LONG ISLAND MYCOLOGICAL CLUB

L.I. SPOREPRINT

1973-2014

http://limyco.org

Available in full color on our website

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FINDINGS AFIELD

While we normally encounter 30 or more previously unrecorded species each year, only a paltry 9 species was added in 2013, as follows:

Hebeloma naviculosporum
Hebeloma pumilum
Hebeloma brunneifolium
Galerina sphagnorum
Hymenochaete corrugatus
Hypomyces lateritius
Peniophora rufa
Parasola auricoma
Laccaria longipes

The Hebeloma species were identified by Dr. Henry Beker of Belgium on the basis of collections previously forwarded to him as part of our cooperation with his research project.

In addition, *Amanita whetstoneae* is added based on Dr. Rod Tuloss's identification of a collection made by Aaron Norarevian in 1986 in Hicksville.

There are a number of name changes as well, based on recent research: *Auricularia auricula* will now be known as *A. americana*, since it is a distinct species; *Leccinum carpini* is now to be known as *Leccinellum quercophilum* in NA, distinct from the European species.

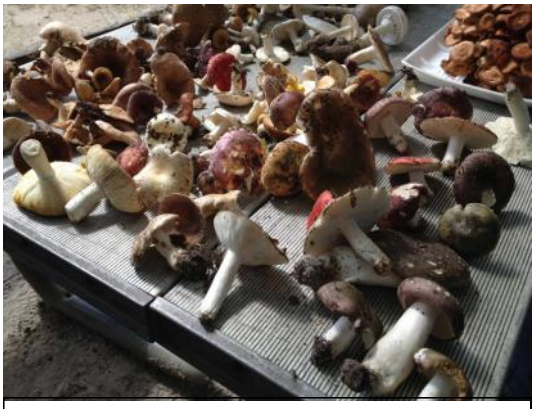
Our updated LI Species Checklist (enclosed) contains many other nomenclatural changes made in recent years, but wherever possible we will retain both names , so that our members have an opportunity to become familiar with the new terms.

THE SEASON'S BOUNTY: 2013

In last year's Spring issue I speculated that the previous winter's prodigious snow cover might contribute to a good Morel harvest, particularly since 2012's pickings were so poor, and two poor years in a row was unusual. Boy, was I wrong! Not only was the dry Spring a bust, but that was followed by a disastrous Autumn that led to the cancellation of almost all our Autumn forays. So much for two beloved rules of thumb.

Can anything good at all be said of 2013? Not on Long Island—and most of the Northeast fared equally badly during the Fall, although other areas had more rainfall and better harvests earlier in the year. The NYC club did poorly on Morels, as did Pennsylvania.

The best way to sum it up is by the numbers: of 28 scheduled forays, 18 were cancelled for lack of fungi, an unprecedented and depressing number. Nevertheless, our two most important events, the annual picnic and the Mushroom Day display at Planting Fields were held and were successful. The latter only by dint of the widespread (as far as New Jersey) collecting efforts of LIMC members. Our thanks to all who contributed.



PICNIC HARVEST, SOUTHAVEN COUNTY PARK, SEPT. 14

The 10 forays we did hold during the months of July and August were mainly in the pine/oak barrens which had normal rainfall in July preceded by over 8" in June, twice normal. From July through November a total of less than 8" fell compared to an average of about 20".

This was followed by a brutal winter, with almost six feet of snow. What this bodes for the coming season I refuse to pontificate about having exhausted my supply of weather wisdom and crystal ball gazing. Safe predictions can be made only a day before a foray, if then. Meanwhile, we await the "promise of rain".

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hi everyone. By now you should all be glad to see the end of winter and the start of a new season.

Our first Board meeting of the year was on April 6th this year which is later than usual. However, since spring is also late, I don't think it matters. Welcome to Maria and Rich as our newest Board members. All our officers were present except Roger who was missed. Thanks to all who attended and volunteer ...you are the best.

