# MushRumors

**The Newsletter of the Northwest Mushroomers Association**

Volume 25, Issue 4 December 2014

# After Arid Start, 2014 Mushroom Season Flourishes

## It All Came Together

*By Chuck Nafziger*

It all came together for the 2014 Wild Mushroom Show; an October with the perfect amount of rain for abundant mushrooms, an enthusiastic volunteer base, a great show publicity team, a warm sunny show day, and an increased public interest in foraging. Nadine Lihach, who took care of the admissions, reports that we blew away last year's record attendance by about 140 people. Add to that all the volunteers who put the show together, and we had well over 900 people involved. That's a huge event for our club.

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**A stunning entry display greets visitors arriving at the show.**

Nadine said, "... this was a record year at the entry gate: 862 attendees (includes children). Our previous high was in 2013: 723 attendees. Success is more measured in the happiness index of those attending, and many people stopped by on their way out to thank us for the wonderful show. Kids—and there were many—were especially delighted, and I'm sure there were some future mycophiles and mycologists in Sunday's crowd. The mushroom display by the door was effective, as always, at luring people in. You could actually see the kids' eyes getting bigger as they surveyed the weird mushrooms, and twice during the day kids ran back to our table to tell us that they had spotted the mushroom fairy. There were many repeat adult visitors, too, often bearing mushrooms for identification. We always urge them to become members, raving on about the forays, Survivors' Banquet, Morel Madness, great speakers at meetings (including Dan Winkler in November), and all-around great club camaraderie."

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Young visitors delighted in searching for the mushroom fairy.**

Also at the entry, it was fun to watch the gentle and friendly way Rich Tobias checked hand stamps for people re-entering and guided others to Nadine's admissions table.

Erin Moore mentored a new publicity team of Cynthia Hansen, Pat Royce and Samantha Russell. They did a fantastic job so anyone in our three county area interested in the mushrooms popping up all around knew where to come to learn about these amazing fungi. This year's poster and t-shirt art came from member Stanny Stuart. Lettering on the poster was done by Cynthia's housemate Ruth Hulbert; lettering on the t-shirt was by

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Visitors of all ages marvel at the displays.**

Cynthia. Erin was also involved with the mushroom id and provided the Conservation/Ecology/Ethics display. She fills many roles. Jen Green, our membership chair, reports that we gained 59 new members. Upcoming forays should be very interesting.

Christine Roberts, another member who does everything, did identification both for specimens brought in for the show and specimens brought in by attendees, ran the microscope table, and displayed paper hand-made from mushrooms along with other mushroom art. She notes from the microscope table, "this year the board voted to purchase a microscope for the club for use at the identification class, the show, and other occasions as needed. It came and was checked out by Fred, Buck and myself and determined to be just what we needed. It has a camera port and video camera, so anyone with the software can hook it up to a laptop and display what is on the slide on a computer screen. At the show this made a wonderful improvement over having the public queuing up to peer down the scope, as several folks could see the screen simultaneously and the structures of interest were easy to point out with nothing more technical than a finger right on the screen. Many people were amazed at how intricate the mushroom structures were at the microscopic scale and how beautiful they can be. During the year I will try to get good photos of various microscopic structures to make a photo-montage for the table for next year."

Saundra Stringer again did a great job of herding cats and making sure we had expert identification people at the identification table at all times. This year we had intermediate and

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**The busy identification crew examining visitors' mushrooms.**

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**(Left to right) Vince Biciunas, Marian Tobias, and Allie Anzalone during the show.**

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The Northwest Mushroomers Association meets on the second Thursday of the months April, May, and June and September, October, and November, from 7 - 9 pm.

*Meeting location is the Bellingham Public Library.* We will inform you in advance of any changes of venue. Membership dues are $15 for individuals/families and $10 for students. Please make checks payable to NMA and send to: membership, at the mailing address above.

Field trips are scheduled for the Saturday after each meeting.

*MushRumors* is published on (approximately) 3/7, 6/7, 8/31, 10/25, and 12/7. Club members are encouraged to submit stories, photos, recipes, poetry, and artwork related to their own mushroom hunting experiences. Submissions should be made 7-10 days prior to publication.

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novice identifiers work along side the experts. They were able to handle the common species brought in and could pass on the difficult ones to the experts. With all the mushrooms popping up everywhere, and curious people wondering if they were edible, there was no slack time at that table. Every time I looked over, the double table was packed with attendees getting their mushrooms identified by an amazing number of volunteers.

Richard Mollette gives this report from the kitchen where samples of mushrooms were expertly sautéed and served on slices of baguettes:

"Kitchen crew
Recruited
Without a song or dance
Performed on cue
With nary a second glance.

A big thanks to Dianna DeGiorgio of Cafe Refugio for her expert help in the kitchen and for her help dealing with the required food handler's permit."

On the subject of food, Carol Pemberton set up the Green Room where show volunteers could get snacks and coffee to keep them going during the long day. She also provided hot snacks for the volunteers rushing around on Saturday night doing the initial sorting and identification of mushrooms.

The children's table, chaired by Nancy Hoefer, was bigger and better than ever before with many volunteers helping. There is nothing more heartwarming than seeing kids have a good time making crowns, coloring, and using play dough to help them learn about their environment. There were a lot of happy children at the show, making it the family affair that we want.

Harold Mead set up and manned the touch and smell table along with help from various members. Crowds of curious people got their first tactile and olfactory introduction to fungi. The mysteries of mushrooms, including identification, can only be unraveled using all of the senses, not just sight. Valuable experience is gained at that table.

Maggie Sullivan and the book sales crew did wonders satisfying the longer-term curiosity of attendees by vending books to help with identification. All of us know that once you get into mushrooms beyond chanterelles and morels, you tend to collect a library. Matching newcomers with the right first book is a talent.

Selling books (even at our discount prices), T-shirts, show admissions, and membership dues are the major part of the fundraising that lets our club function. Those proceeds pay for our forays, provide honorarium for out guest speakers, and pay the rent for meetings and banquets. They are vital, and we are very lucky to have such responsible people as Maggie with the books and T-shirts, Nadine dealing with the

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**The kitchen crew, ready to prepare oyster mushroom delicacies.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*


**Chuck's beautifully carved conk welcomed visitors to the show.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*


**The children's table entertained and educated young visitors.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**The entry display was a multi-hued feast for the eyes.**

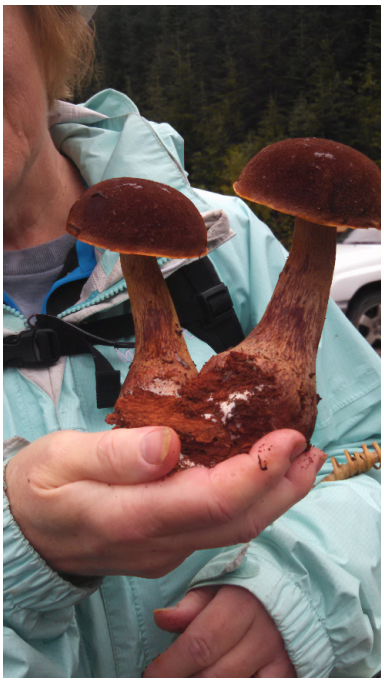
show admission, and Jen dealing with membership to keep the club financially solvent. Mariepaule, our treasurer, with Vince's help during the show, kept it all straight.

Maggie was also the co-chair of the whole show. Her organizational skills and logistical magic explain why everything went so smoothly. The show pamphlets were patiently and artfully done by Pat Royce. We don't finalize the volunteer list on the show pamphlet until the last minute, but we worked hard to get all 29 Chairs and 58 Club Volunteers—A TOTAL OF 87 HANDS—listed. We apologize for mistakes and omissions; rest assured the help you gave to the show was very much appreciated; this means you too, Claude!

