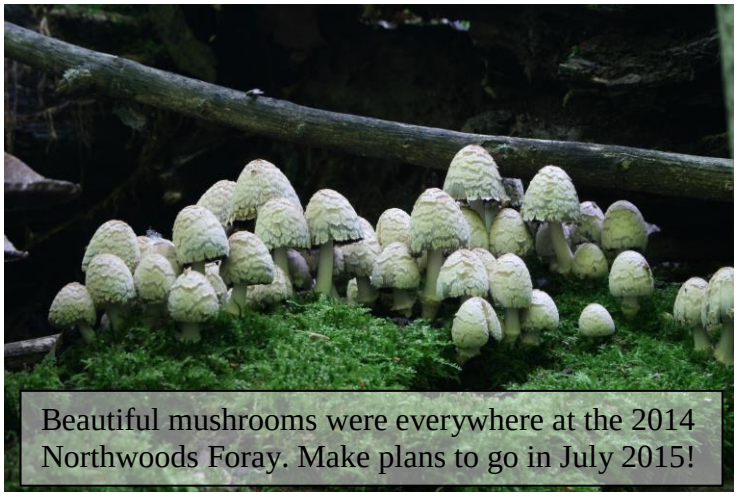
The Wisconsin Mycological Society

NEWSLETTER

Volume 31 **Number 4** **Winter 2014-15**



Beautiful mushrooms were everywhere at the 2014 Northwoods Foray. Make plans to go in July 2015!

IN THIS ISSUE:

Plan to Attend the WMS January Social

Be sure to join us at the **Annual WMS January Social.** It seems like the Social is usually held on the coldest night of the year. But things will be plenty warm and cheery inside. Always plenty of great food and wine (or anything else you want to drink—just bring it!). **And don't forget to bring your best digital photos or slides to show** (try to keep it to a dozen or fewer). Never got a name on that rare mushroom you photographed? Put the experts of the WMS to the test!

DO YOU ENJOY THE WMS NEWSLETTER?

EVER WISH YOU COULD DO IT YOUR WAY?

Here is your chance! The WMS needs to find a new newsletter editor. Britt has been doing it for seven years and is ready for a break. For enquiries or questions, simply call or send us an email to bbunyard@wi.rr.com or colleen.vachuska@gmail.com or see one of us at the January.

President's Message

Greetings to everyone in this brand new year of 2015. After an unusually cold November, we enjoyed a relatively balmy December. I wonder what January will bring. Regardless of the weather or season, there is usually a WMS event in the not-too-distant future to look forward to.

As was noted in several foray reports in the last newsletter, we had a great fall foray season. This year's total species count for all 2014 WMS forays (excluding the Northwoods Foray) stands at 294, quite a bit better than the 250 we had in 2013, which was itself a very good year. Perhaps all those extra *Amanita* species that Britt identified at Devil's Lake had something to do with these big numbers?

SEE YOU AT THE JANUARY SOCIAL AND SLIDE SHOW!!!

Something I neglected to mention in the last newsletter was the Mushroom Madness held in September at the Polish Center in Franklin. For those of you that have not attended Mushroom Madness before, this enjoyable event offers an opportunity to spend some time with mushrooms. Features usually include a morning and afternoon foray, one or two lectures, cooking demonstrations, a mushroom cafe, a mushroom display, and mushroom – related items for sale. This event has been held on and off since 2007 and is primarily organized by Bernie Jendrzejczak, who was one of the folks that helped to restart the WMS in 1982. For its first few years, Mushroom Madness was held in August, but in more recent years, it has been held on a Sunday in September, so that we can display mushrooms collected at a foray the day before. A hearty thank you goes out to those WMS members who helped out at the recent Madness: Alan Parker, who was the featured speaker, John Steinke, who led a foray on the Polish Center grounds, and Dann Wilke and Bob and Judy Kaplan who talked to visitors and answered their questions, and all of you that came to the Glacier Hills Foray the day before and collected mushrooms for the display at Mushroom Madness. To keep it fresh, this event is being held only every other year. So, as of right now, the next Mushroom Madness will take place in 2016.

Our winter/spring lecture series will be starting up in February and it promises to be very exciting. We will be welcoming back Pat Leacock of the Field Museum and Joe Krawcyk of Field and Forest Products. In addition, we will hear from two speakers, Lisa Grubisha and Robert Cummings, that have never presented to the WMS before. So, mark your calendars for these four special lectures. Coming up even sooner is our January potluck – hope to see you there!

Best wishes for 2015!