The foray schedule is enclosed with this issue. There is no guarantee that that we will always find mushrooms on a walk. If you are listed as a foray leader, you DO NOT have to ID specimens. If people wander off on their own and do not let you know, they are on their own.

In years past, we had a luncheon at the end of the season. Weather and not enough people signing up cancelled the last few such events. If anyone is interested in restarting this event and is willing to find a place, collect payments and the like, please let me know. (I think most members enjoy the picnic more. This year I think we will have our free raffle at our picnic.)

Again, if anyone knows an area where we could hold a foray, kindly let Jacques or Joel know where it is so that it can be checked out. (Joel and I are looking for some new areas in Rocky Point and Calverton so that the walks are more diverse.)

A final word: TICKS!. Take all precautions to protect yourself against them. Spray your clothes with permethrin, tuck your pants legs into your socks and be vigilant about checking your body after a foray. There are more diseases transmitted by ticks being found every year. Be careful!

Lets hope the trails are kind to us this year.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Part of the mission of LIMC is the education of the public as well as our membership. A step has been taken in this direction by the publication of the LI Species Checklist on the mycoportal.org website. This project collects and assembles data from a variety of regions, states and localities in a newly organized effort, comparable to "NA Flora" which was published at the turn of the last century. It is the public face of the Macrofungi Collections Consortium, a grouping of 35 institutions whose herbaria contain 1.4 million dried scientific specimens which will be linked to the website and can be viewed by researchers as well as "citizen mycologists". That's us, folks, and while we have specimens dating back to 2004, not every species on our list has been dried, we will continue to collect and dry any missing species so that they can ultimately be deposited in one of our two regional herbaria, the NYS Museum or the NY Botanical Garden. The project is supported by the National Science Foundation, which will also fund workshops for high school teachers to promote classroom study of fungi.

Please access the mycoportal website to learn about the extent and structure of the project. Next issue will include a short tutorial on the many ways to explore this resource.

MATERIAL FOR THE SUMMER, 2014 EDITION SHOULD REACH THE EDITOR BY MAY 31

(Submissions may be forwarded by email in any format or typed.)

(All unsigned articles authored by editor.)

P. Brandon Matheny talks about *Inocybe unicolor* and other North American Inocybes (Part 2 of 2)

An interview by the editor

Joel: What is the most surprising evidence that molecular analysis revealed in the genus Inocybe?

Brandon: It actually reinforced some ideas by Thomas Kuyper, who was quite insightful back in the 1980s based on morphology and before the molecular wave hit us. Kuyper predicted that all the Inocybes that had metuloids would be monophyletic, and he was right. He also predicted that species he recognized as belonging to subgenus *Mallocybe* would be a monophyletic group and that prediction was also borne out by molecular evidence. Kuyper had a very broad morphological concept in species recognition that is not supported in many cases. However, his big picture approach to several of the main groups in *Inocybe* was spot on.

What no one anticipated, however, was the discovery that the Crepidotaceae is the sister group to the Inocybaceae and not to *Cortinarius* or *Hebeloma.* This was definitely one of the most surprising results of the molecular phylogenetic work. When I mentioned this to Egon Horak, one of the world's foremost taxonomic authorities of mushrooms, he was quite shocked and would not believe me! Some recent works have merged the two families as one with Crepidotaceae getting the nod because it's an older name. My preference is to keep them apart. I've written about this topic in an article published in *McIlvainea* several years ago. The Crepidotaceae does contain some stipitate groups like *Simocybe* and *Neopaxillus*. These and the Inocybaceae have similar spore pigments and spores without a germ pore. The major difference would be their mode of nutrition, the Crepidotaceae being free-living decomposers and the Inocybaceae being mycorrhizal. Some biochemical differences (muscarine) also separate the two families.

Joel: Are they mycorrhizal generalists?

