: Saturday, Sept 30th -
Sunday, October 1st

Friday Night (Early Arrivals):
8PM - 10PM Meet at Kirtland
City Tavern, 10015 Chillicothe
Road (also known as Rte 306)
Kirtland, OH 44094
Phone 440 256-8935

The tavern is a small light
brown brick building just north
of Rte 6 (Chardon rd). on Rte
306. They have a good variety
of appetizers, salads, and
entree's. Of course, they serve
alcohol. The tavern is just
around the corner from
the Chapin Forest campsite.
Depending on how busy they
are, we may locate ourselves
out back by the patio.

Saturday :
9:00 Registration + Coffee/

Donuts
10:00 Forays Depart
- Group A Chapin Forest
- Group B Penitentiary Glen
11:45 Forays return
12:00-1:00 Lunch (Bring a
potluck covered dish to pass)
1:00 - 3:30 Public Introductory
Program + hike - (Jerry + Lake
MetroPark Naturalist)
1:00 Afternoon Forays
Depart - Holden Arboretum
3:30 Afternoon Forays
return
4:30 - 5:30 Technical Program
- The Genus Amanita,
Walt Sturgeon
5:30 Review Collections /
Tablewalk - Walt and others
6:30 Dinner at Kirtland City
Tavern
Sunday :
9:00 AM view collections/
answer questions and
Impromptu mushroom tasting
12 Noon Clean up/ depart

Accommodations:

Camping:

We have a group camping
permit for Chapin Forest. If you
intend to camp, please call
Jennifer Harvey at 440 256-
2106 and give her your license
plate number. This will be
forwarded to the registration
department so that park
security will be aware of our
presence. See Jerry at the foray
for a list of rules/ regulations for
the campsite. There is room to
pitch a tent or park an RV.
There are heated bathrooms
with running water. No other

camping hookups are available.
There is no fee for camping.

Please note that the Pavillion
has also been reserved for our
use and has a fireplace and a
supply of firewood.

Local Hotels (All Located at I-
90, Exit #193 and Rte 306.) :

Motel 6

8370 Broadmoor Rd, Mentor,
OH 44060, Rte 306, North of
I90.
(440) 953-1372
(440) 953-8835

Days Inn

4145 SR 306, Willoughby, OH
44094
(440) 946-0500

Red Roof Inn

4166 SR 306, Willoughby, OH
44094
(440) 946-3624
(440) 946-9872

Directions to Chapin Forest:

From the South:
I-71 North to I-271 North to
I-90 East, Exit at Rte. 91 (Also
known as SOM Center Rd.)
then Left (South) on Rte 91/
SOM Ctr. 1 mile
Left (East) on Rte 6 (Chardon
Rd) 5 miles
Left on Hobart Road. 1 mile
Note: Hobart is easy to miss! If
you cross Rte 306 (Chillicothe
rd) you have gone too far!
Turn right into Chapin Forest

2 The Mushroom Log

parking lot.

From the North:

I-90 to Rte 306 South. Take Rte 306 south 6 miles through Kirtland to Rte 6 (Chardon Rd) (**Note:** Ignore Chapin Forest entrance on rte 306. It dead ends on the other side of park.) Turn right (West) on Rte 6 to Hobart Road (1 mile). Turn Right on Hobart Rd. 1 mile
Turn right into Chapin Forest parking lot.

Mini-Foray Aug. 19 at West Creek

(This is an announcement in the recent Emerald Necklace Newsletter.) As OMS members you will be an expert to those Non-OMS folks who turn out for this.

