

NYMS



New York Mycological Society Newsletter

Spring 2018

Several months ago, after a Central Park foray, I and a number of other NYMS members went to Gary Lincoff's place on 95th Street to look at the collections from the day and attempt to ID some of the more difficult fungi. We chatted and enjoyed some wine and snacks. We admired the features of a little gray *Mycena* for a while, and as I got ready to leave Gary pulled out his copy of Alexander Smith's *North American Species of Mycena*. He handed it to me and suggested that I borrow it for a while. I knew that Gary was offering me both a kindness and a challenge. He was giving me the tools. I was responsible for using them.

In the days following the death of our dear Gary Lincoff, tributes poured in from all over the world on social media. His obituary appeared in *The New York Times*, *The Pittsburgh Post Gazette* and *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Gary had admirers everywhere. Hundreds of people reacted to his passing by recounting stories of meeting him on a foray, taking a class with him at the New York Botanical Garden (as I did) or simply reading one of his many books on mushrooms. He was truly the heart and soul of the New York Mycological Society for the many decades that he served it. I find it difficult to imagine what the club will be like without him.

Gary came to the NYMS in 1971 after having studied edible plants for a novel he was writing. By 1981 he had authored the *The Audubon Society field guide to North American mushrooms*. It is easily the most popular field guide to mushrooms in the US. His name is already invoked formally for the *Gary Lincoff Award for Contributions to Amateur Mycology* given by NAMA and the *The Gary Lincoff Mushroom*



Gary Lincoff, 1942 – 2018; photo: Steve Sterling

Foray organized by the Western Pennsylvania Mushroom Club. Plans are underway to appeal to the city of New York to append his name to a block of a city street.

It was his incisive wit, masterful storytelling, and expansive knowledge of mycology as well as botany, and myxomycota, that made Gary a mentor to those with serious mycological aspirations as well as a magnet to eager neophytes on their first walk. It was never unusual to see Gary surrounded by a dozen people in rapt attention as he related all he knew of each mushroom handed to him. Sometimes walks that were long in duration moved only short distances. A walk in the woods with Gary was part seminar, part performance art, part rite, always a joy.

We go into the woods year round now, *even in the winter*, because Gary inspired us in his wisdom and his conviction that there is always

something there for us to find. And there is! We go on Bolete Patrol, in our NYC parks in the summer, on whatever day of the weekend is not occupied by a scheduled out-of-the-city walk. We do that because of Gary's inspiration, his wisdom, his conviction that we were missing so many fungi right on our doorstep because we were too busy looking for edibles in greener pastures. We go into the woods now with Gary in our hearts, bolstered by his eternal enthusiasm and his belief that what we need is to know more mushrooms. He gave us the tools. Now we are responsible for using them.

This issue of the newsletter was due at the press with too little time to truly pay adequate tribute to Gary Lincoff. So for the next issue, Summer 2018, we invite you to send your stories, appreciations, eulogies and musings about Gary. The entire issue will be devoted to him.

—Ethan Crenson

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UPCOMING EVENTS

2018 Emil Lang Lecture Series

Central Park Arsenal
Mondays, 6:00-8:00

April 23rd

Rachel Swenie
"Mushrooms with Teeth:
The History, Diversity, and Edibility of the Genus *Hydnum*"

May 21st

Richard Jacob
"DNA Barcoding and the Mycoflora Project"

Workshops

June 10th (venue & time TBD)
Renée Labeuf
"The Genus *Mycena*"

Chanterelle Weekend 2018

in the Green Mountains of Southern Vermont

Catskill Weekend

September 21-23, details will be announced in upcoming newsletter

Eagle Hill Institute

<https://www.eaglehill.us>

July 29–August 4, *Mushroom Identification for New Mycophiles: Foraging for Edible and Medicinal Mushrooms*. Greg Marley & Michaeline Mulvey

August 19–August 25, *Mushroom Microscopy: An Exploration of the Intricate Microscopic World of Mushrooms*. David Porter & Michaeline Mulvey

September 28–30, *Fall Maine Mushrooms*. David Porter & Michaeline Mulvey

New York Botanical Garden

Instructor TBD, *Spring Mushrooms* 5/23 & 5/30, 10 am - 1 pm
Dorothy Smullen, *Mushroom Papermaking* 4/7, 11 am - 2:30 pm
Roy Halling, *Mushrooms & Mycorrhizae* 8/10, 10am - 1 pm

