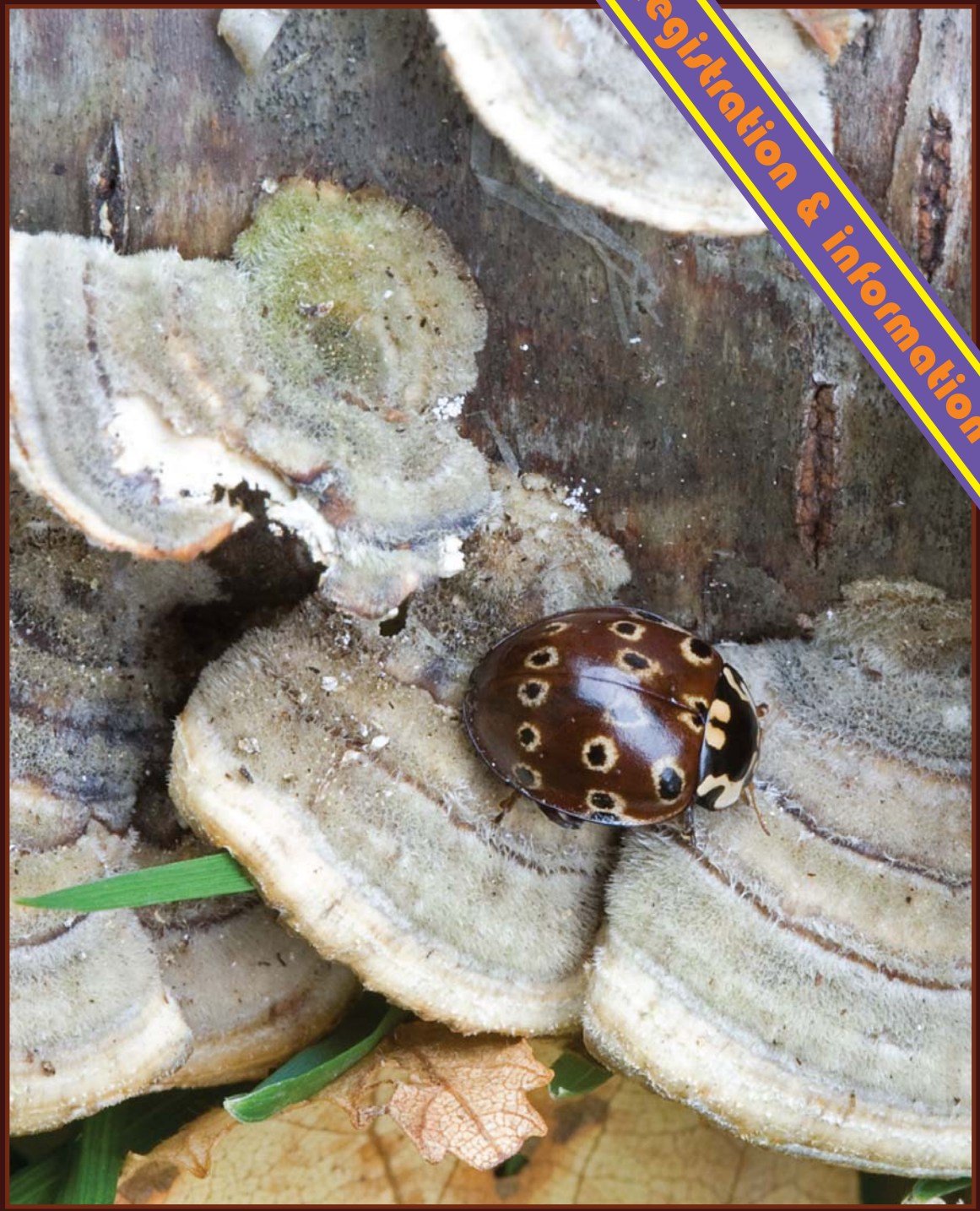
OMPHALINA

ISSN 1925-1858

foray registration & information issue



Newsletter of FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Vol. V, No 4
Apr. 15, 2014

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

is an amateur, volunteer-run, community, not-for-profit organization with a mission to organize enjoyable and informative amateur mushroom forays in Newfoundland and Labrador and disseminate the knowledge gained.

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OMPHALINA, *newsletter of Foray Newfoundland & Labrador, has no fixed schedule of publication, and no promise to appear again. Its primary purpose is to serve as a conduit of information to registrants of the upcoming foray and secondarily as a communications tool with members.*

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Please address comments, complaints, contributions to the self-appointed Editor, Andrus Voitk:

seened AT *gmail* DOT *com*,

…who eagerly invites contributions to OMPHALINA, *dealing with any aspect even remotely related to mushrooms. Authors are guaranteed instant fame—fortune to follow. Authors retain copyright to all published material, and submission indicates permission to publish, subject to the usual editorial decisions. Issues are freely available to the public on the FNL website. Because content is protected by authors' copyright, editors of other publications wishing to use any material, should ask first. No picture, no paper. Material should be original and should deal with the mycota of Newfoundland and Labrador. Cumulative index and detailed Information for Authors available on our website.*

COVER

Trametes ochracea on birch, Pasadena Ski and Nature Park, Sep. 9, 2009. Green in the caps of some brackets are from algae, common to the genus. Eye-spotted brown lady bug not that common for the genus.

The lead story (begins on p. 14, after the section dealing with our Foray) reviews the genus *Trametes* as found in Newfoundland and Labrador, and provides you with the ammunition to fleece the government, were it to introduce its feared MTIP legislation.

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CONTENT

Message from the Editor

VOTE TO NAME OUR TWO UNNAMED MORELS!

If you have not submitted your vote for the name of our two new morel species, you still have time. Voting will remain open to the end of May. See current status on Letters page (p. 28). This is your chance to help name our own mushrooms, so review the February issue for details about the names and how to vote. Everybody is eligible.

And next month, when the morels come, please remember to collect some and send us specimens from around the province. One of the advantages of having a club of amateurs interested in mushrooms, is the ability to collect, sample and survey far more and wider than any single individual could do alone. This gives a much better overview of any species of interest in the province—but only if the club members help out…

With this issue we announce our upcoming Foray.

PLEASE NOTE DATES:

September 12-14, 2014.

An earlier version had wrong dates, and some such forms may still be floating about in the ether. If you happen to find one, please destroy it!

Note the Mycoblitz on Friday (see p. 10).

Note the Arts & Crafts Table (see p. 11).

The issue goes out to Members first, and for a wider distribution three weeks later—one of the benefits of membership. Each of our last four years the foray was sold out, with people on the waiting list, some of whom could not be accommodated. Last year set a new record, filling the foray within a week.

Therefore, members, if you want to assure yourself of a place in this year's Foray, please take advantage of this advance notice to register. A Registration Form can be found on pages 12-13—if you do not want a full issue in full colour, set your printer to print just these two pages (take care, because we do not number the covers, so pages 12 & 13 may be 14 & 15 for your printer). Alternately, you can download a Form from our website <nlmushrooms.ca>.

Up to the Foray, OMPHALINA issues will place foray information first, then mycological content. Each issue will feature an article about the habitats of the Park, written by our President, who spent the better part of his professional life working as a naturalist in the Park.

See you at the Foray!

andrus

FORAY MATTERS...

Foray 2014 in Gros Morne

Last year's foray on Fogo Island was a wonderful experience, thanks to the amazing support that we received from the Shorefast Foundation. In the near future I hope that we can return to conduct our customary second collection year. However, this year we will foray in Gros Morne National Park.

Our first foray was held in Gros Morne in 2003. We had no idea how well it would be attended, or whether there would even be a second foray. Eleven years later we have had over 600 attendees, have worked with experts from Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and The Netherlands, as well as from across the United States and Canada. We have identified over 1,550 species of fungi (including 208 lichen species collected and identified in the last three years). Our fungarium now contains about 9,000 collections, which have become a valuable source of investigation, as you can read in every issue of Omphalina.

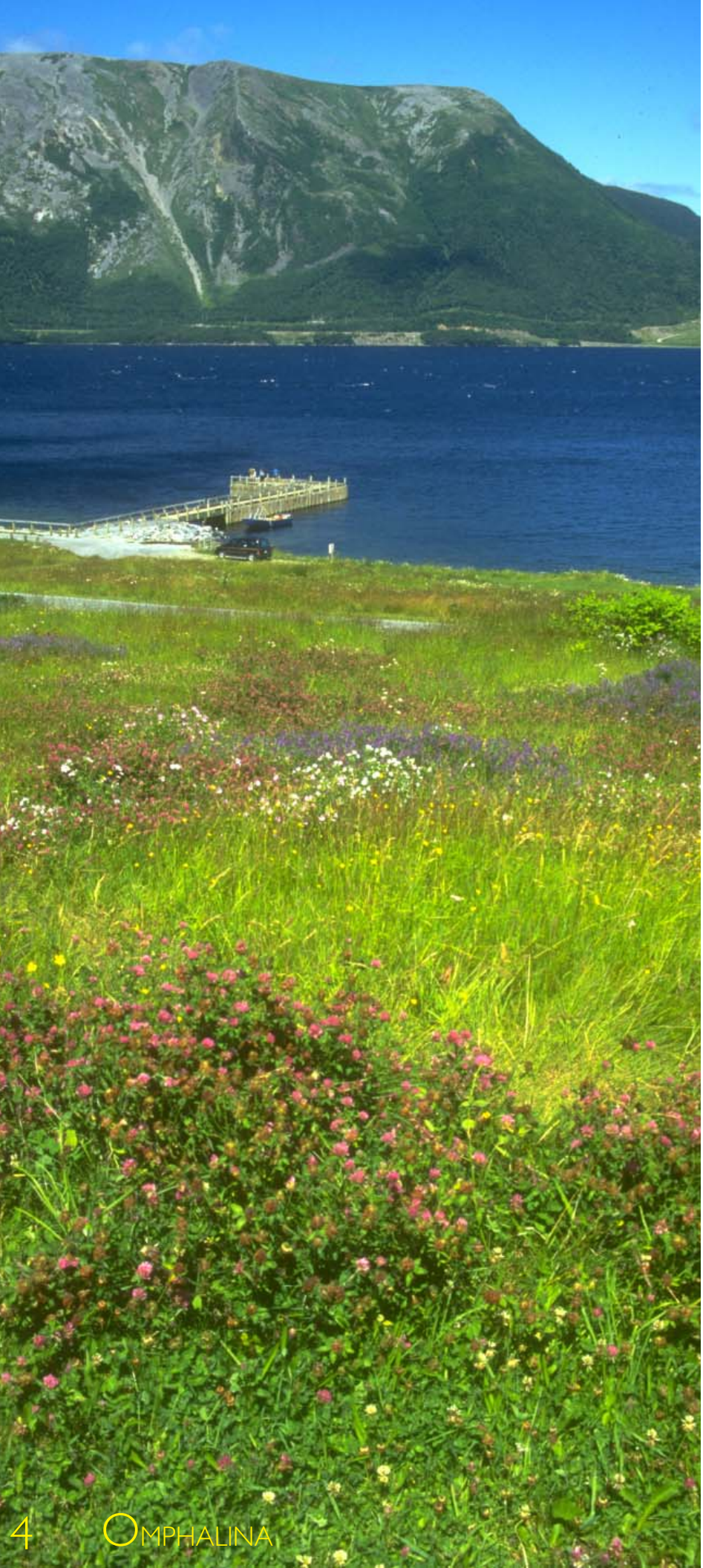
Repeating a foray in Gros Morne a decade after the first will help us understand more about the number of fungus species in this province. In 2003, 2004, and 2005 we forayed in Gros Morne. Then and since, each year we have added a new point to our cumulative species curve. Each point represents the number of *completely new* species identified that year. Conducting another foray in Gros Morne will be a great test. As long as the species curve continues to rise steeply, there are still many species to discover. If the curve flattens out, it indicates that we are coming close to the end of our inventory, at least in the Gros Morne area.