“Join Naturalist Debra Shankland and other interested visitors on a fungus foray in our newest reservation. Learn the features that help in mushroom identification, and find out what kinds of late summer fungi inhabit the woods and fields there. There are lots of oaks and some old chestnut stumps. This latest park consists of a gravel parking lot, restrooms, 3 picnic tables, and some trails (no shelter). The parking lot is located on the south side of West Ridgewood in Parma, between State (OH St. Rte. 94) and Broadview (OH Ste. Rte. 176) Roads. For more directions, call 440/ 734-6660 or 216/ 206-1000, or see below.
10 am-Noon WCR
Terrain: on & off trail, hills
Ages: adults
Registration encouraged
440/734-6660

From south or north, exit I-77 at Rockside Rd., go west on Rockside to Broadview Rd (SR 176). Left (south) to West Ridgewood Drive. Right (west) on W. Ridgewood Dr. to a large sign on your left, (south side of rd.) Cleveland Metroparks West Creek Reservation. Parking lot will be near the road.

From West or east, on I 480, exit at State Road (SR 94), go south on SR 94 to West Ridgewood Drive. Left onto Ridgewood and look for the Cle Metroparks sign on your right. We hope to see some of you there. It is in Parma, by the way.

Fall Mini- Foray-Groves Woods

By Pete & Pauline Munk

Sunday Sept. 10. The Fall Mini-Foray will be held at Groves Woods, a Cleveland Museum of Natural History preserve in northeast Trumbull County. Gather at 12:30 pm with the hike promptly at 1 pm. It is located off OH Rt. 87. Coming from the west Girdle Road will be the first intersection after the country line. Turn left (north) on to Girdle Road and travel approximately 2-3 miles. A path into the woods will be across from 9859 Girdle Road. Parking will be along sided the road. Look for the yellow Foray signs. Restroom facilities are primitive. 155 acres for us to roam. (Bring whistles and GP instruments!) Contact Pete and Pauline Munk with any questions at (440) 236-9222.

9 am, Sat. July 8. Sign-In, Coffee, Donuts, etc., Dennis Rose, Camp Mgr., will welcome guests, & discuss Camp facilities, rules and boundaries. Dennis cultivates shitake commercially and along with a few other group members, will be available to talk about growing techniques and experiences. Jerry Pepera, OMS Chairman, will comment on collecting and displaying fungal finds.

10 am to noon. Proceed into the wild to collect, return to display the bounty.

LACTARIUS, SKIMMING THE CREAM

By Walt Sturgeon

The genus *Lactarius* can be a good one for beginners to concentrate on. This genus contains mushrooms with milk. That is to say they exude latex when cut or broken. While this is not the only genus that lactates, it is the most prominent and one which contains some distinctive edibles. The good news is that there are no known deadly poisonous species and the not recommended species taste bad. The bad news is that they are underappreciated, mostly because they benefit from recipes a bit more complex than simply frying in butter.

The milk mushrooms are in the same family as the brittle gills in the genus *Russula*. Both tend to be rather squat, and are found under trees with which they form mycorrhiza. Their cells tend to be nearly round, making the fruiting bodies brittle. Their stipes break like a piece of chalk. With some notable exceptions they are not as brightly colored as their *Russula* cousins. Their gills are not as crumbly as the *Russula* genus and they have a more solid, clean appearance. The latex can be obvious or merely a damp stain on

3 The Mushroom Log

the flesh depending on the species and the environmental conditions. Tasting the latex and observing color changes of the latex and flesh are helpful in identification.

In Ohio the species most commonly consumed is the Bradley, *Lactarius volemus*. It is most common in July and August often associated with oak trees. It has abundant white to cream colored latex which is sticky and stains the gills brown. It will also stain fingers. The cap ranges from yellow orange to orange brown. The stipe is similar in color but paler. The gills are whitish and close. A fishy odor is present but it disappears on cooking. Sometimes the cap is wrinkled and it intergrades with *Lactarius corrugis* which is also edible. *Lactarius corrugis* usually has a darker cap and always has darker gills. It also is most abundant under oak trees. Another edible look alike is *Lactarius hygrophoroides* which looks like a Bradley but with subdistant gills. It will occur under oak but often fruits in sandy soil along streams under yellow birch and hemlock. Note that all of these have abundant mild tasting latex. *Lactarius luteolus* is a pale cream to white species with abundant, mild tasting milk and a fishy odor. All four are firm rather coarse textured mushrooms which are good in casseroles.