Forays

NEMF Foray, July 26–29, Geneseo, New York
Telluride Festival, August 16-19
Foray Newfoundland and Labrador, September 28–30, Avalon Peninsula,
Newfoundland, Canada
NAMA Foray, October 11–14, Salem, Oregon



NYMS Newsletter

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Mycological Society. To receive this
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Sadowski at: pabloski1@verizon.net Archive
copies of the newsletter are available in the
Resources section of our website.

Submissions for the next issue of the
NYMS newsletter must reach the editor
by June 15, 2018. Various formats are ac-
ceptable for manuscripts. Address
questions to Juniper Perlis, editor.
See above for addresses.

Mushroom Books Wanted

The club plans to hold a mushroom book auction this coming winter and we are seeking donations. If you have duplicate books, books you no longer use, or a rare book you can bear to part with, or if you're moving to a smaller place and need to downsize, please consider donating. It's a great way to help the club raise funds for speakers, workshops, DNA sequencing, etc. The book auctions are also a lot of fun and can be very exciting when bidding wars break out over some rare tome on the block! Aside from mushroom books, we are interested in serious mushroom art (paintings, watercolors, drawings, photographs, etc.). Do you have big bag of dried morels taking up space in your cupboard? Consider donating them to the auction! We *are not* seeking kitschy mushroom tchotchkes, doo-dads, trinkets, gewgaws or baubles! The better the materials we get, the more fun the auction will be and the greater the funds we'll raise for the club. If you have something to donate, contact Tom Bigelow at: tom_bigelow@hotmail.com or (917) 776-5848.

2018 Winter Gathering

Our annual Winter Gathering and Banquet was clearly one of the club's favorites in recent years—and since it will be the last annual gathering graced by our beloved Gary it will now hold a very special place in many of our hearts.



photo: Paul Sadowski

Since the Mycophagist's Table event at Beyond Sushi last December was so well received by club members and by the chef, we were excited to see what a more extensive, banquet-worthy menu would look like. Guy Vaknin, the executive chef at Beyond Sushi, worked closely with me to create a thoroughly mycophagistic menu—every dish was full of fungi, and a wide variety of preparations were explored. Table talk during the meal highlighted the portobello carpaccio and

the porcini chocolate ice cream as standouts—and the maple mushroom martini which Guy concocted especially for the club was also an intriguing addition.

Although the cozy, intimate feel of the restaurant made it difficult to hear Gary speak at times, we were all present to both his magic and his frailty, and savored what was, in some ways, our leader's final gift to all of us. Gary's inimitable and irrepressible humor and humanity, his generosity and humility and brilliance, all were present, as beautifully as ever, during this last gathering we had with him.

Especially in reflection, I am profoundly grateful—as are we all.

— Neil Redding, Mycophagy Chair

Remember!

Stay responsibly in touch with us. If your telephone number, mailing or email address changes, please contact Paul Sadowski, Secretary with your new information. On your membership form, please consider going paperless when it comes to receiving these newsletters. Newsletters sent via email (PDF file format) are in color, have live web links, help us contain costs, and use fewer natural resources!

NYMS walks policy: We meet when public transportation arrives. Check the walks schedule for other transportation notes. Walks last 5-6 hours and are of moderate difficulty except where noted. Bring your lunch, water, knife, a whistle (in case you get lost or injured), and a basket for mushrooms. Please let a walk leader know if you are going to leave early.

Leaders have discretion to cancel walks in case of rain or very dry conditions. Be sure to check your email or contact the walk leader before a walk to see if it has been canceled for some reason. Nonmembers' attendance is \$5 for an individual and \$10 for a family.

We ask that members refrain from visiting walk sites two weeks prior to the walk.

Warning: Many mushrooms are toxic. Neither the Society nor individual members are responsible for the identification or edibility of any fungus.

NYMS DNA Barcoding Kit

By Craig Trester

As the NYMS begins its participation in the North American Mycoflora Project, many questions have arisen regarding the process by which fungal tissue samples from vouchered specimens are retrieved, then DNA isolated, amplified, and sequenced for identification by phylogenetic analysis.