Gros Morne National Park is a World Heritage Site, and is one of the best-known national parks in Canada. It contains a wide range of habitats including coastal meadows, coastal forest (tuckamore), bogs, fens, lowland mixed forest, lowland coniferous forest, tundra, limestone cliffs, granite barrens, serpentine barrens, and highland coniferous forest. Each of these contains a different mix of fungi and lichens. Each previous year that we were in Gros Morne we found a wealth of mushrooms and enjoyed the camaraderie and scenery of Killdevil Camp. I hope that we will see you in Gros Morne this September, I am sure that this will be another great foray!

Please note that for those able to make it, we begin the foray with a **mycoblitz** of Sir Richard Squires Memorial Provincial Park, leaving the parking area at exactly 11:00 AM, Fri., Sep. 12, 2014 (see pp 10-11). If you come, bring your own lunch.

Michael Burzynski

President



KILLDEVIL

Killdevil Lodge (photo on back cover) has been a youth camp since 1959. Before that it was a salmon fishing lodge, and originally it was part of the company town of Lomond, a logging community established in 1918. Lomond was situated near the waterfront for easy lading of oceangoing vessels (where the wharf is in the photo to the left). The townsite now is a campsite and place for wildflowers and some meadow and lawn mushrooms. It was built when he original mill town, Stanleyville, a bit further out, was closed and operations moved to Lomond. We will foray on the trail to Stanleyville from Lomond, and on the trail from Lomond to Killdevil, both very prolific producers of mushrooms. Across the bay is Killdevil Mountain (fourth tallest on the Island), so named because reputedly it will kill any poor devil who climbs it.

Camp Killdevil is more rustic—closer to camping—than most of the places we have forayed in the last few years, but it is home: this is where we began with our first three forays. The buildings and camp are well maintained, and in one of the most beautiful parts of the national park.

You will be supplied with bedding, (sheets, pillows, blankets), but please bring towels, soap, and shampoo. If you forget, they can be supplied for a one-time fee of $3.50. Also, bring a flashlight, in case the generator fails in the night.

The fee for the Foray covers your accommodation and meals from supper Friday to lunch Sunday. If you wish to spend more time in the area, there is a wide choice of accommodations <http://www.grosmorne.com/accommodations.html>, and the communities have local restaurants with very good food, using fresh local ingredients, prepared in the uncomplicated traditional manner.

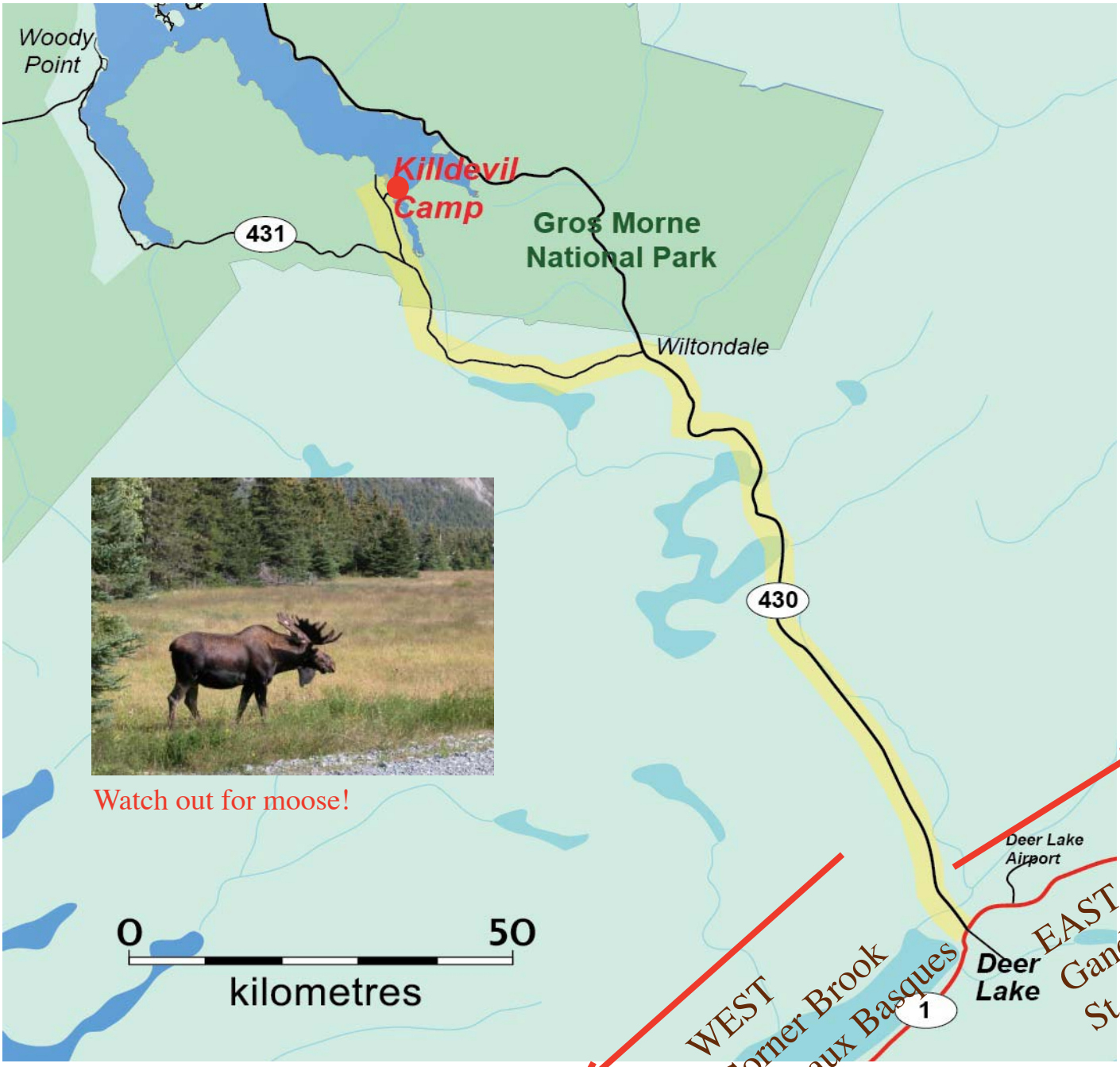
MB

How to Get to Foray 2014

Drive or fly to Deer Lake (YDF). Once you have found your way to Deer Lake on the west coast of Newfoundland, getting to the site of the Foray is pretty straightforward. There are not a lot of roads in western Newfoundland, so you have to work hard if you want to get lost. The turnoff to the Great Northern Peninsula is about 1.5 km west along the Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 1) from Deer Lake Airport. At the overpass, take Route 430 north and drive for about 30 minutes, which will bring you to the community of Wiltondale on Gros Morne National Park's southern boundary. You will not need to stop at the park entrance kiosk because Foray attendees do not require a park user permit during the Foray.

Turn left (west) at Wiltondale onto Route 431, and within ten minutes drive you will enter the park boundary near Lomond River Lodge. About 3.5 km past the boundary take the dirt road on the right (north) to Killdevil Camp. Three km down the road on the right (east) is the driveway into Killdevil Camp. Welcome to Foray 2014!

Michael Burzynski



Watch out for moose!

Gros Morne trails

Michael Burzynski

Outings during the Foray will use some of the park and community trails in the Gros Morne area. Following are descriptions of the main trails. Please remember that because mushroom collectors tend to move VERY slowly when the pickings are good, many groups will not complete the trail that is assigned to them.

1. **Western Brook Pond Trail** is the most-used trail in the park, 3 km in to the lake, with an optional loop that makes the return slightly longer (7 km total walk). The trail is relatively level, with two small hills. The trail base is gravel and boardwalk. The trail starts in scrubby coniferous forest, then crosses over a series of bogs separated by slightly higher, forested, limestone ridges. The trees in this area are dwarfed by wet soil and high winds.

2. **Berry Head Pond Trail** is a short loop that provides an accessible route to the edge of the pond, 2 km total walk. The trail is flat. Trail base is gravel and boardwalk. Coniferous forest at the beginning of the trail grades into wind- and snow-contorted trees, to a beaver meadow, and to open bog before heading back to the parking lot.