Brandon: Probably yes in many cases. Some species of *Inocybe* are quite specific to hardwoods, and other species are reported in the literature to associate with Pinaceae and some angiosperms. In Australia there are some species that appear to be strictly associated with *Nothofagus*, others strictly associated with eucalypts, some with *Acacia*, and others with *Allocasuarina.* But it's been shown that some ectomycorrhizal fungi may form networks with multiple unrelated plant partners. Among the eucalypts, Inocybes might associate with various genera (*Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Melaleuca*), but I have no data that support *Inocybe* networks between these plant genera. If we go back to *I. unicolor* as an example, it is restricted to hardwood associations, as best we know, in particular *Quercus*, *Tilia*, and evidently *Carya*. So it appears it could associate with any of those three genera and possibly *Fagus* as well. From an *Inocybe* point-of-view that would be rather high host specificity. Some other species that Cathy Cripps knows better than I do may exhibit a high degree of specificity with *Salix*, *Dryas*, or *Betula* in alpine settings.

Joel: Can we point to a single species as the most rare in NA?

Brandon: That's difficult to say, that is, talking about rarity in mushrooms. Clearly, some species are not as frequently encountered as others. I did a thorough study of *I. tubarioides* mentioned above, studying collections sampled throughout eastern North America, and we (Pierre-Arthur Moreau and I) came up with about 25 collections that we could study since it was described almost 100 years ago in 1918. Now does that make it rare? Well, rarely encountered and rarely put in an herbarium! I would say so- and it's not a fungus that I encounter every year.

Inocybe subochracea

Joel: On Long Island we have found it perhaps twice in twenty years.

Brandon: There is also an issue of restriction of distribution but local abundance. Several species in this category come to mind based on my last 5 years of collecting macrofungi in the southern Appalachians: *Gloeocantherellus purpurascens*, to me an iconic mushrooms of the Smokies, and another poorly known species (a little white thing that looks more like a *Tricholoma)* called *Hygrophorus subaustralis*. These appear to be geographically restricted to portions of the southeast but quite common locally.

Joel: What percentage of Inocybe species can be identified by field characters?

Brandon: Well, *I. unicolor*, *I. subochracea*, which we discussed- again, depending upon where you are, the local *lilacina* of your neighborhood, the local *geophyllas*, and usually *I. lacera* can be determined by a combination of ecology and field characteristics. The same goes for *I. lanuginosa* although you have to double check that it is not *I. leptophylla*. *Inocybe hystrix* is easy to recognize. So there are several; I wrote a key to commonly occurring species in the PNW, and many of those can be distinguished in the field. One such species is *I. picrosma*. Out east there is also the NA version of

(Continued on page 4)

Inocybe unicolor and others *(Cont'd from page 3)*

the European *I. fraudans* (which is not the same as the European species based on molecules), which is easy to recognize in the field. It's pretty cool, gets big (for *Inocybe*), and smells like Matsutake, a smell I love. Another eastern species, *I. luteofolia*, is field recognizable; here the stipe base turns dark, is pruinose, and the gills are yellow as suggested by the epithet. The *I. calamistrata* group can be recognized rather easily, however, there are several species in the group that differ subtly by odor- like fish, bruised Geranium leaves, or ripe pears. So, I think, if you know what you're looking for, species in this complex might become a little easier to recognize in the field.


Inocybe albodisca

One of the most exiting things about *Inocybe* is that species-level diversity is much greater than anticipated. If you consider my front yard alone, I have recorded eight species of *Inocybe* fruiting with Willow oak or *Quercus phellos*, a southeastern species of oak. One of the Inocybes resembles *I. albodisca*, a species described by Peck from the NE. Molecularly, however, it is the same as a collection sampled under *Quercus* in Costa Rica and brought to my attention by Roy Halling. The two form a single unified lineage. This species appears to have at least a geographic distribution in high elevations in the Neotropics like Costa Rica but co-occurring with *Quercus* at lower elevations at more northerly latitudes. How far north this species goes is something we haven't determined yet. We also need to resolve which of two *albodisca*-like lineages in the northeast is Peck's *I. albodisca*, one of which is the same as the European *I. grammata*. There's always so much to do.