Thanks to Bruce Armstrong for running the cleanup crew. Nothing got tossed prematurely and the mess of bringing the outdoors in was kept under tight control. What a pleasure to set up the show under those conditions. The set up of the tables for tray arranging and the transformation to show configuration and then to potluck were done without a hitch. Maggie's concept of having extra tables so side displays could be set up independent of the tray arranging tables was a stroke of genius. Thanks to Bob Dvorak for making sure the extra tables made it to the show. The usual 11:30 pre-show panic did not happen. It was easy to sense the relief in the whole room when everyone, expecting the normal 11:30 chaos, saw that we were smoothly gliding in toward being ready.

Thanks to Rich Tobias, Louis Anzaloni and Douglas Bennion for the outstanding job they did making the entry display. Rich and I constructed the background out of a small pickup load of logs and greenery. Louis and Rich do, and have done for as many years as I have been involved, most of the intricate work of making hundreds of mushrooms look beautiful and natural in a staged indoor setting. Douglas has become a skilled hand too and is now an integral part of the team. It is magic to watch those artists at work and a wonder to see the final result. The greatest reward is to see the wide-eyed amazement of guests when they see the beautiful and diverse world of fungi in that display.

*Photo by Jack Waytz*



**Carol with a *Boletus mirabilis* bound for display at the show.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Chuck and Jill's brilliant conks drew many visitors to the art table.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Each tray was a carefully arranged work of art.**

The Art Table was a resounding success, with colorful contributions from several club members in a variety of media making for a fascinating visual feast! Jill Backes and Cynthia Hansen set up the table, and had fun painting with deliquescent *Coprinus comatus* ink while talking to visitors. Included were painted conks by Jill, some of my relief carved conks and photographs, watercolors by Cynthia, and a mushroom paper display as well as portfolios of mushroom paper and watercolors by Christine Roberts. Member Kristi Svane-Abadi's sister, Jennifer, offered mushroom-themed jewelry and decals for sale. Perhaps the most engaging artworks were Fred Rhoades' 3-D photographs. A steady stream of spectators donned special blue and red glasses to marvel at the morels and mycenas popping up from Fred's pictures. Many took the opportunity provided by the colorful glasses to pose and ham it up, and consequently put on their own show to everyone's delight.

The display on preserving mushrooms was set up by Carole Bronisz. Vince and Fein Hulscher helped field the many questions attendees had about how to deal with the plenitude of mushrooms this year. This year's great bounty made that timely information to take home.

The pre-show meetings between the identifiers and tray arrangers paid off. Fred Rhoades refined the system of finding labels for the mushrooms, and coordinated the system used for identification and the system used for display in the show. This was one of the biggest improvements in the show set up activity. Fred led the team of identifiers, working in the Pavilion, and made good use of the students from the fall identification class and other volunteers to get boxes of identified mushrooms to the tray arrangers. Thanks to Bill Pieper for hauling in the all-essential bark for the trays. Pam Borso and Margaret Dilly orchestrated the tray arrangers and the task of getting the finished trays to the show tables in the main hall, and getting surplus mushrooms to the entry display and the other tables that needed fresh mushrooms. Terri Wilde, working with an injured back, led the selection and arrangement of the "edible" and "look-alike" trays. This is the first year I have seen that complicated system flow flawlessly. Everything went to the right places, nothing got tossed out prematurely, the artistic quality of the trays was unsurpassed, the finished trays got to the right places on the show tables and did not have to be rearranged. The trays of identified "edibles" and "look-alikes" were the best we have had. There was a crowd around them the entire show.

The noon opening also brought exciting times to the Pavilion, where the room had to be rearranged from an identification/science room to a place for presentations. Our club's past president, Pete Trenham, lined up an exciting array of speakers and classes: "Common Edibles and Inedible Look-Alikes," by Dick Morrison; "The Long Strange Story of Psychedelic Mushrooms," by Pete himself; "Mushroom Ecology—A Survey of Mushroom Lifestyles and the Mushrooms that Live Them," by Fred Rhoades; and "Cultivating Edible Mushrooms at Home," by Garrett of Cascadia Mushrooms.

*Photo by Jennifer Svane*

**Cynthia with her watercolors (and new club T-shirt).**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Jennifer selling her artwork during the show.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*


**Carol and Fien demonstrating mushroom preservation.**

We were happy to have Cascadia Mushrooms, led by Alex Winstead, demonstrating and selling mushroom kits. It looked like they had lots of customers eager to get into mushroom cultivation. Alex reports, "We had some of our best sales of mushroom kits this year and hoards of bright-eyed and inspired mushroom enthusiasts all day. Garrett's demonstration outside the pavilion drew a nice crowd of folks and many took home their own oyster mushroom bags, cradling them like proud new parents. The sun even allowed us to hold the demonstration outdoors!"

We were glad to have a new vendor, Angela Mele, with her display of slime molds, artistic technical illustrations, and even a book of slime mold haiku. Angela met an old friend and fellow moss lover, Robin Kimmerer, and says, "how lucky to live in a place with so many kindred spirits, human, fungal, and everything between."

Thanks also to Caleb Brown who, at the last minute, was willing to volunteer as our show photographer. As all who participated in the show can verify, it takes a lot of people doing a lot of work to put on the show. Pretty much the whole club has to be involved. We are constantly working on how to put on the show more efficiently and use new volunteers better, but setup follows the elusive character of the mushrooms in the show. Each year we understand it a little more, but each year different things pop up. When the dust clears, the mushrooms are composted, and all is tallied up, it is fun to put on the show. We hope all you club members had fun with your part in the show and that you will be back next year applying what you learned this year, making next year's show run more smoothly than ever before.

*Photo by Anita Waytz*

**Jack holding a monstrous 7 pound *Boletus edulis* from the same area as those featured in the entry display.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*


**A box of tags waiting to be applied to fresh fungi.**

## Identifiers Discuss the Show

*Edited by Fred Rhoades and Buck McAdoo*

This year's show displayed about 418 distinct things (including species displayed on the tables and a few different things that were identified at the identification table). This included 330 named macrofungal species, about 71 distinct, unnamed macrofungal species, 15 lichens, and 2 slime molds. This is the largest number of species that we have ever displayed, over 100 more than previous years. *[Ed. note: See Appendix A for full species list]* What accounts for this number? Our club now includes more members than ever. With a larger membership, it stands to reason that more things will be brought in for identification at the show, plus we had at least 14 identifiers this year. Thanks to all who collected and identified!

In addition, this year has been a remarkable one weather-wise. Because warm temperatures, particularly at night, continued up until the time of the show, those high-elevation species that often are not available were still around. The warm weather also caused many early-fruiting species to remain in our "mycota" relatively late in their seasons.

Finally, this year we identifiers made a particular effort to get all those things easily recognized out on the trays and to separate the remaining species into recognized (though unknown) species groups that could also be displayed. Below are some additional comments from some of the identifiers regarding the display and the group or groups they identified.

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Erin Moore, Jack Waytz, Jen Greene, and Fred Rhoades ready for a long night.**

**Fred Rhoades (*Inocybe* et al., Ascomycota, Lichens, Slime Molds)**

This year's collection of *Inocybe* species was what I would call "normal." The usual suspects from this poisonous genus were present and, as usual, there were about 4 species that were unrecognizable without further microscopic study and without additional information on tree associates (all *Inocybes* are mycorrhizal and host tree species is often an important clue). An unusual one that I did look at microscopically later, *Inocybe* cf. *rennyi*, has an unusually unfibrillose cap and spores that are quite long relative to their width. This species has been collected in Victoria, B.C.

As far as the Ascomycetes go, the most interesting collection was that of *Hypocrea alutacea* (formerly called *Podostroma alutaceum*). This should have the common name, "fairy clubs", if the similar species which we also had, *Spathularia flavida*, are called "fairy fans". However, the similarity of these two is only superficial (they both are creamy yellow and stalked) as they are in completely different groups of Ascomycota.

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Lichens (identified by Fred) on display at the show.**

**Buck McAdoo (*Mycena*, *Gymnopus*, *Hygrocybe*)**

There were a goodly number of *Mycenas* in remarkably good condition. My hunch is that Fred has someone pass by and spray them with water to keep them fresh. This works fine for specimens collected on Saturday. Diminutive fungi collected on Friday won't make it to Sunday unless they, too, are misted from time to time. One idea is to secure those plastic Petri dishes with covers. The humidity would be enclosed. They could be removed from the plastic enclosure for the show.

