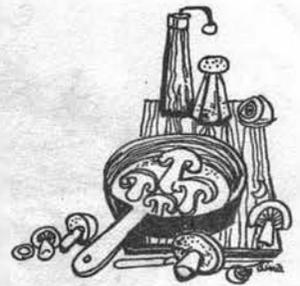
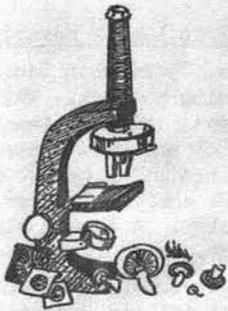


# SPORE PRINTS



BULLETIN OF THE PUGET SOUND MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
 200 Second Avenue North Seattle, Washington 98109  
 NOVEMBER 1971 NUMBER 76

## membership meetings

Monday the 8th at 8 p.m. in Eames Theater

NOVEMBER MEETING - DR. STUNTZ ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA - BELLE SWAFFIELD SLIDE LECTURE ON GENUS HYGROPHORUS

Dr. Stuntz's summer trip to visit noted mycologist A. Pilat in Prague and his stopover in England for the final day of the International Mycological Congress at Exeter will be briefly capsuled.



Belle Swaffield's slide lecture on the genus HYGROPHORUS is your opportunity to impress concentrated information on a single genus into your mental mind.

We'd have a better picture of Belle if she'd ever hold still long enough for more than one to be taken, but if she did that she wouldn't know so much about Hygrophorus, so there you are!

DECEMBER MEETING - Slide lecture on AGARICUS by Margaret Dilly. Again, concentrated information on which to focus. As a special feature, a movie on growing "The Japanese Mushroom (Shiitake)".

10% DISCOUNT on "Oft-Told Mushroom Recipes" (written and published by us) available for sale at November meeting. Price after discount \$4.45 plus tax. This handsome book is the ideal gift for weddings, showers, graduation, divorce, reenlistment, elections, orgies and retirement sendoffs.

## 8th annual exhibit



Exhibit Chairman Don Peterson takes no credit for the show, which he says was put on by all you members to whom no praise can do justice. You all know who you are - award yourselves a medal!

STATISTICS for the workweary, careworn and outworn: All these people learned something about fungi because of your efforts...

Species shown (estimated at press time) 280 plus.

Attendance	Number Paid	Passes*	Total	Income
Saturday	3,110	940	4,050	\$ 3,210
Sunday	4,294	749	5,243	4,264

7,404 1,889 9,293 \$ 7,474\*\*

### Memberships

New 204 \*PSMS and Science Center members.  
 Renewals 30

\*\*This amount is shared with the Science Center for the use of their invaluable premises. Don't want to encourage delusions of grandeur, or the buying of mink and jools for the membership.





SPORE PRINTS is published monthly excepting July and August by the PUGET SOUND MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, c/o The Pacific Science Center, 200 - 2nd N., Seattle, Washington 98109. \*\*\* CONNIE CALVERT, Editor until next June by which time I will expect some one of you who's always had a sneaking wish to be an Editor will have shyly crept up and offered to join me for an issue or two to learn the trade. First offering.

OFFICERS

Robert W. Ramsey	President
Howard C. Melsen	Vice President
Freda L. Paice	Secretary
Fred R. Wasson	Treasurer

TRUSTEES

Milton L. Grout, Fay Melsen, Ann Levanavich, Harley Perkins, June Perkins, Georgia Ramsey, Isabelle Swaffield, Helen M. Wasson, Caroline Weber, Benjamin Woo and Morrill A. Gatcomb (Immediate Past President).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: Dr. Daniel E. Stuntz

C A L E N D A R

NOVEMBER	
8 Monday	PSMS Membership Meeting
13-14 weekend	Millersylvania State Park Late Late Fall Field Trip
22 Monday	PSMS Board Meeting
DECEMBER	
13 Monday	PSMS Membership Meeting
20 Monday	PSMS Board Meeting
JANUARY	
10	PSMS Membership Meeting
24	PSMS Board Meeting

Play it again, Sam...

B & W PHOTOS NEEDED FOR "SPORE PRINTS", the name of the publication you are reading at this very moment. Discerning readers will note a few "mug" shots of PSMS notables and visitors featured in this month's SPORE PRINTS. We have initiated the use of a low-cost method of pasting up half-tone prints in making up issues. Any member with the desire to see his b&w photos in print (with credit of course) is invited to send us copies. To reproduce well, the prints should have reasonable contrast and be in focus. Pictures to illustrate current happenings are welcome, but we also see the need for building a file of mushroom pictures and related subjects to support future articles.