So, there are about 15 – 20 species one could readily identify in the field, perhaps more. It would be fun to do a paper on that for those interested in mushroom identification. Like, here are 20 mostly common Inocybes that you can recognize in the field in eastern NA.

Joel: Are you continuing to concentrate on Inocybe research or will you be branching out to other areas?

Brandon: I have a research project in Australia to do taxonomy of Australian species of Inocybaceae. That project has started to come to a close now after almost four years. When we (Neale Bougher and I) first started the project in 2010, at that time we could recognize 17 species, with 5 having been described as new in 2005 and 2006. Now, after 4 field trips to Australia, primarily Western Australia, Tasmania, and areas of Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales, we can now recognize about 130 species with the aid of molecular tools. This number will only increase once others start to collect in additional regions of Australia and examine other holdings in herbaria such as in Melbourne.

I have done some recent taxonomic work on North American Inocybaceae and hope to continue to do so. One of these was on the Rimoseae s.str., a taxonomic presentation of species primarily from Utah. We described five new species and discussed three others. This work was made easier by progress made by Ellen Larsson on European taxa in the group.

On another project I had an undergraduate, Emily Giles, examine the taxonomy of a species from the Pacific NW with a diagnostic reaction to PDAB. Lorelei Norvell and I both knew the species but were uncertain what to call it. It has this weird turquoise reaction to PDAB, a macrochemical. When we keyed it out in Stuntz' unpublished manuscripts, it came out to a manuscript name of his called *I. chondroderma*. Stuntz, however, never formally published the name. So the next thing was to get Stuntz's collections he labeled as *I. chondroderma* for comparison with our own. Now keep in mind Stuntz' collections were made mostly in the 1940s – 50s, but they are very well preserved at the University of Washington herbarium with sufficient DNA for sequencing. DNA sequences from Stuntz' collections matched up with our own. This was a very satisfying result but took quite a bit of detective work to solve. This also shows how important historical collections are. They are not just sitting around taking up space and gathering dust, but they are still reservoirs of important genetic material that help us sort out species concepts as they were used by taxonomic mycologists who are now long gone.

Joel: Most serious amateurs rely on one (or several) keys to help identify Inocybe, such as that of Fatto or yours for the PNW, but there has been no definitive monograph in North America. Have you perhaps considered such a publication?

Brandon: I'd like to do something like that. It's perhaps not far fetched to invest some time in a synthesis such as a taxonomic key to species of Inocybaceae reported from North America. I have a draft version for the *I. calamistrata* group (section *Cervicolores*). Kauffman's NA flora key can still be used, but a fair number of names are now out-of-date.

Joel: So it sounds like we will be hearing more about Inocybe from you.

Brandon: Oh yeah. I have a huge backlog of stuff to do, and I would like to continue on that.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL SUMMARY FOR 2012

Balance from 2012			$3060.13
Membership Dues	925.00		
Interest/Misc. .	18		
Book Sales	156.00		
Sub-Total		1081.18	$4141.31
Disbursements			
NAMA Dues 2013 & 2014	60.00		
Newsletter expenses (includes printing, mailing, supplies, & misc. notices)	643.66		
Patches	268.68		
Books (16 copies, LI Mushrooms)	190.54		
Treasurer's expenses (postage, supplies, picnic, board meeting, Mushroom Day, misc.)	458.99		
Sub-Total		-1625.87	
Balance as of Dec. 31, 2013			$2515.44

Respectfully submitted, Margaret Horman, Treasurer

The Asian Longhorned Beetle, an invasive discovered in Brooklyn on hardwoods in 1996 and then in other nearby metropolitan areas such as Manhattan, Staten Island, Islip, and Jersey City, has been successfully eradicated from the latter four but infestations in Queens, Amityville and most recently Babylon remain active and subject to USDA and NYS regulative measures such as prohibitions against firewood transportation. Surveys by trained crews will continue in suspect areas, and the public is also enlisted to report any sightings of this insect. To report your sightings call the New York ALB Eradication Program directly at 1-866-265-0301 or 1-866-702-9938.