Mycoflora's website has provided a relatively detailed protocol for collecting tissue samples from a specimen to be vouchered for the project, along with a list of materials needed to do so, which can be found here:

http://mycoflora.org/index.php?option=com_sppagebuilder&view=page&id=15

However, when one is out in the field it would be convenient to have a kit pre-assembled to collect fresh fungal tissue samples to be later used for DNA sequencing. In my own work on myco-remediation and *Cordyceps* cultivation at Genspace, the community biolab to which I belong, I utilize DNA barcoding on the fungi I work with as part of their biosafety requirements. For work in the field collecting specimens I'm interested in working with, but have to phylogenetically identify first, I've assembled a fungal tissue sampling kit. I am taking this opportunity to share the details of this kit with members of the NYMS.

I was able to obtain almost all of these items at a dollar store for under \$25:

- » Notecards and small spiral notebook, for recording details/information about specimens
- » Small plastic containers, to hold tissue collection tubes and smaller specimens to be vouchered
- » 1.5 mL eppendorf tubes, for tissue collection
- » Pen, for recording notes/details
- » Marker, for labeling eppendorf tubes & plastic containers
- » Tweezers, for removing tissue sample from specimen
- » Cuticle Scissors or Small Scissors, for cutting tissue sample from specimen
- » Small pump spray bottle filled with

70% Isopropyl Alcohol, for sterilizing sample surface

- » Waxed paper bags, for holding specimens to be dried for vouchering and herbarium submission
- » Gloves, to be worn while performing tissue retrieval protocol
- » Cigarette lighter, for sterilizing tweezers/scissors between tissue samplings
- » Cold pack, used to keep tissue samples at a stable temperature during transit
- » Fanny pack, small camera bag, or old CD player bag to hold all your materials

A question arose back in January, at the initial club meeting regarding Mycoflora: will there will be specimens the club would like to have sequenced independently from the Mycoflora project? I've spoken with club members who are interested, and have agreed to assist the club with the process of DNA isolation and amplification, before we send our samples to be sequenced by a biotechnology company such as Genewiz. This creates an opportunity where NYMS could develop our own phylogenetic database of fungal specimens which don't fall within the guidelines of the Mycoflora project.

If any members are interested in learning more about the process of DNA Barcoding prior to the May 21st lecture with Richard Jacob there are a number of resources available online.

Mycologist Christian Schwarz of the Fungus Federation of Santa Cruz has a lecture posted online that provides an approachable introduction to the general techniques of phylogenetic identification being utilized as mycology moves into the 21st century:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CFs8aKO8vcc>

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory's DNA Learning Center has a Barcoding 101 website that gives a comprehensive overview of the protocol both online and PDF format:

<https://www.dnabarcoding101.org/lab/>
<https://www.dnabarcoding101.org/files/using-dna-barcodes.pdf>

Mycologist Alan Rockefeller has posted a number of videos on Facebook which give the complete overview of the DNA isolation and amplification process that is done before the sample is sent in for sequencing:

Part 1: <https://www.facebook.com/alan.rockefeller/videos/10154955805312031>

Part 2: <https://www.facebook.com/alan.rockefeller/videos/10154956203527031>

Counter Culture Labs, the laboratory to which Allen Rockefeller belongs, has a written overview of the barcoding process from the videos listed above:

https://wiki.counterculturelabs.org/DNA_sequencing



photo courtesy the author

Roy Halling Lecture - The North-South Connection

by Paul Sadowski

Around 4.5 million years ago the Isthmus of Panama emerged from a body of water that had joined the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Ever since its appearance, there has been a biotic migration from north and south running up and down that strip of land.

At the northern end lies Costa Rica, where Roy Halling and his associates have been studying the mycological ecosystem. These efforts have brought in collections of oak- and pine-loving mushrooms. Some of these mycorrhizal associates are familiar to us because we have so many oaks and pines in our forests here. While the oak and pine species in central America are different than ours, their mushroom associates don't seem to mind.