3. **Lobster Cove Head** has a network of short marked and unmarked trails. The headland is flat and the second-growth trees make a dark forest floor that is great for mushrooms. Near the coast is dense tuckamore, but only a hundred feet or more inland the trees are normal sized.

4. **Bakers Brook Falls Trail** starts in the Berry Hill Campground and travels to Bakers Brook (9.5 km return). It has only a few small hills, and the base is gravel and boardwalk. The route alternates between wetland and coniferous forest. The forest in this area has been heavily hit by insets and wind, and its recovery slowed by moose grazing, so there are large open areas.

5. **Gros Morne Trail** leads to a loop around the top of Gros Morne Mountain, the whole trail is 15 km return. This trail ranges from steep to extremely steep. The trail surface is gravel with several sections of stairs. The lowland portion of the trail runs through coniferous forest and small bogs, and the mountain portion is mostly rock rubble and tundra vegetation. The early portion of the trail, near the brook, is usually good for fungi.

6. **Lomond River Trail** starts at a parking lot on Route 431. The trail is 12 km return, and is relatively flat. The first part of the trail is boardwalk, and that grades into gravel. After crossing rich fens the trail enters mixed forest, which continues until the trail reaches the meadows at Killdevil Camp.

7. **Stuckless Pond Trail** begins at the same parking lot as the Lomond Trail and makes a 7.5 km loop around Stuckless Pond. After an initial section of boardwalk, the trail surface is gravel with several long hills. The trail crosses a fen, then enters a forest of fir, spruce, and paper birch and climbs to the pond. The lower section of the trail can be very productive.

8. **Stanleyville Trail** is a short steep trail that scales a hill between the Lomond Campground area and the old community of Stanleyville. The trail is 4 km return, has a gravel base, and involves two steep climbs. The forest is recovering from insect and wind damage, and there are several open sections.

9. **Partridgeberry Hill Trail** climbs the hill above the park Discovery Centre, and is a 5 km return walk. The trail base is gravel, and the route rises steeply to the lookout. The lower portion of the trail is mixed forest with spruce, fir, white pine, red maple, and paper birch. The trees get smaller as the trail rises, until the fir and spruce on the summit are stunted tuckamore patches in open fen and bog wetland. Tundra vegetation crowns outcrops of bedrock. There are great views of Bonne Bay from the summit.

10. **Green Gardens Trail** starts at Long Pond, rises over peridotite (serpentine) barrens, then drops to the coast through a forest of fir, spruce and birch. The length is 9 km to the shore and back, and the trail bed is gravel with sections of stairs. The return involves a steep climb. At the shore there are extensive coastal meadows, sea cliffs, sea stacks, cobble beaches, and beautiful views. The full trail (24 Km loop) is too long to foray, but is easily among the top 10 hiking trails in the world. If you are hiking in the area and can only walk one trail, this is the trail.

11. **Trout River Pond Trail** starts at the parking lot at the northeast end and follows the northern shore 7.25 km in to the narrows between the two lakes. The base is gravel, and the trail climbs a few small hills. After travelling through forest, the trail exits onto the serpentine barrens, where only highly specialized plants are able to survive. This trail offers amazing views of the Tablelands and the two lakes.


Park Trails
1 Western Brook Pond
2 Berry Head Pond
3 Lobster Cove Head
4 Bakers Brook Falls
5 Gros Morne
6 Lomond River
7 Stuckless Pond
8 Stanleyville
9 Partridgeberry Hill
10 Green Gardens
11 Trout River Pond
Gros Morne National Park
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Long Range Mountains
Shallow Bay
Cow Head
St. Pauls
St. Pauls Inlet
Broom Point
Western Brook Pond
Sally's Cove
Green Point
Bakers Brook Pond
Lobster Cove Head
Ten Mile Pond
Rocky Harbour
Park Visitor Centre
Gros Morne mountain
Bonne Bay
Norris Point
Green Gardens
Lookout Hills
Woody Point
The Tickle
Trout River
Discovery Centre
Big Hill
Mill Brook
Killdevil Hill
East Arm
South Arm
Lomond
Tablelands
Glenburnie
Trout River Pond
Wiltondale
Park Entrance
430
431
Miles
Kilometres

Clothing , Supplies, and Equipment

Michael Burzynski

Clothing Moose-hunting season often coincides with our foray, so it is prudent to wear a bright orange or red jacket when you are in the woods. We supply an orange cap with our Foray logo when you check in (see Whistles and Caps below for more details). Bright coloured clothes also make it easier to spot you if you become separated from your group. September can be rainy, and occasionally windy and cold. Loose, layered clothing is best. Bring a waterproof and windproof jacket that you can carry in your pack until it is needed. Wear comfortable warm hiking boots, and have a pair of sneakers for use around the camp and rubber boots in case it gets really wet.

Mushroom Collecting Supplies The following supplies and equipment will help to ensure the proper collection and storage of specimens while on the trails. 1. Basket or large non-plastic bag. 2. Plenty of wax paper, paper bags, or small containers to keep specimens separate (some will be supplied). 3. An inexpensive plastic fishing tackle box for smaller mushrooms is a good idea. 4. A knife is a necessity to properly remove the mushrooms from their substrates. 5. Pen or pencil to complete the collecting slips which are provided. 6. Mushroom field guide: Voitk: *A little illustrated book of common mushrooms of Newfoundland and Labrador* (see Field Guide for ordering details).

Other Supplies 1. Water bottle. 2. Fly dope—flies and mosquitoes are usually not a problem on the Island at this time of year, but one never knows. 3. Sunscreen (we can always hope!). 4. Small backpack to carry everything. 5. A whistle will be supplied (see below), should you become separated from your group while off the trail. REMEMBER TO TAKE IT WITH YOU!

Optional Equipment 1. Map and compass—in case you want to search away from a trail. 2. GPS (if you have one) to mark a waypoint to return to your car, and to mark sites of rare or unusual finds. 3. Cell phone (however, coverage can be a problem in parts of the park). 4. Two-way radios, if you have them. We have a limited supply and can provide some. 5. Recording your foray is equally important, bring a camera, extra memory cards, and batteries. Finally, a **flashlight** may be prudent in case the generator fails in the night.

Whistles and Caps As mentioned, we provide an orange cap along with a safety whistle—you must have both to participate. If you received one on a previous foray, please bring it. If you forget them, or if you have lost your old ones, we'll provide replacements, but would appreciate a voluntary payment (whistle, $10.00; cap, $ 15.00). Please bring the cap and whistle with you on all outings. The whistles are not toys—only blow them when necessary. Especially, do not allow children to blow them for fun and do not blow them indoors. They are very loud, and are serious safety devices, designed to be heard over great distances in the woods. The sound will harm your hearing. Please take care of them, and they can serve you for years to come.

Whistle Codes

1 blast: Where are you? / I hear you.

2 blasts: Optional for internal signaling for a group, meaning to be agreed upon with leader.

3 blasts Help!!! / I am lost. / Come here!

4 blasts: Everybody, go to prearranged meeting place! This will be identified by the trail leader at the start of the walk.

Field Guide Copies of *A little illustrated book of common mushrooms of Newfoundland and Labrador* can be purchased in the gift shops in the Gros Morne Discovery Centre (Woody Point) and at the Visitor Centre (Rocky Harbour). You can order one with your registration. To order one ahead of time, contact: Gros Morne Cooperating Association PO Box 130 Rocky Harbour, NL, A0K 4N0, Canada Tel: 709-458-3610 Fax: 709-458-2162 E-mail: <jackie.hiscock@pc.gc.ca> PRICE: $24.95 + 13% HST ($3.24) CAD Shipping $3.00 in Canada, $5.00 to US. All proceeds go to the Gros Morne Cooperating Association to help its support of Gros Morne National Park. MasterCard or VISA preferred by phone.

WORKSHOPS

Maria Voitk

The most beneficial workshop for learning about our mushrooms is the TABLES SESSION. Everyone should partake of at least one Tables session each foray; a whole morning attending four is most instructive. Here an expert interprets and discusses the very fungi you and I have collected on our trails.

As in past years, we also offer other workshops, some inside and some outside. This year's specials are Dyeing with mushrooms and Watercolour sketching. Both require materials, so there will be a small fee to cover cost. This should be paid on registration to allow calculation and ordering of supplies. Attendance is limited and participants are signed up first-come-first-served. If the places are filled by the time your form arrives, you will be notified, and money refunded.

Dyes from mushrooms with fibre artist Trine Schioldan. $15.00.

Cap and scarf knit with wool dyed with mushrooms

Wool dyed with mushrooms

Trine is an experienced dyer, and will demonstrate and teach her craft in a hands-on session. Each participant will take home about 225 g of wild-mushroom-dyed wool yarn—enough to a knit scarf or cap—as well as an understanding of the process and some knowledge of the mushrooms. The session is intense and thorough, with a brief set-up on Saturday evening, and a three-hour workshop on Sunday. [Yarn: knitting tension – 4.5 mm needle 20sts/10cm – pattern not provided] Come back next year with your own mushroom dyed cap or scarf!