THUNDERBIRD PARK FIELD TRIP by  
Oct 16/17 Field Trip Leader Howard Melsen

198 signed in - 119 PSMS members, 79 Audubon Society visitors! Over 100 enjoyed the evening potluck. What marvelous cooks we have in this Society! Special thanks to Paul and Hazel Rule, their son Bob and wife Joanne and their children who were perfect hosts. They let us invade their brand new trailer park absolutely free, with use of water, sewer and electricity. A lovely place to camp and productive place to hunt.

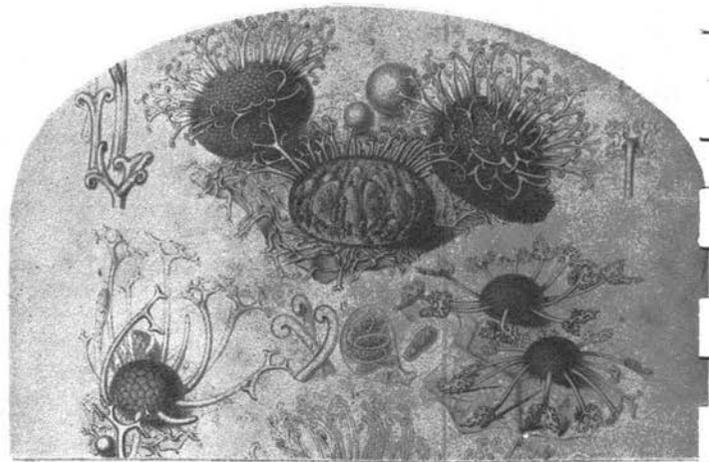
Dr. Stuntz, spent all Saturday afternoon and evening identifying and patiently answering a million questions. 3 species identified. This area has many species not usually found probably because of lower altitude and distance from mountains.

We also say thank you to the older members of the Society who led the bird watchers on their first mushroom hunt. It was especially difficult for them: they aren't used to looking down.

THE DALLES FOREST CAMP FIELD TRIP by  
Oct 2/3 Field Trip Leader Chas. J. Woodruff

Excellent weather and interesting hunting: 86 potluckers sat out under balmy skies until well after dark, then to greet a full moon. 132 specimens were identified. Younger family members were as eager as old hands in the hunt; mushrooms abounded. Many thanks to all who helped make the trip enjoyable.

(Editor's note: We understand the dry wood was supplemented with a bottle of 150 proof rum. We are unable so far to get any coherent report on the werewolves.)



Dr. Lester Mittelstaedt's lecture on MUSHROOM TOXICITY galvanized the October meeting with very complete and graphic descriptions of deliquescence of the human body under the impact of mushroom poisons. His matter of factly presented pictures of these horrors left a permanent impression on the careless, without any doubt. To quote another expert whose story appears in this issue: "Uck".

PSMS BOARD MEETING October 18, 1971      TRANSACTIONS

Major subject for discussion was the Exhibit. Reports indicated a surprising calm and confident organization on the part of Chairman Don Peterson and generals and troops. By this time you know it was justified.

Exhibit materials are now being stored at a cost of \$300 a year. They take an area approximately 8 x 10 x 20. If any member has an alternate possibility (to commercial storage) within reasonable reach of the Science Center, will you get in touch with the Board before, or at the next meeting November 22.

P R E S I D E N T I S  
M E S S A G E



Each year the Society spreads its influence through more and more participants in mushroom lore. And each year the Society has less and less control over what these participants may consider as edible mushrooms. There is no guarantee that some of our own members will not eat a poisonous mushroom. Already this year a case has been reported from the Satsop area

(non-members and non-participants in the rock festival). Although the case is questionable at this point, it serves notice that we are not at liberty to make guesses on the edibility of mushrooms. Either we are positive or we reject any notion of eating a particular specimen.

The Society cannot guarantee the infallibility of members who undertake to identify for others and cannot accept such responsibility unless an acknowledged expert has made the identification. The advice stated on the first page of the roster should be followed, then the membership at least will have no problems. It's a great activity and less dangerous than most others. Let's keep it that way.

*Robert W. Ramsey*

Robert W. Ramsey  
President



WANTED: AMANITA MUSCARIA AND AMANITA PANTHERINA by Dr. Scott Chilton, Dept. of Chemistry, U of W, phone 543 1610, or call Bernard Nist 543 1652.



