



# THE FUNGOPHILE

WINTER 2003 EDITION OF THE MUSHROOM SOCIETY OF UTAH NEWSLETTER



*Sarcodon imbricatum*... our most intensely flavored mushroom, a favorite of a few. See the recipe inside for something that will really perk your taste buds.

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Letters to the Editor may be addressed to MSU Fungophile, 2373 East 6660 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. MSU Fungophile is published by the Mushroom Society of Utah and is mailed to all current members. To become a member or to renew your membership, please complete the form on the back cover and return it with your check to MSU.

## Upcoming events

Tuesday, December 9, 2003 7:00 PM; Annual Mushroom Feast at Ardean's home, 660 So University(1335 East) St. Bring your favorite mushroom dish, and a recipe so others might try it at home. If you don't have time to prepare a dish, just bring your favorite recipe.

Wednesday, March 10, 2004 7:00 PM; at Ardean's home

## 2003 in Review

After a great start to the 2003 mushroom year with an early outing in April, Morels galore in May, and plenty of June Gyromitras and other interesting fungi, things started to take a turn for the worse with the arrival of hot, dry weather that persisted throughout July making that month (and the July foray) one of the hottest and driest on record. Who would have predicted that while the Wasatch Front and most of the rest of the state continued to bake throughout August, almost daily rain showers in the high Uintas would make the MSU August monthly foray and Francis foray two of the most interesting and productive outings on record.

In this newsletter you will find a list of identified mushrooms from our 2003 Francis/High Uintas foray. Mushrooms found and identified at the monthly foray one week earlier are included in this list along with about a half-dozen additional species collected along the Mirror Lake highway the week following the Francis foray.

A casual glance at this year's list might lead you to believe that there were mushrooms all over the place—and you would be right. Interestingly, there were also surprising numbers of *Boletivorus Brutaliosipes* (see *Arora* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, page 546 for a description of this frightening creature!) that appeared with the mushrooms. Folks, this was about as good as it gets in this part of

the country.

The list is also unusual in that it represents almost all of the mushrooms that were brought in for display. In the past, many specimens had to be discarded at the end because of lack of time and help at the identification tables. Even though fewer people visited the display this year (there is a STRONG suspicion that people were far too busy relieving the symptoms of Bolete fever to come down to the town hall) more MSU members took time to make identifications in the field thus making the I.D. job at the display much easier. Many thanks to those who took this extra trouble. Many thanks also to ALL who visited the display, brought in specimens or brought the incredibly delicious food that we enjoyed at the potluck. Your participation, help, and friendship made this year's event one of the most memorable of recent years.

Finally, a word about the September 20 foray. This was MSU's first attempt at a foray this late in the year and although the previous week had seen freezing temperatures and snow at the higher elevations, incredibly, there were still a few mushrooms to be found. Most fungi at Bald Mountain where we started out had been frozen and more or less dessicated by the cold wind. A few Specimens of *Cantharellus cibarius*, *Mycena sp.*, and a small *Cortinarius sp.* were found. Later in the morning, the few MSU members who still hadn't had enough spent an hour looking around the Shady Dell area. It hadn't been as cold here and although there were a few decent specimens, it was pretty clear that the mushroom season along the Mirror Lake highway was coming to an end. The foray came to a fitting close on a high note as MSU members located, photographed, and collected a few specimens of an enormous fruiting of *Leucopaxillus amarus* in prime condition. In a more "normal" water year with moderate temperatures, mid to late September can be a fruitful time for fungi, particularly at lower elevations and the September foray is certainly an event that we will want to plan on in coming years.

Happy Holidays

Mark

## Shingled Blue Cheese

From the Fall Foray potluck dinner

2 Slices bacon, chopped

2 cups *Sarcodon (Hydnum) imbricatum* (Shingled hedgehog), sliced

½ cup red onion, chopped

½ teaspoon sugar

½ teaspoon salt

½ teaspoon soy sauce

½ cup blue cheese

Heat fry pan. Add bacon, cook till it just begins to brown. Add mushrooms. Cook till they start to darken (3-4 minutes). Add onion. Cook till translucent (4-5 minutes). Add sugar, salt, and soy sauce, stir. Sprinkle blue cheese on top. Simmer till cheese is 2/3rds melted. Serve hot, as an hors de oeuvre or as a side dish. It can also make an interesting topping for a steak or cutlet.

# Deadly Mushrooms in Utah

I've heard it said that Utah is one of the safest places to eat wild mushrooms, because there are so few really deadly mushrooms that grow here. We had a case this fall in Salt lake City that confirms the fact you should never let your guard down when identifying a mushroom that you may eat.

Two dogs belonging to a Salt Lake family ate some mushrooms from their front yard. After going thru a great deal of agony; physical for the dogs, emotional for the family; one dog eventually died, the other suffered severe liver damage. Both had gone thru all the classic symptoms of amanitin poisoning: A period of severe abdominal distress, followed by a period of apparent recovery, then a relapse, during which liver and kidney failure often cause death.

Both dogs were in the care of a veterinarian for the entire period of their illness, but there was little that could be done except treat the symptoms. The guilty mushroom in this case is *Lepiota subincarnata* (*josserandii*). It is a very handsome mushroom that looks very much like other *Lepiota*'s. Some differentiating characteristics are; Pinkish coloration, small size, and almost nonexistent annulus.

Although the problem in this case is not one of mistaken identity, it still serves to emphasize the care that must be taken to observe the smallest details of a mushroom that lead to it's proper identity. Most of us have probably eaten various species of *Lepiota* thinking 'I recognize this one'. We, myself included, must all be very cautious of the subtle differences between an edible mushroom and what we have in hand. -Don Johnston-

## Dues for 2004 are now due

Dues for the new year are due by January 1, 2004. Don't let your membership lapse. Don't miss out on a newsletter. Amounts due are shown below.