Perhaps the most striking milk mushroom in Ohio is the blue to bluish silver *Lactarius indigo*. It has sparse blue milk, usually visible as a stain on the flesh. Eventually the stains become greenish. Look for it under oaks and pines. It is an edible species and one of the very few blue foods that is not a fruit.

In Europe *Lactarius deliciosus* is known as an excellent edible with mushroom festivals in Spain featuring this species. It is rare in Ohio. A look alike that occurs here under conifers is *Lactarius deterrimus*. It is also edible but not especially good. It has somewhat bitter tasting flesh. Both species have orange caps and mild, scanty, orange latex. Both stain green. Many guides incorrectly identified

Lactarius deterrimus as being its more delectable cousin. As a general rule, it is wise to avoid eating any *Lactarius* whose latex is acrid or hot tasting, and any that have white latex which changes to yellow or purple after a few minutes. A watermelon pink milk mushroom with a silver luster is *Lactarius subpurpureus*. It has sparse, mild, reddish purple latex which stains the flesh greenish. It is edible. Look for it under hemlock.

There are several common white species which have very acrid milk. Under hardwood trees the peppery milk mushroom, *Lactarius piperatus* has extremely crowded gills. It has abundant latex which depending on the variety may slowly turn yellow or green. The latter is variety *glaucescens* which some consider a separate species. It is abundant in Ohio. Another common white milky is *Lactarius deceptivus* which has a cottony roll of tissue on the cap margin which covers the gills in the button stage. It often fruits under hemlock. Our most common acrid white milk mushrooms with no cottony margin and with sub distant gills is *Lactarius subvellereus* var. *subdistanis*.

There are two common local species with latex going quickly from white to yellow when exposed to air. In summer under oaks and in mixed woods, *Lactarius chrysoreus* is often very common. In late summer and fall *Lactarius vinaceorufescens* makes an appearance under conifers. It soon develops dark reddish stains on all parts. It can be abundant in pine plantations.

In my experience the species with latex turning bright violet are rare in Ohio. Farther north I often see *Lactarius uvidus*, *L. aspideoides* and *L. representaneus*.

A very dark greenish capped milk mushroom is probably *Lactarius atroviridis*. It occurs with oaks and has peppery milk. A lighter green peppery species is *Lactarius turpis* which has also been called *L. necator* and *L. sordidus*. It occurs

with hemlock.

Under oaks, often in lawns is the zonate capped *Lactarius psammicola* var. *glaber*. It is a yellowish tan mushroom with an enrolled cap margin at first. Its white latex is acrid.

Section *Plinthogalus* of *Lactarius* includes numerous species and varieties many of which have brown to black caps. They can be strikingly beautiful with the contrast of the creamy gills and the plush dark cap. *Lactarius lignyotus* and *L. lignyotellus* are common under birch and hemlock. No species in this section are known as good edibles. The various species and varieties can be difficult to separate.

Most difficult to identify macroscopically are what I refer to as the *Lactarius subdulcis* complex. These are small yan to orange and have scanty white or watery latex.

Overall *Lactarius* is a good genus to work with. There often have distinct characteristics. There are many that are a challenge. Several are worth collecting for eating and many are quite attractive.

OMS 2006 SUMMER FORAY AT CAMP MYEERAH IDENTIFIED SPECIES LIST

Submitted by Walt Sturgeon.
N.B.: This collection included some from PA and OH sites in addition to those found at Camp Myeerah.