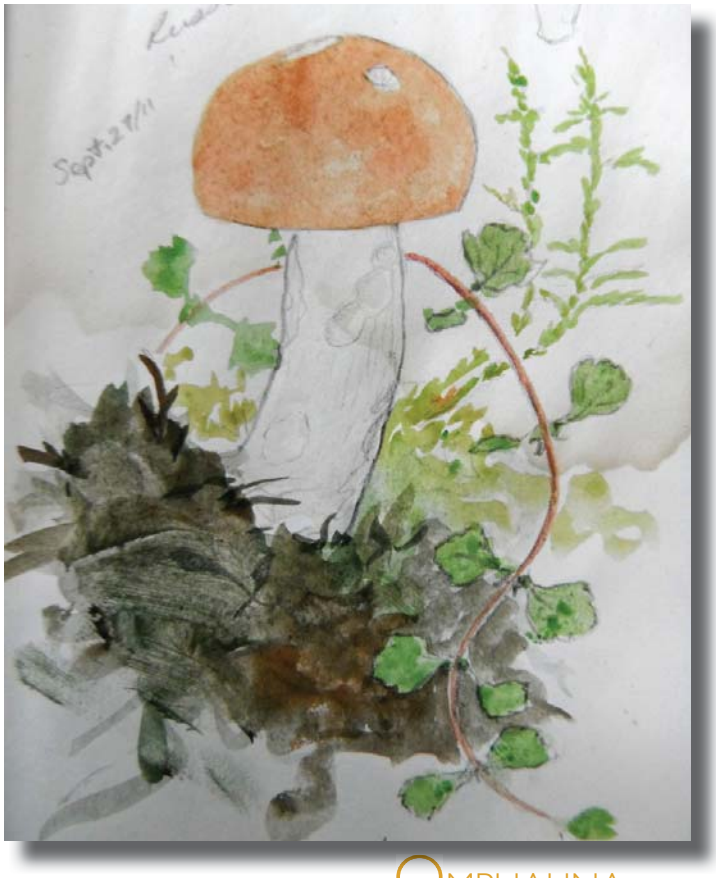
Wool, mushrooms, rubber gloves provided. Optional: apron, pen, paper. If you have some, bring your own dye mushrooms to share.

Outdoor Watercolour sketching with artist Glynn Bishop. $41.00.

This course has been very popular in past forays. You need a pocket watercolour kit with a small soft fine brush and a small sketchbook with hard covers. <u>If you bring your own, you need not pay.</u> Tick it off on your Registration Form, but stroke out the cost part. If you do not have one, you may purchase a quality pocket watercolour set and moleskin notebook for $41.00 and include this payment on the Registration Form.

Also bring a 2Hb pencil, eraser, small water-container [eg empty pill bottle]

You will learn how to capture botanical features for personal mushroom I.D documentation, with efficient pencil and watercolour sketching. Like any skill, it improves with practice. Bring in a few fresh mushrooms from your hike to serve as your models. And enjoy practicing your new-found skill all year.



MYCOBLITZ *of* SIR RICHARD SQUIRES MEMORIAL PROVINCIAL PARK

For those able to make it, the foray will begin with a **mycoblitz** of Sir Richard Squires Memorial Provincial Park at

11:00 AM, SHARP, on Friday, Sept 12, 2014.

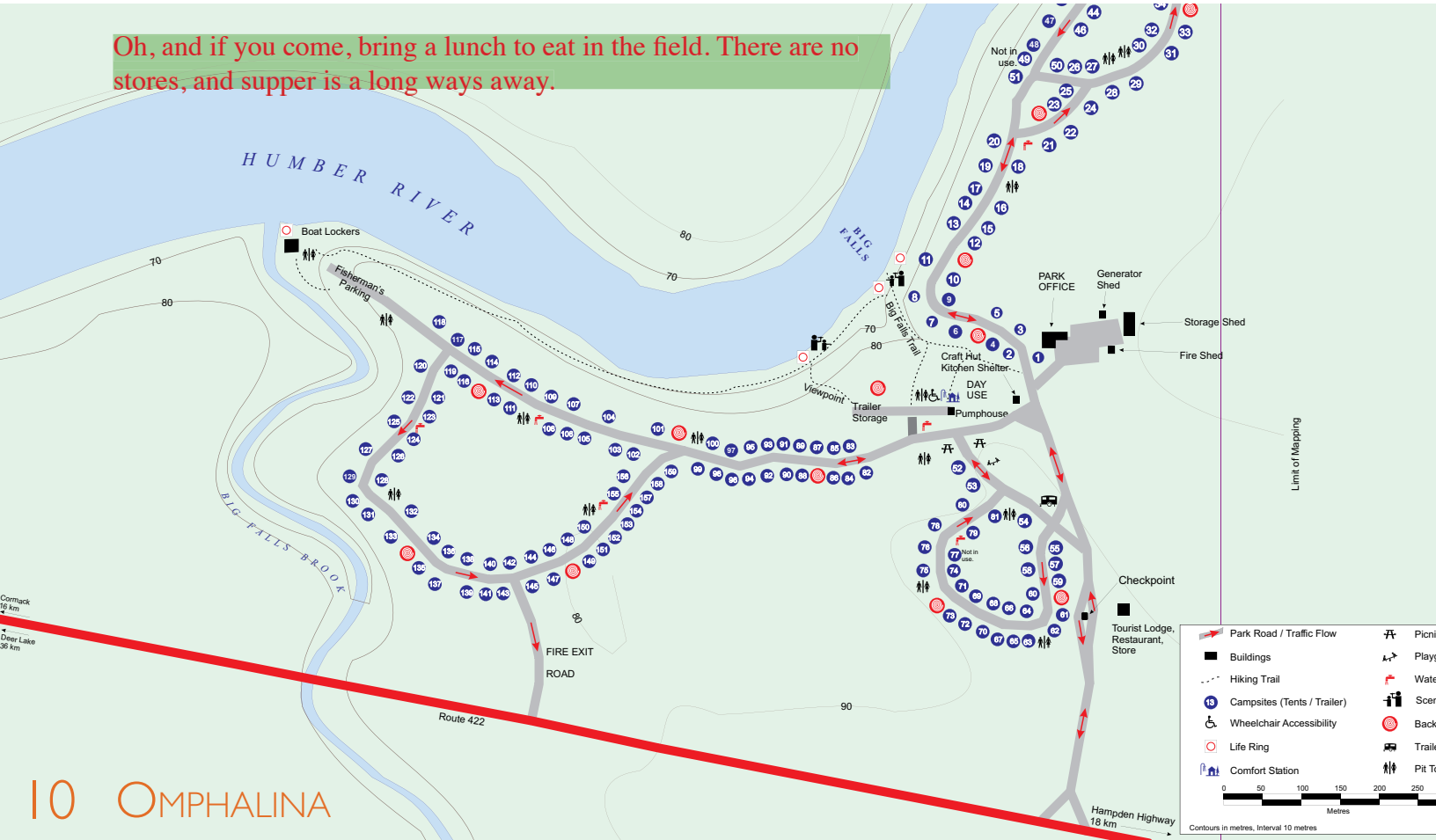
Coming from St. John's, take Hwy 420 from the Trans Canada, going to Hampden, and immediately turn left onto 422. Coming from Deer Lake or Corner Brook, take 422 from Hwy 430. Hwy 422 is mostly gravel with spots of washboard and pot holes.

This is a beautiful small park that sets aside a falls on the Upper Humber River where Atlantic salmon leap upstream to breed. Do not expect to see what is on the picture, next page, in September! The Park is very rich in mushrooms with many unusual meadow species in the playground areas, and forest species in the woods. Beside the entry road you can find the full gamut from bright yellow to dark brown of the *Suillus clintonianus/grevillei* complex. A list of what the editor has collected at Richard Squires is on the next page.

Park at the Park Office before 11:00 AM, to set out exactly on the hour. Bring your own lunch! We collect until 1:00 PM, then drive to Killdevil. That will provide time to sort your specimens, register, settle in and be ready to join the reception at 4:00 PM.

If you come earlier, please be patient. The Registrar is at the mycoblitz and will not be ready before 4:00 PM.

Oh, and if you come, bring a lunch to eat in the field. There are no stores, and supper is a long ways away.



AV's list from Richard Squires Park

Green signifies meadow species, brown species grow on wood.

Aleuria aurantia
Amanita fulva
Amanita muscaria
Ampulloclitocybe clavipes
Armillaria ostoyae
Arrhenia philonotis
Bankera violascens
Bjerkandera adusta
Calocera furcata
Catathelasma ventricosa
Chaliporus piperatus
Clavaria fumosa
Clavariodelphus ligula
Clavulinopsis fusiformis
Collybia cirrhata
Collybia tuberosa
Connnopus acervatus
Cortinarius acutus
Cortinarius alboviolaceus
Cortinarius armillatus
Cortinarius bivelus
Cortinarius caperatus
Cortinarius cinnamomeus
Cortinarius collinitus
Cortinarius evernius
Cortinarius glaucopus
Cortinarius incognitus
Cortinarius saturninus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Cortinarius stillatitius
Craterellus tubaeformis
Cudonia circirans
Cudonia circirans
Cystoderma amianthinum
Entoloma fumosobrunneum
Entoloma sericellum
Entoloma sp.
Entoloma sp.
Entoloma sp.

Entoloma subsinuatum
Entoloma xanthoserrulatum
Galerina sphagnorum
Gloeophyllum sepiarium
Gomphidius borealis
Gymnopilus penetrans
Gymnopilus sapineus
Gymnopus dryophilus
Gymnopus eneficola
Hebeloma crustuliniforme
Hydnellum peckii
Hydnellum scrobiculatum
Hydnellum suaveolens
Hydnum repandum
Hygrocybe acutoconica
Hygrocybe cantharellus
Hygrocybe phaeococcinea
Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
Infundibulicybe gibba
Inocybe geophylla
Inocybe lacera
Jahnoporus hirtus
Laccaria bicolor
Laccaria fraterna
Laccaria laccata
Lactarius controversus
Lactarius deceptivus
Lactarius helvus
Lactarius hibbardae
Lactarius lignyotus var. *canadensis*
Lactarius rufus
Lactarius thyinos
Lactarius torminosus
Lactarius vinaceorufescens
Lecinum vulpinum
Lentinellus cochleatus
Lepiota cristata
Lycoperdon peckii
Lycoperdon perlatum
Lycoperdon umbrinum
Lyophyllum decastes
Megacollybia rodmanii
Morganella pyriformis
Morganella subincarnata
Mycena adonis
Mycena borealis
Panellus stipticus
Peziza sp.
Phaeolus schweinitzii
Pholiota granulosa
Pholiota squarrosa
Polyozellus multiplex
Porphyrellus porphyrosporus
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
Ramaria apiculata var. *brunnea*
Ramaria flaccida
Ramaria leptoformosa
Ramaria rubripermanens
Rhodocollybia butyracea
Rugosomyces fallax
Russula fragilis
Russula paludosa
Russula redolens
Russula xerampelina
Spathularia flavida
Spathulariopsis velutipes
Suillus clintonianus
Suillus flavus
Suillus grevillei
Trichaptum abietinum
Tricholoma saponaceum
Tricholoma transmutans
Tricholomopsis decora
Xeromphalina campanella

Show or Sell table at the Foray will be set up in the dining room for arts and crafts related to mushrooms. Artisans, please bring along your creations that you are willing to show, or wish to sell. Rules are simple: Each artisan is responsible for her own goods, and for any transactions. Label your work, so that a participant wishing to purchase it can contact you directly. The Foray provides the table, does not charge any commission on sales, and assumes no responsibility for theft, breakage or any other damage. To give an idea of table space required, please register with Glynn Bishop <fozmos AT gmail DOT com>, who is in charge of setting up the tables.

FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Registration & Acknowledgment of Foray Participant's Responsibility, Express Assumption of Risk, and Release of Liability

Killdevil Camp

September 12-14, 2014; Faculty [illegible]tember 9-12, 2014

VERY IMPORTANT!
Before registering, **please read** the **INFORMATION** about the Foray posted on our website <www.nlmushrooms.ca>, as well as published in issue 4 of Omphalina, 2014.

1. Please note: registrations must be received by **August 22, 2014**.
2. *Spaces are limited*, so registrations are accepted on a first-come-first-served basis. We can only accept payment by cash, cheque or money order. A registration is only recorded when a full payment and a signed Acknowledgment have been received.
3. Please make cheques out to "FORAY NL"
4. Please print out this Form, fill out, sign and send along with cheque to:
   Mr. Geoff Thurlow
   16 Hammond Drive
   Corner Brook, NL, A2H 2W2, CANADA

Name: _____ Date _____

Address: St.: _____

City: _____Prov/State:_____Code:_____Country:____

Tel: (_____)_____-_____E-mail: _____

Participation fee (in CAD)	240.00	_____
Children under 12 free. Youth 13-17 pay 50%	120.00	_____
Database Team: student - no fee; non-student veterans 50%	120.00	_____

This is a "Members-only" foray. Your membership fee included in participation fee. The membership lasts until the beginning of the following year's foray. The participation fee covers accommodation and meals at the foray.
To avoid ordering more material than we need, please pre-register for the two workshops below. Places are limited, so again, first-come-first-served. If the session is full, your money will be refunded.

Watercolour workshop - kit $41.00 (Do not pay if you have your own)	41.00	+_____
Dye workshop - materials $15.00 per participant	15.00	+_____
Book purchase: I wish to buy _____ NL mushroom field guides @ 20.00 ea		+_____

This is a special members' price. We do not sell them at the foray.

FUNGI magazine: I wish to subscribe to FUNGI, five issues for 46.00 CAD +_____
As a service to members, FNL will place a block subscription at cost once a year right after the foray.

SUBTOTAL ..... +_____

TOTAL ..... _____

Special needs/wishes:
Dietary or other needs _____

_____

Expertise preference
Willing to (co)lead foray_____ Willing to identify specimens_____
Wish to help in other ways (suggest) _____

* Database team members with organizational or employer support, please pay full fee. Contact M. Burzynski if you have questions: <info@nlmushrooms.ca>.

** PLEASE NOTE: bedding (pillow, pillow case, sheets, blankets) is provided, but please bring your own soap, shampoo, and a towel. If you wish, you can pay $3.50 to Killdevil Camp and they will supply them.

I understand that during my participation in the events that together make up the Annual Fall Mushroom Foray, henceforth known as "the Foray" of MUSHROOM FORAY NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR, INC., henceforth known as "FNL", I may be exposed to a variety of hazards and risks, foreseen or unforeseen, which are inherent in the Foray and cannot be eliminated without destroying the unique character of the Foray. These events include, but are not limited to: accommodations, identification outings, scientific presentations and investigations, meals, including as a food course mushrooms selected by participants, leaders, including FNL Organizers and Faculty, and travel to and from the outings and meals. The inherent risks include, but are not limited to: the dangers of serious personal injury, property damage, and death, henceforth known as "I&D", from exposure to the hazards of travel; moving in the wilderness, including uneven or insecure terrain, actions of fellow participants, wild animals or third parties, including hunters; mushrooms that may be poisonous, toxic, or cause unforeseen allergic or other adverse reactions in individuals, both independently and in conjunction with other substances, including wine or other alcoholic spirits. FNL Organizers and Faculty have not tried to deny or minimize my understanding of these risks. I know that I&D can occur by natural causes or activities of other persons, FNL Organizers and Faculty, animals, trip members, trip leaders and assistants or third parties, either as a result of negligence or because of other reasons. I understand that risks of such I&D are involved in adventure travel such as the Foray and I appreciate that I may have to exercise extra care for my own person or others around me in the face of such hazards. I further understand that the Foray may not have, or be readily accessible to, rescue, medical facilities, or expertise necessary to deal with the I&D to which I may be exposed.

In consideration for my acceptance as a participant on the Foray and the services and amenities to be provided by FNL Organizers and Faculty in connection with the Foray, I confirm that:

1. I have read these and any other terms, rules, information and conditions applicable to the Foray, made available to me directly or on the FNL website;
2. I will pay any costs and fees for the Foray;
3. I choose to participate in the Foray of my free will, being fully aware of the risks involved; and
4. I acknowledge my participation is at the discretion of the leaders.

The Foray officially begins and ends at the times and location(s) designated by FNL Organizers and Faculty. The Foray does not include carpooling, transportation, or transit to and from the Foray or trails during the Foray, and I am personally responsible for all risks associated with this travel. This is meant to include transportation provided by FNL Organizers and Faculty or participants during the Foray, including transport or carpooling to trails during the Foray and between the accommodations and the Foray trails.

If I decide to leave early and not to complete the Foray as planned, I assume all risks inherent in my decision to leave and waive all liability against FNL Organizers and Faculty arising from that decision. Likewise, if the leaders have concluded the Foray, and I decide to go forward without the leaders, I assume all risks inherent in my decision to go forward and waive all liability against leaders including FNL Organizers and Faculty arising from that decision.

This Agreement is intended to be as broad and inclusive as is permitted by law. If any provision or any part of any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid or legally unenforceable for any reason, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby and shall remain valid and fully enforceable.

To the fullest extent allowed by law, I agree to WAIVE, DISCHARGE CLAIMS, AND RELEASE FROM LIABILITY FNL, its officers, directors, employees, agents, faculty and leaders, from any and all liability on account of, or in any way resulting from I&D, even if caused by negligence of FNL, its officers, directors, employees, agents, faculty and leaders, or any other parties in any way connected with FNL or the Foray. I further agree to HOLD HARMLESS FNL, its officers, directors, employees, agents, faculty and leaders from any claims, damages, injuries or losses caused by my own negligence while a participant in the event. I understand and intend that this Assumption of Risk and Release of Liability is binding upon my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and includes any minors accompanying me on the outing.

I have read this document in its entirety and I freely and voluntarily assume all risks of such I&D and notwithstanding such risks, I agree to participate in the Foray.

Signed:

_____

Date:_____

If you are a minor (under age 18), your parent or legal guardian must sign this Agreement on your behalf.

I hereby agree and consent to the foregoing **Acknowledgment** on behalf of the minor named here:

_____

Relationship: _____

Signed: _____

Date:_____

The genus *Trametes* in Newfoundland & Labrador

Leif Ryvarden, Andrus Voitk

Trametes is a genus of small bracket fungi, relatively common white rot recyclers of hardwood in our province. Most have a relatively light coloured cap and a whitish pore surface with small, round pores. The most colourful and best known species, known for its active anti-cancer components, *Trametes versicolor*, was reviewed on these pages by Henry Mann.[1] Review by LR of our collections made over a decade revealed four species in the province: *Trametes hirsuta*, *T. ochracea*, *T. pubescens*, and *T. versicolor* (Figure 1). Fruiting bodies were commonest between March and May, with a smaller second peak in September and October (Figure 2). This study also revealed that it is a difficult genus to identify: of 14 collections, only 6 (43%) were correctly identified; another 6 (43%) were misidentified to species, and 2 (14%) were from another species (*Antrodiella canadensis*, described earlier,[2] and *Postia balsamea*).

Even on the mainland, where everything is much easier, identification of these species pose problems. A recent phylogenetic study of the *Trametes* group of polypores showed that these four species formed nice phylogenetic clusters with good support.[3] However, the misidentification rate in that study for the same four species found in our province was around 15%.

Why such difficulties with identification of this genus? Well, for one thing, the species look alike. That may not be apparent if you read a description or look at pictures, but many books present the "typical" look, or, even worse, the look that happened to be available. The fruiting bodies have a very wide spectrum of appearance, influenced by many variables. Young, mature and old fruiting bodies often look entirely different. Their colour varies markedly with exposure to sunlight, so that brackets on the lower side of a log in the deep forest may look quite different from those on top of an exposed stump in a clear-cut opening. Although not hygrophanous, the hairs (a significant identification feature) swell and lie plastered to the cap if wet, like a gelatinous layer; hairs also disappear with age. Many animals find these brackets to their liking and engage in mandibular rearrangement of their appearance. The pores may disintegrate and become angular or even tooth-like. When they dry, all species take on a buff colour, indistinguishable from each other. And, yes, there is a significant overlap in spore size, often making it difficult to know which species is examined. Even descriptions in books show some variation, including in measurable characters: for example, one authority gives spore length as 5.2-6.5µm, and another as 6-9µm

for the same species. Some differences in descriptions are to be expected, of course, but they do add to the problem.

Make this a personal challenge! When you travel in the woods, collect these brackets and take them home. Give yourself ample time, and try to figure out which species you have. On our part, we also take up a personal challenge. We shall try to do the best we can to describe them in such a manner that we all can improve our identification accuracy. If you wish, dry and keep your identifications with a few small notes (date, site, substrate and your determination), and bring your collection to AV at the next foray. He will try to get expert confirmation for you.

Although many people like to begin identification by a consideration of colour, this is probably not the best choice for this group. Colour tends to be so variable, particularly for *T. versicolor* and *T. ochracea*, that an examination of the hairs on the cap might make a better starting point.