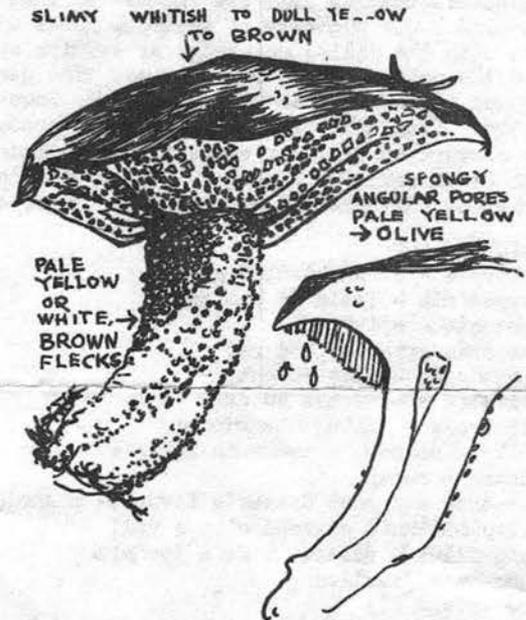
THE LARGEST OXYPORUS IN THE WORLD... (music on request)

Twenty-six years ago in Clackamas Co., Oregon, in a forest of noble fir, the brothers Ali and Fred Sandoz cruising timber found a large Fomes. The fruit bodies were fuzzy and local wags among foresters christened the fungus "Fomes fuzzi-Sandozzii". Three years later Jacob Hisey, cruising timber, came across a monster "conk" on the ground near noble firs. (A conk is a bracket-like fruit body of a wood decay fungus.) He lugged this to a nearby logging train and it was transported to the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company office in Longview, Washington. It was found to weigh more than 300 pounds and its measurements were 56 x 37 inches. (The official description of this species based on collections by Dr. Daniel Stuntz and Dr. A.H. Smith on hemlock in Mt. Rainier National Park, lists the size of Oxyporus nobilissimus as 130-140 x 25-95 x 30-100 cm.) A small portion of the conk showed 35 layers of growth. So far as I know, this monumentally proportioned conk is the largest mass of fungus tissue known in a single fruit body.

—Wm. Bridge Cooke in The Mycophile, Feb., 1970.

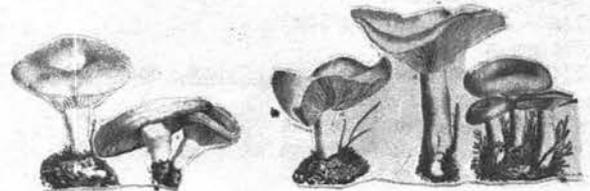
GIVE YOUR TURKEY A TREAT - make numerous small punctures in the skin and insert small pieces of dried Boletus edulis. —The Mycena News, San Francisco Mycological Society.

MYSTERY MUSHROOM



Usually a reddish tan or orangeish cinnamon color, the cap of this good edible species is viscid in damp weather. The pale yellow pores may ooze milky juice in young specimens. It grows under conifers, often in moss.

ANSWER: Boletus (once Boletus) granulosus



FOLLOWING IS AN ARTICLE FROM THE OCT. 14 ISSUE OF "HAY THERE", published by John Hay School. For a unique and stirring combination of fact, emotion and imagery we have never seen the like. Here is a chap who shares his experience with us, and we recognize it all.

MUSHROOM HUNTING

Dictated by Jackie Russell, First Grade, Room 7

My mother, a friend, and my big sister and I went up to the mountains, to look for mushrooms. We looked under the leaves and under the ground. We had to take a stick to get under the leaves and under the ground for the mushrooms, and we had to smell the mushrooms because you never know...you might get a bad one and take it home and eat it and...uck...I did that once and...uck.

You look for mushrooms under leaves...where there is no sunshine and no light. If the sunshine and light gets in the place where the mushrooms are, they won't grow! Look in dark places, under leaves, and be sure to SMELL the mushrooms because the bad ones really SMELL...uck! Take the good ones home (they don't smell) clean them, cook them and eat them...MMMMMMMM!

We reprint the following courtesy the Mycological Society of San Francisco.

### MYCOLOGICAL GLOSSARY

For some time we have been musing over the obscure names many mushrooms have. Most of the genera and species have Latin or Greek names and few of us are familiar with many of these. For the next three newsletters then we will see if some of these can be unraveled. Our glossary of mushroom names will start first with the gilled mushrooms or agarics and then go on to the polypores and other types. The genera will be shown in capitals and the species in lower case letters. Ironically the word Agaric is probably the most obscure of all. It seems to be a Germanic or Anglo-Saxon word for mushroom, but originally meant a bracket or polypore and not a gilled fungus at all!

#### AGARICUS

arvensis - of cultivated ground  
campestris - field or pasture  
echinata - spiny  
hemorrhodaria - blood red  
placomycetes - flat fungus  
silvaticus - of the woods  
silvicola - liking the woods!