It was an average year for *Gymnopus* except for the appearance of *Gymnopus villosipes* for the second straight year. It's a California species that has now moved north.

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**Fred and Pam examine one of the display trays during the show.**

It was a big year for the Hygrophoraceae. There were numerous brightly colored species of *Hygrocybe* at the show and beyond well into November. I am just beginning to appreciate the special talents of this genus. The same species seem to be equally at home in fields or woods.

Finally, I'd like to thank Fred and Pat Royce for streamlining the labeling process. It made a major difference. Because of improvements in that legendary bottleneck plus more volunteers to both help identify and get the specimens in the trays, we had all the specimens on the tables by show time for the first time in years.

**Kira Taylor (Corals)**

A lot of the specimens seemed to be repeats, but it is hard to tell with all similar looking beige and yellow specimens. *(Ed. note: for* Ramaria *particularly, all species tend to age to beigey, yellowish orange so it is extremely difficult to identify specimens that don't include fresh, young representatives. Plus, of course, microscopic examination and chemical tests really help to identify species in this group.)*

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**Kira and Christine examine a coral mushroom the evening before the show.**

**Gary Laursen (*Cortinarius*)**

I speculate [the number of *Cortinarius*] to be a drop in the bucket to the estimated 5-600 species found in the PNW/Boreal forest complex, [and] this excludes all of the southern hemisphere. Here is a distribution of the unnamed Cortinarius species by subgenus: *Myxacium*: 2, *Phlegmacium* (*Bulbopodium*): 4, *Cortinarius*: 2, *Telemonia* (*Inoloma*): 4-5, *Leprocybe*: 5-6, *Sericeocybe*: 2, *Dermocybe* (*Hydrocybe*): 3. Now, suffice that being said and when you get into the more recent literature, the whole concept of subgenera is constantly changing. I used an older scheme to separate out this amazingly complex (~2,000 species) genus as it is easier to 'grasp' and to formulate 'irking field concepts'. Hope this helps! I truly enjoyed becoming involved and must congratulate you and the many who have made this event truly outstanding. *(Ed note: we were very fortunate to have the help of Dr. Laursen this year as he is a particularly knowledgeable identifier in the process of retiring to more southern climes from Alaska. We hope to see more of Gary in the future!)*

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**A *Ramaria* awaits identification.**

**Rebecca Bunn (Polypores)**

Since my mushroom expertise is rather limited, I have told Fred every year to put me on a group that no one else wants to work with, and voila, I always end up with polypores. That said, because this was my third year working with that particular group, I was delighted to find that many of them are finally familiar, and even more, I have grown quite fond of some of them. In particular, there are a number of polypores with variegated caps that are common in our region, easy to identify, and distinctly beautiful; Coltricia perennis, Phaelolus schweinitzii, and Trametes versicolor. It was fun to help out. While I am no expert, I am slowly becoming familiar with the polypores! *(Ed. note. Next year Rebecca will get to work on something else. As she notes, the polypores are approachable and someone else can start to learn them next year.)*

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**The identification process begins.**

**Margaret Dilly (*Agaricus*)**

Quite a list. I just scanned it but noticed how many Hygrocybe species there are. Sometimes there are only one or two. Thought it was a great show and went smoothly especially with the identification in a separate area so only the finished genus boxes were available for the arrangers.

Having spent the last 40 years serving in the capacity of tray arrangement coordinator, I must confess the changes made this year to expedite the whole process has been a welcome innovation. The creation by Pat Royce of the

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Maggie Sullivan and Erin Moore sorting mushrooms for identification.**

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*


**A *Psilocybe* identifed by Caleb on display at the show.**

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**Jack at the identification table during the show.**

new laminated species tags that are assigned to each group of mushrooms and the wonderful metal pins holding them crafted by Chuck Nafziger gave a more professional look to the overall display.

The organized sorting and identification system under the direction of Dr. Fred Rhoades speeded up the operation for the arranging the trays. The Tray arrangers under the direction of Pam Borso and myself and the arranging tray demonstration for the newcomers by Carol Bronisz resulted in the beautiful presentations for the display tables. I would like to say Thank You to all involved in making the display one of the best.

**Caleb Brown (*Psilocybe*, *Gymnopilus* et al.)**

When sifting through collections at the last minute I found two unusual collections which are unusual for independent reasons. The first species which struck my eye was *Psilocybe pelliculosa*. It is one of my favorite species, and the observation took place on the side of the road in gravely substrate. It was interesting to see this species come in with tough road gravel clinging to the base of the stipe. I usually find the species in woody debris in clear cuts, most certainly not on the side of the road in gravel.

The other collection was hard to miss. The specimens were bright, and everything about them was orange right down to the spores. Although this is common for *Gymnopilus*, what was interesting was the particular features of this species. It was labeled *Gymnopilus ventricosus* due to the large stature and lack of green tones indicating that the gene responsible for creating tryptamine alkaloids is missing or turned "off" in this species. There are few *Gymnopilus* with characteristics like that in the PNW. A closely related species is *Gymnopilus viridans*, which can be separated by the green to blue bruising, as well as microscopic features. The really interesting thing about this *Gymnopilus ventricosus* collection is the stipe. This species is called ventricosus due to the shape of the stipe. It looks like a bowling pin, yet in the collection which came into the show, the stipe was long thin and hosting enough of a different look to create dismay in the identifying process when I had uploaded the pictures to online communities.

**Jack Waytz (Boletes, Chanterelles, spined, pink-spored)**

After a very slow, dry start to the 2014 fall mushroom season, the rains came at precisely the right moment, and brought with some well-timed deluges, a deluge of mushrooms, which featured the fungi of the Boletacae family. There were prolific fruitings of *Boletus edulis* early in the season, and these endured into the collecting days just prior to the show. Additionally, the impressive fruiting of *Boletus edulis* var. *grand edulis* that I discovered last year in October made an encore appearance in time for this year's show as well. The fruiting bodies were around 5 pounds each.

From the *Boletus* genus, the usual suspects of *B. chrysenteron* and *B. zelleri* were brought in with most of the assembled collections. There were also excellent examples of *Boletus fibrillosus* and *Boletus coniferarum*.

The *Leccinum* mushrooms were predictably dominated by *L. scabrum*, but we were also able to collect *Leccinum insigne* from some reliable aspen trees transplanted from Colorado, apparently with mycelium in the root balls, and the unusual *Leccinum arctostaphyli* from the unique habitat of Concrete Airstrip.

*Photo by Jack Waytz*

***Boletus barrowsii* found by Jack on Mount Baker's south face; a possible a myco-mystery.**

There were plenty of *Suillus* mushrooms in the many collections, with no surprises, but about mid-way through the show, one of the patrons brought a mushroom to the identification table which turned out to be *Suillus grevellei*, a mushroom that we have not previously shown at our fall exhibit.

There were 3 boletes that were not initially able to be identified. One turned out to be an unusual color variation of *Boletus fibrillosus*, which featured a mustard yellow cap, fooling some of the more experienced identifiers in the group, to include myself. The second was found under a young Douglas Fir at the Concrete Airstrip, and had a tan cap with a suede-like texture, later identified by Buck McAdoo as *Boletus subtomentosus*. The third was a small bolete with a yellow cap, adorned with some red markings, and an absence of a staining reaction. Unfortunately, the lone specimen that we had did not last through the show, and will remain a mystery.

The last point of interest from the Boletacae was a mushroom that I found this year on the South face of Mt. Baker in two different alpine locations, and also in the high country of the Boundary Ridge. We have found this bolete sparingly throughout the past several years, and we have identified it as *Boletus barrowsii*, the white king bolete. This year we have taken a closer look at this mushroom, and suspect that could be something previously undescribed. Although David Arora has stated that it appears to be *B. barrowsii*, based on the photographs that I provided, Dick Morrison has looked at the spores under the microscope, and they are significantly larger than those described in the available literature. More information on this potential myco-mystery will be provided as we learn more about this fascinating (and tasty) mushroom.