Colleen Vachuska

2015 Winter / Spring EVENTS CALENDAR (all dates tentative)

Wednesday, January 21….Annual Membership Slide Show & Potluck Winter Social
7 pm, Greenfield Park Pavilion, 2028 South 124th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

2015 Winter Lecture Series…All lectures 7 pm at New Berlin Library

Wednesday, February 18…… Patrick Leacock, PhD, mycologist of Field Museum, Chicago.

Wednesday, March 18…….Lisa Grubisha, PhD, mycologist of UW-Green Bay.

Thursday, April 2……Joe Krawczyk from Field and Forest Products of Peshtigo, WI, will present "**Specialty Mushroom Cultivation in Japan and China**" with scenes and tales from his travels.

Wednesday, May TBD……Robert Cummings, PhD, presents "**Red Amanitas, Black Trumpets, and White Porcini: Mushrooms of California's Central Coast**." Retired California professor Bob Cummings will pay us a visit and discuss beautiful mushrooms in his neck of the woods. Bob is a wonderful lecturer and educator for audiences of every level. You will really enjoy coming out to see Dr. Cummings!

2015 Spring / Summer Forays…and More!

Saturday, May 23……..…….Spring Foray in North Kettle Moraine

Sunday, May 24……..…….Spring foray in the Madison area

Saturday, June 27……..…Annual WMS Picnic, Bunyard Farm Always a great time! More info as the date draws near.

July 23-26 (Thur-Sun)……Annual Northwoods Foray Bigger and better every year! You won't want to miss out this year. Details and registration coming soon…stay tuned!

Saturday, August 1……..…….A Midsummer's Foray
Foray leader: John Steinke. Meet at 9:45 am sharp at South Kettle Moraine Ranger Station and drive to the foray location. Bring a lunch. Directions at WMS website.

Saturday, September 5……..Sami Saad Foray at Mauthe Lake
Foray leaders: Peter and Colleen Vachuska

Saturday, September 12……..…Glacier Hills Foray
Foray leader: Susan Selle. Third year for this popular fall foray!

Sunday, September 13……Devil's Lake / Wollersheim Foray
Foray leader: Britt Bunyard. Two consecutive years, a great success!

Saturday, September 19…….Walking Iron County Park Foray
Foray leaders: Bob and Judy Kaplan

Sunday, September 26…..Annual Foray at Coral Woods (with the Illinois Myco Assoc)
Foray leader: Bob and Judy Kaplan and the IMA.

Saturday, October 3…..……Fred Hainer/Tula Erskine Foray at Point Beach
Foray leader: Chuck Soden. Bring a picnic!

Saturday, October 10…..……Monches Woods Foray
Foray leader: Bill Blank

Where is the New Berlin Public Library? It's easy to find, located in the New Berlin City Center, (E. of Moorland Rd. and S. of National Ave.)

15105 Library Lane New Berlin

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES?
Wisconsin Mycological Society annual membership dues are collected in December and January. If you have not yet paid, please mail in your dues. Prompt payment of dues helps us better plan Society events.

Unless you have a change in address, email, etc., or if you want to send comments, you do not need to fill out another application form.

To renew membership, just send a check (with your name) made out to WMS for $20.
You can mail your check to:
Peg Oberbeck
WMS Secretary/Treasurer
6707 Maple Terrace
Wauwatosa, WI 53213

NAMA has changed their dues structure for 2015, so here is the new info for those that are joining both WMS and NAMA.

2015…1 Year WMS + NAMA Membership with electronic NAMA newsletter, $45

2015…1 Year WMS + NAMA Membership with hardcopy NAMA newsletter, $60

Fresh “wild” mushrooms … in winter

Haven’t seen any mushrooms in a while? The last ones I saw were a late fall flush on my shiitake logs—and they’re frozen rock hard now. What to do? No need to wait for warm temps to get busy with mushrooms. Winter is a great time to begin cultivating **indoor** mushrooms and namekos (aka *Pholiota nameko* or namekotake) couldn’t be easier. Or tastier! These namekos were started from a kit and began fruiting in my cellar in early January. *–Britt*