#### AMANITA - Amanos, a mountain in Asia Minor

aspera - rough  
caesarea - August Caesar's favorite mushroom  
calyptroderma - covered with a veil  
junquillea - yellow, like a jonquil  
gemma - jewelled  
muscaria - fly  
pantherina - like a panther  
porphyria - purple  
rubescens - growing red  
verna - springtime  
virosa - slimy

#### AMANITOPSIS - appearance of an Amanita

vaginata - sheathed  
strangulata - choked

#### ARMILLARIA - from Latin, Armilla, a ring

albolaripes - white-sheathed  
caligata - booted  
mellea - like honey (color)  
ponderosa - heavy

#### BOLBITIUS - from the Greek Bolbition, cow's dung

tener - tender or delicate  
vitellinus colored like the yolk of an egg

#### CANTHARELLUS - Greek for vase or cup (shape of

mature pileus)  
cibarius - edible  
clavatus - club-like  
floccosus - like a lock of wood

#### CLAUDOPUS - limping foot

nidulans - small nest

#### CLITOCYBE - sloping head

aurantiacus - orange colored  
dealbata - white-washed  
illudens - deceiving  
infundibuliformis - funnel-shaped  
multiceps - many headed

#### CLITOPILUS - from Klitos, a slope and Pilos, a felt hat

abortivus - abortive or incomplete

#### COLLYBIA - small coin (regularity of the disk-like

pileus)  
butyracea - buttery  
dryophila - oak-loving  
longipes - a long foot or stem  
radicata - rooted  
velutipes - velvet footed

#### COPRINUS - Greek for dung

atramentarius - inky  
comatus - shaggy (like a mane)  
fimetarius - growing on dung (Latin)  
micaceus - like mica (granular, glistening)

#### CORTINARIUS - from Cortina, a curtain (referring to

web-like veil)

albviolaceus - pale or whitish violet

armillatus - banded

cinnamomeus - cinnamon-colored

sanguineus - blood red

#### CREPIDOTUS - from the Greek, Krepis, a slipper

applanatus - flattened

fulvotomentosus - reddish yellow and downy

#### ECCILLIA - hollowed out

#### ENTOLOMA - from Entos, inside and Loma, a fringe

rhodopolium - rosy gray

#### FLAMMULA - a flame

spumosa - foamy

#### GALERA - a little helmet

tenera - tender or delicate

#### GOMPHIDIUS - peg (shape of young plant)

glutinosus - glutinous, sticky

subroseus - somewhat rosy

rutilus - dark red

vinicolor - wine-colored

viscidus - viscid or slimy

#### HEBELOMA - youthful fringe

sinapizans - mustard ear

#### HYGROPHORUS - bearing moisture or water

borealis - northern

conicus - conical (cap)

eburneus - like ivory

flavescens - growing yellow

hypothecus - almost sulfur-colored

miniatus - color of red lead

#### pratensis - of the meadow

pudorinus - blushing

purpureus - purple-red (misnamed really)

psittacinus - parrot-like (in color)

#### HYPHOLOMA - fringed veil (Loma, Hypha, from the Greek)

appendiculatum - a small appendage (veil fragments)

incertum - uncertain (hard to identify)

sublateritium - nearly brick-colored

#### INOCYBE - fibrous head

geophylla - liking earth

#### LACCARIA - varnished

amethystina - amethyst colored

laccata - waxy

#### LACTARIUS - milk

affinis - related

chrysorheus - golden flow

piperatus - peppery

rufus - rusty reddish

subdulcis - slightly sweet

theiogalus - sulfur-milk

tormentosus - producing colic

#### LENTINUS - from the Latin, Lentus, tough

lepideus - scaly

#### LEPIOTA - Greek, Lepis, a scale

procera - tall

rachodes - spiny or shingled

rubrotincta - colored red

#### LEPISTA - a goblet

nuda - smooth or naked

#### LEPTONIA - from the Greek, Lepidion, a small scale

#### LIMACELLA - somewhat slimy

#### MARASMIUS - to wither or shrivel (rather than decay)

oreades - Greek for mountain nymphs

rotula - little wheel (gills attached to collar)

scordonius - like garlic or onion

siccus - dry

#### MYCENA - from the Greek, Mykes, a fungus

atroalba - black-white (grey)

#### NAEMATOLOMA - thread-like veil

fasciculare - like a bundle of stocks

#### NAUCORIA - nutshell

semiorbiculatus - a half sphere

#### NOLANEA - from Latin, Nola, a little bell

#### OMPHALIA - an umbilicus or navel

(To be continued in December)