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*

**Christine (at right) working on identification.**

**Christine Roberts (*Russula*, *Lactarius*)**

It seemed to go faster this year with the extra identifiers and we got done in time. *Russula urens* was one I should have saved as it turns up very rarely, in fact I've found it only once before in old Doug Fir-hemlock forest. *Lactarius* didn't seem to have any real surprises and the Entolomatacea seemed straightforward this year. Kira borrowed my book on *Ramaria* but like me, found some of them difficult to put names on without microscopic study or a bunch of chemicals. I think we as a group need to become more knowledgeable about the corals in general and *Ramaria* in particular. They always seem to end up labeled as "*sp.*" and it would be nice to have names on more of them.

*Photo by Caleb Brown*


**Thank you to the many volunteers who helped to make this year's Wild Mushroom Show a resounding success, and to Caleb for taking this wonderful group photo!**

## Announcement: Board Member Elections

At the Survivors' Banquet in March of 2015, elections will be held for positions on the Northwest Mushroomers' Board of Directors. The positions of Treasurer and Vice President and also two trustee positions are especially in need of volunteers. This is a great way to become more involved in the club. For additional information on the upcoming board member elections, please contact Jack Waytz at gandalf5926@comcast.net.

## Mushroom of the Month: *Gymnopus villosipes* (Cleland) Desjardin, Halling, & Perry

*by Dick Morrison*

*Photo by Dick Morrison*

**Fig. 1: A *Gymnopus villosipes* fairy ring fruiting in Dick's Sudden Valley backyard.**

You never know what to expect when mushrooming in the great Pacific Northwest (PNW), even in your own yard. In the fall of 2013, and again in 2014, a fairy ring of brownish mushrooms appeared in a grassy patch (Fig. 1) near an area of conifers in our backyard in Sudden Valley, outside of Bellingham, WA. Using Arora's "Mushrooms Demystified" (2) the mushroom keyed out to the *Collybia fuscopurpurea* 'group', a grouping of similar looking species now in the genus *Gymnopus*. Two species in this group, *G. fuscopurpureus* and *G. alkalivirens*, have been reported from the PNW (6, 7) and were possible names. Further investigation came up with another possible name, *G. villosipes*, a common mushroom in California on conifer leaf litter and woody debris (4, 5, 10), but not reported from our region. Comparison of fruiting body and microscopic characters with descriptions of the three species, above, identified the fairy ring mushroom as *G. villosipes* (4, 5, 10).

*G. villosipes* was first described as *Marasmius villosipes* in 1934 by Cleland (3) in Australia, where it occurred under introduced California Monterey pine. In 1997, Desjardin, et al. (4) determined that *M. villosipes* was identical to a common mushroom decomposing conifer litter in California, redescribed it more fully, and transferred it to *Gymnopus*. For some years, the name *G. fuscopurpureus* (= *Collybia fuscopurpurea* in Arora [2]) was misapplied (i.e., incorrectly applied) to *G. villosipes*, leading to confusion of the two species. As an example, Desjardin, et al (4) point out that the photo and brief description in "Mushrooms Demystified", page 214 (2), labelled as *Collybia fuscopurpurea group*, is *G. villosipes*!

The following is a description of the main characters of *G. villosipes* based on the literature (4, 5, 10) and specimens of the Sudden Valley fairy ring mushroom (see Fig. 2).

**Cap:** 1.5-3.0 (-4.0) cm diameter, convex, expanding to nearly plane, often with a shallow central depression; margin incurved at first, becoming elevated, striate wrinkled half way to the center; surface smooth, glabrous, hygrophanous. Color dark brown, fading to light brown on drying. Cap flesh thin, buff or colored like the cap.
**Gills:** Adnexed to adnate, close to subdistant with 2-3 series of lamellulae; close, moderately broad, grayish to light brown, or grayish brown, edges lighter colored. Stem: 3.0-6.0 (-8.0) cm long, 1.0-4.0 mm thick, tough, straight to slightly curved, round to flattened, sometimes grooved, equal to slightly enlarged at base; surface varied; color when moist medium brown, darkening towards base, becoming gray buff to gray brown when dry; pubescent to velutinous above, base villose.
**Veil:** None.
**Spore print:** White to whitish-cream.
**Odor:** Not distinctive.
**Taste:** Mild to slightly unpleasant.
**Basidiopores:** Elliptical to slightly almond shaped, smooth walled, non-amyloid; 6.5-10.5 X 3.5-4.5 µm.
**Cheilocystidia:** Abundant on gill edges, 12-35 (-43) X 4.0-9.5 (-11) µm, irregularly cylindrical to contorted-clavate, hyaline, thin walled, with one to several blunt, rounded knob-like protuberances at or near the apex.
**Pleurocystidia:** None.
**Cap cuticle:** A cutis of repent, non-gelatinized hyphae, often encrusted with annular or encircling brown

pigments not dissolving in KOH.
**Stem Tissue:** A loose intertwined trichoderm with fascicles of erect hyphae projecting outwardly from the stem up to 0.6 mm, producing the villose nature of the stem surface.
**Clamp connections:** Abundant in all tissues. KOH reaction: no tissues changing to green or blue in 3% KOH solution.
**Habit and habitat:** Fruiting bodies scattered, densely gregarious, or subcespitose, on plant litter, woody debris, sandy soil or grassy areas under conifers. Fruiting bodies reviving somewhat after drying (marcescent) to decaying (putrescent). Known from California and Australia (3, 4, 5).
**Edibility:** For those avid mycophagists who might be curious, there is no information on edibility.

The identity and distribution of small, brownish *Gymnopus* species in the PNW and western U.S. is confusing and seemingly complex (2, 5, 6). Amateur mycophiles trying to put a name on these mushrooms face difficulties in that often used identification resources address some species, but leave out others (2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). To reduce confusion in this article, only the description of *G. fuscopurpureus* by Antonin & Noordeloos (1), and that of *G. alkalivirens* in MatchMaker v. 2.2 (6), are used for the following comparisons with *G. villosipes*. A major difference distinguishing both *G. fuscopurpureus* and *G. alkalivirens* from *G. villosipes* is that tissues of the two former species stain green in 3% KOH solution, whereas *G. villosipes* tissues do not. The grayish to gray-brown gills of *G. villosipes* further distinguish it from *G. fuscopurpureus*, which has brownish gills with pink or reddish tints. In addition, the stem of *G. villosipes* is adorned with fascicles of hyphae projecting outwards up to 600 µm, compared with the much shorter caulocystidia on the stem of *G. fuscopurpureus*. Besides the lack of a green color reaction in KOH, *G. villosipes* is separated from *G. alkalivirens* in its larger spores and the many cylindrical to contorted-clavate, often knobbed cheilocystidia, compared to the sparse, clavate, mostly smooth cheilocystidia of the latter species. Some mycologists also think *G. alkalivirens* only occurs east of the Rockies, but this apparently remains to be verified (6).

The only notable difference between the Sudden Valley fairy ring *G. villosipes* and the descriptions (4, 5, 10) was that young caps often had a low umbo, which could remain evident in older fruiting bodies (Fig 2). However, other fruiting bodies had the more typical shallow central depression.

The habitat of *G. villosipes* in California and Australia is on leaf litter and woody debris under various species of conifers (3, 4, 5, 10), and Desjardins, et al (4) also reported fruitings in sandy soils and grassy areas under conifers. I found no reports of this species forming a fairy ring in grassy areas, however.
*G. villosipes* is thought to be native to California, and was likely introduced into Australia on transplanted Monterey Pine (4, 5, 10). In the western U. S., its geographic range outside of California is not known. The website www.mushroomobserver.org has two reports of *G. villosipes* from the Seattle area in 2014. These identifications appear to be based on gross morphology of fruiting bodies.
A dried specimen from one collection does exist, which would be important in confirming the identification. Although I found no other records of the occurrence of *G. villosipes* in the PNW, one suspects that it might be an inhabitant of this region and has been confused with *G. fuscopurpureus*, other *Gymnopus* species, or simply overlooked.
It is a mystery how (or why) *G. villosipes* decided to take up residence and produce a fairy ring in my yard , but its appearance has provided me with some brain food, and possibly a new record of its distribution northwards, as well as its

*Photo by Dick Morrison*

**Fig. 1: A cluster of *Gymnopus villosipes* from the Sudden Valley fairy ring.**

lifestyle. Who knows, at some point in the future a mycologist studying the collybioid fungi may determine that the fairy ring *G. villosipes* deserves a different identity. Thus, specimens of the Sudden Valley fairy ring *G. villosipes* are deposited in the mushroom herbarium collection of Buck McAdoo of the Northwest Mushroomers Association, Bellingham, WA, under accession number 455.