For further information visit the USDA website at http://beetlebusters.info/where-is-it/new-york/

2014 Annual Wildacres Regional Foray September 11-14, Wildacres, N. Carolina

Held at Wildacres Retreat, a conference center on 1600 acres in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the foray is limited to 40 NAMA members at $235 per person, double occupancy; no single rooms.

This year's faculty will feature mycologists Brandon Matheny and Coleman McCleneghan, .

The ambiance of Wildacres is unsurpassed. Early registration is advised. For more information and to register, contact Glenda O'Neal by email glendakoneal@yahoo.com or by phone at 423-246-1882. An application form may be found by accessing www.namyco.org/events and clicking on "Registration form here!" under the Wildacres Regional Foray.

2014 NEMF 38th Annual Samuel Ristich Foray Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
August 7 - 10, 2013

Hosted by the Maine Mycological Association, Dr. Seanna Annis will be the lead mycologist, and presenters will include Reneé Lebeuf, Raymond Archibeault, Greg Marley and Michaeline Mulvey..

Rates for accommodations at the College have been posted ($395 double occupancy for the full 3 days) and registration information and forms are available at www.nemf.org/foraynext.htm

LIMC members have attended this foray every year since it's inception 38 years ago. We urge all our members to join us there in this regional convocation.

Description from unpublished PhD thesis of P. Brandon Matheny. For more Information on the work of the Matheny Lab and to access some publications visit http://www.bio.utk.edu/matheny/Site/Home.html

Inocybe unicolor* (Peck) *comb. nov.
Inocybe unicolor Peck, Ann. Rep. N.Y. State Mus. 50: 104. 1897 (basionym).
Inocybe lorillardiana Murrill, Mycologia 3: 101. 1911.
Inocybe marmoripes Atk., Amer. J. Bot. 5: 213. 1918.

Pileus 1.5-5.0 cm diam, deeply convex when young to obtusely conical or parabolic to conical, becoming subcampanulate; umbo sometimes present in age but obtuse; margin incurved to decurved; surface dry, granulose due to very fine recurved or appressed squamules (resembling *Cystoderma*), at times with velvety appearance, margin entire; the scales dark yellowish brown or strong brown (Cinnamon Brown) at the center (10YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 4/4) against a yellowish brown or fulvous ground color (10YR 5/6-5/8 or ÒBuckthorn BrownÓ), occasionally faded to light yellowish brown; dark brown with 3% KOH, neg. guaiac; context up to 3 mm thick, pallid, not confluent with stipe; odor and taste not remarkable. Lamellae narrowly adnate to uncinate, moderately close, 24-30 L, with several tiers of lamellulae; cream colored or pale yellow when young (2.5 Y7/4), becoming light olive brown or isabelline (2.5Y 5/4), to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) with olive tinge or olive brown (2.5Y 4/4); even to subventricose, up to 6 mm broad; edges pallid, fimbriate. Stipe 3.0-5.0 cm X 2-7 mm, usually longer then pileus diameter, terete to compressed, mostly even, occasionally slightly swollen or tapered at the base; cortina yellowish brown, fugacious; densely fibrillose when very young but soon breaking up into yellowish brown or cinnamon brown squamules, at times recurved, against a pale yellowish brown ground color in contrast to the darker scales; apex of stipe finely-fibrillose, not pruinose; context solid becoming hollow with tough cortex, dingy pallid or with slight yellowish tinge, unchanging where bruised or exposed.