## Joining or renewing MSU membership

\$15 Family Membership in MSU

\$47 Family Membership plus membership in NAMA

\$30 Student Membership in MSU and NAMA

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Family membership includes all members of your household. Make check payable to MSU and send to: Ronna Conlon, Membership Secretary, Mushroom Society of Utah, 143 East Gregson, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115-3818. Any questions, you can reach Ronna at (801) 486-2717.

# MSU FALL FORAY—FRANCIS 2003

## SPECIES LIST—ALPHABETICAL

- Agaricus amicosus*  
*Agaricus arvensis*  
*Agaricus diminutivus* gr.  
*Agaricus sylvicola*  
*Albatrellus confluens*  
*Albatrellus ovinus*  
*Amanita muscaria*  
*Amanita pantherina*  
*Amanita vaginata*  
*Armillaria pitkinensis*  
*Armillaria zelleri*  
*Auricularia auricula*  
*Bolbitius aleuriatus* (close)  
*Boletus chrysenteron* (close)  
*Boletus edulis*  
*Boletus piperatus*  
*Boletus subtomentosus*  
*Brauniellula nancyae* (gastroid  
"pine spike")  
*Calvatia sculpta*  
*Cantharellus cibarius*  
*Catathelasma ventricosa*  
*Caulorhiza hygrophoroides*  
*Chroogomphus vinicolor*  
*Cladonia fimbriata* (lichen)  
*Clavariadelphus truncatus*  
*Clitocybe dilatata*  
*Clitocybe gibba*  
*Clitocybe intermedia*  
*Clitocybe* sp.  
*Clitocybula familia* (close)  
*Clitopilus prunulus*  
*Collybia acervata*  
*Collybia butyracea*  
*Conocybe lactea*  
*Coprinus micaceus*  
*Cortinarius californicus*  
*Cortinarius injucundus*  
*Cortinarius laniger*  
*Cortinarius mutabilis* gr.  
*Cortinarius porphyropus*  
*Cortinarius* sp. (several)  
*Crepidotus herbarum*  
*Crucibulum leave*  
*Cyathus stercoreus*  
*Cystoderma fallax*  
*Dacrymyces palmatus*  
*Entoloma rhodopolium*  
*Flammulina velutipes*  
*Galerina atkinsoniana*  
*Galerina autumnalis*  
*Gloeophyllum sepiarium*  
*Gymnopilus penetrans*  
*Gyromitra infula*  
*Hebeloma crustuliniform*  
*Hebeloma insigne*  
*Hebeloma* sp.  
*Helvella lacunosa*  
*Hericium ramosum*  
*Hydnhellum suaveolens* (close,  
but lacks suaveolens odor)  
*Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca*  
*Hygrophorus chrysodon*  
*Hygrophorus eburneus*  
*Hygrophorus erubescens*  
*Hygrophorus gliocyclus*  
*Hygrophorus olivaceoalbus*  
*Hygrophorus pudorinus*  
*Hygrophorus pustulatus*  
*Inocybe geophylla*

*Inocybe nitidiuscula*  
*Inocybe olympiana*  
*Inocybe rimosa*  
*Laccaria laccata*  
*Lactarius alnicola*  
*Lactarius caespitosus*  
*Lactarius deliciosus*  
*Lactarius fragilis*  
*Lactarius olympianus*  
*Lactarius rufus*  
*Lactarius uvidus*  
*Leccinum aurantiacum*  
*Leccinum fibrillosum*  
*Leccinum sp.*  
*Leccinum subalpinum*  
*Lentinellus omphalodes*  
*Lepiota acutesquamosa*  
*Lepiota clypeolaria*  
*Leucopaxillus amarus*  
*Lycogala epidendrum* (slime  
mold)  
*Lycoperdon perlatum*  
*Lycoperdon pyriform*  
*Lyophyllum sp.*  
*Marasmius olidus*  
*Marasmius sp.*  
*Marasmius strictipes*  
*Melanoleuca alboflavida*  
*Mycena acicula*  
*Mycena epipterygia*  
*Mycena pura*  
*Mycena sp.*  
*Nidula candida*  
*Nolanea sericea*  
*Omphalina sp.*  
*Oudemansiella sp.*  
*Paxillus involutus*  
*Peltigera canina* (lichen)  
*Phallus hadrianni*  
*Pholiota brunnescens*  
*Pholiota flammans*  
*Pholiota lubrica*  
*Pholiota malicola gr.*  
*Pholiota mutabilis*  
*Pholiota spumosa*  
*Pleurotus populinus*  
*Pleurotus pulmonarius*  
*Pluteus cervinus*  
*Polyozellus multiplex*  
*Polyporus varius*  
*Psathyrella sp.*  
*Ramaria abietina*  
*Ramaria largentii*  
*Ramaria sp.*  
*Russula albonigra*  
*Russula brevipes*  
*Russula decolorans*  
*Russula emetica gr.*  
*Russula integra*  
*Russula olivacea*  
*Russula paludosa*  
*Russula rosea*  
*Russula sp.*  
*Russula xerampelina*  
*Sarcodon imbricatum*  
*Scutellinia scutellata*  
*Stropharia hornemannii*  
*Stropharia squamosa*  
*Stropharia sp.*  
*Suillus brevipes*  
*Suillus lakei*  
*Suillus tomentosus*  
*Suillus umbonatus*  
*Tricholoma flavovirens*  
*Tricholoma vaccinum*  
*Tricholomopsis rutilans*  
*Tyromyces chioneus*  
*Xeromphalina caudicinalis*  
*Xeromphalina fulvipennis*