Abortiporus biennis
Amanita aestivalis
Amanita farinosa
Amanita flavoconia
Amanita fulva
Amanita parcovolvata

4 The Mushroom Log

Amanita aff. pseudocecaliae
Amanita rubescens
Amanita russuloides
Amanita velatipes
Amanita virosa
Boletus innixis
Boletus miniatopallescens
Boletus pallidus
Boletus subvelutipes
Bondarzewia berkeleyi
Cantharellus appalachiensis
Cantharellus cibarius
Cantharellus lateritius
Cantharellus minor
Craterellus fallax
Clavicornia pyxidata
Dacrymyces palmatus
Daldinia concentrica
Entoloma aff. Lividum
Fomes rimosus
Fuligo septica
Galiella rufa
Gymnopus dichrous
Gymnopus spongiosus
Hapalopilus rutilans
Hygrocybe cantharellus
Hygrocybe chlorophana
Hypomyces hyalinus
Hypomyces lactifluorum
Hypomyces melanocarpus
Irpelex lactea
Laccaria amethystina
Laccaria laccata
Lactarius camphoratus
Lactarius psammicola
Leccinum nigrescens
Leccinum rugosiceps
Leotia lubrica
Leptonia incana
Marasmius oreades
Marasmius rotula
Megacollybia platyphylla
Mycena leaiana
Pachyella adnata
Paneolus foenesecii
Phellinus gilvus
Polyporus mori
Polyporus varius
Psathyrella candolleana
Puccinia podostroma
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus
Resinomyces rhododendrii
Russula crustosa
Russula cyanoxantha
Russula larocerasi
Russula variata

Russula vinacea
Russula virescens
Sarcoscypha occidentalis
Schizophyllum commune
Scleroderma areolatum
Scleroderma citrina
Scutellinia scutellata
Sebacina incrustans
Strobilomyces floccopus
Trametes elegans
Trametes hirsutus
Trametes versicolor
Tremellodendron pallidum
Trichaptum bifforme
Tylopilus badiceps
Tylopilus rubrobrunneus
Tylopilus tubacinus
Xanthoconium affine var. affine
Xanthoconium separans
Xerula megalospora
Xerula rubrobrunnescens
Xylaria polymorpha
Many of these specimens were brought to Camp Myeerah from other locales in OH and even PA, but somehow got mixed together. Still a pretty impressive list. A complete report on the Foray will come in the next Mushroom Log.



Xanthoconium (Boletus) separans. I find this a lot under oak trees and it makes an excellent edible. It is quite a variable as to color, but usually has lilac colorations, though in age it can fade to pale brown. (To see it in glorious color, check out this issue of the Log on our website.

Magic Mushrooms hit the God Spot.

By Judy Skatssoon, ABC (Australian Broadcasting Corporation) Science Online Wednesday July 12, 2006.

The active ingredient in hallucinogenic mushrooms produces a spiritual experience that can have lasting positive effects, a trial has shown.

The ingredient, psilocybin, increases wellbeing and satisfaction with life two months after being taken, according to the research by scientists at John Hopkins Medical Institutions, which is published online today in the journal *Psychopharmacology*.

Psilocybin is a plant (sic) alkaloid that affects the brain's serotonin system, in particular, the 5-HT2A receptor.

"Under very defined conditions, with careful preparation, you can safely and fairly reliably occasion what's called a primary mystical experience that may lead to positive changes in a person," study leader Professor Roland Griffiths says.

Australian professor of psychopharmacology at the University of Sydney, Ian McGregor, says he isn't surprised that the study confirms the ability of psilocybin to induce a spiritual state.

"Psilocybin and related hallucinogens have been used since ancient times in religious rituals and this study is really formalizing--what many people already know," he says. But he says the apparent long-term benefit of the drug is "remarkable".

5 The Mushroom Log

"To see a positive effect two months later is quite striking," he says.

However, the study also reports that about a third of the volunteers experienced fear and anxiety after taking the psilocybin and McGregor says it should be avoided by anyone with schizophrenia or other psychotic illnesses.

First study of its kind in four decades

In what is described as the first scientifically rigorous study of its kind in 40 years, 36 volunteers were given either psilocybin or a comparator drug methylphenidate hydrochloride.