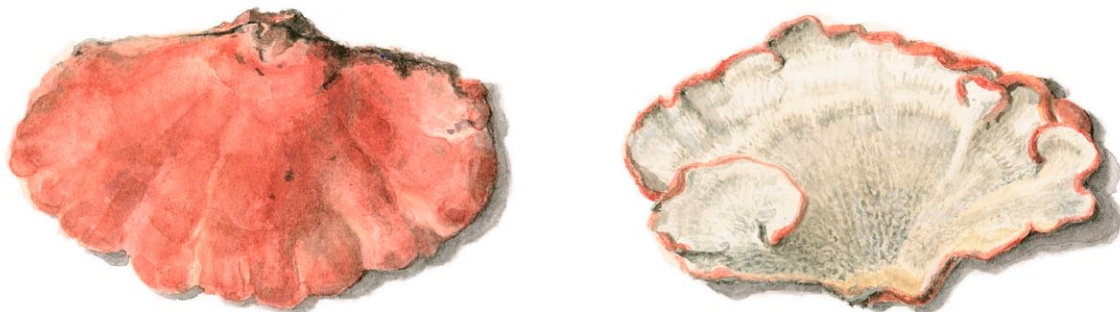
Much of the country is mountainous, giving rise to pine-oak forests where Halling's group brought in *Lactarius*,

Amanitas and *Boletes*. Large numbers of saprophytic species grow there, feasting on the litter produced by these thriving forests. To give one an idea of the mycodiversity of the country Halling and Mueller's *Common Mushrooms of the Talamanca Mountains, Costa Rica* (NYBG Press) lists and describes 101 species.

What intrigues me about the biotic migration taking place on the isthmus is how one sided it seems. Halling explained that the southern migration of northern species is not matched by the northward migration of southern species. At his Emil Lang lecture on March 19 Halling didn't venture a pronouncement on why this is. I think I understand why he was reticent on this.

There are many factors at play. One factor is that South American rainforests, spectacularly diverse

as they are (over 60,000 species of vascular plants!), have species populations which aren't clustered, but scattered around a plot with many other species. This must retard species propagation. But who knows how this plays out in the "competition" for resources with Northern species that grow in stands. Another factor may be mushroom partners. Looking at mycodiversity in Colombia one sees around 1200 species listed. But very few species are mycorrhizal; only a handful of boletes, for example. One wonders if the trees of the rainforest have arbuscular myco-partners, which are known to be less robust. Could the oaks with their more robust mycorrhizal myco-partners have the edge? That question is as yet unanswered.



Blotches, Spots, and Bumps on Logs

By Vivien Tartter



Eutypella scoparia

About three years ago on a pop-up walk with Ethan Crenson, his wife Amanda, and his son Mac, I found a small outcrop of *Flammulina velutipes* at the base of a dead tree. A total novice, I knew only that it was a “real mushroom” and shouted to the group. Ethan came over with fire in his eyes and ripped the bark off the trunk to reveal many perfect (and clean) wild enoki. I learned a technique and Ethan and his family landed on my map.

Flash forward to 2018 and Ethan and I have both moved focus to inedible fungi on sticks, but he still has fire in his eyes and he is still teaching me—as well as the whole club and a sizeable group of other mycologists.

On February 26, Ethan provided the inaugural lecture for this year’s Emil Lang series. It reprised his Northeast Mycological Federation foray lecture and workshop. The lecture, entitled “Blotches, Spots, and Bumps on Logs: getting small to find unknown fungal treasures staring us in the

face” introduced the taxonomy, and methods for studying and identifying *Pyrenomyces*, usually dark patches or bumps on sticks and logs, sometimes with features like towering “antennae” (*Eutypella*) that are easily overlooked because they are tiny, inedible and don’t fit the mushroom prototype. We find them on the pop-up walks all year-round, usually on sticks on the ground, and they may even have been on that bark so unceremoniously ripped off to reveal the enoki years ago.

A sample of what I learned from the lecture: *Pyrenomyces* (an artificial grouping) refers to a class of *Ascomycetes*, the spores and asci of which are in flask-shaped structures, perithecia. There are two broad types: *Sordariomycetes* (comprising 28 orders, 90 families, 1344 genera and an unknown number of species) and *Dothideomycetes* (comprising 11 orders, 90 families, 1300 genera and more than 19000 species). *Eutypella*, mentioned above, is a

Sordariomycete. I was with Ethan on a winter walk when he first found it. Previously unidentified by anyone else in the club, we now find it everywhere.