MYCOBRIEFS
Colleen Vachuska

One of the mushroom species we found this fall was *Lactarius camphoratus* or a variant, found at the Mauthe Lake Foray and possibly other forays (pictured above). These mushrooms are commonly known as candy-caps because their flavor and smell are reminiscent of maple syrup. It was recently reported that, after 27 years of research, scientists have figured out why this is happening. Evidently, as the mushroom dries, an ester is formed named *quabalactone* III, which when combined with water, forms something else called *sotolon*. Sotolon is what gives artificial maple syrup, which I'm sure all but the most selective of us have consumed at some point, its maple flavor. As the author of the article stated, "Essentially, the mushrooms are making unnatural maple syrup through natural processes." (Esther Inglis-Arkell, "Chemists Discover Why this Mushroom Tastes like Maple Syrup," *i09 blog*, 10/20/2014)

Another fungal news item that intersected with our fall forays was one about black truffles. Titled "Truffles contain bliss molecule" (Nic Fleming, *bbc.com*, 12/21/2014) the article stated that black truffles produce *anandamide*, a compound similar to the THC in marijuana. Though anandamide can trigger mood changes, it does not produce the same high as cannabis does because it breaks down quickly. It is speculated that truffles use the anandamide to attract animals to eat them and spread their spores. The article mentioned that the name anandamide comes from the Sanskrit word "ananda" for extreme delight or bliss. Now, you may wonder how this news item intersected with our fall forays. Well, no, we did not find any black truffles, at least not that I know of. We did, however, enjoy the presence of a new member named *Ananda*. When Ananda mentioned her name, I must have puzzled over it, as she mentioned that her hippie parents had given her a Sanskrit name. What a coincidence!

The third brief item may not involve a species we found exactly this fall, but as we do often walk on bridal trails, we certainly must have found it at one or more forays in past years. Researchers have discovered that *Coprinopsis cinerea* (sometimes called the "grey shag" and formerly known as *Coprinus cinereus*), an inky cap that grows on horse dung, contains a substance with antibiotic properties. This new substance, called *copsin*, is different from traditional antibiotics in that it is a protein. It belongs to a class of substances called *defensins* which as the name implies, are produced by organisms to protect themselves against disease-causing micro-organisms. Though copsin has the potential for applications in medicine or food safety, the scientists who are studying it are primarily interested in fundamental questions such as how fungi have used defensins for millions of years to protect themselves against bacteria, while humans have been using antibiotics for only a few years and already bacteria have developed resistance to many of them. (*"*New antibiotic in mushroom that grows on horse dung," *phys.org*, 11/07/2014).

Complete Mushroom List for the year 2014[1]

2014/07/26 Summer Foray S. Kettle,1
2014/09/06 Mauthe Lake R. A.,2
2014/09/13 Glacier Hill C. P.,3
2014/09/20 Devil's Lake S. P.,4
2014/10/04 Point Beach S. F.,7
2014/09/27 Bigfoot Beach State Park,5
2014/09/28 Coral Woods (IL),6
2014/10/11 South Kettle Moraine-visitor's center,8