Subjects were asked to describe their experiences immediately after the session in a set of detailed psychological questionnaires and at a two-month follow up.

More than 60% of subjects (22) described the effects of psilocybin in ways that met criteria for a full mystical experience according to established psychological scales, compared to only 4 of the 36 after the comparator drug.

After two months, two-thirds rated the experience as either the singly most spiritually significant in their lives or rated it among their top five.

The God spot?

Professor John Bradshaw, an Australian neuropsychologist from Monash University, says the brain's medial temporal lobe is rich in serotonin receptors and has previously been described as the 'God spot' because it is active in transcendental states.

In a commentary accompanying the article, Professor David Nichols of the Purdue University school of pharmacy says it's likely that psilocybin triggers the same neurological process that produces religious experiences during fasting, meditation, sleep deprivation or near-death experiences.

He says the current research adds to the emerging field known as neurotheology, or the neurology of religious experience, and could shed light on the "molecular alterations in the brain that underlie religious and mystical experiences". Copyrighted 2006 by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Ed. Note: Psilocybin comes from mushrooms, so calling this chemical a "plant alkaloid" is a bit misleading, but what can you expect from a neuropsychologist? Mycology is not exactly brain science!

While we don't have psilocybin-containing *Psilocybes* in Ohio, there are a couple of fairly common local species which contain sufficient quantities of the alkaloid to get one high. I certainly do not recommend trying them; remember, in the above cited experiment, precise dosages of pure psilocybin were administered whereas, what you get from eating psilocybin-containing mushrooms is an unknown dosage of the alkaloid along with a complex soup of other compounds, many extremely bitter! *Gymnopilus spectabilis* (Laughing Big Jim) is found on stumps in fall, and *Panaeolus subalteatus* grows on dung, early to mid summer in my experience, though it's probably

around whenever rainfall is sufficient.

Explosive-Eating Fungus

By Barry Fox, Newscientist.com, 21 February, 2006, via The Sporeprint, Los Angeles Mycological Society, March, 2006.

Could a fungus counter the explosive power of dynamite? That's the idea behind a patent filed by Robert Riggs of Texas. When explosives are used for mining or demolition, some may fail to detonate and get lost in the rubble. Riggs reckons the remedy could be to mix pellets of dormant fungal spores in with the explosive charge before inserting the wick into the explosive package. The dry spores lie dormant, while the explosives are in storage and, if the charge detonates as intended, will get blown to smithereens. But if the explosive fail to detonate, water from the air should migrate down the wick and into the charge. The spores should then germinate and devour the charge, rendering it harmless.

The white-rot fungus *Phlebia radiata* is particularly fond of high explosives, according to the patent. And the speed at which it gobbles the stuff up depends on the number of pellets added: five pellets per stick for slow degradation or 30 to make it safe after just a few days.

INTERNET MYCOLOGY

By Walt Sturgeon

6 The Mushroom Log

Searching the Web for pictures and descriptions of a tentatively identified mushroom can be an easy way to confirm or reject an identification. Simply type the name in a search engine such as Google. If you do an image search, often many pictures will be shown. The results of such a search will reveal many pictures, some of which are obvious misidentifications or of such poor quality that a determination is impossible. A couple of reliable sites are Mike Wood's Mykoweb and Michael Kuo's MushroomExpert.com. Both of these are excellent sites produced by knowledgeable amateurs. Professionally administered sites such as Dr. Tom Volk's Mushroom of the Month are reliable. Generally speaking sites affiliated with universities and botanical gardens are trustworthy. Beware of photo identifications where the author is unknown to you. Many photos are correctly identified. Many are not. After a few searches, sites that are useful or of interest can be bookmarked for easy access.