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*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**Mushrooms arrayed for observation and identification at the Lummi Island foray.**

## Lummi Island Foray at the Otto Preserve, October 25th

*By Vince Biciunas*

Twenty-five Lummi Islanders, and five of us from the mainland (nice to meet you Smith Family), braved intermittent light rain to gather at Otto Preserve at the invitation of the Lummi Island Heritage Trust on a Saturday in late October.

Our timing was perfect because the forests were lush with mushrooms of almost every kind. Enthusiastic mushroomers collected at least 48 different species and were helpful in getting them organized in trays and identified. *[Ed. note: See Appendix B for full species list]* Heritage Trust leaders helped cooking up some prime *Agaricus augustus*, or prince agaricus mushrooms, in butter for tasting, as well as some of the bounty of *Hypomyces lactifluorum*, the Lobster mushroom, found that morning.

*Photo by Vince Biciunas*

**Young foray participants holding some of their fungal finds.**

Everyone enjoyed learning the differences between familiar and less common mushrooms, and we even had an Amanita look-alike to study. It turned out to be a *Leucoagaricus leucothites*, formerly known as *Lepiota naucina*, but still a good lesson in seeing the entire specimen when collecting for the table or for study.

Everyone contributed to a tasty pot-luck lunch, and clean-up, and I had a very positive experience showing off my limited identification skills. The ferry ride is always fun too.

## Bowman Bay Foray: November 1st *By Margaret Dilly*

On a beautiful November 1st day Claude and I arrived at the campsite and were greeted by Harold Mead and the Deception Pass Park director Jack Hartt who took down the barriers to the parking lot at the hill above the shelter. As I looked around there seemed to be mushrooms all around in the grass. Jack helped us rearrange the heavy picnic tables and then with the arrival of Larry Baxter we all hauled the supplies down to the shelter. We're always appreciative of all this help.

Since this campsite has been closed for the winter, there was no running water or restrooms but it was only a short drive or walk to the boat ramp for these amenities.

As Claude was starting the fire early arrivals came and gave a helping hand and soon all the tables had cloths on them and the coffee and cookies were ready to be consumed. Soon more people arrived, some already with mushrooms in their baskets. Every one was anxious to start the hunt. Directions were given and off they went with great hopes to get the prize of the day. Harold, Larry and I began the identifying and put tags on the early collections. Two lovely little tots, Eric and Moe Krup, placed them on the display table and the day was underway.

By noon most of the hunters were back with their treasures, anxious to get them identified so we could all feast on the goodies everyone brought. As food was being prepared and with the arrival of Dr. Dick Morrison we continued to give names to specimens. Unfortunately there were very few choice edibles among them, with the exception of a nice *Agaricus augustus* button and a collection of the lovely lavender *Clitocybe* (*Lepista*) *tarda* and a few *Lactarius delicious* and *Lactarius rubrilacteus*. We recorded 47 gilled and 12 non-gilled mushrooms. *[Ed. note: See Appendix C for full species list]*

Our lunch started with the two wonderful soups provided by Lou Grogan and Vince Biciunas followed by various delightful varieties of dishes and desserts including as always a wonderful cake from Nadine Lihach.

After the meal the crowd began to disperse and it was time to close up. Several helpful souls including our President Chuck Nafziger replaced the tables, disposed of the mushrooms and helped help carry our supplies back to the car and we were on our way home to record the results of our day.

In reflecting on this great outing with 30 people signed in, I was pleased and enjoyed meeting some and of our new members as well our long time mushroom friends.

*Photo by Carol Bronisz*

**Mushrooms arrayed for identification at Bowman Bay.**

*Photo by Chuck Nafziger*

**Vince sorting mushrooms arriving at the picnic shelter.**

*Photo by Chuck Nafziger*

**Foray participants partaking in a tasty potluck lunch.**

*Photo by Chuck Nafziger*

**Mushrooms being identified and labelled during the foray.**

## Larrabee Park Foray, November 15th

*By Buck McAdoo and Christine Roberts*

**Buck**: As the sun came up, the temperature in my Audi A-4 read 23 degrees. For foray host Bruce Armstrong, who lives out in Deming, it was 18 degrees. What was the point, thought I. There would be 10 or 12 species, all gray from frostbite and possibly in contorted sculptural shapes from the freeze. I pictured myself standing all alone by the chosen picnic table, empty bucket in hand while the park ranger circled me in his car, wondering who the loony was.

*Photo by Pat Royce*

**Larrabee foray participants bring their finds to the table for ID.**

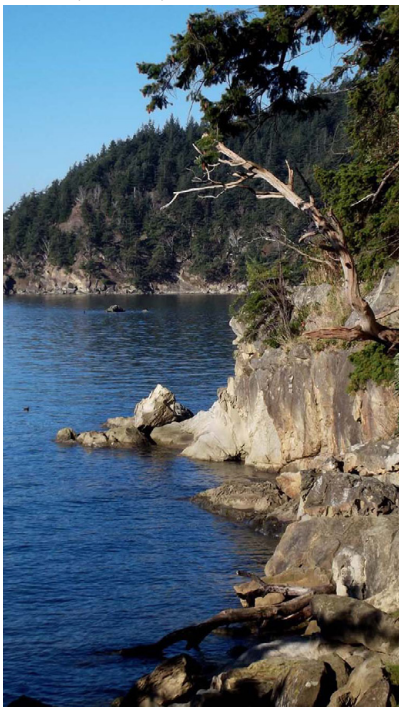
But it was not to be. Some 20+ members showed up throughout the morning, all in good spirits and ready to go. By the end of the day we had logged 60 species, some we couldn't identify. They must have fruited a week ago, before the prolonged freeze began, and been preserved by the cold. Most were in reasonably good shape. In fact, so many fungi were piling onto the table that I was mighty happy to see Christine Roberts hover into view. I would get some much needed assistance, especially with *Russula*. In total, 62 species were identified. *[Ed. note: See Appendix D for full species list]*

*Photo by Pat Royce*

**Park rangers dropped by to share mushroom stories.**

Not a bad round-up for mid November along the northwest coast. I'd also like to mention the park rangers who dropped by and added their mushroom stories to our own. They remembered the last time we were there several years back and welcomed us warmly to the premises. Also, an especial thanks to Bruce, who had the foresight to choose this location. Bruce has been our foray host for 4 years and would like to pass the baton to someone else. The requirements aren't strenuous; e-mail address, social security number, cell phone, etcetera. And besides, it's nice to be able to choose the table.

*Photo by Pat Royce*



**A cold, sunny day for a scenic foray.**

**Christine:** I too did not think we'd find much that was still in a recognizable state, however, once we got into the forest the ground was not frozen and it was clear that the trees had kept the cold from getting into the duff very much, so mushrooms were not actually frozen, just too cold to give off their characteristic odors.

There were some nice collections including the odd one or two that gave Buck and me a bit of a puzzle.

A beautiful collection of Lepista nuda was brought in, displaying its lovely violet colours on the stipe and gills and some on the slightly browner caps, and once warmed up by the sun, giving off its flowery smell. This has been called *Clitocybe nuda* and *Tricholoma nuda* but for my money, it really doesn't fit neatly into either of those genera, so my fellow taxonomists are ignored on this one, at least by me.