A quick approach that may help with our four species is to key them our by their hairs:

1. Short, soft, velvety hairs with a silken sheen (*T. versicolor*).
2. Long, soft hairs on raised bands, alternating with hairless bands; if hairs adpressed, a matte look, no sheen. (*T. ochracea*)
3. Minimal zonation with soft, short hairs even in sunken bands (*T. pubescens*).
4. Entire cap covered with upright long hairs that are seldom adpressed (*T. hirsuta*).

Use this hair-key to identify the mushroom in the title banner BEFORE reading further. It should not be too difficult, so do not cheat!

If you thought that broad and light fuzzy bands alternating with bald and narrow dark bands makes this *T. ochracea*, you are in agreement with the authors. OK, now you are ready to begin determining you own finds. Sounds simple, but as evidenced by experience, if you accept the challenge, you will encounter several more difficult situations, where you need to consider a host of other characters to make a determination. Each one will not be obvious, this much we can guarantee.

First you have to know that your bracket is a *Trametes*. Our *Trametes* species jut out at right angles from the wood like a thin shelf (not a thick conk), are tough and pliable (not hard or soft), usually grow in overlapping groups but are not fused, and are small (Figure 3).

If you make sure the substrate is deciduous wood, you immediately exclude *Antrodiella canadensis* and *Postia balsamea*, both of which had crept into our identifications, as well as most *Trichaptum* species. Admittedly, our species have been reported to grow on coniferous wood on occasion, but the occurrences are so rare, that in the beginning you will be safe to ignore that. Last, make sure the pores are small, even and round or nearly so. Poremouths that are maze-like or form gills or near-gills put your find in another genus.

Now you have a *Trametes*, and it is only a matter of deciding which of four. Should be a snap!

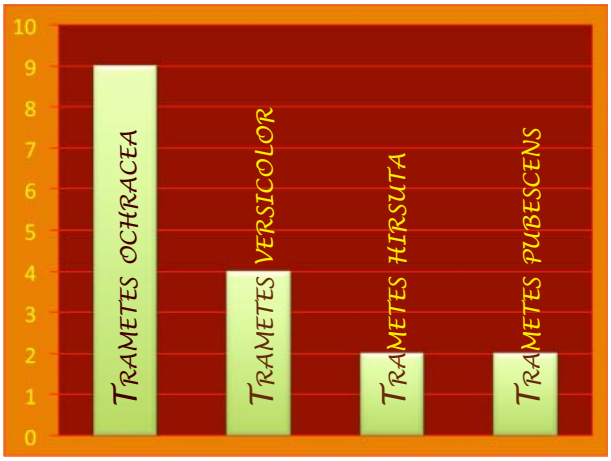


Figure 1. Trametes *species found in AV and Foray collections over a decade. Contrary to the mainland,* T. versicolor *is not the commonest species in our province. That honour belongs to* T. ochracea, *which is probably even commoner than these results suggest.*

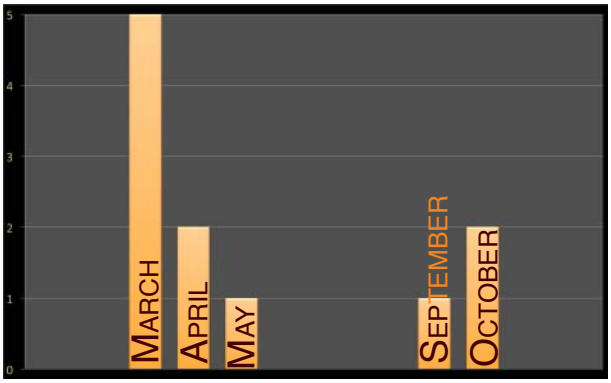


Figure 2. Distribution of Trametes *collections through the year. Usually described as primarily annual, in our province they seem to revive after winter, noticeable during thaws early in the year, before the snow has gone. A double peaked season is common to many mushrooms that seem unable to tolerate the warmest and driest period in the summer. Characteristically both peaks are highest on the sides abutting snow. Although the numbers are small, it seems that all four species showed a similar seasonal preference. Since forays are held in September only, foray material omitted to prevent skewing results.*

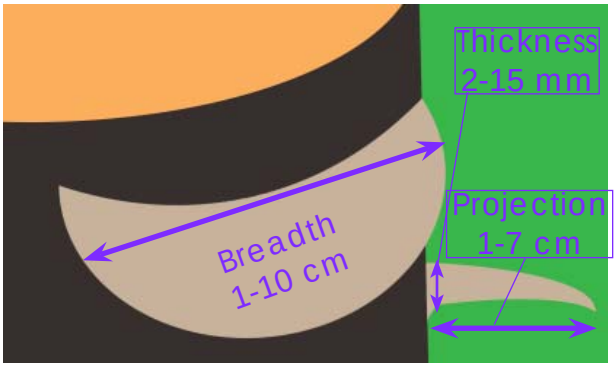


Figure 3. Dimensions of Trametes *brackets. Breadth is longest axis, projection is extent from wood, thickness at base of bracket.*

Trametes versicolor


Photo: Henry Mann

Trametes versicolor, the turkey tail, is the species most people think of when they think of *Trametes*. It is the commonest of the species on the mainland, and the species most often featured in field guides. It is also the species gaining attention because of its promise as an anticancer agent. Here it is not nearly as common.

Recognition is easy if it has the classical blue look—the only species in the group with true blue colour.

Two "classical" gunmetal blue clusters of T. versicolor. *Also, radial cross section to show dark line (arrow) between hairy upper layer and white flesh.*

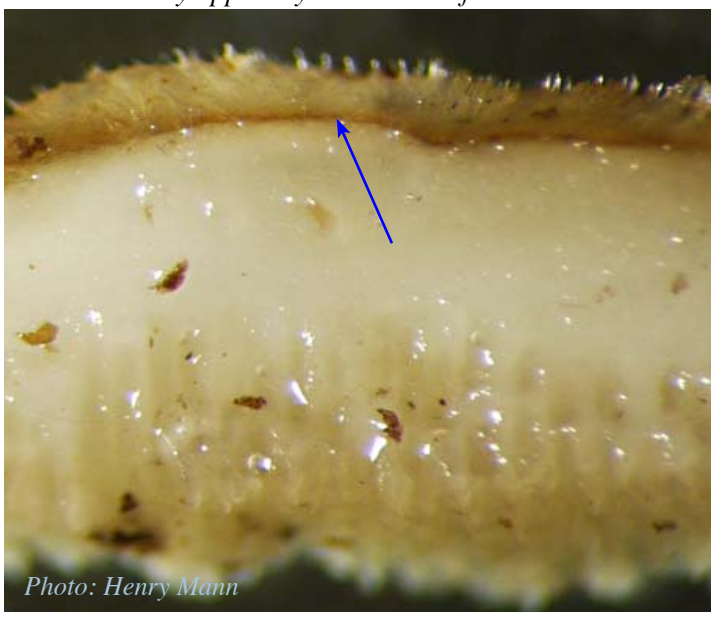


Photo: Henry Mann

However, many times it is not blue, and many times it may be difficult to distinguish "gun-metal blue" from other gray to black shades. *T. ochracea* is the our primary species with which it can be confused readily. Apart from having blue colour (sometimes), *T. versicolor* differs from *T. ochracea* by:

1. The zonate bands are narrower and there are more of them.
2. All bands are hairy, even the brown sunken ones.
3. The hairs are shorter and denser, soft fuzzy, often with a sheen like silk or satin.
4. The pore mouths are smaller (4-5/mm vs. 3-4).
5. The spores are somewhat smaller (5-6 x 1.5-2.5 μm vs. 6-8 x 2-3).

Photo: Henry Mann

Illustrations on this page show non-blue colour variations of T. versicolor. *Note the satin sheen in the top photo and the small one above—not always seen, but if there, it is diagnostic. Note also that the sunken brown bands are hairy, not bare.*

Photo: Henry Mann

Trametes ochracea

Trametes ochracea is our commonest species of the genus. Compared to *T. versicolor* it is paler, more evenly coloured and less zonate, although at times this may not be so. Its bands are fewer and wider. Characteristically raised, wide, light bands alternate with sunken, bare (hairless), brown ones.

The hair on the wide bands is more obvious, longer and softer. This separates it from *T. versicolor*, with short, dense, shiny hairs and from *T. hirsuta* with its stiff, bristly hairs. *T. pubescens* has similar hairs, but is considerably paler, more evenly coloured with less obvious bands (less zonate).

Water and age can render the hair key useless. When wet (left upper), the hairs can flatten like a knobbly gelatinous layer, but often, after it dries (left middle—same mushroom) the hairs will again resume their shape and reveal the sunken bands to be hairless.

With age the hairs may become adpressed (left lower, both right), resulting in a velvety cap, so that the identifier needs to use other characters. Notice that this one is matte, lacking the sheen of T. versicolor.

Photo: Henry Mann

Photo: Maria Voitk

Grays and blacks are difficult to separate from gray-blue, causing one of the authors to lose a dollar bet on the upper left specimen. It is easy to think there are two populations, T. ochracea *and* T. versicolor. *In fact, the gray ones are the revived fruiting bodies and the pale ones have not revived, both* T. ochracea. *Little more attention to the hair key would have saved the dollar.*

Like many small shelf fungi, caps of Trametes *often become the home for species of algae, colouring them green (upper right). Whether there is a deeper functional relationship between the two organisms is unknown, but we do know that green caps make identification more difficult.*

T. ochracea may be very colourful,luring you into a money-losing misidentification. Despite lacking blue, the lower right photo may make you think of T. versicolor. *Applying the hair key will steer you straight.*

Note the longer and softer hair than on T. versicolor *on cross section. As in the latter, the cap "skin" appears as a dark line between hair and flesh.*

Trametes pubescens

Photo: Henry Mann

Trametes pubescens has only been collected twice in a decade. The hairs are fine and downy, and may be adpressed. It is much paler, and far less zonate. There are no significant raised and sunken bands, and not a vibrant colour spectrum. The radial waviness, common to all our *Trametes* species, is more pronounced in this species. So is the tendency to grow in large troops, with irregular small nodules and fresh caps arising from the mature caps. The pore surface is more straw coloured than the other species, which are whitish to grayish in comparison (especially *T. hirsuta*). The cross section lacks a dark band, although the "skin" is visible as a bit darker ocher line between the pale cap hairs and whitish flesh. The species contains several ecotypes, some with thinner flesh and paler caps. One such, resembling the photo above, has been known as *T. velutina*, but phylogenetic studies have shown it to be synonymous with *T. pubescens*.