1 Agaricus sp.,7
2 Agrocybe erebia,6
3 Albatrellus ovinus,4
4 Albatrellus cristatus,4
5 Albatrellus sp,3
6 Aleuria aurantia,6
7 Amanita brunnescens,1
8 Amanita bisporigera,1,3,4,5,7
9 Amanita citrina,1
10 Amanita citrina var. lavendula,4,6
11 Amanita flavoconia,2,3,7
12 Amanita fulva,1,2
13 Amanita jacksonii,4
14 Amanita lavinulus,4
15 Amanita magnivelaris,4
16 Amanita multisquamosa,4
17 Amanita muscaria,2,7
18 Amanita pantherina,1,3,4
19 Amanita rubescens,2
20 Amanita russuloides,4
21 Amanita vaginata,1,4,7
22 Antrodia malicola,6
23 Apiosporina morbosa,4,5
24 Armillaria gallica,8
25 Armillaria mellea,4,8
26 Armillaria cf. sinapina,6
27 Arrhenia epichysium,6,5
28 Artomyces (Clavicorona) pyxidata,3,4
29 Ascocoryne sarcoides,6
30 Auriscalpium vulgare,3
31 Bisporella citrina,2,4
32 Boletus bicolor,1
33 Boletus chromapes,1
34 Boletus pallidus,7
35 Boletus (Chalciporous) piperatus,3
36 Bondarzewia berkeleyi,3
37 Bovista pila,4,5
38 Bovista plumbea,5
39 Calvatia gigantea,3
40 Camarops petersii,2,4
41 Cantharellus cibarius,1,2,3,4
42 Cantharellus cinnabarinus,2
43 Cantharellus lutescens,7
44 Cantharellus tubaeformis,1,2
45 Cerrena unicolor,3,6
46 Chlorosplenium aeruginascens,2
47 Clavulinopsis laeticolor,4
48 Climacodon septentrionale,3
49 Clitocybe gibba,4
50 Clitocybe nuda,5
51 Clitocybe odora,4
52 Clitocybe sp.,2,6,5
53 Coltricia cinnamomea,1,4,5
54 Coltricia montagnei,5
55 Coprinus comatus,5
56 Coprinus sp,2,4
57 Coprinellus disseminatus,6
58 Coprinopsis atramentaria,6,5
59 Coprinellus micaceus,2
60 Parasola plicatilis,5
61 Cortinarius atkinsonianus,3,6,8
62 Cortinarius corrugatus,1,2
63 Cortinarius spp.,2,3,4,6,7
64 Cortinarius violaceus,7
65 Craterellus fallax,2,4
66 Crepidotus applanatus,4
67 Crepidotus crocophyllus,6
68 Crepidotus sp.,8
69 Crucibulum laeve,4
70 Dacrymyces palmatus,3,4,7
71 Daedalea quercina,1,3,4,6,5
72 Daedeleopsis confragosa,6,8
73 Daldinia concentrica,3,8
74 Diadrype stigma,6
75 Ductifera pululahuana(Exidia alba),3,4
76 Elaphomyces sp.,7
77 Entoloma abortivum,2,6,8
78 Entoloma rhodopolium,6
79 Entoloma sp.,3,6,5,7
80 Exidia recisa,3
81 Flammulina velutipes,5,8
82 Fomes fomentarius,4,7
83 Fuscoporia gilva,6
84 Galerina marginata,3,6,7,8
85 Ganoderma applanatum,1,2,4,6,5,8
86 Ganoderma lucidum,8
87 Geastrum saccatum,4
88 Gloeoporus dichrous,6,5
89 Gomphus floccosus,7
90 Gomphidius glutinosus,4
91 Grifola frondosa,2,6,5,8
92 Gymnopilus luteus,6
93 Gymnopilus aff. sapineus,6
94 Gymnopus (Collybia) dryophila,3
95 Gyrodon merulioides,2,4
96 Gyroporus cyanescens,1
97 Gyroporus purpurinus,3
98 Hapalopilus (Phyllotopsis) nidulans,7,8
99 Hebeloma sp.,8
100 Helvella acetabulum,4
101 Helvella crispa,2,7
102 Helvella sulcata,4
103 Helvella infula,2
104 Helvella lacunosa,7
105 Helvella macropus,4
106 Hericium americanus,3
107 Hohenbuehelia angustata,4
108 Hohenbuehelia mastrucata,6
109 Hohenbuehelia petaloides,2
110 Hydnellum aurantiacum,1
111 Hydnellum caeruleum,1
112 Hydnellum spongiosipes,1,2,3,7
113 Hydnum repandum,3,7
114 Hydnum umbilicatum,1,3,7
115 Hygrocybe acuticonica,2,3,4
116 Hygrocybe conica,2,4
117 Hygrocybe miniota,1,2,6
118 Hygrocybe flavescens/chlorophanous complex,4
119 Hygrocybe psittacina,4
120 Hygrocybe sp.,7
121 Hygrophorus cantharellus,1,7
122 Hygrophorus eburneus,4
123 Hygrophorus praetensis,4,6
124 Hygrophorus russula,2,3,4,6
125 Hypomyces hyalinus,1,6
126 Hypoxylon sp.,3
127 Hypsizygus ulmarius,5,8
128 Inocybe albodisca,2,3
129 Inocybe pyriodora,3,6
130 Inocybe rimosa,2,5
131 Inocybe sp.,4,6
132 Inonotus cuticularis,6
133 Irpex lacteus,1,3,4,6,5,8
134 Ischnoderma resinosum,2,3,4,6,8
135 Jafnea semitosta,2,6
136 Laccaria amethystina,4
137 Laccaria bicolor,6
138 Laccaria laccata,1,2,3,4,5
139 Laccaria ochropurpurea,2,3,4,6,5
140 Lactarius argillaceifolius,6
141 Lactarius atroviridus,1
142 Lactarius camphoratus,2,4
143 Lactarius chrysorheus,2
144 Lactarius deliciosus,1
145 Lactarius fumosus,1
146 Lactarius glaucescens,6
147 Lactarius lignyotus,7
148 Lactarius piperatus,2,3
149 Lactarius psammicola,3,6
150 Lactarius quietus var. incanus,6
151 Lactarius scrobiculatus,1