There were several seasonally colored mushrooms brought in, including some bright red and orange *Hygrocybes* and a lovely golden *Pluteus leoninus*, which cheered up the table amidst the grey *Agaricus hondensis* and *Russula brevipes*. All in all we had a good showing of mushrooms, some enthusiastic forayers, some tasty potluck dishes, and beautiful sunshine. What's not to like?

## Appendix A: Wild Mushroom Show Species List

~418 Total species: 330 named macrofungal species, ~71 distinct, unnamed macrofungal species, 15 lichens, 2 slime molds

**Macrofungi**

*Agaricus arvensis*
*Agaricus augustus*
*Agaricus campestris*
*Agaricus cupreobrunneus*
*Agaricus diminutivus*
*Agaricus hondensis*
*Agaricus moelleri*
*Agaricus osecanus*
*Agrocybe erebia*
*Albatrellus avellaneus*
*Alboleptonia sericella* var. *lutescens*
*Aleuria aurantia*
*Alloclavaria purpurea*
*Amanita constricta*
*Amanita gemmata*
*Amanita muscaria*
*Amanita pachycolea*
*Amanita silvicola*
*Ampulloclitocybe avellaneoalba*
*Ampulloclitocybe clavipes*
*Armillaria nabsnona*
*Armillaria sinapina*
*Armillaria solidipes*
*Asterophora lycoperdoides*
*Asterophora parasitica*
*Baeospora myosura*
*Boletus calopus*
*Boletus chrysenteron*
*Boletus edulis*
*Boletus edulis* var. *grand edulis*
*Boletus fibrillosus*
*Boletus mirabilis*
*Boletus smithii*
*Boletus subtomentosus*
*Boletus zelleri*
*Boletus sp.*
*Boletus sp.*
*Bondarzewia mesenterica*
*Calbovista subsculpta*
*Calocera cornea*
*Cantharellula umbonata*
*Cantharellus formosus*
*Cantharellus subalbidus*
*Chalciporus piperatus*
*Chlorophyllum brunneum*
*Chlorophyllum olivieri*
*Chlorophyllum rachodes*
*Chroogomphus tomentosus*
*Chrysomphalina aurantiaca*
*Clavariadelphus occidentalis* = *Clavariadelphus pistillaris*
*Clavariadelphus truncatus*
*Clavulina coralloides*
*Clavulinopsis laeticolor*
*Clitocybe dilatata*
*Clitocybe maxima*
*Clitocybe nebularis*
*Clitocybe sp.*
*Clitocybula atrialba*
*Clitocybula familia*
*Clitopilus prunulus*
*Collybia cookei*
*Collybia tuberosa*
*Coltricia perennis*
*Connopus acervatus*
*Conocybe tenera*
*Coprinellus micaceus*
*Coprinopsis atramentaria*
*Coprinopsis lagopus*
*Coprinus comatus*
*Cortinarius acutus*
*Cortinarius alboviolaceus*
*Cortinarius argentatus ?*
*Cortinarius boulderensis*
*Cortinarius cacao-color*
*Cortinarius caperatus*
*Cortinarius croceus*
*Cortinarius infractus*
*Cortinarius laniger*
*Cortinarius malicorius*= *Cortinarius croceofolius*
*Cortinarius mutabilis*
*Cortinarius pallidifolius*
*Cortinarius semisanguineus*
*Cortinarius speciosissimus ?*
*Cortinarius vibratilis*
*Cortinarius violaceus*
*Cortinarius spp.* (3)
*Cortinarius spp.* (2 in subgenus *Myxacium*)
*Cortinarius spp.* (2 in subgenus *Sericocybe*)
*Cortinarius spp.* (3 in subgenus *Dermocybe*)
*Cortinarius spp.* (4 in subgenus *Phlegmacium*=*Bulbopodium*)
*Cortinarius spp.* (5 in subgenus *Telemonia*)
*Cortinarius spp.* (6 in subgenus *Leprocybe*)
*Craterellus tubaeformis*
*Crepidotus epibryus*
*Crepidotus sp.*
*Crucibulum laeve*
*Cyathus striatus*
*Cystoderma amianthinum* f. *rugosoreticulatum*
*Cystoderma fallax*
*Cystodermella granulosa*
*Dacrymyces chrysospermus*
*Daedalea sp.*
*Daedaleopsis confragosa*
*Entoloma lividoalbum* f. *inodoratum*
*Entoloma nitidum*
*Entoloma prunuloides* ?
*Entoloma rhodopolium*
*Entoloma sp.*
*Floccularia albolanaripes*
*Fomitopsis pinicola*
*Galerina mammillata*
*Galerina sp.*
*Galerina sp.*
*Ganoderma applanatum*
*Ganoderma oregonense*
*Gloeophyllum sepiarium*
*Gomphidius glutinosus*
*Gomphidius oregonensis*
*Gomphidius subroseus*
*Gymnopilus penetrans*
*Gymnopilus picreus*
*Gymnopilus ventricosus*
*Gymnopus confluens*
*Gymnopus dryophilus*
*Gymnopus peronatus*

*Gymnopus villosipes*
*Gyromitra infula*
*Hebeloma incarnatulum*
*Hebeloma praeolidum*
*Hebeloma sacchariolens*
*Hebeloma sinapizans*
*Hebeloma sp.*
*Helvella crispa*
*Helvella elastica*
*Helvella vespertina*
*Hemimycena delectabilis*
*Hemimycena delicatella*
*Hericium abietis*
*Hericium coralloides*
*Hericium erinaceus*
*Hydnellum aurantiacum*
*Hydnellum caeruleum*
*Hydnellum peckii*
*Hydnellum sp.*
*Hydnellum sp.*
*Hydnum repandum*
*Hygrocybe acutoconica*
*Hygrocybe ceracea*
*Hygrocybe conica*
*Hygrocybe laeta*
*Hygrocybe miniata* var. miniata
*Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca*
*Hygrophorus agathosmus*
*Hygrophorus bakerensis*
*Hygrophorus camarophyllus*
*Hygrophorus erubescens*
*Hygrophorus piceae*
*Hygrophorus pratensis= Camarophyllus pratensis*
*Hypholoma capnoides*
*Hypholoma fasciculare*
*Hypholoma marginatum= Hypholoma dispersum*
*Hypocrea alutacea*
*Hypomyces lactifluorum*
*Hypomyces sp.* on *Lactarius aestivus*
*Inocybe albodisca*
*Inocybe auricoma* ?
*Inocybe calamistrata*
*Inocybe geophylla*
*Inocybe hirsuta* var. *maxima*
*Inocybe lilacina*
*Inocybe mixtilis*
*Inocybe pudica*
*Inocybe rennyi* ?
*Inocybe sororia*
*Inocybe spp.* (4)
*Jahnoporus hirtus*
*Kuehneromyces mutabilis*
*Laccaria amethysteo-occidentalis*
*Laccaria bicolor*
*Laccaria laccata*
*Laccaria sp.*
*Lactarius aestivus*
*Lactarius alnicola*
*Lactarius controversus*
*Lactarius fallax*
*Lactarius glyciosmus*
*Lactarius kauffmanii*
*Lactarius luculentus* var. *luculentus*
*Lactarius occidentalis=Lactarius obscuratus* var. *obscuratus*
*Lactarius olivaceoumbrinus*
*Lactarius pallescens*
*Lactarius pseudomucidus*
*Lactarius rubrilacteus*
*Lactarius rufus*
*Lactarius scrobiculatus*
*Lactarius subflammeus*
*Lactarius sp.*
*Lactarius sp.*
*Laetiporus conifericola*
*Leccinum arctostaphyli*
*Leccinum insigne*
*Leccinum scabrum*
*Lentinus strigosus*
*Leotia lubrica*
*Lepiota clypeolaria*
*Lepiota josserandii*
*Lepiota roseolivida*
*Lepiota rubrotinctoides= Leucoagaricus rubrotinctoides*
*Lepista inversa=Clitocybe inversa*
*Lepista nuda=Clitocybe nuda*
*Leptonia parva*
*Leratiomyces ceres*
*Leucoagaricus leucothites*
*Leucopaxillus albissimus*
*Leucopaxillus gentianeus*
*Leucopaxillus sp.*
*Lycoperdon nigrescens*
*Lycoperdon perlatum*
*Lycoperdon pyriforme= Morganella pyriforme*
*Lyophyllum decastes*
*Lyophyllum sp.*
*Marasmius oreades*
*Marasmius plicatulus*
*Marasmius sp.*
*Melanoleuca melaleuca*
*Melanoleuca sp.*
*Mycena adonis*
*Mycena amicta*
*Mycena atroalboides*
*Mycena aurantiidisca*
*Mycena citrinomarginata*
*Mycena corticalis*
*Mycena epipterygia* var. *epipterygia*
*Mycena filopes*
*Mycena fragillima*
*Mycena galericulata*
*Mycena haematopus*
*Mycena pura*
*Mycena pura* f. *alba*
*Mycena sanguinolenta*
*Mycena stipata=Mycena alcalina*
*Mycena strobilinoides*
*Mycena spp.* (3)
*Naucoria escharioides*
*Naucoria sp.*
*Nidula candida*
*Nolanea holoconiota*
*Nolanea sericea*
*Otidea alutacea*
*Otidea leporina*
*Panaeolina foenisecii*
*Paxillus involutus*
*Peziza brunneoatra*
*Peziza repanda*
*Phaeolepiota aurea*
*Phaeolus schweinitzii*
*Phellodon atratus*
*Phlebia tremellosa*
*Pholiota agglutinata*
*Pholiota astragalina*
*Pholiota decorata*
*Pholiota flammans*
*Pholiota flavida*
*Pholiota lubrica*
*Pholiota spumosa*
*Pholiota squarrosoides*
*Pholiota terrestris*
*Phylloporus arenicola*
*Piptoporus betulinus*
*Pleurocybella porrigens*
*Pleurotus pulmonarius*