Online keys are available for several genera. I use them but I find the entire process of identifying a mushroom in front of a computer to be a bit awkward. But I will do it if I am really interested in identifying a particular species. Some keys that are available include Ray Fatto and Geoff Kibbey's *Russula* key on Bart Buyick's *Russulales* site and an *Armillaria* key on Dr Tom Volk's site. Dr. Greg Mueller has an online *Laccaria* key. Many regional keys are available online. North Carolina and the Pacific Northwest have several keys posted. Try these as a supplement to your field guides.

OMS has a Yahoo message board where members can post pictures for identification assistance as well as questions and comments. It is under utilized.

Just as with any other topic, many mushroom books are available from online sellers. Auction sites such as E-Bay are a good way to pick up used and new mushroom books. Occasionally even hard to find monographs and older books are listed for sale. Dried morels and king boletes are always available and in season even fresh mushrooms can be obtained. Expect to pay amply, for the luxury of fresh morels and expedited shipping.

Enjoy your mycological internet use. Even when you have no particular goal, browsing through some of the beautiful mushroom pictures is enjoyable and educational.

A Sex Story

By Lawrence Millman. Reprinted from the Boston Mycological Club Bulletin, Vol. 61, # 2, 2006.

Several years ago I found myself in a taxi in Kuching, the largest town on the island of Borneo. The taxi driver, an eagerly voluble Malay man, asked me the question that taxi drivers always ask foreigners in this part of the world: "Want girl?"

Almost as fast as he asked the question, I had my reply ready. "No thanks," I said. "How about boy?" he inquired. "Sorry, no." "Maybe little girl?" "No!" He paused

for a while, then said: "Maybe you want dog? I can arrange." "I want *kulat* [mushrooms]!" I told him.

He looked at me as if I was a complete pervert, but business is business, so he drove me to Kuching's Central Market. There I saw enormous piles of fruit, vegetables, and -- one of Borneo's gastronomic specialties -- cicadas. Likewise, each vendor had piles of fresh and dried mushrooms laid out in front of him -- *Agaricus*, wood ears, *R.ussulas*, *Boletes*, and the so-called Split Gill (*Schizophyllum commune*), a fungus usually described as "inedible."

As it happens, *Schizophyllum* is the most popular edible mushroom in Borneo. However, it's not the flavor or lack thereof that locals crave. Rather, they regard its leathery consistency as a *sine qua non* in their rice dishes. For they believe such dishes achieve culinary perfection only when the ingredients consist of many different textures, including, presumably, the texture of leather. In this, they are not dissimilar to many other Asians.

Here I should add that *Schizophyllum* is the most promiscuous of all fungi. In the 1950s, Harvard's John Raper determined that it has some 28,000 different genders (many of the more primitive fungi have only two genders). In other words, each *Schizophyllum* hypha filament can mate - i.e., combine - with different homokaryotic hyphae of the same species. Such wantonness is doubtless the

7 The Mushroom Log

reason the wood-inhabiting
Schizophyllum has been found
on every continent except
Antarctica.

It's also why I've titled this little
vignette "A Sex Story."

8 The Mushroom Log

Following is the 3rd. and last part of Michael Kuo's "Mushroom Taxonomy: The Big Picture." It is mostly on the Tricholomataceae Family, a large "hodge-podge" of agarics which are lumped together more by what they lack (volva, rings, brittle flesh, waxy gills, etc.) than what they have in common.

Family: [Tricholomataceae](#)