There are many species of *Eutypella*, and some macro features, like the length of the “antennae”, are not identifying features. *Eutypella scoparia*, however, a now-common pop-up walk find, does have some identifying macro features. Under magnification, one can see it has perithecial necks with ends that look like Phillips-head screwdrivers, and cutting into the underlying wood, one sees without magnification, dark lines produced by the mushroom, spalting. The spalting creates a barrier to keep other fungus out.

Ethan travels in the woods with a handsaw, and always, even at this lecture, two magnifications of hand lens. The handsaw is good for finding the spalting and also differentiating two species of *Camillea* (another now frequent and probably previously overlooked *Sordariomycete*). *Camillea* looks like black “scabs” on the sticks. We commonly see two species of *Camillea*. *C. tinctor* can be distinguished macroscopically from *C. punctulata* in two ways. With a handsaw, cut through the wood, and the fruiting body, to reveal bright orange staining. The second feature requires a hand lens. The ostioles of *C. tinctor* are papillate (outie), while on *C. punctulata* the ostioles are umbilicate (innie). *C. tinctor* is an exciting find because it is a neo-tropical species and our hunting grounds are its northernmost range.

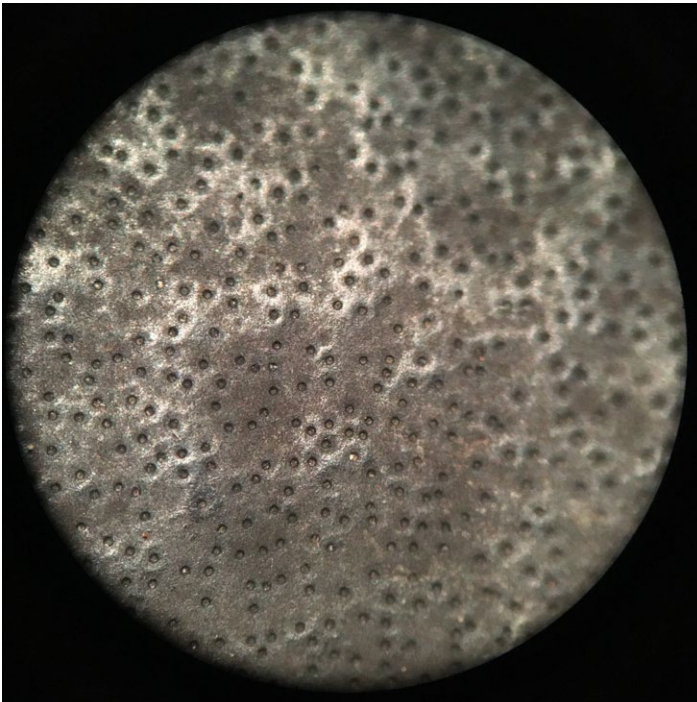
Much of the lecture took us through the microscope lens. With enthusiasm, Ethan shared magnificent slides of spores, identifying different species by spore shape, size or



Camillea punctulata showing the sterile margin



Camillea tinctor showing the orange staining in the wood



Camillea punctulata showing umbilicate ostioles



Camillea tinctor showing papillate ostioles

number. Most of the *pyrenomyces* we find have 8 or fewer spores in an ascus; *Nitschkia broomeana* has more than 200.

About the *Dothideomycetes*, I remember one particularly fascinating species. *Immotthia atrograna*, tiny black bumps which cover and parasitize *Hypoxylon*. These too, are starting to show up on many of our walks.