*Pluteus atromarginatus*
*Pluteus cervinus*
*Pluteus leoninus*
*Polyozellus multiplex*
*Polyporus badius*
*Polyporus elegans*
*Polyporus melanopus*
*Polyporus sp.*
*Polypore sp.*
*Polypore sp.*
*Porphyrellus porphyrosporus*
*Pycnoporellus alboluteus*
*Psathyrella sp.*
*Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*
*Psilocybe cyanescens*
*Psilocybe pelliculosa*
*Ramaria acrisiccescens*
*Ramaria cyaneigranosa* var. *persicina*
*Ramaria rubripermanens*
*Ramaria stricta* var. *stricta*
*Ramaria spp.* (10)
*Rhodocollybia badiialba*
*Rhodocollybia butyracea*
*Rhodocollybia butyracea* var. *ochracea* nom. prov.
*Rhytisma punctatum*
*Rickenella swartzii*
*Russula abietina*
*Russula aeruginea*
*Russula americana*
*Russula brevipes* var. *acrior*
*Russula brevipes* var. *brevipes*
*Russula cerolens*
*Russula decolorans*
*Russula dissimulans*
*Russula eleaodes*
*Russula fragilis*
*Russula murrillii*
*Russula occidentalis*
*Russula queletii*
*Russula sanguinaria*
*Russula silvicola*
*Russula sphagnophila*
*Russula urens*
*Russula versicolor*
*Russula veternosa*
*Russula xerampelina*
*Russula xerampelina* var. *isabelliniceps*
*Russula sp.*
*Schizophyllum commune*
*Scleroderma cepa*
*Scleroderma citrinum*
*Scleroderma verrucosum*
*Sparassis crispa*
*Spathularia flavida*
*Stereum hirsutum*
*Strobilurus albipilatus*
*Strobilurus trullisatus*
*Stropharia aeruginosa*
*Stropharia ambigua*
*Stropharia hornemannii*
*Stropharia semiglobata*
*Suillus caerulescens*
*Suillus granulatus*
*Suillus grevillei*
*Suillus lakei*
*Suillus luteus*
*Suillus sp.*
*Tapinella atrotomentosa*
*Tapinella panuoides*
*Thelephora terrestris*
*Trametes hirsuta*
*Trametes versicolor*
*Tremella mesenterica*
*Tricholoma aurantium*
*Tricholoma equestre*
*Tricholoma focale*
*Tricholoma inamoenum*
*Tricholoma magnivelare*
*Tricholoma pardinum*
*Tricholoma pessundatum*
*Tricholoma portentosum*
*Tricholoma saponaceum*
*Tricholoma sejunctum*
*Tricholoma terreum*
*Tricholoma vaccinum*
*Tricholoma zelleri*
*Tricholoma spp.* (3)
*Tricholomopsis decora*
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*
*Tricholomopsis thompsoniana*
*Turbinellus floccosus*
*Turbinellus kaufmanii*
*Vascellum lloydianum*
*Xeromphalina campanella*
*Xeromphalina fulvipes*
*Xylaria hypoxylon*

**Lichens**

*Hypogymnia enteromorpha*
*Hypogymnia physodes*
*Lobaria pulmonaria*
*Parmotrema arnoldii*
*Peltigera neopolydactyla*
*Platismatia glauca*
*Xanthoria polycarpa*
*Cladonia chlorophaea* group
*Cladonia ochrochlora*
*Evernia prunastri*
*Letharia vulpina*
*Ramalina farinacea*
*Usnea filipendula*
*Usnea longissima*
*Usnea subfloridana*

**Slime molds**

*Diderma splendens*
*Hemitrichia calyculata*

*Photo by Cynthia Hansen*


*Hemitrichya calyculata* **on display at the show.**

## Appendix B: Lummi Island (Otto Preserve) Foray Species List *Compiled by Vince Biciunas*

| Count | Genus | Species | Common Name | Description or Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Agaricus* | *augustus* | The Prince | delicious, tasted by all |
| 2 | *Agaricus* | *hodensis* or *praeclarisqumosus* | Flat Topped Agaricus | "lose your lunch bunch" |
| 3 | *Albatrellus* | *sp.* | Toothed Velvet Stem | dark brown cap, off-center stalk, white pores, young and fresh |
| 4 | *Armillaria* | *ostoya* (was *mellea*) | Honey Mushroom | on wood |
| 5 | *Boletus* | *chrysenteron* | Cracked Cap Bolete | |
| 6 | *Boletus* | *rubripes*?? | | giant size, red on stem, very old |
| 7 | *Boletus* | *zelleri* | Zeller's Bolete | |
| 8 | *Calocera* | *viscosa* | | orange, small-branched like coral |
| 9 | *Cantharellus* | *formosus* (was *cibarius*) | Chanterelle | |
| 10 | *Chlorophyllum* | *olivieri* (was *Lepiota rhacodes*) | Parasol | edible with caution |
| 11 | *Clavulinopsis* | *laeticolor* | | orange jelly clump |
| 12 | *Coltricia* | *perennis* | | |
| 13 | *Coprinus* | *comatus* | Shaggy Mane | edible when fresh |
| 14 | *Cortinarius* | *amethystina* | Violet Cort | |
| 15 | *Cortinarius* | *sanguinea or semi-sanguineus* (was *Dermocybe*) | | really red gills, cortina |
| 16 | *Crepidotus* | *molis*?? | | two types of tiny ones on wood |
| 17 | *Gallerina* | *autumnalis* | | |
| 18 | *Geastrum* | *saccatum* | Earth Star | |
| 19 | *Gomphidius* | *oregonensis* | Hideous Gomphidius | |
| 20 | *Gomphidius* | *subroseus* | Rosy Gomphidius | |
| 21 | *Gomphus* | *floccosus* | Woolley Chanterelle | |
| 22 | *Gymnopilus* | *spectabilis* | Big Laughing Gymn | or *Phaeolepiota aurea* |
| 23 | *Gymnopus* | *peronatus* | Hairy Legs Collybia | |
| 24 | *Helvella* | *lacunosa* | Elfin Saddle | |
| 25 | *Hypomyces* | *Lactifluorum* | Lobster | tasted by all, cooked with butter |
| 26 | *Ischnoderma?* | *resinosum* | | tubes not pores, doesn't stain brown |
| 27 | *Jahnoporus* | *hirtus* | Polypore with stem | multiple species |
| 28 | *Lactarius* | *deliciosus* | Milky Cap | white milk |
| 29 | *Leccinum* | *scabrum* | Birch Bolete | |
| 30 | *Leucoagaricus* | *leucothites* | NOT the death cap, but similar | brought to everyone's attention |
| 31 | *Lichen* | *sp.* | Ragbag type | |
| 32 | *Lycoperdon* | *pyriforme* | Puffball | |
| 33 | *Macroscyphus* | *macropus (or Helvella m)* | Brown Jelly Cup | Jelly cup on stalk, dark brown, on wood, Beug, p. 166, Lincoff S&S, p. 417 |
| 34 | *Mycena* | *amicta or pura or stipata?* | | |
| 35 | *Naemataloma* | *fasciculare* | Clustered Woodlover | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | *Paxillus* | *involutus* | Poison Pax | |
| 37 | *Pholiota* | *squarrosa* | | on wood |
| 38 | *Pluteus* | *cervinus* | Deer mushroom | pink spored, not white |
| 39 | *Pseudohydnum* | *gelatinosum* | Toothed Jelly Fungus | |
| 40 | *Ramaria* | *sp.* | Coral | beige-colored |
| 41 | *Russula* | *brevipes* | Short-stemmed Russula | |
| 42 | *Russula* | *laurocerasi?* | | tan capped |
| 43 | *Russula* | *rosacea or emetica* | | rain-damaged |
| 44 | *Russula* | *xerampelina* | Shrimp Russula | |
| 45 | *Strobilurus* | *trullisatus* | | on douglas fir cone |
| 46 | *Stropharia* | *ambigua* | Questionable Stropharia | young one |
| 47 | *Tramella* | *foliacea* | Another brown jelly cup | Trudell, p. 274 |
| 48 | *Trametes* | *versicolor* | Turkey Tail | |