Basidiospores (8.5-) 9.0-*9.9*-11.5 (-12.0) X (4.0-) 4.5-*5.0*-5.5 (-6.0) µm; Q=1.64-*1.97*- 2.33 (-2.44) (n=72/4), smooth, oblong-elliptic to oblong-subamygdaliform or oblong-subphaseoliform or with ventral depression, occasionally ÒlaceroidÓ, apices obtuse to bluntly pointed; thick walled to slightly thick-walled, Ochraceous-Buff or brownish yellow; apiculus small and indistinct. Basidia 28-38 X 7-10 µm (n=21/4), 4-sterigmate, clavate, hyaline to necropigmented. Pleurocystidia none. Cheilocystidia 32-65 X 9-13 µm (n=23/3), irregularly cylindric, at times strangulated, or fusiform, narrowly utriform, to lageniform; apices often swollen to indistinctly subcapitate; thin-walled, hyaline; edges of lamellae sterile. Caulocystidia not observed; superficial hyphae on stipe forming a trichoderm or interwoven layer of cylindric hyphae, ochraceous-tawny in mass; end cells often not differentiated or at times flexuous or lageniform, 4-10 µm diam; subtending hyphae cylindric to inflated, up to 18 diam, thin- to slightly thick-walled, incrusted; tramal hyphae pale yellow brown to hyaline in mass, up to 14 µm diam, walls appear smooth. Lamellar trama parallel, pale yellowish brown to hyaline in mass, hyphae cylindric, up to 12 µm diam; rusty colored refractive hyphae present. Pileipellis a cutis giving rise to fascicles of trichodermial elements, Ochraceous-Tawny in mass, hyphae cylindric to inflated, up to 18 µm diam, incrusted, walls slightly thickwalled; hyphae of subpellis up to 25 µm diam; tramal hyphae pale yellowish brown in mass, up to18 µm diam, septa frequent, thin-walled. Clamps present. Scattered to gregarious, singly or in small groups, on calcareous soil under *Quercus* (Fagaceae), *Carya*, and *Juglans* (Juglandaceae), generally in Oak-Hickory forests, eastern North America—Missouri to New York and North Carolina, June to September.

Commentary: *Inocybe unicolor* represents a widespread North American species apparently endemic to eastern Oak-Hickory forests. The distinguishing characters include the granuloses/quamulose covering to the pileus and the distinctly scaly stipe composed of darker scales against the pale yellowish brown ground color. Microscopically, *M. unicolor* exhibits long cylindric to subfusiform cheilocystidia, often greater than 50 µm in length and oblong spores with Q-values ranging between 1.90 and 2.25 on average. In North America this is the only known species strictly associated with Fagaceae or Juglandaceae on calcareous soils.

It is therefore not surprising that this outstanding fungus has been described in North America by no less than three workers. *Inocybe lorillardiana* and *I. marmoripes* are both considered synonyms. Under incandescent light the scales of *I. unicolor* could be interpreted as ferrugineous as described by Murrill for *Inocybe lorillardiana*. Bessete & Fatto (1998) present a thorough study of the holotype of *I. marmoripes* consistent with my evaluation of the isotype at WTU. The spore dimensions of *I. marmoripes* fall within range of collections studied from New York, Virginia, and Missouri, although the mean Q-value (2.25) is longer than that of other New York and Missouri material (1.86-1.89) but similar to Virginia material (2.12). Interestingly, RPB2 and nLSU DNA sequence data detect several nucleotide differences between Virginia and North Carolina collections on one hand, and New York and Missouri material on the other (Matheny, chapter 3). Additional sequence comparisons are necessary to see if a correlation persists among shorter-spored and longer-spored groups. Kauffman (1924) reported *I. marmoripes* from Maryland and Washington, however, his description of the cheilocystidia (as clavate) is not in concordance with the type. It may well be that Kauffman's concept of *I. marmoripes* was a broad one including *I. malenconi* and/or *I. tanyosporota*. Stuntz (1940) misapplied the name *I. marmoripes* to *M. malenconi*.