Aeruginospora, *Amparoina*, *Arrhenia*, *Arthrosporella*, *Asproinocybe*,
Asterophora, *Austroclitocybe*, *Austroomphaliaster*, *Caesposus*,
Callistodermatium, *Callistosporium*, *Calocybe*, *Calyptella*, *Camarophyllopsis*,
Cantharellula, *Cantharocybe*, *Catathelasma*, *Catatrampa*, *Caulorhiza* (see [C. umbonata](#)),
Cellypha, *Cheimonophyllum*, *Chromosera*, *Chrysomphalina*,
Clavomphalia, [Clitocybe](#), *Clitocybula*, *Collybia* (see [C. cirrhata](#)),
Conchomyces, *Crinipellis* (see [C. zonata](#)), *Cynema*, *Cyphelloclathrus*,
Cystoderma (see [C. granulatum](#)), *Delicatula*, *Dendrocollybia*, *Dennisiomyces*,
Dermoloma, *Fayodia*, *Flabellimycena*, *Floccularia*, *Gamundia*, *Haasiella*,
Hemimycena, *Humidicutis*, *Hydropus*, *Hygroaster*, [Hygrocybe](#), [Hygrophorus](#),
Hypsizygus (see [H. ulmarius](#)), *Lactocollybia*, *Lempteromyces*, *Lepista*,
Leucoinocybe, *Leucopaxillus*, *Leucopholiota*, *Lulesia*, *Lyophyllopsis*,
Lyophyllum (see [L. decastes](#)), *Macrocybe* (see [M. titans](#)), *Maireina*,
Megacollybia (see [M. platyphylla](#)), *Melanoleuca* (see [M. melaleuca](#)),
Metulocyphella, [Mycena](#), *Mycenella*, *Mycoalvimia*, *Myxomphalia*,
Neoclitocybe, *Neonothopanus*, *Nothopanus*, *Omphaliaster*, *Omphalina* (see [O. epichysium](#)),
Ossicaulis, *Palaeocephala*, *Panellus*, *Peglerochaete*,
Pegleromyces, *Phaeolepiota*, *Phaeomycena*, *Phyllotopsis* (see [P. nidulans](#)),
Physocystidium, *Pleurella*, *Pleurocollybia*, *Pleurocybella*, *Porpoloma*,
Pseudoarmillariella, *Pseudobaeospora*, *Pseudoclitocybe*, *Pseudohiatula*,
Pseudohygrophorus, *Pseudoomphalina*, *Resinomycena*, *Resupinatus*,
Rhodotus (see [R. palmatus](#)), *Rickenella* (see [R. fibula](#)), *Rimbachia*,
Ripartitella, *Ripartites*, *Semiomphalina*, *Sinotermitomyces*, *Squamanita*,
Stanglomyces, *Stigmatolemma*, *Tectella*, *Tephrocybe*, *Termitomyces*,
[Tricholoma](#), *Tricholomopsis* (see [T. decora](#)), *Tricholoporum*, *Trogia*,
Xeromphalina (see [X. kauffmanii](#))

Family: Tulostomataceae

Battarrea, *Battarreoides*, *Chlamydopus*, *Queletia*, *Schizostoma*, *Tulostoma*

Family: Typhulaceae

Lutypha, *Pistillaria*, *Pistillina*, *Typhula*

Notes

I have done my best to avoid typing mistakes in the table above, but I ask you to imagine typing *Hypsizygus*, *Syzygospora*, *Iodowunnea* and the like for hours on end with no recourse to a spell-checker. If you find a mistake, please [drop me a line](#); I will appreciate knowing it.

Use *Control/F* in your browser to search the name of a genus. If the genus you are searching is not on the page, it may have been renamed, or collapsed into another genus. This often happens; notice for example that the genus *Stropharia* is not listed in the Strophariaceae (which is named after *Stropharia*), since it has been found to belong in *Psilocybe*. It is also possible that a genus not listed in the table has uncertain status according to Ainsworth & Bisby's *Dictionary*; I have not included these genera.

See also [Cantharellus Clade](#), [Lepiotoid Clade](#), and [Physalacriaceae Clade](#), pages in our "Taxonomy in Transition" series.

I recommend these sources for further information on the contemporary "big picture" of mushroom taxonomy:

Kirk, P.M. et al., eds. (2001). *Ainsworth & Bisby's dictionary of the fungi*. London: Biddles. 655 pp.

McLaughlin, D. J., et al. (2001). *The Mycota: A comprehensive treatise on fungi as experimental systems for basic and applied research. VII: Systematics and evolution* (parts A and B). Germany: Springer-Verlag.