Ethan patiently shared on-line resources and reference material as well as what he has learned as vital methods—always count the number of spores in an ascus, measure the spores and make note of their features, and use iodine solution to determine whether or not the ascus tips are amyloid. Ethan also showed two videos on how to extract asci from a tiny hysteroid fungus. He uses

the thinnest of butterfly pins to scoop the “goop” to put on a slide. He discussed how he makes his beautiful photographs through the microscope, and invited us all to the ID sessions where we can try it.

photos © Ethan Crenson

Excerpt from “Microbia: A Journey Into the Unseen World Around You”

By Eugenia Bone

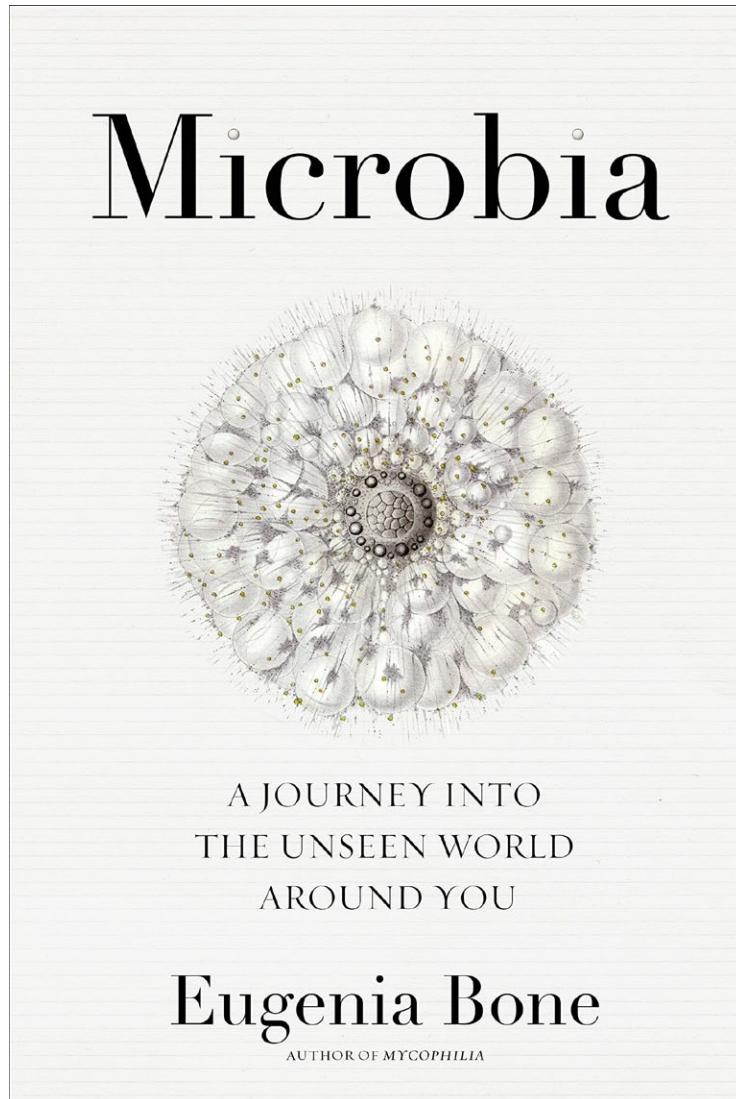


image courtesy the author

I love the New York Mycological Society hymn. Not just because it is really unique and kooky, but also because I admire its subject: creatures that return the elements of life back to the pool of opportunity. I think detritivores, which feed on dead and decomposing things, are optimistic, though they are definitely

not everybody's bag. I know folks who won't touch a mushroom out of revulsion for its connection to death. But decomposition is the resurrection part of the cycle of life, and it's an important role played by fungi. All living things die, and when they do, their carbon and other nutrients are dismantled into the building blocks of life again.

But keep in mind, we decompose according to our scale. What goes up in complexity must disassemble the same way. Top predators are broken down by top detritivores. In the Tibetan sky burial, a naked human corpse is transported to the top of a mountain, the flesh flayed and left exposed to be eaten by large carrion birds. When the carrion bird dies, its carcass is shred by carnivorous varmints and arthropods like beetles (of which there are 350,000 species, so many that the witty British scientist J.B.S. Haldane pointed out the Creator seemed inordinately fond of them). Fungi and bacteria break down the remaining pieces into their raw ingredients, like nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus, and other bacteria help recycle these molecules back into the system. Fungi most certainly absorb the carbon of the dead, but they don't do the job alone.