Photo: Henry Mann

Trametes hirsuta

Trametes hirsuta has only been collected twice in a decade, once in central Newfoundland and once at Terra Nova National Park. We have only one photograph.

The cap is completely covered with upright hair, which is almost never adpressed. Zonation is clearly evident, although the colours may not show much contrast: bands range from whitish, cream, light ochre to yellowish ochre. This is out largest species, whose cap regularly reaches the upper 10 cm limit in maximal diameter. With time the poremouths also become grayish and the cap turns a dirty looking gray. In old species, or after long wet periods, there is often a greenish tinge due to algae moving in between the hairs. The cap edge is usually dark, whereas that of *T. pubescens* is usually light. On cross section this species has a definite dark band between the cap and white flesh.

All the four species seem to attract algae (see picture of *T. ochracea* and cover picture), although perhaps more noticeably with *T. hirsuta* than the others. This is not unique to this genus, but well documented in other small bracket fungi on hardwood as well (e.g. *Cerrena, Lenzites*, *Trichaptum*, etc), so is not a useful identification character for the genus. The exact relationship between the *Trametes* and the alga is unclear, although a mutualistic relationship akin to basidiolichens is not postulated.

Photo: Roger Smith

		TRAMETES			
		versicolor	*ochracea*	*pubescens*	*hirsuta*
CAP	projects	1-5 cm	1-5 cm	1-5 cm	1-7 cm
	widest diameter	1-6 cm	1-7 cm	2-5 cm	2-10 cm
	thickness	2-5 mm	5-15 mm	2-10 mm	2-10 mm
	colour	colourful, browns, grays-blacks, gun metal blue	often colourful, grays and browns	even coloured, white-cream-yellow	white-cream-tan; turns gray
	zonation	noticeable; many narrow bands	noticeable, bands wider, not as many	usually almost azonate	usually almost azonate
	hair	short, felty, satiny sheen, all bands hairy	fuzzy hair on broad bands, narrow sunken bands hairless; felty if adpressed	short, downy	dense long hairs over entire cap, almost bristly
PORES	size	4-6	3-4	3-5	2-4
	colour	white to cream	white to cream	white-cream to straw	white-cream-straw, turns gray
CONTEXT	colour	white	cream	white	white
	line	dark	dark	faint	dark
SPORES	length	4.5-6.5	5-8	5-7	6-9
	width	1.5-2.5	1.5-3	1.5-2.5	2-2.5

You may have noticed from Figure 1 that *Trametes ochracea* is almost as common as all the others put together. If our provincial government were to introduce a mandatory *Trametes* identification program (MTIP), where citizens get a dollar for every correct identification and pay a dollar for every mistake, you will break even if you always guess *T. ochracea*. Hence, with just a little extra knowledge you could always make money from the government. The above tabular key summarizes the characters that may be of help to distinguish between these four species. Add that to the descriptions and photos, and readers of Omphalina should be able to increase their chances for earnings markedly above the break-even of always guessing *T. ochracea*. If you do, the authors would appreciate a modest 10% cut, sent c/o the editor, Omphalina. We have expenses—see all the photographers we need to pay, etc. Good luck!

Note: These brackets often harbour insects that will devour even dried specimens. If you collect them, after drying, put them in the deep freeze for 10 days, then lightly re-dry if moist or soft. This should take care of insects without the use of toxic chemicals.

References

1. Mann H: Turkey tales. Omphalina 2(2):2. 2011.
2. Ryvarden L: *Antrodiella canadensis*—a rare polypore. Omphalina 4(6):8. 2013.
3. Justo A, Hibbett DS: Phylogenetic classification of *Trametes* (Basidiomycota, Polyporales) based on a five-marker dataset. Taxon 60:1567-1583. 2011.

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Boulet B: Les champignons des arbres de l'est de l'Amerique du Nord. Les Publications du Québec. Québec. 2003

Niemelä T: Käävät, puiden sienet. Botanical Museum, Finnish Museum of Natural History. Helsinki. 2005.

Ryvarden L, Gilbertson RL: European Polypores. Fungiflora. Oslo. 1994.

The Bishop's Sketchbook

Neottiella vivida

Andrus Voitk

Photo: Maria Voitk

Sometimes there is no particular reason to show a mushroom. Except simply that it is beautiful, a joy to share.

There are many small orange cups, whose identification can be difficult, partly because they are not often encountered. From its picture Dave Malloch suspected this to be a *Neottiella*. From several quite similar *Neottiella* species, this fit with either *N. rutilans* or *N. vivida*: habitat (moss on a sandy meadow), habitus (seated deep in sand among moss), macroscopic appearance (size; cup orange inside and out, hairy edge, short pale stem). As you can learn from the new Ascomycete book by Beug, Bessette, and Bessette, Their difference is microscopic: *N. rutilans* has smooth, reticulate spores, *N. vivda* has finely warty spores. The spores of this specimen were finely warty.

The asco book, already useful, is reviewed by Dave, beginning on the next page.

Photo: Michael Burzynski

Book review

Dave Malloch

MW Beug, AE Bessette, AR Bessette

472 pp.
Texas University Press
Austin TX
2014

$80.00

An order from Amazon.ca totalled $84.00 CAD, taxes and shipping included. The discounted web price at the publishers website, is US$56.95.

ASCOMYCETE FUNGI
Of North America
A MUSHROOM REFERENCE GUIDE

This new book on North American ascomycetes is a welcome surprise. Treating about 600 species of ascomycetes it compares favorably with any of the larger books on North American basidiomycetes. The authors have attempted to bridge the gap between beginners and more advanced enthusiasts by taking a fairly scholarly approach to their subject while at the same time presenting the material in a very user-friendly way. They have arranged the descriptions and illustrations in a format that is taxonomically up-to-date and not necessarily intuitive, but have provided entry to this system through a creative use of picture keys that anyone can easily follow.

The book includes an introduction to ascomycetes accompanied by several photographs of microscopic characteristics, an identification key combining texts and pictures and a main section made up of descriptions and illustrations of individual species. The descriptive pages for each species include a simple description of macro- and microscopic features followed by a paragraph outlining habitat and geographic distribution. A final paragraph, labelled

"Comments" contains a discussion of the correct name for the species and also a short overview of similar species not treated by the book in detail. In some species there may also be some comments on edibility. The book ends with a glossary of mycological terms, a list of photo credits, an index for common names and one for scientific names.

The introductory section is brief, declaring a detailed discussion of ascomycete biology to be beyond the scope of the book. The photographs of microscopic features are clear but few in number and not likely to inspire a new generation of amateur microscopists. I suspect most readers will quickly skip over this section and get on with the excellent keys, descriptions and illustrations, which are the real strength of this unabashed field guide.

The keys really are good. The authors undoubtedly gave them a great deal of thought and somehow managed to integrate useful thumbnail photographs with traditional dichotomous keys. Users can take an unknown collection through these keys step by step, or they can just skim over the thumbnails until they come upon the species they have in hand. As an educator, I have long known that some people are verbal in their approach to

Picture Key to the Major Types of Included Ascomycetes

1a. Epigeous (aboveground) Ascomycetes (see also 3b) 9
1b. Hypogeous (below ground) Ascomycetes 2

2a. Interior near or at maturity ± completely filled 5
2b. Interior hollow or of thick folds of mushroom tissue 3

3a. Interior hollow or folds of tissue, usually buried at maturity, spores forcibly discharged or not 4
3b. Interior hollow, opening to the surface at the top by splitting into rays, spores forcibly discharged, sometimes with an audible hiss

Sarcosphaera coronaria W, NE p. 250

Peziza ammophila A (sand dunes) p. 204

Chorioactis geaster Texas p. 139

Geopora pellita QC p. 89

Geopora arenicola NE + CO p. 89

Geopora sepulta E p. 90

DISTRIBUTION NOTES USED IN CAPTIONS: A = widespread; N, S, E, W = region in North America; M = mountains; C = coast; B = boreal; MW = Midwest; ? = uncertain; state and province abbreviations are standard except that NE = northeast, not Nebraska; MX = Mexico; WC = west coast; EC = east coast.

Beginning of thumbnail key: both word and picture guide the reader to the correct identification; "thumbnails" are of good size and excellent quality.

identification while others are more visual. This book takes both by the hand and walks them through to their goal. Wonderful! The keys do not take the identifier just to a featured species, but may include species not given a major entry but nevertheless included in more detailed comments. By and large, the thumbnails are large enough to be useful but a few may be somewhat unclear to those not already familiar with the species. One unexpected diversion is found among the thumbnails of *Gyromitra* species, where a rather mutilated fruiting body is labelled *Sphaeronaemella helvellae*. In turning to the page indicated by the thumbnail, we come to the main page for *Gyromitra infula*, where under the Comments paragraph there is a detailed description of *S. helvellae*, a very small ascomycete growing parasitically within the cap of *G. infula*. There are no photographs of the *Sphaeronaemella* and it is doubtful the thumbnail in the key would be chosen by a person who actually observed it.

The main descriptive pages are nicely organized. The descriptions of both macro- and microscopic features are detailed enough to be useful to most users. The descriptions of microscopic structures are quite precise and will be useful to professional mycologists. Greater detail will only be found in technical journals. Writers of popular basidiomycete books could learn a lesson or two here. Under the heading "Occurrence" the authors outline what is known about the specific habitat of the species as well as its known geographic distribution. Readers in Newfoundland, as well as the rest of Canada, will find there are some inaccuracies regarding our country. For example, the location "northeastern North America" is often used when the authors really mean "northeastern USA and adjacent parts of Canada". *Mitrula paludosa* is said to occur in northeastern Canada, although it really is known mainly from southern Canada. *Neocudoniella radicella* is quoted as growing in "boreal forests across Canada and probably the northern portions of North America". I suspect that they really mean "northern portions of the USA".