Gleanings

■**WOULD YOU BUY A USED CAR FROM THIS....STATE?** *Coccidioides immitis,* the cause of Valley Fever, a fungal disease endemic in desert regions in southwestern USA, which infects over 150,000 people yearly, two-thirds of them in Arizona, according to a recent New Yorker article. Usually benign, it can develop into a serious disseminated disorder, including meningitis, in a small subset of susceptible patients, including the eld -erly, immune compromised, African-Americans and Filipinos. Newcomers to the area are also more prone to develop the disease, lacking acquired immunity. Real estate and industrial development are thought to contribute to the spreading of spores, which can lie dormant within an auto's ventilation system. (*Death Dust, by Dana Goodman, The New Yorker, Jan. 20, 2014)*

■ **BIRD'S NEST FUNGI IN AMBER:** While fossilized gilled fungi have previously been found in amber deposits, these are the first members of this family discovered, one from the Baltic regions and one from the Dominican Republic, the former believed to be about 40-50 million years old, and the latter somewhat younger. As no DNA could be recovered, the two new species were described solely on the basis of morphology, and named *Nidula baltica* and *Cyathus dominicanus*. This family, the Nidulariacieae, has no known close kinship with any other fungal family. *(Bird's nest fungi (Nidulariales: Nidulariaceae) in Baltic and Dominican amber, G.Poinar, jr, Fungal Biology 118, #3, 325-329.)*

EAGLE HILL INSTITUTE MYCOLOGY WORKSHOPS STEUBEN, MAINE

July 27-Aug. 2: Mushroom Identification for New Mycophiles: Foraging for Edible and Medicinal Mushrooms with Greg A. Marley and Michaeline Mulvey– A field identification course of the macrofungi focusing on the skills needed to identify common mushrooms using field characteristics, keys and guides while also addressing preparation of edible fungi for the table.

Aug. 10-16: Boletes, the Genus *Lactarius,* and other fungi of New England with Alan E. Bessette and Arleen R. Bessette– The renowned authors of many field guides, including the invaluable "Boletes of NA" will combine forays and field studies with follow-up work in the lab to identify Boletes and to explore their culinary aspects as well.

Aug. 24 - 30 Amanitaceae Taxonomy: From Fundamentals and Microscopy to Barcodes with Rod Tulloss and Cristina Rodriguez Caycedo One of the world's foremost Amanita taxonomists and his associate will present an advanced course in Amanita identification requiring familiarity with microscopic method and the Amanitaceae website.

Rates are $475 for the seminar; $195 for accommodations (double); and $245 for the meal plan. Access http://www.eaglehill.us/ for more detailed information and to apply online.

COMA's Clark Rogerson Foray

Thursday– Sunday, September 4-7

The Connecticut– Westchester Mycological Association annual foray will be held at Beerkshire Hills Emmanuel Camp where such notables as Gary Lincoff, Dr, Roz Lowen, John Plischke III, etc, usually will hold sway.

The fee for the entire 4 days is $290 pp, and for 3 days $215, which includes lodging, meals, and all activities. Day visitors pay $50 for dinner and activities. Priority for double occupancy units given to couples.

Further information and a downloadable reservation form is available by accessing:

comafungi.org/special-events/ and clicking on "Clark Rogerson Foray".

2014 NAMA ANNUAL FORAY—CAMP ARNOLD, EATONVILLE, WA OCT. 9-12

Located near Mt. Ranier and the Cascade Mt.'s, will feature a stellar faculty. Paul Stamets will be the keynote speaker and Steve Trudell the foray mycologist. The famed Russian mushroom artist Sasha Viazmensky will offer an all-day watercolor class for a fee of $80, limited to 12 participants, on Oct. 8, one day prior to the foray. A $70 wool and silk dying workshop is also offered on that day.

Costs will be $260-$300 pp depending upon the level of lodging selected– about 30 w/private bath will be available. Off-site, registration and meals only fee is $230 pp.

Registration form will soon be available at www.psms.org/nama2014.php NAMA membership required to attend this foray)

IN THIS ISSUE

"Science is an endless search for truth. Any representation of reality we develop can be only partial. There is no finality, sometimes no single best representation. There is only deeper understanding, more revealing and enveloping representations."

Carl Woese, A New Biology for a New Century, Microbiology & Molecular Biology Reviews, June 2004

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