## Appendix C: Bowman Bay Foray Species List

*Compiled by Fred Rhoades*

*Agaricus campestris*
*Agaricus hondensis*
*Agaricus moelleri* (*A. praeclarisquamosus*)
*Agaricus sp.*
*Amanita muscaria* (red form)
*Amanita muscaria* (yellow form)
*Armillaria nabsnona* (*A. mellea*)
*Armillaria solidipes* (*A. ostoyae, A. mellea*)
*Bolbitius vitellinus*
*Boletus chrysenteron*
*Boletus zelleri*
*Bondarzewia mesenterica* (*B. montana*)
*Cantharellula* (*Clitocybe*) *umbonata*
*Cantharellus formosus* (*C. cibarius*)
*Chrysomphalina* (*Omphalina*) *aurantiaca*
*Clavulina cinerea*
*Clitocybe nebularis*
*Clitocybe* sp.
*Coprinus comatus*
*Cortinarius anomalus*
*Cortinarius cinnamomeus*
*Cortinarius duracinus*
*Cortinarius malicorius* (*C. croceofolius*)
*Cortinarius sp.*
*Craterellus "tubaeformis"*
*Dacrymyces chrysospermus* (*D. palmatus*)
*Entoloma rhodopolium*
*Galerina sp.*
*Gomphidius glutinosus*
*Gomphidius maculatus*
*Gomphidius oregonensis*
*Gomphidius smithii*
*Gomphidius subroseus*
*Gymnopilus penetrans*
*Gymnopilus spectabilis* group
*Gymnopus* (*Collybia*) *fuscopurpureus*
*Hebeloma incarnatulum* (*H. crustuliniforme*)
*Hebeloma praeolidum*
*Hydnum umbilicatum*
*Hypholoma capnoides*
*Hypholoma dispersum*
*Hypholoma fasciculare*
*Inocybe sp.*
*Lactarius deliciosus* var. *olivaceosordidus*
*Lactarius luculentus* var. *laetus*
*Lactarius rubrilacteus*
*Lepiota magnispora* (incl. in *L. clypeolaria*)
*Lepiota sequoiarum*
*Lepista* (*Clitocybe*) *inversa*
*Lepista* (*Clitocybe*) *nuda*
*Lepista saeva* (*L. personata*)
*Leucopaxillus* (*Clitocybe*) *giganteus*
*Lycoperdon* (*Morganella*) *pyriforme*
*Lyophyllum* (*Clitocybe*) *connatum* (*Clitocybe dilatata*)
*Lyophyllum decastes*
*Lyophyllum sp.*
*Marasmius plicatulus*
*Melanoleuca melaleuca*
*Melanoleuca sp.*
*Mycena aurantiidisca*
*Mycena capillaripes*
*Mycena egregia* ?
*Mycena filopes*
*Mycena leptocephala*

*Mycena pearsoniana* ?
*Mycena pura*
*Mycena quinaultensis*
*Mycena stipitata* (*M. alcalina*)
*Mycena sp.*
*Oligoporus caesius*
*Pholiota spumosa*
*Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*
*Rhodocollybia* (*Collybia*) *butyracea*
*Russula brevipes*
*Russula nauseosa* (*R. laricina*)
*Russula xerampelina*
*Russula xerampelina* var. *isabelliniceps* (*R. isabelliniceps* nom. prov.)
*Russula sp.*
*Strobilurus albipilatus*
*Stropharia ambigua*
*Stropharia caerulea*
*Suillus caerulescens*
*Suillus lakei*
*Suillus luteus*
*Trichaptum biforme*
*Tricholoma saponaceum*
*Tricholoma terreum*
*Tricholoma sp.*
*Tubaria furfuracea*
*Vascellum lloydianum* (*V. pratense*)
*Xylaria hypoxylon*

**Lichens (just the ones that were on the table, named)**
*Chrysothrix candelaris*
*Lichenomphalia* (*Omphalina*) *umbellifera* ?-small thing that looked right
*Peltigera malacea*-this is an interesting find if it came from the local area; usually more common east of the Cascades but it is reported from coastal areas of BC. I haven't seen it here before.
*Usnea lapponica*
*Usnea silesiaca*

## Appendix D: Larrabee Foray Species List

*Agaricus hondensis*
*Agaricus moelleri*
*Aleuria aurantia*
*Alpova diplophloeus*
*Amanita gemmata*
*Armillaria mellea* (group)
*Armillaria sinopica*
*Armillaria solidipes*
*Ascocoryne sarcoides*
*Cantharellus formosus*
*Chlorophyllum brunneum*
*Clavaria acuta*
*Clavulina cinerea*
*Cortinarius sp.*
*Cortinarius sp.*
*Cystoderma gruberianum*
*Fomes cajanderi*
*Fomitopsis pinicola*
*Ganoderma applanatum*
*Ganoderma oregonense*
*Gomphidius glutinosus*
*Gomphidius oregonensis*
*Gomphidius subroseus*
*Gomphus floccosus*
*Gymnopilus spectabilis*
*Gymnopus peronatus*
*Hebeloma mesophoaeum*
*Hebeloma sacchariolens*
*Hygrocybe ceracea*
*Hygrocybe coccinea*
*Hygrocybe miniata*
*Hypholoma fasciculare*
*Hypomyces lactifluorum*
*Inocybe sp.*
*Inocybe cincinnata*
*Inocybe geophylla*
*Inocybe lilacina*
*Inocybe pudorina*
*Inocybe sororia*
*Laccaria amethysteo-occidentalis*
*Lactarius luculentus* var. *laetus*
*Lepista brunneocephala*
*Lepista nuda*
*Lycoperdon pyriforme*
*Lyophyllum sp.*
*Marasmiellus candidus*
*Marasmius plicatilis*
*Pluteus leoninus*
*Psilocybe cyanescens*
*Ramaria sp.*
*Russula brevipes*
*Russula brevipes* var. *acrior*
*Russula fragilis*
*Russula murrillii*
*Russula silvicola*
*Russula xerampelina*
*Sarcomyxa serotina*
*Stropharia ambigua*
*Trametes hirsuta*
*Trametes versicolor*