Moncalvo, J. M., et al. (2002). One hundred and seventeen clades of euagarics. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 23: 357–400.

Kuo, M. (2003, September). Mushroom taxonomy: The big picture. Retrieved from the *MushroomExpert.Com* Web site: <http://www.mushroomexpert.com/taxonomy.html>

Calendar of Events

OMS Events

Email Jerry at gpep@apk.net to receive notification of impromptu events. Check your most recent issue of the *Mushroom Log* for event updates and for more detailed information. Please plan to join us.

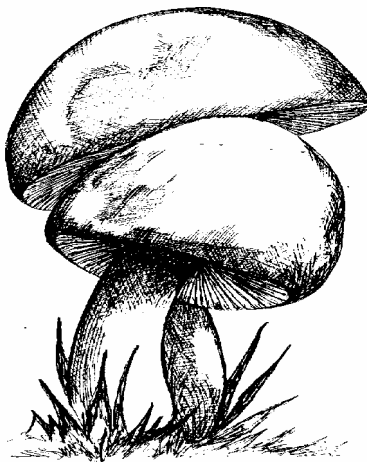
August 19---West Creek Fungus Foray in Parma. Registration encouraged. (440)734-6660. See more in this Log.

July-Aug—Impromptu Summer Forays—with Dick Grimm, email Jerry above.

Sun., Sept. 10—1 pm. Miniforay at Grove's Woods. Pete & Pauline Munk (440)236-9222.

Sept. 30-Oct. 1(Sat.-Sun.)—Fall Foray at Penitentiary Glen in Lake Co., north of Chardon. At Lake Metroparks' Pine Lodge. See details in this Log.

Sat. Nov. 11—10th Annual Dick Grimm Banquet in the Sawyer House at Buckeye Lake Yacht Club. Walt Sturgeon, speaker.



Ohio & Regional

Sept. 16—The WPaMC Gary Lincoff Mid-Atlantic Mushroom Foray. See their web site above.

National & More

Summer, 2006 Travel Adventures in Mexico. These sound very tempting, being in cooler, higher-elevation areas:

August 6-13 "The Wonderful Oaxaca Foray" see their website: www.mexmush.com

Aug. 17-20th—2006 NAMA Foray in Hinton, Alberta, Canada. See their website www.namyco.org for details.

Sept. 1-4-NEMF at St. Anthony's Hermitage, about 250 mi. n. of Montreal. See their website: www.nemf.org

Sept. 28-Oct. 1 Wildacres Regional NAMA Foray. Wildacres, North Carolina. Limited to 50, double occupancy. Cost is \$200, covers 3 nights lodging and 8 meals beginning the evening of Sept. 28, ending breakfast on Oct. 1. Registration form can be found at the NAMA website, www.namyco.org. For more info contact Allein Stanley at <wildacres@namyco.org> A relaxing setting for foraging, we did this a few years back. I shouldn't be pushing it, since it conflicts with our Fall Foray this year!

10 The Mushroom Log

Membership Application for the Ohio Mushroom Society

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____ FAX _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

Enclosed please find check or money order: \$10.00 (family) annual _____ \$125 life _____
enrolling me in the Ohio Mushroom Society. My interests are:

Mushroom Eating/Cookery _____ Photography _____ Nature Study _____

Mushroom ID _____ Cultivation _____ Other (specify) _____

Would you like to be an OMS volunteer? In what way? _____

How did you hear about us? _____

SIGNATURE _____

May OMS provide your name to other mushroom related businesses? Yes ___ No ___

Return form and money to: Ohio Mushroom Society, c/o Dick Doyle, 14 Sunset Hill, Granville, OH 43023-1162

Reminders: Please send your E-mail and mailing address changes to Dick Doyle at the above address.

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12 The Mushroom Log

Ohio Mushroom Society
The Mushroom Log

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