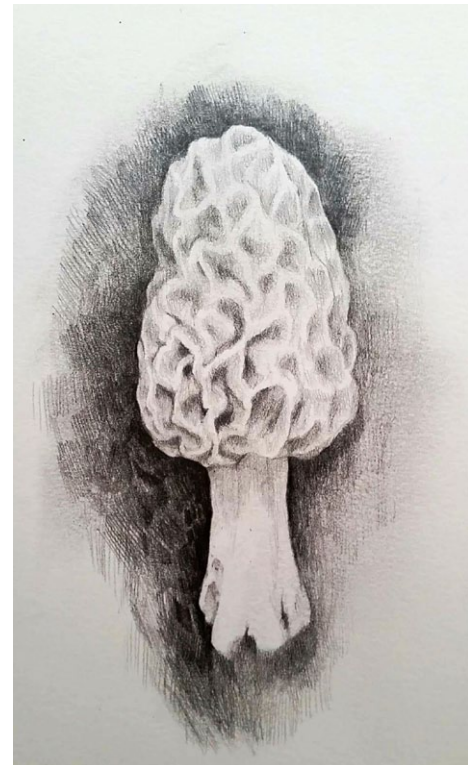
That's why the artist Jae Rhim Lee's Infinity Burial Suit, which is a pajama threaded with fungal spores bred to decompose bodies, while a cool idea that reminds us we are all participants in the cycle of life, doesn't really do what it claims to do. The suit costs \$1,500, as does the Infinity Burial Shroud (there's an "add to cart" button, which I think is a much more sensitive choice than "check out"), but they won't buy you a speedier decomposition. Fungi are actually pretty bad at decomposing corpses. We bury our dead deep, and fungi are aerobic. They need air. The truth is, not much will happen to a corpse or anything organic quickly if buried 6 feet under the soil's surface, because soil microbial diversity drops off the deeper you go.

If it's efficient land-based breakdown you are after, according to Jennifer DeBruyn and her team at the Department of Biosystems Engineering and Soil Science at the University of Tennessee, it's probably best to bury grandpa under a pile of woodchips, which has lots of little air pockets to keep the decomposers alive and provides additional carbon for the microbes that offsets all the nitrogen in him.

It takes a corpse months to degrade. When an animal dies, oxygen stops going in and CO₂ stops going out. The acidity level increases and the cells collapse, releasing enzymes that break down surrounding tissues. "The enzymes that built us," wrote William Bryant Logan in *Dirt*, "now undo us."

Without fresh oxygen coming in, our internal bacterial communities

change and our decomposers dominate—yes, we carry around the laborers of our own decomposition. "There is life after death," said Dr. DeBruyn in the magazine *Science News*, "and it is mainly microbial." The decomposers break down the proteins in our cells and produce by-products like methane and hydrogen sulfide gas that bloat and rupture the body. Bacteria also produce the nasty smells of the dead that attract insects. Insects disassemble the bulk of the body mass, and the low pH of the enzyme soup attracts fungal decomposers. If there are any pathogens on the corpse, microbes in the soil kill them, or they die of exposure or lack of food, which is why graveyards aren't hotbeds of disease. If the mineral parts of soil provide the stage for the drama of microbial life,



© Kat Moon



Eugenia Bone; photo © Huger Foote

it's the dead that supports the action. Life in soil springs from a dense nutrient-rich mantle of dead plant and animal residue and decaying microbes called humus. Humus is like the currency of soil. Living organisms withdraw carbon stored in dead cells, and what's not spent builds up over time like money in the bank. Ultimately, the richness of soil is based on its savings of humus. And Earth's endowment of humus determines the livability of most terrestrial life. Because we depend on what grows in the soil.

The word human is derived from the Latin *humus* for "earth." In Hebrew, Adam is related to *adamah*, which means "soil," and Eve to *hava*, which means "living." Soil, humus, human, living: We are connected both figuratively and literally to the microbes under our feet.

NYMS 2018 Business Meeting Minutes

The meeting was held at the home of Vicky Tartter on Sunday, March 18th. There were 28+ people in attendance.

Tom Bigelow, president, opened the meeting at 3:18 PM.

The group decided to discuss issues surrounding Gary Lincoff's death after all other business.

Tom announced the Workshops/Events

Renée Labeuf – Mycena workshop/talk

Sunday June 10th. We're guaranteeing \$400 (paid by attendees) and covering her \$140 Amtrak ticket. Vicky may be able to help with accommodations

GenSpace

Tom is talking with NYMS member Craig Trester about doing something at GenSpace this spring (DNA extraction workshop, etc.)