152 Lactarius sp.,2
153 Lactarius subpurpureus,3,7
154 Lactarius subvellereus var. subvellereus,6
155 Lactarius tomentosus,1,3
156 Lactarius uvidus,3,7
157 Lactarius vinaceorufescens,7
158 Laetiporus (white-pored on dead wood off ground),5
159 Laetiporus cincinnatus,1
160 Laetiporus sulphureus,4
161 Leccinum aurantiacum,1
162 Leccinum holopus,7
163 Leccinum scabrum,7
164 Leccinum sp.,3,7
165 Lentinellus cochleatus,4
166 Lentinellus ursinus,3
167 Lenzites betulina,2
168 Leotia lubrica,2,4,6,7
169 Lepiota cristata,5
170 Lepiota sp.,5
171 Limacella glioderma,4
172 Lycogala epidendrum,2,3,4,5,7,8
173 Lycoperdon perlatum,2
174 Lycoperdon pyriforme,4,6,5
175 Lyophyllum decastes,5
176 Macrolepiota procera,4
177 Marasmius capillaris,4
178 Marasmius siccus,3,4
179 Melanogaster sp.,3
180 Mycena filopes (iodiolens),2,6,5
181 Mycena galericulata,6,8
182 Mycena haematopus,3,4,6,5
183 Mycena leaiana,2,3,4,5
184 Mycena luteo-pallens,4,6
185 Mycena sp.,4,5
186 Omphalina ericetorum,4
187 Omphalotus illudens,4,6
188 Otidea onotica,4
189 Oxyporus populinus,6
190 Panellus serotinus,4,7
191 Panellus stipticus,4
192 Paxillus atrotomentosus,1,2,4
193 Paxillus involutus,7
194 Peniophora rufa,3
195 Peziza spp.,6
196 Phaeolus schweinitzii,2
197 Phallus hadriani,5
198 Phellinus gilvus,5,8
199 Phlebia radiata,6
200 Phlebia tremellosa,6,8
201 Pholiota adiposa,3
202 Pholiota aurivella,6
203 Pholiota polycroa,6
204 Pholiota sp.,6,7,8
205 Pholiota squarrosa,4,7
206 Piptoporus betulinus,3,4,7
207 Pleurotus dryinus,4
208 Pleurotus ostreatus,2,5
209 Pleurotus pulmonarius,6
210 Plicaturopsis crispa,3,4
211 Pluteus cervinus,1,3,4,6,5
212 Pluteus petasatus,6
213 Pluteus sp.,1
214 Pluteus sp.(white),2
215 Polyporus (Favolus) alveolaris,1,3,4,5
216 Polyporus badius,3,4,5,8
217 Polyporus brumalis,6,8
218 Polyporus elegans (varius),1,6,5,8
219 Polyporus radicatus,2,3,4,6,5,8
220 Polyporus squamosus,1,3,4,6,5,8
221 Poronidulus (Trametes) chonchifer,3,6,8
222 Postia caesia,6
223 Psathyrella echiniceps,6,5
224 Psathyrella sp.,2,6
225 Psathyrella velutina,5
226 Pseudohydnum gelatinosum,7
227 Pycnoporus cinnabarinus,3,4
228 Ramaria sp.,2,3
229 Resinomycena rhododentia,6
230 Rozites caperata,7
231 Russula brevipes,1,7
232 Russula crustosa,1,2
233 Russula foetentula,1
234 Russula laurocerasi,1
235 Russula nigricans,1
236 Russula spp.,2,3,4,6,5
237 Russula sp.(red),1,7
238 Sarcodon imbricatum,1,2,3
239 Schizophyllum commune,3,6,5,8
240 Scleroderma areolatum,1,2,3,4,6
241 Scleroderma citrinum,1,2,3,4,5
242 Scleroderma michiganense,4
243 Scleroderma sp.,6
244 Scutellinia scutellata,1,2,3
245 Scutellinia sp.,6
246 Sebacina sp.,5
247 Spinellus fusiger,6
248 Steccherinum ochraceum,6
249 Stereum complicatum,3,4,6,5,8
250 Stereum ostrea,1,3,4,6,5,8
251 Stereum gausapatum,6
252 Stereum hirsutum,3,6
253 Strobilomyces floccopus,1,2,3,4,8
254 Strobilomyces,6
255 Stropharia kauffmanii,4
256 Suillus americanus,1,2,3,4,5
257 Suillus granulatus,7
258 Suillus pictus (spragueii),7
259 Suillus puctipes,7
260 Suillus (paragyrodon) sphaerosporus,3
261 Thelephora sp.,3
262 Thelephora terrestris,1
263 Trametes elegans,4,5
264 Trametes gibbosa,6
265 Trametes hirsuta,6
266 Trametes versicolor,4,6,5
267 Tremella concrescens c.f.,2,3,4
268 Tremella foliacea,4
269 Tremella reticulata (Sebacina sparassoidea),1,2,3,4,8
270 Tremellodendron pallidum,1,4
271 Trichaptum abietineum,3
272 Trichaptum biforme,3,4,6,5,7,8
273 Tricholoma aurantium,7
274 Tricholoma caligatum,2
275 Tricholoma magnivelare,7
276 Tricholoma sejunctum,2,4,7
277 Tricholoma sulphureum,4
278 Tricholoma sp.,7
279 Tricholoma terreum,4
280 Tricholomopsis platyphylla (Megacollybia Rodmanii),1,4,6
281 Tricholomopsis rutilans,1,4,5
282 Tylopilus felleus,1,2,4
283 Tyromyces caesius,4,5,7,8
284 Tyromyces chioneus,6
285 Tyromyces gracilis,7
286 Tyromyces sp,1,2,3
287 Vararia cf. investiens,6
288 Xeromphalina campanella,4
289 Xerula furfuracea,4
290 Hymenopellis (Xerula) megalospora,1,2,4,6
291 Xerula radicata,3
292 Xylaria longipes,6
293 Xylaria polymorpha,1,2,3,5
294 Xylobolus frustulatus,6,5