The comments on each species are again far from condescending. Some readers will get more than they need here, while professionals and advanced amateurs will find a great deal of useful information. Discussions of nomenclature and taxonomy are carefully documented by current literature citations. Occasionally the descriptive pages have a short paragraph dealing with edibility. This seems a little inconsistent: with morels and similar fungi this makes sense but it can be spotty elsewhere. For example *Sarcoscypha austriaca* is declared

to be "nonpoisonous but not recommended", but there is no comment on the edibility of *S. coccinea* on the following page. Some species of *Helvella* have comments on edibility while others do not.

The treatment of morels is right at the cutting edge of our knowledge and lays out, perhaps for the first time in such a book, the baffling array of known species. These species are hard to tell apart and are still mostly the territory of molecular biologists. However, most readers who have searched for morels will probably find the discussions fascinating. Fortunately, according to these authors, all morels are edible if well cooked, so taxonomy should not interfere with the delight of eating these little morsels.

There are several pages devoted to species of truffles and truffle-like fungi. These may be less useful to Newfoundlanders than to western Americans but are great to see. Most books simply ignore them. One practice here I do not condone is the use of so-called "*nomina nuda*", that is, names that have yet to be formally published according to agreed-upon procedures. In this book several unpublished names are introduced in the genus *Elaphomyces* with the comment "in preparation". Once these illegitimate names make their way into the wider literature they become confusing. Should someone publish names for these species before the ones used here are published we will have yet another set of useless names to deal with. While *nomina nuda* can be sorted out by professionals, they can become a nightmare for amateurs and non-specialists.

The final sections of the book are well thought out. The glossary of terms is thorough, as is the bibliography. The authors are to be congratulated on their efforts to be as up-to-date as possible. The indices of common and scientific names are thorough. The scientific index even includes some plant species although not all. I would have preferred to see the scientific index to be alphabetized by species as well as genus, since many of us have yet to adapt to the latest generic names and may have difficulty finding the entry for a species we are familiar with.

In summary, despite a few small quibbles, I like this book very much. It is a landmark publication on North American ascomycetes. The authors understate its importance by citing Seaver's monumental North American Cup Fungi in its 1978 reprint rather than pointing out that this was originally published in two volumes in 1942 and 1951. We have waited a long time for such a book. It may contain a small percentage of the ascomycetes we are likely to find and is mainly restricted to the larger and more conspicuous species but is nevertheless a wonderful aid to identification. I enthusiastically recommend this book to amateurs and professionals alike, and congratulate its authors on a job very well done.

Gyromitra infula (Schaeffer: Fries) Quélet SADDLE-SHAPED FALSE MOREL

MACROSCOPIC FEATURES: fruitbody consisting of a cap and stalk; cap 2.5–10 cm wide × 2–10 cm high, usually saddle-shaped or sometimes trilobate, margin incurved; upper surface wrinkled to convoluted or sometimes nearly smooth, moist when fresh, reddish brown to dark brown or sometimes yellow-brown, lacking distinct violet to lavender tints; lower surface paler, minutely velvety; interior hollow or chambered, flesh brittle; stalk 2–6 cm long × 2–2.5 cm thick, dry, hollow, finely granular, whitish to pinkish buff.

MICROSCOPIC FEATURES: spores 18–23 × 7–10 µm, elliptic, smooth, with 2 large oil drops when mounted in water, uniseriate, nonapiculate, hyaline; asci 250–330 × 14–15 µm, 8-spored; paraphyses cylindrical, septate, forked, and enlarged apically.

OCCURRENCE: solitary, scattered, or in groups on decaying wood or humus; summer and fall, also winter and spring in coastal California; widely distributed in North America; occasional to locally common.

EDIBILITY: poisonous.

COMMENTS: This false morel is unusual for the genus *Gyromitra* in that it typically fruits in the summer and fall rather than spring, except for coastal California where it fruits in the spring. We have found versions of this species less than 1 cm tall in the spring. *Helvella infula* Schaeffer is a synonym. *Gyromitra ambigua* (P. Karsten) Harmaja is very similar and also fruits in the summer and fall, but its cap and stalk have distinct violet to lavender tints, with the cap a dark red-brown, nearly chestnut colored, and its spores are larger (21–30 × 7–12 µm) and indistinctly apiculate (Harmaja 1969a). Some authors consider *Gyromitra ambigua* and *Gyromitra infula* to be synonyms, but the combination of fruiting body color and spore characteristics appear to be consistent diagnostic features (Abbott and Currah 1997). *Sphaeronaemella helvellae* (P. Karsten) P. Karsten grows on the living fruitbodies of *Gyromitra infula* and *Gyromitra ambigua*. *Sphaeronaemella helvellae* gives *Gyromitra* fruitbodies a velvety, withered appearance but *Gyromitra* ascospores are always present, indicating that the infection does not occur until host maturity.

Sphaeronaemella helvellae fruitbodies are superficial to semi-immersed in the spore-bearing area of the host. They are composed of perithecia that measure 0.09–0.25 mm in diameter, are nearly spherical to ovoid, bald, smooth, and have a long neck through which the spores emerge. They are colored bright yellow-orange and are densely gregarious. Their spores are 8–10.5 × 3–4.5 µm, unilaterally flattened-elliptic in side view, elliptic in face view, smooth, hyaline, and yellowish in mass.

Gyromitra infula

Example of text page: 17 x 25 cm, ample room, legible text, beautiful photo, full description, discussion includes similar species.

PEZIZOMYCETES 150

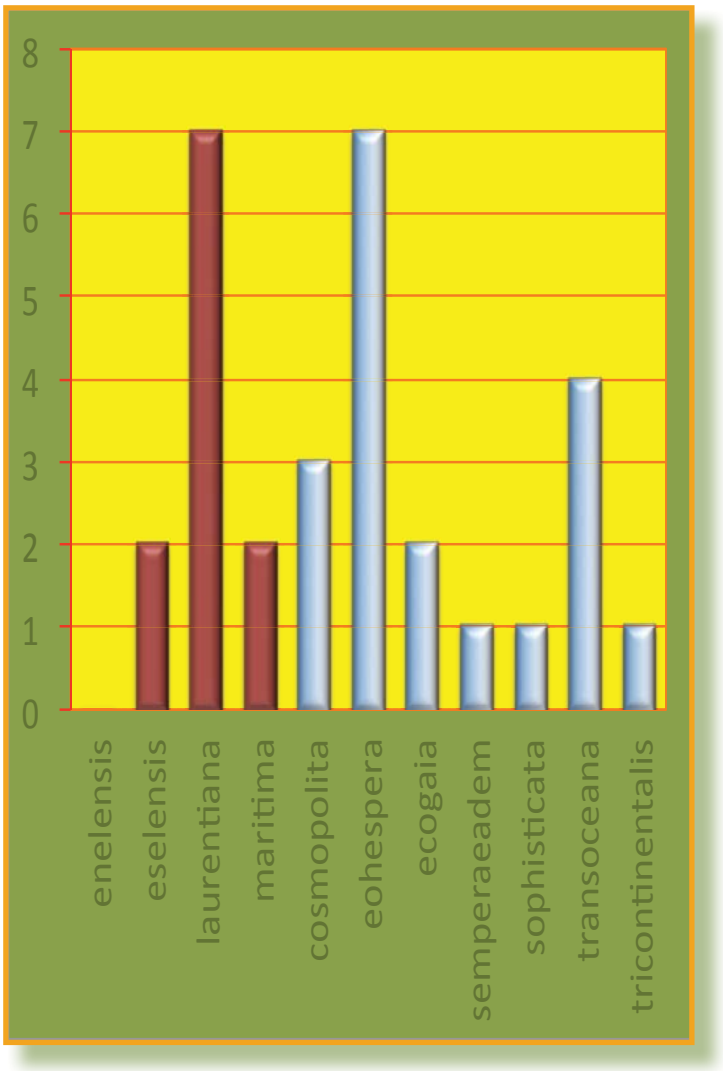
THE MAIL BAG

OR WHY THE PASSENGER PIGEONS ASSIGNED TO SERVE THE LAVISH CORPORATE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES OF OMPHALINA GET HERNIAS

As soon as I got the last issue I ordered two hot pink Andromeda Bog Rakes, payment including the pink surcharge. I was told that due to heavy demand, fulfillment of my order would be delayed for 30 days. Mind you, we have a short bog season in California, and I'm itching to get out into the field (although that rash could be caused by something I ate) with my new Andromeda Bog Rakes. Please ensure my delivery takes place by April 1.

David Rust

Ed comment:
Dear David,
You sent the money and the rakes didn't come, eh? Looks like you got a really good lesson. Please forward $100.00 teaching fee. You're lucky OMPHALINA has a 2-for-1 deal on lessons just now, but even at full rates, lessons like this are cheap at the price.



Status of vote for morel names up to the time of publication. *Laurentiana* is the clear favourite for our own native morel, hitherto also found in New Brunswick. For the morel of many countries, *eohespera* is leading *transoceana*. Else Vellinga suggested that *cosmopolita* was better than *cosmopolitana*; we agree and made the change. She also proposed *tricontinentalis*, so we offer it here. If you prefer it to your previous choice, you can always write in for a change.

If you have not voted, there still is time. See the February issue of OMPHALINA for details and send in your vote. Free voting will remain open until the end of May. June 1–15 votes will be registered for a prepaid $22.49 CAD late processing fee, and after June 15 voting will be closed.

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    - Parks and Natural Areas Division
    - Wildlife Division
  - Department of Natural Resources
    - Center for Forest Science and Innovation
- People of Canada, through
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    - Terra Nova National Park
    - Gros Morne National Park
- Model Forest of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Memorial University of Newfoundland
  - St. John's Campus
  - Grenfell Campus
- Tuckamore Lodge
- Quidi Vidi Brewing Company
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