NYBG Herbarium

Barbara Thiers & Roy Halling will go over preparation of voucher specimens. Date tbd.

Gena Bone

Her new book *Microbia* is being published in April. We will do a reading/book signing event at some point.

Stephanie Adams – Morton Arboretum

Gary had discussed with her coming to do walk & workshop re: fungal tree diseases in late June. Tom will follow up.

Lectures

Speakers are being paid \$250, plus help with transportation, as needed.

Roy Halling, 3/19

Rachel Swenie, 4/23 (\$150 transportation)

Richard Jacob, 5/21 (doesn't require transportation \$). Coming with wife & 2 kids, need accommodations Vicky may be able to accommodate.

North American Mycoflora Project – Mical Moser

Mical proposed a budget of \$1245.00 to fund the project. Approved by motion. She led a discussion of fund-raising ideas.

Foul Weather Friends

Meetings will continue at Tom & Juniper's place; Paul Sadowski should be able to hold meetings at his place in Chelsea & Ethan (Park Slope) might begin hosting after renovations are completed.

Walks

Dennis will report on walks.

Morel Breakfast

Motion approved buying morels to cook for the Morel Breakfast (April 28) and to give to Mimi & Howard.

Banquet/Mycophagist's Table

Banquet – A member who helped organize & run the event was comped, under special circumstances. Tom proposed a general policy that no members are comped for any future events, that all work on any project or event be on a volunteer basis

Book Auction

NYMS has sizable donations from George Rogoff and Lorette Reisman. Laurette asked for a letter regarding her donation for tax purposes. NYMS also has art works. Tom will prepare a list of what we have. Tentative date is Nov/Dec 2018. Tentative venue is the community room in Dennis Aita's building.

Other Events

Understory

April 28th & 29th, 99 Scott St., Brooklyn. Saturday 28th is Morel Breakfast. Craig Trester & Sigrid Jacob will help represent the club at this two-day event. Tom will be going on Sunday. NYMS will have a display table, a microscope or two, maybe a walk, location & weather permitting. Announcement will go out on CC. For details: <http://www.understory.co/>

Gowanus Bioblitz

April 28th, 9am – 2pm Same day as Morel Breakfast. To volunteer, email: volunteer@gowanuscanalconservancy.org. Tom will send out an announcement.

New York Wildflower Week

May 11th – 20th. Marielle Anzelone would like us to do a walk in conjunction. Tom suggested May 19th or 20th. We'll either go in Queens or Staten Island.

Newsletter

Deadline for Spring newsletter is end of next week, March 23rd.

Treasurer's Report

Kay Spurlock submitted her report.

Elections

The current slate of officers was reelected by acclamation

Gary Lincoff

Gary's Central Park Walk will become *The Gary Lincoff Backyard Mushroom Walk*

A suggestion to rename the NYMS, the *Gary Lincoff Mycological Society* was voted down by acclamation. A committee was formed to work through several ideas put forward to commemorate Gary. Members are Paul Sadowski, Vicky Tartter, Tom Bigelow, Ethan Crenson, Laura Juszcak and Maryna Lansky.



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NYMS MEMBERSHIP

Individual—20.00
Family—30.00

Make your check payable to **NYMS** and Mail this form to:
Kay Spurlock, NYMS Treasurer, P.O. Box 1162
Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009

or go to <http://www.newyorkmyc.org/new-member-signup-information/> to sign up via PayPal
Chanterelle Weekend August 3-5, 2018 RESERVE BY JUNE 1, 2018

Send non-refundable deposit of \$50.00 per person by check made payable to **NYMS** and mail to:
Laura Biscotto, 9 Stanton St, Apt 2C, New York, NY 10002

Through the NYMS, members can optionally also get
North American Mycological Association membership at a
discount.
Visit: <http://www.namyc.org/join.php>
Join or Renew as a member of NYMS (affiliated club)

NAMA MEMBERSHIP



RELEASE

I hereby release the New York Mycological Society, any officer or member thereof, from any legal responsibility for injuries or accidents incurred during or as a result of any mushroom identification, field trip, excursion, meeting or dining, sponsored by the Society.

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