1Identifications are made by non-professionals and no voucher specimens are kept.

Scenes from the Annual WMS Northwoods Foray held near Hiles, WI. Pictured are some of the more spectacular mushroom finds (oh yes, there were tons of chanterelles too!): below are the rarely seen *Pseudoarmillaria ectypoides*, and *Helvella vespertina* (=*H. vespertina*); right is *Amanita sinicoflava* and below B. Bunyard discusses chaga with P. Vachuska. Photos by B. Bunyard and P. Leacock.

Scenes from the Annual WMS Summer Picnic held at the Bunyard farm in Germantown. Pictured are, below: life in the (bbq) pits, David Menke makes the rounds of the potluck tables; right, Peter Vachuska shares knowledge and helps with IDs, bottom right, a positive ID is made on two different *Helvella* species using the new Midwestern Mushrooms book by M. Kuo. Photos by B. Bunyard who stayed sober long enough to take them … barely.

undersurface and a young margin that curves upward rather than downward.

HELVELLA LATISPORA BOUDIER

Ecology: Possibly saprobic and/or mycorrhizal; growing sca… or gregariously under hard- woods; o…ths and roads in disturbed soil; app… spring and early sum- mer to fa… ributed. **Cap:** 1–4 cm across; 1–4… first cup-shaped with the margin cu… ward; in maturity sad- dle-shaped with a dee… left, or with 3 lobes, or lobed and irregular; … er surface bald, tan to buff or whitish; unders… ace fuzzy, whitish, rarely ingrown with the s… where contact occurs. **Stem:** 1–6 cm; 2–1… m thick; more or less equal; bald or somewh… izzy; hollow; whitish. **Flesh:** Thin; brittle; … ish. **Spore Print:** White. **Microscopic Featu…** Spores 17.5–20 × 11–13.5 µm; ellipsoid; smo… with 1 central oil droplet and, occasionally, s… maller polar droplets. Paraphy- ses clavate; hyaline. **Comments:** Also known as … *evensii*. Compare with *Helvella elastica* (p. 202).

HELVELLA MACROPUS (PERSOON) KARSTEN

Ecology: Possibly saprobic and/or mycorrhizal; growing alone or gregariously on the ground under hardwo… or conifers, o… rotting wood; summer to fall; widely dis- tributed. **Cap:** 1–… ped… l, or occasionally nearly flat; upper surface brownis… ersu… colored, finely h… ially near the m…gin). **Flesh:** Thin; bro… ish. **Stem:** 1–5 cm lo… to 0.5 cm thick; equal; occas… ally with clefts … r the base in age; brownish; … ely hairy. **Micr… scopic Featu…** s 21–… 10.5… fusiform; sm… ghtly rough… l large centr… and another … l droplet at … hyses clavate; hyali… to pale brow… **Comm…** ompare w… *Helvella queletii* (p. 204). *Helvella …ium* …lla similar but jet black northern species. *H…lla cupuliformis* is nearly identical to the n…d-eye but features ellipsoid spores.

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