



FUNGI

Editor

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New Listings



Scott# Denom Common Name/Scientific Name Family Code
 [Ed. Note: Occasionally in this section and also in the Herpetology section, we will note a species that is known to be poisonous by marking it with a (☠) symbol. One should not infer that other species that are not so marked are non-poisonous or safe to handle/eat.]

JAPAN

2018 August 23 (Definitives) (2ea MS/10)

4225e	62¥	U/I boletes (circular)	Boletaceae	U A
4226a	82¥	U/I boletes (w/ chipmunk)	Boletaceae	U B
4226d	82¥	U/I Mushrooms (w/ fallen leaves)		U A

LIBERIA

2018 May 22 (Mushrooms) (MS/6)

3267a	\$100	Penny Buns, <i>Boletus edulis</i>	Boletaceae	A
3267b	\$100	Crab Brittle-gills, <i>Russula xerampelina</i>	Russulaceae	A
3267c	\$200	Chanterelles, <i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Cantharellaceae	A
3267d	\$200	Field Mushrooms, <i>Agaricus campestris</i>	Agaricaceae	A
3267e	\$300	Honey Mushrooms, <i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Physalacriaceae	A
3267f	\$300	Sponge Morels, <i>Morchella esculenta</i>	Morchellaceae	A

MALAWI

2018 August (Mushrooms) (MS/6 & 6ea SS/1)

The Scott Catalogue does not specify which number applies to each subject in the MS/6. I speculate in the list below as my best guess based on the traditional numbering scheme. Each species on the SS also appears in the margin.

863a	700k	? <i>Agaricus</i> sp.	Agaricaceae	U A
863b	700k	U/I Bolete	Boletaceae	U A
863c	700k	? <i>Pleurotus</i> sp.	Pleurotaceae	U A
863d	700k	? <i>Russula</i> sp.	Russulaceae	U A
863e	700k	? <i>Pleurotus</i> sp.	Pleurotaceae	U A
863f	700k	? <i>Stropharia</i> sp.	Strophariaceae	U A
863	Margin	Bkgrd: U/I Mushrooms		U Z
864	SS 450k	Branched Oyster, <i>Pleurotus cornucopiae</i>	Pleurotaceae	A
865	SS 450k	Portabella, <i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	Agaricaceae	A
866	SS 450k	U/I Mushroom (Cap: <i>Psathyrella</i> Cap) (does not appear to be a <i>Psathyrella</i> species)		U A
867	SS 450k	Pearl Oyster, <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Pleurotaceae	A
868	SS 450k	Coccora or Coccoli, <i>Amanita calyptroderma</i>	Amanitaceae	A
869	SS 450k	U/I Chanterelles	Cantharellaceae	U A

NETHERLANDS

2018 September 17 (Mushrooms) (MS/10)

1575a	(83c)	Sparrenveertje, <i>Pterula multifida</i>	Pleurotaceae	A
1575b	(83c)	Fly Agaric, <i>Amanita muscaria</i> (☠)	Amanitaceae	A
1575c	(83c)	Twig Parachute, <i>Marasmius ramealis</i>	Marasmiaceae	A
1575d	(83c)	Fragile Brittle-gill, <i>Russula fragilis</i>	Russulaceae	A
1575e	(83c)	Bonnet Mold, <i>Spinellus fusiger</i>	Phycomycetaceae	A
1575f	(83c)	Moor Club, <i>Clavaria argillacea</i>	Clavariaceae	A
1575g	(83c)	Plooi-vlieswaaiertje, <i>Plicaturopsis crispa</i>	Amylocorticiaceae	A
1575h	(83c)	Verdigris Agaric, <i>Psilocybe aeruginosa</i>	Strophariaceae	A

NETHERLANDS (continued)

1575i	(83c)	Bleeding Fairy Helmet, <i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Mycenaceae	A
1575j	(83c)	Cauliflower Fungus, <i>Sparassis crispa</i>	Sparassidaceae	A

Look-alikes**JAPAN****2018 June 1** (Odd Shape Definitives) (MS/10)

4209a	82¥	Base of fan looks like a <i>Marasmius</i> or <i>Mycena</i> mushroom		X
4209b	82¥	Base of fan looks like a <i>Marasmius</i> or <i>Mycena</i> mushroom		X

SERBIA MUSHROOMS

On 7 March 2019, Serbia issued a block of four stamps depicting different species of mushrooms found in Serbia. The colorful stamps were printed in sheets of 16 with only 25,000 produced.

The first stamp shows *Psilocybe serbica*. The mushroom contains the compound psilocybin, a naturally occurring psychedelic prodrug. Psilocybin is quickly converted by the body to psilocin, which has mind-altering effects similar in some aspects to those of LSD and mescaline. Imagery found on prehistoric murals and rock paintings of modern-day Spain and Algeria suggests that human usage of psilocybin mushrooms predates recorded history.

The second stamp shows *Tuber petrophilum*. This is a newly described species of black truffle, which is the fruiting body of a subterranean fungus highly prized as food in haute cuisine. Truffles are usually found in close association with tree roots, in this case oak trees.

The third stamp shows the Magpie Inkcap, *Coprinopsis picacea*. This poisonous mushroom often appears as a solitary growth, but the stamp shows a grouping of three. It is found throughout Europe, most commonly in areas with alkaline soil. It also appears in parts of North America.

The fourth stamp shows *Octospora pannosa*. This is another newly described species that has been found in two localities in Germany and Serbia. It grows on the pleurocarpous moss *Brachytheciastrum velutinum*, and this is the first reported instance of this moss hosting a species of *Octospora*.

